

The Kenya Poverty Report

**Based on the 2020 Kenya Continuous Household
Survey**



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Household Survey



WORLD BANK GROUP

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Abbreviations

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
BBI	Building Bridges Initiative
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CBN	Cost-of-Basic Needs
CD	Compact Disc
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DVD	Digital Video Disc
EA	Enumeration Areas
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
FGT	Foster, Greer and Thorbecke
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoK	Government of Kenya
HBS	Household Budget Survey
KCHS	Kenya Continuous Household Survey
KCHSP	Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KLMIS	Kenya Labour Market Information System
KM	Kilometre
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSh	Kenya Shilling
KSPforR	Kenya Statistics Program-for-Results
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NASSEP	National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme
NSS	National Statistical System
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PTA	Parents Teachers Associations
RHBS	Rural Household Budget Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UHBS	Urban Household Budget Surveys
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey

Kenya's economic blueprint, Vision 2030, seeks to enhance equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor and emphasizes the Government's commitment to eliminate poverty. This is consistent with the global development agenda under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the recent threats to elimination of poverty was the onset of the COVID-19 global pandemic in late 2019. The pandemic had adverse effects on the welfare of households and the economy. To mitigate against the effects of the pandemic, the Government is currently focusing on the implementation of the Vision 2030, and other Government development initiatives such as the Big Four Agenda with a view to tackling social and income inequalities.

The 2020 Kenya Poverty Report provides information on the methodology used to estimate official poverty and inequality levels in Kenya and examines the trend as well as the profile of the poor between 2015/16 and 2020. The report provides information on the welfare impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. This information is useful for monitoring the achievement of the global and national development agenda such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, the Vision 2030, and other Government development initiatives such as the Big Four Agenda. Further, the report will be useful in monitoring progress in development programmes and impact of policies that are being implemented under the devolved system as it provides information that is disaggregated to county level.

This report was produced using data collected from the 2020 Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS), which is the second annual welfare survey under the Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme. It provides information for updating labour indicators on a quarterly basis and household consumption expenditure on an annually basis for poverty indicators. The 2020 KCHS was conducted between January and December 2020. Data collection was partially through face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews. This was necessitated by the requirement for social distancing in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic.

I would also like to express my appreciation to all those who participated in the preparation of this report. In particular, I wish to thank Director Benjamin Avusevwa for his leadership of the technical team throughout the entire process. I also recognize the commitment and input of the technical team that prepared this report including Paul Samoei, Samuel Kipruto, Andrew Imbwaga, David Ngesa, Silas Mulwa, Pius Ng'ang'a, George Magara, Zachary Ochola, Katra Dahir, Hellen Wanyoike and Edwin Metto.

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I encourage all our stakeholders, policy makers and researchers to make use of the information contained in this report to make informed decisions to improve the welfare of the citizens of Kenya.

Macdonald G. Obudho, MBS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
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Executive Summary

The Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP) began in 2019 as an initiative to provide a constant stream of data on various social and economic issues relevant to Kenya. The survey has two main modules: labour force and household consumption expenditure, which provide data on labour market indicators and measures of welfare, respectively. The survey had a total of 50 reporting domains, namely, national, urban, rural and 47 counties.

The sampled clusters for the survey were randomized into four quarters to facilitate collection of data on a quarterly basis. As a result, the annual survey achieved an impressive overall response rate of 90.6 per cent. The response rate was notably higher, at 93.1 per cent, in rural areas compared to that of urban areas at 86.8 per cent.

In 2020, Kenya's economy was adversely affected by two main shocks: the first is the locust invasion that affected agricultural production mainly food crops. The second is the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) which led to containment measures that significantly slowed down economic activities. Owing in part to these shocks, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated to have contracted by 0.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 5.1 per cent in 2019.

To measure poverty, a welfare indicator is measured against a pre-determined threshold (the poverty line) below which a household or individual is deemed poor. Kenya uses a consumption-based welfare measure to measure poverty, referred to in this report as the consumption aggregate. The 2020 Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS) consumption data was adjusted for differences in needs based on household composition as well as price differences. Overall, purchases and the use of stock of food consumed accounted for the highest proportion of sources of consumption items at 84.5 per cent while the rest was from own production and gifts. In urban areas, 94.8 per cent was from purchases and stocks, while own production accounted for 4.1 per cent compared to 19.3 per cent in rural areas. Nationally, the average consumption expenditure per month per adult equivalent stood at KSh 6,503. In rural areas, an adult equivalent spent around 64.2 per cent of their total expenditure on food, while in urban areas an adult equivalent spent more than half (54.5%) on non-food expenditures.

Kenya uses the cost-of-basic-needs (CBN) method to determine two consumption-based poverty lines for the country: the food and the absolute/overall poverty line. The CBN method stipulates a consumption bundle deemed to be adequate for 'basic consumption needs', and then estimates what this bundle costs in reference prices. The poverty line may be thought of as the minimum expenditure required by an individual to fulfil his or her basic food and non-food needs. Given that 2020 was an atypical year due to the COVID-19 pandemic, rebasing the KIHBS 2015/16 food basket to reflect changes in food

item preferences was not recommended in 2020. As a result, the same food basket and food item shares based on KIHBS 2015/16 basket were maintained; however, the cost was updated to reflect changes in prices over time. Thus, the 2020 poverty lines are an update of the poverty lines for KIHBS 2015/16 using the food item inflation rates. The resultant food poverty lines in monthly adult equivalent terms were Ksh 2,796 and Ksh 2,231 for urban and rural areas, respectively while the overall poverty lines were computed as Ksh 3,783 and Ksh 6,915 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

Three headcount poverty estimates are presented in this report, based on the two poverty lines, namely the food and overall poverty lines. First, the food poverty headcount rate is used to capture the proportion of individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose food consumption per adult equivalent was less than the food poverty line. Second, the overall (absolute) poverty headcount rate captures the share of individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose total consumption per adult equivalent was less than the overall poverty line. Lastly, the hardcore poverty headcount rate reports the share of individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose total consumption per adult equivalent was less than the food poverty line.

The results of the analysis of the 2020 KCHS data shows that the overall poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 42.9 per cent, 43.5 per cent in rural areas, and 41.7 per cent in urban areas. The food poverty headcount rate at the national level was 34.4 per cent, 35.1 per cent in rural areas, and 33.0 per cent in urban areas. 7.1 per cent of individuals were hardcore poor at national level, 9.1 per cent in rural areas and 2.8 per cent in urban areas. Further, the overall poverty incidence varies significantly across counties from a low of 21.1 per cent in Kirinyaga County to a high of 80.6 per cent in Turkana County. Significant variations in county food poverty headcount rates were revealed from a low of 20.6 per cent in Kirinyaga County to a high of 71.0 per cent in Turkana County. The hardcore poverty incidence at the county level ranges from a low of zero per cent in Nairobi County to a high of 43.7 per cent in Turkana County. Analysis of trends in poverty indicators reveals an initial decrease in overall poverty rate by 2.5 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019. This was however followed by a 9.3 percentage point increase in overall poverty between 2019 and 2020.

In rural areas, female headed households had a higher poverty headcount rate at 39.4 per cent compared to 36.7 per cent for male headed households. In contrast, in urban areas, the poverty rates for male and female headed households were not significantly different; 32.1 per cent for male headed households, compared to 32.8 per cent for female headed households. A higher household size is associated with higher poverty rates; for example, in urban areas, households with 7 members or more had a poverty headcount rate of 60.9 per cent, while urban households with 1-3 members has a poverty headcount rate of 21.4 per cent. Households with children are twice as likely to be poor compared to those without (4 in 10 households and 2 in 10 households, respectively).

As expected, poverty levels decrease as the level of education of the household head increases nationally, and in both rural and urban areas. In urban areas, households with a head with no formal education had a poverty headcount rate of 61.9 per cent compared to 2.5 per cent for households with a head with tertiary education. Urban households under the headship of 15-19 year-olds had a poverty headcount rate of 13.5 per cent, compared to urban households under the headship of over 70 year-olds at 43.8 per cent.

Overall, 46.0 per cent of children aged 0-17 years were poor. Surprisingly, child poverty was higher in urban areas for children aged between 6-13, 14-17, and all children (0-17) than in the rural areas, although it was lower for those between 0-5 years. The report shows that, at the county level, child poverty is highest in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties, led by Turkana County with a child poverty headcount rate of 81.2 per cent. At the national level, 36.0 per cent of all children (0-17 years) were food poor. The results show that there is no significant difference in poverty incidences between the youth (18-35) and the elderly (70+), which stood at 39.6 and 40.9 per cent respectively.

1.1. Introduction and Background

Quality statistics is critical in informing decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of outcomes for the various national and global development agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Africa Agenda 2063 and the Vision 2030. It also aids the programmers and development planners in ensuring that decisions are evidence-based, and that progress is measurable while strengthening accountability. The demand for socio-economic and demographic data is not only driven by the Government, but it also emanates from multiple stakeholders, including the private sector, international stakeholders, research institutions, development partners, civil society organizations, and the media. Against the backdrop of an increasingly integrated, data-driven, and growing economy, demand for statistics in Kenya is on the rise and users require statistics that are easily accessible, relevant, accurate, frequent, and timely.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is mandated to collect, compile, analyse, and disseminate official statistical information in Kenya as well as to update the national socio-economic database. Under its 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, KNBS has a vision “***to be a global leader in the provision of quality statistical services***”. KNBS therefore aims to consistently provide statistics of different thematic areas to users. To achieve this, KNBS periodically undertakes statistical production activities to update the national socioeconomic database as well as to fill existing data gaps and meet the increasing demand for statistics. Among the statistics that KNBS produces is the welfare statistics to measure the living standards of residents of Kenya.

To be able to produce statistics on the standard of living in Kenya, KNBS has consistently conducted household income and expenditure surveys with the recent survey being the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) of 2015/16. Up until 2015/16, the frequency of conducting living standards measurement surveys had been ad hoc until recently when KNBS initiated a household survey programme known as the Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS) in 2019. The KCHS has enabled the Bureau to produce high-frequency statistics on some socioeconomic indicators and be able to consistently update the socioeconomic database with timely and accurate statistics.

The KCHS began in 2019 as an initiative to provide a constant stream of data on various social and economic issues relevant to Kenya. There are two main modules in the KCHS

namely, a labour force module and a household consumption expenditure module, which provide data on labour market indicators and measures of welfare, respectively. The survey also provides data on housing, education, household characteristics and agricultural producer prices, which provides crop input and output prices, livestock input and output prices and input and output prices for farming households. The survey is also designed to be flexible to accommodate additional modules as need arises. During the 2020 KCHS, a module on remittances was incorporated to estimate the magnitude, nature, and mode/channels of transmission of remittances to the country.

1.2. Objectives of the KCHS

Within the KCHS, the labour module provides labour market indicators and facilitates the monitoring of short-term trends, changes, and seasonality. The data produced is used to design, implement, and evaluate economic and social policies related to employment creation, income generation, and skills development, including vocational education and training, and related decent work policies. In addition, the data is crucial in updating the Kenya Labour Market Information System (KLMIS).

The household consumption expenditure module provides data which is used to derive poverty indicators on an annual basis. The indicators are used to monitor living standards, guide and/or inform national resource allocation. The data is also a key input in the computation of private consumption in the system of national accounts.

In addition, the highly frequent and timely data produced through the KCHS is useful in monitoring the progress of the global and national development agenda such as SDGs, Africa Agenda 2063, the Vision 2030, and other Government development initiatives such as the Big Four Agenda.

Specifically,

a) Labour Statistics aim to:

- i. Provide up-to-date statistics on the labour market indicators (including employment and unemployment) to monitor the impact of national policies and programmes.
- ii. Provide statistics on the size and structure of the workforce (labour supply, input and extent of utilization), and information necessary for use by various stakeholders i.e., researchers, students, institutions etc.

- iii. Provide data for monitoring progress towards achieving SDGs, particularly Goal 8 on decent work, and economic growth.
- iv. Track changes in employment and unemployment levels.
- v. Provide labour force statistics regularly to update the indicators in the KLMIS, a public portal for labour market information.

-

b) Poverty Statistics aim to:

- i. Provide information to guide policy and programme formulation targeting the poor.
- ii. Avail data to guide resource allocation to the devolved system of government.
- iii. Provide estimates of private consumption for compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- iv. Provide data for monitoring progress towards achievement of SDGs number 1, 2 and 10 on ending poverty and hunger and, reduction in inequality.
- v. Provide annual micro-data for use in research by governments, academia, non-state actors and the public.
- vi. Provide comprehensive information on a quarterly and annual basis to inform planning and policy making.

1.3. National Economic, Social and Political Environment

Kenya has undergone significant political, structural, and economic reforms that have contributed to political gains, economic growth, and social advances over the last decade. In 2019, Kenya's economy grew by 5.1 per cent (Table 1.1). The economic growth was aided by a stable macroeconomic environment, positive investor confidence and a resilient services sector. Despite all these gains, Kenya still grapples with poverty, inequality, and the vulnerability of the economy to internal and external shocks.

In 2020, Kenya's economy was adversely affected by the locust invasion that impacted agricultural production mostly in relation to food crops. In addition, the coronavirus disease (COVID-19 pandemic) containment measures significantly slowed down economic activities. During that period, the Government's priority was to safeguard the lives of Kenyan residents while at the same time cushioning the economy from the

effects of the pandemic. The health crisis resulted in significant negative impacts on some key sectors of the economy as shown in Figure 1.1. Some of the temporary measures included a ban on local and international travel and cessation of movement within certain hours. The restriction in movement and the need for social distancing led to disruption in labour supply as well as reduced demand for goods and services. It also significantly reduced international tourism inflows impacting the tourism earnings. As a result, real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated to have contracted by 0.3 per cent in 2020 compared to a growth of 5.1 per cent in 2019.

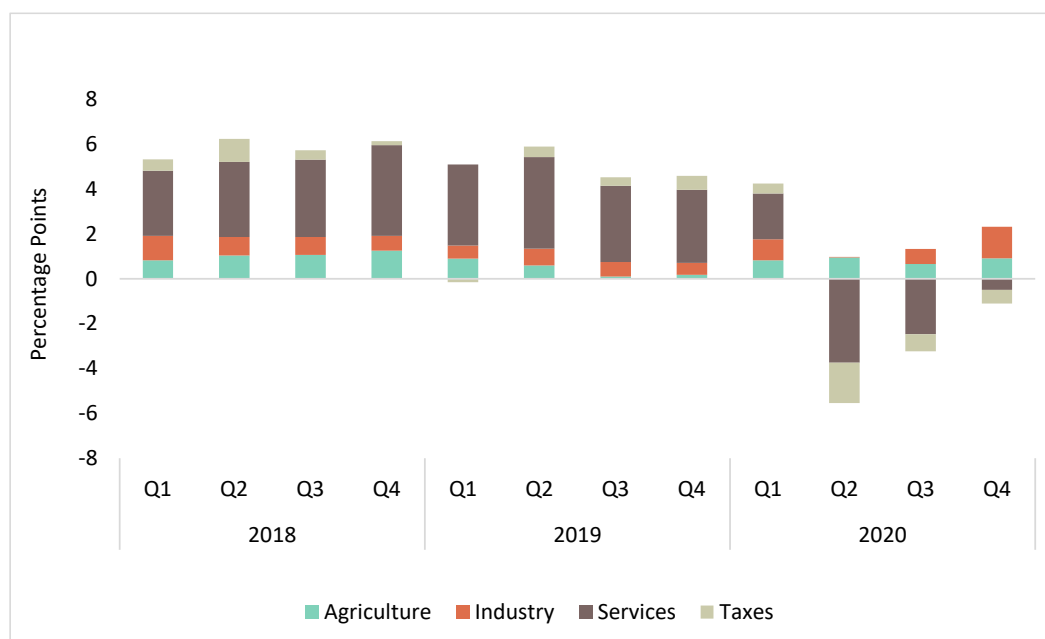
On governance indicators, in the 2018 Mo Ibrahim Index on Governance in Africa, Kenya ranked 11 out of 54 countries with a score of 59.8/100, with strengths in national security and safety, rule of law, participation and human rights and gender equality.

Table 1. 1: Summary of macro and socio-economic statistics, 2015-2020

Calendar year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Population (million)	44.2	45.4	45.3	46.4	47.6	48.5	
GDP per capita (constant prices)	168,295	171,472	174,036	179,474	183,969	179,438	
Gross Domestic Product growth (%)	5.0	4.2	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	
Agriculture growth (%)	4.4	1.4	-1.3	5.7	2.7	4.6	
Manufacturing growth (%)	5.9	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.6	-0.4	
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (KSh million)	5,104,892	5,704,205	6,495,722	7,099,419	7,818,862	7,988,962	
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (KSh million)	876,145	957,594	1,046,434	1,153,406	1,246,013	1,336,976	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (KSh million)	1,520,817	1,472,621	1,687,833	1,783,811	1,941,234	2,073,890	
Exports	1,041,510	1,006,194	1,080,501	1,171,457	1,169,967	1,032,976	
Imports	1,734,755	1,641,478	1,973,102	2,042,985	2,081,480	1,885,418	
Tourism earnings (KSh Million)	84.6	99.7	119.9	157.4	163.6	91.7	
Interest rate on commercial bank loans and advances	17.44	13.67	13.64	12.51	12.24	12.02	
Formal Employment sector ('000's)	2,601	2,687	2,932	3,012	3,091	2,899	
Informal Employment sector ('000's)	12,562	13,310	13,540	14,284	15,052	14,508	
Total employment	15,164	15,997	16,472	17,296	18,143	17,407	
Primary School Enrolment ('000's)	10,091	10,269	10,404	10,543	10,072	10,170	
Agricultural Production							
Maize (million bags)	42.5	37.1	35.4	44.6	44	42.1	
Beans (million bags)	8.5	8.1	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.6	
Horticulture ('000 tons)	238.7	261.2	304.1	322.6	328.3	313.6	
Tea ('000 tons)	399.1	473	439.9	493	458.9	569.5	
Coffee ('000 tons)	42	46.1	33.7	36.8	33.6	24.4	
Irish Potatoes (million tons)	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	2	1.9	
Sorghum (million bags)	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.5	
Milk Production (million litres)	615.9	650.3	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4	
Fish Landed ('000 tons)	146.3	128.6	112.11	124.67	121.58	125.59	
Annual Average Retail Prices (in KSh)							
Product	Units of Measure						
Maize Flour	1 Kg	46.5	47.2	60.3	53.4	50.7	60.8
Maize Grain	1 Kg	43.1	42.8	57.7	49.2	47.2	49.8
Rice, grade II	1 Kg	98.8	105.2	115.5	120.8	126.6	127.8
Sugar - Refined	1 Kg	109.2	118.2	137.8	132.6	116.2	113.9
Bread, White	400 Grams	48.9	49.2	49.6	50.2	48.4	48.3
Beef- with bones	1 Kg	392.5	399.6	410.3	439.0	426.7	436.8
Wheat Flour	2 Kg	129.1	124.3	131.3	122.3	121.9	119.4
Cooking Bananas	1 Kg	53.3	57.6	64.8	66.0	70.1	65.2
Dry beans	1 Kg	116.2	125.1	126.5	111.3	118.1	121.2
English Potatoes	1 Kg	63.0	77.0	81.1	67.9	71.1	67.3
Green Grams	1 Kg	154.2	156.4	161.4	160.2	176.0	139.7
Kales - Sukumawiki	1 Kg	38.4	40.1	52.8	50.8	44.2	49.1
Cabbages	1 Kg	42.9	59.1	66.5	40.8	43.0	38.5
Eggs (dozen)	12 Pieces	164.7	168.1	173.3	174.7	176.1	170.3
Tea leaves	100 Grams	48.2	50.2	51.3	52.8	54.3	47.1
Kerosene	1 Litre	58.4	54.6	67.0	90.1	103.0	84.6
Petrol Super	1 Litre	94.7	90.3	99.3	110.9	110.5	103.3
Fiscal Year		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Government expenditure (Ksh million)		2,047,352	2,496,108	2,576,065	2,944,798	2,999,607	3,291,828
Education Expenditure (Ksh million)		313,377	342,348	412,455	455,080	465,687	472,412
Health Expenditure (Ksh million)		34,655	69,227	61,841	76,684	104,159	94,521
Social services Expenditure (Ksh million)		377,243	401,852	54,178	58,122	77,703	64,295
Education Expenditure (%)		15.3	13.7	16.0	15.5	15.5	14.4
Health Expenditure (%)		1.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.9
Social services Expenditure (%)		18.4	16.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0
Calendar Year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CPI Index (Feb 2019=100)		81.5	86.7	93.6	98.0	103.1	108.7
Food & Non Alcoholic Drinks(Feb 2019=100)		78.3	86.2	97.7	99.1	107.0	116.7
Annual Inflation (%)		6.6	6.3	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.4

Source: Economic Survey, various issues (KNBS)

Figure 1.1: Sectoral contribution to real GDP growth, percentage points



Source: Economic Survey, various issues (KNBS).

1.4. Sample Design and Selection

1.4.1 Sample Design

Under the KCHS programme, data is collected on a quarterly basis and analysis undertaken to provide quarterly national estimates of labour indicators. At the end of each year (12 months), annual county level estimates for both labour and poverty indicators are produced. Monitoring of labour indicators on a quarterly basis allows for analysis of changes over specific time periods to check on quarterly seasonality on labour indicators as well as to monitor short term trends.

1.4.2 Sample Size and Allocation

The 2020 KCHS was the second consecutive annual survey in the programme. It had a total of 50 study domains, namely, national, urban, rural and 47 counties. The sample size for the annual survey was calculated at 1,684 clusters and 25,260 households. The selected clusters were randomized into 4 quarters each comprising of 421 clusters and 6,315 households, which is sufficient to provide reliable national level estimates. The sample was distributed to all the 47 counties using a power allocation method. The sample allocation for the 2020 KCHS is presented in Table 1.2.

1.4.3 Sampling Frame

The sample for the survey was drawn from the Fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Programme (NASSEP V). The master sample frame comprised of 5,360 clusters selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from 96,251 Enumeration Areas (EAs) from the 2009 Population and Housing Census. In the development of NASSEP V, the frame was stratified into 92 sampling strata, that is, urban and rural strata in 45 counties plus Nairobi and Mombasa Counties that are wholly urban.

1.4.4 Sampling

Two sets of units were sampled, namely, clusters and households. The units were sampled without replacement and only preselected units were visited for interviews. At the time of interviews in the households, it was expected that individuals would be eligible for various modules of the survey, with individuals aged 15-64 years being eligible for the labour module.

1.4.5 Sampling of Clusters

The clusters were the primary sampling units for survey and were selected independently from each of the 92 strata in NASSEP V frame. All the required clusters for the entire year were selected systematically with equal probability. The selected clusters from each stratum were further randomized systematically into the four quarters.

1.4.6 Sampling of Households

A total of 15 households per cluster were sampled systematically (with a random start) from the list of households in a cluster. Sampling of the households was done centrally at the head-office and interviews were only undertaken in the preselected households.

1.4.7 Survey Weights Computation

Since the sample for the 2020 KCHS was not self-weighting due to non-proportional allocation of the sample to the sampling strata, the data was weighted to conform to known population distribution and adjust for non-response of some sampled households. The weighted data is therefore representative of the target population and provides reliable estimates at the national, rural, urban, and county level.

Sampling weights W are calculated as the inverse of the product of the selection probabilities at each stage of sampling. The probability (P) of selecting the 2020 KCHS household is the product of 3 probabilities, P_i :

$$P = \prod_{i=1}^3 P_i$$

Where:

P_1 = the probability of selecting the EA for the NASSEP V master sample among all the EAs in the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

P_2 = the probability of selecting the cluster for the 2020 KCHS, among all the clusters in the NASSEP V master sample; and

P_3 = the probability of selecting the household among all the households listed in the cluster.

The cluster weights were computed as the product of sample cluster design weight, household and cluster response adjustment factors as follows:

$$W_{ij} = D_{ij} \frac{S_{ij}}{I_{ij}} \frac{C_j}{c_j}$$

Where;

W_{ij} = overall final cluster weight for cluster i in stratum j ;

D_{ij} = sample cluster design weight obtained from inverse of cluster selection probabilities for cluster i in stratum j ;

S_{ij} = number of listed households in cluster i in stratum j ;

I_{ij} = number of responding households in cluster i in stratum j ;

C_j = number of clusters in stratum j ; and

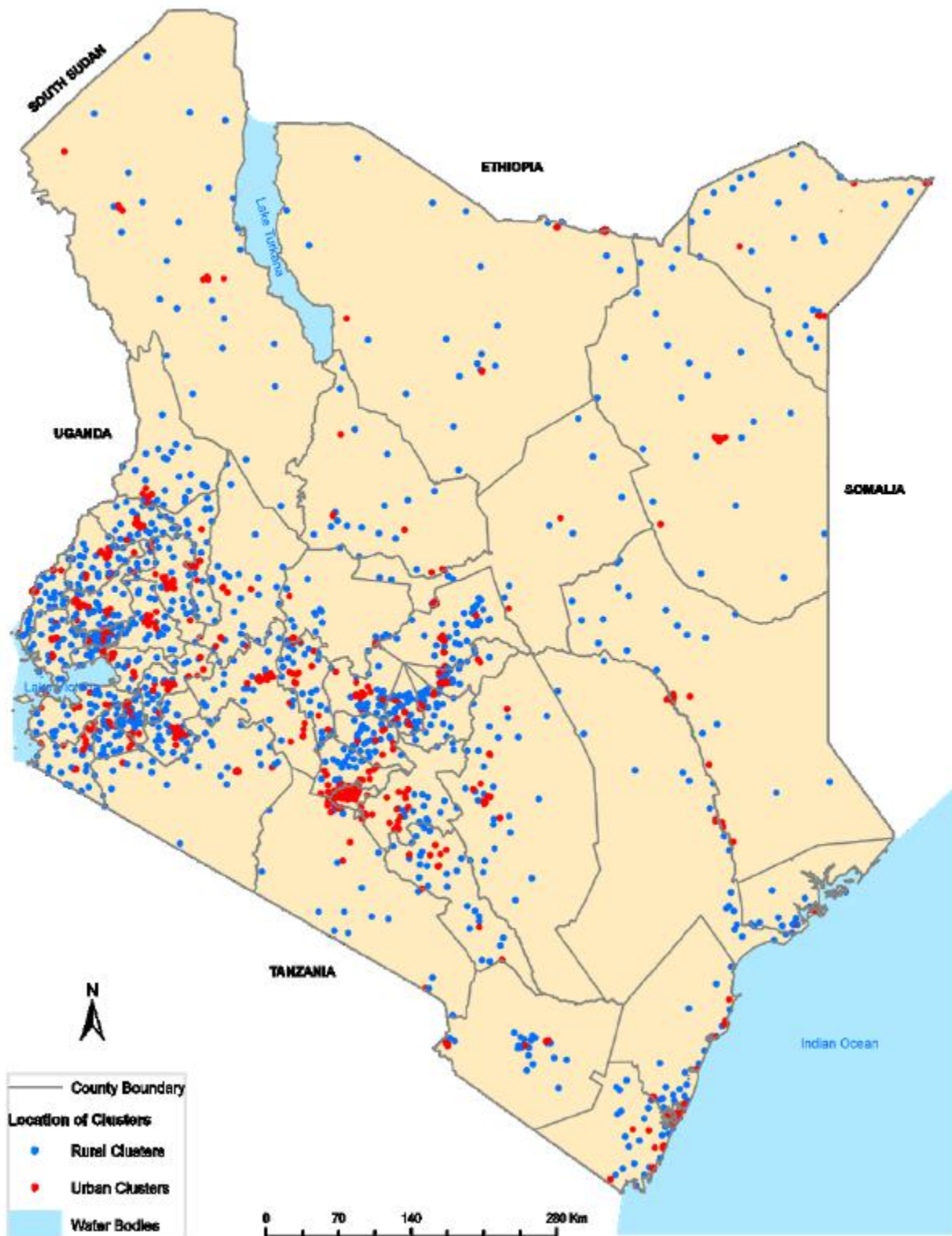
c_j = number of clusters selected from stratum j .

Additionally, the sampling weights were calibrated so that the aggregate matches the projected population number (as at mid-2020).

Table 1. 2: Sample allocation for the 2020 KCHS

County Code	County	Clusters			Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mombasa	-	40	40	-	600	600
2	Kwale	22	14	36	330	210	540
3	Kilifi	20	16	36	300	240	540
4	Tana River	19	9	28	285	135	420
5	Lamu	15	9	24	225	135	360
6	Taita/Taveta	21	11	32	315	165	480
7	Garissa	19	13	32	285	195	480
8	Wajir	22	10	32	330	150	480
9	Mandera	24	12	36	360	180	540
10	Marsabit	21	11	32	315	165	480
11	Isiolo	12	12	24	180	180	360
12	Meru	31	13	44	465	195	660
13	Tharaka-Nithi	19	13	32	285	195	480
14	Embu	24	12	36	360	180	540
15	Kitui	24	12	36	360	180	540
16	Machakos	19	21	40	285	315	600
17	Makueni	25	11	36	375	165	540
18	Nyandarua	23	13	36	345	195	540
19	Nyeri	21	15	36	315	225	540
20	Kirinyaga	24	12	36	360	180	540
21	Murang'a	27	13	40	405	195	600
22	Kiambu	19	25	44	285	375	660
23	Turkana	25	11	36	375	165	540
24	West Pokot	23	9	32	345	135	480
25	Samburu	18	10	28	270	150	420
26	Trans Nzoia	22	14	36	330	210	540
27	Uasin Gishu	18	18	36	270	270	540
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	22	10	32	330	150	480
29	Nandi	25	11	36	375	165	540
30	Baringo	22	10	32	330	150	480
31	Laikipia	19	13	32	285	195	480
32	Nakuru	22	22	44	330	330	660
33	Narok	26	10	36	390	150	540
34	Kajiado	18	18	36	270	270	540
35	Kericho	19	17	36	285	255	540
36	Bomet	25	11	36	375	165	540
37	Kakamega	29	15	44	435	225	660
38	Vihiga	21	15	36	315	225	540
39	Bungoma	27	13	40	405	195	600
40	Busia	25	11	36	375	165	540
41	Siaya	26	10	36	390	150	540
42	Kisumu	17	19	36	255	285	540
43	Homa Bay	25	11	36	375	165	540
44	Migori	20	16	36	300	240	540
45	Kisii	23	13	36	345	195	540
46	Nyamira	25	11	36	375	165	540
47	Nairobi City	-	56	56	-	840	840
	Total	993	691	1,684	14,895	10,365	25,260

Map 1.1: Distribution of sampled clusters for the 2020 KCHS



1.5. Survey Instruments

The KCHS survey questionnaire comprises of various modules with labour and consumption being the core modules. Data is collected on these modules in all the quarters. Other additional modules can be added to the questionnaire during any quarter or at the start of the survey provided the module fits within the KCHS survey design. The questionnaire was programmed into the Survey Solutions software and data collection done using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). A manual for the questionnaire was developed to enable standardization of concepts and used during training. A CAPI manual was also developed for use in training the enumerators how to navigate the survey solution CAPI system as well as how to use the system for quality checks during the survey.

1.6. Management

All the aspects of the survey from survey design, data collection, processing and analysis were managed by the KNBS. A steering committee comprising the KNBS directors was responsible for policy direction and overseeing the implementation of the survey. The steering committee constituted a secretariat that was responsible for the day-to-day administrative, logistical, and technical operations of the survey. The field team in each county comprised of enumerators, supervisors, and a driver. The field teams were assisted by the local National Government administrative officers who helped in locating the sampled households and providing general security to the teams when in the community during data collection. In addition, various levels of coordination were engaged to ensure quality data was collected and ensure smooth implementation of the survey.

1.7. Recruitment and Training of Staff

The enumerators engaged during the 2019 KCHS continued with data collection for the 2020 KCHS up to the month of September 2020. Prior to the commencement of data collection, a refresher training and a debrief was conducted virtually to address the challenges noted in the data collected during 2019. In October 2020, a new team of enumerators were recruited and trained to continue with data collection, the recruitment was informed by the level of attrition and to improve quality of data being collected. The training was also necessary since a new module on remittances was being introduced to KCHS. In total, 104 interviewers and 47 supervisors were engaged in the data collection for the 2020 KCHS.

1.8. Survey Response Rates

As shown in Table 1.3, a total of 25,260 households were sampled for the survey out of which 21,749 households were found to be eligible for the survey. A household was eligible if the dwelling was found to be occupied even if no interview was undertaken in the household. A household was ineligible if it was found to be vacant, not traced, or converted to other uses other than residential purposes. Of the eligible households, 19,701 households were successfully interviewed, resulting to response rate of 90.6 per cent. The response rate was higher, at 93.1 per cent, in rural areas compared to that of urban areas at 86.8 per cent.

Table 1. 3: Response rates

Response Indicator	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Households selected	10,365	14,895	25,260
Households eligible	8,709	13,040	21,749
Households interviewed	7,559	12,142	19,701
Household response rate	86.8	93.1	90.6

1.9. Data Processing

Data collection for the 2020 KCHS utilized CAPI developed using the Survey Solutions software. The Survey Solutions data collection application was programmed and loaded into a mobile device (tablets). The application facilitated the assignments of clusters to interviewers by survey supervisors.

The CAPI system was incorporated with consistency and validation checks to ensure high quality data is collected. The collected data was relayed real time to the central server where a team of quality assurance coordinators monitored quality checks via a dashboard. A script was developed using STATA package to further check the survey data for errors. Any data found with errors was returned to the enumerator for re-visits to the households for correction.

Data was relayed and stored in a locally secured server with adequate firewall protection to enhance data security. In addition, data sent by the interviewers is secured using end to end encryption. When the data collection exercise was completed, the data was downloaded, and cleaning of survey basic modules was done (demographic characteristics, housing, and education modules) and submitted for weighting and analysis.

1.10. Outline of the Report

The report is presented in six chapters as follows: The first chapter presents the introduction and survey methodology as well as highlights of the prevailing macroeconomic and socio-economic environment over the past five years. Chapter two explains the poverty concepts and measurement approach while Chapter three provides an overview of consumption expenditure patterns. Chapter four presents the poverty and inequality indicators while Chapter five presents the basic socio-economic poverty profile. Finally, Chapter 6 concludes and gives recommendations based on the survey findings.

Chapter 2: Poverty Measurement Approach

This chapter presents an overview of welfare and poverty concepts used in the 2020 KCHS report and describes the consumption and poverty measurement methodologies adopted. Section 2.1 describes how the welfare measure used to estimate poverty was defined and constructed. It also explains how differences in household needs, based on household composition, were adjusted for. Section 2.2 details how the poverty lines were computed. Section 2.3 describes the approach taken to adjust nominal expenditures for spatial and temporal price differences. Finally, section 2.4 defines and presents the poverty indices and inequality measures used in this report.

2.1. Definition and Construction of the Welfare Measure

The measure of welfare used in this report is based on household consumption expenditure captured via KCHS 2020. This is consistent with past poverty reports for Kenya (GoK, 1994, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2015/16). The empirical literature on the relationship between income and consumption has established that consumption is not strictly tied to short-term fluctuations in income, and that consumption expenditures are smoother and less variable than income. For instance, rankings of well-being based on consumption tend to be more stable for households whose income fluctuates a great deal from one year to the next or even within the year. This consideration is particularly important in Kenya where households in rural areas are dependent on income from agricultural production such as crop farming and livestock which can be erratic. Household data on incomes is also typically harder to collect as more people have difficulty reporting it accurately (e.g., those employed in the informal sector or seasonal jobs) or plainly refuse to do so. Nominal household total consumption expenditure is computed following the best-practice guidelines provided in Deaton and Zaidi (2002). This is an aggregate measure consisting of two expenditure components: food and non-food consumption.

2.1.1 Food Consumption

The food consumption component includes four sub-components derived from purchases, own production, stocks, and gifts. In 2020, the survey collected household-level consumption expenditure and data on the quantities consumed for each of the four components over a 7-day period through a recall approach. The food consumption questionnaire collected data on purchases and consumption of food, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverages during the recall period. The quantities and amounts paid for

purchases made by the household as well as the quantities of food items consumed from different sources were recorded. For items which were consumed but not purchased, imputed unit values were derived using locally representative values from items which are purchased.

The nominal food consumption expenditure aggregate computed for 2020, y_{ch}^F , for each household h in each cluster c was computed using the formula below:

$$y_{ch}^F = \sum_{f=1} \bar{p}_{cf} \left[q_{chf}^{(purchases)} + q_{chf}^{(own\ production)} + q_{chf}^{(stocks)} + q_{chf}^{(gifts)} \right]$$

where, f , indexes the choice set of 216 for different food items that could be consumed by each household, h , and the superscripts denote the four different sources of food consumed, respectively from: purchases; own production; stocks; and gifts or other sources. The quantity consumed from each source was valued using the median reported cluster price, $\bar{p}_{cf}$ for each food item.

Households which report having consumed quantities of a food item from own production, stocks or gifts do not necessarily report purchases of the same item over the past one week. A proportion of about 3.7 per cent of households consumed items that were not purchased over the past one week. For such cases, it may not be possible to infer a unit value for this item from purchases. Outliers inevitably occur in household survey data, not only for the usual reasons but also due to misunderstandings (or data entry errors) about units—such as miscoding eggs reported by the dozen rather than by the piece (e.g., see Deaton and Zaidi, 2002). The sensitivity of the consumption aggregate due to outliers is reduced by using cluster-level median item prices to value food quantities that were consumed but not purchased.

When cluster-level median unit values were not available, then consumption was valued using a strata-level median followed by a county-level median unit value or an urban or rural level median with the remaining cases valued using national item-level unit value.

2.1.2 Non-Food Consumption

Data on non-food consumption by households was collected in several sections in the 2020 questionnaire with recall periods of one month, three months or one year depending on the frequency of requisitioning the item. These sections are summarized in Table 2.1.

Table 2. 1: Summary details of the 2020 KCHS food and non-food consumption expenditure modules

Section	Description of Contents
F	Consumption of Food over the past one week
G	Consumption of Non-Food over the past one week (Fare, Airtime and Money transfer)
H	Expenditures on House Rent, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Cooking Fuels over the last one month
I	Expenditures on Health Care and Other Items (non-durables) over the last one month
J	Expenditures on Clothing and Footwear over the last three months
K, L, M	Expenditure on Household Goods, Furniture and Fittings over the last 12 months
N	Expenditures on Communication, Recreation and Culture in the last 12 months
O	Expenditure on Insurance, Financial and Miscellaneous Items over the last 12 months
P	Expenditures on Motor Vehicles and Accessories over the last 12 months

For purposes of poverty analysis, infrequent health related expenditures such as doctor and hospital fees were excluded while regular purchases of certain health care and other health related items are included in the household consumption aggregate. Most reported health expenditures, except for medication, were found to be lumpy and incidental. The argument for exclusion is that such expenditure reflects a regrettable necessity that does not increase welfare. By including health expenditures for someone who has fallen sick, we register an increase in welfare when, in fact, the opposite has occurred. The fundamental problem is that it is not possible to measure the loss of welfare associated with being sick, and which is (presumably) ameliorated to some extent by health expenditures. Including the latter without allowing for the former would be incorrect (Deaton and Zaidi, 2002).

During the survey, housing rental costs were also collected which are particularly crucial for households residing in urban areas. However, households that reside in housing structures that they own do not report rent. For urban households, rent was imputed by estimating a stepwise log-linear Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression of reported rents on housing characteristic variables (including location, number of rooms, construction materials, type of water supply and sanitation, and energy source

for cooking) and household head employment and educational characteristics. The stepwise OLS regression explains 53.8 per cent of the reported variation in rent expenditures. Actual rent values were used for those households reporting rent, while imputed rent values are used for those who do not rent. Rent was not included in the consumption aggregate for rural households.

2.1.3 Adjusting for Differences in Needs

The preceding sub-sections outline how a nominal measure of welfare – the value of total household consumption – was computed at the household level. Ultimately, however, the objective is to obtain a measure of individual wellbeing. Equivalence scales are used to convert household consumption aggregates into money-metric measures of individual welfare. Household size is the simplest deflator that can be used for this purpose. However, per capita expenditure measures will underestimate the welfare of people that live in households composed of a high fraction of children. Children, up to a certain age, consume less than adults. To adjust for intra-household differences in needs, standard practice, starting with the earliest studies on poverty in Kenya (Greer and Thorbecke, 1986a, 1986b, 1986c), has been to use the equivalence scales developed by Anzagi and Bernard (1977a, 1977b). These adult equivalence scales prescribe that age groups 0-4 years are weighted as 0.24 of an adult, children aged 5-14 years are weighted as 0.65 and all people aged 15 years and older be assigned a value of unity. The Anzagi-Bernard equivalence scales are used in this report.

2.2. Computing Poverty Lines

The 2020 poverty lines applied were based on KIHBS 2015/16 data using the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN) method outlined in Ravallion (1994, 1998). The method stipulates a consumption bundle deemed to be adequate for ‘basic consumption needs’, and then estimates what this bundle costs in reference prices. The poverty line may be thought of as the minimum expenditure required by an individual to fulfil his or her basic food and non-food needs.

The steps to computation of a poverty line are as follows:

- A nutritional requirement for good health is determined, such as 2,250 calories per person per day. This standard is widely used.
- Estimate the cost of meeting this food energy requirement, using a diet (food basket) that reflects the habits of households near the poverty line (e.g., those in the lowest, or second-lowest quintile of the consumption expenditure

distribution). This will be the food component z^F . A non-food component (z^{NF}) is then added to calculate the basic needs (overall) poverty line as: $Z^{BN} = z^F + z^{NF}$

- The overall poverty line is used to determine the proportion of the population that is unable to meet the minimum overall basic consumption needs (i.e., the absolute poor).

2.1.4 The Food Poverty Line

In the year 2020, two shocks affected household consumption: the COVID-19 pandemic led to a lockdown of some counties affecting transport hence interfering with the food supply. In addition, infestation of locusts in some parts of the country saw destruction of crops in the farms. Under such circumstances, rebasing the KIHBS 2015/16 food basket to reflect changes in food item preferences based on 2020 KCHS data is not advisable as consumption patterns may have changed temporarily in response to these shocks. Therefore, the same food basket and food item shares based on KIHBS 2015/16 basket were maintained; however, the cost was updated to reflect changes in prices over time. The 2020 poverty line was updated using the food item inflation rates calculated using unit values from survey data. The resultant food poverty lines were Ksh 2,796 and Ksh 2,231 for urban and rural areas, respectively.

2.1.5 The Overall Poverty Line

The computation of the respective overall poverty lines is anchored on rural and urban food poverty lines. In addition to basic food needs, the overall poverty line allows for basic non-food expenditures on, for instance, shelter, clothing, and personal care, which are essential to social participation of individuals. The non-food CPI was used to update the non-food allowance for 2020 KCHS. The updated non-food allowance was then added to the updated food poverty line to determine the overall poverty line. The overall poverty line in monthly adult equivalent terms were computed as KSh 3,783 and KSh 6,915 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

2.3. Adjusting for Spatial and Seasonal Price Variation

In the 2020 KCHS, data was collected for a period of 12 months from January to December. Given that prices vary geographically and by season in Kenya, especially for certain food items, an index is constructed that adjusts for cost-of-living differences over both space and time, leading to a price index referenced to national median prices in urban and rural areas. The index is developed to adjust each household's nominal consumption aggregate. The median prices used for referencing the price index are identical to those used for computing and valuing the rural and urban food basket and

poverty lines.

The approach developed to adjust for cost-of-living differences is based on a Paasche price index with household specific weights which are based on unit values collected by the KCHS. An un-weighted national urban and rural median price was calculated for each item across all households reporting consumption of the item. In addition, for each good, a cluster-level median price was computed. The price index for each household h is defined as follows:

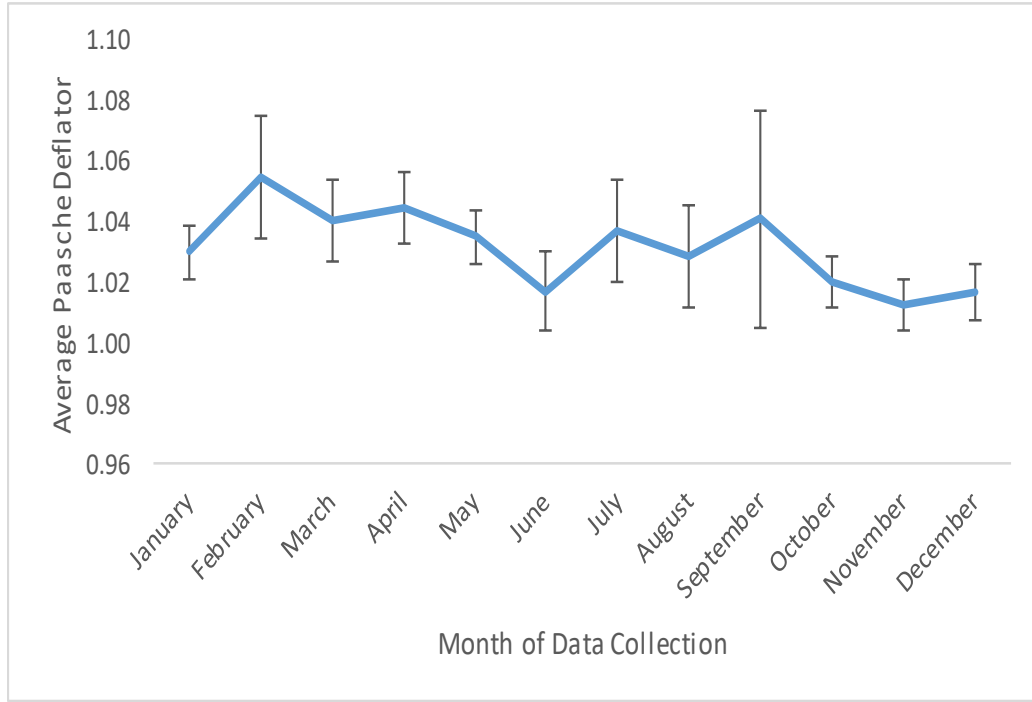
$$P_h = \left[\sum_{k \in h(k)} w_k \left(\frac{p_k^0}{\bar{p}_k^c} \right) \right]^{-1},$$

Where w_k is the share of good k in the households' food consumption basket $h(k)$, p_k^0 is the national rural or urban median price of good k (depending on whether the household is rural or urban), and $\bar{p}_k^c$ is the cluster median unit value of good k . This Paasche price index is a household specific index that accounts for each household's expenditure pattern and adjusts for both spatial and temporal differences. By using a logarithmic approximation following from Deaton and Zaidi (2002), and without loss of generality, the index defined above can also be expressed in a form that is computationally more convenient to implement:

$$\ln P^h \approx \sum_{k \in h(k)} w_k \ln \left(\frac{\bar{p}_k^c}{p_k^0} \right).$$

Further, note that even though the index is based on median prices, the index is household specific because it is weighted by the consumption shares of goods in each household's food consumption basket. To reduce the sensitivity of the price index to outliers, the median was used rather than the average.

Figure 2.1: Seasonal variation in the average price deflator



2.4. Poverty and Inequality Measures

A common class of poverty measures is the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (usually referred to as FGT) indexes. The FGT measure, $P(\alpha)$, is defined as:

$$P(\alpha) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^\alpha I(y_i < z)$$

Where N is the population size for which the measure is computed, y_i is the level of individual welfare (consumption per adult equivalent) of the i th individual, z is the poverty line, $I(.)$ is an indicator function that maps a value of 1 when the constraint is satisfied and 0 otherwise, and α is the poverty sensitivity indicator. The FGT measure produces three different poverty indices highlighted below.

2.1.6 The Poverty Headcount Index

The poverty headcount index is computed by setting $\alpha=0$ in the FGT measure so that:

$$P(0) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N I(y_i < z)$$

The poverty headcount index measures the incidence of poverty. In other words, it measures the proportion of the population that cannot afford to purchase the basic basket of goods as measured by the food and overall poverty lines. The headcount index is the most commonly used measure of poverty because it is easily understood and communicated. It is often used to assess progress in reducing poverty over time. However, for some purposes, including the analyses of the impacts of specific policies on the poor, the poverty headcount index has some limitations. For example, the poverty headcount index would remain unchanged in a situation where a poor household became poorer. In other words, the poverty headcount index does not consider how far below the poverty line the poor are. This is why the poverty gap and the poverty severity index are suitable complementary indicators to assess poverty.

2.1.7 The Depth of Poverty (the Poverty Gap Index)

The poverty gap index is computed by setting $\alpha=1$ in the FGT measure so that:

$$P(1) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right) I(y_i < z)$$

The poverty gap index measures the depth of poverty. It provides information on how far off a household or individual is from the poverty line. This measure captures the average expenditure shortfall, or gap, for the poor relative to the poverty line. Intuitively, the poverty gap index is obtained by adding up all the expenditure shortfalls of the poor (ignoring the non-poor) relative to the poverty line and dividing this total by the population. This way, the poverty gap measures the poverty deficit of the population, or the resources that would be needed to lift all the poor out of poverty through perfectly targeted cash transfers geared towards closing the gap.

When interpreting the poverty gap measure, at least two caveats apply. First, although the poverty gap accounts for the average expenditure separating the poor from the poverty line, it does not measure inequality among poor people. For instance, a transfer of 100 shillings from the least poor person among the poor to the poorest person would not affect the poverty gap measure. Second, attempting to reach the whole population through perfectly targeted cash transfers is neither practically feasible nor always a recommendable policy option (e.g., financing transfers via excessive tax rates could stifle economic growth and, by extension, future poverty reduction). The poverty gap

index should be viewed as providing a useful policy benchmark by quantifying the absolute minimum level of resources required to eradicate poverty.

2.1.8 The Severity of Poverty (the Squared Poverty Gap Index)

The poverty severity or squared poverty gap index is computed by setting $\alpha=2$ in the FGT measure so that:

$$P(2) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{z - y_i}{z} \right)^2 I(y_i < z)$$

The poverty severity index squares the poverty gap to consider not only the distance separating the poor from the poverty line (the poverty gap), but also the inequality among the poor. This way, the severity of poverty gives a higher weight to those households who are further away from the poverty line. For example, consider two distributions of consumption expenditures for four people; distribution A is (1,2,3,4) and distribution B is (2,2,2,4). For a poverty line $z=3$, the headcount index for both distributions are 0.5 and 0.75 respectively while the poverty gap remain the same for the two distributions at 0.25. However, the poorest person in distribution A has only half the consumption expenditures than the poorest person in distribution B. The poverty severity index is 0.14 for A and 0.08 for B thus indicating poverty is more severe in distribution A. The poverty severity measure, while not easy to interpret intuitively, can be used to assess the impact of policies and programmes which are aimed to reach the poorest of the poor.

2.1.9 Measure of Inequality

To understand the impact of policy changes on the distribution of income or consumption expenditure requires a good understanding of the distribution. Various ways to accomplish this include graphical and mathematical approaches and all of these can be used to provide a complete picture of the concentration of income/consumption expenditure, to compare and rank different distributions, and to examine the implications of alternative policy options.

Inequality refers to dispersion of the distribution over the entire consumption aggregate. In this report, the Gini coefficient or index, which is the most widely used measure of inequality, is used. The Gini coefficient can be defined by referring to the Lorenz curve. The Lorenz curve (illustrated in Figure 2.2) sorts the population from poorest to richest and shows the cumulative proportion of the population on the horizontal axis and the cumulative proportion of consumption per adult equivalent on

the vertical axis. The diagonal line in a Lorenz curve indicates the equality of a distribution. The Gini coefficient or index is defined as a ratio which ranges from 0 to 1: the numerator is the area between the actual Lorenz curve and the diagonal (or line of equality or uniform distribution); the denominator is the total area under the diagonal. The Gini coefficient equals zero when all people have the same level of income or consumption (perfect equality). It equals one when one person receives all the income or consumption, while everyone else has zero income (perfect inequality).

The Gini coefficient can be expressed as¹,

$$G = \left(\frac{1}{2n^2\mu} \right) \sum_{i,j}^n |y_i - y_j|$$

Where:

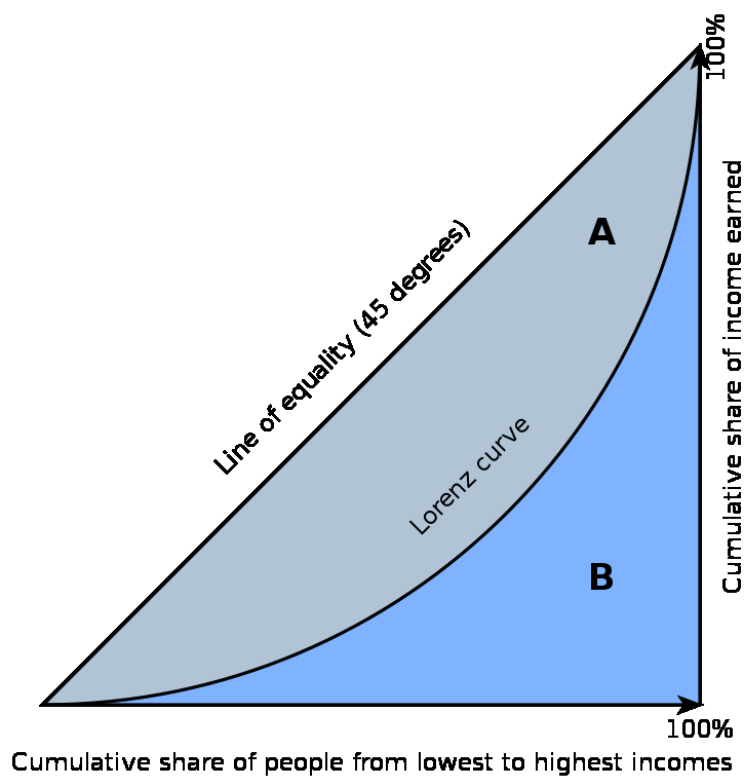
n is the number of people in the population

μ is the mean expenditure per adult equivalence

y_i and y_j are the expenditure per adult equivalence of the i th and j th persons in the population.

¹ See Yitzhaki and Schechtman (2013).

Figure 0.2: Lorenz curve



Source: Sitthiyot and Holasut (2021).

The 2020 KCHS collected consumption data on food and non-food items for reporting at the national, rural-urban, and the county levels. Expenditure data on food items is collected within a pre-defined reference period of seven days. The data variables collected include quantity, unit of measurement, and amount paid for each item. Information on the source of food consumed in a household was collected and categorized into purchases, own production, stocks, and gifts. Purchases refers to food items bought and consumed within the reference period while own stock refers to food items bought outside the reference period but consumed within the reference period. Own production refers to items produced by the households and consumed within the reference period. Gifts and in-kind transfers refer to items received by the household in the form of transfers from other households, the private sector, or the government. The value of total food consumption was computed through the summation of the value of consumption from each of the four sources.

3.1. Consumption Aggregate used in the Analysis

The consumption aggregate is calculated by adding the value of goods and services (both food and non-food) acquired for final consumption with the value of goods and services received in kind (e.g., gifts) and consumed by the household or individual members thereof. All the goods and services that were acquired or purchased for use by households are included in the computation, however, goods and services acquired for the purposes of business or accumulation of wealth are excluded.

The food component consist of the following sub-groups: cereals, grains, bread and cereals products; pulses; meat; fish and seafoods; milk and milk products; and oil and fats. This component also includes fruits; vegetables; roots and tubers; sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and other confectionery; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages; food eaten in restaurants, cafés and the like; and spices and condiments sub groups.

The non-food component sub-groups include: education; health and healthcare expenditure (over the counter medication only); water, cooking and lighting fuel; household operations and personal care; household goods, furniture and fittings; communication, recreation and entertainment; clothing and footwear; furnishings; and rent (actual or imputed, only for urban areas). Rent expenditure in the rural areas are however excluded in total expenditure in poverty analysis. The value of consumer

durables and infrequent expenses such as car purchases, legal fees and expenses, home repair and improvements as well as expenditure on social ceremonies, marriages, births, and funerals were also excluded. In addition, non-consumption expenditure items such as insurance were also excluded in the consumption aggregate analysis. Lastly, income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions, assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts, and similar transfers to other households are also excluded from the household final consumption expenditure.

3.2. Food Expenditure by Source

The survey collected data for each food item on four sources of consumption namely, purchases, own stock, own-production, and gifts. The expenditure on household purchases was computed from the actual quantities consumed rather than the entire purchases made during the reference period.

Table 3.1 presents the percentage share of total food consumed disaggregated by source. Overall, most (84.5%) of the food consumed was acquired through purchases, including stock², while for gifts this stood at 1.1 per cent. In urban areas, 94.8 per cent was from purchases and stocks, while own production accounted for 4.1 per cent compared to 19.3 per cent in rural areas. By county, Mombasa County had the highest share of purchases as a source of food consumed (99.6%) while West Pokot County had the lowest share (70.6%). Consumption from purchases was also high in ASAL counties like Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, Kajiado and Tana River. At 11.1 per cent, Lamu County had the highest proportion of gifts and other sources as a source of food consumed.

² Purchases in this case refers to combination of food items purchased within and outside the reference period but consumed within the reference period.

Table 3. 1: Percentage distribution of household food consumption by source and residence

Residence / County	Purchases/Stock	Own production	Gifts
National	84.5	14.5	1.1
Rural	79.7	19.3	1.0
Urban	94.8	4.1	1.1
Mombasa	99.6	0.3	0.1
Kwale	79.1	18.1	2.8
Kilifi	83.5	15.9	0.6
Tana River	89.8	9.0	1.2
Lamu	78.4	10.4	11.1
Taita/Taveta	86.5	13.2	0.3
Garissa	95.2	4.3	0.5
Wajir	96.5	3.2	0.3
Mandera	93.6	6.0	0.4
Marsabit	95.2	4.6	0.2
Isiolo	90.4	7.1	2.5
Meru	82.1	17.0	0.9
Tharaka-Nithi	77.1	21.9	0.9
Embu	83.2	16.6	0.2
Kitui	87.7	11.8	0.6
Machakos	89.7	9.8	0.5
Makueni	77.4	21.0	1.6
Nyandarua	74.0	25.2	0.7
Nyeri	74.2	24.7	1.1
Kirinyaga	85.5	13.6	0.9
Murang'a	71.2	27.0	1.8
Kiambu	92.4	7.0	0.7
Turkana	93.6	6.0	0.4
West Pokot	70.6	26.1	3.2
Samburu	84.9	13.7	1.4
Trans Nzoia	82.8	16.2	1.0
Uasin Gishu	83.1	16.7	0.2
Elgeyo/Marakwet	73.3	26.3	0.4
Nandi	73.8	24.1	2.1
Baringo	84.6	12.2	3.2
Laikipia	82.0	16.8	1.2
Nakuru	85.6	13.6	0.8
Narok	73.0	26.8	0.3
Kajiado	93.6	6.2	0.2
Kericho	79.1	20.5	0.4
Bomet	72.9	24.6	2.5
Kakamega	75.0	23.7	1.2
Vihiga	76.9	22.1	1.0
Bungoma	78.8	20.8	0.3
Busia	76.3	21.6	2.1
Siaya	85.7	13.7	0.6
Kisumu	88.9	10.9	0.2
Homa Bay	77.3	20.6	2.1
Migori	83.6	16.1	0.2
Kisii	76.4	23.3	0.3
Nyamira	79.9	19.9	0.3
Nairobi City	96.9	0.8	2.3

3.3. Household Consumption Patterns

The mean food and non-food monthly expenditure per adult equivalent are presented in Table 3.2. Nationally, mean food and non-food expenditure per month per adult equivalent stood at KSh 6,503. In rural areas, an adult equivalent spent 64.2 per cent of their consumption expenditure on food while in urban areas, an adult equivalent spent more than half (54.5%) on non-food expenditures. Among the counties, the highest food share per adult equivalent was recorded in Kitui (75.4%) and the least in Mombasa (42.8%).

Table 3. 2: Mean monthly food and non-food expenditure per adult equivalent

Residence / County	Expenditure			Average percentage share	
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Nonfood
National	3,394	3,109	6,503	58.3	41.7
Rural	3,052	2,008	5,060	64.2	35.8
Urban	4,133	5,482	9,615	45.5	54.5
Mombasa	4,115	6,017	10,132	42.8	57.2
Kwale	2,994	2,100	5,095	61.9	38.1
Kilifi	3,228	2,523	5,751	58.6	41.4
Tana River	2,534	1,644	4,179	65.7	34.3
Lamu	3,263	3,139	6,402	54.4	45.6
Taita/Taveta	2,969	3,394	6,363	49.1	50.9
Garissa	2,596	1,486	4,082	69.1	30.9
Wajir	2,516	1,381	3,897	65.4	34.6
Mandera	2,262	1,641	3,903	64.2	35.8
Marsabit	2,415	1,456	3,871	66.2	33.8
Isiolo	3,172	2,660	5,833	56.7	43.3
Meru	3,598	2,591	6,190	61.1	38.9
Tharaka-Nithi	3,088	2,427	5,515	60.4	39.6
Embu	3,498	2,966	6,464	60.5	39.5
Kitui	2,884	1,130	4,014	75.4	24.6
Machakos	3,784	3,084	6,868	58.8	41.2
Makueni	2,932	1,784	4,716	65.2	34.8
Nyandarua	3,329	3,102	6,432	56.5	43.5
Nyeri	3,507	3,120	6,627	56.8	43.2
Kirinyaga	3,703	4,488	8,191	51.8	48.2
Murang'a	3,811	3,287	7,097	63.1	36.9
Kiambu	3,864	5,791	9,655	44.5	55.5
Turkana	1,874	1,219	3,093	63.6	36.4
West Pokot	2,408	1,120	3,528	71.8	28.2
Samburu	2,091	1,302	3,393	66.9	33.1
Trans Nzoia	3,265	2,447	5,713	62.0	38.0
Uasin Gishu	3,243	3,658	6,901	53.0	47.0
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2,747	1,953	4,700	63.8	36.2
Nandi	3,430	2,813	6,243	60.0	40.0
Baringo	2,721	2,116	4,836	60.0	40.0
Laikipia	3,349	3,201	6,550	56.8	43.2
Nakuru	4,092	3,386	7,479	58.9	41.1
Narok	3,667	2,452	6,119	61.4	38.6
Kajiado	3,145	4,346	7,491	51.1	48.9
Kericho	3,226	2,149	5,375	65.0	35.0
Bomet	2,883	1,924	4,806	62.6	37.4
Kakamega	3,412	2,380	5,792	61.8	38.2
Vihiga	3,151	1,892	5,043	64.5	35.5
Bungoma	3,172	2,259	5,432	62.9	37.1
Busia	2,486	1,916	4,401	61.6	38.4
Siaya	3,190	1,804	4,994	65.7	34.3
Kisumu	3,176	3,394	6,571	53.3	46.7
Homa Bay	3,856	2,130	5,986	65.6	34.4
Migori	3,036	2,301	5,337	61.4	38.6
Kisii	2,944	2,759	5,703	56.7	43.3
Nyamira	3,101	2,078	5,179	63.9	36.1
Nairobi City	4,830	6,505	11,335	43.4	56.6

3.4. Quintile Analysis

The population is divided into five equal groups of 20 per cent each based on the expenditure distribution ranking each group from lowest to the highest consumption expenditure. The proportion of total consumption that is attributable to each quintile is presented in Table 3.3. A population with perfect equality would have each quintile accounting for 20 per cent of total consumption expenditure. However, nationally, the poorest quintile accounts for 6.7 per cent of total consumption while the richest quintile accounts for 45.2 per cent of consumption implying significant disparities in welfare. In Turkana, one of the poorest counties, around two-fifths of the county's consumption expenditure goes to the poorest quintile. Within urban counties, however, consumption is skewed toward the richest households, with 78.1 per cent of consumption expenditure in Nairobi and 72.8 per cent in Mombasa concentrated within the richest quintile.

Table 3. 3: Mean and median per adult equivalent consumption expenditure per month (in KSh) and the share of total consumption expenditure attributable to each quintile by place of residence and county

Residence / County	Mean	Median	<3,082 Q1	3,083 -4,282 Q2	4,283 -5,968 Q3	5,969 -8,940 Q4	>8,941 Q5
National	6,503	5,078	6.7	10.6	15.4	22.2	45.2
Rural	5,060	4,108	11.8	16.6	19.9	23.0	28.7
Urban	9,615	7,698	1.8	4.9	11.2	21.4	60.8
Mombasa	10,132	7,629	0.5	1.3	5.9	19.5	72.8
Kwale	5,095	4,079	6.1	11.0	15.8	25.8	41.4
Kilifi	5,751	4,265	7.1	11.1	13.0	19.3	49.4
Tana River	4,179	3,620	18.4	17.5	16.8	19.1	28.1
Lamu	6,402	4,919	4.7	8.5	17.5	23.5	45.7
Taita Taveta	6,363	4,991	3.6	11.7	16.1	28.2	40.4
Garissa	4,082	3,170	13.4	10.6	17.0	26.7	32.3
Wajir	3,897	3,567	16.9	29.6	29.2	13.6	10.7
Mandera	3,903	3,337	30.5	19.2	17.9	17.1	15.3
Marsabit	3,871	3,414	18.1	18.9	25.9	25.8	11.4
Isiolo	5,833	5,145	3.5	9.4	17.2	29.8	40.0
Meru	6,190	5,099	4.0	8.7	14.7	22.2	50.5
Tharaka-Nithi	5,515	4,532	3.9	10.2	17.8	29.2	39.0
Embu	6,464	5,006	4.8	7.6	13.8	22.0	51.7
Kitui	4,014	3,211	14.2	17.0	18.3	19.9	30.7
Machakos	6,868	5,803	3.0	6.5	13.0	23.7	53.8
Makueni	4,716	4,064	5.9	19.0	26.4	24.8	23.9
Nyandarua	6,432	5,243	3.8	8.4	16.1	20.2	51.5
Nyeri	6,627	5,292	1.9	8.2	17.0	23.9	49.0
Kirinyaga	8,191	5,843	1.0	5.6	13.8	18.1	61.5
Murang'a	7,097	5,207	5.0	8.7	14.0	22.7	49.7
Kiambu	9,655	8,104	1.1	5.3	9.1	18.9	65.6
Turkana	3,093	2,610	40.0	16.5	11.0	13.9	18.6
West Pokot	3,528	2,894	24.8	14.1	19.2	18.2	23.7
Samburu	3,393	2,768	30.9	21.2	19.3	19.1	9.4
Trans Nzoia	5,713	4,374	5.4	11.8	13.3	24.1	45.4
Uasin Gishu	6,901	5,399	3.0	7.5	15.9	21.8	51.8
Elgeyo / Marakwet	4,700	3,994	7.8	16.8	21.6	21.1	32.8
Nandi	6,243	4,853	5.8	11.1	16.3	21.0	45.8
Baringo	4,836	3,679	10.0	12.9	16.5	19.3	41.4
Laikipia	6,550	5,170	3.8	9.2	13.2	21.6	52.2
Nakuru	7,479	5,625	1.9	8.1	15.0	20.6	54.4
Narok	6,119	5,412	5.6	8.7	15.0	26.4	44.3
Kajiado	7,491	5,944	3.9	11.5	15.6	23.9	45.0
Kericho	5,375	4,472	4.7	10.7	20.2	26.1	38.3
Bomet	4,806	4,189	7.0	17.6	24.9	21.4	29.2
Kakamega	5,792	4,304	9.6	15.6	14.0	21.8	39.0
Vihiga	5,043	4,048	11.7	15.4	14.8	16.3	41.8
Bungoma	5,432	4,276	8.0	13.6	16.4	25.4	36.7
Busia	4,401	3,488	14.3	13.6	18.7	19.0	34.4
Siaya	4,994	4,231	9.0	16.9	20.8	27.5	25.8
Kisumu	6,571	5,555	2.6	7.6	13.1	23.9	52.8
Homa Bay	5,986	5,278	4.3	8.5	17.2	27.0	43.1
Migori	5,337	4,365	8.4	11.2	15.8	24.0	40.6
Kisii	5,703	4,356	6.4	13.7	15.6	20.0	44.2
Nyamira	5,179	4,252	9.6	13.6	17.6	23.9	35.2
Nairobi City	11,335	9,228	0.0	0.4	4.3	17.2	78.1

Chapter 4: Poverty Indicators

This chapter presents the main survey findings on poverty levels in 2020 based on the welfare indicator and poverty lines discussed in Chapter 2 and highlighted in section 4.1. The poverty measures at national, rural, and urban levels are presented in section 4.2. Section 4.3 presents the trends in poverty measures between 2015/16 and 2020. Section 4.4 presents poverty measures at county level while Section 4.5 presents the depth and severity of overall poverty at national and county level. Section 4.6 presents the inequality measure based on the Gini coefficient.

4.1. Poverty Lines

Three headcount poverty estimates are presented based on two poverty lines: the food and overall poverty lines. The poverty measures are defined as follows:

- **Food poverty:** Individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose food consumption per adult equivalent was less than KSh 2,231 per month in rural areas and KSh 2,796 per month in urban areas, respectively, were considered to be food poor or live in “food poverty”.
- **Overall (absolute) poverty:** Individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose total consumption per adult equivalent was less than KSh 3,783 per month in rural areas and less than KSh 6,915 per month in urban areas, respectively, were considered to be overall poor or live in “overall poverty”.
- **Hardcore (extreme) poverty:** Individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose total consumption per adult equivalent was less than KSh 2,231 per month in rural areas and less than KSh 2,796 per month in urban areas, respectively, are considered to be hardcore poor or live in “hardcore poverty”.

4.2. Summary of Poverty Measures

Table 4.1 shows the headcount poverty rates (estimated as share of population, share of households and share of adult equivalent population) and number of poor at national level and by area of residence (urban, rural).

Table 4. 1: Summary of 2020 poverty headcount measures

Residence	Poverty Headcount Measures	Poor Individuals ($P_{a=0}$)		Poor Households ($P_{a=0}$)		Poor People (Adult equivalent-Adulteq) ($P_{a=0}$)	
		(%of Population)	(Number of people in thousands)	(%of Households)	(Number of households in thousands)	(%of Adulteq)	(Number of Adulteq in thousands)
National	Food Poverty	34.4	16,769	28.5	3,545	34.7	13,809
	Overall Poverty	42.9	20,892	35.6	4,426	42.6	16,976
	Hardcore Poverty	7.1	3,444	5.1	629	7.0	2,782
Rural	Food Poverty	35.1	11,681	29.7	2,261	35.4	9,544
	Overall Poverty	43.5	14,463	37.6	2,863	43.2	11,655
	Hardcore Poverty	9.1	3,018	7.2	549	9.0	2,433
Urban	Food Poverty	33.0	5,088	26.6	1,284	33.2	4,265
	Overall Poverty	41.7	6,429	32.3	1,563	41.4	5,320
	Hardcore Poverty	2.8	426	1.6	79	2.7	349

4.1.1 Food Poverty

The national food poverty headcount rate was 34.4 per cent in 2020, which implies that about 16.8 million individuals in Kenya had food consumption that was below the food poverty line. The incidence of poverty was higher in rural areas at 35.1 per cent (11.7 million individuals) than urban areas where 33.0 per cent (5.1 million individuals) of the population were “food poor”. Analysis by households indicates that 28.5 per cent of households were food poor in 2020.

4.1.2 Overall Poverty

The overall poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 42.9 per cent in 2020, translating to 20.9 million individuals living in overall poverty. The overall poverty incidence was higher in rural areas, where 43.5 per cent of residents (14.5 million individuals) were poor compared to 41.7 per cent (6.4 million individuals) in urban areas. Analysis by households further indicates that 35.6 per cent of households lived below the overall poverty line.

4.1.3 Hardcore Poverty

Nationally 7.1 per cent of individuals were hardcore poor in 2020, implying that 3.4 million people were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket even if they allocated all their expenditure only on food. Hardcore poverty incidence was significantly higher in rural areas at 9.1 per cent (3.0 million individuals) compared to 2.8 per cent (0.4 million individuals) in urban areas. Analysis by households indicates that 5.1 per cent of households lived in extreme poverty.

4.3. Trends in Poverty Incidence between 2015/16 and 2020

Table 4.2 shows trends of poverty incidence between 2015/16 and 2020. The overall poverty rate decreased by 2.5 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019. This was however followed by a 9.3 percentage point increase in overall poverty between 2019 and 2020. The increase is arguably attributed to the onset of COVID-19 in March 2020. Similarly, the overall headcount poverty rate in rural areas initially decreased by 1.8 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019, followed by an increase of 6.5 percentage points from 37.0 per cent in 2019 to 43.5 per cent in 2020. A similar trend was observed in the overall poverty rate in urban areas where there was an initial decrease of 3.4 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019 followed by an increase of 15.7 percentage points between 2019 and 2020. The trends observed in overall poverty rates between the three time points were also replicated in food poverty and hardcore poverty.

The distribution of overall poor between rural and urban areas remained the same between 2015/16 and 2019. There was however a significant change in the distribution in 2020 where 69.2 per cent of the overall poor were in rural areas (a decrease of 6.9 percentage points) while 30.8 per cent were in urban areas (an increase of 6.9 percentage points).

Table 4. 2: Trends in poverty headcount rates between 2015/16 and 2020, share of population (%)

Indicator	Place of Residence	2015/ 16	2019	2020	Change between 2019 and 2020
Overall	National	36.1	33.6	42.9	9.3
Poverty Rate (%)	Rural	38.8	37.0	43.5	6.5
	Urban	29.4	26.0	41.7	15.7
Food Poverty Rate (%)	National	32.0	30.5	34.4	3.9
	Rural	35.0	34.0	35.1	1.1
	Urban	24.4	22.5	33	10.5
Extreme or Hardcore Poverty Rate	National	8.6	8.3	7.1	(1.2)
	Rural	10.7	10.9	9.1	(1.8)
	Urban	3.4	2.7	2.8	0.1
Distribution of the Overall Poor (%)	National	100	100	100	100.0
	Rural	76.8	76.1	69.2	(6.9)
	Urban	23.2	23.9	30.8	6.9
Population Living in Overall Poverty	National	16.4	15.8	20.9	5.1
	Rural	12.6	12.1	14.5	2.4
	Urban	3.8	3.7	6.4	2.7
Population Distribution (%)	National	100	100	100	100.0
	Rural	71.6	69.1	68.3	(0.8)
	Urban	28.4	30.9	31.7	0.8

4.4. Main Findings of the 2020 County Poverty Estimates

4.1.4 Food Poverty Estimates, County Level

The summary of food poverty measures for individuals by residence and county is shown in Table 4.3 while Figure 4.1 is a visualization of the survey findings which ranks food poverty incidence estimates at the county level in ascending order. Further visualization of the survey findings is shown by Map 4.1 which shows county level variation in overall poverty incidence.

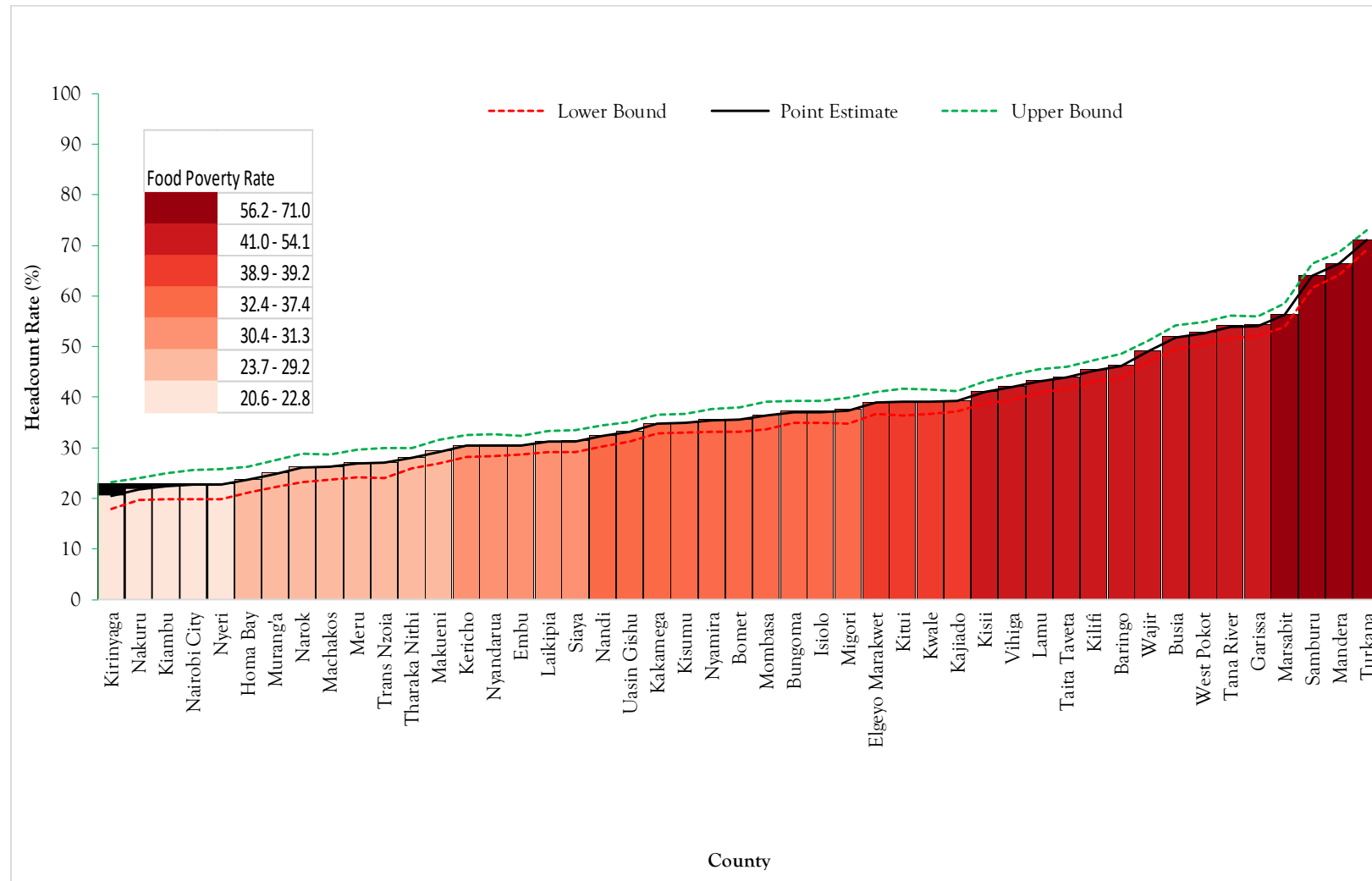
The statistics reveal significant variation in county food poverty headcount rates from a low of 20.6 per cent in Kirinyaga County to a high of 71.0 per cent in Turkana County. The food poverty incidence was more than half (50 per cent) in the following eight counties: Turkana (71.0%), Mandera (66.4%), Samburu (64.0%), Marsabit (56.2%), Garissa (54.1%), Tana River (53.9%), West Pokot (52.6%), and Busia (51.8%). The food poverty incidence was less than a quarter in the following seven counties: Kirinyaga (20.6%), Nakuru (21.9%), Kiambu (22.4%), Nairobi (22.7%), Nyeri (22.8%), Homabay (23.7%) and Murang'a (24.9%).

The national food poverty gap, which is the average aggregate consumption shortfall relative to the food poverty line across the whole population, was 8.6 per cent in 2020. The food poverty gap was slightly higher in rural areas (8.7%) compared to urban areas (8.2%).

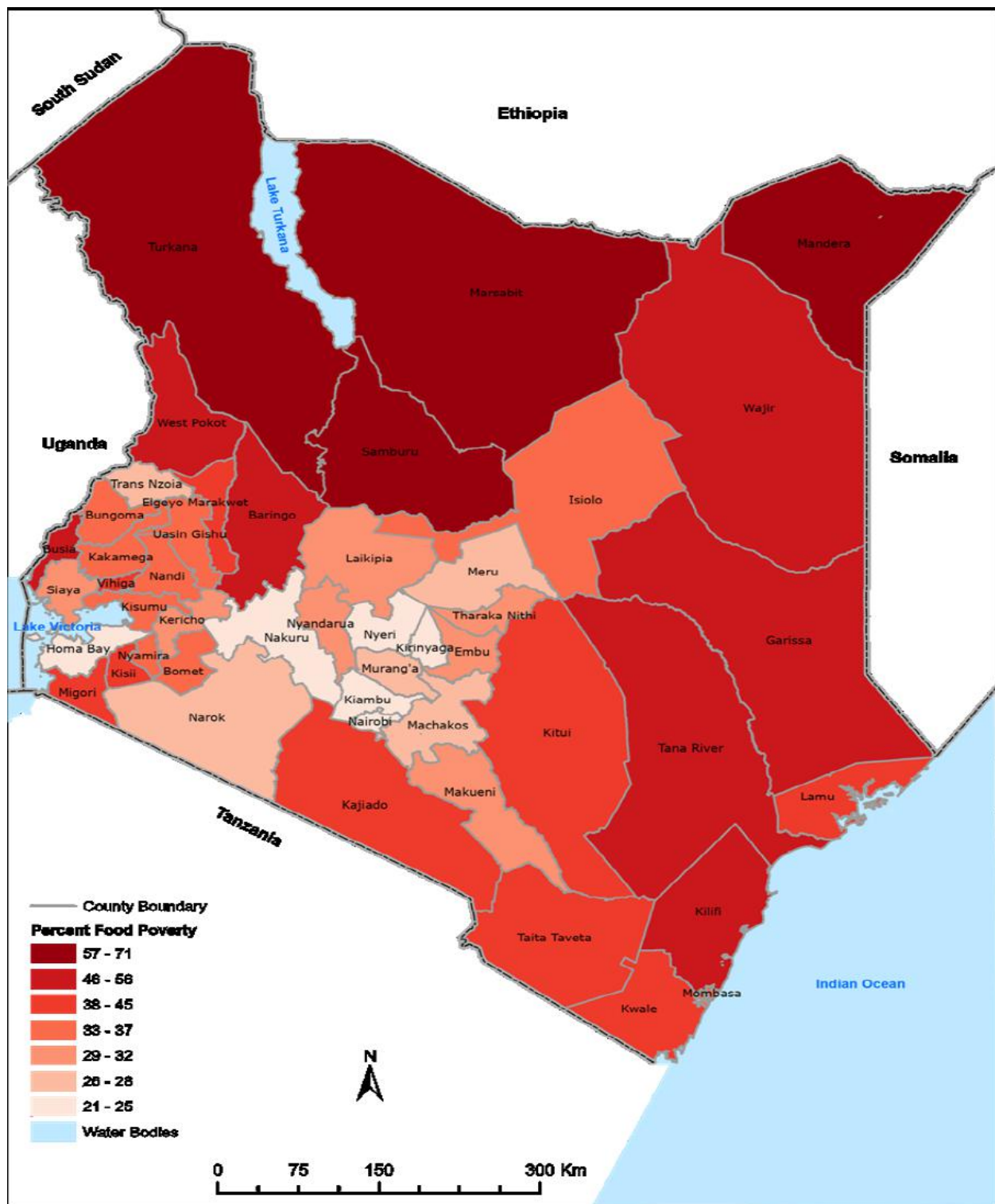
Table 4. 3: Food poverty estimates (individual) by area of residence and county, 2020

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	34.4	100.0	8.6	3.2	48,680	16,769
Rural	35.1	69.7	8.7	3.2	33,252	11,681
Urban	33.0	30.3	8.2	3.1	15,427	5,088
Mombasa	36.3	2.7	8.2	2.7	1,237	449
Kwale	39.1	2.1	10.6	4.2	887	347
Kilifi	45.2	4.0	13.2	5.3	1,488	673
Tana River	53.9	1.0	17.5	7.7	323	174
Lamu	43.2	0.4	13.5	5.8	147	64
Taita/Taveta	43.9	0.9	11.6	4.2	349	153
Garissa	54.1	2.8	16.1	6.2	861	465
Wajir	49.0	2.3	13.0	5.4	800	392
Mandera	66.4	3.5	14.8	4.7	888	589
Marsabit	56.2	1.6	13.7	4.8	471	265
Isiolo	37.1	0.6	8.6	3.2	274	102
Meru	26.9	2.5	5.0	1.5	1,582	426
Tharaka-Nithi	28.0	0.7	6.3	2.0	402	113
Embu	30.5	1.1	6.9	2.1	623	190
Kitui	39.1	2.7	10.4	3.7	1,163	454
Machakos	26.2	2.3	6.5	2.2	1,455	381
Makueni	29.2	1.8	5.1	1.4	1,011	295
Nyandarua	30.5	1.2	7.0	2.3	653	199
Nyeri	22.8	1.1	4.7	1.5	777	177
Kirinyaga	20.6	0.8	3.2	0.8	625	128
Murang'a	24.9	1.6	4.9	1.4	1,081	269
Kiambu	22.4	3.3	5.1	1.8	2,474	553
Turkana	71.0	4.0	28.8	16.2	949	674
West Pokot	52.6	2.0	17.8	7.6	636	335
Samburu	64.0	1.2	23.9	11.7	318	203
Trans Nzoia	27.0	1.6	3.9	1.0	1,014	274
Uasin Gishu	33.1	2.4	5.5	1.5	1,190	395
Elgeyo/Marakwet	38.9	1.1	8.5	2.7	465	181
Nandi	32.4	1.7	8.3	3.2	906	293
Baringo	46.1	1.9	12.8	5.1	682	315
Laikipia	31.2	1.0	6.2	1.9	531	166
Nakuru	21.9	2.9	4.0	1.3	2,213	484
Narok	26.1	1.8	5.8	1.9	1,185	309
Kajiado	39.2	2.7	9.7	3.4	1,144	449
Kericho	30.4	1.7	5.7	1.6	923	281
Bomet	35.6	1.9	7.3	2.1	896	319
Kakamega	34.8	4.0	9.3	3.5	1,911	664
Vihiga	41.9	1.5	10.6	3.5	604	253
Bungoma	37.1	3.8	9.6	3.7	1,710	634
Busia	51.8	2.8	17.0	7.3	915	474
Siaya	31.3	1.9	5.9	1.9	1,016	318
Kisumu	34.9	2.5	8.3	2.9	1,183	412
Homa Bay	23.7	1.6	4.9	1.5	1,159	275
Migori	37.4	2.5	10.7	4.1	1,143	427
Kisii	41.0	3.2	10.6	4.1	1,297	531
Nyamira	35.5	1.3	10.9	4.6	620	220
Nairobi City	22.7	6.1	4.6	1.5	4,500	1,023

Figure 4.1: Food poverty incidence across counties, share of population (%)



Map 4.1: Food poverty headcount rate (individual) at the county level



4.1.5 Overall Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.4 summarizes the overall poverty measures for individuals by county, accompanied by corresponding visualizations in: Figure 4.2 which ranks estimates of overall poverty incidence by county in ascending order while Figure 4.3 ranks the contribution to overall poverty by county. Map 4.2 maps county level variation in overall poverty incidence.

The statistics indicate that the overall poverty incidence vary significantly among counties from a low of 21.1 per cent in Kirinyaga County to a high of 80.6 per cent in Turkana County. The top five counties in terms of overall poverty incidence were Turkana (80.6%), Marsabit (75.7%), Mandera (73.7%), Samburu (72.2%) and Wajir (71.2%). Conversely, the bottom five counties in terms of overall poverty incidence were Kirinyaga (21.1%), Nairobi City (25.7%), Kiambu (26.7%), Narok (27.3%) and Homabay (30.5%).

Nairobi City County accounts for the highest share (5.5%) of the overall poor observed at national level while Lamu County accounts for the least (0.3%). The geographic distribution of the number of overall poor individuals is shown in Map 4.3.

Table 4. 4: Overall poverty estimates (individual) by residence and county, 2020

Residence /County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	42.9	100.0	11.6	4.5	48,680	20,892
Rural	43.5	69.2	11.6	4.4	33,252	14,463
Urban	41.7	30.8	11.5	4.6	15,427	6,429
Mombasa	40.1	2.4	8.8	3.1	1,237	497
Kwale	53.1	2.3	14.0	5.2	887	471
Kilifi	53.3	3.8	16.2	6.6	1,488	793
Tana River	65.4	1.0	25.1	12.7	323	212
Lamu	44.3	0.3	14.6	6.2	147	65
Taita/Taveta	35.8	0.6	7.5	2.2	349	125
Garissa	69.1	2.8	24.4	10.9	861	595
Wajir	71.2	2.7	19.9	8.1	800	569
Mandera	73.7	3.1	24.8	10.8	888	654
Marsabit	75.7	1.7	23.3	9.1	471	356
Isiolo	53.8	0.7	11.6	3.7	274	147
Meru	30.9	2.3	6.6	1.9	1,582	489
Tharaka-Nithi	40.1	0.8	8.7	2.7	402	161
Embu	39.1	1.2	9.2	2.9	623	244
Kitui	65.0	3.6	20.7	8.6	1,163	756
Machakos	35.0	2.4	9.0	3.2	1,455	510
Makueni	45.8	2.2	9.9	3.0	1,011	463
Nyandarua	32.5	1.0	8.2	3.0	653	212
Nyeri	33.1	1.2	6.3	1.9	777	257
Kirinyaga	21.1	0.6	4.2	1.3	625	132
Murang'a	35.1	1.8	9.4	3.4	1,081	380
Kiambu	26.7	3.2	5.6	1.7	2,474	660
Turkana	80.6	3.7	36.1	20.0	949	765
West Pokot	67.8	2.1	26.4	12.8	636	431
Samburu	72.2	1.1	30.6	16.2	318	229
Trans Nzoia	46.4	2.2	8.9	2.5	1,014	470
Uasin Gishu	40.3	2.3	9.3	2.9	1,190	479
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.4	1.1	12.6	4.5	465	220
Nandi	37.7	1.6	9.7	3.5	906	342
Baringo	56.7	1.9	16.8	6.7	682	387
Laikipia	32.8	0.8	7.8	2.5	531	174
Nakuru	39.4	4.2	8.0	2.5	2,213	872
Narok	27.3	1.5	6.2	2.1	1,185	324
Kajiado	41.0	2.2	9.5	3.2	1,144	469
Kericho	45.0	2.0	11.2	3.9	923	415
Bomet	45.7	2.0	10.2	3.3	896	410
Kakamega	44.3	4.1	11.9	4.5	1,911	846
Vihiga	50.7	1.5	14.5	5.5	604	306
Bungoma	44.3	3.6	12.9	5.2	1,710	757
Busia	61.4	2.7	20.2	8.9	915	562
Siaya	39.8	1.9	9.5	2.9	1,016	405
Kisumu	35.7	2.0	9.3	3.4	1,183	422
Homa Bay	30.5	1.7	7.5	2.7	1,159	353
Migori	45.3	2.5	14.7	6.2	1,143	517
Kisii	43.9	2.7	10.3	3.8	1,297	569
Nyamira	42.6	1.3	14.0	6.6	620	264
Nairobi City	25.7	5.5	4.8	1.2	4,500	1,156

Figure 4.2: Overall poverty headcount rate (individual) by county

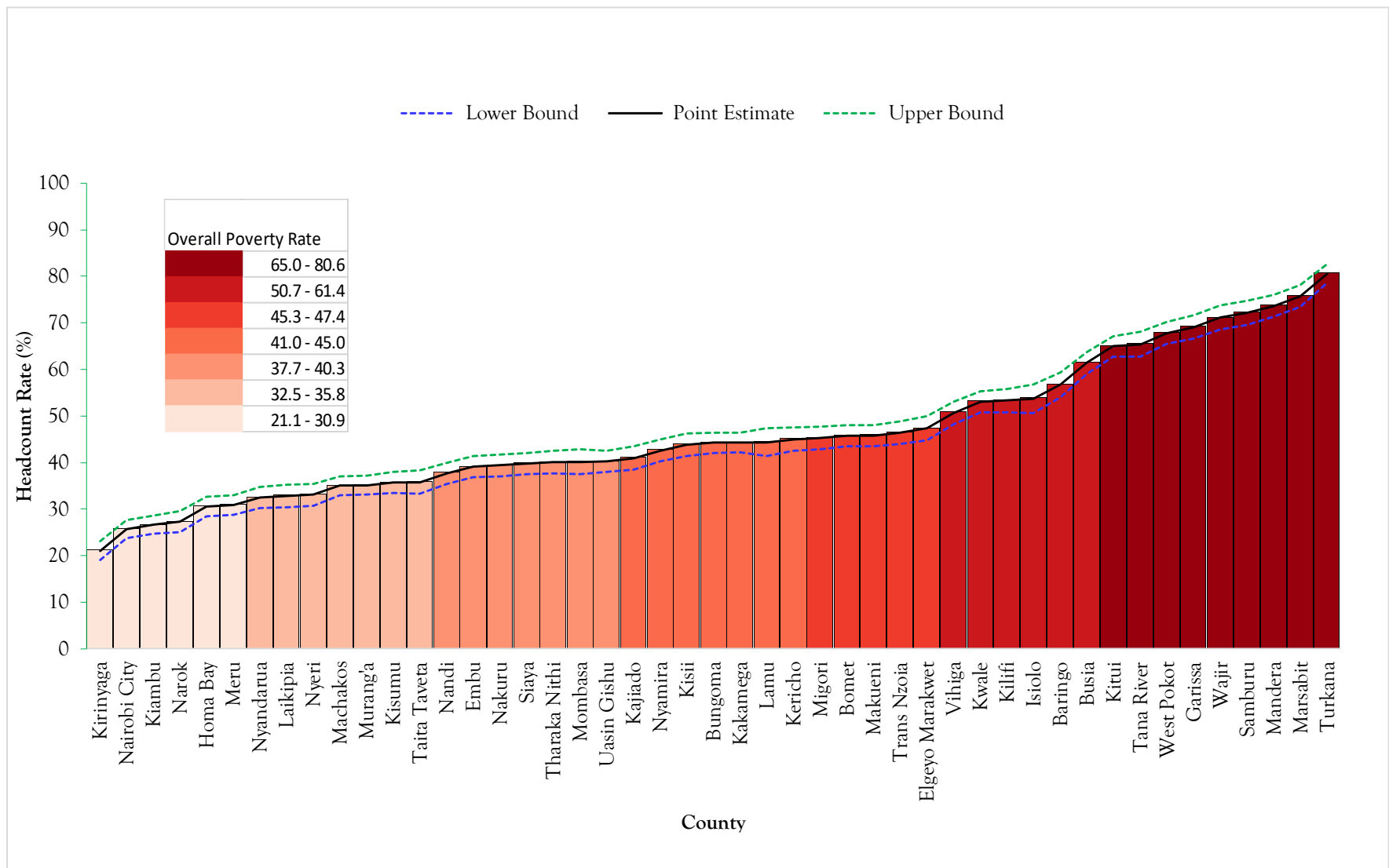
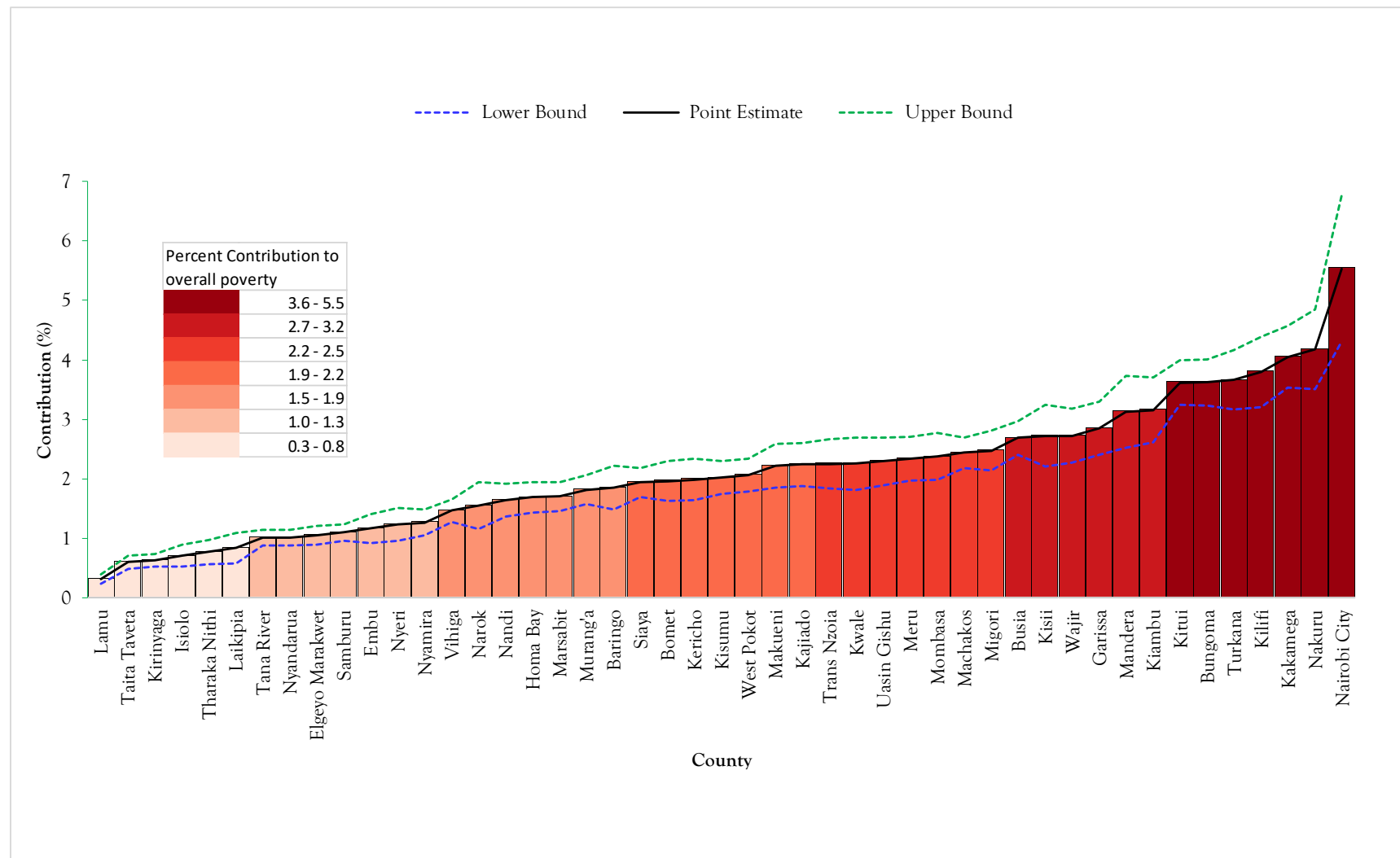
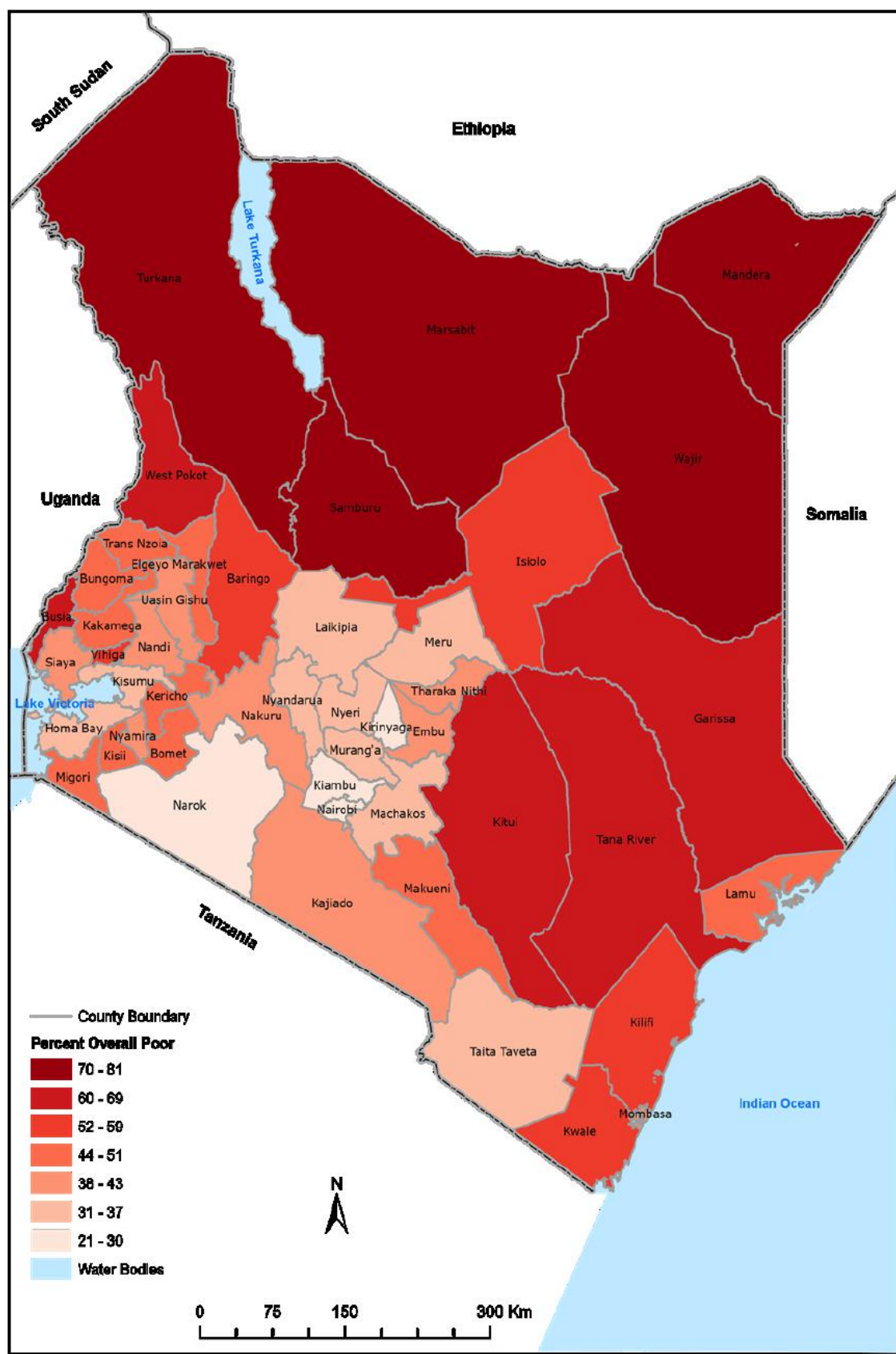


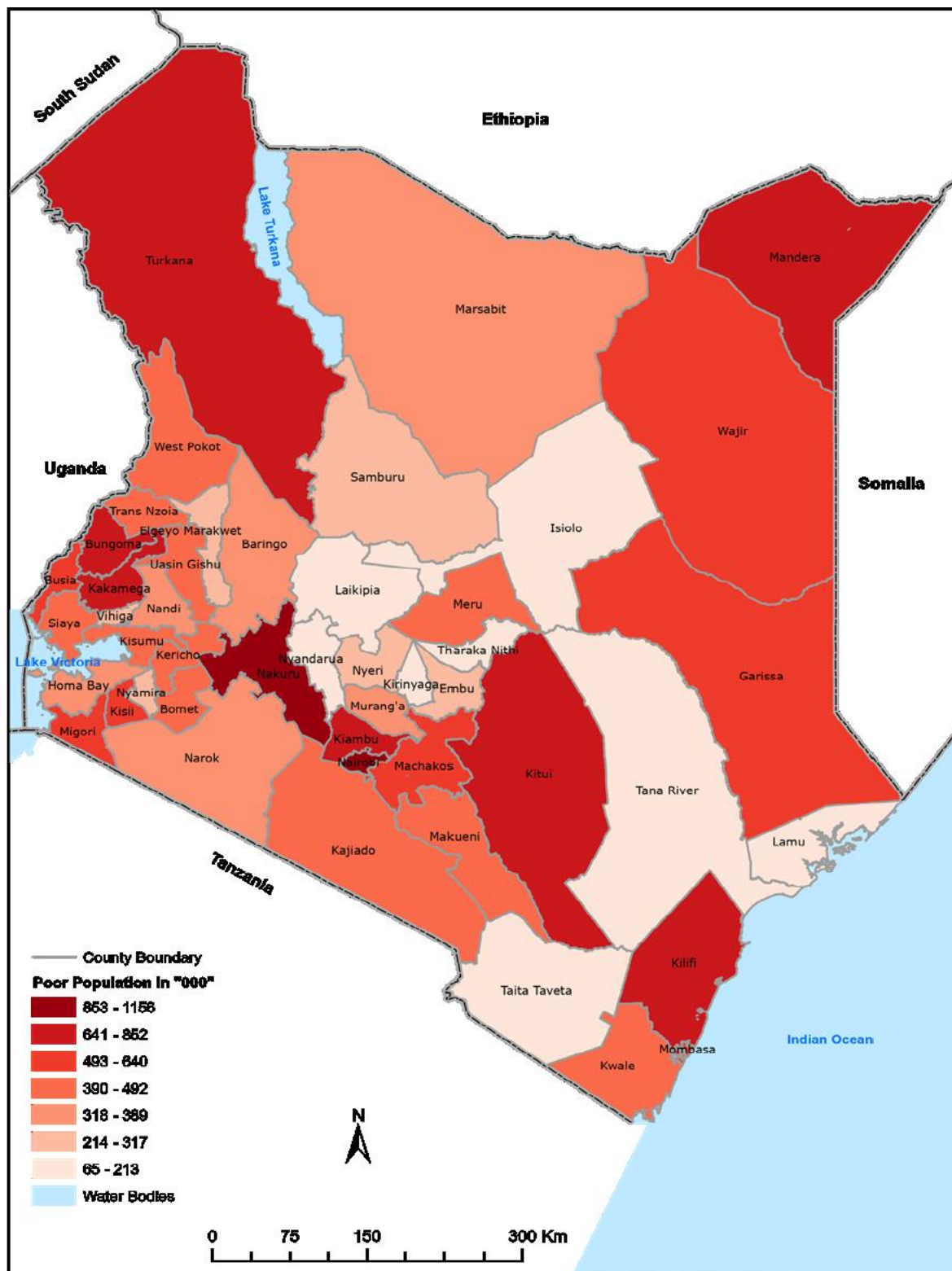
Figure 4.3: Contribution to overall poverty by county



Map 4.2: Overall poverty headcount rate (individual) at county level



Map 4.3: Number of overall poor at county level



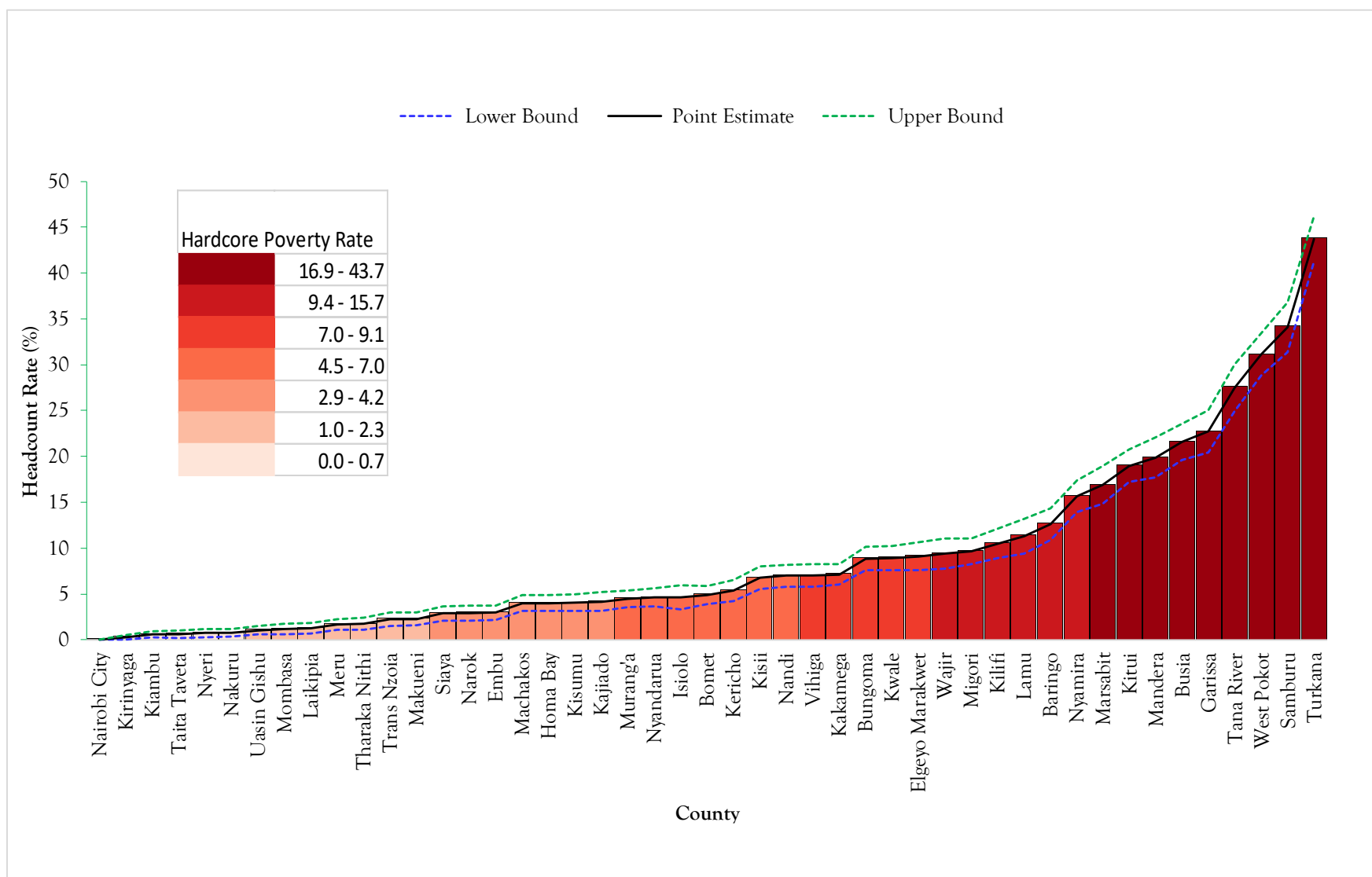
4.1.6 Hardcore Poverty Estimates, County Level

Hardcore poverty measures for individuals by area of residence and county are presented in Table 4.5. The hardcore poverty incidence at the county level ranges from a low of zero per cent in Nairobi County to a high of 43.7 per cent in Turkana County. Hardcore poverty incidence levels are highest in the following six counties: Turkana (43.7%), Samburu (34.1%), West Pokot (31.1%), Tana River (27.5%), Garissa (22.7%) and Busia (21.6%). About one third (34.9%) of the total population living in conditions of hardcore poverty reside in these six counties. A graphical presentation of variation in hardcore poverty by county is shown in Figure 4.4.

Table 4. 5: Hardcore poverty estimates (individual) by area of residence and county, 2020

Residence/County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	7.1	100.0	1.4	0.4	48,680	3,444
Rural	9.1	87.6	1.8	0.6	33,252	3,018
Urban	2.8	12.4	0.5	0.2	15,427	426
Mombasa	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,237	14
Kwale	8.9	2.3	1.4	0.4	887	79
Kilifi	10.5	4.5	1.9	0.5	1,488	156
Tana River	27.5	2.6	7.1	2.6	323	89
Lamu	11.3	0.5	1.2	0.2	147	17
Taita /Taveta	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	349	2
Garissa	22.7	5.7	5.4	1.9	861	196
Wajir	9.4	2.2	2.5	1.0	800	75
Mandera	19.9	5.1	3.6	1.0	888	176
Marsabit	16.9	2.3	3.0	0.9	471	79
Isiolo	4.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	274	13
Meru	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.0	1,582	27
Tharaka-Nithi	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	402	7
Embu	3.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	623	18
Kitui	19.0	6.4	3.9	1.1	1,163	221
Machakos	4.0	1.7	0.4	0.1	1,455	58
Makueni	2.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	1,011	23
Nyandarua	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.2	653	30
Nyeri	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	777	6
Kirinyaga	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	625	2
Murang'a	4.5	1.4	0.8	0.2	1,081	49
Kiambu	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2,474	14
Turkana	43.7	12.0	13.4	5.5	949	415
West Pokot	31.1	5.7	7.2	2.5	636	198
Samburu	34.1	3.1	10.6	4.6	318	108
Trans Nzoia	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	1,014	23
Uasin Gishu	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	1,190	12
Elgeyo/Marakwet	9.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	465	42
Nandi	7.0	1.8	1.2	0.3	906	63
Baringo	12.6	2.5	1.5	0.3	682	86
Laikipia	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	531	7
Nakuru	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	2,213	16
Narok	2.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	1,185	35
Kajiado	4.2	1.4	0.4	0.1	1,144	48
Kericho	5.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	923	50
Bomet	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	896	44
Kakamega	7.1	3.9	1.0	0.2	1,911	136
Vihiga	7.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	604	42
Bungoma	8.8	4.4	1.8	0.6	1,710	151
Busia	21.6	5.7	3.9	1.0	915	197
Siaya	2.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	1,016	29
Kisumu	4.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	1,183	48
Homa Bay	4.0	1.3	0.6	0.2	1,159	46
Migori	9.7	3.2	1.9	0.6	1,143	110
Kisii	6.8	2.5	1.3	0.4	1,297	88
Nyamira	15.7	2.8	3.8	1.4	620	97
Nairobi City	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,500	0

Figure 4.4: Hardcore poverty headcount rate (individuals) by county

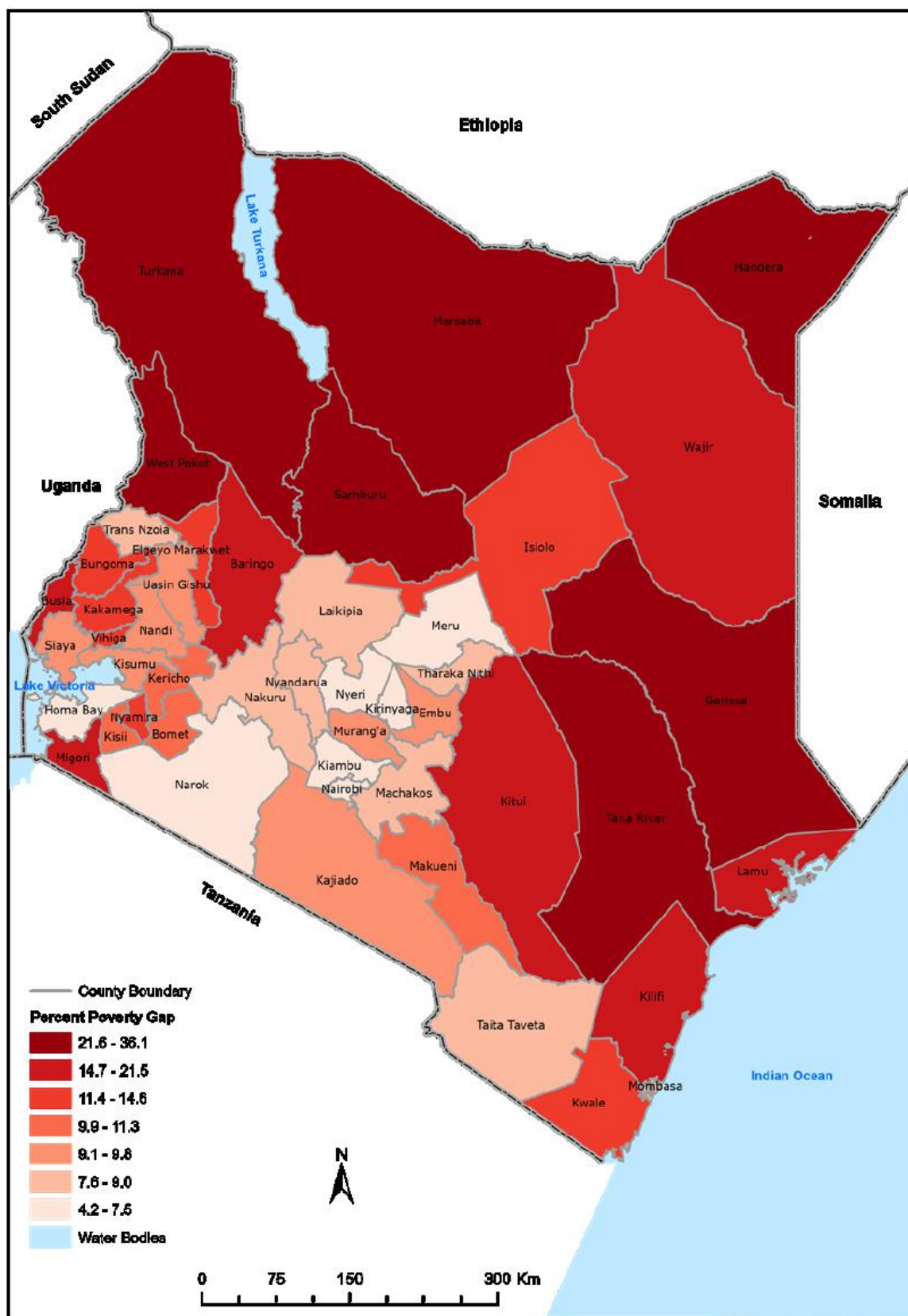


4.5. Depth and Severity of Overall Poverty

Map 4.4 spatially visualizes the depth of overall poverty at the county level as measured by the poverty gap (see Table 4.4 for county level poverty gap estimates). The poverty gap measure conveys how much below the overall poverty line the consumption of the poor is, on average. The top six counties in terms of depth of poverty included Turkana (36.1%), Samburu (30.6%), West Pokot (26.4%), Tana River (25.1%), Mandera (24.8%) and Garissa (24.4%).

The severity of poverty gives a higher weight to poor individuals and households who are further away from the poverty line and captures the level of inequality among the poor. At national level, the severity index was 4.5 per cent in 2020. The top six counties in terms of the severity index included Turkana (20.0%), Samburu (16.2%), West Pokot (12.8%), Tana River (12.7%), Garissa (10.9%) and Mandera (10.8%).

Map 4.4: Overall poverty gap (individual)



4.6. Gini Coefficient

The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure within a country, deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A coefficient of 0 expresses perfect equality where everyone has the same consumption expenditure, while a coefficient of 1 expresses full inequality where only one person has all the consumption expenditure. Table 4.6 shows that the national Gini coefficient for the year 2015/16 was 0.391, for 2019 was 0.407 and for 2020 was 0.358. Although inequality has tended to be higher in urban areas, there was no significant difference between the rural Gini coefficient (0.311) and urban coefficient (0.326) in 2020.

Table 4. 6: Gini coefficients, 2015/16 and 2020

Region	Gini Coefficient		
	2015/16	2019	2020
National	0.391	0.407	0.358
Rural	0.327	0.345	0.311
Urban	0.349	0.355	0.326
Mombasa	0.302	0.304	0.326
Kwale	0.345	0.341	0.319
Kilifi	0.396	0.356	0.366
Tana River	0.376	0.354	0.327
Lamu	0.331	0.351	0.354
Taita/Taveta	0.342	0.341	0.298
Garissa	0.357	0.383	0.333
Wajir	0.251	0.333	0.226
Mandera	0.345	0.368	0.273
Marsabit	0.348	0.362	0.259
Isiolo	0.337	0.359	0.273
Meru	0.317	0.338	0.306
Tharaka-Nithi	0.312	0.355	0.288
Embu	0.340	0.344	0.354
Kitui	0.336	0.310	0.304
Machakos	0.353	0.376	0.319
Makueni	0.314	0.318	0.237
Nyandarua	0.320	0.325	0.320
Nyeri	0.321	0.337	0.294
Kirinyaga	0.338	0.339	0.343
Murang'a	0.304	0.337	0.387
Kiambu	0.336	0.337	0.313
Turkana	0.522	0.471	0.329
West Pokot	0.312	0.310	0.305
Samburu	0.408	0.404	0.325
Trans Nzoia	0.355	0.345	0.301
Uasin Gishu	0.351	0.350	0.311
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.320	0.330	0.281
Nandi	0.292	0.324	0.351
Baringo	0.355	0.345	0.322
Laikipia	0.392	0.375	0.320
Nakuru	0.362	0.346	0.351
Narok	0.335	0.338	0.280
Kajiado	0.398	0.381	0.345
Kericho	0.295	0.343	0.305
Bomet	0.238	0.304	0.254
Kakamega	0.291	0.326	0.336
Vihiga	0.279	0.317	0.309
Bungoma	0.325	0.373	0.323
Busia	0.289	0.352	0.337
Siaya	0.305	0.327	0.252
Kisumu	0.433	0.352	0.304
Homa Bay	0.291	0.322	0.270
Migori	0.268	0.317	0.318
Kisii	0.348	0.329	0.317
Nyamira	0.319	0.328	0.321
Nairobi City	0.331	0.345	0.302

Chapter 5: Basic Socioeconomic Poverty Profile

This chapter provides insights into the socio-economic characteristics of the poor. Poverty headcount rates are provided in respect of socio-economic profiles of the household head (age, sex, education level, marital status, and household size). In this chapter, the poverty headcount rates are calculated at household not individual level, consistent with a focus on household level characteristics. Where applicable, the tables are presented nationally, by area of residence (rural-urban), and by county.

5.1 Poverty by Sex and Place of Residence of Household Head

The incidence and depth of poverty by sex and other characteristics of the household head are presented in Table 5.1. Nationally, 35.6 per cent of households were poor, measured at the overall poverty line. The rate was higher for rural households (37.6 per cent), compared to urban households at 32.3 per cent. Considering both the sex of the household head and the place of residence, it was found that households in rural areas headed by females had a higher poverty headcount rate of 39.4 per cent while the rate was 32.8 per cent for urban households headed by females.

Table 5. 1: Overall poverty by household characteristics, 2020

Household Characteristic	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)			Poverty Gap (%)			Distribution of Population (%)			Distribution of Poor (%)		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
National	37.6	32.3	35.6	9.7	8.4	9.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of Household head												
Male	36.7	32.1	34.9	9.3	8.3	8.9	67.0	69.3	67.9	65.4	69.6	66.6
Female	39.4	32.8	36.9	10.5	8.5	9.7	33.0	30.7	32.1	34.6	30.4	33.4
Education Level of Household Head												
None	53.4	61.9	54.7	16.7	22.2	17.6	18.6	5.2	13.4	26.8	12.1	22.7
Primary	40.1	45.0	41.5	9.8	12.6	10.5	53.0	31.4	44.6	56.4	46.6	53.7
Secondary	24.2	26.9	25.7	5.3	5.8	5.6	26.3	54.9	37.4	16.7	40.6	23.4
Tertiary	2.9	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	8.5	4.6	0.2	0.7	0.3
Marital Status of Household Head												
Married Monogamous	38.8	36.1	37.8	10.0	9.2	9.7	62.5	60.3	61.6	64.4	67.6	65.3
Male	38.2	35.8	37.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	78.9	74.9	77.3	82.1	85.4	83.0
Female	41.9	38.2	40.6	12.0	7.7	10.4	29.2	27.1	28.4	31.0	27.0	30.0
Married Polygamous	44.6	60.2	47.0	13.0	18.6	13.9	7.0	2.0	5.1	8.4	4.1	7.2
Male	44.7	65.1	48.0	13.4	18.6	14.2	7.8	2.3	5.6	9.6	4.8	8.2
Female	44.3	42.8	44.0	12.0	18.6	12.9	5.3	1.5	3.9	6.0	2.5	5.1
Widower	33.6	31.5	33.0	8.0	9.7	8.5	3.6	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.9
Widow	39.9	49.8	41.7	10.4	16.2	11.5	48.4	18.8	37.4	49.2	33.4	45.2
Never Married	18.6	12.0	13.9	7.2	8.2	7.7	4.8	19.1	10.4	2.3	4.8	3.0
Other ¹	30.1	32.7	31.4	5.9	4.5	5.0	7.4	11.4	8.9	5.9	11.7	7.5
Child in Household												
Household without children	24.4	19.4	21.8	5.8	4.4	5.1	23.8	40.1	30.1	15.4	21.0	17.0
Household with children	41.7	41.0	41.5	10.9	11.0	11.0	76.2	59.9	69.9	84.6	79.0	83.0
Household Size (Household members)												
1-3	26.0	21.4	23.7	9.7	8.4	9.2	34.5	57.4	43.4	23.8	34.5	26.8
4-6	40.4	44.4	41.7	10.4	12.0	10.9	45.6	35.8	41.8	49.1	50.4	49.4
7+	51.3	60.9	53.0	14.4	20.1	15.4	19.9	6.8	14.8	27.2	15.1	23.8
Age of Household Head (Years)												
15-19	22.0	13.5	17.4	5.7	2.8	4.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
20-29	28.5	20.4	23.2	6.5	4.3	5.0	7.7	24.0	14.0	5.7	12.9	7.7
30-39	36.2	30.0	33.2	9.1	7.1	8.1	21.6	31.6	25.5	21.0	27.8	22.9
40-49	41.1	40.7	41.0	10.7	10.8	10.7	23.8	22.0	23.1	26.0	28.4	26.7
50-59	39.2	39.0	39.1	10.5	11.1	10.7	17.9	12.1	15.6	18.7	15.6	17.9
60-69	37.1	43.0	38.3	9.5	13.4	10.3	14.8	6.0	11.4	14.4	9.1	12.9
70+	37.7	43.8	38.6	10.1	14.2	10.7	13.9	3.8	10.0	14.0	5.9	11.8

¹ Refers to living together, separated and divorced

5.2 Poverty and Marital Status of Household Head

At the national level, households with a head in a polygamous union had a 47.0 per cent poverty headcount rate compared to households with heads married monogamously, at 37.8 per cent. Urban households headed by a male in a polygamous union had a poverty headcount rate of 65.1 per cent. Conversely, urban households headed by an individual who has never been married, had a poverty headcount rate of 12.0 per cent.

5.3 Poverty, Household Size and Number of Children

Poverty incidence increases with household size. Nationally, households with more than 7 members had a poverty headcount rate of 53.0 per cent, while households with between one and three members has a rate of 23.7 per cent. Among urban households, households with 7 members or more had a poverty headcount rate of 60.9 per cent compared to 51.3 per cent in rural areas. In terms of number of children, a household has, households with children are twice as likely to be poor compared to those without. Thus, the larger the household size, the higher the propensity of being poor. The more children a household has, the higher the likelihood of being poor.

5.4 Poverty and Education Level of Household Head

As expected, poverty levels decrease as the level of education of the household head increases nationally, and both in rural and urban areas, as shown in Table 5.1. For example, urban households with a head without any formal education had a poverty headcount rate of 61.9 per cent, the highest in this category. In contrast, urban households headed by individuals with tertiary level of education had a poverty headcount rate of 2.5 per cent.

5.5 Poverty and Age of Household Head

Households that are under the headship of 15-19 year-olds in the urban areas have the lowest poverty headcount rate of 13.5 per cent, whereas urban households under the headship of over 70 year-olds have the highest poverty headcount rate of 43.8 per cent. Nationally and in rural areas, poverty rates increase as the age of household head increases, peaking at middle ages (40-49) before slightly declining.

5.6 Child Poverty

This section provides estimates of food (Table 5.2) and overall (Table 5.3) poverty prevalence among children. If a household is poor according to the specified poverty line, then the children living in that household are also considered to be poor.

5.6.1 Food Poverty among Children

The prevalence of food poverty among children refers to the percentage of all children living in households below the food poverty line. Table 5.2 shows food poverty estimates for children by age group and area of residence. At the national level, 36.0 per cent of all children (0-17 years) were food poor. Food poverty increases with the age of the child, with 29.3 per cent of children aged 0-5 years, 38.0 per cent of children aged 6-13 years and peaks at 40.8 per cent of children aged 14-17 years reported to be food poor. Children in urban households had higher food poverty rates than those in the rural areas for those aged between 6-13 and 14-17, however, food poverty rates were lower in urban areas for the age group 0-5 years and no significant different across all children (0-17). At the county level, Nakuru had the lowest child food poverty rate at 20.2 per cent while Turkana had the highest child food poverty of 70.4 per cent.

Table 5. 2: Child food poverty estimates by age group and area of residence, 2020

Residence/ County	Total population		0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years	
	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)
National	34.4	48,680	29.3	7,052	38.0	11,094	40.8	5,276	36.0	23,422
Rural	35.1	33,252	30.5	4,772	37.1	8,351	40.4	4,052	36.1	17,175
Urban	33.0	15,427	26.7	2,279	40.6	2,744	42.1	1,224	35.8	6,247
Mombasa	36.3	1,237	29.7	206	44.1	208	54.6	83	39.9	497
Kwale	39.1	887	34.6	156	43.4	234	46.5	108	41.3	498
Kilifi	45.2	1,488	36.1	240	49.0	346	54.0	192	46.3	778
Tana River	53.9	323	45.0	65	56.0	98	64.5	40	54.1	203
Lamu	43.2	147	40.1	29	43.1	40	51.5	18	43.8	86
Taita/Taveta	43.9	349	40.6	41	51.2	67	60.1	28	49.8	136
Garissa	54.1	861	46.9	139	54.5	209	63.7	72	53.6	420
Wajir	49.0	800	43.1	150	53.5	215	56.0	76	50.4	441
Mandera	66.4	888	54.1	131	67.5	234	75.4	74	64.8	439
Marsabit	56.2	471	46.9	58	59.6	95	65.6	39	57.0	192
Isiolo	37.1	274	29.4	41	38.4	71	41.4	30	36.5	142
Meru	26.9	1,582	18.5	194	29.8	329	34.0	151	27.5	674
Tharaka-Nithi	28.0	402	19.9	47	31.8	85	36.4	51	30.0	183
Embu	30.5	623	28.0	65	40.1	127	34.5	57	35.7	249
Kitui	39.1	1,163	32.4	109	35.7	243	43.4	118	36.8	469
Machakos	26.2	1,455	20.0	158	27.1	336	33.7	177	27.2	670
Makueni	29.2	1,011	24.7	98	33.2	223	36.3	122	32.2	443
Nyandarua	30.5	653	25.2	59	32.9	120	38.4	76	32.8	255
Nyeri	22.8	777	17.2	68	24.4	142	30.4	68	24.1	277
Kirinyaga	20.6	625	9.6	56	27.4	98	39.2	49	25.4	203
Murang'a	24.9	1,081	13.7	106	29.9	169	34.3	81	26.0	356
Kiambu	22.4	2,474	16.6	400	24.2	411	31.1	182	22.4	993
Turkana	71.0	949	65.0	169	69.3	266	81.6	108	70.4	543
West Pokot	52.6	636	49.9	115	52.4	183	58.1	82	52.9	379
Samburu	64.0	318	57.4	74	67.1	98	71.8	36	64.5	207
Trans Nzoia	27.0	1,014	26.7	171	26.6	295	24.3	139	26.1	605
Uasin Gishu	33.1	1,190	26.8	165	33.2	251	38.8	138	32.7	554
Elgeyo/Marakwet	38.9	465	41.8	48	38.5	85	46.1	44	41.3	177
Nandi	32.4	906	32.9	118	32.4	228	34.7	125	33.1	471
Baringo	46.1	682	43.2	90	50.4	145	49.3	68	48.0	304
Laikipia	31.2	531	20.5	95	32.6	123	38.5	61	29.8	279
Nakuru	21.9	2,213	13.8	304	23.7	477	21.4	261	20.2	1,042
Narok	26.1	1,185	21.9	223	23.9	301	24.7	127	23.4	651
Kajiado	39.2	1,144	27.7	214	40.5	229	44.3	103	36.2	546
Kericho	30.4	923	29.3	136	29.7	269	34.4	111	30.6	515
Bomet	35.6	896	23.3	115	37.4	230	39.1	125	34.4	470
Kakamega	34.8	1,911	28.4	321	38.6	543	39.6	257	35.9	1,120
Vihiga	41.9	604	32.8	69	45.7	140	43.0	70	41.8	279
Bungoma	37.1	1,710	33.8	296	38.2	486	47.4	235	39.1	1,017
Busia	51.8	915	46.8	143	51.9	244	60.0	114	52.3	502
Siaya	31.3	1,016	24.1	145	31.2	288	39.7	142	31.5	575
Kisumu	34.9	1,183	25.7	135	36.4	303	43.7	135	35.6	574
Homa Bay	23.7	1,159	17.7	187	24.8	299	28.6	172	23.8	658
Migori	37.4	1,143	35.8	237	38.1	383	39.5	182	37.7	802
Kisii	41.0	1,297	38.8	165	40.4	340	47.2	182	41.8	687
Nyamira	35.5	620	31.2	74	38.3	149	40.0	90	37.1	314
Nairobi City	22.7	4,500	17.7	630	35.2	639	22.0	277	25.7	1,547

5.6.2 Overall Poverty among Children

Table 5.3 presents child poverty by age group and place of residence. At the national level, 40.5 per cent of children aged 0-5 years were categorized as poor. The school going children of age group 6-13 years had poverty headcount rate of 48.6 per cent while 14-17 years had a 47.7 per cent poverty headcount rate. Overall, 46.0 per cent of children aged 0-17 years were considered to be poor. Child poverty was higher in urban areas for age groups 6-13, 14-17 and all children (0-17) years than in the rural areas, however, it was lower for age group 0-5 years. The report shows that, at the county level, child poverty is highest in the ASAL counties, led by Turkana County with a child poverty headcount rate of 81.2 per cent while Narok County had the lowest at 24.1 per cent.

Table 5. 3: Child poverty estimates by age group and area of residence, 2020

Residence/County	Total population		0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years	
	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)
National	42.9	48,680	40.5	7,052	48.6	11,094	47.7	5,276	46.0	23,422
Rural	43.5	33,252	41.7	4,772	47.6	8,351	45.7	4,052	45.5	17,175
Urban	41.7	15,427	37.8	2,279	51.9	2,744	54.1	1,224	47.2	6,247
Mombasa	40.1	1,237	43.7	206	47.4	208	44.5	83	45.4	497
Kwale	53.1	887	48.5	156	59.5	234	58.0	108	55.7	498
Kilifi	53.3	1,488	43.6	240	57.9	346	61.5	192	54.4	778
Tana River	65.4	323	63.5	65	67.0	98	66.8	40	65.9	203
Lamu	44.3	147	40.7	29	46.0	40	51.6	18	45.4	86
Taita/Taveta	35.8	349	33.6	41	39.1	67	40.2	28	37.7	136
Garissa	69.1	861	65.9	139	70.4	209	73.1	72	69.4	420
Wajir	71.2	800	65.8	150	76.4	215	74.8	76	72.5	441
Mandera	73.7	888	69.7	131	75.3	234	77.8	74	74.0	439
Marsabit	75.7	471	75.6	58	81.6	95	78.5	39	79.1	192
Isiolo	53.8	274	42.1	41	58.5	71	57.2	30	53.5	142
Meru	30.9	1,582	25.7	194	34.7	329	36.4	151	32.5	674
Tharaka-Nithi	40.1	402	38.5	47	48.0	85	42.4	51	44.0	183
Embu	39.1	623	34.8	65	47.8	127	44.9	57	43.8	249
Kitui	65.0	1,163	64.8	109	67.7	243	65.1	118	66.4	469
Machakos	35.0	1,455	28.4	158	38.0	336	42.9	177	37.0	670
Makueni	45.8	1,011	40.4	98	52.2	223	46.5	122	48.0	443
Nyandarua	32.5	653	24.2	59	37.2	120	47.2	76	37.2	255
Nyeri	33.1	777	38.7	68	39.6	142	32.6	68	37.7	277
Kirinyaga	21.1	625	14.1	56	24.7	98	40.7	49	25.7	203
Murang'a	35.1	1,081	19.4	106	44.0	169	41.7	81	36.1	356
Kiambu	26.7	2,474	22.2	400	33.0	411	39.5	182	29.8	993
Turkana	80.6	949	77.2	169	81.2	266	87.7	108	81.2	543
West Pokot	67.8	636	73.1	115	69.4	183	67.0	82	70.0	379
Samburu	72.2	318	73.6	74	75.0	98	74.3	36	74.4	207
Trans Nzoia	46.4	1,014	43.9	171	46.8	295	46.3	139	45.9	605
Uasin Gishu	40.3	1,190	40.1	165	42.2	251	39.4	138	40.9	554
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.4	465	46.5	48	48.4	85	53.7	44	49.2	177
Nandi	37.7	906	41.0	118	41.4	228	39.6	125	40.8	471
Baringo	56.7	682	59.8	90	63.5	145	52.5	68	59.9	304
Laikipia	32.8	531	21.5	95	38.6	123	35.4	61	32.1	279
Nakuru	39.4	2,213	36.7	304	42.7	477	40.5	261	40.4	1,042
Narok	27.3	1,185	22.8	223	23.6	301	27.5	127	24.1	651
Kajiado	41.0	1,144	39.5	214	46.9	229	43.5	103	43.4	546
Kericho	45.0	923	45.7	136	47.1	269	47.0	111	46.7	515
Bomet	45.7	896	45.6	115	49.3	230	46.3	125	47.6	470
Kakamega	44.3	1,911	41.5	321	49.8	543	45.4	257	46.4	1,120
Vihiga	50.7	604	44.3	69	52.8	140	54.5	70	51.1	279
Bungoma	44.3	1,710	44.2	296	46.7	486	48.4	235	46.4	1,017
Busia	61.4	915	56.5	143	64.7	244	70.6	114	63.7	502
Siaya	39.8	1,016	34.5	145	41.2	288	46.4	142	40.8	575
Kisumu	35.7	1,183	36.1	135	39.8	303	41.5	135	39.3	574
Homa Bay	30.5	1,159	25.8	187	35.4	299	32.6	172	31.9	658
Migori	45.3	1,143	46.7	237	46.1	383	47.7	182	46.7	802
Kisii	43.9	1,297	38.0	165	50.5	340	40.3	182	44.8	687
Nyamira	42.6	620	40.6	74	45.6	149	41.5	90	43.3	314
Nairobi City	25.7	4,500	20.5	630	36.6	639	34.0	277	29.5	1,547

5.7 Poverty Among the Youth and the Elderly

National poverty headcount rates for individuals aged 0-17 years was the highest in the age category at 46.0 per cent while individuals aged 60-69 years had the lowest poverty headcount rate of 38.9 per cent (Table 5.4). In the Kenyan context, youth refers to the population aged 18-35 years while the elderly refers to those aged 70+ years. The results show that there is no significant difference in poverty incidences for the two groups, at 39.6 and 40.9 per cent respectively. Analysis across counties showed that Nairobi had the lowest poverty headcount ratio for individuals aged 70 years and above at 13.5 per cent while Samburu had the highest at 79.8 per cent.

Table 5. 4: Poverty estimates by age group and area of residence, 2020

Residence/ County	Total population		0-17 Years		18-35 Years		36-59 Years		60-69 Years		70+ Years	
	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate(%)	Population ('000)
National	42.9	48,680	46.0	23,422	39.6	14,358	39.8	9,510	38.9	1,955	40.9	1,623
Rural	43.5	33,252	45.5	17,175	41.7	8,456	39.7	6,303	38.0	1,558	39.9	1,380
Urban	41.7	15,427	47.2	6,247	36.5	5,901	40.0	3,207	42.5	397	46.5	244
Mombasa	40.1	1,237	45.4	497	37.1	487	37.0	289	29.4	25	45.1	11
Kwale	53.1	887	55.7	498	51.7	262	49.4	136	43.9	39	49.9	28
Kilifi	53.3	1,488	54.4	778	49.0	429	55.8	241	60.2	61	53.5	45
Tana River	65.4	323	65.9	203	65.7	82	65.0	54	66.3	12	55.9	11
Lamu	44.3	147	45.4	86	43.3	45	40.6	32	45.9	7	60.3	4
Taita /Taveta	35.8	349	37.7	136	35.0	89	31.8	71	33.7	21	42.9	21
Garissa	69.1	861	69.4	420	66.3	143	69.2	133	74.5	25	75.5	20
Wajir	71.2	800	72.5	441	65.9	145	73.2	116	78.8	25	60.9	24
Mandera	73.7	888	74.0	439	73.6	159	72.3	93	77.2	21	68.2	18
Marsabit	75.7	471	79.1	192	71.1	101	72.1	59	75.7	11	78.6	13
Isiolo	53.8	274	53.5	142	56.4	70	54.2	38	42.6	13	50.3	9
Meru	30.9	1,582	32.5	674	29.3	489	29.6	357	31.1	77	33.1	67
Tharaka-Nithi	40.1	402	44.0	183	36.4	112	38.7	97	32.2	25	41.5	24
Embu	39.1	623	43.8	249	37.5	187	32.4	170	28.2	35	57.5	36
Kitui	65.0	1,163	66.4	469	67.0	329	62.6	252	59.3	40	56.0	52
Machakos	35.0	1,455	37.0	670	32.7	430	34.7	391	35.3	84	32.1	81
Makueni	45.8	1,011	48.0	443	46.2	281	42.7	191	39.0	58	43.4	64
Nyandarua	32.5	653	37.2	255	31.1	137	31.3	161	23.5	33	19.2	40
Nyeri	33.1	777	37.7	277	35.7	170	31.0	216	20.8	58	24.1	58
Kirinyaga	21.1	625	25.7	203	18.9	150	20.6	184	13.4	39	15.4	40
Murang'a	35.1	1,081	36.1	356	34.1	236	32.4	276	34.4	87	44.5	74
Kiambu	26.7	2,474	29.8	993	24.1	866	28.0	551	18.0	86	15.0	76
Turkana	80.6	949	81.2	543	79.7	186	80.0	118	81.5	32	76.1	23
West Pokot	67.8	636	70.0	379	63.9	163	64.9	96	76.1	20	64.2	13
Samburu	72.2	318	74.4	207	67.1	79	68.1	44	80.6	7	79.8	8
Trans Nzoia	46.4	1,014	45.9	605	46.0	298	44.9	208	50.5	45	70.9	22
Uasin Gishu	40.3	1,190	40.9	554	38.3	394	41.4	233	39.3	35	46.9	34
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.4	465	49.2	177	44.4	111	47.6	83	51.7	15	42.4	16
Nandi	37.7	906	40.8	471	33.1	272	36.9	182	39.9	46	33.6	34
Baringo	56.7	682	59.9	304	58.5	142	50.9	102	36.7	22	49.5	27
Laikipia	32.8	531	32.1	279	34.8	161	32.1	110	33.3	29	31.6	25
Nakuru	39.4	2,213	40.4	1,042	42.0	720	33.5	455	39.8	93	34.6	66
Narok	27.3	1,185	24.1	651	32.2	294	30.3	180	29.0	30	30.2	27
Kajiado	41.0	1,144	43.4	546	38.9	387	39.1	236	39.2	21	38.7	12
Kericho	45.0	923	46.7	515	45.7	298	39.5	175	40.7	35	45.0	17
Bomet	45.7	896	47.6	470	44.2	244	44.5	157	42.8	26	37.3	27
Kakamega	44.3	1,911	46.4	1,120	41.4	511	44.4	363	36.4	105	42.7	62
Vihiga	50.7	604	51.1	279	53.6	137	54.2	101	34.0	50	49.4	52
Bungoma	44.3	1,710	46.4	1,017	43.1	448	40.4	296	48.3	49	33.8	65
Busia	61.4	915	63.7	502	59.6	257	61.2	153	56.1	40	48.9	35
Siaya	39.8	1,016	40.8	575	37.6	287	41.7	177	43.1	45	31.4	47
Kisumu	35.7	1,183	39.3	574	33.9	354	30.4	213	28.1	57	40.8	30
Homa Bay	30.5	1,159	31.9	658	28.5	361	30.7	200	27.1	62	29.7	39
Migori	45.3	1,143	46.7	802	43.0	358	44.1	195	35.3	39	54.0	33
Kisii	43.9	1,297	44.8	687	45.5	348	41.4	278	37.4	59	42.6	49
Nyamira	42.6	620	43.3	314	44.5	166	34.6	132	51.7	35	52.1	21
Nairobi City	25.7	4,500	29.5	1,547	22.9	1,983	26.4	917	14.6	76	13.5	23

Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations

This report uses the 2015/16 KIHBS, 2019 and 2020 KCHS data to provide an overview of levels and changes in poverty during this period. The estimates reported go beyond national level, further disaggregating by place of residence (rural vs urban) and county. It also provides the distribution of poverty across age groups.

6.1 Conclusions

In 2020, the overall poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 42.9 per cent, 43.5 per cent in rural areas, and 41.7 per cent in urban areas. The food poverty headcount rate at the national level was 34.4 per cent, 35.1 per cent in rural areas, and 33.0 per cent in urban areas. 7.1 per cent of individuals were hardcore or extreme poor at national level, 9.1 per cent in rural areas and 2.8 per cent in urban areas. A look at the poverty gap and poverty severity measures suggests that not only are rural residents more likely to be poor, but they also tend to be further away from the poverty line and inequality among the rural poor tends to be higher. Analysis of trends in poverty indicators at national level reveals an initial decrease in overall poverty rate by 2.5 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019. This was however followed by a 9.3 percentage point increase in overall poverty between 2019 and 2020.

Spatial variation in poverty levels is significant. The overall poverty incidence varies significantly across counties from a low of 21.1 per cent in Kirinyaga County to a high of 80.6 per cent in Turkana County. Significant variations in county food poverty headcount rates were revealed from a low of 20.6 per cent in Kirinyaga County to a high of 71.0 per cent in Turkana County. The hardcore poverty incidence at the county level ranges from a low of zero per cent in Nairobi City County to a high of 43.7 per cent in Turkana County.

In conclusion, while progress was made in reducing poverty between 2015/16 and 2019, poverty increased in 2020 in part due to shocks such as the COVID-19 which adversely affected livelihoods and the economy. As a result, at national, rural, and urban levels, both food and overall poverty headcount rates were higher in 2020 than in 2015/16.

6.2 Recommendations

Although the current methodology ensures maximum comparability across survey methodologies, there is scope to improve the way consumption and subsequently

poverty is estimated in Kenya. Two possible ways to do that include: first, including the monetary value of the flow of consumption from owned durable goods, and second, including rent in the consumption aggregate for rural households following an approach similar to what is currently being done for urban areas. Any modification or improvement in the definition of the consumption aggregate as a measure of household welfare will have to be accompanied by a re-estimation of the poverty line to ensure that the poverty line is appropriate for the modified consumption aggregate. Also, from the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, it would be important to develop a system that can be used to respond to data and information need when crises hit, for example by developing a system to collect data remotely for example via telephone interviews.

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A. Commodity Classification Used in Poverty Analysis

Aggregation of Food Expenditure

Cereals, Grains, Bread and Cereals Product (rice, maize grain, green maize, maize flour, popcorn, wheat grain, wheat flour, millet grain and flour, cassava flour, sorghum grain and flour, porridge flour, soya and other grain flour, barley and other cereals, cost of milling, breakfast cereal/oats, pasta, cakes, Biscuits, bread, wheat buns /scones, Pasta (spaghetti, macaroni, noodles))

Pulses (Beans, green grams, dolicos, peas, groundnuts, macadamia, cashew nuts, cowpeas, chicken peas, tinned foods)

Meat (beef, minced meat, pork, mutton/goat meat, camel meat, chicken meat, Rabbit meat, sausages/smokie/hot dog, offals, beef brawn, pork brawn/bacon, ham, canned beef/ham/Salami, tinned meat soups, meat paste for hamburger, other meats products)

Fish and Sea Food (fish, fish fillet, prawns /other sea foods, tinned fish, omena)

Milk, Cheese and Eggs (cow /goat/camel milk, condensed/powder milk, tinned baby milk, milk sour, yoghurt, cheese, eggs)

Oils and Fats (butter, ghee, margarine, cooking fat, cooking oil, lard, peanut butter, other oils and fats)

Fruits (ripe banana, oranges, paw paws, avocado, strawberries, melons, mangoes, pineapples, passion, pears, peaches, plums, apples, lemons, grapefruit, grapes, coconut, Guavas, Lime, loquats, tangerines, tree tomato other fruits/berries)

Vegetables (onions, cabbages, carrots, tomatoes, spinach, kale/Sukuma-wiki, capsicums, cucumber, French beans, runner/broad bean, peas (garden/snap/snow), lettuce/celery, courgette/squash/marrow, traditional vegetables, beetroot, pepper, broccoli/Radish, baby and sweet corn, mushrooms, cauliflower, aubergines, pumpkins/butter nut, turnips, coriander leaves, other vegetables, cooking bananas, tinned/packeted vegetable).

Roots and Tubers (Potatoes, sweet potato, arrow roots, cassava, yams, other roots and tubers)

Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and other confectionery (sugar, sugar cane, jaggery, sugar-icing, jam, honey, marmalade, honey, chocolate bar, sweets, chewing gum, other sugar/confectionary)

Food products n.e.c. Spices & Miscellaneous (common salt, magadi, tomato/chilli sauce, food seasoning, pilau masala, ginger-tangawizi, mustard, pickles, vinegar, crisps, baking powder, yeast, other food n.e.c /spices)

Coffee, tea and cocoa (coffee, tea leaves, cocoa and cocoa products, soya drink, other coffee, tea and cocoa)

Mineral water, soft drink, fruit and vegetable juices (mineral water, squashes, sodas, energy/health drink, fruit juice, other drinks)

Restaurants, cafes and the like (hotels and restaurant prepared foods, cafe and take-away, hotel and restaurant; beverages, cakes and snacks, other hotel food)

Canteen/kiosks services (food from canteen/kiosks, food from vendors, other kiosks/canteen expenses)

Spirits, wine and beer (vodka, whisky, rum, chang'aa, other spirits, wine, beer, traditional beer, brandy)

Tobacco/stimulants (cigarettes/cigars, tobacco pipe/raw(snuff), miraa, other stimulants)

Aggregation of Non-Food Expenditure

Education (tuition fees, books & other materials, uniform, boarding fees, transport, contribution for school building or maintenance, extra tuition fees, examination fees, PTA & other related fees, pocket money & shopping, other expenses)

Health expenditure only included medication (anti-worms, liver salts and other anti-acids, cold tablets/cough syrup, balms, vaccines, contraceptives, multivitamin/other medicine, fever/pain killers, anti-malaria medicine, cod/halibut liver oil, ARVs, epileptic drugs, insulin, hypertension, antidepressant drugs, asthmatic drugs)

Fuel (non- transport) (electricity, other lighting, battery, firewood, animal waste/biomass residue, straw or stalk/biomass residue, charcoal, kerosene/paraffin, Gas/LPG)

Household Operation and Personal Care (soap, detergents, dish washing paste/liquid, insecticide, disinfectant, air freshener, floor polish, broom, mop/duster, shoe polish /cream, match box, candles, laundry), haircut, sanitary pads, cotton wool, baby oil/, baby powder, hair oil, perfume, massage, hair dressing, razor/blade, combs, toothbrush, toilet soap, toilet paper, toothpaste, after shave lotion, body lotion, hair cream, shampoo/conditioner, deodorant, tissue paper/handkerchiefs, petroleum jelly, nail polish, lipstick, eye make-ups, feeding bottle, and potty, jewelry, belts, watches, purses/handbags, wallets, suitcase/briefcase, travel bags, umbrellas, personal torches, clock, smoke pipes, lighters)

Transport (petrol, diesel, ferry/road tolls, taxi fare, parking charges, city bus fares, country bus fare, matatu fares, boda boda fares, train fares, local flights, spark plugs/points, clutch plate, brake lining, brake pads, fuel filter, oil filter, other car parts, car alarm, car insurance, driving lessons, international flights)

Communication (local calls, trunk calls, cell phone airtime, internet costs, telephone installation, cellular handset, fixed line telephone costs)

Refuse costs (refuse collection, sewage collection, toilet emptying services)

Domestic services (domestic workers)

Recreation (video cassette hire, films purchase/developing, cinema entry fees, stadium entrance fees, national /game park entry fees, traditional dances, disco/night club entry fees, gambling/lottery tickets, books, newspapers, magazines, blank cassette/CD/DVD, records musical, photography service, pre-recorded cassettes, toys and games, hotel accommodation, tour packages, club membership fees, sports/games charges, other recreation/entertainment)

Clothing and footwear (men's clothing, women's clothing, children's clothing, infant's clothing, dress /clothing material, men's footwear, women's footwear, boy's footwear, girl's footwear)

Furnishings (glassware/tableware and utensils, door mats, curtains and accessories, bed covers, bed sheets, blankets, pillows, mattress, towels, tablecloth/mats, mosquito net, pillowcases)

Rent (included only for urban households): actual rent or imputed rent based on characteristics of the housing structure, tenure status, number of habitable rooms,

water and sanitation (main source of water, the main toilet facilities, garbage disposal, cooking and lighting fuel).

B. Annex Tables

C. Annex Table A. 1: Overall poverty estimates (individuals) by place of residence and county

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Contribution to Poverty			Population (000)	Number of Poor (000)
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	P _{α=0} (Std. errors)	P _{α=1} (Std. errors)	P _{α=2} (Std. errors)		
National	42.9 (0.35)	11.6 (0.13)	4.5 (0.07)	100.0 0.00	100.0 0.00	100.0 0.00	48,680	20,892
Rural	43.5 (0.45)	11.6 (0.16)	4.4 (0.08)	69.2 (1.39)	68.5 (1.42)	67.4 (1.55)	33,252	14,463
Urban	41.7 (0.57)	11.5 (0.21)	4.6 (0.11)	30.8 (1.39)	31.5 (1.42)	32.6 (1.55)	15,427	6,429
Mombasa	40.1 (2.64)	8.8 (0.81)	3.1 (0.38)	2.4 (0.39)	1.9 (0.40)	1.7 (0.43)	1,237	497
Kwale	53.1 (2.27)	14.0 (0.82)	5.2 (0.41)	2.3 (0.44)	2.2 (0.46)	2.1 (0.49)	887	471
Kilifi	53.3 (2.55)	16.2 (1.02)	6.6 (0.54)	3.8 (0.59)	4.3 (0.84)	4.5 (1.04)	1,488	793
Tana River	65.4 (2.71)	25.1 (1.44)	12.7 (0.93)	1.0 (0.13)	1.4 (0.22)	1.9 (0.33)	323	212
Lamu	44.3 (2.97)	14.6 (1.20)	6.2 (0.63)	0.3 (0.08)	0.4 (0.12)	0.4 (0.14)	147	65
Taita/Taveta	35.8 (2.46)	7.5 (0.66)	2.2 (0.27)	0.6 (0.12)	0.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.09)	349	125
Garissa	69.1 (2.52)	24.4 (1.21)	10.9 (0.74)	2.8 (0.44)	3.7 (0.57)	4.3 (0.75)	861	595
Wajir	71.2 (2.54)	19.9 (1.14)	8.1 (0.74)	2.7 (0.45)	2.8 (0.45)	2.9 (0.50)	800	569
Mandera	73.7 (2.38)	24.8 (1.17)	10.8 (0.69)	3.1 (0.60)	3.9 (0.65)	4.4 (0.71)	888	654
Marsabit	75.7 (2.36)	23.3 (1.06)	9.1 (0.60)	1.7 (0.24)	1.9 (0.32)	2.0 (0.39)	471	356
Isiolo	53.8 (3.09)	11.6 (0.94)	3.7 (0.40)	0.7 (0.19)	0.6 (0.14)	0.5 (0.12)	274	147
Meru	30.9 (2.05)	6.6 (0.53)	1.9 (0.20)	2.3 (0.37)	1.8 (0.35)	1.4 (0.28)	1,582	489
Tharaka-Nithi	40.1 (2.50)	8.7 (0.71)	2.7 (0.30)	0.8 (0.20)	0.6 (0.18)	0.5 (0.15)	402	161
Embu	39.1 (2.29)	9.2 (0.68)	2.9 (0.29)	1.2 (0.24)	1.0 (0.23)	0.8 (0.21)	623	244
Kitui	65.0 (2.18)	20.7 (0.95)	8.6 (0.54)	3.6 (0.37)	4.3 (0.48)	4.6 (0.59)	1,163	756
Machakos	35.0 (2.06)	9.0 (0.67)	3.2 (0.30)	2.4 (0.25)	2.3 (0.27)	2.1 (0.30)	1,455	510
Makueni	45.8 (2.32)	9.9 (0.66)	3.0 (0.27)	2.2 (0.37)	1.8 (0.33)	1.4 (0.28)	1,011	463
Nyandarua	32.5 (2.22)	8.2 (0.73)	3.0 (0.36)	1.0 (0.13)	0.9 (0.15)	0.9 (0.17)	653	212
Nyeri	33.1 (2.34)	6.3 (0.60)	1.9 (0.23)	1.2 (0.28)	0.9 (0.22)	0.7 (0.18)	777	257
Kirinyaga	21.1 (1.99)	4.2 (0.51)	1.3 (0.20)	0.6 (0.11)	0.5 (0.10)	0.4 (0.10)	625	132
Murang'a	35.1 (2.06)	9.4 (0.68)	3.4 (0.30)	1.8 (0.24)	1.8 (0.29)	1.7 (0.30)	1,081	380
Kiambu	26.7 (1.98)	5.6 (0.53)	1.7 (0.22)	3.2 (0.54)	2.5 (0.46)	2.0 (0.45)	2,474	660
Turkana	80.6 (1.97)	36.1 (1.31)	20.0 (0.97)	3.7 (0.50)	6.1 (0.92)	8.7 (1.43)	949	765
West Pokot	67.8 (2.31)	26.4 (1.19)	12.8 (0.75)	2.1 (0.27)	3.0 (0.48)	3.7 (0.72)	636	431
Samburu	72.2 (2.57)	30.6 (1.50)	16.2 (1.07)	1.1 (0.13)	1.7 (0.29)	2.4 (0.50)	318	229
Trans Nzoia	46.4 (2.40)	8.9 (0.63)	2.5 (0.25)	2.2 (0.41)	1.6 (0.29)	1.1 (0.23)	1,014	470
Uasin Gishu	40.3 (2.25)	9.3 (0.65)	2.9 (0.26)	2.3 (0.40)	2.0 (0.34)	1.6 (0.28)	1,190	479
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.4 (2.65)	12.6 (0.90)	4.5 (0.43)	1.1 (0.16)	1.0 (0.19)	1.0 (0.19)	465	220
Nandi	37.7 (2.28)	9.7 (0.76)	3.5 (0.37)	1.6 (0.28)	1.6 (0.38)	1.5 (0.48)	906	342
Baringo	56.7 (2.62)	16.8 (1.04)	6.7 (0.56)	1.9 (0.37)	2.0 (0.50)	2.1 (0.63)	682	387
Laikipia	32.8 (2.43)	7.8 (0.72)	2.5 (0.29)	0.8 (0.26)	0.7 (0.22)	0.6 (0.18)	531	174
Nakuru	39.4 (2.40)	8.0 (0.68)	2.5 (0.30)	4.2 (0.67)	3.1 (0.56)	2.6 (0.53)	2,213	872
Narok	27.3 (2.21)	6.2 (0.64)	2.1 (0.26)	1.5 (0.40)	1.3 (0.38)	1.1 (0.35)	1,185	324
Kajiado	41.0 (2.48)	9.5 (0.77)	3.2 (0.33)	2.2 (0.36)	1.9 (0.39)	1.7 (0.38)	1,144	469
Kericho	45.0 (2.49)	11.2 (0.81)	3.9 (0.37)	2.0 (0.35)	1.8 (0.36)	1.6 (0.35)	923	415
Bomet	45.7 (2.26)	10.2 (0.69)	3.3 (0.30)	2.0 (0.33)	1.6 (0.27)	1.4 (0.22)	896	410
Kakamega	44.3 (2.13)	11.9 (0.75)	4.5 (0.38)	4.1 (0.52)	4.0 (0.49)	3.9 (0.50)	1,911	846
Vihiga	50.7 (2.40)	14.5 (0.88)	5.5 (0.43)	1.5 (0.20)	1.6 (0.20)	1.5 (0.21)	604	306
Bungoma	44.3 (2.21)	12.9 (0.84)	5.2 (0.46)	3.6 (0.39)	3.9 (0.55)	4.1 (0.74)	1,710	757
Busia	61.4 (2.33)	20.2 (1.05)	8.9 (0.60)	2.7 (0.28)	3.3 (0.41)	3.7 (0.55)	915	562
Siaya	39.8 (2.30)	9.5 (0.67)	2.9 (0.28)	1.9 (0.24)	1.7 (0.23)	1.4 (0.22)	1,016	405
Kisumu	35.7 (2.21)	9.3 (0.73)	3.4 (0.34)	2.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.36)	1.8 (0.38)	1,183	422
Homa Bay	30.5 (2.09)	7.5 (0.66)	2.7 (0.32)	1.7 (0.26)	1.5 (0.30)	1.4 (0.34)	1,159	353
Migori	45.3 (2.37)	14.7 (0.96)	6.2 (0.53)	2.5 (0.33)	3.0 (0.46)	3.2 (0.55)	1,143	517
Kisii	43.9 (2.44)	10.3 (0.82)	3.8 (0.42)	2.7 (0.52)	2.4 (0.32)	2.3 (0.36)	1,297	569
Nyamira	42.6 (2.35)	14.0 (1.02)	6.6 (0.60)	1.3 (0.22)	1.5 (0.38)	1.9 (0.52)	620	264
Nairobi City	25.7 (2.00)	4.8 (0.46)	1.2 (0.15)	5.5 (1.23)	3.8 (1.06)	2.5 (0.75)	4,500	1,156

Annex Table A. 2: Overall poverty estimates (adulreq) by place of residence and county

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	Contribution to Poverty			Adulreq Population (000)	Number of Poor - Adulreq (000)
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	Adulreq $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Adulreq $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Adulreq $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	42.6 (0.35)	11.5 (0.13)	4.5 (0.07)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	39,830	16,976
Rural	43.2 (0.45)	11.6 (0.16)	4.4 (0.08)	68.7 (1.41)	67.9 (1.45)	66.9 (1.57)	26,972	11,655
Urban	41.4 (0.57)	11.5 (0.21)	4.6 (0.11)	31.3 (1.41)	32.1 (1.45)	33.1 (1.57)	12,858	5,320
Mombasa	39.2 (2.62)	8.7 (0.81)	3.0 (0.38)	2.4 (0.38)	1.9 (0.39)	1.7 (0.41)	1,025	402
Kwale	53.1 (2.27)	14.0 (0.82)	5.2 (0.41)	2.2 (0.42)	2.1 (0.44)	2.1 (0.46)	704	374
Kilifi	53.9 (2.55)	16.5 (1.03)	6.8 (0.55)	3.8 (0.58)	4.3 (0.85)	4.6 (1.07)	1,201	647
Tana River	65.5 (2.71)	25.3 (1.45)	12.8 (0.94)	1.0 (0.12)	1.4 (0.20)	1.8 (0.31)	250	164
Lamu	44.5 (2.97)	14.7 (1.20)	6.2 (0.63)	0.3 (0.08)	0.4 (0.11)	0.4 (0.14)	116	52
Taita / Taveta	35.8 (2.46)	7.6 (0.66)	2.2 (0.27)	0.6 (0.11)	0.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.09)	292	105
Garissa	69.3 (2.51)	24.6 (1.21)	11.0 (0.74)	2.7 (0.44)	3.5 (0.56)	4.0 (0.71)	656	455
Wajir	71.7 (2.53)	20.3 (1.15)	8.3 (0.75)	2.5 (0.42)	2.7 (0.41)	2.8 (0.47)	600	430
Mandera	74.1 (2.37)	25.2 (1.19)	11.2 (0.71)	2.9 (0.58)	3.7 (0.60)	4.2 (0.67)	667	495
Marsabit	75.4 (2.38)	23.4 (1.07)	9.3 (0.61)	1.7 (0.23)	1.9 (0.31)	2.0 (0.38)	376	283
Isiolo	54.5 (3.08)	12.0 (0.96)	3.9 (0.41)	0.7 (0.18)	0.6 (0.15)	0.5 (0.12)	218	119
Meru	31.3 (2.05)	6.7 (0.53)	1.9 (0.20)	2.5 (0.40)	1.9 (0.37)	1.4 (0.30)	1,329	416
Tharaka-Nithi	39.5 (2.49)	8.7 (0.72)	2.8 (0.31)	0.8 (0.21)	0.7 (0.18)	0.5 (0.16)	342	135
Embu	38.7 (2.29)	9.2 (0.68)	2.9 (0.29)	1.2 (0.24)	1.1 (0.24)	0.9 (0.22)	534	207
Kitui	64.9 (2.18)	20.9 (0.96)	8.8 (0.55)	3.8 (0.38)	4.5 (0.51)	4.9 (0.63)	987	640
Machakos	35.2 (2.07)	9.1 (0.67)	3.2 (0.31)	2.6 (0.27)	2.5 (0.29)	2.2 (0.32)	1,244	438
Makueni	45.8 (2.32)	9.9 (0.66)	3.0 (0.28)	2.3 (0.38)	1.8 (0.34)	1.4 (0.29)	860	394
Nyandarua	32.7 (2.23)	8.3 (0.74)	3.1 (0.37)	1.1 (0.14)	1.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.19)	560	183
Nyeri	32.3 (2.32)	6.3 (0.61)	1.9 (0.24)	1.3 (0.30)	0.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.21)	673	217
Kirinyaga	21.4 (2.00)	4.3 (0.51)	1.3 (0.20)	0.7 (0.12)	0.5 (0.11)	0.4 (0.11)	546	117
Murang'a	35.9 (2.07)	9.7 (0.69)	3.5 (0.31)	2.0 (0.25)	2.0 (0.30)	1.8 (0.33)	933	335
Kiambu	26.9 (1.99)	5.7 (0.54)	1.8 (0.23)	3.3 (0.54)	2.5 (0.47)	2.0 (0.47)	2,049	552
Turkana	81.0 (1.95)	37.0 (1.32)	20.8 (0.98)	3.4 (0.46)	5.8 (0.89)	8.4 (1.40)	720	583
West Pokot	67.1 (2.32)	26.5 (1.19)	12.9 (0.76)	1.9 (0.26)	2.8 (0.46)	3.6 (0.69)	493	331
Samburu	71.5 (2.59)	30.4 (1.50)	16.1 (1.06)	1.0 (0.12)	1.6 (0.26)	2.1 (0.44)	238	170
Trans Nzoia	46.8 (2.41)	9.0 (0.64)	2.6 (0.26)	2.2 (0.40)	1.6 (0.29)	1.2 (0.23)	813	381
Uasin Gishu	40.2 (2.25)	9.4 (0.65)	2.9 (0.27)	2.3 (0.41)	2.0 (0.35)	1.6 (0.29)	986	396
Elgeyo / Marakwet	47.5 (2.65)	12.6 (0.90)	4.5 (0.43)	1.1 (0.15)	1.1 (0.18)	1.0 (0.19)	390	185
Nandi	37.1 (2.28)	9.5 (0.75)	3.5 (0.36)	1.6 (0.28)	1.6 (0.37)	1.5 (0.47)	752	279
Baringo	55.6 (2.63)	16.6 (1.05)	6.7 (0.57)	1.8 (0.36)	2.0 (0.51)	2.1 (0.66)	547	305
Laikipia	34.0 (2.46)	8.2 (0.73)	2.7 (0.30)	0.9 (0.26)	0.8 (0.22)	0.6 (0.19)	430	146
Nakuru	39.5 (2.41)	8.1 (0.68)	2.6 (0.31)	4.3 (0.67)	3.2 (0.58)	2.7 (0.57)	1,835	725
Narok	28.4 (2.23)	6.4 (0.65)	2.1 (0.27)	1.5 (0.39)	1.3 (0.37)	1.1 (0.34)	914	259
Kajiado	40.9 (2.48)	9.5 (0.77)	3.2 (0.34)	2.2 (0.34)	1.9 (0.38)	1.7 (0.37)	918	375
Kericho	44.9 (2.49)	11.0 (0.80)	3.8 (0.36)	2.0 (0.34)	1.8 (0.34)	1.6 (0.33)	749	336
Bomet	45.4 (2.26)	10.2 (0.69)	3.3 (0.31)	2.0 (0.32)	1.6 (0.26)	1.4 (0.22)	731	332
Kakamega	44.0 (2.13)	11.8 (0.75)	4.5 (0.38)	4.0 (0.50)	3.9 (0.47)	3.8 (0.50)	1,528	672
Vihiga	51.2 (2.40)	14.8 (0.88)	5.6 (0.43)	1.5 (0.20)	1.6 (0.21)	1.6 (0.22)	502	257
Bungoma	43.9 (2.21)	12.7 (0.83)	5.1 (0.46)	3.5 (0.38)	3.7 (0.53)	3.9 (0.71)	1,351	594
Busia	61.5 (2.33)	20.3 (1.05)	9.0 (0.60)	2.7 (0.27)	3.2 (0.41)	3.7 (0.56)	734	451
Siaya	40.2 (2.30)	9.6 (0.68)	3.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.24)	1.7 (0.24)	1.4 (0.23)	828	333
Kisumu	35.3 (2.21)	9.3 (0.73)	3.3 (0.34)	2.0 (0.28)	2.0 (0.36)	1.8 (0.38)	981	347
Homa Bay	30.7 (2.09)	7.6 (0.67)	2.8 (0.33)	1.7 (0.27)	1.6 (0.31)	1.5 (0.35)	939	289
Migori	45.1 (2.37)	14.6 (0.96)	6.2 (0.54)	2.4 (0.32)	2.8 (0.42)	3.1 (0.51)	894	403
Kisii	44.0 (2.44)	10.4 (0.82)	3.9 (0.43)	2.8 (0.51)	2.4 (0.33)	2.3 (0.37)	1,066	469
Nyamira	42.8 (2.35)	14.1 (1.02)	6.6 (0.61)	1.3 (0.22)	1.6 (0.38)	1.9 (0.54)	516	221
Nairobi City	25.7 (2.00)	4.9 (0.46)	1.3 (0.15)	5.8 (1.29)	4.0 (1.15)	2.7 (0.82)	3,813	978

Annex Table A. 3: Overall poverty estimates (households) by place of residence and county

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Contribution to Poverty			Number of Households (000)	Number of Poor Households (000)
	$P_{\alpha=0}$	$P_{\alpha=1}$	$P_{\alpha=2}$	Households $P_{\alpha=0}$	Households $P_{\alpha=1}$	Households $P_{\alpha=2}$		
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)		
National	35.6 (0.34)	9.2 (0.11)	3.4 (0.06)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 0.00	12,448	4,426
Rural	37.6 (0.44)	9.7 (0.15)	3.6 (0.07)	64.7 (1.45)	64.7 (1.50)	64.1 (1.57)	7,612	2,863
Urban	32.3 (0.54)	8.4 (0.18)	3.2 (0.09)	35.3 (1.45)	35.3 (1.50)	35.9 (1.57)	4,836	1,563
Mombasa	30.9 (2.48)	6.7 (0.72)	2.2 (0.33)	2.7 (0.41)	2.3 (0.43)	2.1 (0.46)	391	121
Kwale	42.8 (2.25)	10.9 (0.76)	4.0 (0.37)	1.7 (0.33)	1.7 (0.35)	1.7 (0.38)	179	76
Kilifi	47.2 (2.55)	13.7 (0.96)	5.4 (0.49)	3.3 (0.44)	3.7 (0.61)	3.9 (0.76)	308	145
Tana River	59.3 (2.80)	22.1 (1.40)	10.9 (0.89)	0.9 (0.12)	1.3 (0.20)	1.8 (0.30)	69	41
Lamu	36.3 (2.87)	10.9 (1.06)	4.4 (0.53)	0.3 (0.06)	0.3 (0.09)	0.4 (0.11)	36	13
Taita /Taveta	28.3 (2.31)	6.0 (0.60)	1.7 (0.23)	0.6 (0.10)	0.5 (0.09)	0.4 (0.09)	99	28
Garissa	64.1 (2.61)	22.5 (1.21)	10.0 (0.73)	2.1 (0.30)	2.8 (0.43)	3.4 (0.59)	144	92
Wajir	66.6 (2.65)	18.4 (1.14)	7.5 (0.74)	2.0 (0.33)	2.1 (0.33)	2.3 (0.40)	131	87
Mandera	70.0 (2.48)	24.1 (1.20)	10.7 (0.70)	2.0 (0.45)	2.7 (0.55)	3.2 (0.65)	128	90
Marsabit	66.4 (2.60)	19.6 (1.06)	7.5 (0.58)	1.2 (0.18)	1.4 (0.22)	1.4 (0.27)	81	54
Isiolo	47.7 (3.09)	10.2 (0.92)	3.2 (0.40)	0.6 (0.15)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.11)	55	26
Meru	27.9 (1.98)	5.6 (0.50)	1.6 (0.19)	2.8 (0.38)	2.2 (0.35)	1.6 (0.29)	437	122
Tharaka-Nithi	35.4 (2.44)	7.9 (0.70)	2.5 (0.29)	0.9 (0.23)	0.8 (0.21)	0.7 (0.18)	113	40
Embu	31.5 (2.18)	7.4 (0.64)	2.4 (0.27)	1.3 (0.24)	1.2 (0.25)	1.0 (0.23)	188	59
Kitui	57.5 (2.26)	18.0 (0.93)	7.4 (0.52)	3.5 (0.35)	4.2 (0.47)	4.7 (0.57)	270	155
Machakos	31.0 (2.00)	7.2 (0.60)	2.5 (0.27)	2.9 (0.28)	2.6 (0.29)	2.4 (0.34)	412	128
Makueni	39.0 (2.27)	7.9 (0.60)	2.3 (0.24)	2.2 (0.33)	1.8 (0.29)	1.4 (0.25)	253	98
Nyandarua	26.1 (2.08)	6.5 (0.66)	2.4 (0.32)	1.1 (0.13)	1.0 (0.17)	1.0 (0.19)	183	48
Nyeri	26.2 (2.18)	5.1 (0.56)	1.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.28)	1.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.21)	254	66
Kirinyag'a	16.1 (1.79)	3.0 (0.43)	0.9 (0.16)	0.8 (0.13)	0.6 (0.12)	0.4 (0.11)	210	34
Murang'a	30.5 (1.99)	7.9 (0.63)	2.8 (0.28)	2.2 (0.28)	2.3 (0.34)	2.1 (0.37)	326	100
Kiambu	21.2 (1.83)	4.3 (0.47)	1.3 (0.19)	3.9 (0.63)	3.1 (0.54)	2.5 (0.53)	817	173
Turkana	81.4 (1.94)	35.6 (1.29)	19.4 (0.94)	3.1 (0.40)	5.2 (0.73)	7.6 (1.16)	168	136
West Pokot	64.0 (2.37)	24.4 (1.18)	11.7 (0.74)	1.7 (0.23)	2.5 (0.42)	3.3 (0.66)	119	76
Samburu	70.6 (2.61)	29.6 (1.51)	15.7 (1.06)	1.1 (0.10)	1.7 (0.25)	2.4 (0.45)	66	47
Trans Nzoia	44.8 (2.40)	8.6 (0.62)	2.4 (0.25)	2.3 (0.40)	1.7 (0.32)	1.3 (0.27)	230	103
Uasin Gishu	35.9 (2.20)	8.5 (0.64)	2.7 (0.26)	2.5 (0.43)	2.3 (0.39)	2.0 (0.34)	312	112
Elgeyo / Marakwet	41.3 (2.61)	10.9 (0.88)	3.9 (0.41)	0.9 (0.13)	1.0 (0.16)	0.9 (0.16)	102	42
Nandi	34.7 (2.24)	8.7 (0.73)	3.1 (0.35)	1.6 (0.26)	1.6 (0.33)	1.5 (0.42)	204	71
Baringo	51.7 (2.64)	14.2 (0.97)	5.3 (0.50)	1.7 (0.31)	1.8 (0.42)	1.8 (0.54)	146	76
Laikipia	28.3 (2.34)	6.8 (0.69)	2.2 (0.28)	1.0 (0.23)	0.9 (0.23)	0.8 (0.22)	152	43
Nakuru	36.2 (2.37)	7.0 (0.63)	2.1 (0.27)	5.1 (0.76)	3.8 (0.67)	3.1 (0.65)	623	226
Narok	27.1 (2.20)	6.1 (0.63)	2.0 (0.26)	1.5 (0.36)	1.3 (0.36)	1.1 (0.34)	246	67
Kajiado	35.4 (2.42)	8.0 (0.70)	2.6 (0.30)	2.6 (0.39)	2.3 (0.44)	2.0 (0.42)	324	115
Kericho	40.8 (2.46)	9.6 (0.76)	3.3 (0.34)	2.0 (0.32)	1.8 (0.32)	1.6 (0.33)	212	87
Bomet	38.6 (2.21)	8.5 (0.65)	2.8 (0.30)	1.7 (0.27)	1.4 (0.22)	1.3 (0.20)	192	74
Kakamega	42.3 (2.12)	11.7 (0.76)	4.5 (0.39)	4.2 (0.51)	4.6 (0.55)	4.7 (0.61)	444	188
Vihiga	45.0 (2.39)	12.2 (0.83)	4.5 (0.39)	1.5 (0.20)	1.6 (0.19)	1.5 (0.20)	147	66
Bungoma	39.2 (2.17)	10.8 (0.77)	4.1 (0.40)	3.3 (0.34)	3.5 (0.44)	3.6 (0.57)	368	144
Busia	53.8 (2.38)	17.7 (1.01)	7.6 (0.56)	2.5 (0.26)	3.2 (0.41)	3.6 (0.55)	204	110
Siaya	38.5 (2.28)	9.3 (0.68)	3.0 (0.28)	2.2 (0.27)	2.1 (0.29)	1.8 (0.29)	256	99
Kisumu	30.4 (2.12)	7.4 (0.66)	2.6 (0.30)	2.1 (0.30)	2.0 (0.37)	1.9 (0.40)	308	94
Homa Bay	28.3 (2.05)	7.2 (0.66)	2.6 (0.33)	1.7 (0.28)	1.7 (0.33)	1.7 (0.38)	268	76
Migori	42.5 (2.35)	13.6 (0.93)	5.7 (0.51)	2.4 (0.30)	2.9 (0.43)	3.3 (0.55)	246	104
Kisii	37.2 (2.37)	8.8 (0.77)	3.2 (0.38)	2.7 (0.39)	2.4 (0.33)	2.4 (0.37)	316	118
Nyamira	40.0 (2.33)	13.0 (0.98)	5.9 (0.57)	1.4 (0.20)	1.8 (0.36)	2.2 (0.53)	155	62
Nairobi City	19.0 (1.79)	3.5 (0.40)	0.9 (0.13)	6.7 (1.42)	4.7 (1.33)	3.2 (0.97)	1,555	296

Annex Table B. 1: Food poverty estimates (individuals) by residence and county

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Contribution to Poverty			Population (000)	Number of Poor (000)
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	P _{a=0}	P _{a=1}	P _{a=2}		
National	34.4 (0.34)	8.6 (0.11)	3.2 (0.06)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	48,680	16,769
Rural	35.1 (0.43)	8.7 (0.14)	3.2 (0.07)	69.7 (1.49)	69.5 (1.57)	69.0 (1.86)	33,252	11,681
Urban	33.0 (0.54)	8.2 (0.18)	3.1 (0.09)	30.3 (1.49)	30.5 (1.57)	31.0 (1.86)	15,427	5,088
Mombasa	36.3 (2.59)	8.2 (0.77)	2.7 (0.33)	2.7 (0.40)	2.4 (0.46)	2.2 (0.51)	1,237	449
Kwale	39.1 (2.22)	10.6 (0.79)	4.2 (0.42)	2.1 (0.45)	2.3 (0.58)	2.4 (0.69)	887	347
Kilifi	45.2 (2.55)	13.2 (0.96)	5.3 (0.52)	4.0 (0.67)	4.7 (1.08)	5.1 (1.45)	1,488	673
Tana River	53.9 (2.84)	17.5 (1.23)	7.7 (0.72)	1.0 (0.13)	1.4 (0.22)	1.6 (0.31)	323	174
Lamu	43.2 (2.96)	13.5 (1.19)	5.8 (0.66)	0.4 (0.10)	0.5 (0.13)	0.5 (0.18)	147	64
Taita/Taveta	43.9 (2.54)	11.6 (0.87)	4.2 (0.42)	0.9 (0.18)	1.0 (0.25)	1.0 (0.28)	349	153
Garissa	54.1 (2.71)	16.1 (1.03)	6.2 (0.51)	2.8 (0.48)	3.3 (0.73)	3.4 (0.88)	861	465
Wajir	49.0 (2.81)	13.0 (1.08)	5.4 (0.65)	2.3 (0.42)	2.5 (0.48)	2.8 (0.65)	800	392
Mandera	66.4 (2.56)	14.8 (0.85)	4.7 (0.39)	3.5 (0.67)	3.2 (0.47)	2.7 (0.37)	888	589
Marsabit	56.2 (2.74)	13.7 (0.95)	4.8 (0.49)	1.6 (0.25)	1.5 (0.31)	1.5 (0.35)	471	265
Isiolo	37.1 (2.99)	8.6 (0.98)	3.2 (0.51)	0.6 (0.16)	0.6 (0.16)	0.6 (0.17)	274	102
Meru	26.9 (1.96)	5.0 (0.49)	1.5 (0.22)	2.5 (0.46)	1.9 (0.38)	1.5 (0.35)	1,582	426
Tharaka-Nithi	28.0 (2.29)	6.3 (0.64)	2.0 (0.27)	0.7 (0.21)	0.6 (0.20)	0.5 (0.18)	402	113
Embu	30.5 (2.16)	6.9 (0.60)	2.1 (0.25)	1.1 (0.25)	1.0 (0.25)	0.8 (0.22)	623	190
Kitui	39.1 (2.23)	10.4 (0.74)	3.7 (0.34)	2.7 (0.30)	2.9 (0.34)	2.8 (0.39)	1,163	454
Machakos	26.2 (1.90)	6.5 (0.58)	2.2 (0.26)	2.3 (0.20)	2.3 (0.30)	2.1 (0.35)	1,455	381
Makueni	29.2 (2.12)	5.1 (0.49)	1.4 (0.19)	1.8 (0.32)	1.2 (0.30)	0.9 (0.25)	1,011	295
Nyandarua	30.5 (2.19)	7.0 (0.65)	2.3 (0.29)	1.2 (0.16)	1.1 (0.18)	1.0 (0.21)	653	199
Nyeri	22.8 (2.08)	4.7 (0.55)	1.5 (0.23)	1.1 (0.21)	0.9 (0.27)	0.7 (0.29)	777	177
Kirinyaga	20.6 (1.97)	3.2 (0.41)	0.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.14)	0.5 (0.11)	0.3 (0.10)	625	128
Murang'a	24.9 (1.87)	4.9 (0.47)	1.4 (0.18)	1.6 (0.24)	1.3 (0.23)	1.0 (0.20)	1,081	269
Kiambu	22.4 (1.87)	5.1 (0.56)	1.8 (0.26)	3.3 (0.46)	3.0 (0.58)	2.9 (0.69)	2,474	553
Turkana	71.0 (2.26)	28.8 (1.40)	16.2 (1.07)	4.0 (0.54)	6.6 (1.09)	9.9 (1.83)	949	674
West Pokot	52.6 (2.47)	17.8 (1.04)	7.6 (0.57)	2.0 (0.30)	2.7 (0.50)	3.1 (0.66)	636	335
Samburu	64.0 (2.75)	23.9 (1.40)	11.7 (0.89)	1.2 (0.17)	1.8 (0.40)	2.4 (0.65)	318	203
Trans Nzoia	27.0 (2.14)	3.9 (0.44)	1.0 (0.15)	1.6 (0.31)	0.9 (0.17)	0.6 (0.13)	1,014	274
Uasin Gishu	33.1 (2.16)	5.5 (0.51)	1.5 (0.22)	2.4 (0.35)	1.6 (0.22)	1.2 (0.21)	1,190	395
Elgeyo/Marakwet	38.9 (2.58)	8.5 (0.75)	2.7 (0.37)	1.1 (0.17)	1.0 (0.19)	0.8 (0.20)	465	181
Nandi	32.4 (2.21)	8.3 (0.75)	3.2 (0.38)	1.7 (0.32)	1.8 (0.46)	1.9 (0.61)	906	293
Baringo	46.1 (2.64)	12.8 (0.98)	5.1 (0.51)	1.9 (0.38)	2.1 (0.56)	2.2 (0.70)	682	315
Laikipia	31.2 (2.40)	6.2 (0.63)	1.9 (0.27)	1.0 (0.20)	0.8 (0.17)	0.6 (0.18)	531	166
Nakuru	21.9 (2.03)	4.0 (0.53)	1.3 (0.27)	2.9 (0.56)	2.1 (0.47)	1.9 (0.59)	2,213	484
Narok	26.1 (2.18)	5.8 (0.62)	1.9 (0.29)	1.8 (0.43)	1.7 (0.42)	1.5 (0.42)	1,185	309
Kajiado	39.2 (2.47)	9.7 (0.80)	3.4 (0.38)	2.7 (0.43)	2.7 (0.50)	2.5 (0.55)	1,144	449
Kericho	30.4 (2.30)	5.7 (0.57)	1.6 (0.25)	1.7 (0.32)	1.3 (0.30)	1.0 (0.33)	923	281
Bomet	35.6 (2.17)	7.3 (0.58)	2.1 (0.23)	1.9 (0.31)	1.6 (0.25)	1.2 (0.20)	896	319
Kakamega	34.8 (2.04)	9.3 (0.70)	3.5 (0.35)	4.0 (0.49)	4.3 (0.54)	4.3 (0.59)	1,911	664
Vihiga	41.9 (2.37)	10.6 (0.74)	3.5 (0.32)	1.5 (0.21)	1.5 (0.22)	1.4 (0.22)	604	253
Bungoma	37.1 (2.15)	9.6 (0.74)	3.7 (0.40)	3.8 (0.42)	3.9 (0.62)	4.1 (0.84)	1,710	634
Busia	51.8 (2.39)	17.0 (1.00)	7.3 (0.58)	2.8 (0.34)	3.7 (0.57)	4.3 (0.78)	915	474
Siaya	31.3 (2.18)	5.9 (0.58)	1.9 (0.25)	1.9 (0.26)	1.4 (0.28)	1.2 (0.30)	1,016	318
Kisumu	34.9 (2.20)	8.3 (0.68)	2.9 (0.32)	2.5 (0.31)	2.4 (0.42)	2.2 (0.50)	1,183	412
Homa Bay	23.7 (1.93)	4.9 (0.51)	1.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.27)	1.4 (0.26)	1.1 (0.24)	1,159	275
Migori	37.4 (2.30)	10.7 (0.82)	4.1 (0.42)	2.5 (0.35)	2.9 (0.38)	3.0 (0.44)	1,143	427
Kisii	41.0 (2.41)	10.6 (0.84)	4.1 (0.43)	3.2 (0.78)	3.3 (0.76)	3.4 (0.96)	1,297	531
Nyamira	35.5 (2.27)	10.9 (0.88)	4.6 (0.50)	1.3 (0.26)	1.6 (0.45)	1.9 (0.60)	620	220
Nairobi City	22.7 (1.92)	4.6 (0.51)	1.5 (0.23)	6.1 (1.42)	5.0 (1.26)	4.2 (1.19)	4,500	1,023

Annex Table B. 2: Food poverty estimates (adulteq) by residence and county

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	Contribution to Poverty			Adulteq Population (000)	Number of Poor - Adulteq (000)
				Adulteq $P_{\alpha=0}$	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=1}$	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=2}$		
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)		
National	34.7 (0.34)	8.6 (0.11)	3.2 (0.06)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	39,830	13,809
Rural	35.4 (0.43)	8.8 (0.14)	3.3 (0.07)	69.1 (1.51)	68.9 (1.61)	68.3 (1.91)	26,972	9,544
Urban	33.2 (0.54)	8.3 (0.18)	3.2 (0.09)	30.9 (1.51)	31.1 (1.61)	31.7 (1.91)	12,858	4,265
Mombasa	36.8 (2.59)	8.2 (0.76)	2.7 (0.33)	2.7 (0.40)	2.4 (0.45)	2.1 (0.49)	1,025	377
Kwale	39.4 (2.22)	10.7 (0.79)	4.1 (0.41)	2.0 (0.43)	2.2 (0.54)	2.3 (0.63)	704	277
Kilifi	45.7 (2.55)	13.6 (0.98)	5.5 (0.53)	4.0 (0.67)	4.7 (1.09)	5.1 (1.47)	1,201	549
Tana River	54.9 (2.84)	17.9 (1.24)	8.0 (0.73)	1.0 (0.12)	1.3 (0.21)	1.5 (0.30)	250	137
Lamu	43.4 (2.96)	13.8 (1.20)	5.9 (0.67)	0.4 (0.09)	0.5 (0.13)	0.5 (0.18)	116	51
Taita/Taveta	43.5 (2.54)	11.6 (0.88)	4.3 (0.43)	0.9 (0.17)	1.0 (0.24)	1.0 (0.28)	292	127
Garissa	55.2 (2.71)	16.8 (1.05)	6.5 (0.52)	2.6 (0.48)	3.2 (0.73)	3.3 (0.87)	656	362
Wajir	49.7 (2.81)	13.4 (1.10)	5.6 (0.68)	2.2 (0.38)	2.3 (0.45)	2.6 (0.62)	600	298
Mandera	68.3 (2.52)	15.7 (0.87)	5.1 (0.41)	3.3 (0.64)	3.0 (0.45)	2.6 (0.36)	667	455
Marsabit	57.3 (2.73)	14.1 (0.96)	5.0 (0.50)	1.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.30)	1.5 (0.35)	376	216
Isiolo	37.9 (3.00)	9.1 (1.01)	3.5 (0.53)	0.6 (0.15)	0.6 (0.16)	0.6 (0.18)	218	82
Meru	27.7 (1.98)	5.1 (0.50)	1.5 (0.22)	2.7 (0.49)	2.0 (0.41)	1.6 (0.37)	1,329	369
Tharaka-Nithi	28.3 (2.30)	6.4 (0.64)	2.0 (0.27)	0.7 (0.22)	0.6 (0.21)	0.5 (0.19)	342	97
Embu	30.1 (2.16)	6.9 (0.60)	2.1 (0.25)	1.2 (0.25)	1.1 (0.25)	0.9 (0.23)	534	161
Kitui	39.9 (2.24)	10.7 (0.75)	3.8 (0.34)	2.9 (0.31)	3.1 (0.35)	2.9 (0.39)	987	394
Machakos	26.6 (1.91)	6.6 (0.59)	2.3 (0.26)	2.4 (0.21)	2.4 (0.32)	2.2 (0.37)	1,244	331
Makueni	29.2 (2.12)	5.1 (0.50)	1.4 (0.20)	1.8 (0.32)	1.3 (0.30)	0.9 (0.25)	860	251
Nyandarua	30.8 (2.19)	7.1 (0.65)	2.4 (0.30)	1.3 (0.17)	1.2 (0.19)	1.0 (0.22)	560	173
Nyeri	23.1 (2.09)	4.8 (0.56)	1.5 (0.24)	1.1 (0.22)	0.9 (0.30)	0.8 (0.33)	673	156
Kirinyaga	21.1 (1.99)	3.2 (0.41)	0.8 (0.15)	0.8 (0.15)	0.5 (0.12)	0.3 (0.11)	546	115
Murang'a	25.5 (1.88)	5.1 (0.48)	1.5 (0.18)	1.7 (0.26)	1.4 (0.25)	1.1 (0.22)	933	238
Kiambu	23.1 (1.89)	5.3 (0.56)	1.8 (0.26)	3.4 (0.46)	3.1 (0.58)	2.9 (0.69)	2,049	473
Turkana	72.4 (2.22)	30.0 (1.40)	17.0 (1.09)	3.8 (0.50)	6.3 (1.04)	9.5 (1.79)	720	522
West Pokot	53.4 (2.46)	18.3 (1.05)	7.9 (0.58)	1.9 (0.29)	2.6 (0.49)	3.0 (0.65)	493	263
Samburu	65.1 (2.73)	24.4 (1.40)	11.9 (0.89)	1.1 (0.16)	1.7 (0.35)	2.2 (0.56)	238	155
Trans Nzoia	27.4 (2.15)	4.2 (0.46)	1.1 (0.16)	1.6 (0.30)	1.0 (0.18)	0.7 (0.14)	813	223
Uasin Gishu	33.9 (2.17)	5.6 (0.52)	1.6 (0.23)	2.4 (0.36)	1.6 (0.23)	1.2 (0.21)	986	334
Elgeyo/Marakwet	38.5 (2.58)	8.5 (0.75)	2.7 (0.37)	1.1 (0.16)	1.0 (0.18)	0.8 (0.19)	390	150
Nandi	32.3 (2.20)	8.2 (0.74)	3.2 (0.38)	1.8 (0.32)	1.8 (0.45)	1.8 (0.60)	752	243
Baringo	46.0 (2.64)	12.8 (0.99)	5.1 (0.53)	1.8 (0.37)	2.0 (0.57)	2.2 (0.74)	547	252
Laikipia	32.4 (2.43)	6.6 (0.65)	2.0 (0.29)	1.0 (0.20)	0.8 (0.18)	0.7 (0.19)	430	139
Nakuru	22.7 (2.06)	4.1 (0.54)	1.4 (0.27)	3.0 (0.58)	2.2 (0.49)	2.0 (0.63)	1,835	417
Narok	26.9 (2.20)	6.0 (0.63)	2.0 (0.30)	1.8 (0.42)	1.6 (0.41)	1.4 (0.41)	914	246
Kajiado	40.9 (2.48)	10.2 (0.81)	3.6 (0.39)	2.7 (0.43)	2.7 (0.51)	2.6 (0.56)	918	375
Kericho	30.8 (2.31)	5.8 (0.57)	1.7 (0.25)	1.7 (0.32)	1.3 (0.29)	1.0 (0.32)	749	230
Bomet	36.6 (2.19)	7.5 (0.58)	2.2 (0.24)	1.9 (0.31)	1.6 (0.25)	1.3 (0.20)	731	267
Kakamega	35.0 (2.05)	9.4 (0.70)	3.5 (0.35)	3.9 (0.48)	4.2 (0.53)	4.2 (0.59)	1,528	535
Vihiga	42.6 (2.37)	10.8 (0.75)	3.6 (0.32)	1.5 (0.21)	1.6 (0.22)	1.4 (0.23)	502	214
Bungoma	37.3 (2.15)	9.7 (0.74)	3.7 (0.40)	3.6 (0.40)	3.8 (0.59)	3.9 (0.79)	1,351	503
Busia	52.4 (2.39)	17.2 (1.01)	7.4 (0.58)	2.8 (0.33)	3.7 (0.56)	4.2 (0.79)	734	385
Siaya	32.1 (2.19)	6.1 (0.58)	1.9 (0.26)	1.9 (0.25)	1.5 (0.28)	1.2 (0.30)	828	266
Kisumu	35.7 (2.21)	8.5 (0.68)	2.9 (0.32)	2.5 (0.32)	2.4 (0.42)	2.2 (0.50)	981	350
Homa Bay	24.4 (1.95)	5.0 (0.52)	1.6 (0.22)	1.7 (0.28)	1.4 (0.26)	1.2 (0.25)	939	229
Migori	37.7 (2.31)	10.8 (0.82)	4.2 (0.42)	2.4 (0.33)	2.8 (0.36)	2.9 (0.42)	894	337
Kisii	41.2 (2.42)	10.8 (0.84)	4.1 (0.43)	3.2 (0.77)	3.3 (0.77)	3.4 (0.97)	1,066	439
Nyamira	35.8 (2.27)	11.0 (0.89)	4.8 (0.52)	1.3 (0.26)	1.7 (0.45)	1.9 (0.62)	516	184
Nairobi City	22.6 (1.91)	4.7 (0.52)	1.5 (0.24)	6.2 (1.46)	5.2 (1.36)	4.5 (1.31)	3,813	860

Annex Table B. 3: Food poverty estimates (households) by residence and county

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Contribution to Poverty			Number of Households (000)	Number of Poor Households (000)
				Households P _{a=0}	Households P _{a=1}	Households P _{a=2}		
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)		
National	28.5 (0.32)	6.8 (0.10)	2.5 (0.05)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	12,448	3,545
Rural	29.7 (0.41)	7.1 (0.13)	2.6 (0.07)	63.8 (1.57)	63.9 (1.67)	63.7 (1.89)	7,612	2,261
Urban	26.6 (0.51)	6.3 (0.16)	2.3 (0.08)	36.2 (1.57)	36.1 (1.67)	36.3 (1.89)	4,836	1,284
Mombasa	28.2 (2.42)	6.2 (0.68)	2.0 (0.29)	3.1 (0.42)	2.9 (0.48)	2.6 (0.54)	391	110
Kwale	32.4 (2.13)	9.1 (0.75)	3.6 (0.39)	1.6 (0.35)	1.9 (0.48)	2.1 (0.57)	179	58
Kilifi	40.0 (2.51)	11.3 (0.89)	4.3 (0.45)	3.5 (0.49)	4.1 (0.76)	4.4 (0.99)	308	123
Tana River	48.1 (2.85)	14.8 (1.18)	6.4 (0.67)	0.9 (0.12)	1.2 (0.19)	1.4 (0.28)	69	33
Lamu	35.0 (2.85)	10.6 (1.08)	4.4 (0.57)	0.4 (0.07)	0.5 (0.10)	0.5 (0.14)	36	13
Taita /Taveta	33.0 (2.41)	8.5 (0.78)	3.1 (0.37)	0.9 (0.14)	1.0 (0.21)	1.0 (0.25)	99	33
Garissa	48.6 (2.72)	14.3 (1.02)	5.5 (0.50)	2.0 (0.32)	2.4 (0.54)	2.6 (0.68)	144	70
Wajir	44.2 (2.79)	11.6 (1.06)	4.9 (0.64)	1.6 (0.28)	1.8 (0.36)	2.1 (0.53)	131	58
Mandera	63.4 (2.61)	13.8 (0.85)	4.4 (0.38)	2.3 (0.49)	2.1 (0.32)	1.8 (0.25)	128	81
Marsabit	48.7 (2.76)	11.6 (0.91)	4.1 (0.47)	1.1 (0.16)	1.1 (0.21)	1.1 (0.24)	81	39
Isiolo	34.1 (2.93)	7.7 (0.93)	2.8 (0.47)	0.5 (0.13)	0.5 (0.13)	0.5 (0.15)	55	19
Meru	22.3 (1.84)	4.2 (0.46)	1.2 (0.20)	2.7 (0.46)	2.2 (0.38)	1.8 (0.36)	437	97
Tharaka-Nithi	25.8 (2.23)	5.7 (0.60)	1.7 (0.24)	0.8 (0.25)	0.8 (0.25)	0.6 (0.21)	113	29
Embu	24.6 (2.02)	5.1 (0.53)	1.5 (0.22)	1.3 (0.25)	1.1 (0.24)	0.9 (0.23)	188	46
Kitui	33.4 (2.15)	8.7 (0.70)	3.1 (0.31)	2.5 (0.26)	2.8 (0.31)	2.7 (0.36)	270	90
Machakos	22.2 (1.80)	5.1 (0.52)	1.7 (0.23)	2.6 (0.23)	2.5 (0.31)	2.3 (0.37)	412	92
Makueni	24.3 (2.00)	3.9 (0.43)	1.0 (0.16)	1.7 (0.28)	1.2 (0.25)	0.8 (0.22)	253	61
Nyandarua	24.1 (2.03)	5.3 (0.57)	1.7 (0.25)	1.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.17)	1.0 (0.20)	183	44
Nyeri	20.0 (1.99)	3.8 (0.50)	1.2 (0.22)	1.4 (0.22)	1.2 (0.27)	1.0 (0.32)	254	51
Kirinyaga	14.2 (1.70)	2.1 (0.33)	0.5 (0.12)	0.8 (0.15)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	210	30
Murang'a	22.9 (1.81)	4.3 (0.44)	1.2 (0.16)	2.1 (0.30)	1.7 (0.28)	1.3 (0.24)	326	75
Kiambu	21.1 (1.83)	4.4 (0.51)	1.5 (0.22)	4.9 (0.55)	4.3 (0.68)	3.9 (0.80)	817	172
Turkana	71.7 (2.24)	29.1 (1.38)	16.1 (1.05)	3.4 (0.42)	5.8 (0.86)	8.8 (1.48)	168	120
West Pokot	46.3 (2.46)	15.0 (0.99)	6.3 (0.54)	1.6 (0.24)	2.1 (0.40)	2.4 (0.54)	119	55
Samburu	61.8 (2.79)	23.2 (1.41)	11.4 (0.90)	1.2 (0.13)	1.8 (0.33)	2.5 (0.55)	66	41
Trans Nzoia	25.1 (2.09)	3.8 (0.44)	1.0 (0.16)	1.6 (0.32)	1.0 (0.19)	0.7 (0.16)	230	58
Uasin Gishu	32.1 (2.14)	6.0 (0.55)	1.8 (0.23)	2.8 (0.38)	2.2 (0.31)	1.8 (0.29)	312	100
Elgeyo/Marakwet	33.8 (2.51)	7.3 (0.70)	2.3 (0.32)	1.0 (0.14)	0.9 (0.15)	0.8 (0.15)	102	34
Nandi	31.5 (2.19)	7.9 (0.72)	2.9 (0.36)	1.8 (0.31)	1.9 (0.41)	2.0 (0.53)	204	64
Baringo	37.8 (2.57)	10.0 (0.90)	3.9 (0.46)	1.6 (0.29)	1.7 (0.44)	1.9 (0.58)	146	55
Laikipia	27.6 (2.32)	5.4 (0.59)	1.6 (0.25)	1.2 (0.22)	1.0 (0.20)	0.8 (0.21)	152	42
Nakuru	18.7 (1.92)	3.1 (0.46)	1.0 (0.22)	3.3 (0.61)	2.3 (0.46)	2.0 (0.54)	623	116
Narok	24.6 (2.13)	5.4 (0.60)	1.8 (0.28)	1.7 (0.37)	1.6 (0.39)	1.4 (0.41)	246	61
Kajiado	40.6 (2.48)	10.3 (0.81)	3.6 (0.39)	3.7 (0.56)	3.9 (0.72)	3.8 (0.83)	324	132
Kericho	25.9 (2.19)	4.8 (0.53)	1.4 (0.23)	1.5 (0.27)	1.2 (0.28)	1.0 (0.32)	212	55
Bomet	27.8 (2.03)	5.7 (0.54)	1.7 (0.22)	1.5 (0.24)	1.3 (0.20)	1.1 (0.17)	192	53
Kakamega	33.7 (2.03)	9.3 (0.70)	3.6 (0.36)	4.2 (0.51)	4.9 (0.60)	5.2 (0.70)	444	150
Vihiga	35.9 (2.30)	8.6 (0.69)	2.8 (0.29)	1.5 (0.21)	1.5 (0.21)	1.4 (0.21)	147	53
Bungoma	30.3 (2.05)	7.4 (0.66)	2.8 (0.34)	3.1 (0.32)	3.2 (0.44)	3.3 (0.59)	368	112
Busia	47.8 (2.39)	14.8 (0.95)	6.1 (0.52)	2.8 (0.33)	3.6 (0.57)	4.1 (0.79)	204	98
Siaya	29.6 (2.14)	6.0 (0.59)	1.9 (0.25)	2.1 (0.29)	1.8 (0.33)	1.6 (0.36)	256	76
Kisumu	29.0 (2.10)	6.5 (0.61)	2.1 (0.28)	2.5 (0.33)	2.4 (0.43)	2.2 (0.50)	308	89
Homa Bay	20.7 (1.84)	4.5 (0.51)	1.4 (0.21)	1.6 (0.26)	1.4 (0.27)	1.3 (0.26)	268	55
Migori	33.6 (2.25)	9.4 (0.77)	3.5 (0.38)	2.3 (0.30)	2.7 (0.33)	2.8 (0.40)	246	82
Kisii	31.9 (2.29)	7.9 (0.74)	2.9 (0.36)	2.8 (0.55)	2.9 (0.57)	3.0 (0.71)	316	101
Nyamira	31.1 (2.20)	9.4 (0.83)	3.9 (0.46)	1.4 (0.22)	1.7 (0.41)	2.0 (0.58)	155	48
Nairobi City	17.3 (1.73)	3.5 (0.45)	1.1 (0.19)	7.6 (1.68)	6.4 (1.61)	5.4 (1.52)	1,555	269

Annex Table C. 1: Hardcore/extreme poverty estimates (individuals) by place of residence and county

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Contribution to Poverty			Population (000)	Number of Poor (000)
				Individuals $P_{\alpha=0}$	Individuals $P_{\alpha=1}$	Individuals $P_{\alpha=2}$		
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)		
National	7.1 (0.18)	1.4 (0.05)	0.4 (0.02)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	48,680	3,444
Rural	9.1 (0.26)	1.8 (0.07)	0.6 (0.03)	87.6 (1.23)	87.7 (1.69)	87.4 (2.52)	33,252	3,018
Urban	2.8 (0.19)	0.5 (0.05)	0.2 (0.02)	12.4 (1.23)	12.3 (1.69)	12.6 (2.52)	15,427	426
Mombasa	1.2 (0.58)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.21)	0.1 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	1,237	14
Kwale	8.9 (1.30)	1.4 (0.27)	0.4 (0.11)	2.3 (0.97)	1.8 (0.73)	1.5 (0.74)	887	79
Kilifi	10.5 (1.57)	1.9 (0.36)	0.5 (0.13)	4.5 (1.66)	4.2 (1.92)	3.7 (2.01)	1,488	156
Tana River	27.5 (2.55)	7.1 (0.82)	2.6 (0.41)	2.6 (0.56)	3.3 (0.87)	3.8 (1.18)	323	89
Lamu	11.3 (1.89)	1.2 (0.27)	0.2 (0.07)	0.5 (0.22)	0.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.07)	147	17
Taita/Taveta	0.6 (0.40)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.04)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)	349	2
Garissa	22.7 (2.28)	5.4 (0.69)	1.9 (0.30)	5.7 (1.17)	6.9 (1.89)	7.4 (2.40)	861	196
Wajir	9.4 (1.64)	2.5 (0.54)	1.0 (0.26)	2.2 (0.79)	3.0 (1.04)	3.6 (1.35)	800	75
Mandera	19.9 (2.16)	3.6 (0.51)	1.0 (0.20)	5.1 (0.99)	4.7 (1.03)	4.2 (1.16)	888	176
Marsabit	16.9 (2.06)	3.0 (0.50)	0.9 (0.20)	2.3 (0.71)	2.1 (0.76)	2.0 (0.84)	471	79
Isiolo	4.6 (1.30)	0.6 (0.18)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.15)	0.2 (0.08)	0.1 (0.04)	274	13
Meru	1.7 (0.57)	0.2 (0.08)	0.0 (0.02)	0.8 (0.34)	0.5 (0.22)	0.2 (0.14)	1,582	27
Tharaka-Nithi	1.7 (0.67)	0.2 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.09)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)	402	7
Embu	3.0 (0.80)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	0.5 (0.27)	0.3 (0.11)	0.2 (0.09)	623	18
Kitui	19.0 (1.79)	3.9 (0.45)	1.1 (0.17)	6.4 (1.11)	6.6 (1.29)	6.0 (1.47)	1,163	221
Machakos	4.0 (0.85)	0.4 (0.10)	0.1 (0.02)	1.7 (0.45)	0.8 (0.30)	0.4 (0.18)	1,455	58
Makueni	2.3 (0.69)	0.2 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	0.7 (0.30)	0.3 (0.18)	0.2 (0.15)	1,011	23
Nyandarua	4.6 (1.00)	0.8 (0.23)	0.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.26)	0.8 (0.25)	0.7 (0.25)	653	30
Nyeri	0.7 (0.42)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	0.2 (0.13)	0.1 (0.08)	0.0 (0.03)	777	6
Kirinyaga	0.3 (0.26)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	625	2
Murang'a	4.5 (0.90)	0.8 (0.17)	0.2 (0.04)	1.4 (0.42)	1.2 (0.39)	0.8 (0.27)	1,081	49
Kiambu	0.6 (0.34)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.33)	0.1 (0.09)	0.0 (0.03)	2,474	14
Turkana	43.7 (2.47)	13.4 (0.96)	5.5 (0.51)	12.0 (2.18)	18.6 (3.67)	23.9 (4.95)	949	415
West Pokot	31.1 (2.29)	7.2 (0.69)	2.5 (0.34)	5.7 (1.25)	6.7 (1.92)	7.2 (2.64)	636	198
Samburu	34.1 (2.72)	10.6 (1.07)	4.6 (0.58)	3.1 (0.78)	4.9 (1.46)	6.7 (2.37)	318	108
Trans Nzoia	2.3 (0.72)	0.3 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	0.7 (0.27)	0.4 (0.18)	0.2 (0.10)	1,014	23
Uasin Gishu	1.0 (0.46)	0.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.04)	0.4 (0.20)	0.4 (0.27)	0.4 (0.25)	1,190	12
Elgeyo/Marakwet	9.1 (1.52)	1.1 (0.24)	0.2 (0.07)	1.2 (0.34)	0.7 (0.20)	0.5 (0.17)	465	42
Nandi	7.0 (1.20)	1.2 (0.25)	0.3 (0.08)	1.8 (0.96)	1.5 (1.04)	1.2 (0.99)	906	63
Baringo	12.6 (1.76)	1.5 (0.27)	0.3 (0.06)	2.5 (0.94)	1.5 (0.63)	0.9 (0.39)	682	86
Laikipia	1.2 (0.57)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.2 (0.10)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.02)	531	7
Nakuru	0.7 (0.42)	0.1 (0.07)	0.0 (0.02)	0.5 (0.31)	0.3 (0.23)	0.2 (0.18)	2,213	16
Narok	2.9 (0.84)	0.3 (0.09)	0.0 (0.01)	1.0 (0.36)	0.5 (0.20)	0.2 (0.08)	1,185	35
Kajiado	4.2 (1.01)	0.4 (0.15)	0.1 (0.04)	1.4 (0.58)	0.7 (0.36)	0.5 (0.27)	1,144	48
Kericho	5.4 (1.13)	0.7 (0.19)	0.2 (0.05)	1.4 (0.61)	0.9 (0.51)	0.6 (0.42)	923	50
Bomet	4.9 (0.98)	0.5 (0.15)	0.1 (0.06)	1.3 (0.31)	0.6 (0.17)	0.4 (0.19)	896	44
Kakamega	7.1 (1.10)	1.0 (0.19)	0.2 (0.06)	3.9 (0.69)	2.7 (0.60)	1.8 (0.53)	1,911	136
Vihiga	7.0 (1.22)	0.6 (0.13)	0.1 (0.02)	1.2 (0.31)	0.5 (0.15)	0.2 (0.07)	604	42
Bungoma	8.8 (1.26)	1.8 (0.33)	0.6 (0.15)	4.4 (1.26)	4.6 (1.68)	4.6 (1.95)	1,710	151
Busia	21.6 (1.97)	3.9 (0.45)	1.0 (0.16)	5.7 (1.06)	5.2 (1.15)	4.3 (1.18)	915	197
Siaya	2.9 (0.79)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.02)	0.9 (0.35)	0.5 (0.20)	0.3 (0.14)	1,016	29
Kisumu	4.0 (0.91)	0.6 (0.16)	0.1 (0.05)	1.4 (0.42)	1.0 (0.36)	0.6 (0.33)	1,183	48
Homa Bay	4.0 (0.89)	0.6 (0.17)	0.2 (0.06)	1.3 (0.42)	1.0 (0.34)	0.8 (0.32)	1,159	46
Migori	9.7 (1.41)	1.9 (0.35)	0.6 (0.15)	3.2 (0.64)	3.2 (0.76)	3.0 (1.01)	1,143	110
Kisii	6.8 (1.23)	1.3 (0.30)	0.4 (0.11)	2.5 (0.63)	2.5 (0.80)	2.3 (0.93)	1,297	88
Nyamira	15.7 (1.73)	3.8 (0.54)	1.4 (0.24)	2.8 (0.90)	3.5 (1.21)	4.0 (1.51)	620	97
Nairobi City	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	4,500	0

Annex Table C. 2: Hardcore/extreme poverty estimates (adulteq) by place of residence and county

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{a=0}$	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Contribution to Poverty			Adulteq Population (000)	Number of Poor - Adulteq (000)
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{a=0}$	Adulteq $P_{a=1}$	Adulteq $P_{a=2}$		
	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)	(Std. errors)		
National	7.0 (0.18)	1.4 (0.05)	0.4 (0.02)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	39,830	2,782
Rural	9.0 (0.26)	1.8 (0.07)	0.6 (0.03)	87.5 (1.26)	87.4 (1.70)	87.2 (2.48)	26,972	2,433
Urban	2.7 (0.19)	0.5 (0.05)	0.2 (0.02)	12.5 (1.26)	12.6 (1.70)	12.8 (2.48)	12,858	349
Mombasa	1.2 (0.59)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.24)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	1,025	12
Kwale	9.0 (1.30)	1.4 (0.27)	0.4 (0.10)	2.3 (0.94)	1.8 (0.67)	1.5 (0.65)	704	63
Kilifi	11.2 (1.61)	2.0 (0.37)	0.6 (0.13)	4.8 (1.80)	4.4 (2.05)	3.9 (2.13)	1,201	134
Tana River	27.5 (2.55)	7.1 (0.83)	2.6 (0.42)	2.5 (0.52)	3.2 (0.84)	3.7 (1.18)	250	69
Lamu	11.3 (1.89)	1.2 (0.26)	0.2 (0.06)	0.5 (0.21)	0.2 (0.11)	0.1 (0.07)	116	13
Taita/Taveta	0.6 (0.40)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.04)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.01)	292	2
Garissa	22.7 (2.28)	5.4 (0.69)	1.9 (0.30)	5.4 (1.12)	6.4 (1.75)	7.0 (2.24)	656	149
Wajir	9.5 (1.64)	2.7 (0.56)	1.1 (0.27)	2.0 (0.70)	2.9 (1.05)	3.6 (1.39)	600	57
Mandera	20.8 (2.20)	3.8 (0.53)	1.1 (0.20)	5.0 (0.95)	4.6 (1.02)	4.2 (1.15)	667	139
Marsabit	17.2 (2.08)	3.2 (0.52)	1.0 (0.21)	2.3 (0.72)	2.2 (0.78)	2.1 (0.89)	376	65
Isiolo	5.1 (1.36)	0.7 (0.19)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.16)	0.3 (0.09)	0.1 (0.05)	218	11
Meru	1.6 (0.56)	0.2 (0.08)	0.0 (0.02)	0.8 (0.35)	0.4 (0.22)	0.2 (0.13)	1,329	22
Tharaka-Nithi	1.8 (0.68)	0.2 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.10)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)	342	6
Embu	3.1 (0.81)	0.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.04)	0.6 (0.29)	0.3 (0.13)	0.2 (0.10)	534	16
Kitui	19.6 (1.81)	4.0 (0.46)	1.2 (0.17)	7.0 (1.19)	7.2 (1.38)	6.6 (1.55)	987	193
Machakos	4.2 (0.86)	0.4 (0.11)	0.1 (0.02)	1.9 (0.49)	0.9 (0.33)	0.4 (0.20)	1,244	52
Makueni	2.3 (0.70)	0.2 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	0.7 (0.31)	0.4 (0.20)	0.2 (0.17)	860	20
Nyandarua	4.7 (1.00)	0.9 (0.23)	0.2 (0.08)	0.9 (0.27)	0.9 (0.27)	0.8 (0.29)	560	26
Nyeri	0.8 (0.45)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	0.2 (0.16)	0.1 (0.10)	0.0 (0.04)	673	6
Kirinyaga	0.3 (0.26)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	546	2
Murang'a	4.8 (0.92)	0.8 (0.17)	0.2 (0.04)	1.6 (0.46)	1.4 (0.44)	0.9 (0.31)	933	44
Kiambu	0.6 (0.34)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.35)	0.1 (0.09)	0.0 (0.03)	2,049	12
Turkana	45.7 (2.48)	14.2 (0.97)	5.8 (0.53)	11.8 (2.14)	18.4 (3.65)	23.8 (4.99)	720	329
West Pokot	31.2 (2.29)	7.3 (0.70)	2.6 (0.35)	5.5 (1.19)	6.5 (1.86)	7.1 (2.64)	493	153
Samburu	33.5 (2.71)	10.5 (1.06)	4.5 (0.57)	2.9 (0.70)	4.5 (1.26)	6.0 (2.00)	238	80
Trans Nzoia	2.6 (0.77)	0.4 (0.11)	0.1 (0.02)	0.8 (0.31)	0.5 (0.21)	0.3 (0.12)	813	21
Uasin Gishu	1.0 (0.46)	0.3 (0.12)	0.1 (0.04)	0.4 (0.19)	0.4 (0.26)	0.4 (0.25)	986	10
Elgeyo/Marakwet	9.2 (1.53)	1.1 (0.25)	0.2 (0.07)	1.3 (0.35)	0.8 (0.22)	0.5 (0.18)	390	36
Nandi	6.8 (1.19)	1.1 (0.24)	0.3 (0.08)	1.8 (0.96)	1.5 (1.00)	1.2 (0.93)	752	51
Baringo	12.6 (1.76)	1.6 (0.27)	0.3 (0.06)	2.5 (0.98)	1.6 (0.69)	0.9 (0.44)	547	69
Laikipia	1.3 (0.60)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.2 (0.11)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.02)	430	6
Nakuru	0.7 (0.41)	0.1 (0.07)	0.0 (0.02)	0.5 (0.29)	0.3 (0.25)	0.2 (0.20)	1,835	13
Narok	3.0 (0.84)	0.3 (0.09)	0.0 (0.01)	1.0 (0.35)	0.5 (0.19)	0.2 (0.07)	914	27
Kajiado	4.0 (0.99)	0.4 (0.15)	0.1 (0.04)	1.3 (0.55)	0.7 (0.36)	0.5 (0.29)	918	37
Kericho	4.9 (1.08)	0.6 (0.18)	0.1 (0.05)	1.3 (0.55)	0.8 (0.46)	0.6 (0.38)	749	37
Bomet	4.9 (0.98)	0.5 (0.16)	0.1 (0.06)	1.3 (0.30)	0.7 (0.19)	0.5 (0.23)	731	36
Kakamega	7.1 (1.10)	1.0 (0.20)	0.2 (0.06)	3.9 (0.70)	2.7 (0.61)	1.9 (0.54)	1,528	109
Vihiga	7.1 (1.23)	0.6 (0.13)	0.1 (0.02)	1.3 (0.34)	0.5 (0.16)	0.2 (0.07)	502	36
Bungoma	8.8 (1.26)	1.8 (0.33)	0.6 (0.14)	4.3 (1.22)	4.4 (1.61)	4.4 (1.78)	1,351	119
Busia	21.5 (1.96)	4.0 (0.46)	1.1 (0.16)	5.7 (1.07)	5.3 (1.20)	4.5 (1.27)	734	158
Siaya	3.0 (0.80)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	0.9 (0.36)	0.5 (0.21)	0.3 (0.13)	828	25
Kisumu	3.9 (0.89)	0.5 (0.15)	0.1 (0.04)	1.4 (0.41)	0.9 (0.34)	0.6 (0.29)	981	38
Homa Bay	4.1 (0.90)	0.6 (0.18)	0.2 (0.06)	1.4 (0.41)	1.1 (0.36)	0.9 (0.35)	939	38
Migori	9.5 (1.40)	1.9 (0.35)	0.6 (0.15)	3.1 (0.60)	3.0 (0.72)	2.9 (0.98)	894	85
Kisii	7.0 (1.25)	1.3 (0.30)	0.4 (0.11)	2.7 (0.67)	2.5 (0.81)	2.3 (0.93)	1,066	74
Nyamira	15.8 (1.73)	3.9 (0.54)	1.5 (0.25)	2.9 (0.93)	3.6 (1.27)	4.3 (1.61)	516	82
Nairobi City	0.0 0.00	0.0 0.00	0.0 0.00	0.0 0.00	0.0 0.00	0.0 0.00	3,813	-

Annex Table C. 3: Hardcore/extreme poverty estimates (households) by place of residence and county

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%) (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Number of Households (000)	Number of Poor Households (000)
				Households P _{a=0} (Std. errors)	Households P _{a=1} (Std. errors)	Households P _{a=2} (Std. errors)		
National	5.1 (0.16)	1.0 (0.04)	0.3 (0.02)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	100.0 (0.00)	12,448	629
Rural	7.2 (0.23)	1.4 (0.06)	0.4 (0.03)	87.4 (1.21)	87.4 (1.49)	87.7 (1.92)	7,612	549
Urban	1.6 (0.15)	0.3 (0.04)	0.1 (0.01)	12.6 (1.21)	12.6 (1.49)	12.3 (1.92)	4,836	79
Mombasa	0.9 (0.51)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.6 (0.29)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	391	4
Kwale	6.8 (1.15)	1.1 (0.24)	0.3 (0.09)	1.9 (0.75)	1.6 (0.65)	1.4 (0.64)	179	12
Kilifi	7.6 (1.36)	1.4 (0.31)	0.4 (0.10)	3.7 (1.26)	3.6 (1.47)	3.1 (1.47)	308	23
Tana River	22.5 (2.38)	5.8 (0.75)	2.1 (0.37)	2.5 (0.56)	3.3 (0.84)	3.8 (1.10)	69	16
Lamu	7.2 (1.55)	0.7 (0.21)	0.1 (0.05)	0.4 (0.17)	0.2 (0.09)	0.1 (0.05)	36	3
Taita/Taveta	0.4 (0.31)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.03)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.01)	99	0
Garissa	20.6 (2.20)	4.9 (0.66)	1.7 (0.29)	4.7 (1.00)	5.8 (1.70)	6.5 (2.29)	144	30
Wajir	8.9 (1.60)	2.5 (0.53)	0.9 (0.25)	1.8 (0.67)	2.6 (0.94)	3.3 (1.21)	131	12
Mandera	19.5 (2.15)	3.5 (0.50)	1.0 (0.19)	4.0 (0.85)	3.7 (0.82)	3.3 (0.86)	128	25
Marsabit	13.5 (1.88)	2.5 (0.47)	0.8 (0.19)	1.7 (0.55)	1.6 (0.60)	1.7 (0.71)	81	11
Isiolo	4.3 (1.26)	0.5 (0.17)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.17)	0.2 (0.08)	0.1 (0.04)	55	2
Meru	1.6 (0.56)	0.2 (0.07)	0.0 (0.02)	1.1 (0.47)	0.6 (0.29)	0.3 (0.20)	437	7
Tharaka-Nithi	2.0 (0.72)	0.2 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.4 (0.17)	0.2 (0.07)	0.1 (0.05)	113	2
Embu	2.3 (0.70)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	0.7 (0.28)	0.4 (0.17)	0.3 (0.14)	188	4
Kitui	16.2 (1.68)	3.3 (0.42)	0.9 (0.15)	6.9 (1.15)	7.3 (1.37)	6.7 (1.56)	270	44
Machakos	3.1 (0.75)	0.3 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	2.0 (0.57)	1.0 (0.36)	0.4 (0.20)	412	13
Makueni	1.9 (0.64)	0.2 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.8 (0.35)	0.4 (0.20)	0.2 (0.14)	253	5
Nyandarua	3.6 (0.88)	0.7 (0.20)	0.2 (0.07)	1.0 (0.28)	1.0 (0.30)	0.9 (0.32)	183	7
Nyeri	0.7 (0.41)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	0.3 (0.24)	0.2 (0.15)	0.1 (0.06)	254	2
Kirinyaga	0.2 (0.22)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.07)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	210	0
Murang'a	3.5 (0.79)	0.6 (0.15)	0.1 (0.04)	1.8 (0.50)	1.6 (0.51)	1.1 (0.41)	326	11
Kiambu	0.4 (0.29)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	0.5 (0.39)	0.2 (0.13)	0.1 (0.05)	817	3
Turkana	43.0 (2.46)	12.8 (0.92)	5.1 (0.48)	11.5 (1.92)	17.7 (3.23)	22.5 (4.40)	168	72
West Pokot	28.1 (2.22)	6.5 (0.68)	2.3 (0.34)	5.3 (1.22)	6.4 (1.91)	7.2 (2.70)	119	33
Samburu	31.6 (2.67)	10.0 (1.04)	4.3 (0.55)	3.3 (0.71)	5.5 (1.45)	7.5 (2.43)	66	21
Trans Nzoia	2.3 (0.72)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.02)	0.8 (0.33)	0.6 (0.27)	0.3 (0.17)	230	5
Uasin Gishu	0.9 (0.43)	0.2 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	0.4 (0.22)	0.5 (0.26)	0.5 (0.27)	312	3
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8.2 (1.46)	1.0 (0.24)	0.2 (0.07)	1.3 (0.32)	0.8 (0.22)	0.6 (0.19)	102	8
Nandi	5.8 (1.11)	0.9 (0.22)	0.2 (0.07)	1.9 (0.89)	1.6 (0.96)	1.2 (0.93)	204	12
Baringo	8.5 (1.48)	1.1 (0.23)	0.2 (0.05)	2.0 (0.70)	1.3 (0.53)	0.8 (0.36)	146	12
Laikipia	1.1 (0.54)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.3 (0.13)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.03)	152	2
Nakuru	0.5 (0.35)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.5 (0.32)	0.3 (0.28)	0.2 (0.23)	623	3
Narok	2.9 (0.84)	0.3 (0.09)	0.0 (0.01)	1.1 (0.41)	0.6 (0.22)	0.2 (0.09)	246	7
Kajiado	2.5 (0.78)	0.3 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	1.3 (0.57)	0.8 (0.47)	0.6 (0.41)	324	8
Kericho	4.6 (1.04)	0.5 (0.16)	0.1 (0.05)	1.5 (0.62)	0.9 (0.49)	0.6 (0.41)	212	10
Bomet	3.9 (0.88)	0.5 (0.17)	0.1 (0.07)	1.2 (0.27)	0.7 (0.27)	0.7 (0.38)	192	7
Kakamega	7.3 (1.12)	1.1 (0.21)	0.3 (0.07)	5.2 (0.85)	3.9 (0.85)	3.0 (0.85)	444	32
Vihiga	5.7 (1.11)	0.5 (0.12)	0.1 (0.02)	1.3 (0.33)	0.6 (0.18)	0.3 (0.08)	147	8
Bungoma	6.6 (1.10)	1.2 (0.27)	0.4 (0.11)	3.8 (0.96)	3.7 (1.21)	3.6 (1.40)	368	24
Busia	17.1 (1.80)	2.9 (0.39)	0.8 (0.14)	5.6 (1.07)	4.9 (1.13)	4.1 (1.14)	204	35
Siaya	3.2 (0.82)	0.3 (0.10)	0.1 (0.02)	1.3 (0.48)	0.7 (0.23)	0.3 (0.13)	256	8
Kisumu	2.7 (0.75)	0.4 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	1.3 (0.37)	0.9 (0.31)	0.6 (0.29)	308	8
Homa Bay	4.4 (0.93)	0.7 (0.19)	0.2 (0.06)	1.9 (0.54)	1.5 (0.47)	1.2 (0.48)	268	12
Migori	8.6 (1.33)	1.6 (0.31)	0.5 (0.12)	3.3 (0.62)	3.3 (0.71)	2.9 (0.86)	246	21
Kisii	5.6 (1.13)	1.0 (0.26)	0.3 (0.09)	2.8 (0.67)	2.7 (0.84)	2.5 (0.99)	316	18
Nyamira	14.1 (1.65)	3.4 (0.50)	1.2 (0.22)	3.5 (0.98)	4.3 (1.43)	5.1 (1.84)	155	22
Nairobi City	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	0.0 (0.00)	1,555	-

Annex Table D. 1: Estimated population and number of households, 2020

Residence / County	Individuals ('000)	Adult Equivalents ('000)	Households ('000)
National	48,680	39,830	12,448
Rural	33,252	26,972	7,612
Urban	15,427	12,858	4,836
Mombasa	1,237	1,025	391
Kwale	887	704	179
Kilifi	1,488	1,201	308
Tana River	323	250	69
Lamu	147	116	36
Taita /Taveta	349	292	99
Garissa	861	656	144
Wajir	800	600	131
Mandera	888	667	128
Marsabit	471	376	81
Isiolo	274	218	55
Meru	1,582	1,329	437
Tharaka-Nithi	402	342	113
Embu	623	534	188
Kitui	1,163	987	270
Machakos	1,455	1,244	412
Makueni	1,011	860	253
Nyandarua	653	560	183
Nyeri	777	673	254
Kirinyag'a	625	546	210
Murang'a	1,081	933	326
Kiambu	2,474	2,049	817
Turkana	949	720	168
West Pokot	636	493	119
Samburu	318	238	66
Trans Nzoia	1,014	813	230
Uasin Gishu	1,190	986	312
Elgeyo / Marakwet	465	390	102
Nandi	906	752	204
Baringo	682	547	146
Laikipia	531	430	152
Nakuru	2,213	1,835	623
Narok	1,185	914	246
Kajiado	1,144	918	324
Kericho	923	749	212
Bomet	896	731	192
Kakamega	1,911	1,528	444
Vihiga	604	502	147
Bungoma	1,710	1,351	368
Busia	915	734	204
Siaya	1,016	828	256
Kisumu	1,183	981	308
Homa Bay	1,159	939	268
Migori	1,143	894	246
Kisii	1,297	1,066	316
Nyamira	620	516	155
Nairobi City	4,500	3,813	1,555

Annex Table E. 1: Overall poverty by household characteristics, 2020

	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)			Poverty Gap (%)			Distribution of Population (%)			Distribution of Poor (%)		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
National	37.6	32.3	35.6	9.7	8.4	9.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Std. errors)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)
Sex of Household head												
Male	36.7	32.1	34.9	9.3	8.3	8.9	67.0	69.3	67.9	65.4	69.6	66.6
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(0.8)
Female	39.4	32.8	36.9	10.5	8.5	9.7	33.0	30.7	32.1	34.6	30.4	33.4
(Std. errors)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(0.8)
Education Level of Household Head												
None	53.4	61.9	54.7	16.7	22.2	17.6	18.6	5.2	13.4	26.8	12.1	22.7
(Std. errors)	(1.7)	(4.2)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(0.9)
Primary	40.1	45.0	41.5	9.8	12.6	10.5	53.0	31.4	44.6	56.4	46.6	53.7
(Std. errors)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(2.4)	(1.1)
Secondary	24.2	26.9	25.7	5.3	5.8	5.6	26.3	54.9	37.4	16.7	40.6	23.4
(Std. errors)	(1.1)	(2.1)	(1.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(2.9)	(1.2)
Tertiary	2.9	2.5	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	8.5	4.6	0.2	0.7	0.3
(Std. errors)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Marital Status of Household Head												
Married Monogamous	38.8	36.1	37.8	10.0	9.2	9.7	62.5	60.3	61.6	64.4	67.6	65.3
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(0.8)
Male	38.2	35.8	37.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	78.9	74.9	77.3	82.1	85.4	83.0
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(0.8)
Female	41.9	38.2	40.6	12.0	7.7	10.4	29.2	27.1	28.4	31.0	27.0	30.0
(Std. errors)	(2.1)	(3.8)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(2.7)	(1.4)
Married Polygamous	44.6	60.2	47.0	13.0	18.6	13.9	7.0	2.0	5.1	8.4	4.1	7.2
(Std. errors)	(2.4)	(5.4)	(2.2)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)
Male	44.7	65.1	48.0	13.4	18.6	14.2	7.8	2.3	5.6	9.6	4.8	8.2
(Std. errors)	(2.6)	(5.6)	(2.5)	(1.1)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.9)	(0.6)
Female	44.3	42.8	44.0	12.0	18.6	12.9	5.3	1.5	3.9	6.0	2.5	5.1
(Std. errors)	(4.1)	(9.7)	(3.8)	(1.3)	(4.4)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)
Widower	33.6	31.5	33.0	8.0	9.7	8.5	3.6	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.9
(Std. errors)	(3.2)	(8.9)	(3.4)	(1.0)	(2.7)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)
Widow	39.9	49.8	41.7	10.4	16.2	11.5	48.4	18.8	37.4	49.2	33.4	45.2
(Std. errors)	(1.5)	(3.6)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(3.3)	(1.5)
Never Married	18.6	12.0	13.9	7.2	8.2	7.7	4.8	19.1	10.4	2.3	4.8	3.0
(Std. errors)	(2.3)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)
Other ¹	30.1	32.7	31.4	5.9	4.5	5.0	7.4	11.4	8.9	5.9	11.7	7.5
(Std. errors)	(1.9)	(3.3)	(1.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.5)
Child in Household												
Household without children	24.4	19.4	21.8	5.8	4.4	5.1	23.8	40.1	30.1	15.4	21.0	17.0
(Std. errors)	(1.1)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.6)
Household with children	41.7	41.0	41.5	10.9	11.0	11.0	76.2	59.9	69.9	84.6	79.0	83.0
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.6)
Household Size (Household members)												
1-3	26.0	21.4	23.7	9.7	8.4	9.2	34.5	57.4	43.4	23.8	34.5	26.8
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(1.6)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.9)	(0.9)
4-6	40.4	44.4	41.7	10.4	12.0	10.9	45.6	35.8	41.8	49.1	50.4	49.4
(Std. errors)	(1.1)	(2.3)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(2.0)	(0.9)
7+	51.3	60.9	53.0	14.4	20.1	15.4	19.9	6.8	14.8	27.2	15.1	23.8
(Std. errors)	(1.6)	(3.8)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.8)
Age of Household Head (Years)												
15-19	22.0	13.5	17.4	5.7	2.8	4.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
(Std. errors)	(7.8)	(5.4)	(4.8)	(2.2)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
20-29	28.5	20.4	23.2	6.5	4.3	5.0	7.7	24.0	14.0	5.7	12.9	7.7
(Std. errors)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(1.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.3)	(0.5)
30-39	36.2	30.0	33.2	9.1	7.1	8.1	21.6	31.6	25.5	21.0	27.8	22.9
(Std. errors)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.5)	(0.7)
40-49	41.1	40.7	41.0	10.7	10.8	10.7	23.8	22.0	23.1	26.0	28.4	26.7
(Std. errors)	(1.3)	(2.6)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.8)
50-59	39.2	39.0	39.1	10.5	11.1	10.7	17.9	12.1	15.6	18.7	15.6	17.9
(Std. errors)	(1.4)	(3.2)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.6)
60-69	37.1	43.0	38.3	9.5	13.4	10.3	14.8	6.0	11.4	14.4	9.1	12.9
(Std. errors)	(1.5)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.5)
70+	37.7	43.8	38.6	10.1	14.2	10.7	13.9	3.8	10.0	14.0	5.9	11.8
(Std. errors)	(1.5)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)

Annex Table E. 2: Child Overall poverty by age group and Area of Residence and county, 2020

Residence/County	Total population			0-5 Years			6-13 Years			14-17 Years			0-17 Years		
	Poverty Headcount		Population	Poverty Headcount		Population	Poverty Headcount		Population	Poverty Headcount		Population	Poverty Headcount		Population
	Estimate	Std. Error		Estimate	Std. Error		Estimate	Std. Error		Estimate	Std. Error		Estimate	Std. Error	
National	42.9	(0.4)	48,680	40.5	(0.5)	7,052	48.6	(0.5)	11,094	47.7	(0.6)	5,276	46.0	(0.4)	23,422
Rural	43.5	(0.4)	33,252	41.7	(0.7)	4,772	47.6	(0.6)	8,351	45.7	(0.7)	4,052	45.5	(0.5)	17,175
Urban	41.7	(0.6)	15,427	37.8	(0.9)	2,279	51.9	(0.9)	2,744	54.1	(1.1)	1,224	47.2	(0.7)	6,247
Mombasa	40.1	(2.6)	1,237	43.7	(4.3)	206	47.4	(4.4)	208	44.5	(6.4)	83	45.4	(3.5)	497
Kwale	53.1	(2.3)	887	48.5	(3.1)	156	59.5	(2.9)	234	58.0	(3.6)	108	55.7	(2.6)	498
Kilifi	53.3	(2.6)	1,488	43.6	(3.6)	240	57.9	(3.4)	346	61.5	(4.0)	192	54.4	(2.9)	778
Tana River	65.4	(2.7)	323	63.5	(3.7)	65	67.0	(3.2)	98	66.8	(4.1)	40	65.9	(2.9)	203
Lamu	44.3	(3.0)	147	40.7	(4.2)	29	46.0	(4.0)	40	51.6	(5.1)	18	45.4	(3.5)	86
Taita /Taveta	35.8	(2.5)	349	33.6	(4.4)	41	39.1	(4.1)	67	40.2	(5.3)	28	37.7	(3.5)	136
Garissa	69.1	(2.5)	861	65.9	(3.4)	139	70.4	(3.3)	209	73.1	(4.8)	72	69.4	(2.8)	420
Wajir	71.2	(2.5)	800	65.8	(3.5)	150	76.4	(2.9)	215	74.8	(3.7)	76	72.5	(2.7)	441
Mandera	73.7	(2.4)	888	69.7	(3.4)	131	75.3	(2.7)	234	77.8	(3.4)	74	74.0	(2.5)	439
Marsabit	75.7	(2.4)	471	75.6	(3.6)	58	81.6	(2.7)	95	78.5	(3.7)	39	79.1	(2.5)	192
Isiolo	53.8	(3.1)	274	42.1	(4.4)	41	58.5	(3.9)	71	57.2	(5.1)	30	53.5	(3.4)	142
Meru	30.9	(2.0)	1,582	25.7	(3.3)	194	34.7	(3.0)	329	36.4	(4.1)	151	32.5	(2.5)	674
Tharaka-Nithi	40.1	(2.5)	402	38.5	(4.6)	47	48.0	(3.7)	85	42.4	(4.4)	51	44.0	(3.1)	183
Embu	39.1	(2.3)	623	34.8	(4.0)	65	47.8	(3.6)	127	44.9	(4.8)	57	43.8	(2.9)	249
Kitui	65.0	(2.2)	1,163	64.8	(4.1)	109	67.7	(3.0)	243	65.1	(3.9)	118	66.4	(2.6)	469
Machakos	35.0	(2.1)	1,455	28.4	(3.6)	158	38.0	(3.0)	336	42.9	(3.8)	177	37.0	(2.5)	670
Makueni	45.8	(2.3)	1,011	40.4	(4.2)	98	52.2	(3.3)	223	46.5	(4.0)	122	48.0	(2.9)	443
Nyandarua	32.5	(2.2)	653	24.2	(3.9)	59	37.2	(3.4)	120	47.2	(4.0)	76	37.2	(2.8)	255
Nyeri	33.1	(2.3)	777	38.7	(4.8)	68	39.6	(3.9)	142	32.6	(4.8)	68	37.7	(3.2)	277
Kirinyaga	21.1	(2.0)	625	14.1	(3.5)	56	24.7	(3.6)	98	40.7	(5.3)	49	25.7	(2.9)	203
Murang'a	35.1	(2.1)	1,081	19.4	(3.3)	106	44.0	(3.6)	169	41.7	(4.5)	81	36.1	(2.8)	356
Kiambu	26.7	(2.0)	2,474	22.2	(3.0)	400	33.0	(3.4)	411	39.5	(4.7)	182	29.8	(2.6)	993
Turkana	80.6	(2.0)	949	77.2	(2.8)	169	81.2	(2.3)	266	87.7	(2.5)	108	81.2	(2.1)	543
West Pokot	67.8	(2.3)	636	73.1	(2.9)	115	69.4	(2.8)	183	67.0	(3.5)	82	70.0	(2.5)	379
Samburu	72.2	(2.6)	318	73.6	(3.2)	74	75.0	(3.0)	98	74.3	(4.0)	36	74.4	(2.7)	207
Trans Nzoia	46.4	(2.4)	1,014	43.9	(3.4)	171	46.8	(3.0)	295	46.3	(3.6)	139	45.9	(2.6)	605
Uasin Gishu	40.3	(2.3)	1,190	40.1	(3.6)	165	42.2	(3.2)	251	39.4	(3.8)	138	40.9	(2.7)	554
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.4	(2.6)	465	46.5	(4.6)	48	48.4	(3.8)	85	53.7	(4.6)	44	49.2	(3.2)	177
Nandi	37.7	(2.3)	906	41.0	(3.6)	118	41.4	(3.0)	228	39.6	(3.5)	125	40.8	(2.6)	471
Baringo	56.7	(2.6)	682	59.8	(4.1)	90	63.5	(3.6)	145	52.5	(5.0)	68	59.9	(3.2)	304
Laikipia	32.8	(2.4)	531	21.5	(3.5)	95	38.6	(3.7)	123	35.4	(4.5)	61	32.1	(3.0)	279
Nakuru	39.4	(2.4)	2,213	36.7	(4.0)	304	42.7	(3.6)	477	40.5	(4.3)	261	40.4	(3.0)	1,042
Narok	27.3	(2.2)	1,185	22.8	(2.9)	223	23.6	(2.8)	301	27.5	(3.8)	127	24.1	(2.4)	651
Kajiado	41.0	(2.5)	1,144	39.5	(3.7)	214	46.9	(3.7)	229	43.5	(4.9)	103	43.4	(3.0)	546
Kericho	45.0	(2.5)	923	45.7	(3.6)	136	47.1	(3.1)	269	47.0	(4.1)	111	46.7	(2.8)	515
Bomet	45.7	(2.3)	896	45.6	(3.5)	115	49.3	(3.0)	230	46.3	(3.5)	125	47.6	(2.6)	470
Kakamega	44.3	(2.1)	1,911	41.5	(3.1)	321	49.8	(2.7)	543	45.4	(3.4)	257	46.4	(2.4)	1,120
Vihiga	50.7	(2.4)	604	44.3	(4.0)	69	52.8	(3.2)	140	54.5	(3.7)	70	51.1	(2.8)	279
Bungoma	44.3	(2.2)	1,710	44.2	(3.1)	296	46.7	(2.7)	486	48.4	(3.4)	235	46.4	(2.4)	1,017
Busia	61.4	(2.3)	915	56.5	(3.4)	143	64.7	(2.9)	244	70.6	(3.5)	114	63.7	(2.6)	502
Siaya	39.8	(2.3)	1,016	34.5	(3.5)	145	41.2	(3.1)	288	46.4	(3.8)	142	40.8	(2.7)	575
Kisumu	35.7	(2.2)	1,183	36.1	(3.9)	135	39.8	(3.1)	303	41.5	(4.0)	135	39.3	(2.7)	574
Homa Bay	30.5	(2.1)	1,159	25.8	(3.0)	187	35.4	(2.9)	299	32.6	(3.3)	172	31.9	(2.4)	658
Migori	45.3	(2.4)	1,143	46.7	(3.2)	237	46.1	(2.9)	383	47.7	(3.4)	182	46.7	(2.5)	802
Kisii	43.9	(2.4)	1,297	38.0	(3.9)	165	50.5	(3.3)	340	40.3	(4.0)	182	44.8	(2.8)	687
Nyamira	42.6	(2.3)	620	40.6	(4.0)	74	45.6	(3.2)	149	41.5	(3.7)	90	43.3	(2.7)	314
Nairobi City	25.7	(2.0)	4,500	20.5	(3.3)	630	36.6	(4.1)	639	34.0	(5.4)	277	29.5	(2.9)	1,547

Annex Table E. 2: Child food poverty by age group and Area of Residence and county, 2020

Residence/County	Total Population			0-5 Years			6-13 Years			14-17 Years			0-17 Years		
	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)
National	34.4	(0.3)	48,680	29.3	(0.5)	7,052	38.0	(0.5)	11,094	40.8	(0.6)	5,276	36.0	(0.4)	23,422
Rural	35.1	(0.4)	33,252	30.5	(0.6)	4,772	37.1	(0.6)	8,351	40.4	(0.7)	4,052	36.1	(0.5)	17,175
Urban	33.0	(0.5)	15,427	26.7	(0.8)	2,279	40.6	(0.8)	2,744	42.1	(1.1)	1,224	35.8	(0.7)	6,247
Mombasa	36.3	(2.6)	1,237	29.7	(3.9)	206	44.1	(4.4)	208	54.6	(6.4)	83	39.9	(3.5)	497
Kwale	39.1	(2.2)	887	34.6	(2.9)	156	43.4	(2.9)	234	46.5	(3.6)	108	41.3	(2.6)	498
Kilifi	45.2	(2.5)	1,488	36.1	(3.5)	240	49.0	(3.4)	346	54.0	(4.1)	192	46.3	(2.9)	778
Tana River	53.9	(2.8)	323	45.0	(3.8)	65	56.0	(3.4)	98	64.5	(4.2)	40	54.1	(3.1)	203
Lamu	43.2	(3.0)	147	40.1	(4.2)	29	43.1	(4.0)	40	51.5	(5.1)	18	43.8	(3.5)	86
Taita/Taveta	43.9	(2.5)	349	40.6	(4.6)	41	51.2	(4.2)	67	60.1	(5.3)	28	49.8	(3.6)	136
Garissa	54.1	(2.7)	861	46.9	(3.6)	139	54.5	(3.6)	209	63.7	(5.2)	72	53.6	(3.1)	420
Wajir	49.0	(2.8)	800	43.1	(3.6)	150	53.5	(3.4)	215	56.0	(4.2)	76	50.4	(3.0)	441
Mandera	66.4	(2.6)	888	54.1	(3.7)	131	67.5	(2.9)	234	75.4	(3.5)	74	64.8	(2.7)	439
Marsabit	56.2	(2.7)	471	46.9	(4.1)	58	59.6	(3.5)	95	65.6	(4.2)	39	57.0	(3.0)	192
Isiolo	37.1	(3.0)	274	29.4	(4.1)	41	38.4	(3.8)	71	41.4	(5.1)	30	36.5	(3.3)	142
Meru	26.9	(2.0)	1,582	18.5	(2.9)	194	29.8	(2.9)	329	34.0	(4.0)	151	27.5	(2.4)	674
Tharaka-Nithi	28.0	(2.3)	402	19.9	(3.8)	47	31.8	(3.5)	85	36.4	(4.3)	51	30.0	(2.8)	183
Embu	30.5	(2.2)	623	28.0	(3.8)	65	40.1	(3.6)	127	34.5	(4.6)	57	35.7	(2.8)	249
Kitui	39.1	(2.2)	1,163	32.4	(4.0)	109	35.7	(3.1)	243	43.4	(4.1)	118	36.8	(2.7)	469
Machakos	26.2	(1.9)	1,455	20.0	(3.2)	158	27.1	(2.7)	336	33.7	(3.6)	177	27.2	(2.3)	670
Makueni	29.2	(2.1)	1,011	24.7	(3.7)	98	33.2	(3.1)	223	36.3	(3.8)	122	32.2	(2.7)	443
Nyandarua	30.5	(2.2)	653	25.2	(3.9)	59	32.9	(3.3)	120	38.4	(3.9)	76	32.8	(2.8)	255
Nyeri	22.8	(2.1)	777	17.2	(3.8)	68	24.4	(3.4)	142	30.4	(4.7)	68	24.1	(2.8)	277
Kirinyaga	20.6	(2.0)	625	9.6	(2.9)	56	27.4	(3.7)	98	39.2	(5.3)	49	25.4	(2.9)	203
Murang'a	24.9	(1.9)	1,081	13.7	(2.9)	106	29.9	(3.4)	169	34.3	(4.3)	81	26.0	(2.6)	356
Kiambu	22.4	(1.9)	2,474	16.6	(2.7)	400	24.2	(3.1)	411	31.1	(4.5)	182	22.4	(2.4)	993
Turkana	71.0	(2.3)	949	65.0	(3.2)	169	69.3	(2.7)	266	81.6	(2.9)	108	70.4	(2.4)	543
West Pokot	52.6	(2.5)	636	49.9	(3.2)	115	52.4	(3.0)	183	58.1	(3.7)	82	52.9	(2.7)	379
Samburu	64.0	(2.8)	318	57.4	(3.6)	74	67.1	(3.3)	98	71.8	(4.1)	36	64.5	(2.9)	207
Trans Nzoia	27.0	(2.1)	1,014	26.7	(3.0)	171	26.6	(2.7)	295	24.3	(3.1)	139	26.1	(2.3)	605
Uasin Gishu	33.1	(2.2)	1,190	26.8	(3.2)	165	33.2	(3.1)	251	38.8	(3.8)	138	32.7	(2.6)	554
Elgeyo/Marakwet	38.9	(2.6)	465	41.8	(4.5)	48	38.5	(3.7)	85	46.1	(4.6)	44	41.3	(3.2)	177
Nandi	32.4	(2.2)	906	32.9	(3.4)	118	32.4	(2.8)	228	34.7	(3.5)	125	33.1	(2.5)	471
Baringo	46.1	(2.6)	682	43.2	(4.1)	90	50.4	(3.7)	145	49.3	(5.0)	68	48.0	(3.2)	304
Laikipia	31.2	(2.4)	531	20.5	(3.4)	95	32.6	(3.6)	123	38.5	(4.6)	61	29.8	(2.9)	279
Nakuru	21.9	(2.0)	2,213	13.8	(2.8)	304	23.7	(3.1)	477	21.4	(3.6)	261	20.2	(2.5)	1,042
Narok	26.1	(2.2)	1,185	21.9	(2.9)	223	23.9	(2.8)	301	24.7	(3.7)	127	23.4	(2.4)	651
Kajiado	39.2	(2.5)	1,144	27.7	(3.4)	214	40.5	(3.6)	229	44.3	(4.9)	103	36.2	(2.9)	546
Kericho	30.4	(2.3)	923	29.3	(3.3)	136	29.7	(2.9)	269	34.4	(3.9)	111	30.6	(2.6)	515
Bomet	35.6	(2.2)	896	23.3	(3.0)	115	37.4	(2.9)	230	39.1	(3.4)	125	34.4	(2.4)	470
Kakamega	34.8	(2.0)	1,911	28.4	(2.9)	321	38.6	(2.6)	543	39.6	(3.3)	257	35.9	(2.3)	1,120
Vihiga	41.9	(2.4)	604	32.8	(3.8)	69	45.7	(3.2)	140	43.0	(3.7)	70	41.8	(2.7)	279
Bungoma	37.1	(2.2)	1,710	33.8	(2.9)	296	38.2	(2.7)	486	47.4	(3.4)	235	39.1	(2.4)	1,017
Busia	51.8	(2.4)	915	46.8	(3.4)	143	51.9	(3.1)	244	60.0	(3.8)	114	52.3	(2.7)	502
Siaya	31.3	(2.2)	1,016	24.1	(3.1)	145	31.2	(2.9)	288	39.7	(3.7)	142	31.5	(2.5)	575
Kisumu	34.9	(2.2)	1,183	25.7	(3.6)	135	36.4	(3.1)	303	43.7	(4.0)	135	35.6	(2.7)	574
Homa Bay	23.7	(1.9)	1,159	17.7	(2.6)	187	24.8	(2.6)	299	28.6	(3.2)	172	23.8	(2.2)	658
Migori	37.4	(2.3)	1,143	35.8	(3.1)	237	38.1	(2.8)	383	39.5	(3.3)	182	37.7	(2.5)	802
Kisii	41.0	(2.4)	1,297	38.8	(3.9)	165	40.4	(3.2)	340	47.2	(4.0)	182	41.8	(2.8)	687
Nyamira	35.5	(2.3)	620	31.2	(3.7)	74	38.3	(3.1)	149	40.0	(3.7)	90	37.1	(2.7)	314
Nairobi City	22.7	(1.9)	4,500	17.7	(3.1)	630	35.2	(4.1)	639	22.0	(4.7)	277	25.7	(2.8)	1,547

Annex Table E. 2: Poverty estimates by age group and area of residence, 2020

Residence/County	Total Population			0-17 Years			18-35 Years			36-59 Years			60-69 Years			70+ Years		
	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)
National	42.9	(0.4)	48,680	46.0	(0.4)	23,422	39.6	(0.4)	14,358	39.8	(0.5)	9,510	38.9	(0.9)	1,955	40.9	(1.0)	1,623
Rural	43.5	(0.4)	33,252	45.5	(0.5)	17,175	41.7	(0.5)	8,456	39.7	(0.6)	6,303	38.0	(1.0)	1,558	39.9	(1.1)	1,380
Urban	41.7	(0.6)	15,427	47.2	(0.7)	6,247	36.5	(0.6)	5,901	40.0	(0.8)	3,207	42.5	(1.7)	397	46.5	(2.0)	244
Mombasa	40.1	(2.6)	1,237	45.4	(3.5)	497	37.1	(3.0)	487	37.0	(3.6)	289	29.4	(9.3)	25	45.1	(18.8)	11
Kwale	53.1	(2.3)	887	55.7	(2.6)	498	51.7	(2.6)	262	49.4	(2.9)	136	43.9	(5.1)	39	49.9	(6.1)	28
Kilifi	53.3	(2.6)	1,488	54.4	(2.9)	778	49.0	(2.9)	429	55.8	(3.3)	241	60.2	(6.1)	61	53.5	(7.1)	45
Tana River	65.4	(2.7)	323	65.9	(2.9)	203	65.7	(3.2)	82	65.0	(3.5)	54	66.3	(6.6)	12	55.9	(7.9)	11
Lamu	44.3	(3.0)	147	45.4	(3.5)	86	43.3	(3.5)	45	40.6	(3.8)	32	45.9	(6.9)	7	60.3	(9.2)	4
Taita /Taveta	35.8	(2.5)	349	37.7	(3.5)	136	35.0	(3.1)	89	31.8	(3.1)	71	33.7	(5.5)	21	42.9	(5.6)	21
Garissa	69.1	(2.5)	861	69.4	(2.8)	420	66.3	(3.2)	143	69.2	(3.1)	133	74.5	(6.6)	25	75.5	(7.8)	20
Wajir	71.2	(2.5)	800	72.5	(2.7)	441	65.9	(3.2)	145	73.2	(3.0)	116	78.8	(5.4)	25	60.9	(7.0)	24
Mandera	73.7	(2.4)	888	74.0	(2.5)	439	73.6	(2.7)	159	72.3	(3.0)	93	77.2	(5.8)	21	68.2	(6.4)	18
Marsabit	75.7	(2.4)	471	79.1	(2.5)	192	71.1	(2.8)	101	72.1	(3.3)	59	75.7	(6.4)	11	78.6	(6.0)	13
Isiolo	53.8	(3.1)	274	53.5	(3.4)	142	56.4	(3.6)	70	54.2	(4.4)	38	42.6	(7.6)	13	50.3	(9.0)	9
Meru	30.9	(2.0)	1,582	32.5	(2.5)	674	29.3	(2.4)	489	29.6	(2.6)	357	31.1	(5.3)	77	33.1	(5.6)	67
Tharaka-Nithi	40.1	(2.5)	402	44.0	(3.1)	183	36.4	(3.1)	112	38.7	(3.1)	97	32.2	(5.5)	25	41.5	(6.0)	24
Embu	39.1	(2.3)	623	43.8	(2.9)	249	37.5	(2.8)	187	32.4	(2.8)	170	28.2	(5.3)	35	57.5	(6.1)	36
Kitui	65.0	(2.2)	1,163	66.4	(2.6)	469	67.0	(2.5)	329	62.6	(2.8)	252	59.3	(6.7)	40	56.0	(6.1)	52
Machakos	35.0	(2.1)	1,455	37.0	(2.5)	670	32.7	(2.5)	430	34.7	(2.5)	391	35.3	(5.0)	84	32.1	(5.0)	81
Makueni	45.8	(2.3)	1,011	48.0	(2.9)	443	46.2	(2.8)	281	42.7	(3.1)	191	39.0	(5.2)	58	43.4	(5.2)	64
Nyandarua	32.5	(2.2)	653	37.2	(2.8)	255	31.1	(2.9)	137	31.3	(2.8)	161	23.5	(5.1)	33	19.2	(4.6)	40
Nyeri	33.1	(2.3)	777	37.7	(3.2)	277	35.7	(3.3)	170	31.0	(2.9)	216	20.8	(4.8)	58	24.1	(5.0)	58
Kirinyaga	21.1	(2.0)	625	25.7	(2.9)	203	18.9	(2.5)	150	20.6	(2.6)	184	13.4	(4.3)	39	15.4	(4.8)	40
Murang'a	35.1	(2.1)	1,081	36.1	(2.8)	356	34.1	(2.8)	236	32.4	(2.6)	276	34.4	(4.4)	87	44.5	(4.9)	74
Kiambu	26.7	(2.0)	2,474	29.8	(2.6)	993	24.1	(2.4)	866	28.0	(2.7)	551	18.0	(5.0)	86	15.0	(4.8)	76
Turkana	80.6	(2.0)	949	81.2	(2.1)	543	79.7	(2.4)	186	80.0	(2.8)	118	81.5	(4.7)	32	76.1	(6.5)	23
West Pokot	67.8	(2.3)	636	70.0	(2.5)	379	63.9	(2.7)	163	64.9	(3.2)	96	76.1	(5.4)	20	64.2	(7.7)	13
Samburu	72.2	(2.6)	318	74.4	(2.7)	207	67.1	(3.1)	79	68.1	(3.7)	44	80.6	(7.2)	7	79.8	(6.8)	8
Trans Nzoia	46.4	(2.4)	1,014	45.9	(2.6)	605	46.0	(2.8)	298	44.9	(3.0)	208	50.5	(5.9)	45	70.9	(8.3)	22
Uasin Gishu	40.3	(2.3)	1,190	40.9	(2.7)	554	38.3	(2.6)	394	41.4	(3.0)	233	39.3	(6.8)	35	46.9	(7.4)	34
Elgeyo /Marakwet	47.4	(2.6)	465	49.2	(3.2)	177	44.4	(3.2)	111	47.6	(3.4)	83	51.7	(7.1)	15	42.4	(7.1)	16
Nandi	37.7	(2.3)	906	40.8	(2.6)	471	33.1	(2.6)	272	36.9	(2.9)	182	39.9	(5.7)	46	33.6	(6.3)	34
Baringo	56.7	(2.6)	682	59.9	(3.2)	304	58.5	(3.3)	142	50.9	(3.7)	102	36.7	(7.6)	22	49.5	(7.3)	27
Laikipia	32.8	(2.4)	531	32.1	(3.0)	279	34.8	(3.1)	161	32.1	(3.1)	110	33.3	(6.1)	29	31.6	(6.4)	25
Nakuru	39.4	(2.4)	2,213	40.4	(3.0)	1,042	42.0	(2.9)	720	33.5	(3.1)	455	39.8	(6.4)	93	34.6	(7.1)	66
Narok	27.3	(2.2)	1,185	24.1	(2.4)	651	32.2	(2.6)	294	30.3	(3.1)	180	29.0	(7.0)	30	30.2	(8.2)	27
Kajiado	41.0	(2.5)	1,144	43.4	(3.0)	546	38.9	(2.9)	387	39.1	(3.3)	236	39.2	(9.4)	21	38.7	(11.8)	12
Kericho	45.0	(2.5)	923	46.7	(2.8)	515	45.7	(2.7)	298	39.5	(3.1)	175	40.7	(6.7)	35	45.0	(9.8)	17
Bomet	45.7	(2.3)	896	47.6	(2.6)	470	44.2	(2.6)	244	44.5	(3.0)	157	42.8	(5.6)	26	37.3	(6.2)	27
Kakamega	44.3	(2.1)	1,911	46.4	(2.4)	1,120	41.4	(2.5)	511	44.4	(2.7)	363	36.4	(4.6)	105	42.7	(6.1)	62
Vihiga	50.7	(2.4)	604	51.1	(2.8)	279	53.6	(3.1)	137	54.2	(3.3)	101	34.0	(4.5)	50	49.4	(4.8)	52
Bungoma	44.3	(2.2)	1,710	46.4	(2.4)	1,017	43.1	(2.6)	448	40.4	(2.9)	296	48.3	(6.2)	49	33.8	(5.5)	65
Busia	61.4	(2.3)	915	63.7	(2.6)	502	59.6	(2.7)	257	61.2	(3.1)	153	56.1	(5.8)	40	48.9	(7.0)	35
Siaya	39.8	(2.3)	1,016	40.8	(2.7)	575	37.6	(2.7)	287	41.7	(3.2)	177	43.1	(6.1)	45	31.4	(5.5)	47
Kisumu	35.7	(2.2)	1,183	39.3	(2.7)	574	33.9	(2.6)	354	30.4	(2.9)	213	28.1	(5.4)	57	40.8	(7.3)	30
Homa Bay	30.5	(2.1)	1,159	31.9	(2.4)	658	28.5	(2.4)	361	30.7	(2.8)	200	27.1	(4.7)	62	29.7	(5.9)	39
Migori	45.3	(2.4)	1,143	46.7	(2.5)	802	43.0	(2.7)	358	44.1	(3.0)	195	35.3	(6.2)	39	54.0	(7.1)	33
Kisii	43.9	(2.4)	1,297	44.8	(2.8)	687	45.5	(3.0)	348	41.4	(3.2)	278	37.4	(5.6)	59	42.6	(6.5)	49
Nyamira	42.6	(2.3)	620	43.3	(2.7)	314	44.5	(2.9)	166	34.6	(2.9)	132	51.7	(5.5)	35	52.1	(6.1)	21
Nairobi City	25.7	(2.0)	4,500	29.5	(2.9)	1,547	22.9	(2.2)	1,983	26.4	(3.0)	917	14.6	(7.2)	76	13.5	(11.4)	23



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