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The Kenya Poverty Report

Based on the 2021 Kenya Continuous Household Survey

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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

Preface

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has been conducting household budget surveys periodically to provide information on household expenditure and income for updating national indicators on welfare measures. The Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP) is the latest initiative undertaken since 2019 towards this end. It was designed to provide updated indicators and address existing data gaps on quarterly and annual basis and provide high frequency data at both national and county levels. The programme was designed with particular emphasis on updating labour indicators on a quarterly basis and household consumption expenditure on an annual basis for poverty indicators.

This report provides the latest information on household demographic characteristics, education, consumption expenditure, labour force, housing conditions and amenities based on data collected in 2021 on a monthly basis. The indicators collected via the household budget surveys are key in monitoring and evaluation progress towards set national and international targets. This includes the long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030, which seeks to enhance equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor and emphasizes on the Government's commitment to eliminate poverty. It also includes monitoring the achievement of the country's Economic Recovery Strategy and the Big Four Agenda. In addition, the indicators help monitor progress towards the world's development agenda under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which aims at leaving no one behind in development and seeks to improve the general welfare of all citizens.

I would like to express my appreciation to all those who participated in the preparation of this report. In particular, I commend the KNBS Directors – Benjamin Avusevwa, Robert Nderitu, Collins Omondi, Abdikadir Awes and Anne Mburu – for their guidance and encouragement throughout the entire process. I recognize the tireless effort of the technical team that participated in the preparation of this report including Paul Samoei, James Ng'ang'a, Andrew Imbwaga, Silas Mulwa, Pius Ng'ang'a, George Magara, David Ngesa, Zachary Ochola, Edwin Metto, and Katra Dahir. I also wish to recognize the Bureau support staff for providing administrative and logistical services during the preparation of this report.

Special thanks go to the World Bank for financial and technical support throughout the entire exercise. In particular, I would like to express my appreciation to Precious Zikhali, Nduati Kariuki, and Emanuele Clemente for their support during report preparation and analysis.

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
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Executive Summary

Access to accurate and timely data is essential for policy makers to make informed decisions to improve livelihoods and eradicate poverty in all its forms. Poverty is measured using data obtained from household surveys. The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) provides the Bureau with detailed information on household income and spending. The ten-year gap between the KIHBS 2005/06 and KIHBS 2015/16 is a limitation of KIHBS data. Due to this, users of KIHBS data are forced to rely on outdated data. The quarterly Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS) was created by the Bureau to regularly gather data on labour and poverty to solve the time gap associated with KIHBS data.

There are two main modules in the KCHS namely, labour, and household consumption expenditure, which provide information on labour market indicators and welfare measures, respectively. Data from the KCHS is used to update various indicators and address existing data gaps on a more frequent basis i.e., quarterly, and annually. The labour module provides labour market indicators and facilitates the monitoring of trends and changes. 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 module provides data which is used to derive poverty indicators on an annual basis. These indicators are used for evidence-based planning, monitoring living standards, and allocating national resources. This data is a crucial component used in national accounts statistics to estimate private consumption.

The past poverty reports in Kenya (KIHBS 2005/06, KIHBS 2015/16 etc.) measured welfare based on consumption rather than income. The consumption data was adjusted for differences in needs based on household composition (adult equivalence scales), and nominal food expenditures were adjusted for spatial and temporal price differences. The Gini coefficient was used in this report to give an indication of how wealth is distributed among the households.

Due to the fact that 2020 had two major shocks i.e., COVID-19 and locust infestation, consumption patterns were affected, with the recovery continuing in 2021. Under such circumstances, it was not advisable rebase the food basket using 2021 consumption data. The same food basket and food item shares used for the KCHS 2020, which were based on the KIHBS 2015/16 basket, were maintained while costs were updated to reflect changes in prices over time.

According to the derived poverty lines, households whose adult equivalent food consumption expenditure per person per month fell below Ksh 2,331 and Ksh 2,905 in rural and urban, respectively, were deemed to be food poor. Households whose overall consumption expenditure fell below Ksh 3,947 in rural and Ksh 7,193 in urban areas per person per month were considered to be absolute poor. Households were classified as extreme poor if they could not afford to meet their basic food requirements, even if they spent all what they had on food.

Nationally, the main source of food consumed was from purchases, accounting for 80.2 per cent of total food consumed. Similarly, a significant share (93.5%) of food consumption in the urban areas was from purchases, while rural areas reported a higher share (20.0%) of food consumption from own production. On the other hand, Nairobi City County reported the lowest share (0.5%) of consumption from own production followed by Mombasa (1.4%). Consumption from gifts and other sources was highest (19.6%) among households in Turkana.

The average national food and non-food expenditure per month per adult equivalent was KSh 7,393. Households in the rural areas spend more than half of their income (63.0%) on food while households in urban areas spend less than half of their income (42.2%) on food expenditures. Among the counties, the highest food share was recorded in Wajir (78.2%) and the least in Nairobi city (35.9%).

Overall, the poorest quintile accounts for 7.4 per cent of total consumption while the richest quintile accounts for 42.2 per cent of consumption implying significant disparities in welfare. Amongst the poorest counties, around one-third (34.6%) of Turkana's consumption is attributable to the poorest quintile. Within urban areas, however, consumption is skewed towards the richest households, with 82.9 per cent of consumption in Nairobi and 72.2 per cent in Mombasa respectively occurring within the richest fifth of households.

The results of the analysis of the 2021 KCHS data shows that the overall poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 38.6 per cent, 40.7 per cent in rural areas and 34.1 per cent in urban areas. The food poverty headcount rate at the national level was 30.5 per cent, 32.2 per cent in rural areas and 26.8 per cent in urban areas. The statistics show that 5.8 per cent of individuals were hardcore poor at national level, 7.8 per cent in rural areas and 1.5 per cent in urban areas. The statistics indicate that the overall poverty incidence vary significantly among counties from a low of 16.5 per cent in Nairobi County to a high of 77.7 per cent in Turkana County. Significant variations in county food poverty headcount rates were revealed from a low of 14.8 per cent in Nairobi City County to a high of 65.5 per cent in Mandera County. The hardcore poverty incidence at the county level ranges from a low of 0.1 per cent in Nairobi County to a high of 45.7 per cent in Turkana County. Analysis of trends in poverty indicators reveals a decrease in overall poverty rate by 4.3 percentage points between 2020 and 2021, with a much larger decline in urban areas of 7.6 percentage

points compared to a decline of 2.8 percentage points in rural areas. Nationally, the Gini coefficient was 0.389 in 2021, increasing from 0.358 in 2020.

Nationally, female-headed households had a higher poverty headcount rate of 38.8 per cent compared to 32.7 per cent for their male counterparts. Rural female-headed households had the highest poverty rate at 42.5 percent. Across marital status, female-headed households in polygamous marriages had a higher national poverty headcount of 49.4 per cent. However, urban male-headed households in polygamous marriages had the highest propensity of poverty at 54.8 per cent compared to their counterparts in other unions across all areas of residence.

The poverty headcount rate increases with household size across all domains of residence. Households with 7 or more members and residing in urban areas had the highest poverty incidence at 52.9 per cent, compared to all other domains in this category. Poverty rates were found to be highest (66.9%) in urban households headed by an individual with no formal education and lowest (2.6%) in households whose head had acquired tertiary level of education or higher. Analysis by age of household head shows that one in every two households headed by older persons (70 + years) are poor. For all three domains (national, rural, and urban) the poverty headcount rate increases with the age of the household head, except for those headed by those under 20 (15–19-year-olds).

On child poverty, there is a slightly higher poverty prevalence rate in households with children (36.3%) compared to those without (31.3%). Nationally, 40.3 per cent of children live in a poor household, while 30.5 per cent of the children aged 0-17 years were food poor.

Chapter 1: Introduction and Survey Methodology

1.1. Introduction and Background

The first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) aims to eradicate all forms of poverty and is intended to be achieved by 2030. Poverty can take many different forms, including economic, nutritional, cultural, and multidimensional. Access to accurate, timely data is essential for policy makers to make wise decisions to eradicate poverty and improve livelihoods. Additionally, they need a solid understanding of each person's specific economic, social, and nutritional needs to develop focused solutions.

Poverty is measured using data obtained from household surveys. The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey provides the Bureau with detailed information on household income and spending (KIHBS). The ten-year gap between the KIHBS 2015/16 and KIHBS 2005/06 is a limitation of KIHBS data. Due to this, users of KIHBS data are forced to rely on outdated data. The quarterly Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KIHBS) was created by the Bureau to regularly gather data on labour and poverty to solve the time gap associated with KIHBS data. The 2021 KCHS is an activity under the Eastern Africa Regional Statistics Program-for-Results with support provided by the World Bank.

There are two main modules in the KCHS namely, labour and household consumption expenditure, which provide information on labour market indicators and welfare measures, respectively. Information on housing, education, household characteristics, and agricultural producer prices are provided by the survey. The survey is adaptable since it enables the inclusion of additional modules to satisfy the rising need for statistical data. For instance, the Time Use Survey (TUS) module was included in the 2021 KCHS. The TUS module was designed to gather information on household members' 24-hour time usage.

1.2. Objectives of the KCHS

Data from the Kenya Continuous Household Survey is used to update various indicators and address existing data gaps regularly i.e., quarterly, and annually. The labour module provides labour market indicators and facilitates the monitoring of trends and changes. 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 module provides data which is used to derive poverty indicators on an annual basis. These indicators are used for evidence-based planning, monitoring living standards, and allocating national resources. This data is a crucial component used in national account statistics to estimate private consumption.

Regular data produced through the KCHS is useful in monitoring the progress of SDGs, poverty measures and other government development initiatives.

Specifically, the KCHS will, regarding:

a) **Labour Statistics,**

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 utilisation), 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; and

v. Provide labour force statistics regularly to update the indicators in the Kenya Labour Market Information System (KLMIS), a public portal for labour market information.

b) **Poverty Statistics,**

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 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; and

vi. Provide comprehensive information on an annual basis to inform planning and policy making.

c) **Other Objectives of KCHS**

i. The Time Use Survey (TUS) Module - This module was incorporated in the 2021 KCHS during the first quarter of 2021. The module was sponsored by UN Women. The module recorded the activities done by different individuals from a representative selection of households, and the time spent on each activity. The time spent on an activity is measured by the number of hours in a specified period, such as a 24-hour day.

Specifically, its objective was to: -

a) Measure the amount of time spent by the population on different activities with a special focus on paid and unpaid work.

b) Collect information to assist in updating the National Accounts based on household production.

ii. EMERGE Module - Data collection on EMERGE Survey contains several sections. It is sponsored by the University of California San Diego through Kenyatta University (KU), which will collaborate with KNBS and then with UN Women and KU.

1.3. National Economic, Social and Political Environment

Kenya's economy recovered from the negative effects of COVID-19 mostly due to easing of restrictions to curb the spread of virus transmission instituted in 2020. All the economic activities recorded growth except Agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The activities that were curtailed by the pandemic grew faster than those that were less affected in 2020. Economic growth in 2021 was supported by improved performances in several sectors including Manufacturing (6.9%), Wholesale and Retail Trade (7.9%),

Real Estate (6.7%), Transportation and Storage (7.2%), and Financial and insurance activities (12.5%), Education (21.4%) and Accommodation and Food Service activities (52.5%). On the contrary, growth was curtailed agriculture, forestry and fishing contracted by 0.2 per cent mainly due to unfavourable conditions that subdued agriculture output.

The Kenyan central bank maintained the Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 7 per cent throughout 2021 mainly attributed to accommodative monetary policy stance aimed at encouraging economic recovery. The interest rate on loans and advances increased from 12.02 per cent in December 2020 to 12.16 per cent in December 2021. Inflation rose from 5.4 per cent in 2020 to 6.1 per cent in 2021 mainly attributed to the increase in price of fuel and food items. The high increase in the average annual price of Murban crude oil from USD 41.45 per barrel in 2020 to USD 69.72 per barrel in 2021 was primarily caused by an increase in demand for oil products. The current account deficit widened from a deficit of KSh 510.1 billion in 2020 to a deficit of KSh 663.0 in 2021 on account of increase in import bill. The 20-share index on the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) rose from 1,868 points in December 2020 to 1,903 points in December 2021.

The raft of measures that the government had instituted to cushion citizens and corporations from the impact of pandemic were repealed in 2021. The reduction of corporate tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, the reduction of the upper income tax rate from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, and the reduction of the VAT rate from 16 per cent to 14 per cent are a few of the measures that were reversed. The measures reversal will improve government revenue collection. Total revenue for the National Government, including grants, is projected to increase by 15.7 per cent from KSh 1,815.1 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 2,100.7 billion in 2021/22, while expenses are projected to increase by 1.4 per cent to KSh 2,672.0 billion in 2021/22. Similarly, county government revenues are projected to expand by 17.3 per cent from KSh 397.9 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 466.6 billion in 2021/22 while expenditure by the County Governments is estimated to increase by 21.0 per cent from KSh 425.0 billion in 2020/21 to KSh 514.3 billion in 2021/22.

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

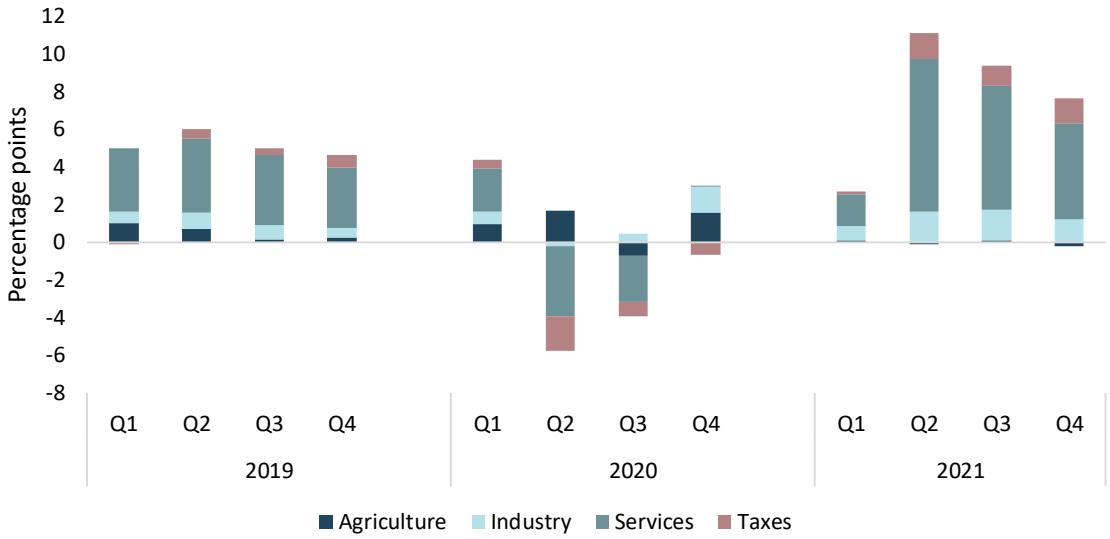


Table 1. 1: Five-year series summary of macro and socio-economic statistics

Calendar year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Population (million)	44.2	45.4	45.3	46.4	47.6	48.5	49.4
GDP per capita (constant prices)	168,295	171,472	174,036	179,474	183,969	179,438	190,303
Gross Domestic Product growth (%)	5.0	4.2	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.5
Agriculture growth (%)	4.4	1.4	-1.3	5.7	2.7	4.6	-0.2
Manufacturing growth (%)	5.9	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.6	-0.4	6.9
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (KSh million)	5,104,892	5,704,205	6,495,722	7,099,419	7,818,862	7,988,962	9,023,553
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (KSh million)	876,145	957,594	1,046,434	1,153,406	1,246,013	1,336,976	1,466,387
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (KSh million)	1,520,817	1,472,621	1,687,833	1,783,811	1,941,234	2,073,890	2,371,134
Exports	1,041,510	1,006,194	1,080,501	1,171,457	1,169,967	1,032,976	1,295,882
Imports	1,734,755	1,641,478	1,973,102	2,042,985	2,081,480	1,885,418	2,395,321
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	12.16
Formal Employment sector (000's)	2601	2687	2932	3012	3091	2899	3071
Informal Employment sector (000's)	12,562	13310	13540	14284	15052	14508	15262
Total employment	15164	15997	16472	17296	18143	17407	18333
Primary School Enrolment (000's)	10,091	10,269	10,404	10,543	10,072	10,170	10,285
Agricultural Production							
Maize (million bags)	42.5	37.1	35.4	44.6	44	42.1	36.7
Beans (million bags)	8.5	8.1	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.6	7.4
Horticulture ('000 tons)	238.7	261.2	304.1	322.6	328.3	313.6	405.5
Tea ('000 tons)	399.1	473	439.9	493	458.9	569.5	537.8
Coffee ('000 tons)	42	46.1	33.7	36.8	33.6	24.4	28.2
Irish Potatoes (million tons)	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	2	1.9	2.1
Sorghum (million bags)	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.5	1.5
Milk Production (million litres)	615.9	650.3	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4	801.9
Fish Landed ('000 tons)	146.3	128.6	112.11	124.67	121.58	125.59	136.33
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	66.5
Maize Grain 1 Kg	43.1	42.8	57.7	49.2	47.2	49.8	55.2
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	115.3
Bread,White 400 Grams	48.9	49.2	49.6	50.2	48.4	48.3	52.7
Beef - with bones 1 Kg	392.5	399.6	410.3	439.0	426.7	436.8	474.5
Wheat Flour 2 Kg	129.1	124.3	131.3	122.3	121.9	119.4	131.4
Cooking Bananas 1 Kg	53.3	57.6	64.8	66.0	70.1	65.2	66.1
Dry beans 1 Kg	116.2	125.1	126.5	111.3	118.1	121.2	129.0
English Potatoes 1 Kg	63.0	77.0	81.1	67.9	71.1	67.3	70.2
Green Grams 1 Kg	154.2	156.4	161.4	160.2	176.0	139.7	146.2
Kales - Sukumawiki 1 Kg	38.4	40.1	52.8	50.8	44.2	49.1	54.5
Cabbages 1 Kg	42.9	59.1	66.5	40.8	43.0	38.5	45.3
Eggs (dozen) 12 Pieces	164.7	168.1	173.3	174.7	176.1	170.3	175.9
Tea leaves 100 Grams	48.2	50.2	51.3	52.8	54.3	47.1	48.6
Kerosene 1 Litre	58.4	54.6	67.00	90.1	103.0	84.6	100.2
Petrol Super 1 Litre	94.7	90.3	99.3	110.9	110.5	103.3	125.8
Fiscal Year	**2015/ 16**	**2016/ 17**	**2017/ 18**	**2018/ 19**	**2019/ 20**	**2020/ 21**	**2021/ 22**
Government expenditure (Ksh million)	2,047,352	2,496,108	2,576,065	2,944,798	2,999,607	3,291,828	3,373,823
Education Expenditure (Ksh million)	313,377	342,348	412,455	455,080	465,687	472,412	486,063
Health Expenditure (Ksh million)	34,655	69,227	61,841	76,684	104,159	94,521	110,153
Social services Expenditure (Ksh million)	377,243	401,852	54,178.	58,122	77,703	64,295	49,431
Education Expenditure (%)	15.3	13.7	16.0	15.5	15.5	14.4	14.4
Health Expenditure (%)	1.7	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.3
Social services Expenditure (%)	18.4	16.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.5
Calendar Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
CPI Index (Feb 209=100)	81.5	86.7	93.6	98.0	103.1	108.7	115.3
Food & Non Alcoholic Drinks(Feb 2019=100)	78.3	86.2	97.7	99.1	107.0	116.7	126.6
Annual Inflation (%)	6.6	6.3	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.1

1.4. Sample Design and Selection

1.4.1 Sample Design

Under the KCHS, 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 of both labour and poverty indicators are produced. The 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.

1.4.2 Sample Size and Allocation

The 2021 KCHS was the third consecutive annual survey in the programme. The survey had a total of 50 study domains, namely, national, urban, rural and 47 counties. In designing the sample, the minimum sample size for anticipated integrated surveys and relative sizes of the counties were considered. The sample size for the annual survey consisted of 1,500 clusters and 24,000 households. The clusters were randomized into 4 quarters each comprising of 375 clusters and 6,000 households. The quarterly sample was distributed to all the 47 counties using a power allocation method. Unlike the previous two surveys under the program which comprised of both cross-sectional and panel designs, the 2021 KCHS was purely cross-sectional.

The sample allocation for the 2021 KCHS is presented in Table 1.2.

1.4.3 Sampling Frame

The sample for the survey was drawn from the newly created Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF) developed from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The K-HMSF is composed of 10,000 clusters selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) from approximately 128,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs) created during the 2019 Population and Housing Census. In the development of the frame, it was stratified into 92 sampling strata, that is, urban and rural strata in 45 counties plus Nairobi and Mombasa counties that are purely urban. The counties formed the 1st level of stratification.

The frame is further divided into four sub-samples (C1, C2, C3 and C4) each composed of 2,500 clusters that can each serve as independent sample frames. Any two or more sub-samples can be combined whenever a bigger sample size is required. The clusters for the 2021 KCHSP were drawn from component 1 (C1) of the frame.

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 primary sampling units (PSU) for the survey were the clusters. The clusters were selected independently from each of the 92 strata in K-HMSF 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.

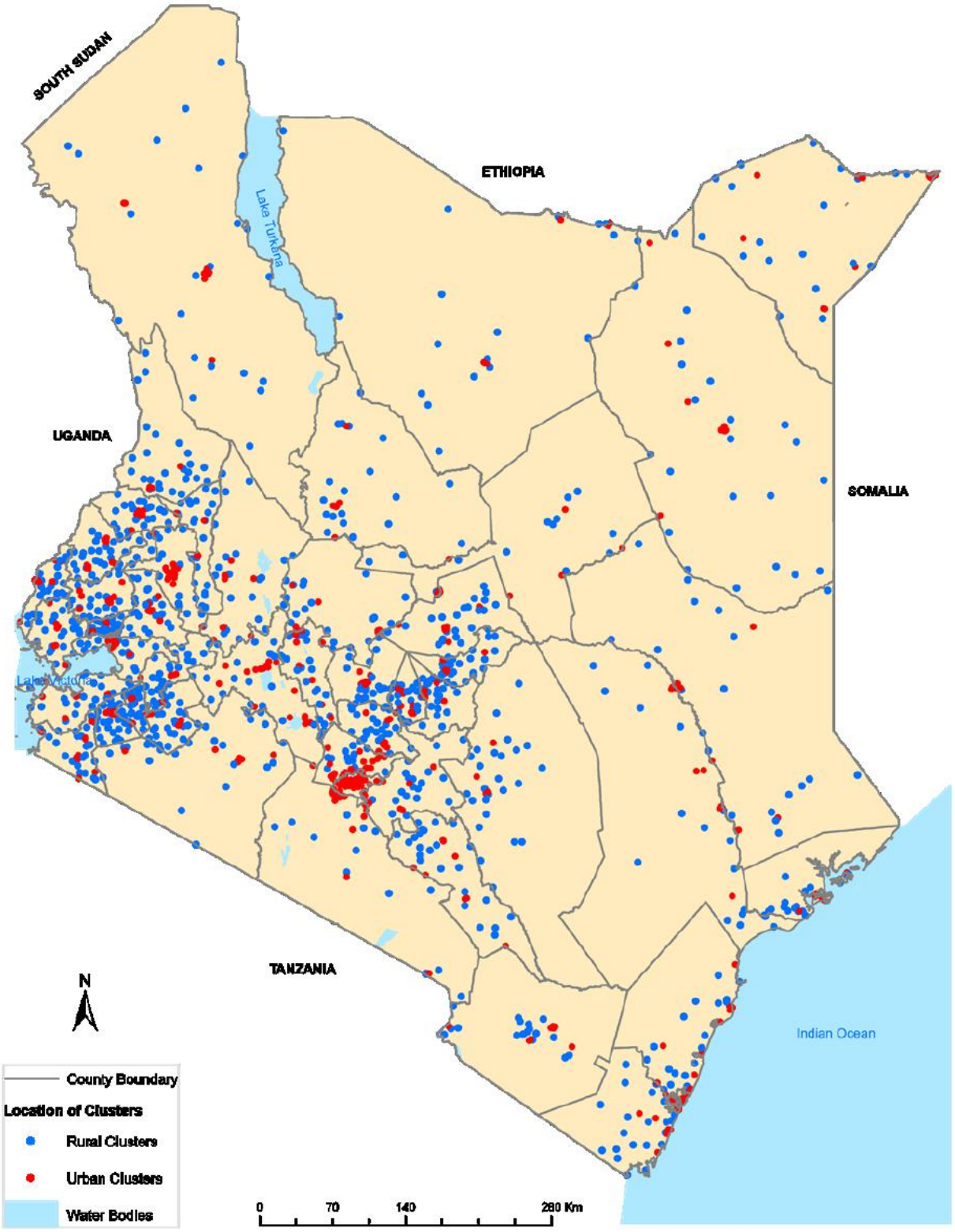
1.4.6 Sampling of Households

Simple systematic sampling method (with a random start) was applied to obtain a random sample of 16 households per cluster from the list of all households in each cluster. Sampling of the households was done at the head office and interviews were only undertaken in the preselected households.

Table 1. 2: Sample allocation for the 2021 KCHS

County Code	County Name	Clusters			Households		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	Mombasa	0	32	32	0	512	512
2	Kwale	21	11	32	336	176	512
3	Kilifi	18	14	32	288	224	512
4	Tana River	17	11	28	272	176	448
5	Lamu	17	11	28	272	176	448
6	Taita /Taveta	17	11	28	272	176	448
7	Garissa	20	12	32	320	192	512
8	Wajir	21	11	32	336	176	512
9	Mandera	19	13	32	304	208	512
10	Marsabit	18	10	28	288	160	448
11	Isiolo	14	14	28	224	224	448
12	Meru	23	9	32	368	144	512
13	Tharaka-Nithi	24	8	32	384	128	512
14	Embu	22	10	32	352	160	512
15	Kitui	25	7	32	400	112	512
16	Machakos	18	14	32	288	224	512
17	Makueni	24	8	32	384	128	512
18	Nyandarua	23	9	32	368	144	512
19	Nyeri	21	11	32	336	176	512
20	Kirinyaga	20	12	32	320	192	512
21	Murang'a	23	9	32	368	144	512
22	Kiambu	15	25	40	240	400	640
23	Turkana	22	10	32	352	160	512
24	West Pokot	25	7	32	400	112	512
25	Samburu	19	9	28	304	144	448
26	Trans Nzoia	21	11	32	336	176	512
27	Uasin Gishu	15	17	32	240	272	512
28	Elgeyo/Marakwet	22	6	28	352	96	448
29	Nandi	24	8	32	384	128	512
30	Baringo	22	10	32	352	160	512
31	Laikipia	19	13	32	304	208	512
32	Nakuru	17	19	36	272	304	576
33	Narok	23	9	32	368	144	512
34	Kajiado	13	19	32	208	304	512
35	Kericho	23	9	32	368	144	512
36	Bomet	26	6	32	416	96	512
37	Kakamega	23	9	32	368	144	512
38	Vihiga	24	8	32	384	128	512
39	Bungoma	23	9	32	368	144	512
40	Busia	22	10	32	352	160	512
41	Siaya	24	8	32	384	128	512
42	Kisumu	17	15	32	272	240	512
43	Homa Bay	23	9	32	368	144	512
44	Migori	22	10	32	352	160	512
45	Kisii	23	9	32	368	144	512
46	Nyamira	24	8	32	384	128	512
47	Nairobi City	0	44	44	0	704	704
Total		**936**	**564**	**1,500**	**14,976**	**9,024**	**24,000**

Map 1.1: Distribution of sampled clusters for the 2021 KCHS



1.4.7 Survey Weights Computation

Since the sample for the 2021 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 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 2021 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 K-HMSF master sample among all the EAs in the 2019 Population and Housing Census respectively;

P_2 = the probability of selecting the cluster for the 2021 KCHS, among all the clusters in the K-HMSF 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-2021).

1.5. Survey Instruments

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 survey. The survey design provided 4 cross-sectional survey estimates per quarter that were analysed independently and provide national and urban/rural estimates independently for each County.

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 of the KNBS directors was responsible for policy direction and overseeing the implementation of the survey. The steering committee constituted a secretariat who were responsible for the day-to-day administrative, logistical and technical operations of the survey. The county field teams 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.

Proper logistical arrangements in terms of planning, implementation and coordination were in place to ensure smooth implementation of survey. This covered, the instrument preparation, identification and training of field personnel, publicity, data collection, analysis, and data backup. To enable the smooth implementation of the KCHS field logistics, a management team was also in place with a clear term of reference among them to oversee the day today implementation of the survey.

1.7. Recruitment and Training of Staff

The enumerators engaged during the 2020 KCHS continued with data collection for the 2021 KCHS up to the month of December 2021. Prior to the commencement of data collection, a refresher training and a debrief was conducted virtually to address the

issues noted in the data collected during 2020 KCHS and address the challenges encountered. The training was also necessary since a new module on time use was introduced to the 2021 KCHS. The interviewers team comprised of 61 non KNBS interviewers and 38 KNBS interviewers drawn from KNBS county offices. The team was supervised by a team of 10 field supervisors mainly drawn from KNBS headquarters and where the county statistics officer was available, they were the supervisor. The entire field personnel were made up of a total of 99 interviewers, 16 supervisors and 5 Survey System Administrators.

1.8. Survey Response Rates

The overall response rate for the survey was 86.8 per cent. As shown in Table 1.3, a total of 24,000 households were sampled for the survey out of which 19,522 households were found to be eligible for the survey. A household is eligible if the dwelling was found to be occupied even if no interview was undertaken in the household. A household is ineligible if it was found to be vacant, not traced, or converted to other uses other than residential purposes. Of the eligible households, 16,945 households were successfully interviewed, resulting to response rate of 86.8 per cent. The response rate was higher, at 90.8 per cent, in rural areas compared to that of urban areas at 79.8 per cent.

Table 1. 3: Response rates

	Residence		
Response indicator	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Total**
Households selected	9,024	14,976	24,000
Households eligible	7,028	12,494	19,522
Households interviewed	5,605	11,340	16,945
Household response rate	79.8	90.8	86.8

1.9. Data Processing

The 2021 KCHS data collection was undertaken using CAPI based on the Survey Solutions system. The Survey Solutions data collection application was programmed and loaded into a mobile device (tablets). The CAPI system facilitated the assignment of the sampled clusters and households 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 a 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 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 outlines the findings on consumption expenditure patterns. Chapter four focuses on poverty and inequality indicators while Chapter five presents the basic socio-economic poverty profile. Finally, Chapter six gives conclusions and recommendations based on the survey findings.

Chapter 2: Poverty Measurement Approach

This chapter presents an overview of welfare and poverty concepts used in the 2021 KCHS report and describes the consumption and poverty measurement methodologies adopted. Section 2.1 describes the definition and construction of the welfare measures used to estimate poverty. Section 2.2 explains how differences in household needs based on household composition were adjusted for, while section 2.3 details how the poverty lines were computed. Section 2.4 describes the approach taken to adjust nominal expenditures for spatial and temporal price differences. Finally, section 2.5 presents and defines 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 2021 household consumption expenditure. This is consistent with past poverty reports for Kenya (GoK, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2015/16, KCHS 2019 and KCHS 2020) and international best practice. 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; households in rural Kenya 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 consumption and non-food consumption.

2.1.1 Food Consumption Component

The food consumption component includes four sub-components derived from purchases, own production, stocks, and gifts. The food consumption questions used during the 2021 KCHS data collection was the same as the one used during 2019 and 2020 rounds of data collection to collect household-level consumption expenditure. The survey collected data on the quantities consumed for each of four sources

(purchases, own stock, own production, and gifts and other sources) 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 were recorded, while quantities of food items consumed from different sources were recorded. For items which are consumed and not purchased, imputed unit values were derived using locally representative values from items which are purchased.

The nominal food consumption expenditure aggregate was computed as 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.

In some cases, it may not be possible to infer a unit price for this item from purchases. Outliers inevitably occur in household survey data, due to issues such as 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 a urban or rural level median with the remaining cases valued using national item-level unit value.

2.1.2 Non-Food Consumption Component

Data on non-food consumption by households was collected in different sections in the 2021 questionnaire with recall periods of one month, three months or one year depending on the frequency of purchases of the item.

Table 2. 1: Summary details of the 2021 KCHS food and non-food consumption expenditure modules

Section	Description of Contents
F	Food Consumption of food over the first one week
G	Consumption of Non-Food over the past one week (Fare,Airtime and Money transfer)
H	Expenditures on House Rents,Wwater,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	Expendtures on Motor Vehicles and Accessories over the last 12 Months

Regarding health expenditures, while regular purchases of certain health care and other health related items such as over-the-counter medication are included in the household consumption aggregate (e.g., pain killers, de-worming, and anti-malaria medicine), other infrequent health related expenditures such as doctor and hospital fees were excluded for purposes of poverty analysis. The recommended best practice was followed to include health expenditures only if they have high income elasticity about their transitory variance or measurement error. 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) lessened to some extent by health expenditures. Including the latter without allowing for the former would be incorrect (Deaton and Zaidi, 2002).

Housing rental costs were also collected in the survey. These expenditures 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 61.8 per cent of the reported variation in rent expenditures. Actual rent values were used for those households reporting rent.

2.1.3 Adjusting for Differences in Needs

The preceding section outlines how 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 2021 poverty lines applied in were based on KIHBS 2015/16 data determined 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 poverty line are as follows:

- A nutritional requirement for good health is determined, such as 2,250 calories per person per day using 2015/16 KIHBS. 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 income distribution. This will be

the food component $\mathbf{z}^{F}$. A non-food component ($\mathbf{z}^{NF}$) is then added to calculate the basic needs poverty line is given by: $\mathbf{Z}^{BN} = \mathbf{z}^{F} + \mathbf{z}^{NF}$

- 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).

2.2.1 The Food Poverty Line

The average required daily per adult equivalent calorie requirement for the population sample enumerated by the KIHBS 2015/16 amounts to 2,250 Kcal. The sensitivity analysis conducted using KIHBS 2015/16 data established that the nutritional anchor of 2,250 Kcal used in previous poverty reports remains robust. 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 2021 poverty line was updated using the food item inflation rates calculated using unit values from survey data. The resultant food poverty lines were KSh 2,331 and KSh 2,905 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

2.2.2 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. As it was done with the food poverty line, the non-food CPI was used to update the non-food allowance for 2020 and 2021 KCHS. The updated non-food allowance was then added to the updated food poverty line to determine the overall poverty line.

The overall poverty lines in monthly adult equivalent terms were computed as KSh 3,947 and KSh 7,193 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

2.2.3 Adjusting for Spatial and Seasonal Price Variation

Field Data collection for KCHS is conducted in phases, the first phase took place in 2019. In the first two phases i.e., KCHS 2019 and 2020, data was collected for a period of 12 months from January to December. During 2021, the data collection period changed from monthly to quarterly meaning the field teams collected data once in a quarter. The number of days collected in a month/quarter was varying and ranged from 20 days to 24 days. This was due to entry and exit of modules in the survey. In Kenya prices

vary geographically and by season, especially for certain food items. Consequently, 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 prices collected by the KCHS. For each item, an un-weighted national, urban, and rural median price was calculated across all households reporting consumption of the item. In addition, for each item, a cluster-level median price was computed. The price index for each household *h* is defined as follows:

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

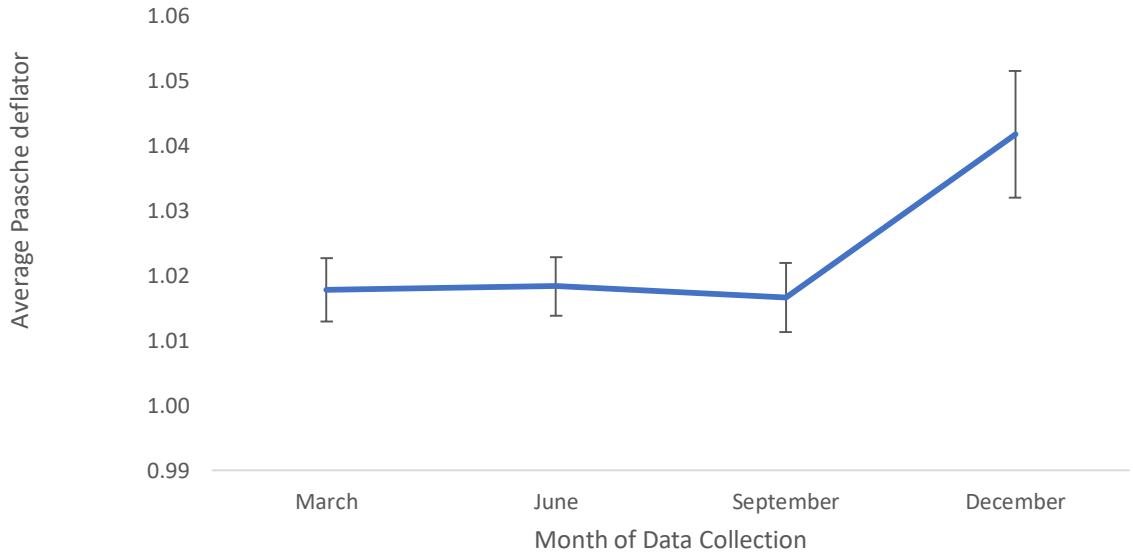
Where w_k is the share of good *k* in the households' food consumption basket $h(k)$, p_k^0 is the National, rural, or urban median price of good *k* (depending on whether the household is rural or urban), and $\overline{p}_k^c$ is the cluster median unit price of good *k*. This Paasche price index is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

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

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. The use of a median rather than the average reduces the sensitivity of the price index to outliers. The Paasche price index approach used in this report is identical to the approach that was used to compute poverty estimates from the KIHBS 2015/16.

Figure **2.1** illustrates the importance of adjusting for temporal variation in prices during the survey period.

Figure 2.1: Seasonal variation in the average price deflator



2.3. Poverty Measures

A common class of poverty measures is the Foster, Greer and Thorbecke (usually referred to as FGT) indexes. The FGT measure, P(α), 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 ith 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.

2.3.1 The Poverty Headcount Index

The poverty headcount index is computed by setting α=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 used measure of poverty because it is easily understood and communicated. It is easily 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 become poorer. In other words, the poverty headcount index does not consider how far below the poverty line the poor are. Therefore, the poverty gap, and the poverty severity index are suitable complementary indicators to assess poverty.

2.3.2 The Depth of Poverty (the Poverty Gap Index)

The poverty gap index is computed by setting α=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). Rather this figure should be viewed as providing a useful policy benchmark by quantifying the absolute minimum level of resources required to eradicate poverty.

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

The poverty severity or poverty gap squared index is computed by setting α=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 is a better measure to assess how poor the poor are. 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 is 0.5 and 0.75 respectively while the poverty gap remains 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. These differences are borne out by computing the poverty severity index which are 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, has some clear advantages; for example, to assess the impact of policies and programmes which are aimed to reach to poorest of the poor.

The poverty severity measure, while not easy to interpret intuitively, has some clear advantages; for example, to assess the impact of policies and programmes which are aimed to reach to poorest of the poor.

2.4. 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. In this report, 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 enumerator 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 as[1],

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

Where:

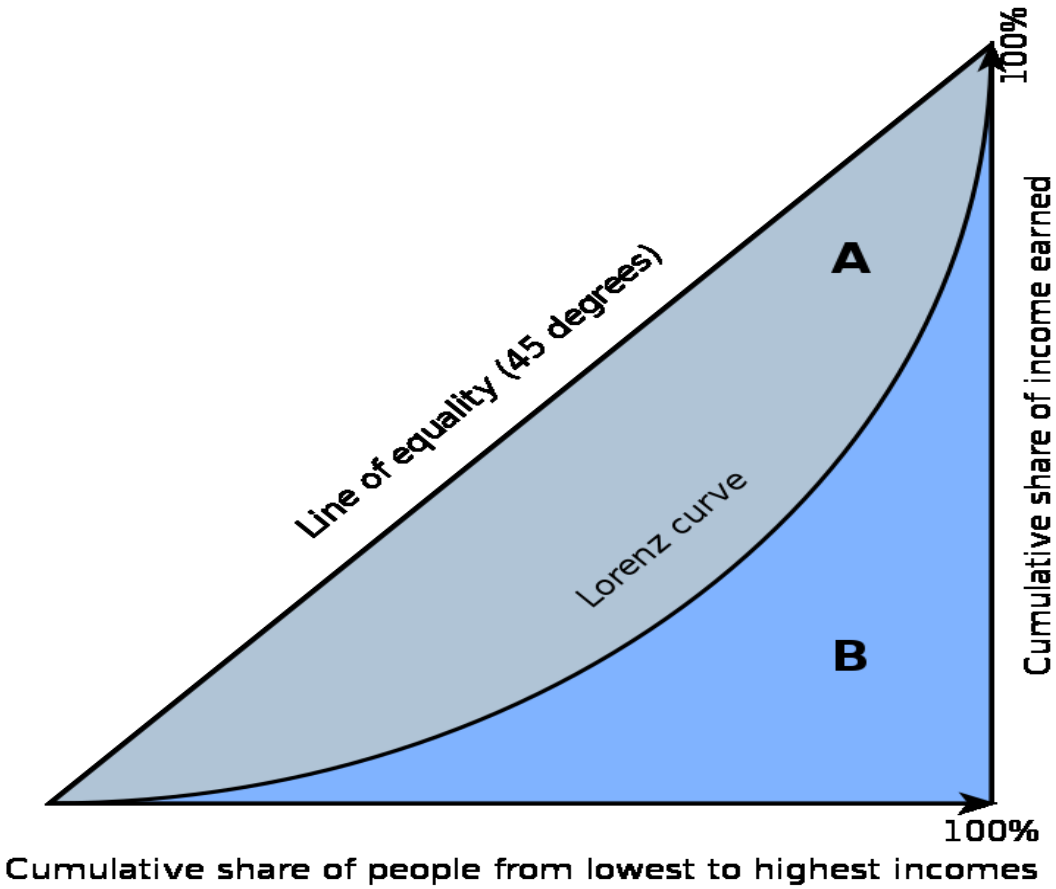
n is the number of people in the population

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] F See Yitzhaki and Schechtman (2013).

Figure 2.2: Lorenz curve



Source: Sitthiyot and Holasut (2021).

Chapter 3: Overview of Consumption Expenditure Patterns

The 2021 KCHS collected detailed data on consumption of food and non-food items. The interviewed households provided details on their consumption expenditures on purchased items, and consumption from own production, stock, and gifts. Purchases refers to food items bought and consumed within the reference period while 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/in kind refers to items received by the household in the form of transfers from other households, the private sector, or the government.

For food items, details were collected on expenditures, usually within a pre-defined reference period of seven days. The information sought included quantity, unit, and amount paid for each item. The households were further asked to quantify how much food was consumed from purchases, own production, stocks, and gifts. The value of total food consumption consists of the sum of the value of consumption from each of the four sources.

3.1. Consumption Aggregate used in the Analysis

Household consumption expenditure refers to the value of goods and services acquired for final consumption plus the value of goods and services received in kind (e.g., gifts) and consumed by the household or individual members thereof. Consumption includes all goods and services that were acquired or purchased for use by households but excludes those used for business purposes or the accumulation of wealth. More specifically, it covers food, health and education, personal services, housing, and consumer durables. Some non-food goods and services included in the household survey are excluded from the consumption aggregate. Household final consumption expenditure excludes income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions, assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts, and similar transfers to other households.

The food component consisted of the following sub-groups: cereals and bread; pulses; meat; fish and sea foods; milk and milk products; and oil and fats. It further consisted of fruits; vegetables; roots and tubers; sugar; non-alcoholic beverages; alcoholic beverages; food eaten in restaurants and canteens; and spices and condiments.

The main non-food sub-groups include education; health and healthcare expenditure (only including over the counter medication); 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). However, the expenditure totals used in poverty analysis exclude rent for rural areas.

The analysis of expenditure patterns excluded value of consumer durables, and infrequent expenses such as legal fees and expenses, home repair and improvements as well as expenditure on social ceremonies, marriages, births and funerals. Non-consumption expenditure items such as insurance were also excluded in the analysis.

3.2. Food Expenditure by Source

Table 3.1 presents the percentage share of total food consumed disaggregated by source. Nationally, food consumed from purchases/stock[2] was the main source accounting for 80.2 per cent of total food consumed. Similarly, a significant share (93.5%) of food consumption in the urban areas was from purchases. At the county level, Nairobi had the highest share of food consumption from purchases (97.1%) while Elgeyo Marakwet had the least share (61.5%). Rural areas reported a higher share (20.0%) of food consumption from own production. On the other hand, Nairobi City County reported the smallest share (0.5%) of consumption from own production followed by Mombasa (1.4%). Consumption from gifts and other sources was highest (19.6%) among households in Turkana.

3.3. Household Consumption Patterns

Table 3.2 presents the mean food and non-food monthly expenditure per adult equivalent by residence/county. The average national food and non-food expenditure per month per adult equivalent was KSh 7,393. Households in the rural areas spend more than half of their income (63.0%) on food while households in urban areas spend less than half of their income (42.2%) on food expenditures. Among the counties, the highest food share was recorded in Wajir (78.2%) and the least in Nairobi city (35.9%).

[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, 2021

Residence / County	Purchase/ Stock	Own production	Gifts
National	80.2	14.6	5.2
Rural	74.0	20.0	6.0
Urban	93.5	3.1	3.4
County			
Mombasa	96.9	1.4	1.7
Kwale	79.3	14.0	6.7
Kilifi	80.1	12.2	7.8
Tana River	85.6	9.4	5.0
Lamu	86.2	9.5	4.3
Taita/Taveta	80.9	14.8	4.3
Garissa	89.0	2.1	8.8
Wajir	80.5	7.5	12.0
Mandera	82.1	10.1	7.7
Marsabit	86.8	4.5	8.7
Isiolo	88.4	4.2	7.5
Meru	78.0	15.0	6.9
Tharaka-Nithi	75.4	20.6	4.1
Embu	70.6	19.8	9.6
Kitui	90.5	6.9	2.6
Machakos	84.6	13.4	2.0
Makueni	77.0	19.2	3.8
Nyandarua	64.4	30.9	4.7
Nyeri	73.5	22.5	4.0
Kirinyaga	78.4	16.3	5.3
Murang'a	72.7	21.6	5.7
Kiambu	90.2	7.0	2.8
Turkana	77.0	3.4	19.6
West Pokot	69.0	26.2	4.7
Samburu	81.8	13.2	5.0
Trans Nzoia	82.1	11.3	6.6
Uasin Gishu	82.0	14.6	3.5
Elgeyo/Marakwet	61.5	31.2	7.2
Nandi	66.2	27.7	6.1
Baringo	79.9	16.0	4.2
Laikipia	76.4	16.6	7.1
Nakuru	82.9	14.7	2.4
Narok	79.1	15.0	6.0
Kajiado	93.0	4.8	2.2
Kericho	71.0	23.9	5.1
Bomet	69.4	25.9	4.7
Kakamega	71.8	22.8	5.4
Vihiga	74.4	21.1	4.6
Bungoma	73.2	17.8	8.9
Busia	75.0	20.6	4.4
Siaya	62.5	27.5	10.0
Kisumu	83.6	13.1	3.3
Homa Bay	63.6	29.2	7.2
Migori	70.4	24.9	4.7
Kisii	71.0	27.3	1.7
Nyamira	80.4	17.3	2.4
Nairobi City	97.1	0.5	2.4

Table 3. 2: Mean monthly food and non-food expenditure per adult equivalent, 2021

Residence / County	Expenditure			Percentage share	
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food
National	3,356	4,037	7,393	56.3	43.7
Rural	2,991	2,234	5,225	63.0	37.0
Urban	4,132	7,870	12,001	42.2	57.8
County					
Mombasa	4,013	6,701	10,714	41.2	58.8
Kwale	3,175	2,293	5,467	63.7	36.3
Kilifi	2,938	2,921	5,859	55.8	44.2
Tana River	2,490	1,725	4,215	64.6	35.4
Lamu	3,275	2,850	6,126	56.0	44.0
Taita/Taveta	3,083	4,042	7,125	50.4	49.6
Garissa	2,832	2,325	5,157	59.3	40.7
Wajir	3,403	1,226	4,629	78.2	21.8
Mandera	2,304	2,210	4,514	61.9	38.1
Marsabit	2,400	2,383	4,783	62.1	37.9
Isiolo	4,094	1,447	5,540	76.2	23.8
Meru	3,443	3,825	7,267	56.0	44.0
Tharaka-Nithi	3,271	3,167	6,438	56.2	43.8
Embu	3,588	3,613	7,202	58.0	42.0
Kitui	3,302	1,688	4,990	72.5	27.5
Machakos	3,336	4,088	7,424	54.2	45.8
Makueni	2,825	2,178	5,003	59.8	40.2
Nyandarua	2,988	2,615	5,603	57.0	43.0
Nyeri	3,580	3,923	7,503	55.4	44.6
Kirinyaga	3,226	3,895	7,121	51.4	48.6
Murang'a	3,695	3,333	7,028	59.1	40.9
Kiambu	4,330	7,444	11,773	42.9	57.1
Turkana	2,267	1,216	3,483	73.0	27.0
West Pokot	2,520	1,319	3,839	68.1	31.9
Samburu	2,394	1,614	4,008	64.3	35.7
Trans Nzoia	3,143	2,857	6,000	57.4	42.6
Uasin Gishu	3,461	3,209	6,669	57.0	43.0
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2,876	2,130	5,006	63.7	36.3
Nandi	3,344	3,184	6,528	61.6	38.4
Baringo	3,004	2,108	5,111	63.4	36.6
Laikipia	3,560	2,850	6,410	59.4	40.6
Nakuru	3,563	4,413	7,976	52.9	47.1
Narok	3,035	3,283	6,318	52.6	47.4
Kajiado	3,415	4,476	7,890	49.9	50.1
Kericho	3,043	2,613	5,656	61.1	38.9
Bomet	3,112	1,576	4,689	68.6	31.4
Kakamega	3,368	2,257	5,625	63.7	36.3
Vihiga	2,626	2,068	4,694	58.5	41.5
Bungoma	3,141	2,671	5,811	62.2	37.8
Busia	2,454	2,002	4,456	59.3	40.7
Siaya	3,240	2,237	5,476	63.3	36.7
Kisumu	3,253	3,326	6,579	55.7	44.3
Homa Bay	2,956	3,008	5,965	56.8	43.2
Migori	3,167	1,852	5,019	66.6	33.4
Kisii	2,901	2,599	5,501	57.5	42.5
Nyamira	2,818	2,613	5,431	58.2	41.8
Nairobi City	4,663	12,497	17,160	35.9	64.1

3.4. Quintile Analysis

The population is divided into five equal groups of 20 per cent each based on the expenditure distribution ranking from the lowest to the highest. In a normally distributed population with perfect equality, each quintile is expected to account for 20 per cent of the total expenditure. The ratio between the mean and the median consumption expenditure can be a crude measure of inequality. The higher the ratio between the mean and the median, the greater is the inequality.

According to Table 3.3, however, the poorest quintile accounts for 7.4 per cent of total consumption while the richest quintile accounts for 42.2 per cent of consumption implying significant disparities in welfare. Amongst the poorest counties, around one-third (34.6%) of Turkana's consumption is attributable to the poorest quintile. Within urban counties, however, consumption is skewed towards the richest households, with 82.9 per cent of consumption in Nairobi and 72.2 per cent in Mombasa respectively occurring within the richest fifth of households.

Nairobi county has the highest median per month per adult expenditure of KSh 10,925 followed by Kiambu (KSh 9,687). Turkana County has the lowest median per month per adult expenditure (KSh 2,629).

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

Residence / County	Mean	Median	<3,398 Q1	3,399 - 4,630 Q2	4,631 - 6,315 Q3	6,417 - 9,522 Q4	> 9,523 Q5
National	7,393	5,354	7.4	11.3	15.8	23.4	42.2
Rural	5,225	4,395	13.4	18.7	22.2	24.0	21.7
Urban	12,001	8,880	1.1	3.5	8.9	22.8	63.7
Mombasa	10,714	9,249	0.9	1.5	7.2	18.2	72.2
Kwale	5,467	4,415	7.8	9.5	14.2	24.5	44.0
Kilifi	5,859	4,538	8.1	12.6	13.2	24.3	41.8
Tana River	4,215	3,721	18.9	24.9	25.5	16.7	14.0
Lamu	6,126	5,475	5.6	12.5	21.9	32.0	28.0
Taita /Taveta	7,125	5,635	5.3	9.3	13.5	23.8	48.1
Garissa	5,157	4,290	14.5	13.3	16.1	30.5	25.6
Wajir	4,629	3,722	23.6	14.2	18.4	25.4	18.4
Mandera	4,514	3,498	23.0	16.6	18.9	20.9	20.7
Marsabit	4,783	3,846	12.9	13.5	17.5	27.2	28.8
Isiolo	5,540	4,615	9.1	14.0	15.5	24.1	37.4
Meru	7,267	5,478	4.9	8.0	14.8	16.5	55.9
Tharaka-Nithi	6,438	5,263	4.3	9.4	13.7	20.3	52.3
Embu	7,202	5,400	4.1	7.2	10.4	19.5	58.8
Kitui	4,990	3,739	11.7	12.9	12.0	19.5	44.0
Machakos	7,424	5,463	4.3	11.0	12.4	21.7	50.6
Makueni	5,003	4,411	11.1	22.9	25.6	24.7	15.7
Nyandarua	5,603	4,909	7.5	13.4	19.3	31.4	28.5
Nyeri	7,503	6,047	3.4	10.7	17.0	21.5	47.3
Kirinyaga	7,121	5,903	2.1	10.0	20.3	28.6	39.0
Murang'a	7,028	5,739	5.0	8.2	15.3	24.4	47.2
Kiambu	11,773	9,687	0.9	4.7	9.1	14.8	70.5
Turkana	3,483	2,629	34.6	12.4	13.5	17.6	21.9
West Pokot	3,839	3,568	22.4	21.3	21.4	13.8	21.1
Samburu	4,008	3,318	24.7	16.5	21.3	20.6	16.9
Trans Nzoia	6,000	4,946	6.6	11.9	17.9	28.5	35.2
Uasin Gishu	6,669	5,755	7.6	10.0	14.9	30.9	36.6
Elgeyo/Marakwet	5,006	4,153	12.5	18.8	21.6	26.8	20.3
Nandi	6,528	5,185	7.7	7.1	13.0	19.6	52.6
Baringo	5,111	4,287	8.2	16.2	16.3	30.0	29.3
Laikipia	6,410	5,274	5.3	12.3	18.5	28.1	35.9
Nakuru	7,976	6,096	5.0	7.1	14.0	20.4	53.5
Narok	6,318	5,246	3.5	9.6	15.1	25.6	46.3
Kajiado	7,890	6,653	2.7	8.0	16.8	35.0	37.5
Kericho	5,656	4,580	11.2	16.0	19.6	21.4	31.7
Bomet	4,689	4,203	13.0	21.4	27.0	28.6	10.0
Kakamega	5,625	5,005	7.3	11.7	16.7	30.9	33.4
Vihiga	4,694	4,171	14.9	25.0	27.4	23.7	9.0
Bungoma	5,811	4,602	10.3	13.9	17.0	16.8	42.0
Busia	4,456	3,798	17.9	18.6	22.1	26.7	14.7
Siaya	5,476	4,706	7.0	15.2	22.5	24.8	30.5
Kisumu	6,579	5,304	4.4	13.1	21.0	27.0	34.6
Homa Bay	5,965	4,954	6.1	12.7	18.7	26.6	35.9
Migori	5,019	4,339	11.6	14.1	22.0	23.5	28.9
Kisii	5,501	4,672	11.5	15.8	16.7	25.8	30.2
Nyamira	5,431	4,575	8.6	15.8	13.7	30.2	31.7
Nairobi City	17,160	10,925	0.0	0.3	3.0	13.7	82.9

Chapter 4: Poverty Indicators

This chapter presents the main findings on poverty levels, using the computed poverty lines. Section 4.1 presents the poverty lines used for 2021, Section 4.2 gives a summary of the 2021 headcount poverty measures at the national level, by type of residence (rural and urban). Section 4.3 shows the trends in poverty incidence between 2015/16 and 2021. Section 4.4 reports the main findings of the 2021 poverty estimates at county level Section 4.5 discusses the depth and severity of overall poverty at county level for 2021. Section 4.6 discusses inequality based on the Gini coefficient and quintile analysis.

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 2,331 per month in rural areas and KSh 2,905 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 3,947 per month in rural areas and less than KSh 7,193 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 2,331 per month in rural areas and less than KSh 2,905 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 and population of the poor at national level and by type of residence.

Table 4. 1: Summary of 2021 headcount poverty measure

Residence	Headcount Poverty Measures	Poor Individuals $P_{\alpha=0}$		Poor Households $P_{\alpha=0}$		Poor People (Adult equivalent-Adulteq) $P_{\alpha=0}$	
		(% of Population)	(Number of people in thousands)	(% of Households)	(Number of households in thousands)	(% of Adulteq)	(Number of Adulteq in thousands)
	Food Poverty	30.5	15,112	28.0	3,549	31.2	12,532
National	Overall Poverty	38.6	19,122	34.7	4,405	38.7	15,531
	Hardcore Poverty	5.8	2,879	4.9	625	**5.7**	2,300
	Food Poverty	32.2	10,861	29.4	2,269	32.9	8,919
Rural	Overall Poverty	40.7	13,720	38.0	2,932	40.9	11,095
	Hardcore Poverty	7.8	2,641	7.3	563	7.8	2,110
	Food Poverty	26.8	4,251	25.8	1,280	27.8	3,613
Urban	Overall Poverty	34.1	5,402	29.7	1,473	34.1	4,436
	Hardcore Poverty	1.5	238	1.3	62	1.5	190

4.2.1 Food Poverty

The national food poverty headcount rate for individuals in 2021 was 30.5 per cent, implying that 15.1 million individuals did not meet the food poverty line threshold. Food poverty incidence is higher in rural areas, as compared to urban areas, where 32.2 per cent of the population (10.8 million individuals) were below the food poverty line. The food poverty incidence in urban areas was 26.8 per cent which translates to approximately 4.3 million individuals were living below the food poverty line. In addition, nationally, 28.0 per cent of households or 3.5 million households, were food poor in 2021.

4.2.2 Overall Poverty

The results show that the overall poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 38.6 per cent in 2021, implying that 19.1 million individuals lived in overall poverty. Like food poverty, the overall poverty incidence is higher in rural areas (40.7 per cent) as compared to urban areas (34.1 per cent). Further, 34.7 per cent of households, or 4.4 million households, nationally lived in overall poverty.

4.2.3 Hardcore Poverty

The hardcore poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 5.8 per cent in 2021, implying that 2.8 million people lived in conditions of abject poverty and were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket, even if they allocated all their expenditure on food alone. Hardcore poverty incidence remains high in rural areas, where 7.8 per cent of residents (2.6 million individuals) were hardcore

poor as compared to urban areas where 1.5 percent of the residents were hardcore poor. The results further indicate that 4.9 per cent of households were hardcore poor.

4.3. Trends in Poverty Incidence between 2015/16, 2020 and 2021

Table 4.2 summarizes the trends in poverty incidence measures between the years 2015/16, 2019, 2020 and 2021. Analysis of trends in poverty indicators reveals an initial decrease in overall poverty rate by 2.5 percentage points between 2015/16 and 2019, then a 9.3 percentage point increase in overall poverty between 2019 and 2020, and a 4.3 percentage point decrease between 2020 and 2021. 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 between 2019 and 2020 and a 2.8 percentage point decrease between 2020 and 2021. 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 large increase of 15.7 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, and a 7.6 percentage point decrease between 2020 and 2021. The trends observed in overall poverty rates between the four time points were also replicated in food poverty and hardcore poverty.

The distribution of overall poor between rural and urban areas remained nearly 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 from 2019) while 30.8 percent were in urban areas (an increase of 6.9 percentage points). The distribution of overall poor in 2021 decreased by a marginal 0.6 percentage points in rural areas from 69.2 per cent in 2020 to 68.6 per cent in 2021 and increased by 0.6 percentage points in urban areas from 30.8 per cent in 2020 to 31.4 per cent in 2021.

Table 4. 2: Summary trends in poverty incidence between 2015/16 and 2021, share of population (%)

Indicator	Place of Residence	Poor Individuals 2015/16 Pα= 0	Poor Individuals 2019 Pα= 0	Poor Individuals 2020 Pα= 0	Poor Individuals 2021 $P_{\alpha=0}$	1 year Change, Percentage Points
Overall Poverty Rate (%)	National	36.1	33.6	42.9	38.6	-4.3
	Rural	38.8	37.0	43.5	40.7	-2.8
	Urban	29.4	26.0	41.7	34.1	-7.6
Food Poverty Rate (%)	National	32.0	30.5	34.4	30.5	-3.9
	Rural	35.0	34.0	35.1	32.2	-2.9
	Urban	24.4	22.5	33	26.8	-6.2
Hardcore Poverty Rate (%)	National	8.6	8.3	7.1	5.8	-1.3
	Rural	10.7	10.9	9.1	7.8	-1.3
	Urban	3.4	2.7	2.8	1.5	-1.3
Distribution of the Overall Poor (%)	National	100	100	100	100.0	0.0
	Rural	76.8	76.1	69.2	68.6	-0.6
	Urban	23.2	23.9	30.8	31.4	0.6
Population Living in Overall Poverty (Millions)	National	16.4	15.8	20.9	19.1	-1.8
	Rural	12.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	-0.8
	Urban	3.8	3.7	6.4	5.4	-1.0
Population Distribution (%)	National	100	100	100	100.0	0.0
	Rural	71.6	69.1	68.3	68.0	-0.3
	Urban	28.4	30.9	31.7	32.0	0.3

4.4. Main County Level Poverty Estimates

4.4.1 Food Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.3 summarizes food poverty measures for individuals nationally and across counties. The findings are further presented by the corresponding visualizations in Figure 4.1. This chart ranks food poverty incidence estimates at the county level in ascending order, from least to highest poverty incidence; and Map 4.1 which visualizes county level variation in overall poverty incidence.

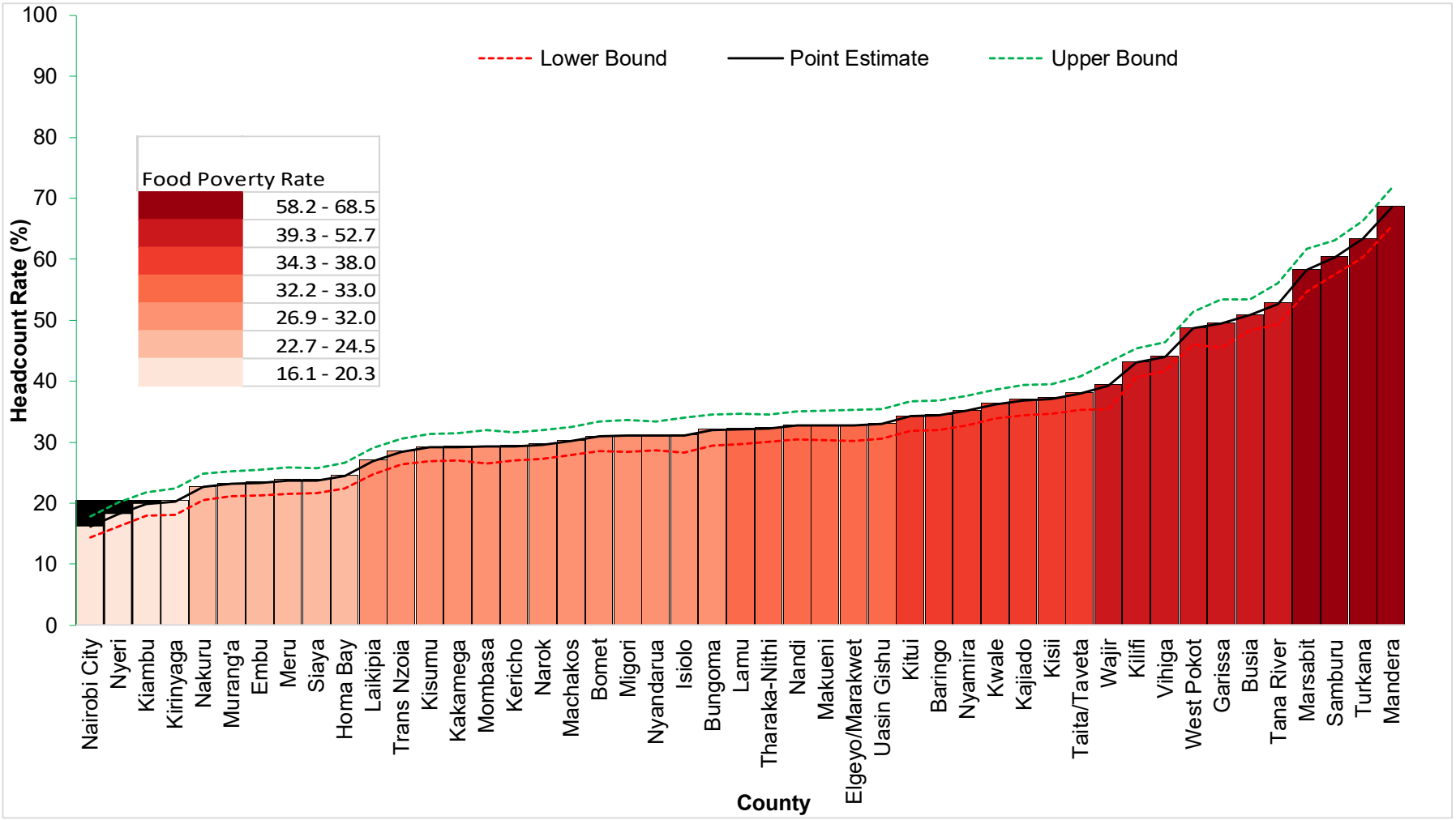
There is also substantial variation in food poverty incidence across counties. The county with the lowest food poverty is Nairobi at 14.8 per cent of its population. Food poverty incidence levels are higher and affect more than half of the population in the following four counties: Mandera (65.5%), Turkana (63.4%), Samburu (60.2%), and Marsabit (55.1%).

Despite the lowest food poverty rate, Nairobi City has some of the highest numbers of food poor given its large population. In terms of numbers of individuals living in food poverty, seven counties have high numbers that collectively account for 27.1 per cent of the national total of 15.1 million food poor individuals. These are: Nairobi City (4.6%), Kilifi (4.2%), Turkana (4.0%), Mandera (3.9%), Bungoma (3.6%), Kakamega (3.6%) and Busia (3.2%) counties.

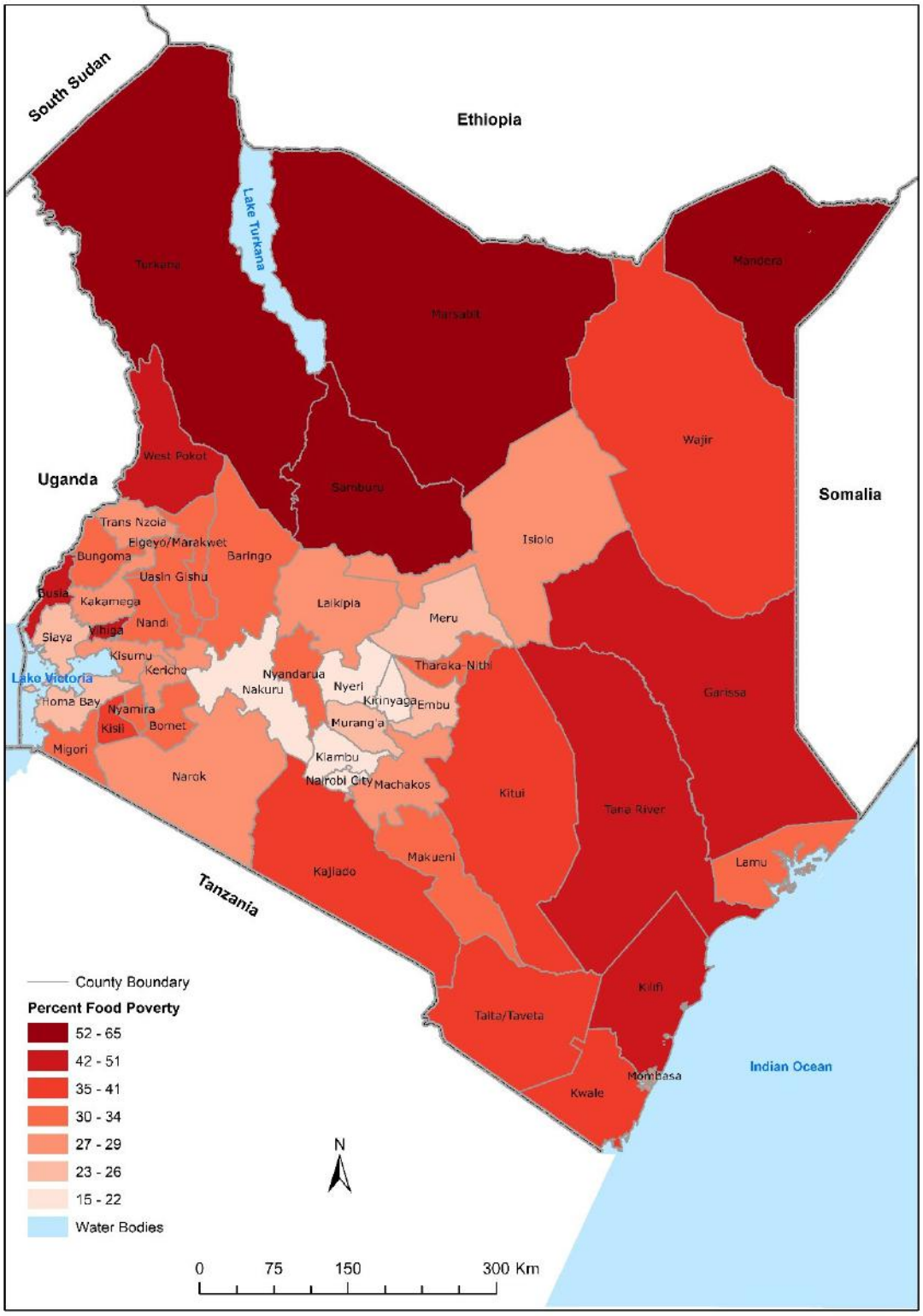
Table 4. 3: Food poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	30.5	100.0	6.6	2.3	49,529	15,112
Rural	32.2	71.9	7.0	2.4	33,686	10,861
Urban	26.8	28.1	5.8	1.9	15,844	4,251
Mombasa	29.3	2.5	6.5	2.3	1,265	370
Kwale	35.8	2.2	6.8	1.9	908	325
Kilifi	41.4	4.2	8.2	2.4	1,515	628
Tana River	49.5	1.2	10.9	3.3	357	177
Lamu	30.9	0.3	8.6	3.4	151	47
Taita/Taveta	37.2	1.0	10.0	4.0	406	151
Garissa	47.2	2.7	10.3	3.4	881	415
Wajir	40.1	2.2	11.8	4.7	821	329
Mandera	65.5	3.9	15.4	5.1	908	595
Marsabit	55.6	1.8	12.5	4.2	486	270
Isiolo	28.9	0.5	5.7	1.7	281	81
Meru	23.4	2.4	5.0	1.9	1,565	367
Tharaka-Nithi	32.0	0.8	6.0	1.6	400	128
Embu	22.5	0.9	4.8	1.5	624	140
Kitui	34.2	2.6	9.3	3.6	1,155	396
Machakos	29.0	2.8	4.6	1.2	1,469	426
Makueni	32.0	2.1	5.9	1.7	1,000	320
Nyandarua	29.5	1.3	5.1	1.3	648	191
Nyeri	17.5	0.9	2.3	0.5	770	135
Kirinyaga	18.9	0.8	3.4	0.9	615	116
Murang'a	22.6	1.6	4.9	1.8	1,073	243
Kiambu	18.7	3.1	3.7	1.2	2,528	473
Turkana	63.4	4.0	26.2	14.5	955	605
West Pokot	46.8	2.0	13.1	5.3	644	302
Samburu	60.2	1.3	20.5	10.2	327	197
Trans Nzoia	28.1	2.1	4.1	0.9	1,115	314
Uasin Gishu	31.7	2.5	6.7	2.1	1,198	380
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.0	1.0	6.1	1.8	467	150
Nandi	31.3	1.9	7.0	2.3	910	285
Baringo	33.9	1.5	5.6	1.5	689	233
Laikipia	27.0	1.0	5.2	1.7	539	145
Nakuru	20.7	3.1	2.6	0.5	2,266	469
Narok	27.9	2.3	4.6	1.2	1,263	352
Kajiado	35.4	2.8	6.0	1.5	1,199	424
Kericho	28.0	1.7	5.0	1.4	941	264
Bomet	30.5	1.8	5.5	1.5	882	269
Kakamega	28.5	3.6	9.2	4.0	1,902	543
Vihiga	42.6	1.7	8.6	2.5	593	253
Bungoma	31.0	3.6	6.6	2.1	1,766	548
Busia	49.0	3.2	12.0	4.1	997	488
Siaya	23.1	1.6	3.4	0.9	1,021	236
Kisumu	28.6	2.3	6.2	2.0	1,193	341
Homa Bay	23.8	1.8	3.6	0.9	1,167	278
Migori	30.7	2.4	6.9	2.2	1,162	357
Kisii	36.3	3.1	6.8	1.9	1,285	466
Nyamira	33.4	1.4	7.2	2.7	611	204
Nairobi City	14.8	4.5	2.7	0.7	4,609	684

Figure 4.1: Individual food poverty incidence across counties



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



4.4.2 Overall Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.4 summarizes the overall poverty measures for individuals by county, accompanied by corresponding visualizations in Figure 1.1 which ranks overall poverty incidence estimates at the county level in ascending order, from least to highest poverty incidence; and Map 4.2, which visualizes county level variation in overall poverty incidence geographically.

The results reveal variation in overall poverty incidence at the county level ranging from a low of 16.5 per cent in Nairobi City County to a high of 77.7 per cent in Turkana County. Overall poverty incidence is highest in the following eight counties: Turkana (77.7%), Mandera (71.9%), Garissa (68.3%), Tana River (67.8%), Wajir (66.3%), Samburu (66.2%), Marsabit (65.9%), and West Pokot (61.4%). Overall poverty incidence is lowest in: Nairobi City (16.5%), Kirinyaga (19.3%), Kiambu (20.5%), Narok (21.9%), Meru (26.3%), and Nyeri (26.4%) counties.

Nakuru, Bungoma, Kakamega, Nairobi City, Turkana and Kilifi Counties have the highest population of overall poor people, which accounts for 24.2 per cent of all the poor individuals in the country. Map 4.3 visualizes the geographic distribution of the number of overall poor individuals at the county level.

Table 4. 4: Overall poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	38.6	100.0	9.8	3.7	49,529	19,122
Rural	40.7	68.6	10.3	3.9	33,686	13,720
Urban	34.1	31.4	9.0	3.4	15,844	5,402
Mombasa	31.8	2.4	7.9	2.9	1,265	402
Kwale	50.5	2.3	11.1	3.5	908	459
Kilifi	49.2	3.7	10.7	3.4	1,515	746
Tana River	67.8	1.2	20.5	8.0	357	242
Lamu	35.1	0.3	8.9	3.1	151	53
Taita/Taveta	33.9	0.7	8.4	2.9	406	138
Garissa	68.3	3.0	17.6	6.4	881	601
Wajir	66.3	2.7	26.6	13.8	821	545
Mandera	71.9	3.3	25.2	11.3	908	653
Marsabit	65.9	1.6	20.7	8.8	486	321
Isiolo	53.9	0.8	17.2	7.1	281	152
Meru	26.3	2.1	6.9	2.4	1,565	411
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	0.6	4.9	1.2	400	112
Embu	28.7	0.9	6.4	2.1	624	179
Kitui	55.2	3.2	17.0	7.1	1,155	637
Machakos	35.6	2.6	7.1	2.3	1,469	522
Makueni	39.7	2.0	8.3	2.6	1,000	397
Nyandarua	32.0	1.0	6.0	1.7	648	207
Nyeri	26.4	1.0	4.9	1.3	770	203
Kirinyaga	19.3	0.6	3.4	0.9	615	119
Murang'a	26.7	1.4	6.3	2.2	1,073	286
Kiambu	20.5	2.9	3.8	1.2	2,528	519
Turkana	77.7	3.7	38.2	22.9	955	743
West Pokot	61.4	2.0	19.1	8.0	644	396
Samburu	66.2	1.1	25.9	13.0	327	217
Trans Nzoia	36.3	2.0	7.4	2.2	1,115	405
Uasin Gishu	40.4	2.4	11.4	4.3	1,198	484
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.3	1.1	10.1	3.3	467	221
Nandi	35.7	1.6	11.6	4.9	910	325
Baringo	47.5	1.6	10.0	3.1	689	328
Laikipia	34.8	0.9	8.6	3.0	539	188
Nakuru	39.4	4.5	7.2	1.8	2,266	893
Narok	21.9	1.4	3.5	0.9	1,263	276
Kajiado	39.2	2.7	7.8	2.4	1,199	470
Kericho	39.8	1.9	9.9	3.4	941	375
Bomet	45.4	2.0	10.1	3.3	882	400
Kakamega	39.6	3.8	12.0	5.4	1,902	753
Vihiga	48.8	1.4	10.5	3.2	593	290
Bungoma	43.9	3.9	11.0	3.9	1,766	775
Busia	58.3	2.9	13.2	4.1	997	581
Siaya	34.2	1.7	6.3	1.6	1,021	350
Kisumu	36.3	2.2	9.1	3.1	1,193	433
Homa Bay	26.6	1.5	5.2	1.4	1,167	310
Migori	48.0	2.8	12.1	4.2	1,162	557
Kisii	37.2	2.4	8.4	2.7	1,285	477
Nyamira	34.7	1.1	8.4	3.2	611	212
Nairobi City	16.5	7.4	3.0	0.8	4,609	759

Figure 4.2: Individual overall poverty incidence across counties

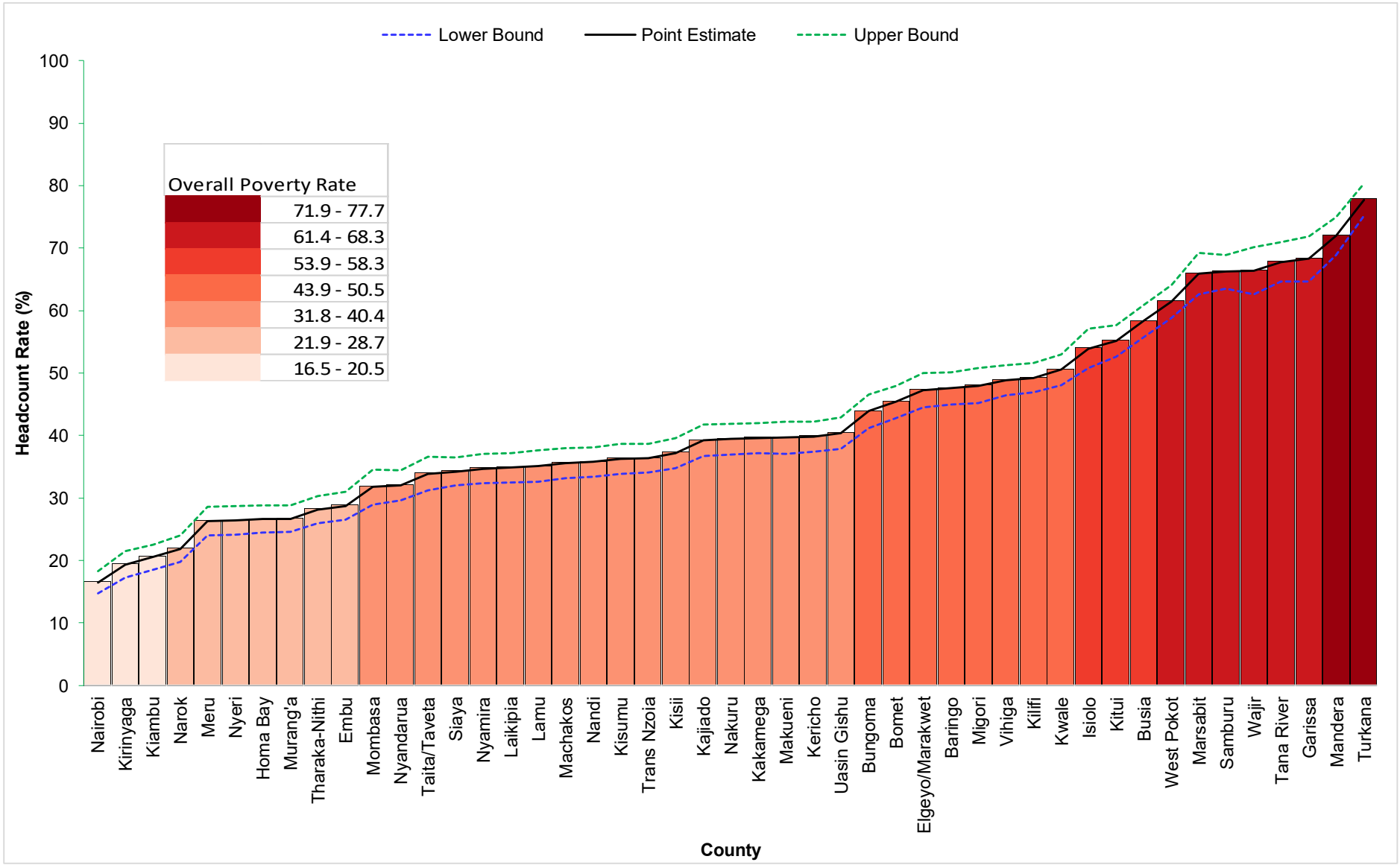
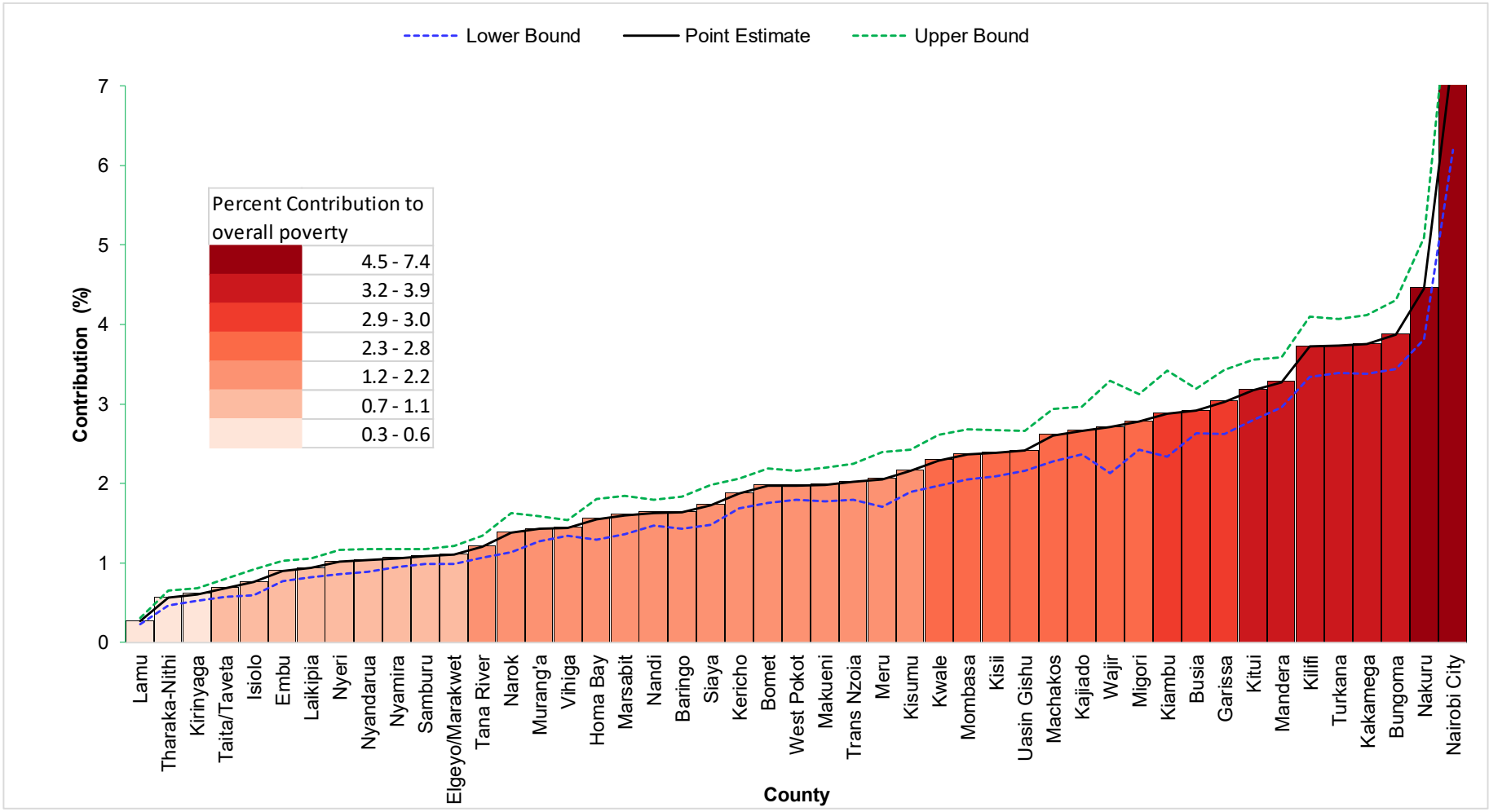
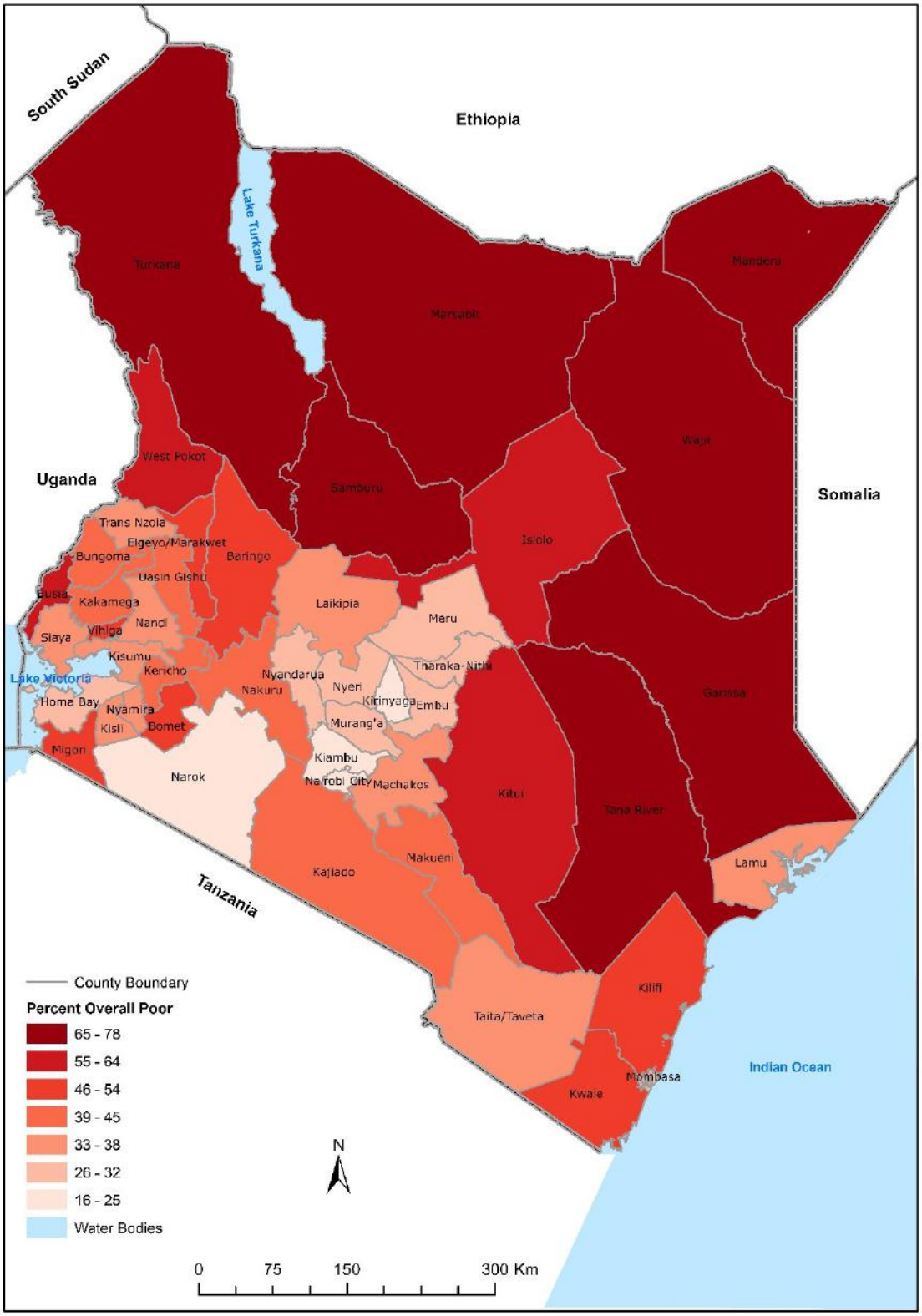


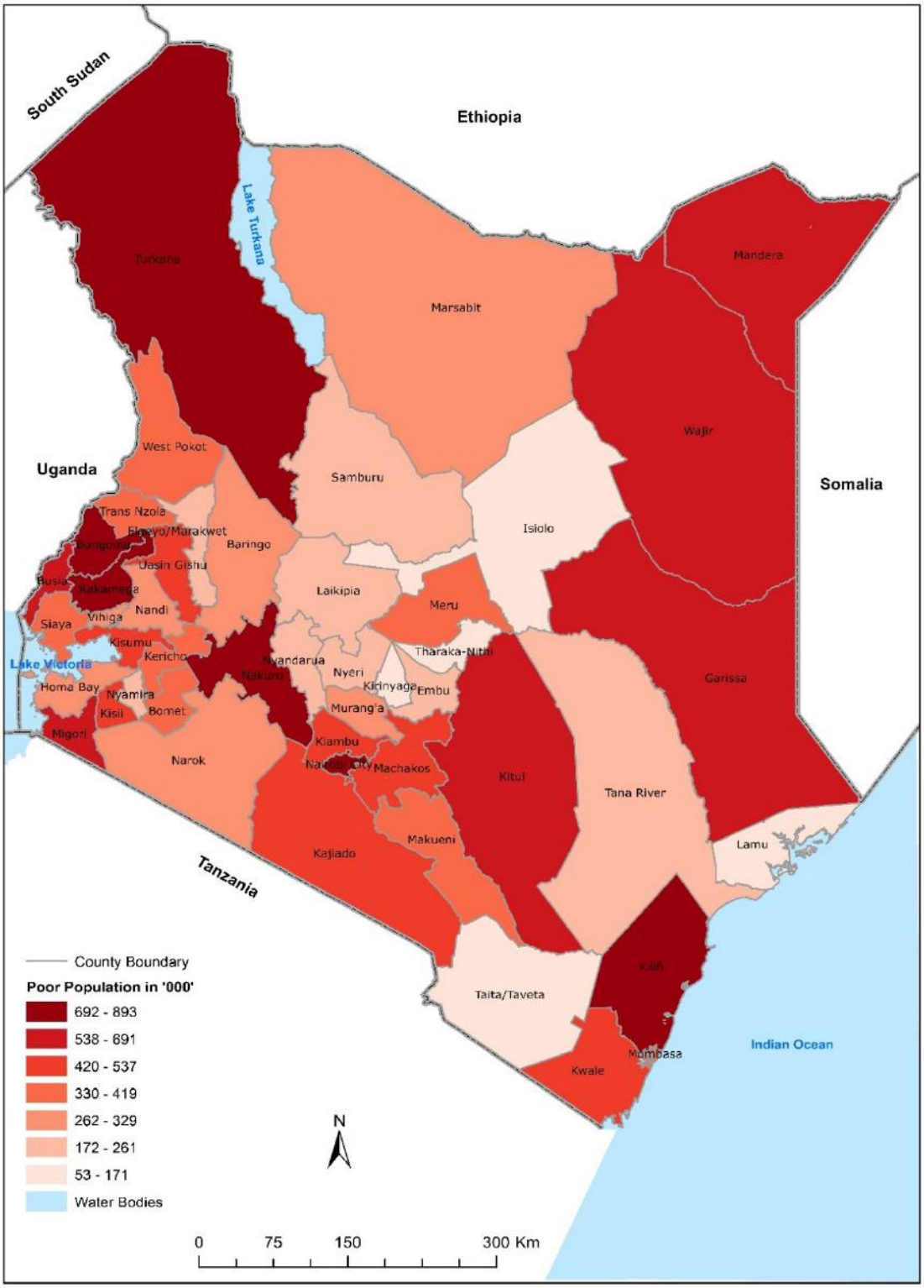
Figure 4.3: Contribution to overall poverty by county



Map 4.2: Overall poverty headcount (individuals) at county level



Map 4.3: Number of overall poor at county level



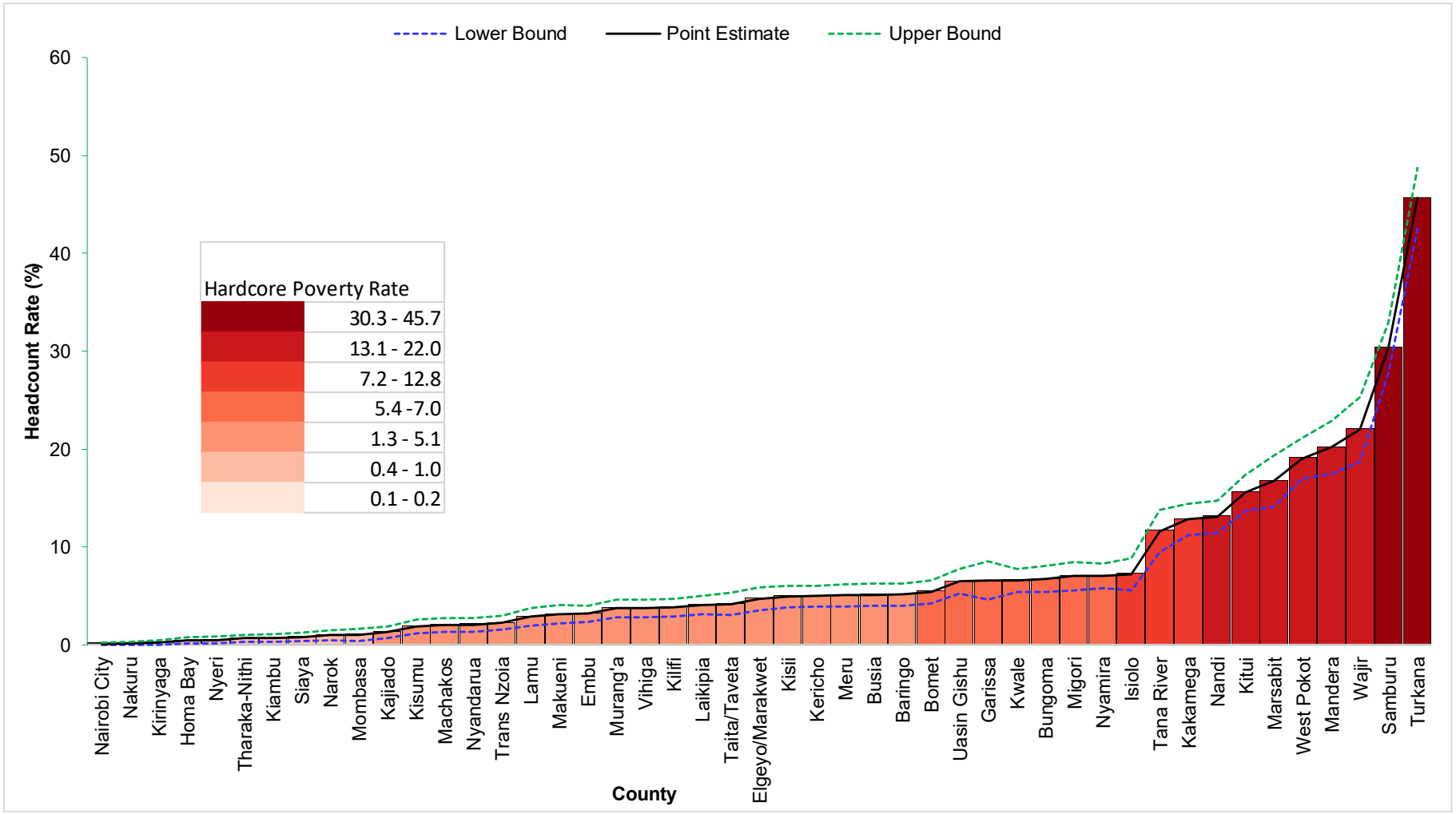
4.4.3 Hardcore Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.5 summarizes the hardcore poverty measures for individuals and across counties. The hardcore poverty incidence at the county level ranges from a low of almost zero per cent in Nairobi City and Nakuru Counties to a high of 45.7 per cent in Turkana County. Hardcore poverty incidence levels are highest in the following six counties: Turkana (45.7%), Samburu (30.3%), Wajir (22.0%), Mandera (20.2%), West Pokot (19.1%), and Marsabit (16.7%). More than half (56.0%) of the total population living in conditions of hardcore poverty reside in the following eight counties: Turkana, Kakamega, Mandera, Wajir, Kitui, West Pokot, Bungoma, and Nandi Counties.

Table 4. 5: Hardcore poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	5.8	100.0	1.2	0.5	49,529	2,879
Rural	7.8	91.4	1.7	0.6	33,686	2,641
Urban	1.5	8.6	0.3	0.1	15,844	238
Mombasa	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	1,265	13
Kwale	6.6	2.1	0.7	0.1	908	60
Kilifi	3.8	2.1	0.4	0.1	1,515	58
Tana River	11.6	1.4	1.8	0.4	357	42
Lamu	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	151	4
Taita/Taveta	4.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	406	17
Garissa	6.6	2.0	1.3	0.5	881	58
Wajir	22.0	6.3	6.4	2.7	821	181
Mandera	20.2	6.3	3.9	1.1	908	183
Marsabit	16.7	2.8	4.1	1.5	486	81
Isiolo	7.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	281	20
Meru	5.0	2.7	0.7	0.3	1,565	79
Tharaka-Nithi	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	400	3
Embu	3.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	624	20
Kitui	15.5	6.2	3.3	1.0	1,155	180
Machakos	2.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	1,469	29
Makueni	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	1,000	31
Nyandarua	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	648	13
Nyeri	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	770	4
Kirinyaga	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	615	1
Murang'a	3.7	1.4	0.6	0.2	1,073	40
Kiambu	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	2,528	17
Turkana	45.7	15.0	16.7	8.8	955	436
West Pokot	19.1	4.3	3.7	1.0	644	123
Samburu	30.3	3.4	7.6	3.1	327	99
Trans Nzoia	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.0	1,115	25
Uasin Gishu	6.5	2.7	1.0	0.2	1,198	78
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	467	22
Nandi	13.1	4.1	2.4	0.7	910	119
Baringo	5.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	689	35
Laikipia	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	539	22
Nakuru	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,266	3
Narok	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	1,263	12
Kajiado	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.0	1,199	16
Kericho	5.0	1.6	0.7	0.2	941	47
Bomet	5.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	882	48
Kakamega	12.8	8.4	3.0	1.0	1,902	244
Vihiga	3.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	593	22
Bungoma	6.7	4.1	0.9	0.3	1,766	119
Busia	5.1	1.8	0.4	0.1	997	51
Siaya	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1,021	8
Kisumu	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.1	1,193	22
Homa Bay	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,167	5
Migori	7.0	2.8	0.8	0.2	1,162	81
Kisii	4.9	2.2	0.8	0.2	1,285	63
Nyamira	7.0	1.5	1.3	0.4	611	43
Nairobi City	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	4,609	5

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

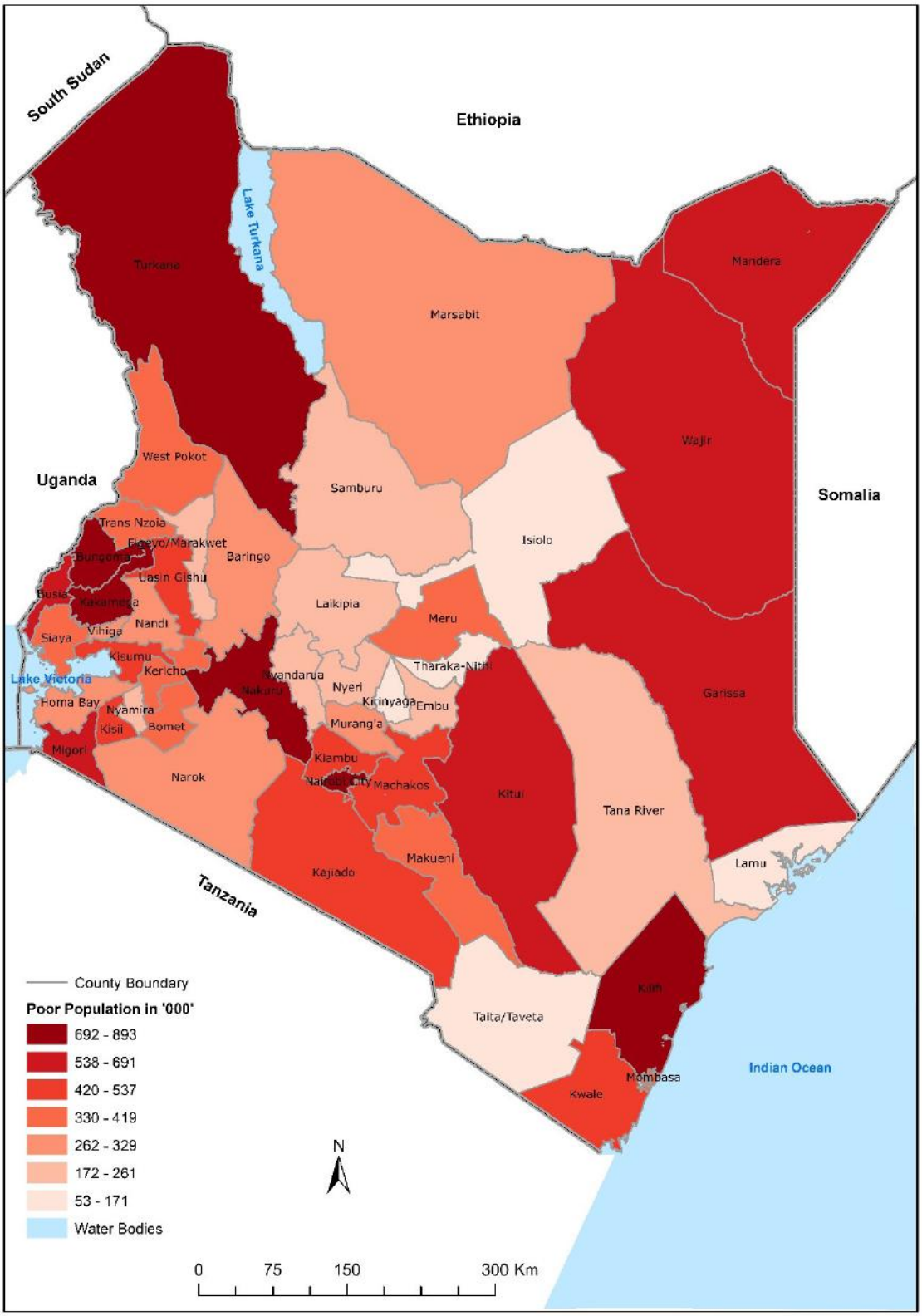


4.5. Depth and Severity of Overall Poverty: National and County Level Estimates

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 poorer the poor are relative to the overall poverty line. The poverty gap and hardcore poverty incidence results are highly correlated, and the map clearly highlights the counties where poverty incidence is much deeper compared to the national average poverty gap of 9.8 per cent. The six counties with the highest poverty gap include Turkana (38.2%), Wajir (26.6%), Samburu (25.9%), Mandera (25.2%), Marsabit (20.7 %) and Tana River (20.5%).

The severity of poverty gives a higher weight to those households who are further away from the poverty line and is used to assess the impact of policies and programmes which are aimed to reach to poorest of the poor. The national severity rate was 3.7 per cent and rural areas had higher severity rate compared to urban areas. The six counties with highest severity index include Turkana (22.6%), Wajir (13.8%), Samburu (13.0%), Mandera (11.3%), Marsabit (8.8 %) and West Pokot (8.0%).

Map 4.4: Overall poverty gap (individuals) at county level



4.6. Gini Coefficient

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 years 2015/16 was 0.391, for 2019 it was 0.407, for 2020 it was 0.358 and for 2021 it was 0.389.

Table 4. 6: Gini coefficient, 2015/16, 2019, 2020 and 2021

Residence/County	Gini Coefficient			
	2015/16	2019	2020	2021
National	0.391	0.407	0.358	0.389
Rural	0.327	0.345	0.311	0.291
Urban	0.349	0.355	0.326	0.373
Mombasa	0.302	0.304	0.326	0.292
Kwale	0.345	0.341	0.319	0.304
Kilifi	0.396	0.356	0.366	0.311
Tana River	0.376	0.354	0.327	0.240
Lamu	0.331	0.351	0.354	0.250
Taita/Taveta	0.342	0.341	0.298	0.329
Garissa	0.357	0.383	0.333	0.285
Wajir	0.251	0.333	0.226	0.328
Mandera	0.345	0.368	0.273	0.331
Marsabit	0.348	0.362	0.259	0.328
Isiolo	0.337	0.359	0.273	0.291
Meru	0.317	0.338	0.306	0.351
Tharaka-Nithi	0.312	0.355	0.288	0.292
Embu	0.340	0.344	0.354	0.347
Kitui	0.336	0.310	0.304	0.357
Machakos	0.353	0.376	0.319	0.353
Makueni	0.314	0.318	0.237	0.226
Nyandarua	0.320	0.325	0.320	0.238
Nyeri	0.321	0.337	0.294	0.311
Kirinyaga	0.338	0.339	0.343	0.274
Murang'a	0.304	0.337	0.387	0.319
Kiambu	0.336	0.337	0.313	0.334
Turkana	0.522	0.471	0.329	0.399
West Pokot	0.312	0.310	0.305	0.243
Samburu	0.408	0.404	0.325	0.324
Trans Nzoia	0.355	0.345	0.301	0.273
Uasin Gishu	0.351	0.350	0.311	0.305
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.320	0.330	0.281	0.265
Nandi	0.292	0.324	0.351	0.368
Baringo	0.355	0.345	0.322	0.258
Laikipia	0.392	0.375	0.320	0.297
Nakuru	0.362	0.346	0.351	0.347
Narok	0.335	0.338	0.280	0.261
Kajiado	0.398	0.381	0.345	0.297
Kericho	0.295	0.343	0.305	0.303
Bomet	0.238	0.304	0.254	0.230
Kakamega	0.291	0.326	0.336	0.309
Vihiga	0.279	0.317	0.309	0.211
Bungoma	0.325	0.373	0.323	0.326
Busia	0.289	0.352	0.337	0.237
Siaya	0.305	0.327	0.252	0.251
Kisumu	0.433	0.352	0.304	0.298
Homa Bay	0.291	0.322	0.270	0.271
Migori	0.268	0.317	0.318	0.266
Kisii	0.348	0.329	0.317	0.267
Nyamira	0.319	0.328	0.321	0.272
Nairobi City	0.331	0.345	0.302	0.409

Chapter 5: Basic Socioeconomic Poverty Profile

This chapter presents poverty estimates with respect to selected socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the household head and the household in general. Specifically, it looks at the sex, age, education level and marital status for the household head and secondly the household size and composition, for the year 2021. It also presents poverty by the size of the household and selected child and older person poverty measures. For the survey, a household is defined as a person or a group of people living in the same compound (fenced or unfenced); answerable to the same head and sharing a common source of food and/or income as a single unit. The household members have common housekeeping arrangements (they share or are supported by a common budget). A head of a household is defined as a usual member resident in the household who makes critical day-to-day decisions about the household and whose authority is acknowledged by all members of the household.

5.1. Poverty and Sex of Household Head

About 3 in 10 households in Kenya are poor as shown in Table 5.1. Households are more often poor in rural areas than urban areas with rates of 38.0 and 29.7 per cent, respectively. Nationally female headed households have higher poverty headcount rates (38.8%) compared to male headed households (32.7%). Across rural-urban and household head gender, rural female headed households had the highest poverty rate at 42.5 per cent compared to 31.9 per cent in urban female headed households (Table 5.1). The difference between female and male headed households is much larger in rural areas (7.0 percentage points) compared to urban areas (3.1 percentage points).

5.2. Poverty and Marital Status of Household Head

Polygamy and widowhood are associated with high levels poverty nationally (both at over 40%). In both rural and urban areas, households with a monogamous married head had lower poverty rates. Female headed households in polygamous marriages have the highest headcount poverty at 49.4 per cent nationally. However, urban male headed households in polygamous marriages have the highest propensity of poverty at 54.8 per cent compared to their counterparts in other marital statuses and area of residence. Households where the head were never married and resided in urban areas recorded the lowest poverty rates of 18.8 per cent across marital status.

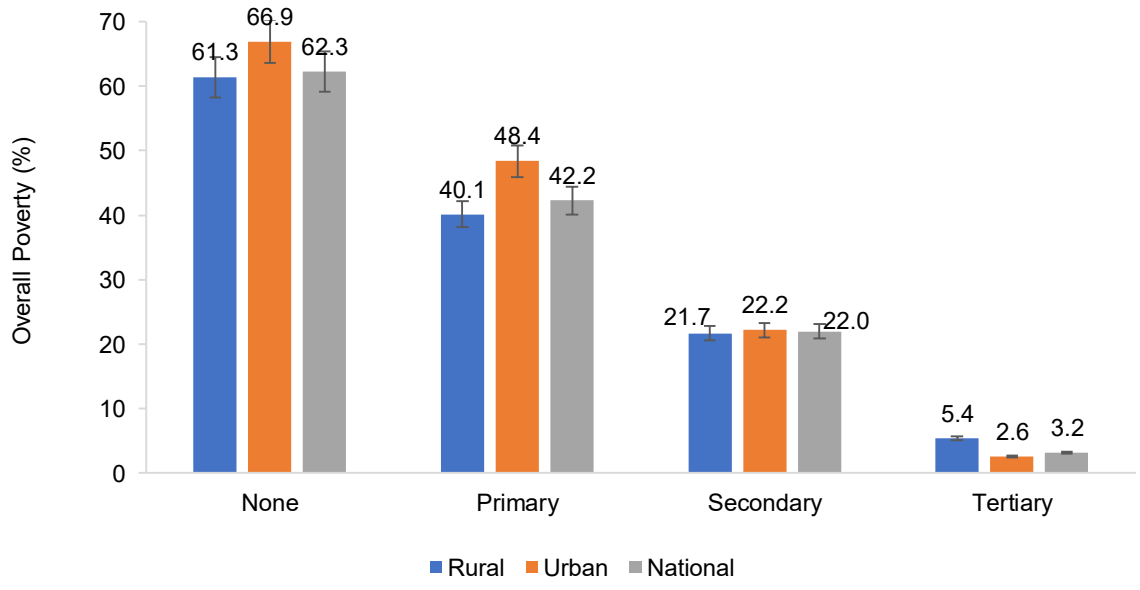
5.3. Poverty and Household Size

Poverty headcount rate increases with household size across all domains of residence, ranging from 30.6 per cent households with 1 to 3 members to 49.9 per cent in households with at least 7 members. Urban households with 7 members or more members have the highest rate (52.9%), while urban households with 1 to 3 members having the lowest rate 26.3%). Nationally, households with children had higher poverty rates, however, rural households with and without children have similar poverty rates.

5.4. Poverty and Education Level of Household Head

Figure 5.1 indicates that poverty levels decline as the level of education for the household head increases nationally, and by rural and urban areas of residence. Across the three domains (national, rural, and urban), those household heads with no formal education living in urban areas were poorer (66.9%) compared to the those living in rural (61.3%), however, in primary, secondary and tertiary levels, the headcount poverty rates were almost the same for each level of education. Poverty rates were found to be highest (66.9%) in urban households headed by an individual with no formal education and lowest (2.6%) in urban households whose head had acquired a tertiary level of education or higher.

Figure 5.1: Poverty and education level of household head



5.5. Poverty and Age of Household Head

Urban households that are under the headship of 15-19-year-olds, 20-29-year-olds as well as 30-39-year-olds tend to have the lowest poverty headcount rate of around 25 per cent, whereas households under the headship of the elderly (70+ years) residing in rural areas suffer the highest levels of poverty of at 51.2 per cent. This implies that one in every two households living in rural setting and headed by older persons are poor. For all three domains, the poverty headcount rates increase as the age of the household head except for those headed by the teenage group (15–19-year-olds).

Table 5. 1: Poverty measures and socio-demographic and economic characteristics at household level, 2021

Household Characteristics	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)			Poverty Gap (%)			Distribution of Households (%)			Distribution of poor Households (%)		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
National	38.0	29.7	34.7	9.6	7.3	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of Household Head												
Male	35.5	28.7	32.7	8.6	6.7	7.8	63.9	70.2	66.4	59.7	68.0	62.5
Female	42.5	31.9	38.8	11.4	8.9	10.5	36.1	29.8	33.6	40.3	32.0	37.5
Education Level of Household Head												
None	61.3	66.9	62.3	19.8	27.2	21.0	18.0	5.6	13.1	29.0	12.6	23.5
Primary	40.1	48.4	42.2	9.3	12.1	10.0	52.2	28.1	42.7	55.1	45.7	51.9
Secondary	21.7	22.2	22.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	27.4	54.3	38.0	15.7	40.6	24.0
Tertiary	5.4	2.6	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.4	12.0	6.2	0.3	1.0	0.6
Marital Status of Household Head												
Married monogamous	*35.6*	*29.3*	*33.1*	*8.5*	*7.0*	*7.9*	*63.2*	*63.5*	*63.3*	*59.1*	*62.7*	*60.3*
Male	34.9	29.2	32.5	8.1	6.7	7.6	80.3	80.6	80.4	79.0	81.9	80.0
Female	38.4	30.2	36.2	10.2	8.8	9.8	32.9	23.2	29.6	29.7	22.0	27.5
Married polygamous	*45.8*	*52.3*	*46.9*	*12.8*	*15.7*	*13.3*	*7.1*	*2.2*	*5.2*	*8.5*	*3.9*	*7.0*
Male	*43.6*	*54.8*	*45.5*	*12.2*	*16.2*	*12.8*	*7.0*	*2.0*	*4.9*	*8.6*	*3.8*	*6.9*
Female	*49.7*	*47.6*	*49.4*	*14.0*	*14.7*	*14.1*	*7.1*	*2.7*	*5.6*	*8.3*	*4.0*	*7.1*
Widower	45.6	33.1	42.3	14.2	10.1	13.1	3.3	1.7	2.6	4.2	1.9	3.4
Widow	47.6	51.9	48.3	12.9	15.2	13.3	43.2	17.0	34.1	48.3	27.8	42.4
Never married	29.8	18.8	22.1	9.5	8.5	9.0	5.0	17.9	10.0	3.9	11.3	6.4
Other	34.9	34.7	34.8	8.4	6.0	6.9	7.1	10.2	8.3	6.5	11.9	8.3
Child in Household												
Household without children	38.1	24.2	31.3	10.1	5.6	7.9	26.2	38.5	31.0	26.3	31.4	28.0
Household with children	38.0	33.1	36.3	9.4	8.4	9.1	73.8	61.5	69.0	73.7	68.6	72.0
Household Size												
1-3 members	34.8	26.3	30.6	9.6	7.3	8.7	39.5	59.8	47.5	36.1	53.0	41.8
4-6 members	37.0	31.9	35.2	9.1	8.0	8.7	43.2	34.8	39.9	42.0	37.4	40.5
7+ members	48.2	52.9	49.0	12.0	16.6	12.7	17.3	5.4	12.6	21.9	9.6	17.8
Age of Household head (Years)												
15-19	41.3	25.5	33.2	10.3	7.4	8.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
20-29	28.6	25.7	26.8	6.9	5.1	5.8	10.1	25.4	16.1	7.6	22.0	12.4
30-39	30.8	25.3	28.1	7.4	6.0	6.7	22.2	33.7	26.7	18.0	28.7	21.6
40-49	38.7	32.8	36.6	9.5	8.3	9.0	22.4	19.8	21.4	22.8	21.9	22.5
50-59	38.9	37.1	38.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	17.1	11.3	14.8	17.5	14.1	16.4
60-69	41.6	38.7	41.0	10.5	11.9	10.8	14.7	5.8	11.2	16.1	7.6	13.2
70+	51.2	45.1	50.3	14.5	15.0	14.6	13.2	3.4	9.4	17.7	5.2	13.6

5.6. Child Poverty

This section provides estimates of overall child poverty prevalence and food poor children. The overall poverty measure is applied to households with and without children (Table 5.1). If a household is poor according to the overall poverty line, then the children living in that household are also considered to be poor. Also presented in this sub-section is the contribution of each county/area of residence to the national overall child and food poverty (Table 5.2 and Table 5.3). Children are therefore considered to be poor if they are living in households that have been deemed poor based on the absolute poverty lines.

Table 5.1 shows that there is a slightly higher poverty prevalence rate in households with children (36.3%) compared to those without (31.3%). Urban households with children had a lower poverty headcount rate of 33.1 per cent compared to their rural counterparts at 38.0 per cent. However, it is noted that there is less variation between households with and without children in rural areas, as measured by poverty incidences and poverty gap.

5.6.1 Overall Poor Children

Table 5.2 shows child poverty estimates by age group, area of residence and county. Overall, 40.3 per cent of the children aged 0-17 years were poor. Prevalence of poverty for children aged 0-5 years was estimated at 34.4 per cent which increased to 42.3 percent for primary school age children (6–13-year-olds) then to 44.9 per cent for children aged 14-17 years. Children in households in urban areas had lower poverty headcount rates than those in the rural areas except for age group 14-17 years. By county, Kirinyaga has the lowest child poverty headcount rate at 13.6 per cent while Turkana had the highest child poverty headcount rate at 78.2 per cent.

Table 5. 2: Child overall poverty estimates by age group and area of residence, 2021

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	38.6	49,529	34.4	7,495	42.3	10,467	44.9	4,830	40.3	22,792
Rural	40.7	33,686	36.9	4,907	43.5	7,692	44.1	3,739	41.7	16,338
Urban	34.1	15,844	29.8	2,588	39.0	2,774	47.5	1,091	36.8	6,454
Mombasa	31.8	1,265	28.4	214	32.6	268	39.3	105	32.2	587
Kwale	50.5	908	48.5	161	55.5	225	60.9	102	54.3	488
Kilifi	49.2	1,515	43.5	224	50.0	350	54.3	174	49.1	748
Tana River	67.8	357	63.1	70	70.5	81	81.1	31	69.4	181
Lamu	35.1	151	24.5	27	35.1	37	37.5	17	32.1	81
Taita/Taveta	33.9	406	30.4	55	37.8	86	37.1	43	35.4	184
Garissa	68.3	881	66.5	116	68.2	222	75.6	103	69.5	442
Wajir	66.3	821	66.0	197	67.0	259	66.4	76	66.5	532
Mandera	71.9	908	67.8	195	75.4	224	76.0	47	72.3	467
Marsabit	65.9	486	52.6	78	69.5	132	76.8	55	66.1	265
Isiolo	53.9	281	46.4	51	56.5	61	60.9	23	53.4	135
Meru	26.3	1,565	17.8	211	29.7	297	34.4	152	27.0	659
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	400	21.8	47	37.1	69	32.0	40	31.2	156
Embu	28.7	624	22.8	89	28.3	114	37.8	60	28.6	263
Kitui	55.2	1,155	50.1	116	67.2	146	72.9	77	62.7	339
Machakos	35.6	1,469	24.9	151	32.4	231	42.6	134	32.8	516
Makueni	39.7	1,000	35.9	116	39.8	212	41.0	99	39.0	427
Nyandarua	32.0	648	22.1	71	33.3	107	32.4	64	29.8	243
Nyeri	26.4	770	20.5	68	24.2	98	33.4	53	25.3	220
Kirinyaga	19.3	615	7.2	67	13.5	72	23.3	45	13.6	184
Murang'a	26.7	1,073	19.1	124	30.1	181	29.6	100	26.6	405
Kiambu	20.5	2,528	12.7	460	21.5	368	34.5	174	19.7	1,003
Turkana	77.7	955	74.1	176	80.7	227	81.1	68	78.2	471
West Pokot	61.4	644	56.5	123	61.6	158	61.6	66	59.8	346
Samburu	66.2	327	68.7	67	71.6	85	59.6	31	68.5	183
Trans Nzoia	36.3	1,115	32.2	162	39.0	282	41.1	123	37.5	566
Uasin Gishu	40.4	1,198	38.7	178	41.5	228	55.2	123	43.7	529
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.3	467	43.6	81	50.1	112	50.6	58	48.1	251
Nandi	35.7	910	28.1	115	37.0	169	41.2	88	35.2	372
Baringo	47.5	689	42.4	98	54.5	152	54.3	75	50.8	325
Laikipia	34.8	539	29.7	77	38.0	122	39.0	58	35.7	257
Nakuru	39.4	2,266	31.8	358	45.1	441	51.7	225	41.9	1,025
Narok	21.9	1,263	14.3	217	20.9	339	26.1	126	19.8	682
Kajiado	39.2	1,199	37.7	178	40.5	223	45.8	61	40.1	463
Kericho	39.8	941	33.2	123	44.2	222	42.4	100	40.7	445
Bomet	45.4	882	41.0	150	51.8	237	49.4	119	48.0	506
Kakamega	39.6	1,902	34.2	282	41.7	455	41.6	253	39.5	990
Vihiga	48.8	593	36.3	70	49.5	139	54.0	77	47.5	287
Bungoma	43.9	1,766	43.2	293	43.8	508	47.9	265	44.6	1,066
Busia	58.3	997	52.2	151	57.3	265	68.2	138	58.6	554
Siaya	34.2	1,021	28.4	131	34.8	236	37.7	99	33.6	466
Kisumu	36.3	1,193	34.3	224	36.6	294	35.6	145	35.6	664
Homa Bay	26.6	1,167	25.5	180	26.0	286	25.0	154	25.6	620
Migori	48.0	1,162	46.2	182	52.3	274	50.5	140	50.0	596
Kisii	37.2	1,285	29.3	147	42.3	297	32.0	154	36.5	597
Nyamira	34.7	611	29.0	81	33.8	145	38.9	75	33.8	300
Nairobi City	16.5	4,609	13.3	743	17.3	728	16.4	236	15.4	1,707

5.6.2 Food Poverty for Children

The food poor children are estimated from the food poverty lines. The prevalence of food poor children, therefore, refers to the percentage of all children living in households below the food poverty line. Table 5.3 shows food poverty estimates for children by age group, area of residence and county. At the national level, 30.5 per cent of the children aged 0-17 years were food poor. For children aged 0-5 years, 23.6 per cent were reported to be food poor. Child food poverty increased with age with 32.0 per cent of school going children aged 6-13 years and 37.7 per cent of children aged 14-17 years being reported to be food poor. Children in households in rural areas had higher food poverty rates than those in the urban areas except for age group 14-17 years. At the county level, Turkana County had the highest child food poverty rate of 63.7 per cent while Nairobi County had the lowest child food poverty rate of 11.1 per cent.

Table 5. 3: Child food poverty estimates by age group, area of residence and county, 2021

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	30.5	49,529	23.6	7,495	32.0	10,467	37.7	4,830	30.5	22,792
Rural	32.2	33,686	26.6	4,907	33.2	7,692	37.4	3,739	32.2	16,338
Urban	26.8	15,844	18.0	2,588	28.9	2,774	38.6	1,091	26.2	6,454
Mombasa	29.3	1,265	28.0	214	31.7	268	30.2	105	30.1	587
Kwale	35.8	908	32.9	161	38.7	225	40.9	102	37.3	488
Kilifi	41.4	1,515	31.6	224	38.9	350	49.1	174	39.1	748
Tana River	49.5	357	31.8	70	48.8	81	65.6	31	45.1	181
Lamu	30.9	151	21.2	27	29.1	37	37.1	17	28.2	81
Taita/Taveta	37.2	406	28.5	55	40.0	86	43.3	43	37.3	184
Garissa	47.2	881	28.8	116	47.5	222	65.0	103	46.6	442
Wajir	40.1	821	43.3	197	41.7	259	29.4	76	40.5	532
Mandera	65.5	908	52.7	195	68.0	224	83.8	47	63.2	467
Marsabit	55.6	486	37.8	78	55.5	132	64.1	55	52.1	265
Isiolo	28.9	281	20.0	51	29.8	61	44.4	23	28.5	135
Meru	23.4	1,565	17.4	211	29.3	297	30.1	152	25.7	659
Tharaka-Nithi	32.0	400	22.3	47	37.7	69	47.0	40	35.4	156
Embu	22.5	624	14.2	89	24.3	114	34.6	60	23.2	263
Kitui	34.2	1,155	28.4	116	41.6	146	52.3	77	39.5	339
Machakos	29.0	1,469	16.8	151	26.7	231	42.3	134	27.8	516
Makueni	32.0	1,000	22.5	116	35.0	212	39.5	99	32.7	427
Nyandarua	29.5	648	16.4	71	26.9	107	34.4	64	25.8	243
Nyeri	17.5	770	10.7	68	17.8	98	26.3	53	17.6	220
Kirinyaga	18.9	615	6.7	67	15.3	72	28.3	45	15.4	184
Murang'a	22.6	1,073	13.1	124	24.8	181	30.9	100	22.7	405
Kiambu	18.7	2,528	11.6	460	20.7	368	26.6	174	17.5	1,003
Turkana	63.4	955	61.9	176	65.7	227	62.1	68	63.7	471
West Pokot	46.8	644	38.7	123	44.8	158	54.1	66	44.4	346
Samburu	60.2	327	57.3	67	62.3	85	66.7	31	61.2	183
Trans Nzoia	28.1	1,115	23.7	162	30.5	282	29.4	123	28.3	566
Uasin Gishu	31.7	1,198	23.6	178	29.3	228	41.8	123	30.3	529
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.0	467	26.2	81	30.4	112	42.4	58	31.8	251
Nandi	31.3	910	20.4	115	30.7	169	37.9	88	29.2	372
Baringo	33.9	689	27.1	98	38.3	152	42.8	75	36.0	325
Laikipia	27.0	539	24.2	77	31.0	122	35.8	58	30.1	257
Nakuru	20.7	2,266	10.0	358	16.8	441	37.1	225	18.9	1,025
Narok	27.9	1,263	17.5	217	27.5	339	36.6	126	26.0	682
Kajiado	35.4	1,199	26.6	178	34.5	223	37.9	61	31.9	463
Kericho	28.0	941	15.6	123	28.1	222	30.6	100	25.2	445
Bomet	30.5	882	24.5	150	33.3	237	38.9	119	32.0	506
Kakamega	28.5	1,902	23.9	282	29.7	455	28.5	253	27.7	990
Vihiga	42.6	593	24.4	70	42.9	139	51.8	77	40.8	287
Bungoma	31.0	1,766	28.2	293	27.0	508	34.3	265	29.1	1,066
Busia	49.0	997	40.9	151	41.6	265	58.2	138	45.5	554
Siaya	23.1	1,021	20.3	131	22.7	236	24.4	99	22.4	466
Kisumu	28.6	1,193	24.2	224	30.4	294	27.7	145	27.7	664
Homa Bay	23.8	1,167	21.5	180	22.1	286	28.5	154	23.5	620
Migori	30.7	1,162	29.0	182	32.7	274	33.3	140	31.7	596
Kisii	36.3	1,285	28.4	147	37.4	297	37.0	154	35.1	597
Nyamira	33.4	611	20.2	81	30.9	145	38.6	75	29.9	300
Nairobi City	14.8	4,609	5.7	743	13.8	728	19.2	236	11.1	1,707

5.7. Poverty Among the Youth and the Elderly

As shown in Table 5.4, national poverty headcount rates for individuals aged 0-17 years was 40.3 per cent. From 18 years, the national poverty headcount rate increased with age, with individuals aged 70 years and above having the highest poverty headcount ratio of 50.4 per cent. A similar trend was observed for the population in the urban areas. However, in rural areas individuals aged 60-69 years had the lowest poverty headcount rate of 31.4 per cent. By county, Marsabit county had the highest poverty headcount ratio for individuals aged 70 years at above at 93.7 per cent while Nairobi had the lowest poverty headcount ratio at 11.1 per cent for the same age category.

Table 5. 4: Poverty estimates by age group, area of residence and county, 2021

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	38.6	49,529	40.3	22,792	34.2	13,928	36.5	9,171	40.5	1,948	50.4	1,533
Rural	40.7	33,686	41.7	16,338	37.5	8,004	37.9	6,098	31.4	1,547	51.8	1,296
Urban	34.1	15,844	36.8	6,454	29.7	5,924	33.7	3,073	35.5	401	42.4	237
Mombasa	31.8	1,265	32.2	587	30.1	544	34.1	327	23.2	37	52.9	19
Kwale	50.5	908	54.3	488	44.0	228	49.4	151	35.1	33	46.4	22
Kilifi	49.2	1,515	49.1	748	47.0	434	49.2	268	48.5	66	66.4	53
Tana River	67.8	357	69.4	181	60.6	83	73.8	54	61.6	15	68.8	10
Lamu	35.1	151	32.1	81	36.6	45	35.1	34	35.1	8	55.4	5
Taita/Taveta	33.9	406	35.4	184	27.5	112	32.0	86	43.3	22	46.8	24
Garissa	68.3	881	69.5	442	64.1	183	67.5	116	57.1	27	81.6	20
Wajir	66.3	821	66.5	532	65.2	144	63.8	106	52.9	15	77.0	17
Mandera	71.9	908	72.3	467	67.5	130	75.8	79	76.6	16	71.3	8
Marsabit	65.9	486	66.1	265	61.9	115	66.9	66	72.4	12	93.7	11
Isiolo	53.9	281	53.4	135	51.2	66	57.9	38	37.3	8	62.7	6
Meru	26.3	1,565	27.0	659	22.7	397	25.1	350	30.0	73	44.9	47
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	400	31.2	156	21.5	104	27.1	88	27.1	25	36.4	20
Embu	28.7	624	28.6	263	28.8	178	28.4	155	13.7	35	41.6	29
Kitui	55.2	1,155	62.7	339	47.8	280	51.8	169	41.5	42	52.4	60
Machakos	35.6	1,469	32.8	516	38.2	412	33.5	352	27.1	75	49.7	52
Makueni	39.7	1,000	39.0	427	39.8	244	34.4	216	25.1	57	57.8	60
Nyandarua	32.0	648	29.8	243	25.5	113	34.1	140	46.2	31	55.3	27
Nyeri	26.4	770	25.3	220	21.1	129	26.7	174	15.9	49	36.2	48
Kirinyaga	19.3	615	13.6	184	18.7	148	21.6	156	14.3	38	41.0	34
Murang'a	26.7	1,073	26.6	405	24.0	237	27.9	263	10.9	64	41.1	75
Kiambu	20.5	2,528	19.7	1,003	17.7	850	23.9	569	30.9	124	23.4	54
Turkana	77.7	955	78.2	471	71.8	155	77.7	104	67.9	29	88.2	25
West Pokot	61.4	644	59.8	346	60.7	143	63.3	83	55.0	18	87.1	15
Samburu	66.2	327	68.5	183	59.6	71	65.8	41	62.5	11	74.6	7
Trans Nzoia	36.3	1,115	37.5	566	34.9	329	32.2	200	28.1	41	65.0	25
Uasin Gishu	40.4	1,198	43.7	529	34.0	383	41.1	241	34.6	27	66.0	17
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.3	467	48.1	251	48.3	132	42.3	82	23.0	16	58.2	14
Nandi	35.7	910	35.2	372	32.8	244	37.1	170	39.2	32	54.8	27
Baringo	47.5	689	50.8	325	41.6	152	44.8	105	24.5	24	62.2	22
Laikipia	34.8	539	35.7	257	31.3	136	34.6	114	16.3	22	40.6	15
Nakuru	39.4	2,266	41.9	1,025	36.5	696	37.1	498	42.1	61	37.8	66
Narok	21.9	1,263	19.8	682	20.8	334	25.3	172	36.2	34	49.0	21
Kajiado	39.2	1,199	40.1	463	40.5	371	36.8	226	42.8	32	27.6	15
Kericho	39.8	941	40.7	445	34.6	282	35.5	163	40.6	44	73.3	29
Bomet	45.4	882	48.0	506	38.0	252	46.1	141	28.2	33	60.1	32
Kakamega	39.6	1,902	39.5	990	43.2	466	37.1	364	14.8	87	45.1	66
Vihiga	48.8	593	47.5	287	48.4	149	45.6	107	43.0	43	64.7	44
Bungoma	43.9	1,766	44.6	1,066	41.3	513	43.3	321	37.9	69	57.9	43
Busia	58.3	997	58.6	554	53.4	264	59.9	158	51.3	38	87.2	32
Siaya	34.2	1,021	33.6	466	35.7	207	30.8	180	27.6	53	43.8	55
Kisumu	36.3	1,193	35.6	664	36.4	398	36.9	212	22.3	53	34.9	31
Homa Bay	26.6	1,167	25.6	620	27.8	296	25.0	190	26.6	52	30.9	46
Migori	48.0	1,162	50.0	596	44.2	269	44.1	193	27.7	37	61.4	38
Kisii	37.2	1,285	36.5	597	30.9	349	37.3	221	36.2	72	63.4	51
Nyamira	34.7	611	33.8	300	31.8	152	35.3	121	43.7	39	44.7	24
Nairobi City	16.5	4,609	15.4	1,707	17.0	2,010	19.0	810	14.8	110	11.1	73

Chapter 6: Conclusions and Recommendations

This report uses the 2015/16 KIHBS as well as the 2019, 2020, and 2021 KCHS 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

6.1. Conclusion

The poverty line is a threshold below which an individual or a household is considered poor. In compiling the poverty statistics, the food poverty lines for rural areas were KSh 1,954, KSh 2,231, KSh2,331 for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively while for the Urban areas, food poverty lines were, KSh 2,551, KSh 2,796, KSh 2,905 for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively.

The overall/absolute poverty lines for rural areas were KSh 3,252, KSh 3,783, KSh 3,947 for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 while for Urban areas, the Overall poverty lines were KSh 5,995, KSh 6,915, KSh 7,193 for 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively

The 2021 KCHS data showed a decline in food poverty headcount rate to 30.5 per cent, implying that 15.1 million individuals did not meet the food poverty line threshold. The analysis by residence showed that in the 3 years, the proportion of poor people was higher in rural areas compared to urban areas.

The overall poverty rate declined substantially from 36.1 per cent in 2015/16 to 33.6 per cent in 2019, implying that 15.8 million people lived below the absolute poverty line. The overall poverty rate increased to 42.9 per cent in 2020, which translates to 20.9 million individuals who lived in overall poverty. A decline was observed in 2021 to overall poverty headcount rate of 38.6 per cent, implying that 19.1 million individuals lived in overall poverty. The overall poverty incidence remained higher in rural areas compared to urban areas for the years 2019, 2020 and 2021. The statistics show that 7.1 per cent in 2020 and 5.8 per cent in 2021 of individuals were hardcore (or extreme) poor, implying that 2.9 million people in 2020 and 2.9 million people in 2021 lived in abject poverty and were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket even if they allocated all their expenditure on food alone. Extreme poverty incidence remains high in rural areas compared to urban areas for the 3 years.

Overall (absolute), food, and hardcore poverty headcount rates declined between 2015/16 and 2019. Nationally, the overall poverty rate fell by 2.5 percentage points from 36.1 to 33.6 per cent. The food poverty rate, on the other hand, fell at a slower pace, falling by 1.5 percentage points from 32 to 30.5 percent. Poverty remains a rural phenomenon: it remains higher and more concentrated in rural areas. In 2019, 37.0 per cent of the rural population were poor below the overall poverty line, while the urban poverty rate was 26.0 per cent. 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.

6.2. Recommendations

Although the current methodology ensures maximum comparability between the 2015/16 KIHBS 2019, 2020 and 2021 KCHS methodologies, there is need 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 the actual and imputed housing rents for rural households depending on whether a household lives in rented accommodation or in owner-occupied housing. 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.

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Annex

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

Annex Table A. 1: Overall poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%) (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
				$P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	$P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	$P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**38.6 (0.37)**	**9.8 (0.13)**	**3.7 (0.07)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**49,529**	**19,122**
Rural	40.7 (0.46)	10.3 (0.16)	3.9 (0.08)	68.6 (1.27)	68.4 (1.39)	68.2 (1.74)	33,686	13,720
Urban	34.1 (0.63)	9.0 (0.22)	3.4 (0.11)	31.4 (1.27)	31.6 (1.39)	31.8 (1.74)	15,844	5,402
Mombasa	31.8 (2.81)	7.9 (0.92)	2.9 (0.47)	2.4 (0.31)	2.4 (0.40)	2.3 (0.46)	1,265	402
Kwale	50.5 (2.43)	11.1 (0.72)	3.5 (0.31)	2.3 (0.32)	2.0 (0.39)	1.6 (0.41)	908	459
Kilifi	49.2 (2.36)	10.7 (0.72)	3.4 (0.32)	3.7 (0.38)	3.2 (0.45)	2.7 (0.45)	1,515	746
Tana River	67.8 (3.12)	20.5 (1.29)	8.0 (0.67)	1.2 (0.14)	1.4 (0.18)	1.5 (0.21)	357	242
Lamu	35.1 (2.57)	8.9 (0.83)	3.1 (0.38)	0.3 (0.04)	0.3 (0.04)	0.2 (0.05)	151	53
Taita/Taveta	33.9 (2.68)	8.4 (0.85)	2.9 (0.40)	0.7 (0.12)	0.7 (0.14)	0.6 (0.15)	406	138
Garissa	68.3 (3.65)	17.6 (1.43)	6.4 (0.81)	3.0 (0.41)	3.1 (0.44)	3.0 (0.55)	881	601
Wajir	66.3 (3.75)	26.6 (2.05)	13.8 (1.41)	2.7 (0.58)	4.3 (1.10)	5.9 (1.73)	821	545
Mandera	71.9 (3.04)	25.2 (1.50)	11.3 (0.91)	3.3 (0.32)	4.5 (0.60)	5.4 (0.88)	908	653
Marsabit	65.9 (3.34)	20.7 (1.49)	8.8 (0.88)	1.6 (0.24)	2.0 (0.41)	2.2 (0.60)	486	321
Isiolo	53.9 (3.13)	17.2 (1.28)	7.1 (0.66)	0.8 (0.16)	1.0 (0.26)	1.0 (0.31)	281	152
Meru	26.3 (2.28)	6.9 (0.72)	2.4 (0.36)	2.1 (0.35)	2.1 (0.43)	2.0 (0.51)	1,565	411
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1 (2.16)	4.9 (0.47)	1.2 (0.14)	0.6 (0.09)	0.4 (0.05)	0.2 (0.04)	400	112
Embu	28.7 (2.21)	6.4 (0.63)	2.1 (0.30)	0.9 (0.13)	0.8 (0.14)	0.7 (0.15)	624	179
Kitui	55.2 (2.53)	17.0 (1.04)	7.1 (0.57)	3.2 (0.38)	3.9 (0.66)	4.3 (0.91)	1,155	637
Machakos	35.6 (2.43)	7.1 (0.67)	2.3 (0.28)	2.6 (0.33)	2.1 (0.34)	1.7 (0.37)	1,469	522
Makueni	39.7 (2.57)	8.3 (0.73)	2.6 (0.33)	2.0 (0.21)	1.6 (0.24)	1.4 (0.28)	1,000	397
Nyandarua	32.0 (2.37)	6.0 (0.59)	1.7 (0.25)	1.0 (0.14)	0.8 (0.11)	0.6 (0.11)	648	207
Nyeri	26.4 (2.24)	4.9 (0.53)	1.3 (0.20)	1.0 (0.15)	0.7 (0.16)	0.5 (0.17)	770	203
Kirinyaga	19.3 (2.10)	3.4 (0.47)	0.9 (0.18)	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.07)	0.3 (0.06)	615	119
Murang'a	26.7 (2.13)	6.3 (0.65)	2.2 (0.31)	1.4 (0.16)	1.3 (0.19)	1.2 (0.23)	1,073	286
Kiambu	20.5 (1.96)	3.8 (0.49)	1.2 (0.21)	2.9 (0.54)	2.4 (0.58)	2.0 (0.55)	2,528	519
Turkana	77.7 (2.59)	38.2 (1.80)	22.9 (1.45)	3.7 (0.34)	7.2 (0.72)	11.5 (1.25)	955	743
West Pokot	61.4 (2.61)	19.1 (1.11)	8.0 (0.61)	2.0 (0.19)	2.4 (0.34)	2.7 (0.47)	644	396
Samburu	66.2 (2.68)	25.9 (1.42)	13.0 (0.95)	1.1 (0.09)	1.7 (0.20)	2.2 (0.38)	327	217
Trans Nzoia	36.3 (2.29)	7.4 (0.60)	2.2 (0.25)	2.0 (0.23)	1.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.22)	1,115	405
Uasin Gishu	40.4 (2.52)	11.4 (0.90)	4.3 (0.44)	2.4 (0.25)	2.7 (0.29)	2.7 (0.31)	1,198	484
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.3 (2.75)	10.1 (0.83)	3.3 (0.39)	1.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.13)	0.8 (0.15)	467	221
Nandi	35.7 (2.34)	11.6 (0.93)	4.9 (0.49)	1.6 (0.16)	2.1 (0.27)	2.4 (0.37)	910	325
Baringo	47.5 (2.59)	10.0 (0.76)	3.1 (0.33)	1.6 (0.20)	1.4 (0.24)	1.1 (0.25)	689	328
Laikipia	34.8 (2.33)	8.6 (0.73)	3.0 (0.34)	0.9 (0.12)	0.9 (0.20)	0.8 (0.24)	539	188
Nakuru	39.4 (2.48)	7.2 (0.56)	1.8 (0.18)	4.5 (0.64)	3.2 (0.51)	2.1 (0.38)	2,266	893
Narok	21.9 (2.15)	3.5 (0.45)	0.9 (0.17)	1.4 (0.24)	0.9 (0.20)	0.6 (0.18)	1,263	276
Kajiado	39.2 (2.50)	7.8 (0.68)	2.4 (0.27)	2.7 (0.30)	2.3 (0.36)	2.0 (0.37)	1,199	470
Kericho	39.8 (2.44)	9.9 (0.77)	3.4 (0.35)	1.9 (0.18)	1.8 (0.25)	1.7 (0.29)	941	375
Bomet	45.4 (2.61)	10.1 (0.80)	3.3 (0.35)	2.0 (0.22)	1.8 (0.25)	1.5 (0.28)	882	400
Kakamega	39.6 (2.36)	12.0 (0.96)	5.4 (0.55)	3.8 (0.37)	4.5 (0.55)	5.4 (0.79)	1,902	753
Vihiga	48.8 (2.39)	10.5 (0.70)	3.2 (0.31)	1.4 (0.10)	1.2 (0.11)	1.0 (0.12)	593	290
Bungoma	43.9 (2.70)	11.0 (0.89)	3.9 (0.43)	3.9 (0.44)	3.8 (0.54)	3.6 (0.62)	1,766	775
Busia	58.3 (2.55)	13.2 (0.80)	4.1 (0.34)	2.9 (0.28)	2.6 (0.30)	2.1 (0.30)	997	581
Siaya	34.2 (2.24)	6.3 (0.52)	1.6 (0.17)	1.7 (0.25)	1.3 (0.22)	0.9 (0.17)	1,021	350
Kisumu	36.3 (2.42)	9.1 (0.77)	3.1 (0.37)	2.2 (0.27)	2.1 (0.33)	2.0 (0.39)	1,193	433
Homa Bay	26.6 (2.18)	5.2 (0.51)	1.4 (0.17)	1.5 (0.25)	1.2 (0.21)	0.8 (0.15)	1,167	310
Migori	48.0 (2.80)	12.1 (0.93)	4.2 (0.43)	2.8 (0.35)	2.8 (0.41)	2.5 (0.45)	1,162	557
Kisii	37.2 (2.44)	8.4 (0.71)	2.7 (0.31)	2.4 (0.29)	2.1 (0.36)	1.8 (0.40)	1,285	477
Nyamira	34.7 (2.38)	8.4 (0.79)	3.2 (0.40)	1.1 (0.11)	1.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.20)	611	212
Nairobi City	16.5 (1.78)	3.0 (0.40)	0.8 (0.14)	7.4 (1.22)	5.2 (0.92)	3.9 (0.81)	4,609	759

Annex Table A. 2: Overall poverty estimates (adulteq) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty: Adulteq $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=2}$	(Std. errors)	Adulteq Population ('000)	Number of Poor - Adulteq ('000)
National	38.7	(0.37)	9.9	(0.13)	3.7	(0.07)	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	40,144	15,531
Rural	40.9	(0.46)	10.3	(0.16)	3.8	(0.08)	68.2	(1.24)	67.9	(1.35)	67.7	(1.65)	27,146	11,095
Urban	34.1	(0.63)	8.9	(0.22)	3.4	(0.11)	31.8	(1.24)	32.1	(1.35)	32.3	(1.65)	12,998	4,436
Mombasa	32.1	(2.82)	7.9	(0.91)	2.9	(0.47)	2.4	(0.32)	2.4	(0.41)	2.4	(0.47)	1,054	339
Kwale	50.4	(2.43)	11.2	(0.73)	3.5	(0.32)	2.2	(0.31)	1.9	(0.37)	1.6	(0.39)	713	359
Kilifi	49.8	(2.36)	11.1	(0.73)	3.6	(0.34)	3.7	(0.37)	3.3	(0.45)	2.9	(0.47)	1,225	610
Tana River	68.4	(3.10)	21.1	(1.31)	8.3	(0.69)	1.1	(0.13)	1.4	(0.18)	1.5	(0.21)	275	188
Lamu	36.5	(2.59)	9.3	(0.84)	3.3	(0.39)	0.3	(0.04)	0.3	(0.04)	0.3	(0.05)	122	44
Taita/Taveta	34.0	(2.69)	8.5	(0.86)	3.0	(0.41)	0.7	(0.11)	0.7	(0.14)	0.7	(0.16)	336	114
Garissa	68.4	(3.64)	18.0	(1.46)	6.7	(0.84)	2.9	(0.40)	3.1	(0.45)	3.0	(0.56)	694	475
Wajir	66.2	(3.75)	26.3	(2.03)	13.5	(1.38)	2.3	(0.48)	3.7	(0.90)	5.1	(1.42)	580	384
Mandera	72.5	(3.02)	26.3	(1.54)	12.1	(0.96)	2.8	(0.26)	3.9	(0.52)	4.8	(0.79)	619	449
Marsabit	67.1	(3.31)	21.1	(1.49)	8.9	(0.88)	1.6	(0.23)	1.9	(0.37)	2.2	(0.55)	377	253
Isiolo	55.7	(3.12)	18.2	(1.31)	7.7	(0.69)	0.7	(0.16)	0.9	(0.26)	1.1	(0.32)	214	119
Meru	26.9	(2.29)	6.9	(0.72)	2.4	(0.35)	2.1	(0.36)	2.2	(0.44)	2.0	(0.50)	1,296	348
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	(2.16)	4.9	(0.47)	1.2	(0.15)	0.6	(0.10)	0.4	(0.06)	0.3	(0.04)	339	95
Embu	29.5	(2.23)	6.7	(0.65)	2.2	(0.31)	0.9	(0.13)	0.8	(0.14)	0.7	(0.16)	519	153
Kitui	54.8	(2.54)	17.0	(1.05)	7.2	(0.57)	3.3	(0.39)	4.0	(0.69)	4.5	(0.96)	973	534
Machakos	36.7	(2.45)	7.4	(0.68)	2.3	(0.29)	2.8	(0.36)	2.3	(0.38)	1.9	(0.42)	1,261	463
Makueni	40.2	(2.58)	8.5	(0.74)	2.7	(0.34)	2.1	(0.22)	1.7	(0.25)	1.5	(0.30)	836	336
Nyandarua	33.0	(2.39)	6.4	(0.62)	1.9	(0.26)	1.1	(0.15)	0.8	(0.12)	0.7	(0.12)	540	178
Nyeri	27.0	(2.26)	5.0	(0.54)	1.4	(0.21)	1.1	(0.15)	0.8	(0.17)	0.6	(0.18)	661	178
Kirinyaga	20.8	(2.16)	3.7	(0.49)	1.0	(0.19)	0.7	(0.09)	0.5	(0.08)	0.3	(0.07)	531	110
Murang'a	27.0	(2.14)	6.4	(0.65)	2.3	(0.31)	1.5	(0.17)	1.4	(0.19)	1.3	(0.24)	909	245
Kiambu	21.7	(2.00)	4.2	(0.52)	1.3	(0.22)	3.1	(0.59)	2.6	(0.65)	2.2	(0.61)	2,073	449
Turkana	78.1	(2.57)	38.5	(1.81)	23.2	(1.47)	3.4	(0.30)	6.5	(0.64)	10.4	(1.13)	694	542
West Pokot	62.4	(2.59)	19.8	(1.13)	8.4	(0.63)	1.9	(0.18)	2.3	(0.34)	2.6	(0.47)	489	305
Samburu	65.0	(2.70)	25.8	(1.43)	13.0	(0.96)	1.0	(0.08)	1.5	(0.17)	2.1	(0.34)	244	159
Trans Nzoia	36.7	(2.30)	7.5	(0.61)	2.2	(0.25)	2.0	(0.22)	1.6	(0.22)	1.3	(0.21)	902	331
Uasin Gishu	40.5	(2.52)	11.8	(0.91)	4.5	(0.45)	2.4	(0.26)	2.8	(0.30)	2.9	(0.32)	982	398
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.4	(2.75)	10.2	(0.84)	3.4	(0.40)	1.1	(0.11)	0.9	(0.12)	0.8	(0.15)	373	177
Nandi	36.6	(2.35)	11.9	(0.94)	5.2	(0.51)	1.7	(0.16)	2.2	(0.28)	2.5	(0.40)	750	275
Baringo	47.7	(2.59)	10.1	(0.76)	3.2	(0.33)	1.6	(0.20)	1.3	(0.22)	1.1	(0.24)	547	261
Laikipia	35.1	(2.34)	8.4	(0.73)	2.9	(0.33)	0.9	(0.11)	0.9	(0.18)	0.8	(0.22)	438	154
Nakuru	40.1	(2.48)	7.4	(0.57)	1.8	(0.18)	4.6	(0.65)	3.3	(0.52)	2.2	(0.39)	1,861	746
Narok	23.3	(2.19)	3.7	(0.46)	0.9	(0.17)	1.4	(0.24)	0.9	(0.20)	0.6	(0.17)	981	228
Kajiado	39.4	(2.51)	7.8	(0.68)	2.4	(0.28)	2.7	(0.29)	2.3	(0.35)	2.0	(0.36)	969	382
Kericho	40.1	(2.45)	10.1	(0.78)	3.5	(0.36)	1.9	(0.18)	1.9	(0.25)	1.7	(0.30)	773	310
Bomet	45.3	(2.61)	10.1	(0.80)	3.4	(0.36)	1.9	(0.20)	1.7	(0.24)	1.5	(0.28)	702	318
Kakamega	40.3	(2.37)	12.3	(0.97)	5.6	(0.56)	3.8	(0.37)	4.6	(0.55)	5.6	(0.81)	1,541	621
Vihiga	49.8	(2.39)	10.8	(0.71)	3.4	(0.31)	1.5	(0.11)	1.3	(0.12)	1.1	(0.13)	496	247
Bungoma	44.1	(2.70)	11.2	(0.91)	4.0	(0.44)	3.8	(0.44)	3.8	(0.54)	3.7	(0.63)	1,415	624
Busia	59.3	(2.54)	13.8	(0.81)	4.4	(0.35)	2.9	(0.28)	2.7	(0.30)	2.2	(0.31)	796	472
Siaya	35.0	(2.25)	6.5	(0.52)	1.6	(0.17)	1.8	(0.25)	1.3	(0.22)	0.9	(0.16)	826	289
Kisumu	36.6	(2.42)	9.1	(0.77)	3.1	(0.37)	2.1	(0.26)	2.1	(0.32)	1.9	(0.39)	954	349
Homa Bay	27.1	(2.19)	5.4	(0.52)	1.4	(0.18)	1.6	(0.26)	1.2	(0.22)	0.9	(0.16)	937	254
Migori	47.9	(2.80)	12.1	(0.93)	4.2	(0.44)	2.7	(0.33)	2.7	(0.39)	2.5	(0.43)	919	440
Kisii	37.5	(2.44)	8.6	(0.72)	2.8	(0.32)	2.5	(0.29)	2.2	(0.36)	1.9	(0.41)	1,065	400
Nyamira	35.4	(2.39)	8.7	(0.81)	3.4	(0.41)	1.1	(0.12)	1.1	(0.16)	1.1	(0.21)	502	177
Nairobi City	16.9	(1.80)	3.1	(0.40)	0.8	(0.14)	7.7	(1.18)	5.6	(0.93)	4.2	(0.85)	3,841	648

Annex Table A. 3: Overall poverty estimates (households) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Number of Households ('000)	Number of Poor Households ('000)
				Households $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Households $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Households $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**34.7 (0.37)**	**8.7 (0.12)**	**3.3 (0.06)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**12,682**	**4,405**
Rural	38.0 (0.46)	9.6 (0.15)	3.6 (0.08)	62.0 (1.37)	63.1 (1.44)	64.1 (1.72)	7,714	2,932
Urban	29.7 (0.61)	7.3 (0.20)	2.7 (0.10)	38.0 (1.37)	36.9 (1.44)	35.9 (1.72)	4,968	1,473
Mombasa	29.5 (2.75)	7.3 (0.89)	2.7 (0.46)	3.1 (0.35)	3.1 (0.46)	3.1 (0.57)	398	118
Kwale	42.3 (2.40)	9.2 (0.69)	2.9 (0.29)	1.6 (0.19)	1.4 (0.26)	1.2 (0.29)	183	77
Kilifi	44.4 (2.35)	10.0 (0.72)	3.3 (0.33)	2.9 (0.29)	2.7 (0.35)	2.4 (0.37)	314	139
Tana River	64.8 (3.18)	19.9 (1.32)	7.9 (0.69)	1.1 (0.11)	1.3 (0.14)	1.4 (0.17)	79	51
Lamu	36.4 (2.59)	9.2 (0.84)	3.3 (0.40)	0.3 (0.03)	0.3 (0.04)	0.3 (0.06)	40	15
Taita/Taveta	32.8 (2.66)	8.6 (0.91)	3.3 (0.47)	0.8 (0.09)	0.8 (0.13)	0.8 (0.17)	110	36
Garissa	64.4 (3.75)	16.8 (1.49)	6.4 (0.92)	2.0 (0.27)	2.1 (0.31)	2.2 (0.45)	148	95
Wajir	68.4 (3.69)	29.4 (2.16)	16.0 (1.53)	1.9 (0.41)	3.3 (0.85)	4.9 (1.38)	134	92
Mandera	71.8 (3.04)	26.5 (1.57)	12.4 (1.00)	2.0 (0.17)	2.9 (0.37)	3.7 (0.58)	131	94
Marsabit	65.9 (3.34)	21.2 (1.53)	9.3 (0.92)	1.2 (0.16)	1.5 (0.29)	1.8 (0.45)	84	55
Isiolo	47.8 (3.14)	14.8 (1.24)	6.1 (0.65)	0.6 (0.13)	0.8 (0.20)	0.8 (0.25)	61	29
Meru	25.9 (2.27)	6.6 (0.72)	2.4 (0.36)	2.3 (0.30)	2.4 (0.36)	2.3 (0.48)	431	111
Tharaka-Nithi	24.1 (2.06)	4.2 (0.45)	1.1 (0.15)	0.6 (0.08)	0.4 (0.06)	0.3 (0.04)	112	27
Embu	25.4 (2.12)	5.7 (0.60)	1.9 (0.27)	1.0 (0.10)	0.9 (0.13)	0.8 (0.15)	188	48
Kitui	40.0 (2.50)	10.9 (0.91)	4.4 (0.47)	2.3 (0.22)	2.5 (0.40)	2.7 (0.57)	269	107
Machakos	35.5 (2.43)	6.8 (0.64)	2.1 (0.27)	3.1 (0.33)	2.4 (0.32)	2.0 (0.35)	418	148
Makueni	39.3 (2.57)	8.2 (0.71)	2.5 (0.31)	2.1 (0.21)	1.7 (0.22)	1.4 (0.25)	250	98
Nyandarua	34.1 (2.41)	7.2 (0.67)	2.3 (0.28)	1.3 (0.15)	1.1 (0.14)	0.9 (0.14)	181	62
Nyeri	26.1 (2.24)	4.8 (0.53)	1.3 (0.20)	1.4 (0.18)	1.0 (0.18)	0.8 (0.19)	253	66
Kirinyaga	21.3 (2.18)	3.9 (0.52)	1.1 (0.23)	0.9 (0.14)	0.7 (0.11)	0.5 (0.11)	205	44
Murang'a	26.1 (2.12)	5.9 (0.61)	1.9 (0.28)	1.8 (0.18)	1.6 (0.20)	1.4 (0.22)	324	85
Kiambu	21.3 (1.98)	4.2 (0.53)	1.4 (0.24)	4.3 (0.71)	3.9 (0.85)	3.4 (0.90)	827	176
Turkana	79.5 (2.51)	40.7 (1.82)	25.1 (1.50)	2.9 (0.24)	5.9 (0.58)	9.8 (1.08)	170	135
West Pokot	61.5 (2.61)	19.3 (1.14)	8.2 (0.65)	1.6 (0.11)	2.0 (0.25)	2.3 (0.38)	121	74
Samburu	66.8 (2.67)	27.0 (1.43)	13.6 (0.96)	1.0 (0.07)	1.6 (0.15)	2.2 (0.28)	70	47
Trans Nzoia	34.2 (2.26)	7.3 (0.62)	2.2 (0.28)	1.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.19)	1.3 (0.21)	249	85
Uasin Gishu	37.3 (2.48)	11.0 (0.92)	4.4 (0.47)	2.5 (0.24)	2.9 (0.30)	3.2 (0.36)	315	118
Elgeyo/Marakwet	46.0 (2.75)	10.8 (0.90)	3.8 (0.46)	1.0 (0.09)	0.9 (0.13)	0.9 (0.16)	103	47
Nandi	36.3 (2.35)	12.1 (0.97)	5.4 (0.53)	1.6 (0.14)	2.1 (0.27)	2.5 (0.40)	205	74
Baringo	42.1 (2.56)	9.3 (0.76)	3.0 (0.34)	1.3 (0.14)	1.2 (0.18)	1.0 (0.20)	148	62
Laikipia	32.7 (2.30)	7.7 (0.71)	2.7 (0.34)	1.1 (0.10)	1.0 (0.15)	1.0 (0.19)	156	51
Nakuru	36.0 (2.43)	6.7 (0.56)	1.7 (0.18)	4.9 (0.64)	3.7 (0.52)	2.5 (0.43)	651	234
Narok	21.0 (2.12)	3.8 (0.49)	1.0 (0.18)	1.2 (0.19)	0.8 (0.19)	0.6 (0.18)	265	56
Kajiado	37.6 (2.49)	7.2 (0.64)	2.1 (0.25)	3.2 (0.28)	2.8 (0.30)	2.2 (0.30)	342	129
Kericho	41.6 (2.46)	10.4 (0.79)	3.6 (0.38)	1.9 (0.15)	1.9 (0.22)	1.7 (0.28)	212	88
Bomet	41.3 (2.58)	9.4 (0.79)	3.1 (0.35)	1.6 (0.18)	1.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.23)	189	78
Kakamega	37.3 (2.33)	11.3 (0.94)	5.1 (0.55)	3.4 (0.27)	4.2 (0.46)	5.1 (0.70)	441	165
Vihiga	48.6 (2.39)	10.9 (0.72)	3.4 (0.31)	1.5 (0.11)	1.3 (0.13)	1.1 (0.15)	145	70
Bungoma	43.2 (2.69)	10.9 (0.91)	4.0 (0.47)	3.5 (0.37)	3.5 (0.47)	3.5 (0.58)	382	165
Busia	57.9 (2.56)	14.5 (0.87)	4.9 (0.40)	2.6 (0.20)	2.6 (0.26)	2.4 (0.30)	215	125
Siaya	33.2 (2.22)	6.1 (0.51)	1.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.21)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.14)	259	86
Kisumu	34.5 (2.39)	8.6 (0.75)	3.0 (0.36)	2.3 (0.25)	2.3 (0.35)	2.1 (0.43)	313	108
Homa Bay	27.3 (2.20)	5.6 (0.55)	1.6 (0.20)	1.6 (0.23)	1.3 (0.20)	1.0 (0.16)	272	74
Migori	43.4 (2.78)	10.8 (0.92)	3.8 (0.45)	2.3 (0.24)	2.3 (0.28)	2.2 (0.33)	252	109
Kisii	41.5 (2.49)	10.2 (0.78)	3.4 (0.35)	2.7 (0.30)	2.7 (0.40)	2.4 (0.46)	313	130
Nyamira	37.1 (2.42)	10.0 (0.87)	4.0 (0.48)	1.2 (0.12)	1.3 (0.19)	1.4 (0.29)	152	57
Nairobi City	16.4 (1.78)	3.0 (0.40)	0.8 (0.14)	11.2 (1.53)	8.2 (1.32)	6.2 (1.23)	1,602	263

Annex Table B. 1: Food poverty estimates (individuals) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%) (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Population (000)	Number of Poor (000)
				$P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	$P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	$P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**30.5 (0.35)**	**6.6 (0.10)**	**2.3 (0.05)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**49,529**	**15,112**
Rural	32.2 (0.44)	7.0 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)	71.9 (1.16)	72.0 (1.38)	72.7 (1.65)	33,686	10,861
Urban	26.8 (0.59)	5.8 (0.17)	1.9 (0.08)	28.1 (1.16)	28.0 (1.38)	27.3 (1.65)	15,844	4,251
Mombasa	29.3 (2.74)	6.5 (0.83)	2.3 (0.41)	2.5 (0.41)	2.5 (0.47)	2.6 (0.63)	1,265	370
Kwale	35.8 (2.33)	6.8 (0.59)	1.9 (0.22)	2.2 (0.31)	1.9 (0.36)	1.6 (0.38)	908	325
Kilifi	41.4 (2.33)	8.2 (0.62)	2.4 (0.25)	4.2 (0.46)	3.8 (0.55)	3.2 (0.58)	1,515	628
Tana River	49.5 (3.33)	10.9 (0.98)	3.3 (0.41)	1.2 (0.14)	1.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.19)	357	177
Lamu	30.9 (2.49)	8.6 (0.88)	3.4 (0.46)	0.3 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)	0.5 (0.08)	151	47
Taita/Taveta	37.2 (2.74)	10.0 (0.98)	4.0 (0.52)	1.0 (0.14)	1.2 (0.22)	1.4 (0.28)	406	151
Garissa	47.2 (3.91)	10.3 (1.20)	3.4 (0.60)	2.7 (0.58)	2.8 (0.63)	2.7 (0.72)	881	415
Wajir	40.1 (3.89)	11.8 (1.44)	4.7 (0.81)	2.2 (0.65)	3.0 (1.01)	3.5 (1.34)	821	329
Mandera	65.5 (3.21)	15.4 (1.11)	5.1 (0.53)	3.9 (0.43)	4.3 (0.62)	4.1 (0.73)	908	595
Marsabit	55.6 (3.50)	12.5 (1.13)	4.2 (0.61)	1.8 (0.21)	1.9 (0.34)	1.8 (0.49)	486	270
Isiolo	28.9 (2.85)	5.7 (0.74)	1.7 (0.31)	0.5 (0.16)	0.5 (0.15)	0.4 (0.14)	281	81
Meru	23.4 (2.19)	5.0 (0.66)	1.9 (0.34)	2.4 (0.52)	2.4 (0.68)	2.6 (0.92)	1,565	367
Tharaka-Nithi	32.0 (2.24)	6.0 (0.55)	1.6 (0.20)	0.8 (0.22)	0.7 (0.23)	0.6 (0.20)	400	128
Embu	22.5 (2.04)	4.8 (0.54)	1.5 (0.21)	0.9 (0.12)	0.9 (0.15)	0.8 (0.16)	624	140
Kitui	34.2 (2.42)	9.3 (0.84)	3.6 (0.41)	2.6 (0.44)	3.3 (0.74)	3.7 (0.96)	1,155	396
Machakos	29.0 (2.30)	4.6 (0.50)	1.2 (0.18)	2.8 (0.42)	2.1 (0.38)	1.6 (0.38)	1,469	426
Makueni	32.0 (2.46)	5.9 (0.61)	1.7 (0.24)	2.1 (0.32)	1.8 (0.34)	1.5 (0.37)	1,000	320
Nyandarua	29.5 (2.32)	5.1 (0.52)	1.3 (0.19)	1.3 (0.20)	1.0 (0.16)	0.7 (0.14)	648	191
Nyeri	17.5 (1.94)	2.3 (0.34)	0.5 (0.10)	0.9 (0.17)	0.5 (0.12)	0.4 (0.10)	770	135
Kirinyaga	18.9 (2.09)	3.4 (0.48)	0.9 (0.18)	0.8 (0.10)	0.6 (0.10)	0.5 (0.11)	615	116
Murang'a	22.6 (2.02)	4.9 (0.61)	1.8 (0.31)	1.6 (0.17)	1.6 (0.28)	1.8 (0.43)	1,073	243
Kiambu	18.7 (1.89)	3.7 (0.50)	1.2 (0.23)	3.1 (0.72)	2.9 (0.69)	2.8 (0.67)	2,528	473
Turkana	63.4 (3.00)	26.2 (1.72)	14.5 (1.29)	4.0 (0.46)	7.7 (0.95)	12.4 (1.61)	955	605
West Pokot	46.8 (2.67)	13.1 (1.02)	5.3 (0.55)	2.0 (0.25)	2.6 (0.47)	3.1 (0.69)	644	302
Samburu	60.2 (2.78)	20.5 (1.39)	10.2 (0.94)	1.3 (0.11)	2.1 (0.29)	3.0 (0.60)	327	197
Trans Nzoia	28.1 (2.14)	4.1 (0.41)	0.9 (0.14)	2.1 (0.23)	1.4 (0.21)	0.9 (0.16)	1,115	314
Uasin Gishu	31.7 (2.39)	6.7 (0.66)	2.1 (0.28)	2.5 (0.25)	2.4 (0.29)	2.2 (0.33)	1,198	380
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.0 (2.57)	6.1 (0.65)	1.8 (0.28)	1.0 (0.18)	0.9 (0.20)	0.7 (0.20)	467	150
Nandi	31.3 (2.26)	7.0 (0.65)	2.3 (0.28)	1.9 (0.28)	2.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.34)	910	285
Baringo	33.9 (2.45)	5.6 (0.56)	1.5 (0.22)	1.5 (0.26)	1.2 (0.24)	0.9 (0.23)	689	233
Laikipia	27.0 (2.17)	5.2 (0.58)	1.7 (0.27)	1.0 (0.18)	0.9 (0.23)	0.8 (0.28)	539	145
Nakuru	20.7 (2.05)	2.6 (0.32)	0.5 (0.08)	3.1 (0.50)	1.8 (0.33)	1.0 (0.21)	2,266	469
Narok	27.9 (2.33)	4.6 (0.52)	1.2 (0.18)	2.3 (0.31)	1.8 (0.37)	1.4 (0.37)	1,263	352
Kajiado	35.4 (2.45)	6.0 (0.55)	1.5 (0.19)	2.8 (0.36)	2.2 (0.33)	1.6 (0.28)	1,199	424
Kericho	28.0 (2.24)	5.0 (0.53)	1.4 (0.21)	1.7 (0.17)	1.4 (0.22)	1.2 (0.23)	941	264
Bomet	30.5 (2.41)	5.5 (0.58)	1.5 (0.22)	1.8 (0.21)	1.5 (0.24)	1.2 (0.26)	882	269
Kakamega	28.5 (2.18)	9.2 (0.86)	4.0 (0.49)	3.6 (0.43)	5.3 (0.69)	6.9 (1.08)	1,902	543
Vihiga	42.6 (2.37)	8.6 (0.64)	2.5 (0.26)	1.7 (0.13)	1.6 (0.15)	1.4 (0.18)	593	253
Bungoma	31.0 (2.52)	6.6 (0.71)	2.1 (0.30)	3.6 (0.45)	3.6 (0.56)	3.4 (0.62)	1,766	548
Busia	49.0 (2.59)	12.0 (0.85)	4.1 (0.43)	3.2 (0.26)	3.7 (0.38)	3.7 (0.49)	997	488
Siaya	23.1 (1.99)	3.4 (0.41)	0.9 (0.14)	1.6 (0.28)	1.1 (0.26)	0.8 (0.25)	1,021	236
Kisumu	28.6 (2.27)	6.2 (0.63)	2.0 (0.26)	2.3 (0.31)	2.3 (0.37)	2.1 (0.41)	1,193	341
Homa Bay	23.8 (2.10)	3.6 (0.43)	0.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.25)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.17)	1,167	278
Migori	30.7 (2.59)	6.9 (0.73)	2.2 (0.30)	2.4 (0.35)	2.5 (0.47)	2.3 (0.53)	1,162	357
Kisii	36.3 (2.43)	6.8 (0.62)	1.9 (0.24)	3.1 (0.45)	2.7 (0.54)	2.2 (0.56)	1,285	466
Nyamira	33.4 (2.36)	7.2 (0.73)	2.7 (0.39)	1.4 (0.17)	1.3 (0.20)	1.5 (0.36)	611	204
Nairobi City	14.8 (1.71)	2.7 (0.38)	0.7 (0.13)	4.5 (0.67)	3.8 (0.74)	2.9 (0.71)	4,609	684

Annex Table B. 2: Food poverty estimates (adulteq) by area of residence and county, 2021

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Adulteq Population (000)	Number of Poor - Adulteq (000)
				Adulteq $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**31.2 (0.36)**	**6.7 (0.10)**	**2.3 (0.05)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**40,144**	**12,532**
Rural	32.9 (0.44)	7.1 (0.13)	2.4 (0.07)	71.2 (1.16)	71.2 (1.36)	71.8 (1.61)	27,146	8,919
Urban	27.8 (0.60)	6.0 (0.17)	2.0 (0.08)	28.8 (1.16)	28.8 (1.36)	28.2 (1.61)	12,998	3,613
Mombasa	29.3 (2.74)	6.5 (0.83)	2.3 (0.41)	2.5 (0.40)	2.5 (0.46)	2.7 (0.62)	1,054	309
Kwale	36.3 (2.34)	7.0 (0.60)	2.0 (0.23)	2.1 (0.29)	1.8 (0.33)	1.6 (0.35)	713	259
Kilifi	43.1 (2.34)	8.7 (0.63)	2.5 (0.26)	4.2 (0.47)	3.9 (0.57)	3.4 (0.61)	1,225	528
Tana River	52.7 (3.33)	11.8 (1.01)	3.7 (0.43)	1.2 (0.14)	1.2 (0.17)	1.1 (0.19)	275	145
Lamu	32.2 (2.51)	9.1 (0.90)	3.6 (0.48)	0.3 (0.04)	0.4 (0.06)	0.5 (0.08)	122	39
Taita/Taveta	38.0 (2.75)	10.2 (0.98)	4.1 (0.53)	1.0 (0.13)	1.3 (0.21)	1.5 (0.27)	336	128
Garissa	49.5 (3.92)	11.0 (1.23)	3.7 (0.63)	2.7 (0.58)	2.8 (0.64)	2.8 (0.73)	694	343
Wajir	39.3 (3.87)	11.5 (1.43)	4.6 (0.79)	1.8 (0.52)	2.5 (0.80)	2.9 (1.06)	580	228
Mandera	68.5 (3.14)	16.9 (1.16)	5.8 (0.59)	3.4 (0.35)	3.9 (0.56)	3.9 (0.69)	619	424
Marsabit	58.2 (3.47)	13.0 (1.13)	4.3 (0.61)	1.8 (0.18)	1.8 (0.30)	1.7 (0.44)	377	220
Isiolo	31.1 (2.91)	6.2 (0.77)	1.9 (0.33)	0.5 (0.16)	0.5 (0.15)	0.4 (0.14)	214	67
Meru	23.7 (2.20)	5.1 (0.66)	1.9 (0.34)	2.5 (0.51)	2.4 (0.68)	2.6 (0.93)	1,296	307
Tharaka-Nithi	32.3 (2.25)	6.0 (0.54)	1.6 (0.20)	0.9 (0.24)	0.7 (0.25)	0.6 (0.20)	339	109
Embu	23.4 (2.07)	5.1 (0.56)	1.6 (0.22)	1.0 (0.12)	1.0 (0.16)	0.9 (0.18)	519	121
Kitui	34.3 (2.42)	9.3 (0.84)	3.6 (0.41)	2.7 (0.45)	3.3 (0.75)	3.8 (1.00)	973	334
Machakos	30.2 (2.33)	4.9 (0.51)	1.2 (0.18)	3.0 (0.44)	2.3 (0.41)	1.7 (0.40)	1,261	381
Makueni	32.7 (2.47)	6.0 (0.62)	1.7 (0.25)	2.2 (0.31)	1.9 (0.35)	1.6 (0.39)	836	274
Nyandarua	31.1 (2.35)	5.5 (0.54)	1.4 (0.20)	1.3 (0.21)	1.1 (0.17)	0.8 (0.16)	540	168
Nyeri	18.2 (1.96)	2.5 (0.35)	0.5 (0.11)	1.0 (0.17)	0.6 (0.13)	0.4 (0.11)	661	120
Kirinyaga	20.3 (2.14)	3.7 (0.50)	1.0 (0.19)	0.9 (0.11)	0.7 (0.11)	0.6 (0.13)	531	108
Murang'a	23.2 (2.03)	5.1 (0.62)	1.9 (0.32)	1.7 (0.17)	1.7 (0.30)	1.9 (0.47)	909	211
Kiambu	19.9 (1.93)	4.1 (0.53)	1.4 (0.24)	3.3 (0.75)	3.1 (0.74)	3.1 (0.73)	2,073	412
Turkana	63.4 (3.00)	26.6 (1.73)	14.8 (1.29)	3.5 (0.40)	6.8 (0.84)	11.1 (1.45)	694	440
West Pokot	48.7 (2.68)	13.7 (1.03)	5.6 (0.56)	1.9 (0.24)	2.5 (0.47)	3.0 (0.69)	489	238
Samburu	60.3 (2.77)	20.8 (1.39)	10.4 (0.94)	1.2 (0.10)	1.9 (0.25)	2.7 (0.51)	244	147
Trans Nzoia	28.5 (2.15)	4.2 (0.42)	0.9 (0.14)	2.1 (0.22)	1.4 (0.20)	0.9 (0.16)	902	257
Uasin Gishu	33.0 (2.42)	7.1 (0.68)	2.2 (0.30)	2.6 (0.25)	2.6 (0.30)	2.4 (0.35)	982	324
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.8 (2.59)	6.3 (0.67)	1.9 (0.29)	1.0 (0.17)	0.9 (0.20)	0.8 (0.20)	373	122
Nandi	32.7 (2.29)	7.4 (0.67)	2.4 (0.29)	2.0 (0.30)	2.0 (0.32)	2.0 (0.37)	750	245
Baringo	34.4 (2.46)	5.8 (0.57)	1.6 (0.23)	1.5 (0.24)	1.2 (0.23)	0.9 (0.23)	547	188
Laikipia	26.9 (2.17)	5.1 (0.57)	1.6 (0.26)	0.9 (0.17)	0.8 (0.20)	0.8 (0.24)	438	118
Nakuru	22.7 (2.12)	2.9 (0.34)	0.5 (0.08)	3.4 (0.54)	2.0 (0.37)	1.1 (0.24)	1,861	422
Narok	29.6 (2.37)	4.9 (0.53)	1.3 (0.19)	2.3 (0.31)	1.8 (0.36)	1.4 (0.35)	981	290
Kajiado	36.9 (2.47)	6.4 (0.57)	1.6 (0.20)	2.9 (0.36)	2.3 (0.34)	1.7 (0.30)	969	357
Kericho	29.3 (2.27)	5.2 (0.54)	1.4 (0.21)	1.8 (0.18)	1.5 (0.22)	1.2 (0.23)	773	227
Bomet	30.9 (2.42)	5.6 (0.58)	1.6 (0.23)	1.7 (0.20)	1.5 (0.23)	1.2 (0.26)	702	217
Kakamega	29.2 (2.20)	9.5 (0.88)	4.2 (0.50)	3.6 (0.42)	5.4 (0.71)	7.0 (1.14)	1,541	451
Vihiga	44.0 (2.38)	8.9 (0.65)	2.7 (0.27)	1.7 (0.13)	1.6 (0.16)	1.4 (0.19)	496	218
Bungoma	32.0 (2.54)	6.9 (0.73)	2.3 (0.32)	3.6 (0.45)	3.6 (0.57)	3.5 (0.65)	1,415	453
Busia	50.9 (2.59)	12.5 (0.86)	4.3 (0.44)	3.2 (0.26)	3.7 (0.37)	3.7 (0.49)	796	405
Siaya	23.7 (2.01)	3.5 (0.41)	0.9 (0.14)	1.6 (0.28)	1.1 (0.24)	0.8 (0.23)	826	196
Kisumu	29.1 (2.29)	6.3 (0.64)	2.0 (0.27)	2.2 (0.30)	2.2 (0.35)	2.1 (0.40)	954	278
Homa Bay	24.5 (2.12)	3.6 (0.43)	0.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.25)	1.2 (0.18)	0.9 (0.16)	937	230
Migori	31.0 (2.59)	7.0 (0.73)	2.2 (0.30)	2.3 (0.34)	2.4 (0.44)	2.2 (0.50)	919	285
Kisii	37.1 (2.44)	7.0 (0.62)	2.0 (0.24)	3.2 (0.45)	2.7 (0.54)	2.3 (0.56)	1,065	395
Nyamira	35.2 (2.39)	7.7 (0.75)	2.9 (0.40)	1.4 (0.17)	1.4 (0.22)	1.6 (0.38)	502	177
Nairobi City	16.1 (1.77)	2.9 (0.39)	0.8 (0.13)	4.9 (0.71)	4.1 (0.75)	3.1 (0.69)	3,841	619

Annex Table B. 3: Food poverty estimates (households) by area of residence and county, 2021

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 $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Households $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Households $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**28.0 (0.34)**	**6.0 (0.10)**	**2.1 (0.05)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**12,682**	**3,549**
Rural	29.4 (0.43)	6.4 (0.13)	2.2 (0.07)	63.9 (1.31)	64.3 (1.52)	65.3 (1.78)	7,714	2,269
Urban	25.8 (0.59)	5.5 (0.17)	1.8 (0.08)	36.1 (1.31)	35.7 (1.52)	34.7 (1.78)	4,968	1,280
Mombasa	26.9 (2.68)	6.1 (0.80)	2.1 (0.37)	3.0 (0.46)	3.2 (0.54)	3.2 (0.65)	398	107
Kwale	30.5 (2.24)	5.9 (0.56)	1.7 (0.21)	1.6 (0.21)	1.4 (0.25)	1.2 (0.27)	183	56
Kilifi	38.9 (2.31)	7.8 (0.62)	2.3 (0.27)	3.4 (0.38)	3.2 (0.48)	2.8 (0.54)	314	122
Tana River	52.3 (3.33)	11.6 (1.01)	3.6 (0.43)	1.2 (0.12)	1.2 (0.15)	1.1 (0.17)	79	41
Lamu	31.3 (2.50)	8.8 (0.90)	3.6 (0.49)	0.4 (0.03)	0.5 (0.06)	0.5 (0.09)	40	13
Taita/Taveta	37.8 (2.75)	10.6 (1.02)	4.4 (0.58)	1.2 (0.12)	1.5 (0.20)	1.8 (0.29)	110	42
Garissa	44.2 (3.89)	10.8 (1.34)	4.1 (0.80)	1.8 (0.36)	2.1 (0.49)	2.3 (0.68)	148	65
Wajir	43.9 (3.94)	14.2 (1.58)	6.0 (0.89)	1.7 (0.46)	2.5 (0.74)	3.0 (0.98)	134	59
Mandera	66.3 (3.19)	17.5 (1.24)	6.4 (0.66)	2.4 (0.25)	3.0 (0.41)	3.2 (0.54)	131	87
Marsabit	56.4 (3.49)	12.9 (1.16)	4.4 (0.64)	1.3 (0.15)	1.4 (0.26)	1.4 (0.37)	84	47
Isiolo	23.6 (2.67)	4.7 (0.69)	1.4 (0.30)	0.4 (0.12)	0.4 (0.12)	0.3 (0.11)	61	14
Meru	21.7 (2.14)	4.6 (0.63)	1.7 (0.34)	2.6 (0.43)	2.6 (0.57)	2.7 (0.79)	431	94
Tharaka-Nithi	21.8 (1.99)	3.8 (0.45)	1.0 (0.16)	0.7 (0.15)	0.6 (0.15)	0.4 (0.13)	112	24
Embu	20.5 (1.97)	4.3 (0.53)	1.3 (0.21)	1.1 (0.13)	1.0 (0.16)	1.0 (0.18)	188	39
Kitui	20.9 (2.07)	5.3 (0.66)	2.0 (0.32)	1.6 (0.25)	1.8 (0.43)	2.0 (0.58)	269	56
Machakos	27.5 (2.27)	4.4 (0.49)	1.1 (0.18)	3.2 (0.41)	2.4 (0.35)	1.8 (0.34)	418	115
Makueni	29.5 (2.40)	5.0 (0.55)	1.3 (0.21)	2.1 (0.30)	1.6 (0.28)	1.3 (0.29)	250	74
Nyandarua	30.6 (2.34)	5.9 (0.59)	1.7 (0.23)	1.6 (0.19)	1.4 (0.19)	1.2 (0.18)	181	55
Nyeri	14.9 (1.81)	2.0 (0.32)	0.4 (0.10)	1.1 (0.15)	0.7 (0.13)	0.4 (0.12)	253	38
Kirinyaga	19.2 (2.10)	3.5 (0.50)	1.0 (0.20)	1.1 (0.15)	0.9 (0.14)	0.8 (0.16)	205	39
Murang'a	22.2 (2.00)	4.9 (0.59)	1.7 (0.28)	2.0 (0.20)	2.1 (0.33)	2.1 (0.45)	324	72
Kiambu	20.6 (1.96)	4.5 (0.58)	1.6 (0.29)	4.8 (0.89)	4.9 (0.98)	5.1 (1.14)	827	170
Turkana	64.8 (2.97)	27.8 (1.75)	15.6 (1.32)	3.1 (0.34)	6.2 (0.75)	10.1 (1.34)	170	110
West Pokot	46.1 (2.67)	12.7 (1.00)	5.1 (0.54)	1.6 (0.16)	2.0 (0.35)	2.4 (0.53)	121	56
Samburu	61.2 (2.76)	21.9 (1.42)	11.1 (0.95)	1.2 (0.08)	2.0 (0.19)	2.9 (0.38)	70	43
Trans Nzoia	27.6 (2.13)	4.0 (0.44)	1.0 (0.19)	1.9 (0.18)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.20)	249	69
Uasin Gishu	32.1 (2.40)	7.0 (0.69)	2.3 (0.32)	2.9 (0.30)	2.9 (0.33)	2.7 (0.41)	315	101
Elgeyo/Marakwet	30.5 (2.54)	6.2 (0.69)	2.0 (0.32)	0.9 (0.14)	0.8 (0.17)	0.8 (0.20)	103	31
Nandi	30.6 (2.25)	7.1 (0.67)	2.4 (0.29)	1.8 (0.24)	1.9 (0.30)	1.9 (0.33)	205	63
Baringo	27.9 (2.33)	4.8 (0.53)	1.3 (0.20)	1.2 (0.18)	0.9 (0.17)	0.7 (0.15)	148	41
Laikipia	21.2 (2.00)	4.0 (0.51)	1.3 (0.23)	0.9 (0.13)	0.8 (0.15)	0.7 (0.18)	156	33
Nakuru	18.8 (1.98)	2.3 (0.30)	0.4 (0.07)	3.5 (0.50)	2.0 (0.32)	1.0 (0.19)	651	123
Narok	25.7 (2.27)	4.4 (0.51)	1.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.26)	1.5 (0.30)	1.2 (0.30)	265	68
Kajiado	38.0 (2.49)	6.7 (0.60)	1.8 (0.23)	3.7 (0.42)	3.0 (0.42)	2.4 (0.42)	342	130
Kericho	29.3 (2.27)	5.4 (0.56)	1.6 (0.23)	1.7 (0.15)	1.5 (0.19)	1.3 (0.21)	212	62
Bomet	27.6 (2.34)	5.0 (0.56)	1.4 (0.21)	1.5 (0.18)	1.2 (0.19)	1.0 (0.20)	189	52
Kakamega	27.5 (2.16)	8.8 (0.87)	4.0 (0.52)	3.4 (0.33)	5.1 (0.61)	6.7 (1.05)	441	121
Vihiga	40.8 (2.35)	8.1 (0.63)	2.4 (0.25)	1.7 (0.12)	1.5 (0.15)	1.3 (0.18)	145	59
Bungoma	30.8 (2.51)	6.5 (0.72)	2.2 (0.33)	3.3 (0.40)	3.2 (0.45)	3.1 (0.53)	382	118
Busia	51.2 (2.59)	13.1 (0.90)	4.7 (0.46)	3.1 (0.24)	3.7 (0.33)	3.9 (0.45)	215	110
Siaya	19.5 (1.87)	2.7 (0.35)	0.6 (0.12)	1.4 (0.23)	0.9 (0.18)	0.6 (0.17)	259	51
Kisumu	28.3 (2.27)	5.8 (0.60)	1.8 (0.24)	2.5 (0.31)	2.4 (0.37)	2.1 (0.39)	313	89
Homa Bay	24.1 (2.11)	3.6 (0.43)	0.9 (0.16)	1.8 (0.22)	1.3 (0.18)	0.9 (0.16)	272	66
Migori	26.0 (2.46)	6.0 (0.71)	1.9 (0.30)	1.8 (0.24)	2.0 (0.31)	1.9 (0.35)	252	65
Kisii	37.0 (2.44)	7.3 (0.64)	2.2 (0.25)	3.3 (0.46)	3.0 (0.58)	2.6 (0.60)	313	116
Nyamira	34.9 (2.38)	7.4 (0.74)	2.7 (0.40)	1.5 (0.18)	1.5 (0.23)	1.6 (0.38)	152	53
Nairobi City	18.1 (1.85)	3.4 (0.43)	0.9 (0.15)	8.2 (1.17)	7.1 (1.28)	5.6 (1.21)	1,602	290

Annex Table C. 1: Hardcore poverty estimates (individuals) by place of residence and county, 2021

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
				Individuals $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Individuals $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Individuals $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**5.8 (0.18)**	**1.2 (0.05)**	**0.5 (0.03)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**49,529**	**2,879**
Rural	7.8 (0.25)	1.7 (0.07)	0.6 (0.04)	91.4 (1.42)	91.8 (1.94)	92.4 (2.27)	33,686	2,641
Urban	1.5 (0.16)	0.3 (0.04) 0.00	0.1 (0.02)	8.6 (1.42)	8.2 (1.94)	7.6 (2.27)	15,844	238
Mombasa	1.0 (0.60)	0.2 (0.13)	0.0 (0.04)	0.7 (0.30)	0.4 (0.25)	0.3 (0.23)	1,265	13
Kwale	6.6 (1.21)	0.7 (0.15)	0.1 (0.03)	2.1 (0.91)	1.0 (0.50)	0.4 (0.25)	908	60
Kilifi	3.8 (0.90)	0.4 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	2.1 (0.60)	1.1 (0.45)	0.6 (0.34)	1,515	58
Tana River	11.6 (2.14)	1.8 (0.42)	0.4 (0.13)	1.4 (0.42)	1.1 (0.35)	0.7 (0.26)	357	42
Lamu	2.9 (0.90)	0.5 (0.22)	0.2 (0.08)	0.1 (0.05)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.07)	151	4
Taita/Taveta	4.2 (1.13)	0.6 (0.23)	0.2 (0.10)	0.6 (0.28)	0.4 (0.21)	0.3 (0.16)	406	17
Garissa	6.6 (1.94)	1.3 (0.56)	0.5 (0.31)	2.0 (0.80)	1.9 (1.06)	2.1 (1.43)	881	58
Wajir	22.0 (3.29)	6.4 (1.20)	2.7 (0.69)	6.3 (2.11)	8.6 (3.37)	9.9 (4.63)	821	181
Mandera	20.2 (2.71)	3.9 (0.66)	1.1 (0.30)	6.3 (1.69)	5.7 (1.56)	4.5 (1.42)	908	183
Marsabit	16.7 (2.63)	4.1 (0.80)	1.5 (0.38)	2.8 (0.78)	3.3 (1.40)	3.2 (1.80)	486	81
Isiolo	7.2 (1.63)	1.1 (0.30)	0.2 (0.08)	0.7 (0.25)	0.5 (0.21)	0.3 (0.16)	281	20
Meru	5.0 (1.13)	0.7 (0.27)	0.3 (0.16)	2.7 (0.95)	1.9 (0.78)	1.9 (1.10)	1,565	79
Tharaka-Nithi	0.6 (0.39)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	400	3
Embu	3.2 (0.85)	0.7 (0.23)	0.2 (0.08)	0.7 (0.20)	0.8 (0.30)	0.6 (0.31)	624	20
Kitui	15.5 (1.85)	3.3 (0.47)	1.0 (0.17)	6.2 (1.51)	6.3 (2.00)	5.0 (2.00)	1,155	180
Machakos	2.0 (0.71)	0.2 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	1.0 (0.59)	0.6 (0.35)	0.2 (0.14)	1,469	29
Makueni	3.1 (0.91)	0.6 (0.21)	0.2 (0.08)	1.1 (0.54)	0.9 (0.52)	0.7 (0.46)	1,000	31
Nyandarua	2.0 (0.72)	0.2 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.5 (0.16)	0.3 (0.09)	0.1 (0.04)	648	13
Nyeri	0.5 (0.35)	0.1 (0.07)	0.0 (0.01)	0.1 (0.08)	0.1 (0.07)	0.1 (0.05)	770	4
Kirinyaga	0.2 (0.25)	0.1 (0.11)	0.0 (0.05)	0.0 (0.03)	0.1 (0.07)	0.1 (0.09)	615	1
Murang'a	3.7 (0.91)	0.6 (0.21)	0.2 (0.08)	1.4 (0.47)	1.1 (0.51)	0.9 (0.60)	1,073	40
Kiambu	0.7 (0.39)	0.1 (0.09)	0.0 (0.04)	0.6 (0.28)	0.6 (0.27)	0.5 (0.30)	2,528	17
Turkana	45.7 (3.10)	16.7 (1.53)	8.8 (1.06)	15.0 (1.89)	26.2 (3.22)	37.8 (4.76)	955	436
West Pokot	19.1 (2.10)	3.7 (0.50)	1.0 (0.17)	4.3 (1.04)	4.0 (1.02)	3.0 (0.88)	644	123
Samburu	30.3 (2.61)	7.6 (0.90)	3.1 (0.50)	3.4 (0.54)	4.1 (1.21)	4.5 (1.90)	327	99
Trans Nzoia	2.3 (0.71)	0.2 (0.10)	0.0 (0.05)	0.9 (0.35)	0.4 (0.19)	0.2 (0.14)	1,115	25
Uasin Gishu	6.5 (1.26)	1.0 (0.25)	0.2 (0.08)	2.7 (0.37)	1.9 (0.45)	1.3 (0.42)	1,198	78
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4.7 (1.17)	0.8 (0.28)	0.3 (0.13)	0.8 (0.20)	0.6 (0.25)	0.5 (0.28)	467	22
Nandi	13.1 (1.65)	2.4 (0.39)	0.7 (0.15)	4.1 (0.71)	3.6 (0.87)	2.8 (0.93)	910	119
Baringo	5.1 (1.14)	0.7 (0.19)	0.1 (0.05)	1.1 (0.50)	0.8 (0.32)	0.4 (0.20)	689	35
Laikipia	4.0 (0.96)	0.4 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	0.8 (0.51)	0.4 (0.21)	0.2 (0.08)	539	22
Nakuru	0.1 (0.18)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.10)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.01)	2,266	3
Narok	1.0 (0.51)	0.1 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.4 (0.24)	0.3 (0.20)	0.2 (0.13)	1,263	12
Kajiado	1.3 (0.58)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.7 (0.32)	0.4 (0.17)	0.1 (0.07)	1,199	16
Kericho	5.0 (1.08)	0.7 (0.21)	0.2 (0.06)	1.6 (0.57)	1.2 (0.38)	0.7 (0.28)	941	47
Bomet	5.4 (1.18)	0.8 (0.23)	0.2 (0.08)	1.6 (0.52)	1.1 (0.46)	0.8 (0.37)	882	48
Kakamega	12.8 (1.61)	3.0 (0.47)	1.0 (0.21)	8.4 (1.63)	9.3 (1.99)	8.7 (2.16)	1,902	244
Vihiga	3.7 (0.91)	0.3 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.8 (0.26)	0.3 (0.10)	0.1 (0.05)	593	22
Bungoma	6.7 (1.36)	0.9 (0.28)	0.3 (0.12)	4.1 (1.14)	2.7 (1.03)	2.1 (1.03)	1,766	119
Busia	5.1 (1.14)	0.4 (0.14)	0.1 (0.04)	1.8 (0.46)	0.7 (0.17)	0.3 (0.13)	997	51
Siaya	0.8 (0.42)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.25)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	1,021	8
Kisumu	1.9 (0.68)	0.4 (0.17)	0.1 (0.06)	0.8 (0.31)	0.8 (0.38)	0.6 (0.37)	1,193	22
Homa Bay	0.4 (0.33)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	0.2 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	0.0 (0.03)	1,167	5
Migori	7.0 (1.43)	0.8 (0.23)	0.2 (0.08)	2.8 (0.72)	1.6 (0.60)	0.9 (0.43)	1,162	81
Kisii	4.9 (1.09)	0.8 (0.20)	0.2 (0.05)	2.2 (0.78)	1.6 (0.68)	0.9 (0.43)	1,285	63
Nyamira	7.0 (1.28)	1.3 (0.31)	0.4 (0.14)	1.5 (0.41)	1.3 (0.48)	1.1 (0.49)	611	43
Nairobi City	0.1 (0.15)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.16)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	4,609	5

Annex Table C. 2: Hardcore poverty estimates (adulteq) by place of residence and county, 2021

Residence/ County	Headcount Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) (Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) (Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty			Adulteq Population ('000)	Number of Poor - Adulteq ('000)
				Adulteq $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Adulteq $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	**5.7 (0.18)**	**1.2 (0.05)**	**0.4 (0.03)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**40,144**	**2,300**
Rural	7.8 (0.25)	1.6 (0.07)	0.6 (0.04)	91.3 (1.33)	91.8 (1.78)	92.4 (2.13)	27,146	2,110
Urban	1.5 (0.16)	0.3 (0.04)	0.1 (0.02)	8.7 (1.33)	8.2 (1.78)	7.6 (2.13)	12,998	190
Mombasa	0.9 (0.57)	0.2 (0.13)	0.0 (0.04)	0.7 (0.31)	0.4 (0.24)	0.3 (0.23)	1,054	10
Kwale	6.7 (1.22)	0.7 (0.15)	0.1 (0.03)	2.1 (0.86)	1.0 (0.49)	0.4 (0.24)	713	48
Kilifi	4.0 (0.93)	0.5 (0.14)	0.1 (0.04)	2.2 (0.64)	1.2 (0.48)	0.6 (0.37)	1,225	49
Tana River	12.7 (2.22)	2.0 (0.44)	0.5 (0.14)	1.5 (0.44)	1.2 (0.38)	0.8 (0.28)	275	35
Lamu	3.0 (0.92)	0.5 (0.22)	0.2 (0.09)	0.2 (0.05)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.07)	122	4
Taita/Taveta	4.3 (1.16)	0.7 (0.23)	0.2 (0.09)	0.6 (0.28)	0.5 (0.21)	0.3 (0.15)	336	15
Garissa	6.9 (1.98)	1.4 (0.60)	0.6 (0.34)	2.1 (0.80)	2.0 (1.14)	2.4 (1.66)	694	48
Wajir	21.1 (3.24)	6.1 (1.17)	2.6 (0.67)	5.3 (1.74)	7.3 (2.74)	8.4 (3.73)	580	123
Mandera	21.5 (2.77)	4.4 (0.73)	1.4 (0.35)	5.8 (1.47)	5.6 (1.48)	4.8 (1.52)	619	133
Marsabit	17.1 (2.65)	4.1 (0.80)	1.5 (0.37)	2.8 (0.75)	3.2 (1.30)	3.1 (1.69)	377	64
Isiolo	7.8 (1.69)	1.3 (0.33)	0.3 (0.09)	0.7 (0.25)	0.6 (0.24)	0.3 (0.18)	214	17
Meru	4.8 (1.11)	0.7 (0.26)	0.3 (0.16)	2.7 (0.93)	1.8 (0.74)	1.9 (1.06)	1,296	62
Tharaka-Nithi	0.7 (0.40)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	339	2
Embu	3.4 (0.89)	0.8 (0.24)	0.2 (0.09)	0.8 (0.23)	0.8 (0.33)	0.7 (0.35)	519	18
Kitui	15.8 (1.86)	3.4 (0.48)	1.0 (0.18)	6.7 (1.61)	6.9 (2.24)	5.6 (2.32)	973	154
Machakos	2.0 (0.72)	0.3 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	1.1 (0.65)	0.6 (0.38)	0.3 (0.15)	1,261	26
Makueni	3.3 (0.93)	0.6 (0.21)	0.2 (0.08)	1.2 (0.58)	1.0 (0.57)	0.8 (0.51)	836	27
Nyandarua	2.4 (0.78)	0.3 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	0.6 (0.20)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.05)	540	13
Nyeri	0.6 (0.38)	0.1 (0.07)	0.0 (0.02)	0.2 (0.10)	0.1 (0.09)	0.1 (0.06)	661	4
Kirinyaga	0.3 (0.27)	0.1 (0.12)	0.1 (0.06)	0.1 (0.04)	0.1 (0.09)	0.2 (0.11)	531	1
Murang'a	3.8 (0.92)	0.6 (0.21)	0.2 (0.09)	1.5 (0.48)	1.2 (0.57)	1.0 (0.68)	909	34
Kiambu	0.7 (0.41)	0.1 (0.10)	0.0 (0.05)	0.7 (0.31)	0.7 (0.33)	0.6 (0.38)	2,073	15
Turkana	45.4 (3.10)	17.0 (1.55)	9.1 (1.07)	13.6 (1.72)	24.3 (3.02)	35.6 (4.50)	694	315
West Pokot	19.9 (2.14)	4.0 (0.53)	1.1 (0.18)	4.2 (1.03)	4.1 (1.07)	3.1 (0.95)	489	97
Samburu	30.4 (2.61)	7.7 (0.90)	3.1 (0.50)	3.2 (0.48)	3.9 (1.08)	4.3 (1.70)	244	74
Trans Nzoia	2.2 (0.70)	0.2 (0.10)	0.0 (0.06)	0.9 (0.34)	0.4 (0.20)	0.2 (0.17)	902	20
Uasin Gishu	6.9 (1.30)	1.0 (0.26)	0.3 (0.09)	2.9 (0.39)	2.1 (0.48)	1.5 (0.47)	982	68
Elgeyo/Marakwet	5.0 (1.20)	0.9 (0.28)	0.3 (0.13)	0.8 (0.20)	0.7 (0.26)	0.6 (0.29)	373	19
Nandi	13.6 (1.67)	2.6 (0.41)	0.8 (0.16)	4.4 (0.76)	4.0 (0.98)	3.2 (1.09)	750	102
Baringo	5.2 (1.15)	0.6 (0.18)	0.1 (0.05)	1.0 (0.49)	0.7 (0.29)	0.4 (0.17)	547	28
Laikipia	3.7 (0.93)	0.4 (0.12)	0.1 (0.03)	0.7 (0.44)	0.3 (0.18)	0.2 (0.07)	438	16
Nakuru	0.2 (0.20)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.1 (0.12)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	1,861	3
Narok	1.1 (0.53)	0.1 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.5 (0.25)	0.3 (0.19)	0.2 (0.12)	981	10
Kajiado	1.3 (0.58)	0.1 (0.06)	0.0 (0.01)	0.7 (0.32)	0.4 (0.16)	0.1 (0.07)	969	13
Kericho	5.2 (1.11)	0.8 (0.21)	0.2 (0.07)	1.7 (0.62)	1.3 (0.41)	0.8 (0.30)	773	40
Bomet	5.5 (1.20)	0.8 (0.24)	0.2 (0.08)	1.7 (0.52)	1.2 (0.48)	0.9 (0.40)	702	39
Kakamega	13.0 (1.63)	3.1 (0.48)	1.1 (0.21)	8.7 (1.66)	9.7 (2.13)	9.3 (2.33)	1,541	201
Vihiga	3.7 (0.91)	0.3 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.8 (0.27)	0.3 (0.10)	0.1 (0.05)	496	18
Bungoma	7.0 (1.39)	1.0 (0.29)	0.3 (0.12)	4.3 (1.21)	2.9 (1.09)	2.4 (1.07)	1,415	100
Busia	5.8 (1.21)	0.5 (0.15)	0.1 (0.05)	2.0 (0.49)	0.8 (0.20)	0.4 (0.16)	796	46
Siaya	0.8 (0.41)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.24)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	826	6
Kisumu	2.1 (0.72)	0.4 (0.18)	0.1 (0.06)	0.9 (0.34)	0.9 (0.43)	0.7 (0.44)	954	20
Homa Bay	0.5 (0.35)	0.0 (0.04)	0.0 (0.01)	0.2 (0.15)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.04)	937	5
Migori	6.8 (1.41)	0.9 (0.24)	0.2 (0.09)	2.7 (0.69)	1.6 (0.59)	1.0 (0.45)	919	63
Kisii	5.1 (1.11)	0.8 (0.20)	0.2 (0.05)	2.4 (0.82)	1.7 (0.71)	1.0 (0.45)	1,065	55
Nyamira	7.5 (1.31)	1.4 (0.32)	0.4 (0.14)	1.6 (0.44)	1.4 (0.52)	1.2 (0.54)	502	37
Nairobi City	0.1 (0.16)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.20)	0.1 (0.08)	0.0 (0.02)	3,841	5

Annex Table C. 3: Hardcore poverty estimates (households) by place of residence and county, 2021

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 $P_{\alpha=0}$ (Std. errors)	Households $P_{\alpha=1}$ (Std. errors)	Households $P_{\alpha=2}$ (Std. errors)		
National	4.9 **(0.17)**	**1.1 (0.05)**	**0.4 (0.03)**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**100.0 0.00**	**12,682**	**625**
Rural	7.3 (0.24)	1.6 (0.07)	0.6 (0.04)	89.5 (1.55)	90.1 (2.01)	91.2 (2.25)	7,714	563
Urban	1.3 (0.15)	0.3 (0.04)	0.1 (0.02)	10.5 (1.55)	9.9 (2.01)	8.8 (2.25)	4,968	62
Mombasa	1.0 (0.60)	0.2 (0.15)	0.1 (0.05)	1.1 (0.46)	0.7 (0.42)	0.5 (0.40)	398	4
Kwale	5.6 (1.12)	0.6 (0.14)	0.1 (0.03)	1.6 (0.71)	0.8 (0.38)	0.3 (0.17)	183	10
Kilifi	3.2 (0.84)	0.3 (0.11)	0.1 (0.03)	1.7 (0.49)	0.8 (0.27)	0.4 (0.17)	314	10
Tana River	13.1 (2.25)	2.2 (0.46)	0.5 (0.14)	1.6 (0.34)	1.3 (0.30)	0.8 (0.25)	79	10
Lamu	3.2 (0.95)	0.7 (0.25)	0.2 (0.10)	0.2 (0.08)	0.2 (0.12)	0.2 (0.11)	40	1
Taita/Taveta	5.0 (1.24)	0.8 (0.29)	0.3 (0.14)	0.9 (0.32)	0.7 (0.26)	0.6 (0.29)	110	6
Garissa	6.4 (1.91)	1.8 (0.75)	1.0 (0.47)	1.5 (0.61)	2.0 (1.19)	2.7 (1.92)	148	9
Wajir	27.8 (3.55)	8.2 (1.30)	3.4 (0.73)	5.9 (1.85)	7.9 (2.71)	8.7 (3.39)	134	37
Mandera	24.5 (2.91)	5.2 (0.80)	1.7 (0.39)	5.1 (1.19)	5.0 (1.18)	4.2 (1.27)	131	32
Marsabit	18.9 (2.75)	4.7 (0.84)	1.7 (0.39)	2.5 (0.73)	2.8 (1.11)	2.7 (1.33)	84	16
Isiolo	6.5 (1.55)	1.1 (0.30)	0.2 (0.08)	0.6 (0.24)	0.5 (0.21)	0.3 (0.16)	61	4
Meru	4.8 (1.11)	0.8 (0.29)	0.3 (0.18)	3.3 (1.00)	2.4 (0.94)	2.6 (1.49)	431	21
Tharaka-Nithi	1.0 (0.48)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.11)	0.0 (0.03)	0.0 (0.01)	112	1
Embu	2.7 (0.79)	0.5 (0.19)	0.2 (0.07)	0.8 (0.22)	0.7 (0.25)	0.6 (0.25)	188	5
Kitui	9.0 (1.46)	1.9 (0.38)	0.6 (0.15)	3.8 (0.98)	3.8 (1.37)	3.1 (1.48)	269	24
Machakos	1.6 (0.63)	0.2 (0.10)	0.0 (0.02)	1.0 (0.45)	0.6 (0.31)	0.3 (0.16)	418	7
Makueni	2.2 (0.77)	0.4 (0.18)	0.1 (0.06)	0.9 (0.37)	0.8 (0.36)	0.6 (0.31)	250	5
Nyandarua	3.6 (0.95)	0.4 (0.12)	0.1 (0.02)	1.0 (0.34)	0.5 (0.18)	0.2 (0.08)	181	7
Nyeri	0.7 (0.43)	0.1 (0.08)	0.0 (0.02)	0.3 (0.17)	0.2 (0.14)	0.1 (0.08)	253	2
Kirinyaga	0.6 (0.42)	0.3 (0.18)	0.1 (0.09)	0.2 (0.14)	0.4 (0.27)	0.5 (0.35)	205	1
Murang'a	2.8 (0.80)	0.5 (0.17)	0.1 (0.06)	1.5 (0.40)	1.1 (0.39)	0.8 (0.40)	324	9
Kiambu	1.1 (0.50)	0.2 (0.13)	0.1 (0.06)	1.4 (0.69)	1.6 (0.76)	1.3 (0.74)	827	9
Turkana	50.4 (3.11)	19.4 (1.60)	10.3 (1.11)	13.5 (1.59)	23.9 (2.84)	33.9 (4.14)	170	86
West Pokot	18.8 (2.09)	4.3 (0.56)	1.3 (0.20)	3.6 (0.81)	3.7 (0.95)	2.9 (0.89)	121	23
Samburu	29.9 (2.60)	7.8 (0.89)	3.1 (0.47)	3.3 (0.45)	3.9 (0.84)	4.1 (1.21)	70	21
Trans Nzoia	2.3 (0.71)	0.3 (0.17)	0.1 (0.11)	0.9 (0.31)	0.6 (0.34)	0.6 (0.54)	249	6
Uasin Gishu	6.9 (1.30)	1.2 (0.30)	0.3 (0.12)	3.5 (0.45)	2.6 (0.67)	2.1 (0.83)	315	22
Elgeyo/Marakwet	6.6 (1.37)	1.3 (0.35)	0.4 (0.16)	1.1 (0.26)	1.0 (0.35)	0.8 (0.41)	103	7
Nandi	13.6 (1.67)	2.9 (0.45)	0.9 (0.19)	4.4 (0.77)	4.3 (0.95)	3.7 (1.03)	205	28
Baringo	5.4 (1.18)	0.8 (0.21)	0.2 (0.06)	1.2 (0.45)	0.8 (0.29)	0.5 (0.19)	148	8
Laikipia	2.4 (0.75)	0.3 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	0.6 (0.28)	0.4 (0.15)	0.2 (0.10)	156	4
Nakuru	0.2 (0.24)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.2 (0.23)	0.1 (0.07)	0.0 (0.01)	651	1
Narok	1.2 (0.57)	0.2 (0.09)	0.0 (0.02)	0.5 (0.31)	0.3 (0.22)	0.2 (0.12)	265	3
Kajiado	1.0 (0.52)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	0.7 (0.25)	0.3 (0.14)	0.1 (0.06)	342	3
Kericho	5.3 (1.12)	0.9 (0.23)	0.2 (0.07)	1.8 (0.51)	1.3 (0.38)	0.9 (0.31)	212	11
Bomet	5.3 (1.17)	0.8 (0.23)	0.2 (0.07)	1.6 (0.46)	1.1 (0.37)	0.7 (0.28)	189	10
Kakamega	11.5 (1.54)	2.8 (0.47)	1.0 (0.22)	8.1 (1.35)	8.9 (1.90)	8.7 (2.20)	441	51
Vihiga	4.1 (0.95)	0.4 (0.13)	0.1 (0.04)	0.9 (0.29)	0.4 (0.17)	0.2 (0.13)	145	6
Bungoma	6.7 (1.36)	1.1 (0.33)	0.4 (0.17)	4.1 (1.14)	3.0 (1.08)	2.9 (1.41)	382	26
Busia	7.9 (1.39)	0.9 (0.23)	0.2 (0.07)	2.7 (0.45)	1.4 (0.41)	0.9 (0.33)	215	17
Siaya	0.8 (0.42)	0.0 (0.02)	0.0 (0.00)	0.3 (0.24)	0.1 (0.05)	0.0 (0.01)	259	2
Kisumu	1.6 (0.62)	0.3 (0.15)	0.1 (0.05)	0.8 (0.30)	0.7 (0.32)	0.5 (0.28)	313	5
Homa Bay	1.1 (0.51)	0.1 (0.08)	0.0 (0.02)	0.5 (0.28)	0.2 (0.17)	0.1 (0.13)	272	3
Migori	6.1 (1.35)	1.0 (0.30)	0.3 (0.13)	2.5 (0.55)	1.7 (0.57)	1.4 (0.64)	252	15
Kisii	6.9 (1.28)	1.0 (0.22)	0.2 (0.06)	3.4 (0.99)	2.3 (0.78)	1.2 (0.50)	313	22
Nyamira	8.7 (1.41)	1.9 (0.40)	0.7 (0.21)	2.1 (0.58)	2.0 (0.72)	2.0 (0.86)	152	13
Nairobi City	0.1 (0.18)	0.0 (0.01)	0.0 (0.00)	0.4 (0.37)	0.1 (0.14)	0.0 (0.03)	1,602	2

Annex Table D. 1: Estimated population and household numbers, 2021

Residence / County	Individuals ('000)	Adult Equivalents ('000)	Households ('000)
National	49,529	40,144	12,682
Rural	33,686	27,146	7,714
Urban	15,844	12,998	4,968
Mombasa	1,265	1,054	398
Kwale	908	713	183
Kilifi	1,515	1,225	314
Tana River	357	275	79
Lamu	151	122	40
Taita /Taveta	406	336	110
Garissa	881	694	148
Wajir	821	580	134
Mandera	908	619	131
Marsabit	486	377	84
Isiolo	281	214	61
Meru	1,565	1,296	431
Tharaka-Nithi	400	339	112
Embu	624	519	188
Kitui	1,155	973	269
Machakos	1,469	1,261	418
Makueni	1,000	836	250
Nyandarua	648	540	181
Nyeri	770	661	253
Kirinyag'a	615	531	205
Murang'a	1,073	909	324
Kiambu	2,528	2,073	827
Turkana	955	694	170
West Pokot	644	489	121
Samburu	327	244	70
Trans Nzoia	1,115	902	249
Uasin Gishu	1,198	982	315
Elgeyo / Marakwet	467	373	103
Nandi	910	750	205
Baringo	689	547	148
Laikipia	539	438	156
Nakuru	2,266	1,861	651
Narok	1,263	981	265
Kajiado	1,199	969	342
Kericho	941	773	212
Bomet	882	702	189
Kakamega	1,902	1,541	441
Vihiga	593	496	145
Bungoma	1,766	1,415	382
Busia	997	796	215
Siaya	1,021	826	259
Kisumu	1,193	954	313
Homa Bay	1,167	937	272
Migori	1,162	919	252
Kisii	1,285	1,065	313
Nyamira	611	502	152
Nairobi City	4,609	3,841	1,602

Annex Table E. 1: Overall poverty by household characteristics, 2021

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	38.0	29.7	34.7	9.6	7.3	8.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Std. errors)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.6)	(1.0)	-	(0.9)	(1.7)	-
Sex of Household head												
Male	35.5	28.7	32.7	8.6	6.7	7.8	63.9	70.2	66.4	59.7	68.0	62.5
(Std. errors)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(0.8)
Female	42.5	31.9	38.8	11.4	8.9	10.5	36.1	29.8	33.6	40.3	32.0	37.5
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(2.1)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(0.8)
Education Level of Household Head												
None	61.3	66.9	62.3	19.8	27.2	21.0	18.0	5.6	13.1	29.0	12.6	23.5
(Std. errors)	(1.4)	(3.3)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.9)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(0.8)
Primary	40.1	48.4	42.2	9.3	12.1	10.0	52.2	28.1	42.7	55.1	45.7	51.9
(Std. errors)	(0.8)	(2.0)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(0.9)
Secondary	21.7	22.2	22.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	27.4	54.3	38.0	15.7	40.6	24.0
(Std. errors)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.9)	(0.8)
Tertiary	5.4	2.6	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.4	12.0	6.2	0.3	1.0	0.6
(Std. errors)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Marital Status of Household Head												
Married Monogamous	*35.6*	*29.3*	*33.1*	*8.5*	*7.0*	*7.9*	*63.2*	*63.5*	*63.3*	*59.1*	*62.7*	*60.3*
(Std. errors)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(0.9)
Male	34.9	29.2	32.5	8.1	6.7	7.6	80.3	80.6	80.4	79.0	81.9	80.0
(Std. errors)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(0.9)
Female	38.4	30.2	36.2	10.2	8.8	9.8	32.9	23.2	29.6	29.7	22.0	27.5
(Std. errors)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(1.5)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(2.0)	(1.2)
Married Polygamous	*45.8*	*52.3*	*46.9*	*12.8*	*15.7*	*13.3*	*7.1*	*2.2*	*5.2*	*8.5*	*3.9*	*7.0*
(Std. errors)	(2.0)	(6.3)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(2.1)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Male	*43.6*	*54.8*	*45.5*	*12.2*	*16.2*	*12.8*	*7.0*	*2.0*	*4.9*	*8.6*	*3.8*	*6.9*
(Std. errors)	(2.5)	(8.7)	(2.5)	(1.0)	(2.8)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.5)
Female	*49.7*	*47.6*	*49.4*	*14.0*	*14.7*	*14.1*	*7.1*	*2.7*	*5.6*	*8.3*	*4.0*	*7.1*
(Std. errors)	(3.1)	(7.8)	(2.9)	(1.2)	(2.8)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)
Widower	45.6	33.1	42.3	14.2	10.1	13.1	3.3	1.7	2.6	4.2	1.9	3.4
(Std. errors)	(3.7)	(9.0)	(3.7)	(1.5)	(2.8)	(1.4)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)
Widow	47.6	51.9	48.3	12.9	15.2	13.3	43.2	17.0	34.1	48.3	27.8	42.4
(Std. errors)	(1.4)	(3.9)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(2.3)	(1.2)
Never Married	29.8	18.8	22.1	9.5	8.5	9.0	5.0	17.9	10.0	3.9	11.3	6.4
(Std. errors)	(3.0)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.5)
Other[1]	34.9	34.7	34.8	8.4	6.0	6.9	7.1	10.2	8.3	6.5	11.9	8.3
(Std. errors)	(1.9)	(3.0)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.4)
Child in Household												
Household without children	38.1	24.2	31.3	10.1	5.6	7.9	26.2	38.5	31.0	26.3	31.4	28.0
(Std. errors)	(1.3)	(1.7)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.7)
Household with children	38.0	33.1	36.3	9.4	8.4	9.1	73.8	61.5	69.0	73.7	68.6	72.0
(Std. errors)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.7)
Household Size (Household Members)												
1-3	34.8	26.3	30.6	9.6	7.3	8.7	39.5	59.8	47.5	36.1	53.0	41.8
(Std. errors)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.7)	(0.9)
4-6	37.0	31.9	35.2	9.1	8.0	8.7	43.2	34.8	39.9	42.0	37.4	40.5
(Std. errors)	(0.9)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.5)	(0.8)
7+	48.2	52.9	49.0	12.0	16.6	12.7	17.3	5.4	12.6	21.9	9.6	17.8
(Std. errors)	(1.5)	(3.8)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)
Age of Household Head (Years)												
15-19	41.3	25.5	33.2	10.3	7.4	8.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
(Std. errors)	(9.8)	(11.8)	(7.9)	(3.2)	(3.4)	(2.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
20-29	28.6	25.7	26.8	6.9	5.1	5.8	10.1	25.4	16.1	7.6	22.0	12.4
(Std. errors)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.6)	(0.6)
30-39	30.8	25.3	28.1	7.4	6.0	6.7	22.2	33.7	26.7	18.0	28.7	21.6
(Std. errors)	(1.1)	(2.0)	(1.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(0.7)
40-49	38.7	32.8	36.6	9.5	8.3	9.0	22.4	19.8	21.4	22.8	21.9	22.5
(Std. errors)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.6)
50-59	38.9	37.1	38.4	9.6	10.0	9.7	17.1	11.3	14.8	17.5	14.1	16.4
(Std. errors)	(1.3)	(2.9)	(1.3)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(0.6)
60-69	41.6	38.7	41.0	10.5	11.9	10.8	14.7	5.8	11.2	16.1	7.6	13.2
(Std. errors)	(1.4)	(4.2)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.5)
70+	51.2	45.1	50.3	14.5	15.0	14.6	13.2	3.4	9.4	17.7	5.2	13.6
(Std. errors)	(1.5)	(7.1)	(1.7)	(0.6)	(2.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)

Annex Table E. 2: Child overall poverty by age group and area of residence and county, 2021

Residence/County	Total population			0-5 Years			6-13 Years			14-17 Years			0-17 Years		
	Poverty Headcount		Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount		Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount		Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount		Population ('000)	Poverty Headcount		Population ('000)
	Estimate (%)	Std. Error		Estimate (%)	Std. Error		Estimate (%)	Std. Error		Estimate (%)	Std. Error		Estimate (%)	Std. Error	
National	38.6	(0.4)	49,529	34.4	(0.0)	7,495	42.3	(0.0)	10,467	44.9	(0.0)	4,830	40.3	(0.0)	22,792
Rural	40.7	(0.5)	33,686	36.9	(0.0)	4,907	43.5	(0.0)	7,692	44.1	(0.0)	3,739	41.7	(0.0)	16,338
Urban	34.1	(0.6)	15,844	29.8	(0.0)	2,588	39.0	(0.0)	2,774	47.5	(0.0)	1,091	36.8	(0.0)	6,454
Mombasa	31.8	(2.8)	1,265	28.4	(0.0)	214	32.6	(0.0)	268	39.3	(0.1)	105	32.2	(0.0)	587
Kwale	50.5	(2.4)	908	48.5	(0.0)	161	55.5	(0.0)	225	60.9	(0.0)	102	54.3	(0.0)	488
Kilifi	49.2	(2.4)	1,515	43.5	(0.0)	224	50.0	(0.0)	350	54.3	(0.0)	174	49.1	(0.0)	748
Tana River	67.8	(3.1)	357	63.1	(0.0)	70	70.5	(0.0)	81	81.1	(0.0)	31	69.4	(0.0)	181
Lamu	35.1	(2.6)	151	24.5	(0.0)	27	35.1	(0.0)	37	37.5	(0.0)	17	32.1	(0.0)	81
Taita/Taveta	33.9	(2.7)	406	30.4	(0.0)	55	37.8	(0.0)	86	37.1	(0.1)	43	35.4	(0.0)	184
Garissa	68.3	(3.6)	881	66.5	(0.1)	116	68.2	(0.1)	222	75.6	(0.0)	103	69.5	(0.0)	442
Wajir	66.3	(3.7)	821	66.0	(0.0)	197	67.0	(0.0)	259	66.4	(0.1)	76	66.5	(0.0)	532
Mandera	71.9	(3.0)	908	67.8	(0.0)	195	75.4	(0.0)	224	76.0	(0.1)	47	72.3	(0.0)	467
Marsabit	65.9	(3.3)	486	52.6	(0.0)	78	69.5	(0.0)	132	76.8	(0.0)	55	66.1	(0.0)	265
Isiolo	53.9	(3.1)	281	46.4	(0.0)	51	56.5	(0.0)	61	60.9	(0.1)	23	53.4	(0.0)	135
Meru	26.3	(2.3)	1,565	17.8	(0.0)	211	29.7	(0.0)	297	34.4	(0.0)	152	27.0	(0.0)	659
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	(2.2)	400	21.8	(0.0)	47	37.1	(0.0)	69	32.0	(0.0)	40	31.2	(0.0)	156
Embu	28.7	(2.2)	624	22.8	(0.0)	89	28.3	(0.0)	114	37.8	(0.0)	60	28.6	(0.0)	263
Kitui	55.2	(2.5)	1,155	50.1	(0.0)	116	67.2	(0.0)	146	72.9	(0.0)	77	62.7	(0.0)	339
Machakos	35.6	(2.4)	1,469	24.9	(0.0)	151	32.4	(0.0)	231	42.6	(0.0)	134	32.8	(0.0)	516
Makueni	39.7	(2.6)	1,000	35.9	(0.0)	116	39.8	(0.0)	212	41.0	(0.0)	99	39.0	(0.0)	427
Nyandarua	32.0	(2.4)	648	22.1	(0.0)	71	33.3	(0.0)	107	32.4	(0.0)	64	29.8	(0.0)	243
Nyeri	26.4	(2.2)	770	20.5	(0.0)	68	24.2	(0.0)	98	33.4	(0.1)	53	25.3	(0.0)	220
Kirinyaga	19.3	(2.1)	615	7.2	(0.0)	67	13.5	(0.0)	72	23.3	(0.1)	45	13.6	(0.0)	184
Murang'a	26.7	(2.1)	1,073	19.1	(0.0)	124	30.1	(0.0)	181	29.6	(0.0)	100	26.6	(0.0)	405
Kiambu	20.5	(2.0)	2,528	12.7	(0.0)	460	21.5	(0.0)	368	34.5	(0.1)	174	19.7	(0.0)	1,003
Turkana	77.7	(2.6)	955	74.1	(0.0)	176	80.7	(0.0)	227	81.1	(0.0)	68	78.2	(0.0)	471
West Pokot	61.4	(2.6)	644	56.5	(0.0)	123	61.6	(0.0)	158	61.6	(0.0)	66	59.8	(0.0)	346
Samburu	66.2	(2.7)	327	68.7	(0.0)	67	71.6	(0.0)	85	59.6	(0.0)	31	68.5	(0.0)	183
Trans Nzoia	36.3	(2.3)	1,115	32.2	(0.0)	162	39.0	(0.0)	282	41.1	(0.0)	123	37.5	(0.0)	566
Uasin Gishu	40.4	(2.5)	1,198	38.7	(0.0)	178	41.5	(0.0)	228	55.2	(0.0)	123	43.7	(0.0)	529
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.3	(2.8)	467	43.6	(0.0)	81	50.1	(0.0)	112	50.6	(0.0)	58	48.1	(0.0)	251
Nandi	35.7	(2.3)	910	28.1	(0.0)	115	37.0	(0.0)	169	41.2	(0.0)	88	35.2	(0.0)	372
Baringo	47.5	(2.6)	689	42.4	(0.0)	98	54.5	(0.0)	152	54.3	(0.0)	75	50.8	(0.0)	325
Laikipia	34.8	(2.3)	539	29.7	(0.0)	77	38.0	(0.0)	122	39.0	(0.0)	58	35.7	(0.0)	257
Nakuru	39.4	(2.5)	2,266	31.8	(0.0)	358	45.1	(0.0)	441	51.7	(0.0)	225	41.9	(0.0)	1,025
Narok	21.9	(2.1)	1,263	14.3	(0.0)	217	20.9	(0.0)	339	26.1	(0.0)	126	19.8	(0.0)	682
Kajiado	39.2	(2.5)	1,199	37.7	(0.0)	178	40.5	(0.0)	223	45.8	(0.1)	61	40.1	(0.0)	463
Kericho	39.8	(2.4)	941	33.2	(0.0)	123	44.2	(0.0)	222	42.4	(0.0)	100	40.7	(0.0)	445
Bomet	45.4	(2.6)	882	41.0	(0.0)	150	51.8	(0.0)	237	49.4	(0.0)	119	48.0	(0.0)	506
Kakamega	39.6	(2.4)	1,902	34.2	(0.0)	282	41.7	(0.0)	455	41.6	(0.0)	253	39.5	(0.0)	990
Vihiga	48.8	(2.4)	593	36.3	(0.0)	70	49.5	(0.0)	139	54.0	(0.0)	77	47.5	(0.0)	287
Bungoma	43.9	(2.7)	1,766	43.2	(0.0)	293	43.8	(0.0)	508	47.9	(0.0)	265	44.6	(0.0)	1,066
Busia	58.3	(2.6)	997	52.2	(0.0)	151	57.3	(0.0)	265	68.2	(0.0)	138	58.6	(0.0)	554
Siaya	34.2	(2.2)	1,021	28.4	(0.0)	131	34.8	(0.0)	236	37.7	(0.0)	99	33.6	(0.0)	466
Kisumu	36.3	(2.4)	1,193	34.3	(0.0)	224	36.6	(0.0)	294	35.6	(0.0)	145	35.6	(0.0)	664
Homa Bay	26.6	(2.2)	1,167	25.5	(0.0)	180	26.0	(0.0)	286	25.0	(0.0)	154	25.6	(0.0)	620
Migori	48.0	(2.8)	1,162	46.2	(0.0)	182	52.3	(0.0)	274	50.5	(0.0)	140	50.0	(0.0)	596
Kisii	37.2	(2.4)	1,285	29.3	(0.0)	147	42.3	(0.0)	297	32.0	(0.0)	154	36.5	(0.0)	597
Nyamira	34.7	(2.4)	611	29.0	(0.0)	81	33.8	(0.0)	145	38.9	(0.0)	75	33.8	(0.0)	300
Nairobi City	16.5	(1.8)	4,609	13.3	(0.0)	743	17.3	(0.0)	728	16.4	(0.0)	236	15.4	0.0	1,707

Annex Table E. 3: Child food poverty by age group and area of residence and county, 2021

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	30.5	(0.35)	**49,529**	23.6	(0.01)	**7,495**	32.0	(0.01)	**10,467**	37.7	(0.01)	**4,830**	30.5	(0.00)	**22,792**
Rural	32.2	(0.44)	33,686	26.6	(0.01)	4,907	33.2	(0.01)	7,692	37.4	(0.01)	3,739	32.2	(0.01)	16,338
Urban	26.8	(0.59)	15,844	18.0	(0.01)	2,588	28.9	(0.01)	2,774	38.6	(0.01)	1,091	26.2	(0.01)	6,454
Mombasa	29.3	(2.74)	1,265	28.0	(0.04)	214	31.7	(0.04)	268	30.2	(0.06)	105	30.1	(0.03)	587
Kwale	35.8	(2.33)	908	32.9	(0.03)	161	38.7	(0.03)	225	40.9	(0.04)	102	37.3	(0.03)	488
Kilifi	41.4	(2.33)	1,515	31.6	(0.03)	224	38.9	(0.03)	350	49.1	(0.04)	174	39.1	(0.03)	748
Tana River	49.5	(3.33)	357	31.8	(0.04)	70	48.8	(0.04)	81	65.6	(0.06)	31	45.1	(0.04)	181
Lamu	30.9	(2.49)	151	21.2	(0.03)	27	29.1	(0.03)	37	37.1	(0.05)	17	28.2	(0.03)	81
Taita/Taveta	37.2	(2.74)	406	28.5	(0.04)	55	40.0	(0.04)	86	43.3	(0.05)	43	37.3	(0.03)	184
Garissa	47.2	(3.91)	881	28.8	(0.05)	116	47.5	(0.05)	222	65.0	(0.06)	103	46.6	(0.04)	442
Wajir	40.1	(3.89)	821	43.3	(0.05)	197	41.7	(0.05)	259	29.4	(0.06)	76	40.5	(0.04)	532
Mandera	65.5	(3.21)	908	52.7	(0.04)	195	68.0	(0.04)	224	83.8	(0.05)	47	63.2	(0.03)	467
Marsabit	55.6	(3.50)	486	37.8	(0.05)	78	55.5	(0.04)	132	64.1	(0.05)	55	52.1	(0.04)	265
Isiolo	28.9	(2.85)	281	20.0	(0.04)	51	29.8	(0.04)	61	44.4	(0.06)	23	28.5	(0.03)	135
Meru	23.4	(2.19)	1,565	17.4	(0.03)	211	29.3	(0.04)	297	30.1	(0.05)	152	25.7	(0.03)	659
Tharaka-Nithi	32.0	(2.24)	400	22.3	(0.04)	47	37.7	(0.04)	69	47.0	(0.05)	40	35.4	(0.03)	156
Embu	22.5	(2.04)	624	14.2	(0.03)	89	24.3	(0.03)	114	34.6	(0.05)	60	23.2	(0.03)	263
Kitui	34.2	(2.42)	1,155	28.4	(0.04)	116	41.6	(0.04)	146	52.3	(0.05)	77	39.5	(0.03)	339
Machakos	29.0	(2.30)	1,469	16.8	(0.04)	151	26.7	(0.04)	231	42.3	(0.05)	134	27.8	(0.03)	516
Makueni	32.0	(2.46)	1,000	22.5	(0.04)	116	35.0	(0.04)	212	39.5	(0.05)	99	32.7	(0.03)	427
Nyandarua	29.5	(2.32)	648	16.4	(0.04)	71	26.9	(0.04)	107	34.4	(0.05)	64	25.8	(0.03)	243
Nyeri	17.5	(1.94)	770	10.7	(0.03)	68	17.8	(0.04)	98	26.3	(0.05)	53	17.6	(0.03)	220
Kirinyaga	18.9	(2.09)	615	6.7	(0.02)	67	15.3	(0.04)	72	28.3	(0.06)	45	15.4	(0.03)	184
Murang'a	22.6	(2.02)	1,073	13.1	(0.03)	124	24.8	(0.03)	181	30.9	(0.05)	100	22.7	(0.03)	405
Kiambu	18.7	(1.89)	2,528	11.6	(0.02)	460	20.7	(0.03)	368	26.6	(0.05)	174	17.5	(0.02)	1,003
Turkana	63.4	(3.00)	955	61.9	(0.04)	176	65.7	(0.04)	227	62.1	(0.06)	68	63.7	(0.03)	471
West Pokot	46.8	(2.67)	644	38.7	(0.04)	123	44.8	(0.03)	158	54.1	(0.04)	66	44.4	(0.03)	346
Samburu	60.2	(2.78)	327	57.3	(0.04)	67	62.3	(0.04)	85	66.7	(0.05)	31	61.2	(0.03)	183
Trans Nzoia	28.1	(2.14)	1,115	23.7	(0.03)	162	30.5	(0.03)	282	29.4	(0.04)	123	28.3	(0.02)	566
Uasin Gishu	31.7	(2.39)	1,198	23.6	(0.03)	178	29.3	(0.03)	228	41.8	(0.05)	123	30.3	(0.03)	529
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.0	(2.57)	467	26.2	(0.04)	81	30.4	(0.03)	112	42.4	(0.04)	58	31.8	(0.03)	251
Nandi	31.3	(2.26)	910	20.4	(0.03)	115	30.7	(0.03)	169	37.9	(0.04)	88	29.2	(0.03)	372
Baringo	33.9	(2.45)	689	27.1	(0.04)	98	38.3	(0.04)	152	42.8	(0.05)	75	36.0	(0.03)	325
Laikipia	27.0	(2.17)	539	24.2	(0.03)	77	31.0	(0.03)	122	35.8	(0.04)	58	30.1	(0.03)	257
Nakuru	20.7	(2.05)	2,266	10.0	(0.02)	358	16.8	(0.03)	441	37.1	(0.05)	225	18.9	(0.02)	1,025
Narok	27.9	(2.33)	1,263	17.5	(0.03)	217	27.5	(0.03)	339	36.6	(0.04)	126	26.0	(0.03)	682
Kajiado	35.4	(2.45)	1,199	26.6	(0.03)	178	34.5	(0.04)	223	37.9	(0.06)	61	31.9	(0.03)	463
Kericho	28.0	(2.24)	941	15.6	(0.03)	123	28.1	(0.03)	222	30.6	(0.04)	100	25.2	(0.03)	445
Bomet	30.5	(2.41)	882	24.5	(0.03)	150	33.3	(0.03)	237	38.9	(0.04)	119	32.0	(0.03)	506
Kakamega	28.5	(2.18)	1,902	23.9	(0.03)	282	29.7	(0.03)	455	28.5	(0.03)	253	27.7	(0.02)	990
Vihiga	42.6	(2.37)	593	24.4	(0.03)	70	42.9	(0.03)	139	51.8	(0.04)	77	40.8	(0.03)	287
Bungoma	31.0	(2.52)	1,766	28.2	(0.03)	293	27.0	(0.03)	508	34.3	(0.04)	265	29.1	(0.03)	1,066
Busia	49.0	(2.59)	997	40.9	(0.04)	151	41.6	(0.03)	265	58.2	(0.04)	138	45.5	(0.03)	554
Siaya	23.1	(1.99)	1,021	20.3	(0.03)	131	22.7	(0.03)	236	24.4	(0.04)	99	22.4	(0.02)	466
Kisumu	28.6	(2.27)	1,193	24.2	(0.03)	224	30.4	(0.03)	294	27.7	(0.04)	145	27.7	(0.03)	664
Homa Bay	23.8	(2.10)	1,167	21.5	(0.03)	180	22.1	(0.03)	286	28.5	(0.04)	154	23.5	(0.02)	620
Migori	30.7	(2.59)	1,162	29.0	(0.04)	182	32.7	(0.04)	274	33.3	(0.04)	140	31.7	(0.03)	596
Kisii	36.3	(2.43)	1,285	28.4	(0.04)	147	37.4	(0.03)	297	37.0	(0.04)	154	35.1	(0.03)	597
Nyamira	33.4	(2.36)	611	20.2	(0.03)	81	30.9	(0.03)	145	38.6	(0.04)	75	29.9	(0.03)	300
Nairobi City	14.8	(1.71)	4,609	5.7	(0.02)	743	13.8	(0.03)	728	19.2	(0.05)	236	11.1	(0.02)	1,707

Annex Table E. 4: Overall poverty by age group and area of residence and county, 2021

Residence/County	Total Population			0-17 Years			18-35 Years			36-59 Years			60-69 Years			70+ Years		
	Poverty Headcount		Population	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		Estimate (%)	Std. Error	
National	38.6	(0.37)	49,529	40.3	(0.45)	22,792	34.2	(0.44)	13,928	36.5	(0.50)	9,171	40.5	(0.98)	1,948	50.4	(1.11)	1,533
Rural	40.7	(0.46)	33,686	41.7	(0.54)	16,338	37.5	(0.56)	8,004	37.9	(0.59)	6,098	31.4	(1.03)	1,547	51.8	(1.20)	1,296
Urban	34.1	(0.63)	15,844	36.8	(0.81)	6,454	29.7	(0.71)	5,924	33.7	(0.90)	3,073	35.5	(2.19)	401	42.4	(2.91)	237
Mombasa	31.8	(2.81)	1,265	32.2	(3.46)	587	30.1	(3.08)	544	34.1	(3.78)	327	23.2	(8.45)	37	52.9	(14.41)	19
Kwale	50.5	(2.43)	908	54.3	(2.76)	488	44.0	(2.81)	228	49.4	(3.15)	151	35.1	(6.01)	33	46.4	(7.52)	22
Kilifi	49.2	(2.36)	1,515	49.1	(2.76)	748	47.0	(2.73)	434	49.2	(3.00)	268	48.5	(5.45)	66	66.4	(5.81)	53
Tana River	67.8	(3.12)	357	69.4	(3.45)	181	60.6	(3.91)	83	73.8	(4.00)	54	61.6	(7.69)	15	68.8	(9.09)	10
Lamu	35.1	(2.57)	151	32.1	(3.01)	81	36.6	(3.13)	45	35.1	(3.27)	34	35.1	(6.27)	8	55.4	(7.86)	5
Taita/Taveta	33.9	(2.68)	406	35.4	(3.39)	184	27.5	(3.17)	112	32.0	(3.46)	86	43.3	(6.94)	22	46.8	(6.61)	24
Garissa	68.3	(3.65)	881	69.5	(3.91)	442	64.1	(4.36)	183	67.5	(4.69)	116	57.1	(8.89)	27	81.6	(8.46)	20
Wajir	66.3	(3.75)	821	66.5	(3.99)	532	65.2	(4.67)	144	63.8	(4.96)	106	52.9	(12.11)	15	77.0	(8.78)	17
Mandera	71.9	(3.04)	908	72.3	(3.17)	467	67.5	(3.61)	130	75.8	(4.22)	79	76.6	(8.47)	16	71.3	(14.30)	8
Marsabit	65.9	(3.34)	486	66.1	(3.56)	265	61.9	(3.79)	115	66.9	(4.24)	66	72.4	(8.16)	12	93.7	(5.17)	11
Isiolo	53.9	(3.13)	281	53.4	(3.52)	135	51.2	(3.71)	66	57.9	(4.43)	38	37.3	(8.69)	8	62.7	(10.09)	6
Meru	26.3	(2.28)	1,565	27.0	(2.77)	659	22.7	(2.74)	397	25.1	(3.00)	350	30.0	(6.23)	73	44.9	(8.29)	47
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	(2.16)	400	31.2	(2.86)	156	21.5	(2.49)	104	27.1	(2.97)	88	27.1	(5.24)	25	36.4	(6.21)	20
Embu	28.7	(2.21)	624	28.6	(2.74)	263	28.8	(2.79)	178	28.4	(2.89)	155	13.7	(4.34)	35	41.6	(7.04)	29
Kitui	55.2	(2.53)	1,155	62.7	(3.28)	339	47.8	(3.12)	280	51.8	(3.42)	169	41.5	(6.77)	42	52.4	(5.81)	60
Machakos	35.6	(2.43)	1,469	32.8	(3.05)	516	38.2	(3.09)	412	33.5	(3.02)	352	27.1	(5.74)	75	49.7	(8.22)	52
Makueni	39.7	(2.57)	1,000	39.0	(3.15)	427	39.8	(3.26)	244	34.4	(3.09)	216	25.1	(5.26)	57	57.8	(5.74)	60
Nyandarua	32.0	(2.37)	648	29.8	(3.15)	243	25.5	(3.19)	113	34.1	(3.21)	140	46.2	(6.85)	31	55.3	(7.33)	27
Nyeri	26.4	(2.24)	770	25.3	(3.36)	220	21.1	(3.18)	129	26.7	(3.13)	174	15.9	(4.88)	49	36.2	(6.54)	48
Kirinyaga	19.3	(2.10)	615	13.6	(2.48)	184	18.7	(2.82)	148	21.6	(2.96)	156	14.3	(4.85)	38	41.0	(7.33)	34
Murang'a	26.7	(2.13)	1,073	26.6	(2.82)	405	24.0	(2.74)	237	27.9	(2.80)	263	10.9	(3.76)	64	41.1	(5.50)	75
Kiambu	20.5	(1.96)	2,528	19.7	(2.52)	1,003	17.7	(2.26)	850	23.9	(2.82)	569	30.9	(5.65)	124	23.4	(7.16)	54
Turkana	77.7	(2.59)	955	78.2	(2.76)	471	71.8	(3.63)	155	77.7	(3.68)	104	67.9	(7.38)	29	88.2	(5.53)	25
West Pokot	61.4	(2.61)	644	59.8	(2.93)	346	60.7	(3.11)	143	63.3	(3.69)	83	55.0	(7.50)	18	87.1	(5.75)	15
Samburu	66.2	(2.68)	327	68.5	(2.89)	183	59.6	(3.32)	71	65.8	(3.90)	41	62.5	(7.38)	11	74.6	(7.82)	7
Trans Nzoia	36.3	(2.29)	1,115	37.5	(2.65)	566	34.9	(2.55)	329	32.2	(2.91)	200	28.1	(5.80)	41	65.0	(7.95)	25
Uasin Gishu	40.4	(2.52)	1,198	43.7	(3.01)	529	34.0	(2.83)	383	41.1	(3.28)	241	34.6	(8.41)	27	66.0	(9.88)	17
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.3	(2.75)	467	48.1	(3.12)	251	48.3	(3.25)	132	42.3	(3.60)	82	23.0	(6.20)	16	58.2	(8.46)	14
Nandi	35.7	(2.34)	910	35.2	(2.75)	372	32.8	(2.70)	244	37.1	(3.04)	170	39.2	(6.71)	32	54.8	(7.68)	27
Baringo	47.5	(2.59)	689	50.8	(3.16)	325	41.6	(3.24)	152	44.8	(3.47)	105	24.5	(6.14)	24	62.2	(7.48)	22
Laikipia	34.8	(2.33)	539	35.7	(2.91)	257	31.3	(2.92)	136	34.6	(3.08)	114	16.3	(5.08)	22	40.6	(8.18)	15
Nakuru	39.4	(2.48)	2,266	41.9	(3.04)	1,025	36.5	(2.95)	696	37.1	(3.31)	498	42.1	(8.35)	61	37.8	(8.32)	66
Narok	21.9	(2.15)	1,263	19.8	(2.30)	682	20.8	(2.43)	334	25.3	(3.19)	172	36.2	(7.41)	34	49.0	(10.00)	21
Kajiado	39.2	(2.50)	1,199	40.1	(3.13)	463	40.5	(2.96)	371	36.8	(3.52)	226	42.8	(9.03)	32	27.6	(11.17)	15
Kericho	39.8	(2.44)	941	40.7	(2.84)	445	34.6	(2.69)	282	35.5	(3.18)	163	40.6	(5.67)	44	73.3	(6.67)	29
Bomet	45.4	(2.61)	882	48.0	(2.84)	506	38.0	(2.84)	252	46.1	(3.58)	141	28.2	(6.30)	33	60.1	(6.86)	32
Kakamega	39.6	(2.36)	1,902	39.5	(2.66)	990	43.2	(2.92)	466	37.1	(3.01)	364	14.8	(4.31)	87	45.1	(6.84)	66
Vihiga	48.8	(2.39)	593	47.5	(2.76)	287	48.4	(2.97)	149	45.6	(3.23)	107	43.0	(4.74)	43	64.7	(4.69)	44
Bungoma	43.9	(2.70)	1,766	44.6	(2.92)	1,066	41.3	(3.05)	513	43.3	(3.44)	321	37.9	(6.73)	69	57.9	(8.47)	43
Busia	58.3	(2.55)	997	58.6	(2.88)	554	53.4	(3.08)	264	59.9	(3.45)	158	51.3	(6.68)	38	87.2	(5.21)	32
Siaya	34.2	(2.24)	1,021	33.6	(2.68)	466	35.7	(2.91)	207	30.8	(2.97)	180	27.6	(5.03)	53	43.8	(5.81)	55
Kisumu	36.3	(2.42)	1,193	35.6	(2.78)	664	36.4	(2.77)	398	36.9	(3.30)	212	22.3	(5.42)	53	34.9	(7.83)	31
Homa Bay	26.6	(2.18)	1,167	25.6	(2.47)	620	27.8	(2.67)	296	25.0	(2.93)	190	26.6	(5.53)	52	30.9	(6.17)	46
Migori	48.0	(2.80)	1,162	50.0	(3.22)	596	44.2	(3.48)	269	44.1	(3.61)	193	27.7	(6.99)	37	61.4	(7.70)	38
Kisii	37.2	(2.44)	1,285	36.5	(2.93)	597	30.9	(2.78)	349	37.3	(3.42)	221	36.2	(5.48)	72	63.4	(6.56)	51
Nyamira	34.7	(2.38)	611	33.8	(2.71)	300	31.8	(2.79)	152	35.3	(3.12)	121	43.7	(5.55)	39	44.7	(7.03)	24
Nairobi City	16.5	(1.78)	4,609	15.4	(2.27)	1,707	17.0	(2.02)	2,010	19.0	(3.07)	810	14.8	(7.75)	110	11.1	(8.71)	73

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