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THE KENYA
POVERTY
REPORT

Based on the 2022 Kenya Continuous Household Survey

BUILDING BRIGHTER FUTURES: DATA AND EVIDENCE TO TACKLE POVERTY IN KENYA

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List of Acronyms and 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) was started in 2019 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 consumption expenditure and welfare measures, based on data collected in 2022 on a quarterly basis. The indicators collected via the household budget surveys are key in monitoring and evaluating progress towards nationally and internationally set 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 as enshrined in the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). In addition, the indicators help monitor progress towards the global 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.

> **The Kenya Continuous Household Survey Programme (KCHSP) was started in 2019 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.**

I would like to express my appreciation to all those who participated in the preparation of this report. In particular, I commend the KNBS Director Benjamin Avusevwa for his leadership throughout the entire process. I recognize the tireless effort of the technical team that participated in the preparation of this report including Paul Samoei, Andrew Imbwaga, Silas Mulwa, Pius Ng'ang'a, George Magara, David Ngesa, Prisca Mwangi, Katra Dahir and Dennis Onchomba. 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 UNICEF and World Bank for financial and technical support throughout the entire exercise. In particular, I would like to express my appreciation to Precious Zikhali (World Bank), Godfrey Ndeng'e (UNICEF), Nduati Kariuki (World Bank) and Vivian Nyakangi (UNICEF) 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.

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Executive Summary

Background

The government has been at the forefront of efforts to reduce poverty in all its forms, in alignment with SDG Goal 1, which prioritizes poverty eradication. The poverty report for 2022, like others before it, relies on data collected from household surveys. To maintain up-to-date data, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics has been conducting the quarterly Kenya Household Continuous Survey (KCHS) since 2019.

This survey comprises two main modules: the labor force and the other examining household consumption expenditure. These modules provide insight and assessments into labor market trends and measure welfare, respectively. However, unlike previous KCHS surveys, the 2022 report included the Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) module while the time-use module was excluded. The survey covered a wide range of levels that are a total of 50 levels of estimation, namely national, urban, rural, and 47 counties.

The current survey had a sample size of 1,500 clusters and 24,000 households. These clusters were randomized into four quarters, with each quarter comprising 375 clusters and 6,000 households. The quarterly sample was then distributed across all 47 counties using a power allocation method.

Poverty: Concepts and Measurement

The welfare measure used in this report is based on household consumption expenditure from the 2022 KCHS. This aligns with previous poverty reports for Kenya (GoK, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2015/16, KCHS 2019, KCHS 2020, and KCHS 2021) and international best practices.

The Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS) collected data on both food and non-food consumption by households in Kenya. The 2022 poverty lines used were based on the methodology employed for KIHBS 2015/16, determined using the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN) method outlined in Ravallion (1994, 1998), and updated using the 2022 KCHS unit values. Food acquisition data is obtained from four sources: purchases, own production, own stock, and gifts or other sources. The survey utilizes a recall approach, collecting data over a 7-day period. It records the quantities and values

of purchased food items, as well as the quantities of food consumed from other sources. For food that is not purchased, a value is assigned based on representative prices from purchased items. An aggregate household food consumption value is calculated by summing the value of food from each source. Data on non-food consumption is collected in different sections of the questionnaire, depending on the frequency of purchase for each item. Certain health expenditures, such as hospital fees, are excluded from the survey as they are not considered part of normal household spending. For urban households, housing rent costs are collected, and for those who do not report rent, rent is imputed based on the characteristics of the dwelling and the household head.

The poverty lines were derived from the 2015/16 KIHBS data using the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN) method. The food poverty line in monthly adult equivalent terms was KSh 2,668 for rural areas and KSh 3,521 for urban areas. The overall poverty lines were KSh 4,358 for rural areas and KSh 8,006 for urban areas. The food poverty line for Kenya is estimated based on the cost of consuming 2,250 kilocalories per adult equivalent per day. The poverty measures used are the headcount index, the poverty gap index, and the poverty severity index.

Main Results

Overview of Expenditure Patterns

The findings reveal that the main source of food consumed by households nationally was purchases/stock, accounting for 83.7 per cent of total food consumption. This trend is also seen in rural areas, where more than three-quarters of food consumed came from purchases, accounting for (78.4%) of total consumption. Urban areas such as Mombasa and Nairobi City counties showed the highest share of food consumption from purchases, with (97.8%) and (97.6%), respectively. The proportion of food consumed from own production in rural areas decreased from (20.0%) in 2021 to (16.8%) in 2022.

In terms of expenditure, there has been an increase in average national food and non-food expenditure per month per adult equivalent, rising to KSh 8,030 from KSh 7,393 in 2021. Food's share in total consumption accounted for a significant portion, at 59.1 percent. In regard to residence/County, more

than two-thirds of food shared in total consumption was 65.4 percent in rural areas and 44.3 per cent in urban areas. Counties with lower mean expenditures were Turkana and Mandera, recording KSh 4,203 and KSh 4,521 respectively.

The data shows income disparities between the poor and the rich. The poorest quintile accounted for 8.5 per cent of the total consumption expenditure in rural areas in 2022, while the richest quintile accounted for almost half of total consumption. Similarly, in urban areas, the richest quintile had the highest share in consumption.

Distribution of Poverty

Estimated at individual level, the national food poverty headcount rate in 2022 was 31.7 per cent, translating to over 16 million people being unable to meet the food poverty line threshold, while the overall poverty headcount rate was at 39.8 per cent, implying that over 20 million individuals were unable to meet the overall poverty line threshold. The trends in the overall poverty headcount rate show a decrease from 36.1 per cent in 2015/16 to 33.6 per cent in 2019. The trend then changes to an increase to 42.9 per cent in 2020 then decreases to 38.6 per cent in 2021 followed by a slight increase to 39.8 per cent in 2022.

The hardcore poverty headcount rate for individuals was 7.1 per cent in 2022, meaning that over 3.6 million individuals lived in conditions of abject poverty and were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket, even if they allocated all their food and nonfood expenditures to food alone.

In 2022, the food poverty rate was more than 50 per cent in the following counties, which happen to be in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL): Turkana (64.3%), Mandera (60.4%), Samburu (56.7%), and Marsabit (54.4%). The counties with the lowest food poverty rates were Nairobi City (15.8%), Nyeri (18.2%), and Kiambu (18.3%).

The seven counties with the highest overall poverty rates in 2022 were the following: Turkana (82.7%), Mandera (72.9%), Samburu (71.9%), Garissa (67.8%), Tana River (66.7%), Marsabit (66.1%), and Wajir (64.7%). The lowest overall poverty rates were in Nairobi City (16.5%), Kiambu (19.9%), Kirinyaga (23.1%), Embu (24.3%), Nyeri (26.0%), and Narok (26.2%) counties.

In 2022, hardcore poverty rates were highest in the following six counties: Turkana (42.6%), Samburu (36.0%), Marsabit (26.2%), Mandera (24.8%), Tana River (22.7%), and Busia (18.4%).

Poverty by Characteristics of the Household

Estimating the overall poverty rate at the household level in 2022 suggests that about 3 in 10 households in Kenya are poor, with a poverty gap of 8 per cent. Household poverty is higher in rural areas compared to urban areas with rates of 38 and 26 per cent, respectively, across all age groups.

In terms of the age of household head, the overall poverty rate ranges from a low of 9.6 per cent among urban households with a head aged 15-19, to a high of 46 percent among households headed by the elderly age 70+ in rural areas.

Nationally, female-headed households have slightly higher poverty headcount rates (35.3%) compared to male-headed households at (32.6%).

Households with children had higher poverty rates (38%) compared to those with no children (24%). Rural households with children had the highest poverty headcount rate of 41 per cent in this category. Poverty headcount rate increases with household size across all domains of residence, ranging from a low of 20 per cent of households with 1 to 3 members to 60 per cent among households with 7 or more members.

Results show that households with heads in polygamous marriages are one and a half times more likely to be poor compared to their counterparts with household heads in monogamous marriages (48% vs 33%), respectively.

Child Poverty

Estimates of food, overall, and hardcore child poverty for 2022 were analyzed. Children are considered to be poor if they are living in households that have been identified as poor based on the three poverty lines. At the national level, 33.1 per cent (7.5 million) of children (age 0-17 years) were food poor. Food poverty is higher among children in rural areas compared to children in urban areas, at 33.2 and 28.6 per cent, respectively.

At the county level, Mandera had the highest child food poverty rate at 69 per cent, while Nairobi and Kiambu had the lowest child food poverty of 19 per cent each. Despite Nairobi City having the lowest child poverty rates, it had the highest number of food poor children, with 1.8 million children.

Youth Poverty

The findings show that 4 out of 10 youth in the 15-24-year category and 3 in 10 youth in the 18-35-year category were food poor in 2022. This indicates that they are unable to meet their daily food requirements to attain at least the minimum 2,250 kilocalories for their daily energy requirements. This implies that 4.0 million youth (15-24) and 4.4 million youth (18-35) are food poor. For both youth categories, food poverty is higher in rural areas (41% and 34%) than urban areas (37% and 2%).

The top five food-poor counties (among the 15-24-year youth) are Mandera (with a food poverty rate of 86%), Turkana (74%), Marsabit (67%), Kilifi (61%), Samburu (57%) and West Pokot (57%).

Poverty Among the Elderly

According to this survey, 31 per cent (479,000) of adults aged 70+ were food poor nationally in 2022. Elderly persons living in urban areas are poorer than their rural counterparts (39% against 30%).

In terms of hardcore poverty, results show that approximately 169,000 individuals aged 60-69 years and 172,000 individuals aged 70 and older live in extreme poverty. The counties of Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, and Samburu are the most affected by hardcore poverty among the elderly.

Gini Index

The results show that inequality, measured using the Gini Index, has been varying across the years, with 2015/16 having an index of 39.1 per cent, 2019 having an index of 40.9, 2020 having an index of 35.9, 2021 having an index of 38.9, and 2022 having an index of 38.4.

35.3%

Nationally, female-headed households have slightly higher poverty headcount rates (35.3%) compared to male-headed households at **(32.6%).**

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Introduction and Survey Methodology

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) provides comprehensive information on household income and expenditures that are used for measuring poverty.

1.1 Introduction

In the pursuit of fostering sustainable development and fostering inclusive societies, the global community has committed itself to the goal of eradicating poverty in all its forms by 2030, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Poverty can take different forms, including economic, nutritional, cultural, and multidimensional. To effectively tackle poverty and enhance livelihoods, policymakers rely on access to precise and timely data. By understanding the unique economic, social and nutritional needs and circumstances of individuals and/or communities, policymakers can develop tailored strategies that address any constraints to enhancement of livelihoods.

Poverty is measured using data obtained from household surveys. The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) provides comprehensive information on household income and expenditures that are used for measuring poverty. The 2022 Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS) is the fourth consecutive year of annual poverty measurement. To address this temporal gap and ensure availability of up-to-date information on labour and poverty, the Bureau established the quarterly KCHS. The 2022 KCHS is an activity under the Eastern Africa Regional Statistics Program-for-Results with support provided by the World Bank. UNICEF supported the analysis and writing of this poverty report. This collaborative effort aims to enhance the quality and accessibility of data, facilitating evidence-based policymaking and interventions that alleviate poverty and enhance livelihoods.

The two primary modules in KCHS namely, labour and household consumption modules provide information on labour market indicators and welfare measures, respectively. Additionally, the survey collects data on household characteristics, housing, education and agricultural producer prices. One of the key features of the KCHS is its adaptability, allowing for the inclusion of additional modules to meet evolving statistical needs. In response to the growing demand for data on women's economic empowerment, the Women Economic Empowerment (WEE) module was introduced in 2022.

1.2 Objectives of the KCHS

Data from the KCHS 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. The data is a crucial component used in national account statistics to estimate private consumption.

> **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.**

Regular data produced through the KCHS is useful in monitoring the progress of SDGs, poverty measures and other government development initiatives. Specifically, the KCHS provides Poverty Statistics for:

- Information to guide policy and programme formulation targeting the poor;

- Data to guide resource allocation to the devolved system of government;

- Estimates of private consumption for compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

- Data for monitoring progress towards achievement of SDGs 1, 2 and 10 on ending poverty and hunger and, reducing inequality;

- Annual micro-data for use in research by governments, academia, nonstate actors and the public; and

- Comprehensive information on an annual basis to inform planning and policy making.

1.3 National Economic, Social and Political Environment

In 2022, overall growth of GDP at constant prices was recorded at 4.8%. All the economic activities recorded growth except Agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Improved performances were recorded in accommodation and food service activities (26.2%), administrative and support service activities (18.1%), arts, entertainment and recreation (17.9%), and financial and insurance activities (12.8%). However, agriculture, forestry and fishing contracted by 1.6 per cent mainly attributed to the drought conditions in the period.

Gross domestic product per capita at current prices increased from KSh 237,861 in 2021 to KSh 260,024 in 2022. In the same period, Agriculture remained the dominant sector, accounting for about 21.2 per cent of the overall GDP. Industry-related activities accounted for 17.7 per cent, while service activities accounted for about 61.1 per cent of the total GDP in 2022 as shown in Figure 1.1.

The Central Bank Rate (CBR) was raised from 7.00 per cent in December 2021 to 8.75 per cent in December 2022. Lending interest rates for loans and advances also rose from 12.16 per cent in December 2021 to 12.67 per cent in December 2022. The overall credit advanced by commercial banks and non-bank financial institutions surged to KSh 6,218.2 billion by the end of December 2022. This growth was primarily driven by credit advanced to private enterprises.

Expenditure on merchandise imports increased by 17.5 per cent to KSh 2,490.8 billion while earnings from exports of goods grew by 17.4 per cent to KSh 873.1 billion in 2022. Despite the growth in total exports, it was not sufficient to offset the growth in imports, leading to the widening of the balance of trade deficit to KSh 1,617.6 billion in 2022.

In 2022, the current account balance expanded to a deficit of KSh 679.6 billion, driven by a rise in expenditure on imports of goods and services as well as increased payouts in the primary income account.

The inflation rate increased from 6.1 per cent in 2021 to 7.7 per cent in 2022 mainly due to the increase in the price of fuel and food items.

The national government revenue including grants was expected to grow by 14.9 per cent from KSh 2,230.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 2,562.1 billion in 2022/23 while expenditure was expected to increase by 11.4 per cent from KSh 2,926.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 3,260.7 billion in 2022/23. County governments' revenue was expected to increase by 2.4 per cent from KSh 445.8 billion in 2021/22 to KSh 456.4 billion in 2022/23.

The amount of funds disbursed through cash transfers for persons with severe disabilities was expected to increase by 4.3 per cent to KSh 901.3 million while cash transfer to older persons was expected to decrease by 1.2 per cent to KSh 18.0 billion during the same period. Similarly, disbursement of funds for the Hunger and Safety Net Programme (HSNP) was expected to increase by 42.6 per cent to KSh 4.6 billion in 2022/23.

Figure 1.1: Sectoral contribution to real GDP growth, percentage points
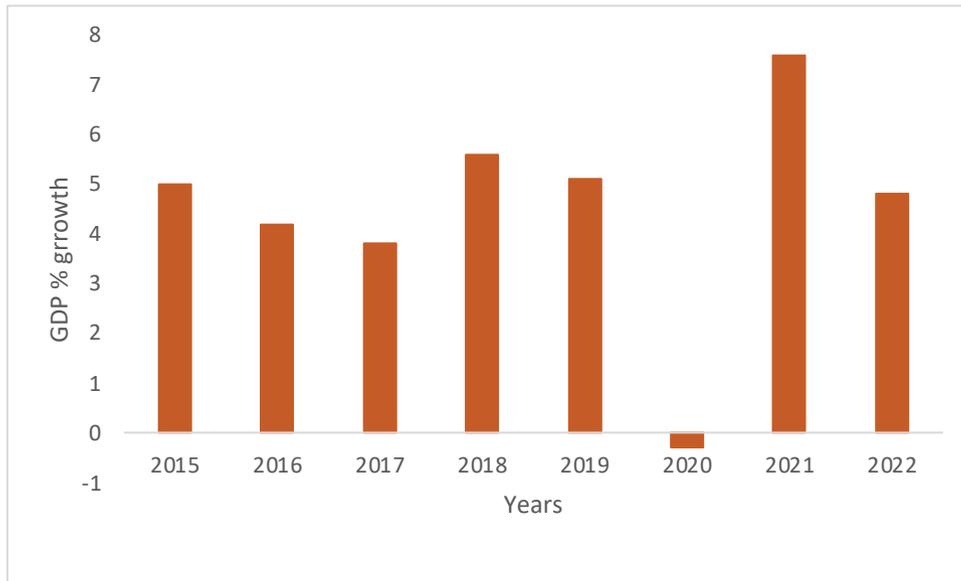
Table 1.1: Five-year series summary of macro and socio-economic statistics

Calendar year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Population (million)	44.2	45.4	45.3	46.4	47.6	48.8	49.7	50.6
GDP per capita (constant prices)	168,295	171,472	174,036	179,474	183,969	179,891	188,976	194,602
Gross Domestic Product growth (%)	5.0	4.2	3.8	5.6	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.8
Agriculture growth (%)	4.4	1.4	-1.3	5.7	2.7	4.6	-0.4	-1.6
Manufacturing growth (%)	5.9	1.9	0.7	3.6	2.6	-0.3	7.3	2.7
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (KSh million)	5,104,892	5,704,205	6,495,722	7,099,419	7,818,862	8,078,074	8,970,837	10,107,170
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (KSh million)	876,145	957,594	1,046,434	1,153,406	1,246,013	1,336,990	1,460,983	1,640,545
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (KSh million)	1,520,817	1,472,621	1,687,833	1,783,811	1,941,234	2,070,321	2,367,797	2,502,314
Exports	1,041,510	1,006,194	1,080,501	1,171,457	1,169,967	1,032,976	1,295,882	1,632,975
Imports	1,734,755	1,641,478	1,973,102	2,042,985	2,081,480	1,885,418	2,395,321	2,876,106
Interest rate on commercial bank loans and advances	17.44	13.67	13.64	12.51	12.24	12.02	12.16	12.67
Formal Employment sector (000's)	2,601	2,687	2,932	3,012	3,091	2,899	3,070	3,183
Informal Employment sector (000's)	12,562	13,310	13,540	14,284	15,052	14,508	15,262	15,965
Total employment	15,164	15,997	16,472	17,296	18,143	17,407	18,332	19,148
Primary School Enrolment (000's)	10,091	10,269	10,404	10,543	10,072	10,170	10,285	10,365
Agricultural Production								
Maize (million bags)	42.5	37.1	35.4	44.6	44.0	42.1	36.7	34.3
Beans (million bags)	8.5	8.1	9.4	9.3	8.3	8.6	7.4	5.7
Horticulture ('000 tons)	238.7	261.2	304.1	322.6	328.3	313.6	405.5	392.0
Tea ('000 tons)	399.1	473.0	439.9	493.0	458.9	569.5	537.8	535.0
Coffee ('000 tons)	42.0	46.1	38.7	41.4	45.0	36.9	34.5	51.9
Irish Potatoes (million tons)	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8
Sorghum (million bags)	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.3
Milk Production (million litres)	615.9	650.3	591.4	652.3	685.9	684.4	801.9	754.3
Fish Landed ('000 tons)	146.3	128.6	112.1	124.7	121.6	125.6	135.0	141.4
Annual Average Retail Prices (in KSh)								
Product - Units of Measure								

Table 1.1: Five-year series summary of macro and socio-economic statistics *(Continued)*

Calendar year		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Maize Flour	1 Kg	46.5	47.2	60.3	53.4	50.7	60.8	66.5	79.0
Maize Grain	1 Kg	43.1	42.8	57.7	49.2	47.2	55.5	55.2	67.7
Rice, grade II	1 Kg	98.8	105.2	115.5	120.8	126.6	..	..	..
Sugar - Refined	1 Kg	109.2	118.2	137.8	132.6	116.2	113.9	115.3	138.1
Bread,White	400 Grams	48.9	49.2	49.6	50.2	48.4	48.3	52.7	59.4
Beef - with bones	1 Kg	392.5	399.6	410.3	439.0	426.7	436.8	474.5	514.1
Wheat Flour	2 Kg	129.1	124.3	131.3	122.3	121.9	119.4	131.4	174.5
Cooking Bananas	1 Kg	53.3	57.6	64.8	66.0	70.1	65.2	66.1	70.8
Dry beans	1 Kg	116.2	125.1	126.5	111.3	118.1	121.2	129.0	143.6
English Potatoes	1 Kg	63.0	77.0	81.1	67.9	71.1	67.3	70.2	85.2
Green Grams	1 Kg	154.2	156.4	161.4	160.2	176.0	139.7	146.2	135.2
Kales - Sukumawiki	1 Kg	38.4	40.1	52.8	50.8	44.2	49.1	54.5	60.4
Cabbages	1 Kg	42.9	59.1	66.5	40.8	43.0	38.5	45.3	51.6
Eggs (dozen)	12 Pieces	164.7	168.1	173.3	174.7	176.1	170.3	175.9	193.5
Tea leaves	100 Grams	48.2	50.2	51.3	52.8	54.3	47.1	48.6	50.2
Kerosene	1 Litre	58.4	54.6	67.0	90.1	103.0	84.6	99.9	127.1
Petrol Super	1 Litre	94.7	90.3	99.3	110.9	110.5	103.3	125.8	157.3
Fiscal Year		**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**
Government expenditure (Ksh million)		2,047,352	2,496,108	2,576,065	2,414,078	2,595,756	2,731,664	2,989,648	3,362,917
Education Expenditure (Ksh million)		313,377	342,348	412,455	455,080	465,687	446,598	474,054	563,052
Health Expenditure (Ksh million)		34,655	69,227	61,841	76,684	104,159	90,800	88,189	117,360
Social services Expenditure (Ksh million)		377,243	401,852	54,178.00	58,122	77,703	54,342	65,027	73,621
Education Expenditure (%)		15.3	13.7	16.0	15.5	15.5	14.4	14.4	16.7
Health Expenditure (%)		1.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	4.5	3.9	3.3	4.0
Social services Expenditure (%)		18.4	16.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.2
Calendar Year		**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
CPI Index (Feb 209=100)		81.5	86.7	93.6	98	103.1	108.7	115.3	124.2
Food & Non Alcoholic Drinks(Feb 2019=100)		78.3	86.2	97.7	99.1	107	116.7	126.7	143.3
Annual Inflation (%)		6.6	6.3	8.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.1	7.7

1.4 Sample Design and Selection

1.4.1 Sample Design

The KCHS Programme collects data on a quarterly basis and analysis undertaken to provide quarterly national estimates of labour indicators. At the end of each year (12 months), annual estimates at the county level for both labour and poverty indicators are produced. The monitoring of labour indicators on a quarterly basis allows for analysis of changes over defined time frames to assess quarterly seasonality on labour indicators and to keep track of short-term trends.

1.4.2 Sample Size and Allocation

The 2022 KCHS marked the fourth consecutive year of the programme's annual survey. 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 375 clusters and 6,000 households. The quarterly sample was then distributed across all the 47 counties using a power allocation method. The 2022 KCHS exclusively employed a cross-sectional approach.

The sample allocation for the 2022 KCHS is presented in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Sample allocation for the 2022 KCHS

County name	Clusters			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Mombasa	0	32	32	0	512	512
Kwale	21	11	32	336	176	512
Kilifi	18	14	32	288	224	512
Tana river	17	11	28	272	176	448
Lamu	17	11	28	272	176	448
Taita-taveta	17	11	28	272	176	448
Garissa	20	12	32	320	192	512
Wajir	21	11	32	336	176	512
Mandera	19	13	32	304	208	512
Marsabit	18	10	28	288	160	448
Isiolo	14	14	28	224	224	448
Meru	23	9	32	368	144	512
Tharaka-nithi	24	8	32	384	128	512
Embu	22	10	32	352	160	512
Kitui	25	7	32	400	112	512
Machakos	18	14	32	288	224	512
Makueni	24	8	32	384	128	512
Nyandarua	23	9	32	368	144	512
Nyeri	21	11	32	336	176	512
Kirinyaga	20	12	32	320	192	512
Murang'a	23	9	32	368	144	512

Table 1.2: Sample allocation for the 2022 KCHS *(Continued)*

County name	Clusters			Households		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Turkana	22	10	32	352	160	512
West pokot	25	7	32	400	112	512
Samburu	19	9	28	304	144	448
Trans nzoia	21	11	32	336	176	512
Uasin gishu	15	17	32	240	272	512
Elgeyo-marakwet	22	6	28	352	96	448
Nandi	24	8	32	384	128	512
Baringo	22	10	32	352	160	512
Laikipia	19	13	32	304	208	512
Nakuru	17	19	36	272	304	576
Narok	23	9	32	368	144	512
Kajiado	13	19	32	208	304	512
Kericho	23	9	32	368	144	512
Bomet	26	6	32	416	96	512
Kakamega	23	9	32	368	144	512
Vihiga	24	8	32	384	128	512
Bungoma	23	9	32	368	144	512
Busia	22	10	32	352	160	512
Siaya	24	8	32	384	128	512
Kisumu	17	15	32	272	240	512
Homa bay	23	9	32	368	144	512
Migori	22	10	32	352	160	512
Kisii	23	9	32	368	144	512
Nyamira	24	8	32	384	128	512
Nairobi city	0	44	44	0	704	704
Total	**936**	**564**	**1,500**	**14,976**	**9,024**	**24,000**

1.4.3 Sampling Frame

The survey sample 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. During development of the frame, it was stratified into 92 sampling strata, comprising urban and rural strata in 45 counties plus Nairobi and Mombasa counties that are purely urban. The counties formed the first 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. Whenever a larger sample size is required, any two or more sub-samples can be combined. For the 2022 KCHS, the clusters were drawn from component 1 (C1) of the frame.

1.4.4 Sampling

Two sets of units were sampled: clusters and households. The units were sampled without replacement and only those units that were preselected were visited for interviews. During the household interviews, it was anticipated that individuals would be eligible for different modules of the survey; individuals aged 15-64 years being eligible for the labour module and women aged 18 years and above for the WEE 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.

Map 1.1: Distribution of sampled clusters for the 2022 KCHS
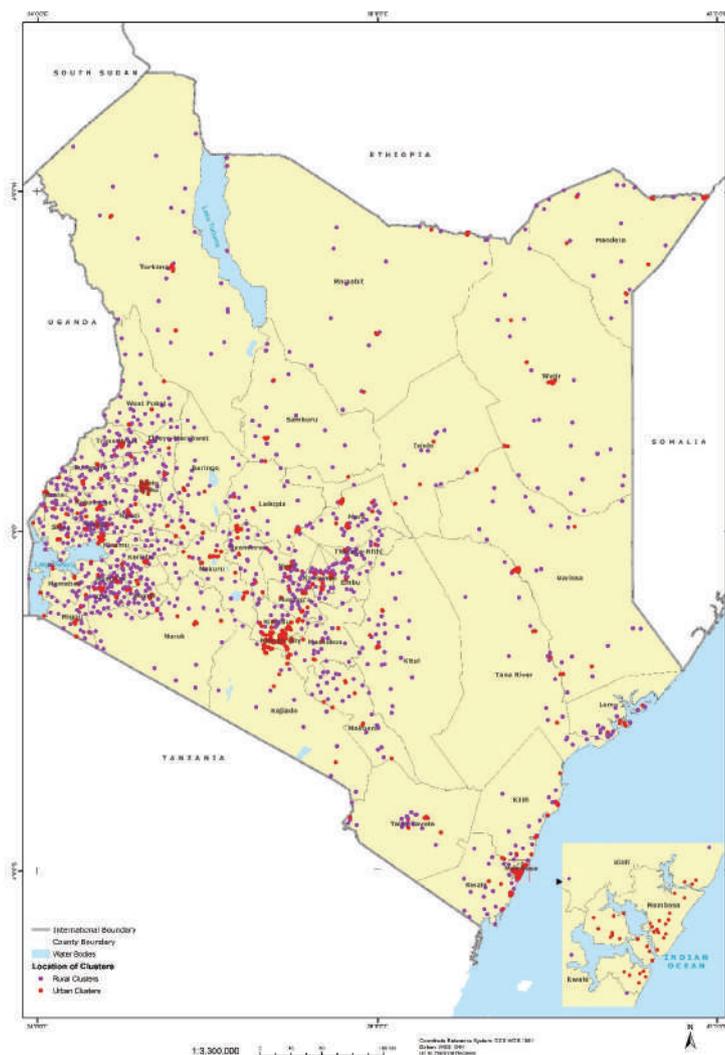
1.4.7 Survey Weights Computation

Since the sample for the 2022 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 2022 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 2022 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 to the consumption module 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-2022).

1.5 Survey Instruments

The questionnaire was programmed into the survey solutions software and data collection carried out using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). To ensure consistency and standardization in understanding concepts, a manual for the questionnaire was developed and used during training sessions. Additionally, a CAPI manual was developed to train the enumerators on how to navigate the survey solution CAPI system as well as utilizing it for quality checks during the survey. The survey design provided 4 cross-sectional survey estimates per quarter, each 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 oversight of the survey implementation process. The steering committee constituted a secretariat responsible for the day-to-day administrative, logistical and technical operations of the survey. County field teams, consisting of enumerators, supervisors and a driver were deployed for data collection. The field teams were assisted by National Government Administrative Officers (NGAOs) who helped in locating the sampled households and providing general security to the teams while in the selected clusters. Various levels of coordination were employed to observe the data collection processes, spot check the interviewed households and ensure smooth implementation of the survey. This was in addition to the robust logistical arrangements that covered the instrument preparation, identification and training of field personnel, publicity, data collection, analysis, and data backup.

1.7 Recruitment and Training of Staff

The enumerators engaged during the 2021 KCHS continued with data collection for the 2022 KCHS up to the month of December 2022. 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 2021 KCHS and address the challenges encountered. The training was also necessary since a new module on time use was introduced to the 2022 KCHS. 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 97 interviewers, 16 supervisors and 5 Survey System Administrators.

1.8 Survey Response Rates

As shown in Table 1.3, a total of 24,000 households were sampled for the survey out of which 20,887 households were found to be eligible for the household consumption module. A household is eligible if the household responded to the consumption module. A household is ineligible if it was found to have no responses in the consumption module of the survey. Of the eligible households, 17,850 households were successfully interviewed, resulting in a response rate of 85.5 per cent. The response rate was higher, at 89.2 per cent, in rural areas compared to that of urban areas at 78.9 per cent.

Table 1.3: Response rates

Residence Response indicator	Urban	Rural	Total
Households selected	9,024	14,976	24,000
Households eligible	7,612	13,275	20,887
Households interviewed	6,008	11,842	17,850
Household response rate	78.9	89.2	85.5

1.9 Data Processing

The 2022 KCHS data collection was undertaken using CAPI via the Survey Solutions system. This involved programming and installing the Survey Solutions data collection application into mobile devices (tablets). Through the CAPI system, the supervisors were able to assign sampled clusters and households to the interviewers.

The CAPI system was integrated with consistency and validation checks to ensure collection of high-quality data. The collected data was transmitted in real time to the central server, where a team of quality assurance coordinators monitored quality checks via a dashboard. To further check the survey data for errors, a script was developed using a STATA package. On a daily basis, the quality assurance coordinators would download the data and cross-check all variables in the data to ensure that all questions were administered as per the questionnaire. Any data discovered with errors was sent back to the teams, indicating the nature of error and how to rectify the errors. The teams would thereafter carry out revisits to the households in order to make corrections.

Data was relayed and stored in a locally secured server with adequate firewall protection to enhance data security. Furthermore, data sent by the interviewers was secured through end-to-end encryption. Upon completion of the data collection exercise, the data was downloaded, and the survey's basic modules (demographic characteristics, housing and education modules) were cleaned and prepared 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.
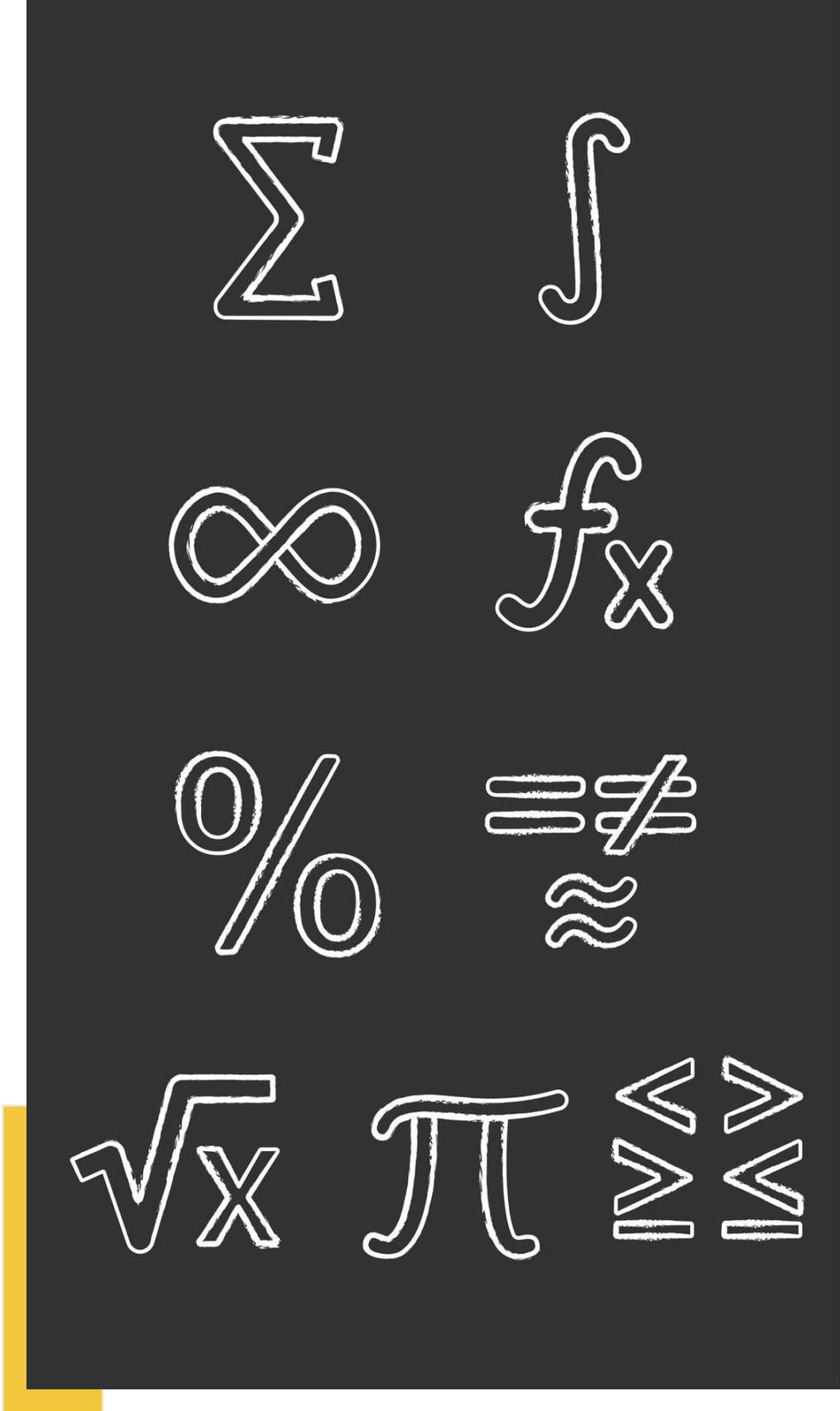
Poverty Measurement Approach

The welfare measure used in this report is based on household consumption expenditure from 2022 KCHS. This aligns with previous poverty reports for Kenya (GoK, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2015/16, KCHS 2019, KCHS 2020, and KCHS 2021) and international best practices.

This chapter provides an overview of welfare and poverty concepts and description of the methods employed for consumption and poverty measurement. Section 2.1 discusses the definition and construction of welfare measures used for poverty estimation, including adjustments made for differences in household needs based on composition. Section 2.2 outlines the computation of poverty lines, while section 2.3 explains the adjustment of nominal expenditures for spatial and temporal price differences. Section 2.4 introduces and defines the poverty indices and inequality measures used in the report.

2.1 Definition and Construction of the Welfare Measure

The welfare measure used in this report is based on household consumption expenditure from 2022 KCHS. This aligns with previous poverty reports for Kenya (GoK, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2015/16, KCHS 2019, KCHS 2020, and KCHS 2021) and international best practices. Research on the relationship between income and consumption has shown that consumption is not directly linked to short-term income fluctuations. Consumption expenditures are more stable and less variable than income. Therefore, well-being rankings based on consumption are often more consistent for households with fluctuating incomes, such as those in rural Kenya who rely on income from agricultural activities like crop farming and livestock rearing, which can be unpredictable. Collecting income data from households is also challenging, as many people struggle to report it accurately, especially those in the informal sector or with seasonal jobs, or who simply refuse to disclose it. Nominal total household consumption expenditure is calculated according to the guidelines provided in Deaton and Zaidi (2002), comprising two main components: food consumption and non-food consumption.

2.1.1 Food Consumption Component

The food consumption component comprises four sub-components: purchases, own production, own stock, and gifts or other sources. The food consumption questions used during the 2022 KCHS data

collection were the same as those used in the 2019, 2020, and 2021 rounds to collect household-level consumption expenditure. The survey gathered data on the quantities consumed from each of the four sources over a 7-day period using a recall approach. The food consumption questionnaire collected information on purchases and consumption of food, non-alcoholic, and alcoholic beverages during the recall period. It recorded the quantities and amounts paid for purchases made by the household, as well as the quantities of food items consumed from different sources. For items that were consumed but not purchased, imputed unit values were calculated using locally representative values from purchased items.

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.

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

2.1.2 Non-Food Consumption Component

Data on non-food consumption by households was collected in different sections of the 2022 questionnaire, with recall periods of one month, three months, or one year, depending on the frequency of purchases of the item.

Table 2.4: Summary details of the 2022 KCHS food and non-food consumption expenditure module

Section	Description of Contents
F	Food Consumption over the first One Week
G	Consumption of Non-Food over the past One Week (Fare,Airtime and Money transfer)
H	Expenditures on House Rent,Water,Electricity, Gas and Other Cooking Fuels over the last One Month
I	Expenditures on Health Care and Other Items (non durables) over the last One Month
J	Expenditures on Clothing and Footwear over the last 3 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, regular purchases of certain healthcare and other health-related items, such as over-the-counter medication (e.g., painkillers, de-worming, and anti-malaria medicine), are included in the household consumption aggregate. However, other infrequent health-related expenditures, such as doctor and hospital fees, were excluded for the purpose of poverty analysis. This exclusion follows the recommended best practice, which suggests including health expenditures only if they have high income elasticity regarding 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, an increase in welfare is registered 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, which is (presumably) lessened to some extent by health expenditures. Including the latter without accounting 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 59.4 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 previous section described how the nominal measure of welfare (the total value of household consumption) was calculated at the household level. However, the ultimate goal is to obtain a measure of individual well-being. Equivalence scales are employed to convert household consumption aggregates into money-metric measures of individual welfare. Household size is the simplest factor that can be used for this purpose. However, per capita expenditure measures will underestimate the welfare of individuals living in households with a high proportion of children. Children, up to a certain age, consume less than adults. To account for intra-household differences in needs, the 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 dictate 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 individuals aged 15 years and older are assigned a value of unity. The Anzagi-Bernard equivalence scales are employed in this report.

2.2 Computing Poverty Lines

The 2022 poverty lines used were based on the methodology employed for KIHBS 2015/16 determined using the Cost-of-Basic Needs (CBN) method outlined in Ravallion (1994, 1998) and updated using the 2022 unit values. This method specifies a consumption bundle considered adequate for 'basic consumption needs' and then estimates the cost of this bundle using reference prices. The poverty line can be seen as the minimum expenditure required by an individual to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs.

The process for computing the poverty line is as follows:

   i. Determine a nutritional requirement for good health, this is employed as 2,250 calories per person per day, using 2015/16 KIHBS data. This standard is widely accepted.

   ii. Estimate the cost of meeting this food energy requirement using a diet (food basket) that reflects the consumption 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 z^F. A non-food component (z^{NF}) is then added to calculate the basic needs poverty line is given by: $Z^{BN} = z^F + z^{NF}$

   iii. 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 daily per adult equivalent calorie requirement for the population sample enumerated in the KIHBS 2015/16 is 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 the KIHBS 2015/16 basket were maintained; however,

the cost was updated to reflect changes in prices over time. The 2022 poverty line was updated using the unit values of food item from the 2022 KCHS. The resulting food poverty lines were KSh 2,668 and KSh 3,521 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

2.2.2 The Overall Poverty Line

The computation of the respective overall poverty lines is based on rural and urban food poverty lines. In addition to basic food needs, the overall poverty line allows for basic non-food expenditures, such as shelter, clothing, and personal care, which are essential for social participation. Like the food poverty line, the non-food Consumer Price Index (CPI) was used to update the non-food allowance for the 2021 and 2022 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 calculated as KSh 4,358 and KSh 8,006 for rural and urban areas, respectively.

2.2.3 Adjusting for Spatial and Seasonal Price Variation

Field data collection for KCHS was conducted in phases, with the first phase taking place in 2019. In the initial two phases (KCHS 2019 and 2020), data was collected for a 12-month period from January to December. However, in 2021, the data collection period changed from monthly to quarterly, meaning that field teams collected data once per quarter; this was also applied in the 2022 KCHS data collection. The number of days collected in a month or quarter varied, ranging from 20 to 24 days, due to the entry and exit of modules in the survey. In Kenya, prices vary geographically and by season, especially for certain food items. To account for these differences, an index is constructed that adjusts for cost-of-living variances over both space and time, leading to a price index referenced to national median prices in urban and rural areas. This 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 derived from 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, 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 by county
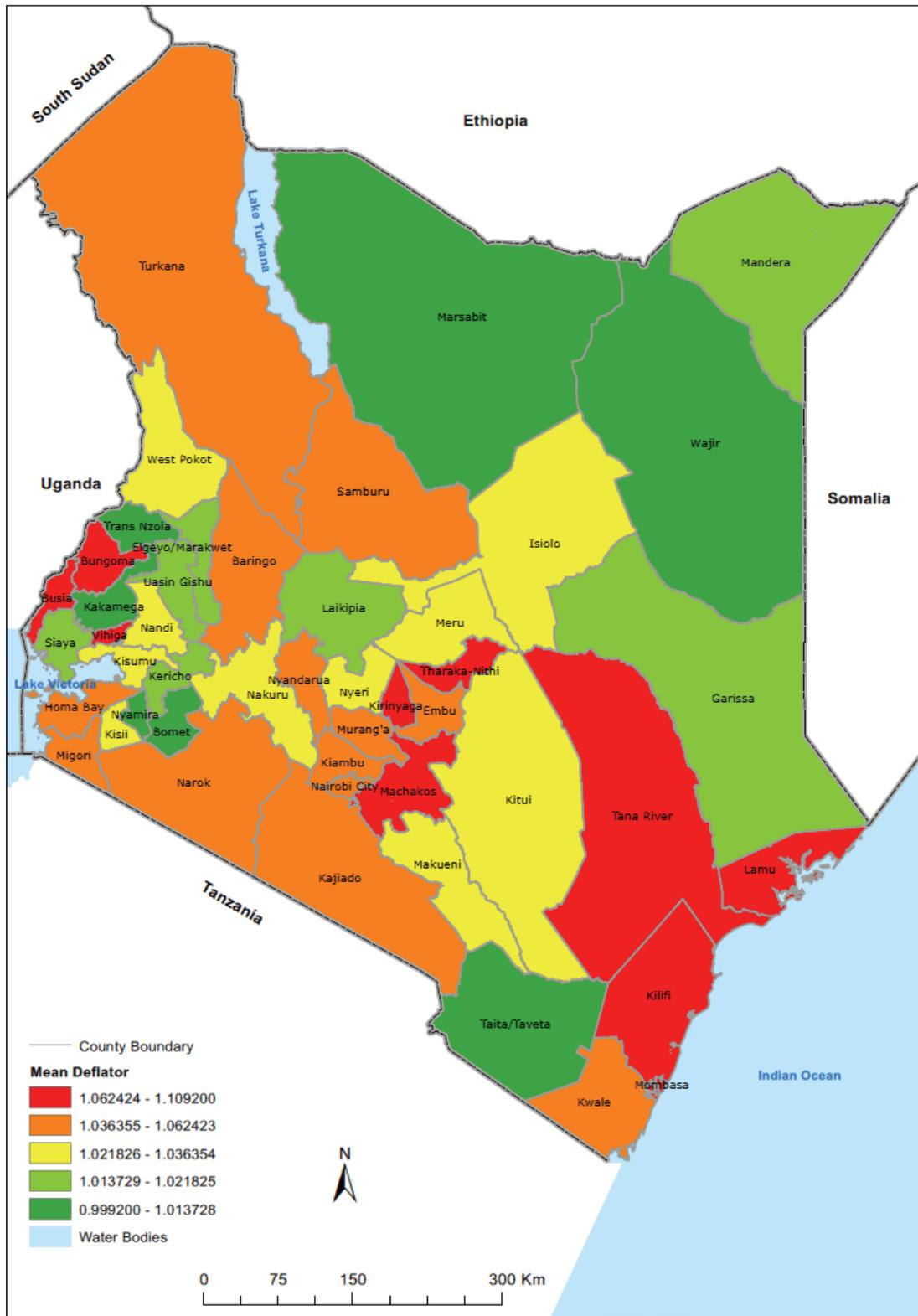
2.3 Poverty Measures

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

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

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

2.3.1 The Poverty Headcount Index

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

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

The poverty headcount index measures the incidence of poverty. In other words, it measures the proportion of the population that cannot afford to purchase the basic basket of goods as measured by the food and overall poverty lines. The headcount index is the most 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 $\alpha=1$ in the FGT measure so that:

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

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

When interpreting the poverty gap measure, at least two caveats apply. First, although the poverty gap accounts for the average expenditure separating the poor from the poverty line, it does not measure inequality among poor people. For instance, a transfer of 100 shillings from the least poor person among the poor to the poorest person would not affect the poverty gap measure. Second, attempting to reach the whole population through perfectly targeted cash transfers is neither practically feasible nor always a recommendable policy option (e.g., financing transfers via excessive tax rates could stifle economic growth and, by extension, future poverty reduction). 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 $\alpha=2$ in the FGT measure so that:

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

The poverty severity index 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 at reaching 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 their underlying distributions. 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, the Gini index, which is the most widely used measure of inequality, is used. The Gini index 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 index is defined as a ratio which ranges from 0 to 100: 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 index equals zero when all people have the same level of income or consumption (perfect equality). It equals a hundred when one person receives all the income or consumption, while everyone else has zero income (perfect inequality).

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

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 ith and jth persons in the population.

Figure 2.2: Lorenz curve
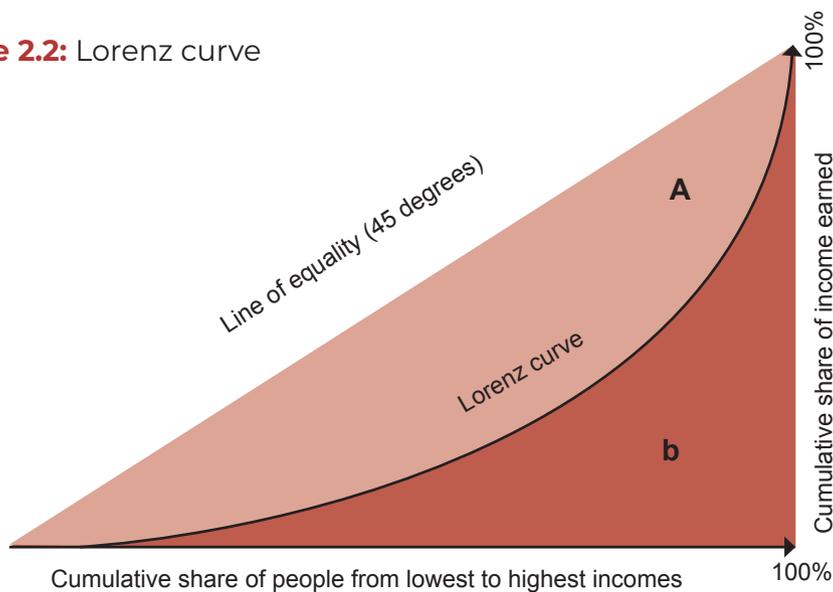
1 See Yitzhaki and Schechtman (2013).

03

Overview of Consumption Expenditure Patterns

Household consumption expenditure encompasses all goods and services (or 'items') that are acquired or purchased for final consumption, including items received as gifts and consumed by the household or its individual members.

The 2022 KCHS collected details on items purchased, consumption derived from own production, stock, and gifts. Information for each food item included quantity, unit of measure, and amount paid for each item. The source of food items was categorized as purchase, own production, stocks, and gifts. Purchases denote food items bought and consumed within the reference period of 7 days preceding the data collection day. Own production refers to items produced by the households and consumed within the reference period. Gifts/in kind are items received by the household in the form of transfers from other households, the private sector, or the government within the reference period. Stock pertains to food items bought outside the reference period which is consumed within it. The value of total food consumption consists of the sum of the value of consumption from each of the four sources.

3.1 Consumption Aggregates used in the Analysis

Household consumption expenditure encompasses all goods and services (or 'items') that are acquired or purchased for final consumption, including items received as gifts and consumed by the household or its individual members. This definition excludes goods and services used for business purpose or wealth accumulation. The household consumption expenditure includes food, health, education, personal services and consumer durables. Moreover, income tax and other direct taxes, pension and social security contributions and assimilated insurance premiums, remittances, gifts and similar transfers by the household as a whole and its individual members are excluded from the aggregate.

The food component of consumption is categorized into the following sub-groups: cereals, bread, roots and tubers, poultry (chicken), meat, fish and sea foods, dairy products and eggs, vegetable oil and animal fats, fruits, vegetables, pulses, sugar, non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, food eaten in restaurants and canteens, and spices and condiments.

Non-food sub-groups covers education, health expenditure (only include medication), tobacco, water, cooking and lighting fuel, household operation and personal care, transport, communication, refuse costs, domestic services (domestic workers), recreation and entertainment, clothing and footwear,

furnishings, and rent (actual or imputed). Notably, house rent is excluded for rural areas in poverty analysis.

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

3.2 Food Expenditure by Source

Table 3.1 presents the percentage share of total food consumed in 2022 disaggregated by source. Nationally, the main source of food consumed by households was purchases/stock accounting for 83.7 per cent of total food consumption. In urban areas, nearly all food consumed was from purchases representing 94.9 per cent of total consumption. Conversely, in rural areas, this proportion was slightly lower, accounting for 78.4 per cent of total consumption. Notably, Mombasa and Nairobi City counties exhibited the highest share of food consumption from purchases with 97.8 per cent and 97.6 per cent, respectively. Elgeyo-Marakwet and Migori counties reported the lowest share, constituting approximately 62.1 per cent and 69.8 per cent, respectively, of food consumed from purchases. Moreover, the proportion of food consumed from own production in rural areas reported a reduction from 20.0 per cent in 2021 to 16.8 per cent in 2022. Marsabit and Turkana counties recorded the highest share of food consumed from gifts, at 15.1 per cent and 16.3 per cent, respectively.

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

Table 3.1: Share of total food consumed disaggregated by source (national, residence and counties), 2022

Residence/ County	Purchase/ Stock	Own Production	Gift	Residence/ County	Purchase/ Stock	Own Production	Gift
National	83.7	12.3	4.1	Turkana	83.2	1.7	15.1
Rural	78.4	16.8	4.8	West Pokot	75.9	20.4	3.6
Urban	94.9	2.6	2.5	Samburu	89.0	5.1	5.9
Mombasa	97.8	1.0	1.2	Trans Nzoia	88.5	6.0	5.5
Kwale	80.2	9.3	10.5	Uasin Gishu	84.7	12.1	3.2
Kilifi	87.8	8.0	4.2	Elgeyo/Marakwet	62.1	28.0	9.8
Tana River	88.8	5.5	5.8	Nandi	71.0	25.7	3.3
Lamu	88.0	9.1	2.9	Baringo	77.2	16.0	6.8
Taita/Taveta	85.5	10.0	4.5	Laikipia	84.0	11.2	4.8
Garissa	91.5	3.9	4.6	Nakuru	85.1	12.4	2.5
Wajir	92.1	4.6	3.3	Narok	75.9	20.9	3.3
Mandera	95.6	2.3	2.0	Kajiado	97.0	1.5	1.5
Marsabit	76.9	6.9	16.3	Kericho	70.7	26.0	3.3
Isiolo	91.9	2.1	6.0	Bomet	70.1	24.9	5.0
Meru	80.5	16.0	3.4	Kakamega	79.5	15.4	5.1
Tharaka-Nithi	79.5	16.5	4.0	Vihiga	83.1	13.3	3.6
Embu	76.7	15.8	7.5	Bungoma	74.5	18.7	6.8
Kitui	88.3	8.2	3.5	Busia	77.5	19.0	3.5
Machakos	89.8	8.9	1.4	Siaya	73.2	23.3	3.5
Makueni	84.0	12.3	3.7	Kisumu	89.9	7.9	2.2
Nyandarua	72.3	24.9	2.8	Homa Bay	77.0	15.3	7.7
Nyeri	74.0	23.0	3.0	Migori	69.8	25.9	4.3
Kirinyaga	84.5	12.1	3.4	Kisii	75.7	21.2	3.1
Murang'a	79.5	17.9	2.6	Nyamira	72.2	24.4	3.4
Kiambu	91.3	5.5	3.1	Nairobi City	97.6	0.9	1.5

3.3 Household Consumption Patterns

Table 3.2 shows the mean food and non-food expenditure by residence/county in monthly adult equivalent terms. The average national food and non-food expenditure per month per adult equivalent was KSh. 8,030 up from KSh. 7,393 in year 2021. Food share in total consumption accounted for 59.1 percent. In regard to residence/County, about two thirds of consumption was attributable to food in rural areas (65.8 %) and (44.8 %) in urban areas. Among the counties, households in Turkana and Siaya counties spend most of their income on food since they have the highest food shares at (78.4 %) and (71.9%) respectively. Counties with the lowest mean expenditures were Turkana and Mandera recording KSh. 4,203 and KSh. 4,521 respectively.

Table 3.2: Table 3.2: Mean monthly food and non-food expenditure per adult equivalent, 2022

County/ Residence	Expenditure			Percentage Share	
	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-Food
National	3,936	4,094	8,030	59.1	40.9
Rural	3,423	2,289	5,712	65.8	34.2
Urban	5,030	7,949	12,978	44.8	55.2
Mombasa	4,843	7,229	12,072	43.7	56.3
Kwale	3,399	2,711	6,110	65.4	34.6
Kilifi	3,484	3,053	6,537	60.9	39.1
Tana River	3,194	2,096	5,290	67.9	32.1
Lamu	3,822	4,114	7,936	54.4	45.6
Taita/Taveta	3,632	4,383	8,015	53.0	47.0
Garissa	3,179	2,148	5,326	69.9	30.1
Wajir	3,033	2,292	5,325	65.1	34.9
Mandera	2,692	1,829	4,521	65.2	34.8
Marsabit	3,052	1,786	4,838	71.1	28.9
Isiolo	3,622	3,110	6,732	62.4	37.6
Meru	3,868	3,024	6,893	62.6	37.4
Tharaka-Nithi	3,720	3,793	7,513	57.9	42.1
Embu	4,038	3,448	7,486	58.0	42.0
Kitui	3,300	1,634	4,934	70.8	29.2
Machakos	3,581	3,843	7,424	56.1	43.9
Makueni	3,339	2,323	5,662	64.2	35.8
Nyandarua	3,408	2,802	6,211	59.4	40.6
Nyeri	4,317	3,332	7,649	63.4	36.6
Kirinyaga	4,475	4,472	8,947	56.9	43.1
Murang'a	3,787	3,085	6,872	59.6	40.4
Kiambu	4,936	6,423	11,359	49.6	50.4
Turkana	2,732	1,471	4,203	78.4	21.6
West Pokot	2,857	1,817	4,674	66.4	33.6
Samburu	2,870	2,185	5,055	71.4	28.6
Trans Nzoia	3,786	3,156	6,942	64.0	36.0
Uasin Gishu	4,153	4,467	8,620	54.6	45.4
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3,217	1,790	5,007	71.8	28.2
Nandi	3,434	2,879	6,312	62.1	37.9
Baringo	3,356	2,575	5,931	63.8	36.2
Laikipia	3,789	3,595	7,384	58.2	41.8
Nakuru	4,155	4,928	9,082	55.3	44.7
Narok	3,690	3,393	7,083	59.4	40.6
Kajiado	4,053	5,431	9,485	52.7	47.3
Kericho	3,420	3,267	6,687	62.4	37.6
Bomet	3,043	2,422	5,465	62.7	37.3
Kakamega	3,552	3,178	6,730	60.8	39.2
Vihiga	3,415	2,586	6,002	62.7	37.3
Bungoma	3,506	2,468	5,974	64.3	35.7
Busia	3,195	2,237	5,432	64.5	35.5
Siaya	4,246	1,940	6,186	71.9	28.1
Kisumu	3,952	4,299	8,251	55.6	44.4
Homa Bay	3,808	3,060	6,868	60.0	40.0
Migori	3,500	2,814	6,315	62.8	37.2
Kisii	3,912	3,553	7,465	59.5	40.5
Nyamira	3,757	2,706	6,463	64.4	35.6
Nairobi City	6,167	11,112	17,279	41.6	58.4

3.4 Quintiles Analysis

The population is divided into five equal groups of 20 per cent each and the expenditure distribution is ranked from the lowest to the highest. Each of the groups is expected to account for 20 per cent share of the total expenditure for the distribution of income to be equal in all the groups.

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.

Table 3.3(a) shows the mean and median per equivalent consumption expenditure and the share of total expenditure attributable to each quintile for rural areas. The findings show that the poorest quintile accounts for 8.5 per cent of total consumption expenditure in rural areas while the richest quintile accounts for slightly below half of total consumption. The first 3 quintiles do not show significant disparities and the three combined account for slightly above a third of the total consumption.

The counties with highest mean expenditure Kiambu and Kirinyaga show a wide disparity where the individuals in the upper quintile spent more than two thirds of total consumption at (66.2%) and (64.8%) respectively. The lowest quintile for the two counties having a small share of (0.9%) and (1.0) respectively. Conversely, counties of Turkana and Mandera had the lowest mean expenditure and accounted for a biggest share of consumption for the lowest quintile at (47.4%) and (41.1%) and (15.3%) and (0%) going to highest quintile respectively.

In rural areas, average median expenditure, it is notable that Kiambu county had the highest median per month per adult expenditure of KSh 6,942 followed by Kirinyaga (KSh 66,57) while Turkana and Mandera counties had the lowest median per month per adult expenditure (KSh 2,586) and (KSh 2,765) respectively.

Table 3.3a: Mean and median per adult equivalent consumption expenditure (in KSh) and the consumption attributable to each quintile in rural areas

Rural	Mean	Median	< 3,341 Q1	3,342- 4,250 Q2	4,251 - 5,331 Q3	5,332 - 7,359 Q4	>7,360 Q5
National	5,712	4,881	8.5	11.4	14.4	20.4	45.3
Kwale	5,200	4,489	11.6	13.0	16.1	19.1	40.3
Kilifi	5,201	4,448	13.3	13.6	12.4	16.4	44.4
Tana River	4,792	3,983	18.7	16.6	13.9	13.0	37.8
Lamu	7,361	5,987	5.2	6.0	9.0	22.2	57.7
Taita/Taveta	6,672	5,134	5.1	13.6	11.2	16.9	53.1
Garissa	3,772	3,597	23.6	22.6	13.5	17.7	22.7
Wajir	4,526	3,551	23.3	23.1	18.2	13.4	22.1
Mandera	3,641	2,765	40.5	18.3	27.2	14.0	
Marsabit	3,825	3,325	31.4	14.9	15.0	31.3	7.4
Isiolo	4,470	4,178	14.8	17.4	18.1	22.0	27.7
Meru	5,931	4,930	6.9	12.3	17.8	19.5	43.5
Tharaka-Nithi	6,822	5,394	6.2	8.4	10.3	18.4	56.7
Embu	7,050	6,117	1.6	7.3	12.5	21.0	57.7
Kitui	4,533	4,368	13.6	17.7	19.8	24.4	24.5
Machakos	5,830	5,004	4.9	11.3	19.4	19.7	44.7
Makueni	5,455	4,894	6.9	13.1	16.2	23.0	40.7
Nyandarua	5,907	5,300	5.6	10.8	17.1	25.8	40.7
Nyeri	6,732	6,413	1.6	4.0	12.1	21.6	60.7
Kirinyaga	7,990	6,657	1.0	6.1	8.6	19.5	64.8
Murang'a	6,437	5,710	3.7	9.4	13.2	23.2	50.5
Kiambu	7,434	6,942	0.9	5.9	9.4	17.6	66.2
Turkana	3,220	2,586	46.3	17.7	11.0	9.7	15.3
West Pokot	4,491	4,051	17.8	15.8	17.4	20.6	28.4
Samburu	3,739	3,260	27.8	13.8	15.0	16.4	26.9
Trans Nzoia	5,554	5,082	7.6	8.6	17.0	20.9	45.9
Uasin Gishu	6,841	5,491	6.8	7.3	9.9	20.3	55.8
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4,848	4,343	12.5	17.8	23.6	20.4	25.7
Nandi	6,076	5,014	5.5	11.4	18.2	16.8	48.1
Baringo	5,561	5,349	5.0	10.3	14.2	22.3	48.2
Laikipia	5,644	4,987	7.4	12.7	15.9	15.8	48.1
Nakuru	5,941	5,047	6.2	10.7	14.8	16.6	51.7
Narok	6,510	5,666	4.1	7.7	12.8	23.5	51.9
Kajiado	5,675	5,436	8.1	8.2	13.6	31.8	38.5
Kericho	5,839	4,732	7.2	16.3	14.5	19.3	42.7
Bomet	5,291	4,669	8.6	15.5	16.0	19.4	40.4
Kakamega	6,214	5,269	5.5	10.4	14.2	19.7	50.2
Vihiga	5,694	4,952	9.7	10.9	11.8	21.7	45.9
Bungoma	5,565	4,679	8.7	13.2	17.1	19.7	41.4
Busia	4,979	4,381	14.5	12.5	15.0	22.9	35.1
Siaya	5,865	5,658	5.6	8.9	11.7	21.1	52.7
Kisumu	5,742	4,722	7.4	15.4	16.5	21.3	39.4
Homa Bay	6,385	5,555	5.6	8.0	14.1	20.8	51.5
Migori	5,834	5,017	6.5	13.1	12.9	19.0	48.5
Kisii	6,677	5,327	7.3	7.3	13.2	19.3	52.9
Nyamira	5,902	5,132	6.6	12.1	13.7	23.4	44.2

In urban areas, the situation is same as rural areas, where counties with highest mean expenditure had a higher share in consumption for richest individuals. The counties of Nairobi and Kericho recorded (58.9%) and (10.2%) of the total expenditure in upper quintile compared to (6.6%) and (9.6%) expenditure per adult equivalent share in the lower quintile respectively. The case is different for urban areas in counties with lowest mean expenditure where the lowest quintile in Tana River and Wajir accounted for (11.6%) and (49.3%) of the total consumption expenditure.

Urban areas of Nairobi (KSh 12,831 and Thara-ka-Nithi (12,776) counties recorded highest median per month per adult expenditure. Turkana and Mandera, showed the lowest median per month per adult equivalent expenditure at KSh 5,261 and KSh 5407 respectively.

Table 3.3b: Mean and median per adult equivalent consumption expenditure (in KSh) and the consumption attributable to each quintile in urban areas

Urban	Mean	Median	< 6,484	6,485 - 8,808	8,809 -11,689	11,690 -16,902	>16,903
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
National	12,978	9,433	3.7	11.5	15.9	25.5	43.4
Mombasa	12,072	11,597	7.2	13.2	9.5	18.4	51.7
Kwale	11,520	10,861	11.5	17.1	13.5	15.2	42.7
Kilifi	10,162	8,465	30.4	16.4	16.5	15.5	21.3
Tana River	6,893	6,040	11.6	17.9	17.6	15.3	37.7
Lamu	9,319	8,646	9.5	14.8	11.3	18.2	46.2
Taita/Taveta	11,516	10,130	26.7	28.2	15.4	20.7	9.0
Garissa	7,771	6,755	37.8	14.4	14.5	21.3	12.0
Wajir	7,167	5,995	49.3	28.9	16.9	2.9	2.0
Mandera	5,971	5,407	24.0	17.0	21.4	21.5	16.1
Marsabit	7,986	7,287	16.0	20.0	19.2	14.9	30.0
Isiolo	8,751	8,216	6.7	12.9	13.5	16.4	50.5
Meru	14,805	10,750	3.7	9.4	8.7	19.4	58.9
Tharaka-Nithi	15,216	12,776	6.4	13.9	22.5	26.2	30.9
Embu	10,538	10,896	12.6	19.6	12.6	24.9	30.4
Kitui	11,777	8,606	7.7	20.3	22.5	18.9	30.6
Machakos	10,657	9,659	18.3	17.8	21.9	30.2	11.9
Makueni	8,651	7,470	17.2	23.5	15.4	24.4	19.5
Nyandarua	8,578	7,680	7.7	21.4	16.0	17.7	37.3
Nyeri	11,185	8,560	7.0	12.0	14.1	14.4	52.5
Kirinyaga	12,068	10,326	8.4	18.1	15.5	23.9	34.1
Murang'a	10,230	9,141	4.2	10.2	17.0	27.1	41.5
Kiambu	13,241	11,682	31.8	11.3	6.0	15.3	35.7
Turkana	7,175	5,261	29.6	13.4	18.7	29.8	8.5
West Pokot	7,720	6,407	15.6	8.0	8.6	24.5	43.3
Samburu	10,488	7,985	5.3	11.2	14.7	21.5	47.3
Trans Nzoia	12,617	11,219	9.2	11.2	16.0	21.6	41.9
Uasin Gishu	10,680	9,857	13.4	23.3	14.1	17.8	31.3
Elgeyo/Marakwet	9,393	8,126	12.4	14.8	16.9	21.7	34.3
Nandi	9,781	9,073	14.5	20.7	9.3	34.5	20.9
Baringo	8,549	8,199	5.9	11.4	19.2	31.3	32.2
Laikipia	11,857	10,866	5.3	13.4	14.0	26.2	41.1
Nakuru	12,560	11,194	3.7	7.2	12.0	23.1	54.0
Narok	13,227	12,625	12.2	12.8	15.1	22.8	37.1
Kajiado	12,254	9,093	9.5	6.8	14.1	13.9	55.7
Kericho	15,500	10,255	9.6	18.1	22.4	39.8	10.2
Bomet	10,063	9,462	9.7	16.7	10.9	11.3	51.4
Kakamega	10,683	8,427	19.7	14.5	8.8	18.7	38.4
Vihiga	8,967	7,001	17.0	15.7	26.3	17.0	24.0
Bungoma	9,842	8,268	12.9	17.5	20.8	23.8	25.1
Busia	9,227	8,775	9.6	15.2	19.2	23.0	33.1
Siaya	9,610	9,428	6.8	15.1	10.6	15.4	52.1
Kisumu	12,056	9,182	7.2	11.3	15.3	21.6	44.6
Homa Bay	12,182	10,265	10.3	17.4	13.1	22.3	36.8
Migori	9,522	9,100	4.2	5.6	12.8	24.0	53.5
Kisii	13,701	14,025	7.5	9.3	20.5	16.9	45.8
Nyamira	13,496	9,904	2.0	4.7	14.7	19.9	58.7
Nairobi City	17,279	12,831	2.1	5.6	13.3	20.1	58.9

04

Poverty Indicators

31.7% of the population lived below the food poverty line in 2022.

39.8% of the population lived below the overall poverty line in 2022.

7.1% were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket even if they allocated all their food and nonfood expenditures to food alone.
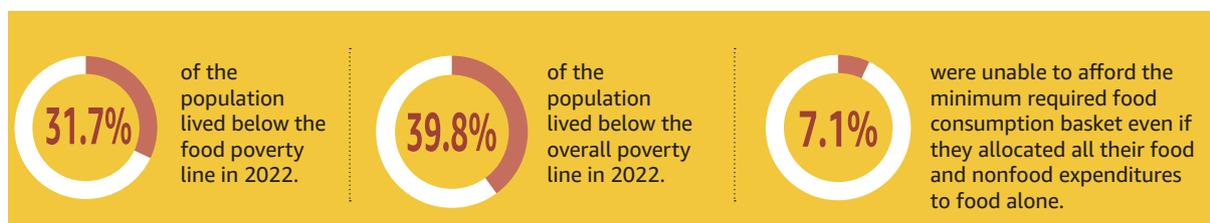
This chapter presents the main findings on 2022 poverty levels based on the welfare indicator and poverty lines discussed in Chapter 2 and summarised in section 4.1. The poverty measures at national, rural, and urban levels are presented in section 4.2. The county poverty estimates are discussed in sections 4.3. The depth and severity of overall poverty is discussed in section 4.4. Finally, a measure of inequality based on the Gini index is presented in section 4.5.

4.1 Poverty Lines

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

- **Food poverty:** All individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose food consumption per adult equivalent was less than the food poverty line of KSh 2,668 per month in rural areas and KSh 3,520 per month in urban area were considered to be food poor or live in "food poverty".

- **Overall (absolute) poverty:** All individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose total consumption per adult equivalent was less than the overall poverty line of KSh 4,358 per month in rural areas and less than KSh 8,006 per month in urban areas were considered to be overall poor or live in "overall poverty".

- **Hardcore (extreme) poverty:** All individuals (or households if estimated at household level) whose total consumption per adult equivalent was less than the food poverty line of KSh 2,668 per month in rural areas and less than KSh 3,520 per month in urban areas were considered to be hardcore poor or live in "hardcore poverty".

4.2 Summary of Poverty Measures

Table 4.1 shows the headcount poverty measures by area of residence in terms of individuals, households and adult equivalent.

Table 4.1: Summary of headcount poverty measures, 2022

Residence	Headcount Poverty Measures	Poor Individuals		Poor Households		Poor People (Adult equivalent-Adulteq)	
		(% of Population)	(Number of people in thousands)	(% of Households)	(Number of households in thousands)	(% of Adulteq)	(Number of Adulteq in thousands)
National	Food Poverty	31.7	16,062	26.5	3,449	32.1	12,975
	Overall Poverty	39.8	20,157	33.5	4,359	39.5	15,993
	Hardcore Poverty	7.1	3,607	5.8	756	7.0	2,819
Rural	Food Poverty	33.2	11,450	28.2	2,232	33.8	9,151
	Overall Poverty	42.9	14,798	38.2	3,017	43.0	11,649
	Hardcore Poverty	9.3	3,221	8.5	674	9.3	2,516
Urban	Food Poverty	28.6	4,613	23.8	1,217	28.6	3,824
	Overall Poverty	33.2	5,359	26.2	1,343	32.5	4,344
	Hardcore Poverty	2.4	387	1.6	82	2.3	303

4.2.1 Food Poverty

The national food poverty headcount rate for individuals in 2022 was 31.7 per cent, meaning over 16 million people were unable meet the food poverty line threshold. The food poverty rate was higher in rural areas where 33.2 per cent of the rural population was living below the poverty line, that is over 11 million people rural areas. The food poverty rate in urban areas was 28.6 per cent, implying over 4 million individuals living in urban areas were food poor. The food poor households in rural areas were around 2.2 million and in urban areas they were 1 .2 million.

4.2.2 Overall Poverty

Nationally the overall poverty headcount rate for individuals was at 39.8 per cent in 2022, this implies that about 20.2 million individuals were unable to meet the overall poverty line threshold. The overall poverty rate was lower in urban areas compared to rural areas, with urban areas having a rate of 33.2 per cent and 42.9 per cent in rural areas. This translates to about 5.4 million people in urban areas and almost 15 million people in rural areas. The overall poor households in rural areas were slightly over 3 million and in urban areas were around 1.3 million.

4.2.3 Hardcore Poverty

The hardcore poverty headcount rate for individuals was 7.1 per cent in 2022, meaning that close to 3.6 million individuals lived in conditions of abject poverty and were unable to afford the minimum required food consumption basket even if they allocated all their food and nonfood expenditures to food alone. In urban areas, 2.4 per cent of the population were living in hardcore poverty compared to 9.3 per cent in rural areas. This translates to around 0.4 million people in urban areas were hardcore poor and around 3.2 million people in rural areas were hardcore poor. Rural areas had 10 times more hardcore poor households than urban areas.

4.3 Trends in Poverty Incidence between 2015/16 and 2022

Table 4.2 summarizes the trends in poverty measures for the years 2015/16, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. The trends show a decrease in the overall poverty rate from 36.1 per cent in 2015/16 to 33.6 per cent in 2019. It then increases to 42.9 per cent in 2020 partly as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Recovering from the pandemic, the poverty rate drops to 38.6 per cent in 2021. However, the recovery stalled in 2022 as the poverty rate rose slightly to 39.8 per cent in 2022. The trend is seen in both urban and the rural households, with urban areas experiencing larger increases in 2020. However, urban areas showed a stronger recovery. The table also shows that majority of the poor live in rural areas. Almost three quarters of the overall poor were in rural areas.

The slight increase in poverty observed between 2021 and 2022 can be attributed to several key macroeconomic trends highlighted in Table 1.1. First, there has been a notable contraction in the agricultural sector, the major source of income and jobs for the poor. This is largely due to consecutive below-average rainy seasons, notably in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), resulting in the longest drought in over 40 years. Second, employment growth has been slow, hindering income generation and upward mobility. Third, the annual inflation rate increased between 2021 and 2022, indicating a rise in the cost of living. In summary, these macroeconomic trends—contraction in agriculture, slow employment growth, and rising inflation—has collectively contributed to the slight increase in poverty levels observed in 2022.
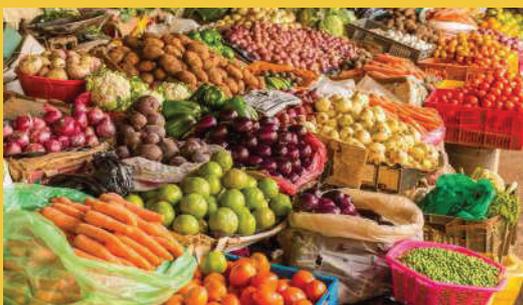
33.2%
of the **rural population** lived below the food poverty line, translating to about 11.4 million people.

28.6%
of the **urban population** lived below the food poverty line, translating to about 4.6 million people.

Table 4.2: Trends in Poverty Incidence between 2015/16 and 2022

Indicator	Place of Residence	Poor Individuals 2015/16 Pα=1	Poor Individuals 2019 Pα=0	Poor Individuals 2020 Pα=0	Poor Individuals 2021 Pα= 0	Poor Individuals 2022 Pα= 0	1 year Change, Percentage Points
Overall Poverty Rate (%)	National	36.1	33.6	42.9	38.6	39.8	-1.4
	Rural	38.8	37.0	43.5	40.7	42.9	-0.3
	Urban	29.4	26.0	41.7	34.1	33.2	-3.8
Food Poverty Rate (%)	National	32.0	30.5	34.4	30.5	31.7	-1.2
	Rural	35.0	34.0	35.1	32.2	33.2	-0.6
	Urban	24.4	22.5	33.0	26.8	28.6	-2.6
Hardcore Poverty Rate (%)	National	8.6	8.3	7.1	5.8	7.1	1.2
	Rural	10.7	10.9	9.1	7.8	9.3	1.6
	Urban	3.4	2.7	2.8	1.5	2.4	0.3
Distribution of the Overall Poor (%)	National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Rural	76.8	76.1	69.2	68.6	73.4	5.4
	Urban	23.2	23.9	30.8	31.4	26.6	-5.4
Population Living in Overall Poverty (Millions)	National	16.4	15.8	20.9	19.1	20.2	3.7
	Rural	12.6	12.1	14.5	13.7	14.8	3.1
	Urban	3.8	3.7	6.4	5.4	5.4	0.6
Population Distribution (%)	National	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	Rural	71.6	69.1	68.3	68.0	68.1	0.1
	Urban	28.4	30.9	31.7	32.0	31.9	-0.1

4.4 Main County Level Poverty Estimates

4.4.1 Food Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.3 gives the summary of food poverty measures for individuals across counties. The findings are further presented by the corresponding visualizations in Figure 4.1. which ranks the food poverty estimates at the county level in ascending order, from the least to the highest poverty rate. Map 4.1 visualizes county level variation in overall poverty rate.

There is substantial variation in food poverty rate across counties as visualized in Map 4.1. The following counties, which happen to be in Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL), had food poverty rates which were higher than 50 per cent: Turkana (64.3%), Mandera (60.4%), Samburu (56.7%) and Marsabit (54.4%). In some counties it was observed that for every ten people, more than four people are food poor, these include: Garissa (51.2%), West Pokot (49.3%), Kilifi

(46.3%), Tana River (46.3%), Wajir (45.6%), Busia (45.1%) and Vihiga (41.3%). In some counties, less than two people in every ten were food poor. These are: Nairobi City (15.8%), Nyeri (18.2%) and Kiambu (18.3%).

Despite having the lowest food poverty rate, Nairobi City has some of the highest numbers of food poor given its large population. The distribution of the food poor people was high in Nairobi City (4.6%), Kilifi (4.5%) and Turkana (4.0%). The three counties account for over an eighth of the total poor population.

The national food poverty gap was 7.3 per cent, with rural areas having 7.5 per cent and urban areas 6.9 per cent. Counties with high poverty gaps include Samburu (20.6%), Turkana (20.4%), Mandera (17.9%), Marsabit (15.2%) and West Pokot (14.3%). The counties with relatively low poverty gaps were Kirinyaga (2.9%), Nyeri (3.0%), Embu (3.1%), and Kiambu (3.4%).

Table 4.3: Food poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	31.7	100.0	7.3	2.7	50,623	16,062
Rural	33.2	71.3	7.5	2.7	34,476	11,450
Urban	28.6	28.7	6.9	2.6	16,147	4,613
Mombasa	25.9	2.1	6.4	2.4	1,278	331
Kwale	36.3	2.1	9.8	4.1	922	335
Kilifi	46.3	4.5	11.7	4.3	1,548	717
Tana River	46.3	1.0	13.8	5.7	337	156
Lamu	30.1	0.3	8.7	3.6	148	45
Taita/Taveta	34.6	0.8	7.4	2.4	359	124
Garissa	51.2	2.9	12.2	4.2	896	458
Wajir	45.6	2.4	11.5	4.5	832	380
Mandera	60.4	3.5	17.9	6.6	924	558
Marsabit	54.4	1.6	15.2	5.7	480	261
Isiolo	35.7	0.6	8.2	2.9	283	101
Meru	21.1	2.2	5.4	2.1	1,647	348
Tharaka-Nithi	32.5	0.8	8.3	3.4	420	136
Embu	23.7	1.0	3.1	0.7	650	154
Kitui	37.7	2.9	8.7	3.0	1,213	458
Machakos	31.8	3.0	5.8	1.5	1,516	482
Makueni	33.2	2.2	6.4	1.8	1,049	348
Nyandarua	26.5	1.1	5.7	1.7	682	181
Nyeri	18.2	0.9	3.0	0.8	805	147
Kirinyaga	20.3	0.8	2.9	0.6	650	132
Murang'a	26.3	1.9	4.6	1.4	1,131	297
Kiambu	18.3	2.9	3.4	1.0	2,579	472
Turkana	64.3	4.0	20.4	8.9	989	636
West Pokot	49.3	2.0	14.3	6.4	665	327
Samburu	56.7	1.2	20.6	9.9	329	186
Trans Nzoia	28.3	1.9	6.8	2.6	1,058	299
Uasin Gishu	35.3	2.7	8.4	3.0	1,235	436
Elgeyo/Marakwet	36.9	1.1	8.4	2.8	486	180
Nandi	32.2	1.9	6.9	2.5	949	306
Baringo	36.3	1.6	7.8	3.1	712	259
Laikipia	30.5	1.0	6.9	2.5	548	168
Nakuru	26.5	3.8	5.0	1.5	2,283	605
Narok	27.5	2.1	4.8	1.4	1,232	339
Kajiado	33.2	2.5	8.5	3.1	1,187	394
Kericho	31.5	1.9	4.7	1.2	964	304
Bomet	38.1	2.2	7.4	2.4	938	357
Kakamega	29.8	3.7	6.1	1.9	1,999	597
Vihiga	41.3	1.6	11.2	4.3	631	260
Bungoma	35.0	3.9	7.4	2.5	1,787	625
Busia	45.1	2.7	13.5	5.7	953	429
Siaya	24.6	1.6	5.2	1.8	1,062	261
Kisumu	31.5	2.4	5.9	2.0	1,226	386
Homa Bay	27.9	2.1	5.3	1.6	1,208	337
Migori	31.6	2.3	6.0	2.0	1,189	376
Kisii	32.3	2.7	7.2	2.6	1,353	437
Nyamira	31.6	1.3	6.7	2.2	648	205
Nairobi City	15.8	4.6	4.3	1.9	4,646	733

Figure 4.1: Food poverty rates (individuals) incidence across counties, 2022

Map 4.1: Food poverty rates (individuals) at county level, 2022

Author : Kenya National Bureau of Statistics   1:3,300,000   0 40 80   180 Km   © KNBS2024
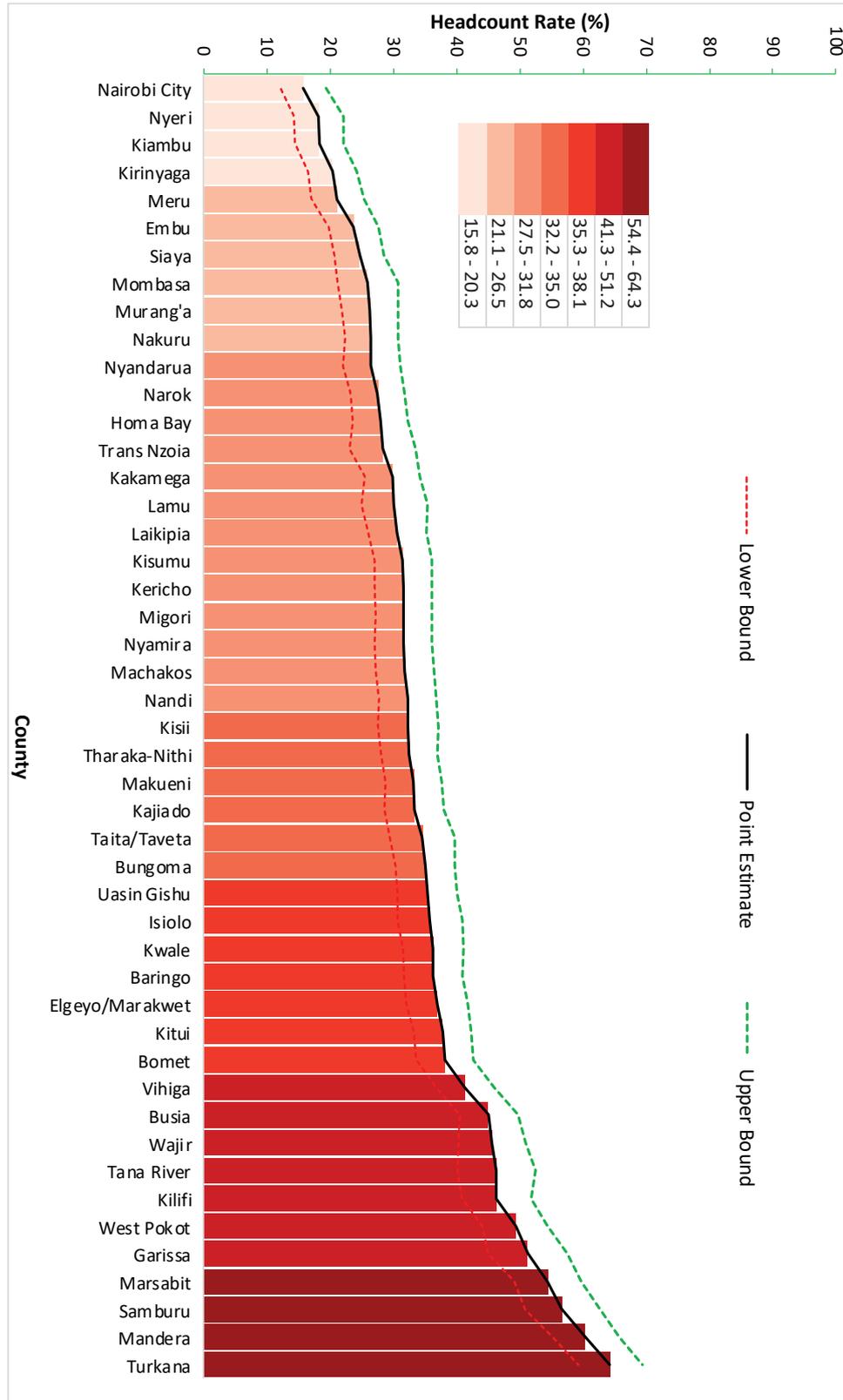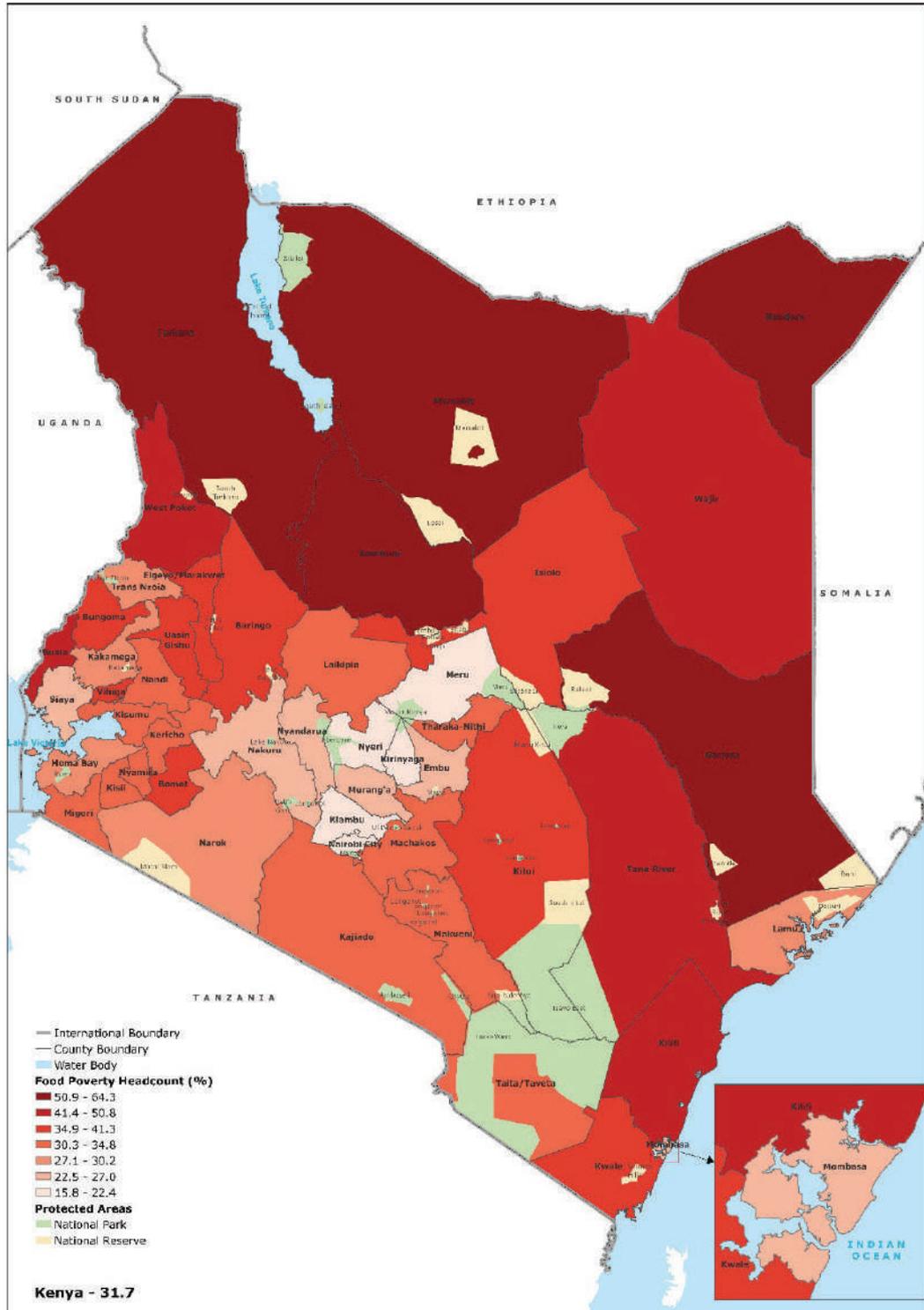
4.4.2 Overall Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.4 summarizes the overall poverty measures for individuals by county, as well as the corresponding visualizations in Figure 4.2 which ranks overall poverty rates at county level in ascending order. Figure 4.3 ranks the contribution of each county to to overall poverty from least to highest. Map 4.2 visualizes county level variation in overall poverty rates. Map 4.3 shows the number of overall poor people by county.

The results show a significant variation in overall poverty rates at county level, ranging from a low of 16.5 per cent in Nairobi City to a high of 82.7 per cent in Turkana. Additionally, notable differences were observed between counties in ASAL areas and counties in the rest of the country. The seven counties with the highest overall poverty rates were Turkana (82.7%), Mandera (72.9%), Samburu (71.9%), Garissa (67.8%), Tana River (66.7%), Marsabit (66.1%)

and Wajir (64.7%). Conversely, the counties with the lowest poverty rates are Nairobi City (16.5%), Kiambu (19.9%), Kirinyaga (23.1%), Embu (24.3%), Nyeri (26.0%) and Narok (26.2%).

Despite having the lowest poverty rate, Nairobi City has the fifth highest number of poor due to its large population. Bungoma, Nakuru, Kilifi, Turkana, Nairobi City and Kakamega have the highest population of overall poor people, which account for 24.4 per cent of all the poor individuals in the country.

The national overall poverty gap was 10.1 per cent, with rural areas having 10.8 per cent and urban areas 8.7 per cent. Counties with the highest poverty gaps were Turkana (35.1%), Samburu (29.1%), Mandera (24.9%) and Marsabit (24.7%). The counties with the lowest poverty gaps were Kirinyaga (4.2%), Embu (4.1%), Kiambu (4.0%) and Nairobi city (3.9%).

Table 4.4: Overall poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
National	39.8	100.0	10.1	3.8	50,623	20,157
Rural	42.9	73.4	10.8	4.1	34,476	14,798
Urban	33.2	26.6	8.7	3.3	16,147	5,359
Mombasa	27.0	1.7	5.7	1.8	1,278	345
Kwale	51.1	2.3	14.9	6.4	922	471
Kilifi	53.0	4.1	14.5	5.3	1,548	821
Tana River	66.7	1.1	22.1	9.8	337	225
Lamu	35.6	0.3	7.7	2.5	148	53
Taita/Taveta	39.3	0.7	7.6	2.2	359	141
Garissa	67.8	3.0	22.8	10.4	896	607
Wajir	64.7	2.7	19.2	7.7	832	539
Mandera	72.9	3.3	24.9	11.3	924	674
Marsabit	66.1	1.6	24.7	11.7	480	317
Isiolo	55.6	0.8	16.0	6.4	283	157
Meru	34.1	2.8	7.1	2.4	1,647	562
Tharaka-Nithi	36.1	0.8	9.1	3.6	420	151
Embu	24.3	0.8	4.1	1.0	650	158
Kitui	58.3	3.5	14.6	5.3	1,213	707
Machakos	38.3	2.9	7.0	1.9	1,516	580
Makueni	44.7	2.3	9.8	3.1	1,049	469
Nyandarua	34.5	1.2	7.1	2.2	682	235
Nyeri	26.0	1.0	5.5	1.7	805	210
Kirinyaga	23.1	0.7	4.2	1.1	650	150
Murang'a	30.1	1.7	5.6	1.7	1,131	340
Kiambu	19.9	2.5	4.0	1.1	2,579	513
Turkana	82.7	4.1	35.1	18.0	989	818
West Pokot	60.1	2.0	18.3	8.0	665	399
Samburu	71.9	1.2	29.1	15.3	329	236
Trans Nzoia	37.3	2.0	9.4	3.7	1,058	395
Uasin Gishu	39.9	2.4	10.5	3.9	1,235	492
Elgeyo/Marakwet	53.0	1.3	13.6	5.2	486	258
Nandi	39.1	1.8	8.0	2.6	949	371
Baringo	46.9	1.7	11.0	4.2	712	334
Laikipia	38.0	1.0	8.9	3.1	548	208
Nakuru	38.2	4.3	7.3	2.3	2,283	872
Narok	26.2	1.6	5.2	1.5	1,232	323
Kajiado	37.3	2.2	10.1	3.7	1,187	443
Kericho	47.8	2.3	9.7	2.7	964	461
Bomet	47.1	2.2	11.0	3.8	938	441
Kakamega	38.2	3.8	8.1	2.6	1,999	764
Vihiga	47.9	1.5	12.8	4.8	631	302
Bungoma	49.2	4.4	11.0	3.8	1,787	880
Busia	52.7	2.5	17.1	7.5	953	502
Siaya	38.3	2.0	9.7	3.6	1,062	407
Kisumu	39.0	2.4	7.4	2.1	1,226	478
Homa Bay	28.2	1.7	6.5	2.2	1,208	340
Migori	45.7	2.7	10.4	3.5	1,189	543
Kisii	32.9	2.2	8.3	3.0	1,353	445
Nyamira	38.8	1.2	9.1	3.1	648	252
Nairobi City	16.5	3.8	3.9	1.4	4,646	767

Figure 4.2: Overall poverty rates (individuals) across counties, 2022
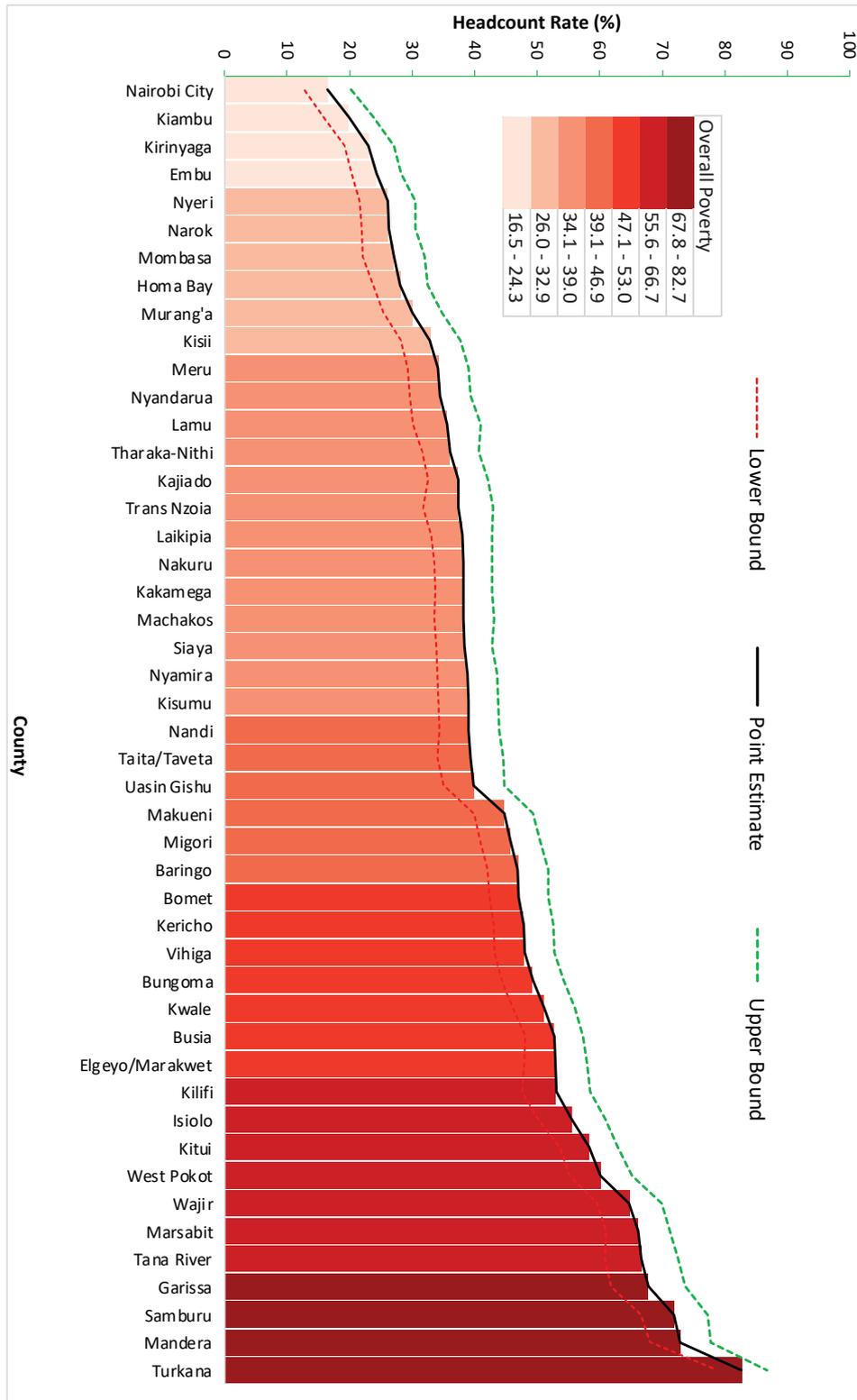
Figure 4.3: Contribution to overall poverty by county, 2022

Map 4.2: Overall poverty rates (individuals) at county level, 2022

Author : Kenya National Bureau of Statistics   1:3,300,000   0 40 80 160 Km   © KNBS2024
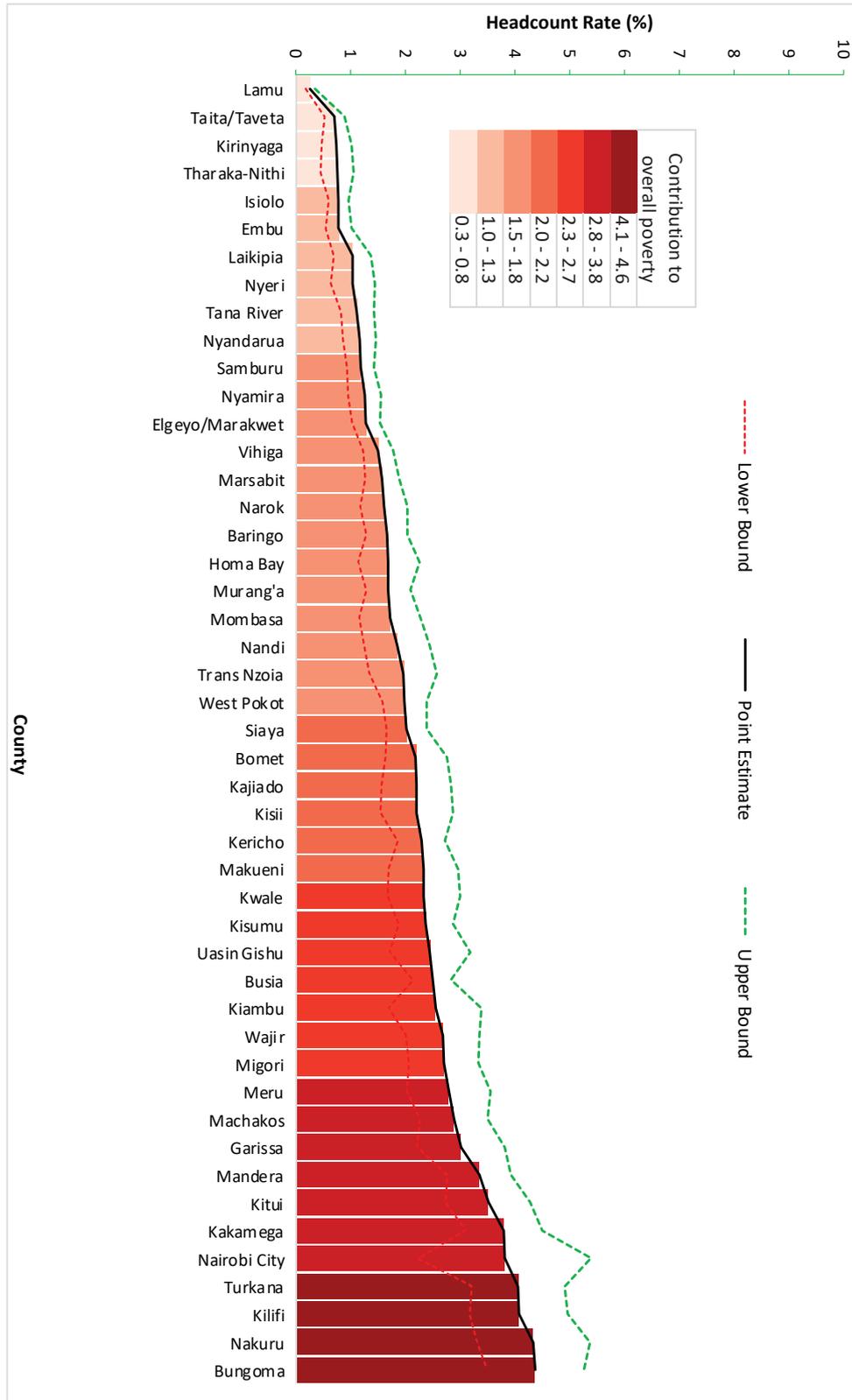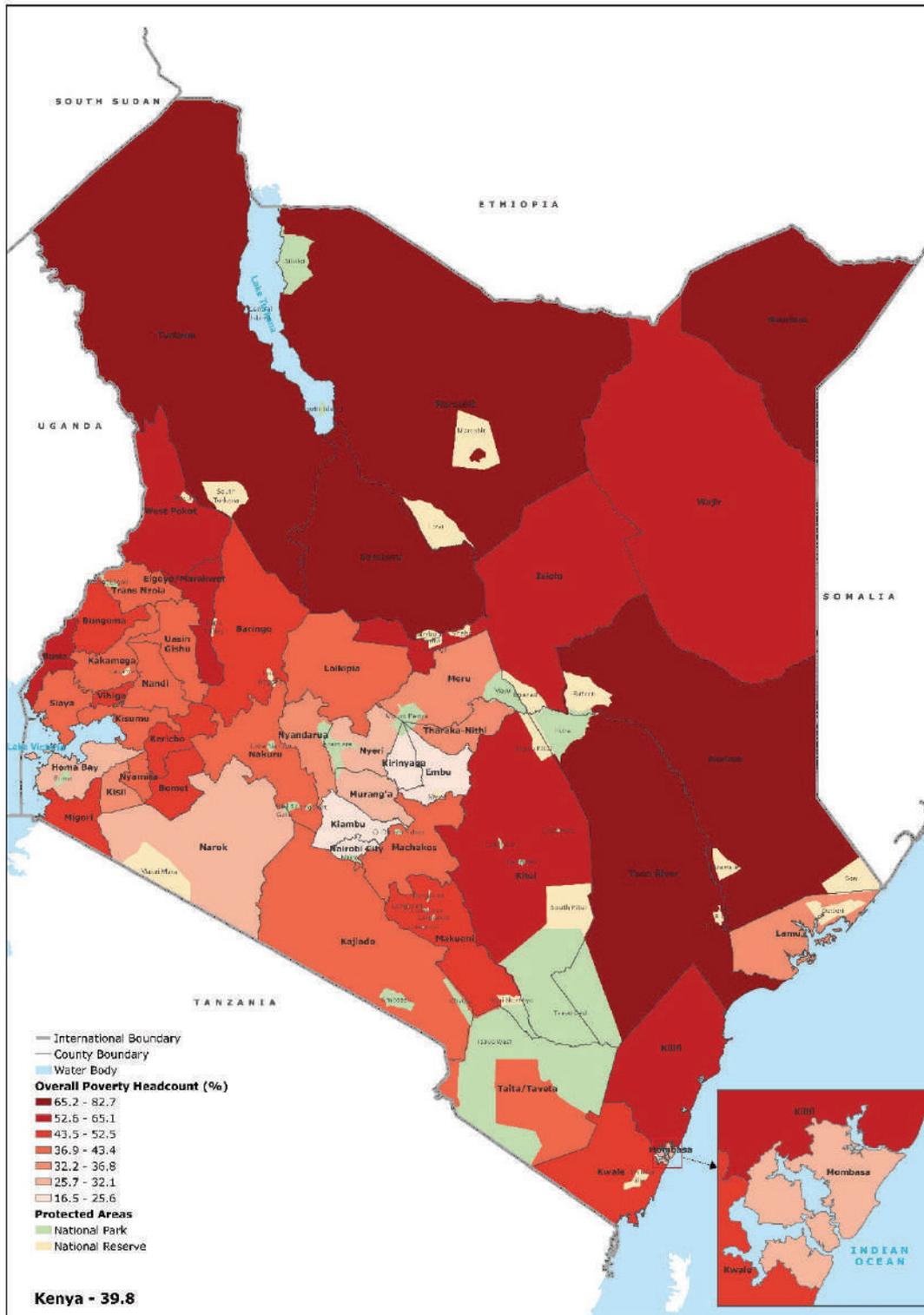
Map 4.3: Number of overall poor at county level, 2022
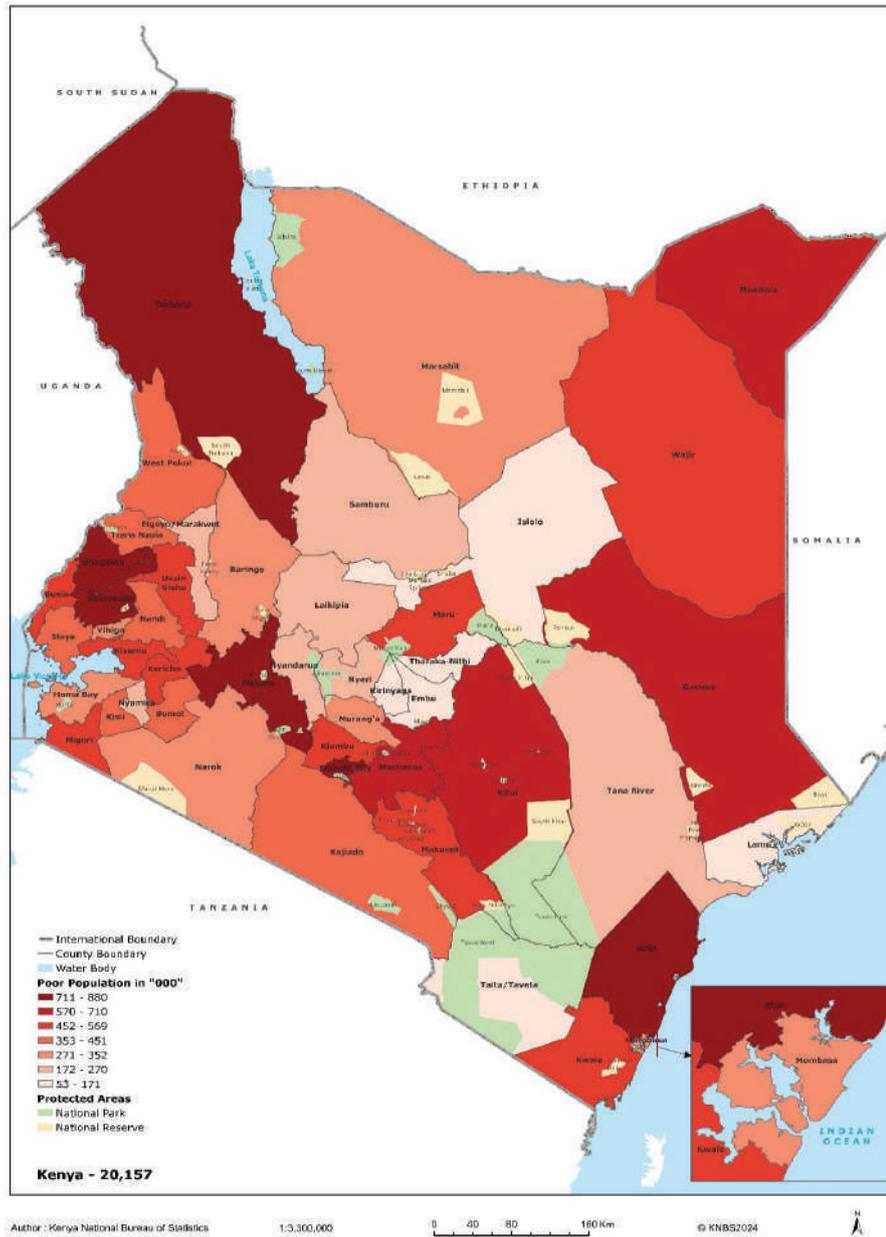
4.4.3 Hardcore Poverty Estimates, County Level

Table 4.5 presents the hardcore poverty measures for individuals and counties. Figure 4.4 shows the hardcore poverty rates at county level, which ranges from a low of 0.0 per cent in Kiambu county to a high of 42.6 per cent in Turkana county .

The six counties with the highest levels of hard-core poverty rates were Turkana (42.6%), Samburu (36.0%), Marsabit (26.2%), Mandera (24.8%), Tana River (22.7%) and Busia (18.4%). Among the total population living in hardcore poverty, more than half (50.4%) reside in the following ten counties: Turkana, Mandera, Garissa, Busia, Kilifi, Kitui, Bungoma, Marsabit, Samburu and Kwale.

Table 4.5: Hardcore poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county, 2022

Residence/	County	Headcount Rate (%)	Distribution of the Poor (%)	Poverty Gap (%)	Severity of Poverty (%)	Population	Number of Poor
National		7.1	100.0	1.5	0.5	50,623	3,607
Rural		9.3	89.3	2.0	0.7	34,476	3,221
Urban		2.4	10.7	0.4	0.1	16,147	387
Mombasa		1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1,278	13
Kwale		12.4	3.2	3.9	1.8	922	115
Kilifi		10.4	4.5	1.7	0.4	1,548	161
Tana River		22.7	2.1	4.4	1.1	337	77
Lamu		3.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	148	6
Taita/Taveta		1.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	359	6
Garissa		21.1	5.2	5.2	1.8	896	189
Wajir		10.6	2.5	2.6	0.9	832	88
Mandera		24.8	6.4	4.7	1.4	924	229
Marsabit		26.2	3.5	7.0	2.5	480	126
Isiolo		10.5	0.8	2.4	0.9	283	30
Meru		5.4	2.5	0.9	0.4	1,647	89
Tharaka-Nithi		7.7	0.9	2.0	0.9	420	32
Embu		0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	650	3
Kitui		11.9	4.0	2.3	0.7	1,213	145
Machakos		2.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	1,516	34
Makueni		5.9	1.7	0.7	0.1	1,049	62
Nyandarua		2.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	682	19
Nyeri		2.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	805	19
Kirinyaga		0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	650	2
Murang'a		2.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	1,131	29
Kiambu		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,579	-
Turkana		42.6	11.7	11.2	4.5	989	421
West Pokot		16.8	3.1	4.7	2.2	665	111
Samburu		36.0	3.3	10.6	4.9	329	118
Trans Nzoia		10.0	2.9	1.8	0.4	1,058	106
Uasin Gishu		6.3	2.2	1.0	0.3	1,235	78
Elgeyo/Marakwet		13.5	1.8	2.4	0.6	486	66
Nandi		4.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	949	40
Baringo		6.1	1.2	2.0	1.2	712	43
Laikipia		6.2	0.9	1.2	0.3	548	34
Nakuru		3.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	2,283	84
Narok		2.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	1,232	27
Kajiado		4.5	1.5	0.9	0.3	1,187	54
Kericho		3.6	1.0	0.4	0.1	964	35
Bomet		8.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	938	77
Kakamega		3.8	2.1	0.5	0.1	1,999	75
Vihiga		9.5	1.7	1.6	0.4	631	60
Bungoma		7.9	3.9	1.4	0.4	1,787	141
Busia		18.4	4.9	4.2	1.5	953	175
Siaya		7.1	2.1	1.4	0.5	1,062	76
Kisumu		3.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	1,226	39
Homa Bay		4.2	1.4	0.7	0.1	1,208	51
Migori		5.3	1.7	1.2	0.5	1,189	62
Kisii		4.5	1.7	0.9	0.3	1,353	61
Nyamira		6.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	648	40
Nairobi City		1.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	4,646	61

Figure 4.4: Hardcore poverty rates (individuals) by county, 2022
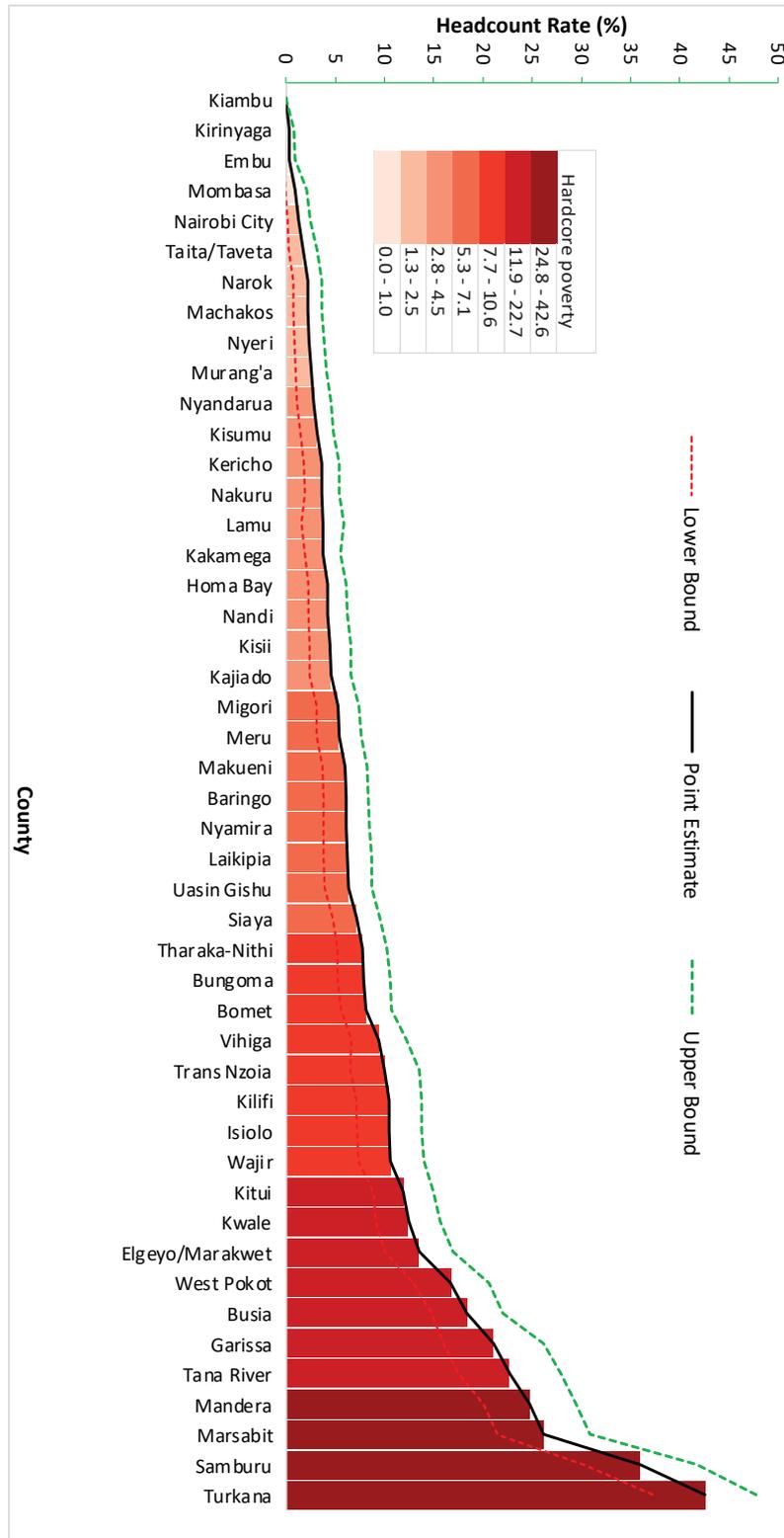
4.5 Depth and Severity of Overall Poverty, National and County Level

Map 4.4 visualizes the depth of overall poverty at the county level using the poverty gap (see Table 4.4). The poverty gap measure conveys the consumption shortfall from the poverty line.

The severity of poverty assigns greater importance to households that are farther from the poverty line and is used to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and programmes targeting the poorest of the poor. The national severity rate was 3.8 per cent, with rural areas experiencing a higher severity rate than urban areas. The five counties with high severity indices were Turkana (18.0%), Samburu (15.3%), Marsabit (11.7%), Mandera (11.3%) and Garissa (10.4%).

4.6 Inequality

Inequality is measured using the Gini index. The index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. An index of 0 expresses perfect equality where everyone has the same consumption expenditure, while an index of 100 expresses full inequality where only one person has all the consumption expenditure. Table 4.6 shows that the national Gini Index for the years 2015/16 to 2022.

The Gini index was 39.1 in 2015/16, increased slightly to 40.9 in 2019. It was 35.9 in 2020; 38.9 in 2021 and 38.4 in 2022. The index varies across counties and place of residence, with inequality being lower in rural areas compared to urban areas.

> **Not only is the incidence of poverty higher in rural Kenya, the rural poor tend to be farther below the poverty line.**

Map 4.4: Overall poverty gap (individuals) at county level, 2022

Legend:
- International Boundary
- County Boundary
- Water Body

Percent Poverty Gap
- 19.2 - 35.1
- 12.5 - 19.1
- 9.6 - 12.4
- 8.5 - 9.5
- 8.0 - 8.4
- 6.8 - 7.9
- 3.9 - 6.7

Protected Areas
- National Park
- National Reserve

Kenya - 10.1

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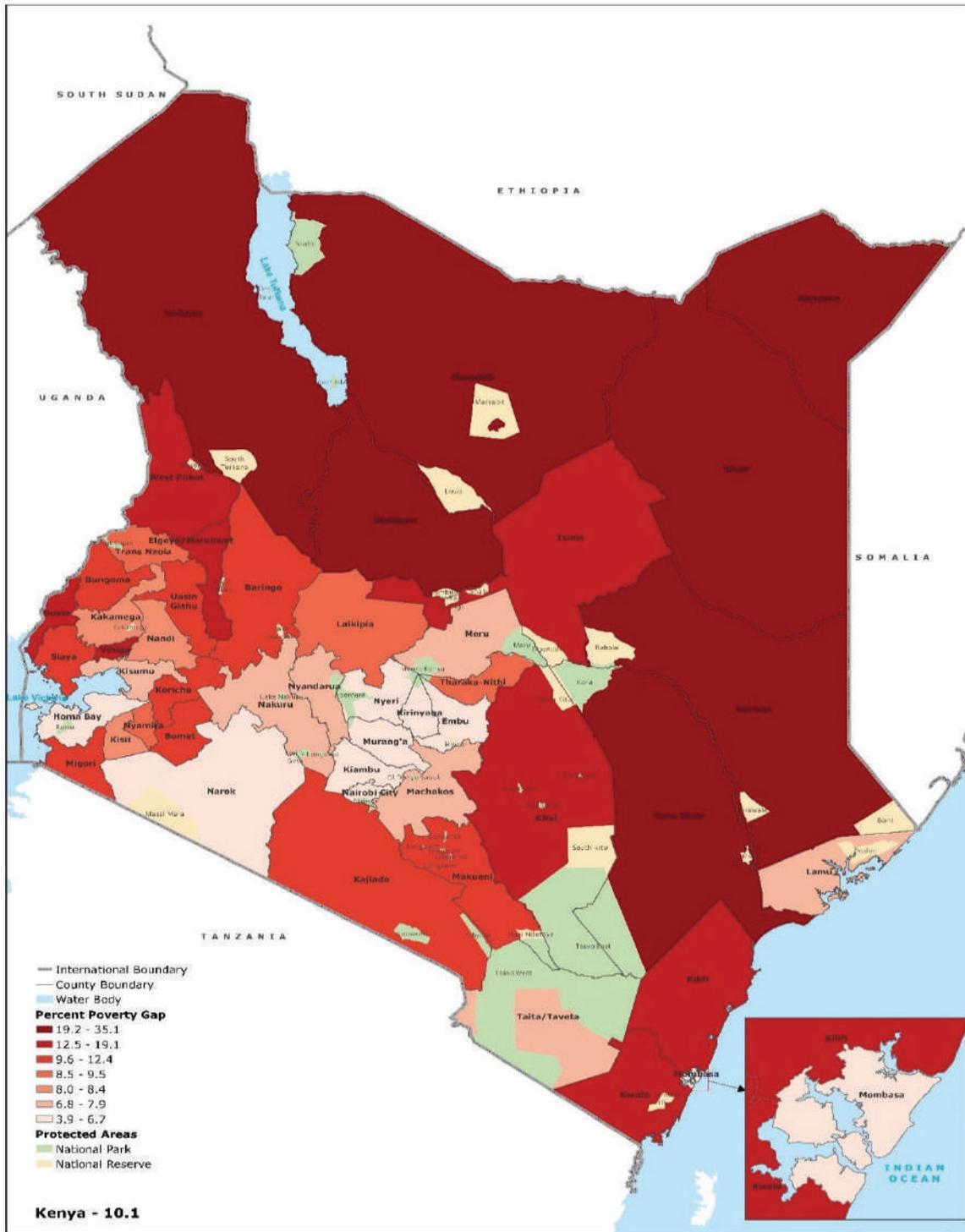
Table 4.6: Gini index, 2015/16 - 2022

Residence/County	Gini Index				
	2015/16	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	39.07	40.65	35.82	38.85	38.42
Rural	32.67	34.53	31.11	29.10	29.66
Urban	34.94	35.53	32.62	37.31	35.01
Mombasa	30.19	30.44	32.62	29.18	27.45
Kwale	34.53	34.07	31.87	30.43	36.78
Kilifi	39.58	35.63	36.59	31.13	35.43
Tana River	37.60	35.36	32.67	23.98	33.12
Lamu	33.08	35.10	35.35	24.96	30.83
Taita/Taveta	34.16	34.05	29.85	32.93	34.04
Garissa	35.71	38.32	33.35	28.49	32.83
Wajir	25.06	33.34	22.63	32.79	28.91
Mandera	34.49	36.83	27.33	33.13	25.26
Marsabit	34.81	36.19	25.94	32.76	33.85
Isiolo	33.69	35.91	27.29	29.08	31.35
Meru	31.67	33.77	30.60	35.08	31.61
Tharaka-Nithi	31.18	35.51	28.77	29.20	37.45
Embu	34.05	34.43	35.36	34.69	28.20
Kitui	33.57	31.01	30.45	35.72	27.92
Machakos	35.29	37.58	31.90	35.27	30.09
Makueni	31.37	31.75	23.68	22.63	26.54
Nyandarua	32.02	32.55	31.99	23.78	24.21
Nyeri	32.14	33.68	29.40	31.10	29.66
Kirinyaga	33.80	33.88	34.31	27.42	32.81
Murang'a	30.42	33.69	38.71	31.90	27.97
Kiambu	33.61	33.68	31.26	33.36	31.02
Turkana	52.24	47.09	32.95	39.86	37.78
West Pokot	31.20	30.99	30.53	24.32	28.80
Samburu	40.77	40.44	32.49	32.37	43.00
Trans Nzoia	35.53	34.47	30.12	27.35	34.63
Uasin Gishu	35.09	34.98	31.08	30.55	35.62
Nandi	29.17	32.42	35.11	36.80	29.80
Baringo	35.47	34.53	32.16	25.83	29.86
Laikipia	39.23	37.51	32.04	29.74	33.81
Nakuru	36.18	34.58	35.15	34.72	36.18
Narok	33.53	33.83	28.04	26.09	29.90
Kajiado	39.78	38.06	34.52	29.69	37.35
Kericho	29.54	34.31	30.45	30.32	35.62
Bomet	23.80	30.43	25.37	22.99	28.20
Kakamega	29.05	32.59	33.57	30.86	32.04
Vihiga	27.85	31.68	30.90	21.14	32.20
Bungoma	32.46	37.30	32.25	32.65	28.64
Busia	28.93	35.21	33.66	23.70	33.44
Siaya	30.46	32.71	25.21	25.12	29.11
Kisumu	43.31	35.18	30.44	29.79	35.09
Homa Bay	29.11	32.22	26.99	27.06	29.51
Migori	26.85	31.69	31.85	26.63	30.82
Kisii	34.82	32.86	31.68	26.73	36.04
Nyamira	31.86	32.77	32.13	27.21	31.80
Nairobi City	33.10	34.47	30.17	40.88	36.84

05

Basic Socioeconomic Poverty Profile

Composition and household size are factors of utmost importance that have a significant impact on poverty. Large households, particularly those led by individuals with lower levels of education, as well as households residing in arid areas and households with children, are all associated with higher poverty rates.

This chapter presents poverty rates by selected socioeconomic characteristics of households, focusing on 2022. Specifically, it looks at the sex, age, education level and marital status of the household head and household size and composition, for the year 2022. It also presents poverty measures for children, youth and the elderly. For the survey, a household is defined as a person or group of persons living in the same compound (fenced or unfenced); answerable to the same head and sharing a common source of food or cooking arrangement, 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 household 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. Further, children refer to those under age 18, youth (15-24, UN) and 18-35 (Kenya's defination of youth); and the elderly are those aged 60 plus (60-69 and 70+).

5.1 Poverty by Sex and Residence of Household Head

The incidence and depth of poverty by sex and other characteristics of the household head are presented in Table 5.1. About 3 in 10 households in Kenya are poor with a poverty gap of 8 per cent. Household poverty is higher in rural areas, (38%) than in urban areas(26%). Nationally, female headed households have slightly higher poverty headcount rates (35.3%) compared to male headed households (32.6%). Across the rural-urban divide, rural female headed households had highest incidence and depth of poverty at 40 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively. Urban male headed households have the lowest poverty headcount rates and poverty gap of 26 per cent and 6 per cent respectively.

5.2 Poverty and Age of Household Head

The structure of the population plays an important role in any society, for instance, the age structure of a population forms for the diversity of roles and consumption needs and this variation can thus have far-reaching economic, social and political implications.

As shown in Table 5.1, almost half of households headed by an elderly person (70+ years), were overall poor. Households headed by individuals in the lower age groups (15-19 and 20-29) have the lowest poverty rates of 23.8 and 23.4 per cent respectively. Those in the 15-19 age group are in teenage population group with negligible (less than 1%) number of households under their headship. The likelihood of a household being poor increases with the age of the household head, from 23.4% (age 20-29) to 46% (among those age 70+).

Regardless of age of household head, poverty is higher among households in rural than urban areas, ranging from a low of 10% of urban heads (age 15-19) to a high of 46% (among the elderly age 70+) in rural areas.

5.3 Poverty and Marital Status of Household Head

This section assesses the interplay between marital status and poverty levels of the household heads among the surveyed population. Marital status has been classified into two major categories, monogamous and polygamous. Results show that households headed by an individual in a polygamous marriage are one and a half times likely to be poor compared to their monogamous counterparts (48% vs 33%). Poverty is higher among households headed by a widow compared to widowers by 9 percentage points (45 compared to 36 % respectively).

5.4 Poverty and Household Size and Number of Children

Nationally, households with children had higher poverty rates (38%) compared to those with no children (24%). Rural households with children had the highest poverty headcount rate of 41 per cent in this category. The poverty headcount rate increases with household size across all domains of residence, ranging from a low of 20 per cent of households with 1 to 3 members to 60 per cent in households with 7 or more members. Urban households with 7 members or more had the highest rate while those with 1 to 3 members had the lowest rate.

5.5 Poverty and Education Level of Household Head

Poverty is highest among households headed by an individual with no education (61%) compared to other levels of education. Poverty decreases as the level of education increases, to a low of 5 per cent for those with tertiary level of education Table 5.1.

Urban households headed by an individual with no education had the highest poverty headcount rate of 71 per cent compared to their rural counterparts (59%).

Distribution of households by headship shows that slightly more than half (51%) of poor households were headed by individuals with primary level of education compared to only one per cent headed by those with tertiary level of education.

Table 5.1: Poverty measures and socioeconomic characteristics at household level, 2022

Background 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	38.2	26.2	33.5	9.6	6.6	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex of Household Head	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male	37.2	25.9	32.6	9.1	6.1	7.9	66.1	69.4	67.4	64.3	68.4	65.6
Female	40.2	27.0	35.3	10.7	7.6	9.5	33.9	30.7	32.6	35.7	31.6	34.4
Education level of household head												
None	58.7	70.7	60.8	18.7	24.8	19.8	17.8	5.8	13.1	27.3	15.5	23.7
Primary	41.4	41.2	41.3	9.5	10.4	9.8	50.7	27.3	41.5	54.9	43.0	51.2
Secondary	22.6	19.3	20.8	4.9	4.0	4.4	29.1	53.7	38.8	17.2	39.5	24.1
Tertiary	8.0	4.0	4.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.4	13.2	6.7	0.5	2.0	1.0
Marital status of household head												
Married monogamous	36.9	26.9	33.0	8.8	6.4	7.9	61.9	60.7	61.4	59.8	62.2	60.5
Married poligamous	48.4	45.8	47.9	13.9	13.7	13.9	6.6	2.1	4.9	8.4	3.7	7.0
Widower	39.1	26.9	35.8	11.4	7.6	10.4	2.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.6
Widow	44.4	46.1	44.7	11.7	14.9	12.2	45.2	14.9	34.0	49.9	25.3	43.0
Never married	26.1	14.9	18.3	10.3	9.4	9.9	5.9	20.8	11.8	4.1	11.9	6.5
Other	36.7	32.4	34.7	8.9	5.2	6.7	8.4	10.7	9.3	8.1	13.2	9.6
Child in household												
Household without children	30.7	17.9	24.4	8.5	4.3	6.4	27.5	40.5	32.6	22.1	27.6	23.8
Household with children	41.0	31.9	37.9	10.1	8.1	9.4	72.6	59.5	67.4	77.9	72.5	76.2
Household size												
1-3 members	30.5	20.4	25.6	9.6	6.6	8.4	40.5	60.3	48.3	32.3	46.9	36.8
4-6 members	40.2	31.1	37.1	9.7	8.1	9.1	43.4	34.3	39.8	45.7	40.7	44.2
7+ members	52.1	59.9	53.5	13.2	17.1	13.9	16.1	5.4	11.9	22.0	12.4	19.0
Age of household head (years)												
15-19	40.4	9.6	23.8	7.3	1.7	4.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
20-29	30.3	19.2	23.4	8.2	4.2	5.7	10.5	26.1	16.6	8.3	19.1	11.6
30-39	33.4	24.8	29.3	8.0	5.9	7.0	23.0	33.0	27.0	20.1	31.3	23.5
40-49	37.7	30.3	34.9	9.0	7.7	8.5	22.7	21.3	22.1	22.4	24.6	23.1
50-59	40.5	31.8	37.9	10.4	8.7	9.9	17.0	11.0	14.6	18.0	13.3	16.6
60-69	42.7	36.0	41.3	10.9	11.1	11.0	13.1	5.2	10.0	14.7	7.1	12.3
70+	46.0	42.1	45.6	12.5	12.8	12.5	13.4	2.7	9.2	16.1	4.3	12.5

The number of households headed by the 15-19 year olds are too few (less than 1%) and these should be interpreted with caution.

5.6 Child Poverty

This section provides estimates of food, overall and hardcore child poverty. Children are considered to be poor if they live in households that have been identified to be poor based on the three poverty lines. Also presented in this sub-section is the contribution of each county/residence to the national child poverty measures.

5.6.1 Child Food Poverty

The prevalence of food poverty among children refers to the percentage of all children living in households below the food poverty line. At the national level, 33.1 per cent (7.5 million) of children (age 0-17 years) were food poor in 2022. Food poverty was higher among children in rural areas compared to children in urban areas, at 33.2 per cent and 28.6 per cent respectively. Food poverty increases with the age of the child, with 26 per cent of children age 0-5 years, 34 per cent of children age 6-13 years and peaks at 42 per cent of children age 14-17 years reported to be food poor. For children age 0-5 and 6-13, children in rural households had higher food poverty rates (27% and 23%) than those in the urban areas (35% and 32%). However, food poverty rates were higher in urban areas for the age group 14-17 years (45.1% against 41.6%). At county level, Mandera had the highest child food poverty rate at 69 per cent while Nairobi and Kiambu had the lowest at 19 per cent each. Despite Nairobi City having the lowest child poverty rates, it had the highest number of food poor children of 1.8 million children.

Table 5.2: Child food poverty by age group and residence, 2022

Residence/County	0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years		Total population	
	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population
National	25.8	7,395	33.9	10,180	42.1	5,002	33.1	22,577	31.7	50,623
Rural	27.3	4,872	34.7	7,437	41.0	3,750	33.9	16,059	33.2	34,476
Urban	23.0	2,523	32.0	2,744	45.4	1,252	31.1	6,518	28.6	16,147
Mombasa	21.1	186	28.1	267	37.2	108	27.5	561	25.9	1,278
Kwale	30.7	124	38.8	187	51.4	83	38.9	394	36.3	922
Kilifi	36.0	216	48.8	326	54.9	144	46.1	686	46.3	1,548
Tana River	36.4	71	55.3	79	53.5	35	47.8	185	46.3	337
Lamu	17.9	19	31.2	32	33.9	16	28.1	67	30.1	148
Taita/Taveta	26.5	57	39.0	65	41.6	34	35.0	156	34.6	359
Garissa	45.3	165	52.4	214	51.2	91	49.7	470	51.2	896
Wajir	40.7	141	50.6	195	59.0	92	49.1	428	45.6	832
Mandera	57.1	197	71.9	270	83.2	119	69.2	586	60.4	924
Marsabit	45.2	89	58.2	117	61.0	44	54.1	251	54.4	480
Isiolo	27.3	47	32.6	61	52.9	27	34.8	135	35.7	283
Meru	16.1	232	21.7	321	24.1	159	20.4	713	21.1	1,647
Tharaka-Nithi	24.2	39	32.7	67	41.5	41	32.9	147	32.5	420
Embu	19.7	60	26.3	99	33.0	58	26.2	217	23.7	650
Kitui	35.3	163	38.4	227	41.6	140	38.3	531	37.7	1,213
Machakos	21.1	159	29.5	260	44.5	117	30.3	536	31.8	1,516
Makueni	25.8	120	34.9	211	43.9	116	34.8	447	33.2	1,049
Nyandarua	12.8	80	23.7	115	35.8	69	23.6	263	26.5	682
Nyeri	15.0	81	20.1	119	35.7	50	21.6	251	18.2	805
Kirinyaga	15.0	63	19.5	82	40.4	35	22.0	180	20.3	650
Murang'a	17.6	149	27.7	198	37.8	83	26.2	429	26.3	1,131
Kiambu	13.6	422	15.5	407	36.0	203	18.8	1,032	18.3	2,579
Turkana	54.6	190	60.7	213	66.6	64	59.0	467	64.3	989
West Pokot	38.7	137	48.1	189	58.6	80	47.0	406	49.3	665
Samburu	46.9	50	59.1	93	58.0	34	55.5	177	56.7	329

Table 5.2: Child food poverty by age group and residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence/County	0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years		Total population	
	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population	Poverty Headcount Estimate	Population
Uasin Gishu	33.9	197	36.7	275	42.3	120	36.9	592	35.3	1,235
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.7	77	38.2	114	46.9	50	38.2	242	36.9	486
Nandi	26.9	101	42.3	154	48.6	85	39.3	340	32.2	949
Baringo	23.8	95	43.1	116	51.4	68	38.5	279	36.3	712
Laikipia	30.2	74	35.3	99	30.1	60	32.4	233	30.5	548
Nakuru	16.6	361	30.0	450	35.8	226	26.6	1,037	26.5	2,283
Narok	15.5	219	25.6	324	41.6	126	25.3	668	27.5	1,232
Kajiado	28.7	159	29.7	193	41.4	64	31.1	416	33.2	1,187
Kericho	23.8	116	30.8	205	36.3	139	30.7	461	31.5	964
Bomet	31.6	119	35.2	192	45.2	107	36.7	419	38.1	938
Kakamega	22.4	277	29.6	463	35.1	254	29.0	993	29.8	1,999
Vihiga	33.3	67	49.6	102	45.1	65	43.7	233	41.3	631
Bungoma	23.8	303	30.7	445	44.6	242	32.0	989	35.0	1,787
Busia	38.5	130	44.9	217	57.0	110	46.0	457	45.1	953
Siaya	20.5	145	27.2	239	26.7	128	25.2	512	24.6	1,062
Kisumu	30.0	185	29.0	289	34.2	178	30.7	651	31.5	1,226
Homa Bay	25.1	179	28.3	280	35.3	173	29.3	631	27.9	1,208
Migori	21.6	182	32.3	248	50.2	118	32.6	549	31.6	1,189
Kisii	27.7	161	30.2	258	35.1	147	30.8	566	32.3	1,353
Nyamira	27.0	75	38.0	151	32.9	76	34.0	303	31.6	648
Nairobi City	12.5	766	18.0	741	37.9	305	19.1	1,812	15.8	4,646

5.6.2 Overall Poverty among Children

Two in 5 children in Kenya live in absolute poverty. Child poverty increases with age, with 36 per cent of children aged 0-5 years, 44 per cent of children aged 6-13 years and 47 per cent of children aged 14-17 years being poor. By rural-urban differentiation, child poverty is higher among children in rural areas to urban areas at, 44 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively. At the county level, absolute child poverty ranges from a high of 81 per cent in Turkana to a low of 19 per cent each in Kiambu and

2 in 5 children in Kenya live in absolute poverty

Kirinyaga. Child poverty is highest in ASAL counties with the top five counties being Turkana, Mandera, Samburu, Garissa and Wajir (Table 5.3).

> **At county level, absolute child poverty ranges from a high of 81 per cent in Turkana to a low of 19 per cent each in Kiambu and Kirinyaga.**

Table 5.3: Overall child poverty by various age groups and residence, 2022

Residence/County	Overall Child Poverty by Age Groups and Area of Residence									
	0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years		Total population	
	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	36.4	7,395	44.4	10,180	47.4	5,002	42.4	22,577	39.8	50,623
Rural	39.2	4,872	46.0	7,437	47.5	3,750	44.3	16,059	42.9	34,476
Urban	30.9	2,523	40.0	2,744	47.2	1,252	37.9	6,518	33.2	16,147
Mombasa	24.9	186	32.0	267	32.5	108	29.7	561	27.0	1,278
Kwale	46.6	124	57.4	187	63.4	83	55.3	394	51.1	922
Kilifi	47.1	216	53.5	326	53.8	144	51.6	686	53.0	1,548
Tana River	59.6	71	74.8	79	74.3	35	68.9	185	66.7	337
Lamu	24.4	19	34.2	32	39.2	16	32.6	67	35.6	148
Taita/Taveta	29.8	57	44.1	65	51.1	34	40.4	156	39.3	359
Garissa	74.1	165	69.5	214	71.3	91	71.4	470	67.8	896
Wajir	61.1	141	70.6	195	81.0	92	69.7	428	64.7	832
Mandera	72.6	197	80.5	270	85.4	119	78.8	586	72.9	924
Marsabit	58.8	89	68.7	117	68.3	44	65.1	251	66.1	480
Isiolo	48.3	47	61.2	61	67.7	27	58.0	135	55.6	283
Meru	30.3	232	41.1	321	32.9	159	35.7	713	34.1	1,647
Tharaka-Nithi	26.6	39	37.2	67	41.1	41	35.5	147	36.1	420
Embu	23.7	60	29.8	99	29.7	58	28.1	217	24.3	650
Kitui	55.5	163	61.5	227	60.8	140	59.5	531	58.3	1,213
Machakos	29.3	159	40.2	260	49.0	117	38.9	536	38.3	1,516
Makueni	38.9	120	42.2	211	53.6	116	44.3	447	44.7	1,049
Nyandarua	28.9	80	35.4	115	39.3	69	34.5	263	34.5	682
Nyeri	26.4	81	31.6	119	35.9	50	30.8	251	26.0	805
Kirinyaga	13.8	63	17.5	82	33.8	35	19.4	180	23.1	650
Murang'a	21.9	149	32.2	198	40.1	83	30.1	429	30.1	1,131

Table 5.3: Overall child poverty by various age groups and residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

| | Overall Child Poverty by Age Groups and Area of Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence/County | 0-5 Years | | 6-13 Years | | 14-17 Years | | 0-17 Years | | Total population | |
	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)
West Pokot	54.9	137	64.0	189	69.7	80	62.0	406	60.1	665
Samburu	65.1	50	76.9	93	75.4	34	73.3	177	71.9	329
Trans Nzoia	31.1	147	43.7	213	42.0	119	39.4	480	37.3	1,058
Uasin Gishu	37.3	197	44.2	275	44.2	120	41.9	592	39.9	1,235
Elgeyo/Marakwet	54.4	77	56.2	114	56.9	50	55.8	242	53.0	486
Nandi	28.8	101	46.1	154	44.6	85	40.6	340	39.1	949
Baringo	40.5	95	61.6	116	54.8	68	52.7	279	46.9	712
Laikipia	38.9	74	41.8	99	35.1	60	39.2	233	38.0	548
Nakuru	30.3	361	48.0	450	49.1	226	42.1	1,037	38.2	2,283
Narok	16.9	219	30.2	324	32.7	126	26.3	668	26.2	1,232
Kajiado	35.3	159	31.9	193	49.4	64	35.9	416	37.3	1,187
Kericho	40.9	116	50.5	205	50.7	139	48.2	461	47.8	964
Bomet	43.9	119	47.8	192	50.4	107	47.4	419	47.1	938
Kakamega	33.1	277	39.7	463	40.2	254	38.0	993	38.2	1,999
Vihiga	42.1	67	52.2	102	51.4	65	49.1	233	47.9	631
Bungoma	43.9	303	47.2	445	53.3	242	47.7	989	49.2	1,787
Busia	47.2	130	54.1	217	63.7	110	54.4	457	52.7	953
Siaya	37.5	145	43.7	239	39.2	128	40.8	512	38.3	1,062
Kisumu	35.2	185	37.8	289	38.8	178	37.3	651	39.0	1,226
Homa Bay	28.2	179	28.1	280	29.3	173	28.5	631	28.2	1,208
Migori	35.1	182	46.5	248	63.5	118	46.3	549	45.7	1,189
Kisii	29.9	161	33.2	258	33.0	147	32.2	566	32.9	1,353
Nyamira	37.9	75	43.6	151	38.4	76	40.8	303	38.8	648
Nairobi City	14.6	766	20.3	741	37.6	305	20.8	1,812	16.5	4,646

5.7.3 Hardcore Child Poverty

About 8 per cent of children were hardcore poor in 2022. Hardcore poverty increases with age, with six per cent of children aged 0-5 years, eight per cent of children age 6-13 and 14-17 years being hardcore poor. In terms of rural and urban areas of residence, child hardcore poverty is 3 times higher among children in rural areas compared to urban areas at, 9 and 3 per cent respectively. At the county level, child hardcore poverty ranges from a high of 38 per cent in Turkana County to a low of less than one per cent in Kiambu, Kirinyaga and Embun counties.

At 44 per cent, child poverty was higher in rural areas compared to 38 per cent in urban areas.

Table 5.4: Child hardcore poverty by various age-groups and residence, 2022

Residence/County	0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years		Total population	
	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	6.2	7,395	8.3	10,180	8.2	5,002	7.6	22,577	7.1	50,623
Rural	8.4	4,872	10.0	7,437	9.3	3,750	9.4	16,059	9.3	34,476
Urban	2.1	2,523	3.5	2,744	4.9	1,252	3.2	6,518	2.4	16,147
Mombasa	-	186	2.2	267	1.6	108	1.3	561	1.0	1,278
Kwale	9.1	124	12.0	187	15.3	83	11.8	394	12.4	922
Kilifi	11.1	216	10.3	326	9.3	144	10.4	686	10.4	1,548
Tana River	18.3	71	25.2	79	33.2	35	24.1	185	22.7	337
Lamu	2.8	19	2.7	32	5.5	16	3.4	67	3.7	148
Taita/Taveta	-	57	1.0	65	2.7	34	1.0	156	1.7	359
Garissa	22.5	165	22.9	214	25.8	91	23.3	470	21.1	896
Wajir	9.7	141	15.2	195	13.7	92	13.1	428	10.6	832
Mandera	23.1	197	29.8	270	38.5	119	29.3	586	24.8	924
Marsabit	23.1	89	28.9	117	28.0	44	26.7	251	26.2	480
Isiolo	9.9	47	14.9	61	12.2	27	12.6	135	10.5	283
Meru	1.7	232	3.5	321	3.5	159	2.9	713	5.4	1,647
Tharaka-Nithi	5.3	39	6.4	67	11.8	41	7.6	147	7.7	420
Embu	-	60	1.1	99	-	58	0.5	217	0.4	650
Kitui	11.1	163	10.8	227	7.7	140	10.1	531	11.9	1,213
Machakos	1.3	159	3.7	260	-	117	2.2	536	2.2	1,516
Makueni	6.9	120	3.5	211	5.8	116	5.0	447	5.9	1,049
Nyandarua	3.8	80	3.4	115	2.1	69	3.2	263	2.8	682
Nyeri	0.9	81	2.0	119	4.9	50	2.2	251	2.4	805
Kirinyaga	-	63	0.4	82	-	35	0.2	180	0.3	650
Murang'a	-	149	2.4	198	1.5	83	1.4	429	2.5	1,131
Kiambu	-	422	-	407	-	203	-	1,032	-	2,579
Turkana	38.1	190	41.6	213	35.5	64	39.3	467	42.6	989
West Pokot	13.4	137	16.8	189	16.7	80	15.7	406	16.8	665

Table 5.4: Child hardcore poverty by various age-groups and residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence/ County	0-5 Years		6-13 Years		14-17 Years		0-17 Years		Total population	
	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)
Uasin Gishu	7.7	197	7.0	275	6.3	120	7.1	592	6.3	1,235
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	13.6	77	14.1	114	19.3	50	15.0	242	13.5	486
Nandi	4.3	101	6.9	154	4.1	85	5.4	340	4.2	949
Baringo	4.6	95	7.4	116	9.5	68	7.0	279	6.1	712
Laikipia	4.7	74	7.6	99	5.7	60	6.2	233	6.2	548
Nakuru	2.4	361	5.0	450	2.6	226	3.6	1,037	3.7	2,283
Narok	1.3	219	1.6	324	1.3	126	1.4	668	2.2	1,232
Kajiado	3.3	159	3.2	193	4.8	64	3.5	416	4.5	1,187
Kericho	3.1	116	3.8	205	4.4	139	3.8	461	3.6	964
Bomet	5.4	119	8.1	192	8.3	107	7.4	419	8.2	938
Kakamega	2.0	277	3.3	463	3.9	254	3.1	993	3.8	1,999
Vihiga	5.3	67	10.9	102	8.2	65	8.6	233	9.5	631
Bungoma	4.2	303	7.0	445	7.9	242	6.4	989	7.9	1,787
Busia	14.5	130	17.9	217	24.0	110	18.4	457	18.4	953
Siaya	3.9	145	8.3	239	8.1	128	7.0	512	7.1	1,062
Kisumu	2.0	185	3.0	289	2.2	178	2.5	651	3.1	1,226
Homa Bay	2.2	179	4.7	280	4.2	173	3.9	631	4.2	1,208
Migori	1.9	182	6.1	248	10.4	118	5.6	549	5.3	1,189
Kisii	4.4	161	4.8	258	4.8	147	4.7	566	4.5	1,353
Nyamira	6.8	75	7.5	151	3.0	76	6.2	303	6.1	648
Nairobi City	0.6	766	2.6	741	6.3	305	2.4	1,812	1.3	4,646

5.8 Poverty among the Youth (Age 15-24 and 18-35 Years)

This section provides estimates of food, overall and hardcore poverty prevalence among the youth. Youth are categorized as those aged 15-24 and 18-34 years. Youth are considered to be poor if they live in households identified to be poor using the three poverty lines. The section also presents the contribution of each county and residence to the national youth poverty measures

5.8.1 Youth Food Poverty

The results show that 4 out of 10 of youth in the 15-24-year category and 3 in 10 of youth in the 18-35-year category are food poor. This indicates that they are unable to meet their daily food requirements to attain at least the minimum 2,250 kilocalories for their daily energy requirements. This implies that 4.0 million youth (15-24) and 4.4 million youth (18-35) are food poor. For both youth categories, food poverty is higher in rural areas (41% and 34%) than urban (at 37% and 2%), correspondingly.

The top five food poor counties among the 15-24 year youth were Mandera (86%), Turkana(74%), Marsabit (67%), Kilifi (61%) and Samburu (57%) and West Pokot (57%). Nairobi City (24%), Kiambu (25%), Trans Nzoia (27%) Meru and Kirinyaga (29% each) had the lowest rates. Among youth under the Kenyan definition (age 18-35 years), the same counties are leading with Mandera at the apex with a poverty headcount rate of 77 per cent and Nairobi with the least, at 14 per cent.

Table 5.5: Youth food, overall and hardcore poverty by residence, 2022

Residence/County	Food Poverty				Overall Poverty				Hardcore Poverty			
	15-24 Years		18-35 Years		15-24 Years		18-35 Years		15-24 Years		18-35 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	40.1	9,868	30.7	14,281	44.0	9,868	36.7	14,281	7.8	9,868	6.4	14,281
Rural	41.4	6,696	34.2	8,333	46.5	6,696	41.7	8,333	9.9	6,696	9.5	8,333
Urban	37.3	3,172	25.8	5,948	38.6	3,172	29.6	5,948	3.2	3,172	1.9	5,948
Mombasa	35.3	279	26.0	526	36.5	279	28.9	526	2.3	279	0.9	526
Kwale	49.6	145	35.5	209	59.7	145	47.6	209	16.2	145	13.1	209
Kilifi	60.8	261	48.2	375	57.6	261	53.0	375	10.3	261	11.1	375
Tana River	52.6	74	47.6	109	69.7	74	65.0	109	32.2	74	27.4	109
Lamu	34.2	35	29.9	45	41.3	35	35.4	45	4.7	35	4.2	45
Taita/Taveta	35.5	68	31.7	100	44.9	68	32.9	100	1.9	68	0.9	100
Garissa	55.2	165	54.5	208	73.0	165	71.4	208	31.7	165	28.2	208
Wajir	55.7	139	46.7	170	74.7	139	60.7	170	11.4	139	11.2	170
Mandera	86.4	186	77.4	180	85.7	186	82.2	180	36.0	186	29.8	180
Marsabit	67.0	85	56.1	114	74.1	85	65.8	114	27.8	85	24.7	114
Isiolo	45.3	50	32.4	73	58.9	50	50.7	73	10.0	50	7.1	73
Meru	28.5	334	24.2	429	31.4	334	31.5	429	3.3	334	3.7	429
Tharaka-Nithi	40.4	81	31.8	107	41.3	81	34.1	107	8.4	81	7.3	107
Embu	32.8	116	25.8	170	24.8	116	20.7	170	-	116	0.3	170
Kitui	43.2	271	39.4	310	60.3	271	56.9	310	10.0	271	13.0	310
Machakos	45.3	261	32.5	439	44.2	261	39.5	439	1.2	261	1.7	439
Makueni	40.7	226	33.3	282	50.6	226	42.9	282	8.6	226	7.4	282
Nyandarua	36.9	121	25.6	153	38.2	121	35.1	153	2.3	121	1.5	153
Nyeri	30.5	116	23.1	140	33.4	116	28.3	140	3.5	116	2.7	140
Kirinyaga	29.2	77	20.2	120	30.2	77	23.7	120	-	77	0.6	120
Murang'a	33.9	168	30.9	249	30.7	168	29.5	249	4.0	168	4.3	249
Kiambu	24.5	481	15.0	883	20.8	481	16.4	883	-	481	-	883
Turkana	73.5	127	65.5	182	80.8	127	78.5	182	38.7	127	36.4	182

Table 5.5: Youth food, overall and hardcore poverty by residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence/County	Food Poverty				Overall Poverty				Hardcore Poverty			
	15-24 Years		18-35 Years		15-24 Years		18-35 Years		15-24 Years		18-35 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)
Trans Nzoia	27.2	213	24.5	272	38.5	213	32.3	272	10.3	213	10.0	272
Uasin Gishu	36.7	294	32.7	455	39.5	294	35.3	455	3.9	294	4.9	455
Elgeyo/Marakwet	43.8	110	33.6	148	50.5	110	47.1	148	14.6	110	10.8	148
Nandi	47.6	150	34.4	208	43.6	150	39.9	208	5.8	150	5.7	208
Baringo	49.5	116	35.8	137	50.8	116	40.0	137	8.1	116	5.9	137
Laikipia	35.5	107	33.4	130	37.9	107	37.2	130	6.6	107	4.9	130
Nakuru	35.5	485	26.6	731	41.3	485	34.1	731	3.4	485	3.4	731
Narok	41.1	221	28.7	318	29.2	221	22.1	318	2.9	221	2.0	318
Kajiado	41.3	171	34.5	367	44.5	171	37.8	367	6.1	171	6.5	367
Kericho	37.6	257	32.4	310	50.5	257	46.0	310	2.8	257	2.3	310
Bomet	47.4	178	37.3	246	50.5	178	47.5	246	10.2	178	7.3	246
Kakamega	42.3	448	32.4	543	44.2	448	39.6	543	5.3	448	4.4	543
Vihiga	48.2	111	43.9	126	52.4	111	48.4	126	8.5	111	7.8	126
Bungoma	43.8	473	37.2	534	55.1	473	50.5	534	7.3	473	8.3	534
Busia	55.0	198	45.8	251	59.9	198	50.6	251	23.2	198	19.1	251
Siaya	30.7	219	27.3	248	40.0	219	37.8	248	9.7	219	8.1	248
Kisumu	37.7	320	34.8	405	44.9	320	41.7	405	3.2	320	4.0	405
Homa Bay	30.0	301	24.9	334	25.8	301	25.5	334	4.4	301	3.8	334
Migori	42.0	211	29.1	282	50.8	211	39.4	282	8.5	211	4.9	282
Kisii	37.7	278	32.2	330	34.3	278	31.5	330	4.3	278	5.0	330
Nyamira	37.4	127	32.5	161	45.9	127	39.9	161	6.5	127	7.4	161
Nairobi City	23.5	810	14.0	1,910	23.8	810	16.6	1,910	2.7	810	1.2	1,910

5.8.2 Youth Overall (Absolute) Poverty

Nationally, 4 in 10 (44%) and two-thirds (37%) of youth age 15-24 and 18-35 years respectively, lived in absolute poverty. This is equivalent to 4.3 million and 5.2 million youths, respectively. Among the 18-35 age group, there are more poor youth in rural areas (40%) than in urban areas (30%). The counties with the highest absolute poverty rates among youth age 15-24 years are Mandera, Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit, and Garissa, with rates exceeding 70 per cent. Among youths age 18-35, poverty rates range from a low of 16 per cent in Kiambu to a high of 86% in Mandera.

5.8.3 Youth Hardcore Poverty

Eight per cent (770 thousand) and six per cent (914 thousand) of youth age 15-24 and 18-35 respectively cannot afford the minimum basic food requirements based on their total consumption aggregates. This means that the combined expenditure on food and non-food items for this population group is below the food poverty line. Hardcore (extreme poverty) is higher among the rural youth (for both categories, 15-24 and 18-35) than their urban counterparts. Hardcore poverty among youth age 15-24 is three times higher in rural areas compared to urban areas, at 10 and 3 percent respectively; it is five times higher for those age 18-35 years in the same rural-urban category. Embu, Kirinyaga and Kiambu had negligible poverty rates, each being less than one percent. On the other hand, Turkana (39%), Mandera (36%), Tana River and Garissa (32% each), and Samburu (29%) recorded the highest hardcore poverty rates (Table 5.5).

5.9 Poverty among the Elderly (Ages 60-69, 70+)

This section presents food, overall and hardcore povert measures among the elderly population, categorized in two groups of 60-69 years and 70+ years. The measures are presented at national, rural-urban and by county levels. Refer to Table 5.6.

5.9.1 Food Poverty

60-69 years: Three out of 10 (550, 000) persons in this age group are food poor in Kenya. There is a slight variation in the food poverty rate based on rural-urban residence (Table 5.6). At the county level, Mandera County has the highest food poverty rate, with almost 9 out of 10 (86%) elders being food poor. This is followed by Turkana (82%), Wajir and Marsabit (62% each), Kwale (55%) and Tana River (51%).

70+ Years: According to this survey, 31 per cent (479,000) of adults aged 70+ were food poor nationally in 2022. Elderly persons living in urban areas were poorer than their rural counterparts (39% against 30%). Counties in the northern parts of Kenya had the highest food poverty rates, with Mandera at 89 per cent and Turkana at 77 per cent ranking at the top-two. On the other hand, Nyeri (5%) and Kiambu (10%) had the least food poverty rates.

5.9.2 Overall Poverty

Almost half of the individuals age 70 and older are living in absolute poverty, compared to 41 per cent of those age 60-69.

5.9.3 Hardcore Poverty

The findings reveal that approximately 169, 000 individuals age 60-69 and 172, 000 individuals age 70 and above were experiencing extreme poverty. The counties of Turkana, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, and Samburu were mostly affected by hardcore poverty among the elderly population.

44%

of youth aged 15-24 lived in absolute poverty in 2022.

70%

The counties of Mandera, Turkana, Wajir, Marsabit, and Garissa had the highest absolute poverty rates of over 70 per cent among youth 15-24 years.

Table 5.6: Food, overall and hardcore poverty among the elderly by residence, 2022

Residence/County	Food Poverty				Overall Poverty				HardCore Poverty			
	60-69 Years		70+ Years		60-69 Years		70+ 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	30.6	1,798	30.7	1,561	41.3	1,798	46.3	1,561	9.4	1,798	11.0	1,561
Rural	30.1	1,457	29.6	1,366	30.1	1,457	46.3	1,366	10.8	1,457	11.8	1,366
Urban	32.9	342	38.5	195	32.9	342	46.3	195	3.4	342	5.1	195
Mombasa	11.3	26	34.3	21	11.3	26	42.2	21	6.6	26	-	21
Kwale	55.1	25	16.0	22	55.1	25	44.9	22	24.3	25	7.0	22
Kilifi	46.4	46	39.0	27	46.4	46	65.4	27	14.3	46	10.0	27
Tana River	50.6	16	28.6	4	50.6	16	65.1	4	29.3	16	20.9	4
Lamu	34.2	7	22.8	6	34.2	7	35.9	6	6.6	7	11.7	6
Taita/Taveta	33.1	20	33.2	18	33.1	20	36.7	18	4.4	20	5.6	18
Garissa	46.6	16	63.9	16	46.6	16	81.8	16	19.1	16	26.9	16
Wajir	62.4	19	55.2	23	62.4	19	77.9	23	12.0	19	22.0	23
Mandera	86.3	27	88.6	21	86.3	27	92.9	21	38.2	27	45.0	21
Marsabit	62.2	13	48.8	14	62.2	13	66.2	14	30.7	13	24.5	14
Isiolo	37.0	11	34.5	9	37.0	11	64.6	9	8.6	11	6.0	9
Meru	25.8	76	33.1	66	25.8	76	38.9	66	10.0	76	8.3	66
Tharaka-Nithi	25.7	22	26.1	20	25.7	22	44.9	20	9.7	22	11.1	20
Embu	23.2	38	12.8	35	23.2	38	38.7	35	2.8	38	-	35
Kitui	43.6	51	39.1	61	43.6	51	65.5	61	23.4	51	14.4	61
Machakos	29.3	69	29.2	62	29.3	69	45.8	62	4.5	69	3.4	62
Makueni	29.6	58	28.4	70	29.6	58	47.8	70	8.2	58	9.2	70
Nyandarua	19.1	27	37.7	25	19.1	27	53.4	25	-	27	2.6	25
Nyeri	11.1	58	5.1	61	11.1	58	14.1	61	-	58	2.5	61
Kirinyaga	15.1	37	10.6	34	15.1	37	36.0	34	-	37	2.1	34
Murang'a	18.8	82	13.3	71	18.8	82	26.3	71	4.8	82	2.6	71
Kiambu	14.9	99	9.7	69	14.9	99	18.7	69	-	99	-	69

Table 5.6: Food, overall and hardcore poverty among the elderly by residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence/County	Food Poverty				Overall Poverty				HardCore Poverty			
	60-69 Years		70+ Years		60-69 Years		70+ 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)
Samburu	42.5	10	57.5	8	42.5	10	72.8	8	22.4	10	47.2	8
Trans Nzoia	26.7	54	30.1	34	26.7	54	36.2	34	14.2	54	14.4	34
Uasin Gishu	18.7	31	18.2	24	18.7	31	43.5	24	4.7	31	9.7	24
Elgeyo/Marakwet	22.3	18	32.1	14	22.3	18	64.5	14	6.2	18	20.7	14
Nandi	48.9	25	38.5	32	48.9	25	68.7	32	18.7	25	11.7	32
Baringo	24.2	22	22.6	26	24.2	22	35.7	26	-	22	5.0	26
Laikipia	25.8	19	31.6	23	25.8	19	49.9	23	7.8	19	12.7	23
Nakuru	30.5	70	40.2	74	30.5	70	53.0	74	3.9	70	11.9	74
Narok	42.5	22	32.8	24	42.5	22	49.8	24	2.6	22	8.7	24
Kajiado	33.7	21	31.1	10	33.7	21	22.9	10	4.3	21	-	10
Kericho	32.6	33	30.8	28	32.6	33	58.6	28	1.8	33	15.0	28
Bomet	42.1	28	43.1	34	42.1	28	56.0	34	9.3	28	19.3	34
Kakamega	41.6	79	28.0	58	41.6	79	43.4	58	9.2	79	8.1	58
Vihiga	27.9	39	36.8	40	27.9	39	47.4	40	9.7	39	18.3	40
Bungoma	38.0	67	45.5	54	38.0	67	64.9	54	13.7	67	21.2	54
Busia	39.2	39	29.7	33	39.2	39	52.6	33	24.7	39	14.5	33
Siaya	13.6	50	19.7	46	13.6	50	30.8	46	2.5	50	6.4	46
Kisumu	29.4	52	30.5	40	29.4	52	44.2	40	4.6	52	7.7	40
Homa Bay	27.4	37	30.8	48	27.4	37	42.3	48	11.6	37	14.6	48
Migori	22.7	38	30.7	29	22.7	38	48.7	29	7.9	38	10.3	29
Kisii	28.4	72	38.0	52	28.4	72	48.7	52	6.7	72	15.6	52
Nyamira	26.9	34	23.0	23	26.9	34	45.8	23	8.3	34	4.3	23
Nairobi City	5.6	49	15.2	20	5.6	49	-	20	-	49	-	20

06
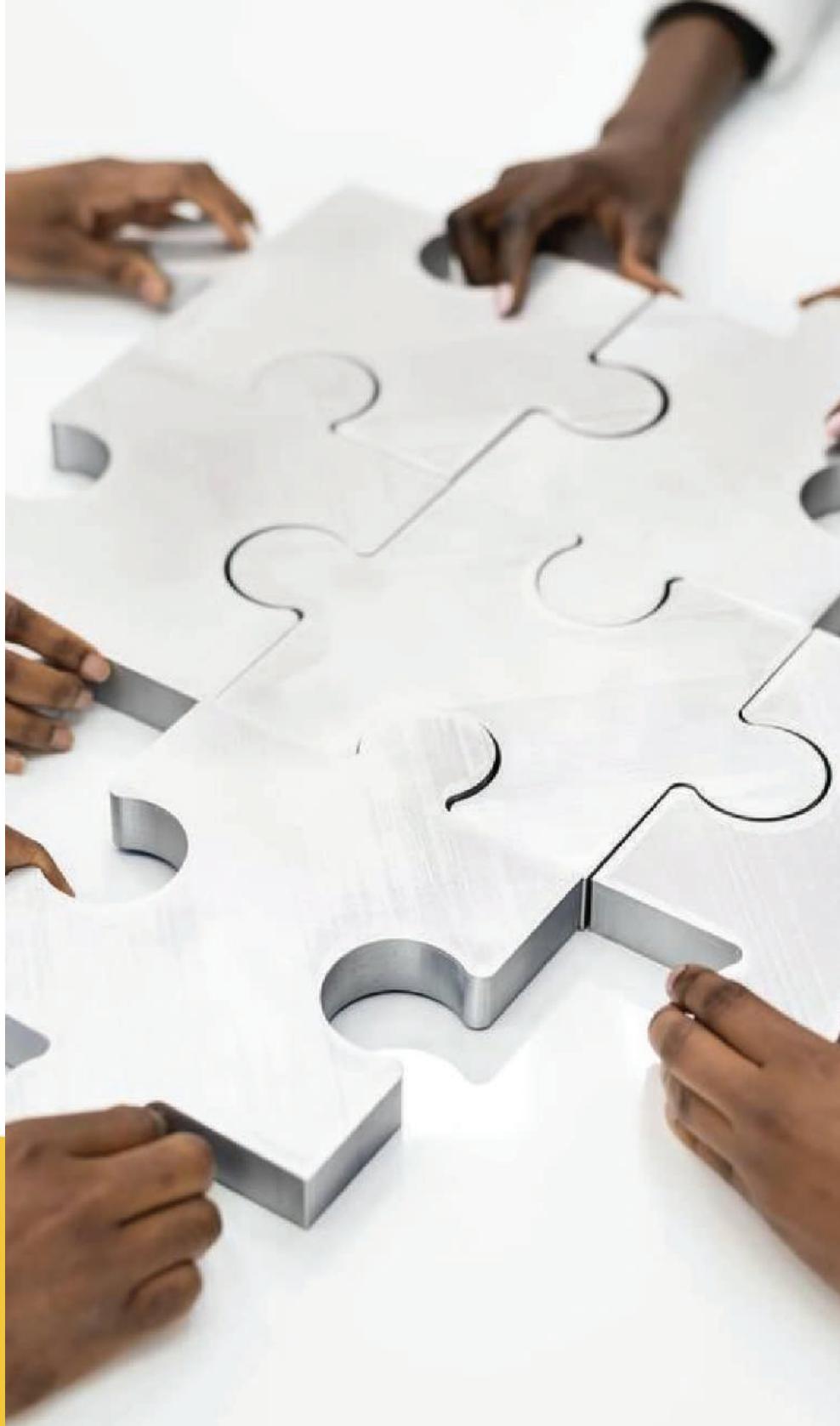
Conclusion and Recommendations

The recommendation is to improve poverty and inequality measurement by conducting a Market Survey to collect information on non-standard units commonly used in the markets across the country.

This report uses the 2022 KCHS as well as the three series of KCHS 2019, 2020, and 2021 to provide an overview of levels and changes in poverty during this period. It also uses the 2015/16 KIHBS to measure the changes since a major survey was conducted. The estimates reported are at national level and further disaggregated by residence (rural, urban and county)

6.1. Conclusion

The poverty line is a threshold below which an individual or a household is considered poor. The food poverty lines for rural areas were Kenya Shillings 1,954 in 2019, 2,231 in 2020, 2,331 in 2021 and 2,668 in 2022. In urban areas, the food poverty lines were Kenya Shillings 2,551 in 2019, 2,796 in 2020, 2,905 in 2021 and 3,521 in 2022.

The overall/absolute poverty lines for rural areas were Kenya Shillings 3,252 in 2019, 3,783 in 2020, 3,947 in 2021 and 4,358 in 2022. In urban areas, the overall poverty lines were Kenya Shillings 5,995 in 2019, 6,915 in 2020, 7,193 in 2021 and 8,006 in 2022.

The 2021 KCHS data showed, that nationally, the main source of food consumed by households was purchases accounting for 83.7 per cent of total food consumption. There was an increase in food consumed from purchases as shown in this report while the proportion of food consumed from own production declined in rural areas from 20.0 per cent in 2021 to 16.8 per cent in 2022. Nationally, the food poverty headcount rate was 31.5 per cent, implying that 16 million individuals were living below the food poverty line. The analysis by residence shows that the proportion of food poor people was higher in rural areas (33.2%) compared to urban areas (28.6%).

The overall poverty rate increased slightly from 37.3 per cent in 2021 to 39.8 per cent in 2022, indicating that 20.2 million people lived below the absolute poverty line. The overall poverty incidence was consistently higher in rural areas compared to urban areas. The seven counties with the highest overall poverty rates were Turkana (82.7%), Mandera (72.9%), Samburu (71.9%), Garissa (67.8%), Tana River (66.7%), Marsabit (66.1%) and Wajir (64.7%). In 2022,

the counties with the highest number of poor were Bungoma (4.4% of the total number of the poor), Nakuru (4.3%), Turkana (4.1%), Nairobi City (3.8%) and Kakamega (3.8%).

6.2. Recommendations

Although the current methodology ensures maximum comparability between the 2015/16 KIHBS 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 KCHS methodologies, there is need to continously 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.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has conducted several household budget surveys in the past. In the absence of a standard methodology for collecting food quantities at KNBS, respondents were asked to estimate food items quantities con-

> **The overall poverty rate increased slightly from 37.3 per cent in 2021 to 39.8 per cent in 2022, indicating that 20.2 million people lived below the absolute poverty line in 2022.**

sumed in standard or metric units, typically kilo-grams or litres. This method required respondents and the interviewers to convert from whatever unit they actually consumed (e.g. a bowl of rice or a tin of beans) to a standard unit. This conversion process is often an unfamiliar or difficult task for respondents and interviewers and can introduce measurement errors. Allowing respondents to report quantities directly in non-standard units (NSUs) places less of a burden on respondents and is expected to ultimately improve the accuracy of the information they provide.

In other cases, the food items consumed by the household using non-standard units, requires the interviewer to measure the solid items using weighing scales and measuring cylinders for liquid items.

Most of these items were already consumed by the households and hence could be obtained for measurement. These approaches in the survey implementation introduces errors in the analysis of poverty and CPI indicators. The recommendation is to improve these measurements by conducting a Market Survey to collect information on non-standard units commonly used in the markets across the country to give the following:

1. National and county conversion factors for all item-unit combinations (cups of rice, heaps of tomatoes, etc.) to standard units;

2. Reference photos of non-standard units' sizes, to generate a photo reference book guide of the most commonly used NSUs;

Glossary

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)

C**offee, 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).

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Annex

8.2 Annex Tables

Annex Table A1: Overall poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county , 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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	39.8	(0.37)	10.1	(0.13)	3.8	(0.07)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	50,623	20,157
Rural	42.9	(0.45)	10.8	(0.16)	4.1	(0.08)	73.4	(1.03)	72.5	(1.32)	72.2	(1.69)	34,476	14,798
Urban	33.2	(0.61)	8.7	(0.21)	3.3	(0.10)	26.6	(1.03)	27.5	(1.32)	27.8	(1.69)	16,147	5,359
Mombasa	27.0	(2.49)	5.7	(0.68)	1.8	(0.29)	1.7	(0.29)	1.4	(0.27)	1.2	(0.26)	1,278	345
Kwale	51.1	(2.53)	14.9	(1.04)	6.4	(0.65)	2.3	(0.34)	2.7	(0.53)	3.1	(0.85)	922	471
Kilifi	53.0	(2.79)	14.5	(1.00)	5.3	(0.51)	4.1	(0.46)	4.4	(0.57)	4.3	(0.67)	1,548	821
Tana River	66.7	(2.99)	22.1	(1.40)	9.8	(0.82)	1.1	(0.15)	1.5	(0.25)	1.7	(0.34)	337	225
Lamu	35.6	(2.79)	7.7	(0.81)	2.5	(0.34)	0.3	(0.05)	0.2	(0.05)	0.2	(0.05)	148	53
Taita/Taveta	39.3	(2.70)	7.6	(0.70)	2.2	(0.29)	0.7	(0.09)	0.5	(0.08)	0.4	(0.07)	359	141
Garissa	67.8	(2.99)	22.8	(1.45)	10.4	(0.92)	3.0	(0.41)	4.0	(0.73)	4.8	(1.12)	896	607
Wajir	64.7	(2.63)	19.2	(1.10)	7.7	(0.65)	2.7	(0.34)	3.1	(0.44)	3.3	(0.55)	832	539
Mandera	72.9	(2.46)	24.9	(1.25)	11.3	(0.75)	3.3	(0.30)	4.5	(0.42)	5.4	(0.65)	924	674
Marsabit	66.1	(2.58)	24.7	(1.29)	11.7	(0.80)	1.6	(0.16)	2.3	(0.32)	2.9	(0.49)	480	317
Isiolo	55.6	(2.71)	16.0	(1.07)	6.4	(0.59)	0.8	(0.09)	0.9	(0.14)	0.9	(0.17)	283	157
Meru	34.1	(2.46)	7.1	(0.71)	2.4	(0.36)	2.8	(0.39)	2.3	(0.39)	2.0	(0.40)	1,647	562
Tharaka-Nithi	36.1	(2.31)	9.1	(0.80)	3.6	(0.47)	0.8	(0.15)	0.7	(0.18)	0.8	(0.23)	420	151
Embu	24.3	(2.04)	4.1	(0.44)	1.0	(0.15)	0.8	(0.12)	0.5	(0.09)	0.3	(0.07)	650	158
Kitui	58.3	(2.36)	14.6	(0.86)	5.3	(0.44)	3.5	(0.40)	3.5	(0.42)	3.3	(0.48)	1,213	707
Machakos	38.3	(2.44)	7.0	(0.59)	1.9	(0.21)	2.9	(0.31)	2.1	(0.28)	1.5	(0.24)	1,516	580
Makueni	44.7	(2.39)	9.8	(0.70)	3.1	(0.30)	2.3	(0.32)	2.0	(0.40)	1.7	(0.42)	1,049	469
Nyandarua	34.5	(2.47)	7.1	(0.69)	2.2	(0.31)	1.2	(0.15)	0.9	(0.15)	0.8	(0.15)	682	235
Nyeri	26.0	(2.27)	5.5	(0.61)	1.7	(0.24)	1.0	(0.20)	0.9	(0.19)	0.7	(0.16)	805	210
Kirinyaga	23.1	(2.03)	4.2	(0.47)	1.1	(0.18)	0.7	(0.14)	0.5	(0.11)	0.4	(0.08)	650	150
Murang'a	30.1	(2.37)	5.6	(0.60)	1.7	(0.25)	1.7	(0.21)	1.2	(0.21)	1.0	(0.20)	1,131	340
Kiambu	19.9	(2.03)	4.0	(0.50)	1.1	(0.19)	2.5	(0.43)	2.0	(0.41)	1.5	(0.36)	2,579	513

Annex Table A1: Overall poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county , 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P_{α=0}	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P_{α=1}	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P_{α=2}	(Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty						Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
							Individuals $P_{α=0}$	(Std. errors)	Individuals $P_{α=1}$	(Std. errors)	Individuals $P_{α=2}$	(Std. errors)		
West Pokot	60.1	(2.58)	18.3	(1.13)	8.0	(0.74)	2.0	(0.21)	2.4	(0.38)	2.7	(0.64)	665	399
Samburu	71.9	(2.72)	29.1	(1.58)	15.3	(1.14)	1.2	(0.13)	1.9	(0.24)	2.6	(0.40)	329	236
Trans Nzoia	37.3	(2.85)	9.4	(0.99)	3.7	(0.51)	2.0	(0.32)	1.9	(0.43)	2.0	(0.55)	1,058	395
Uasin Gishu	39.9	(2.44)	10.5	(0.83)	3.9	(0.42)	2.4	(0.38)	2.5	(0.40)	2.5	(0.44)	1,235	492
Elgeyo/Marakwet	53.0	(2.57)	13.6	(0.94)	5.2	(0.47)	1.3	(0.13)	1.3	(0.18)	1.3	(0.22)	486	258
Nandi	39.1	(2.44)	8.0	(0.69)	2.6	(0.31)	1.8	(0.31)	1.5	(0.28)	1.3	(0.28)	949	371
Baringo	46.9	(2.44)	11.0	(0.85)	4.2	(0.54)	1.7	(0.19)	1.5	(0.32)	1.5	(0.59)	712	334
Laikipia	38.0	(2.50)	8.9	(0.79)	3.1	(0.37)	1.0	(0.17)	1.0	(0.23)	0.9	(0.27)	548	208
Nakuru	38.2	(2.35)	7.3	(0.63)	2.3	(0.28)	4.3	(0.53)	3.3	(0.55)	2.7	(0.53)	2,283	872
Narok	26.2	(2.17)	5.2	(0.55)	1.5	(0.22)	1.6	(0.22)	1.3	(0.21)	1.0	(0.19)	1,232	323
Kajiado	37.3	(2.46)	10.1	(0.84)	3.7	(0.41)	2.2	(0.33)	2.3	(0.37)	2.3	(0.39)	1,187	443
Kericho	47.8	(2.46)	9.7	(0.66)	2.7	(0.26)	2.3	(0.22)	1.8	(0.23)	1.4	(0.21)	964	461
Bomet	47.1	(2.39)	11.0	(0.77)	3.8	(0.38)	2.2	(0.29)	2.0	(0.36)	1.8	(0.38)	938	441
Kakamega	38.2	(2.33)	8.1	(0.67)	2.6	(0.30)	3.8	(0.36)	3.2	(0.40)	2.7	(0.44)	1,999	764
Vihiga	47.9	(2.42)	12.8	(0.87)	4.8	(0.44)	1.5	(0.14)	1.6	(0.20)	1.6	(0.27)	631	302
Bungoma	49.2	(2.54)	11.0	(0.82)	3.8	(0.41)	4.4	(0.45)	3.8	(0.47)	3.5	(0.58)	1,787	880
Busia	52.7	(2.36)	17.1	(1.01)	7.5	(0.59)	2.5	(0.18)	3.2	(0.34)	3.7	(0.52)	953	502
Siaya	38.3	(2.27)	9.7	(0.76)	3.6	(0.38)	2.0	(0.18)	2.0	(0.29)	1.9	(0.40)	1,062	407
Kisumu	39.0	(2.42)	7.4	(0.63)	2.1	(0.27)	2.4	(0.25)	1.8	(0.19)	1.4	(0.17)	1,226	478
Homa Bay	28.2	(2.22)	6.5	(0.66)	2.2	(0.28)	1.7	(0.29)	1.5	(0.35)	1.4	(0.38)	1,208	340
Migori	45.7	(2.43)	10.4	(0.76)	3.5	(0.38)	2.7	(0.32)	2.4	(0.33)	2.1	(0.41)	1,189	543
Kisii	32.9	(2.42)	8.3	(0.78)	3.0	(0.37)	2.2	(0.34)	2.2	(0.40)	2.1	(0.43)	1,353	445
Nyamira	38.8	(2.42)	9.1	(0.74)	3.1	(0.35)	1.2	(0.15)	1.2	(0.16)	1.0	(0.16)	648	252
Nairobi City	16.5	(1.88)	3.9	(0.57)	1.4	(0.28)	3.8	(0.81)	3.5	(1.03)	3.4	(1.30)	4,646	767

Annex Table A2: Overall poverty rates (adulteq) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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	39.5	(0.37)	10.0	(0.12)	3.8	(0.07)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	40,453	15,993
Rural	43.0	(0.45)	10.8	(0.16)	4.0	(0.08)	72.8	(1.05)	71.9	(1.33)	71.7	(1.69)	27,098	11,649
Urban	32.5	(0.60)	8.5	(0.20)	3.2	(0.10)	27.2	(1.05)	28.1	(1.33)	28.3	(1.69)	13,354	4,344
Mombasa	27.0	(2.49)	5.8	(0.68)	1.8	(0.29)	2.0	(0.33)	1.7	(0.32)	1.4	(0.31)	1,165	315
Kwale	51.3	(2.53)	15.4	(1.06)	6.8	(0.67)	2.0	(0.29)	2.4	(0.48)	2.8	(0.79)	622	319
Kilifi	53.7	(2.78)	14.8	(1.01)	5.5	(0.51)	3.6	(0.39)	4.0	(0.50)	3.9	(0.59)	1,081	580
Tana River	67.4	(2.97)	22.7	(1.40)	10.0	(0.81)	1.1	(0.15)	1.5	(0.24)	1.8	(0.33)	271	183
Lamu	36.5	(2.80)	7.9	(0.82)	2.6	(0.35)	0.3	(0.05)	0.3	(0.06)	0.2	(0.06)	130	48
Taita/Taveta	39.9	(2.70)	7.7	(0.71)	2.2	(0.30)	0.8	(0.10)	0.6	(0.09)	0.5	(0.08)	307	122
Garissa	68.1	(2.98)	23.4	(1.48)	10.9	(0.95)	2.7	(0.36)	3.7	(0.70)	4.5	(1.12)	638	434
Wajir	65.9	(2.61)	19.6	(1.11)	7.9	(0.65)	2.4	(0.31)	2.9	(0.40)	3.1	(0.51)	594	391
Mandera	74.8	(2.40)	26.3	(1.26)	12.1	(0.77)	3.1	(0.27)	4.3	(0.40)	5.3	(0.63)	668	499
Marsabit	67.4	(2.56)	25.3	(1.29)	12.0	(0.80)	1.4	(0.14)	2.1	(0.29)	2.6	(0.44)	338	228
Isiolo	55.8	(2.71)	16.3	(1.08)	6.5	(0.60)	0.7	(0.08)	0.8	(0.13)	0.9	(0.16)	206	115
Meru	34.1	(2.46)	7.4	(0.74)	2.6	(0.38)	2.9	(0.39)	2.5	(0.41)	2.3	(0.44)	1,378	470
Tharaka-Nithi	36.6	(2.32)	9.3	(0.81)	3.7	(0.47)	0.8	(0.15)	0.8	(0.18)	0.8	(0.23)	334	122
Embu	24.1	(2.04)	4.0	(0.44)	1.0	(0.15)	0.8	(0.12)	0.5	(0.09)	0.3	(0.07)	524	126
Kitui	58.5	(2.35)	14.8	(0.86)	5.4	(0.45)	3.5	(0.39)	3.5	(0.42)	3.4	(0.50)	969	566
Machakos	39.1	(2.45)	7.2	(0.60)	1.9	(0.22)	3.1	(0.32)	2.2	(0.29)	1.6	(0.25)	1,258	491
Makueni	45.4	(2.39)	10.0	(0.70)	3.1	(0.30)	2.6	(0.36)	2.3	(0.45)	1.9	(0.48)	912	414
Nyandarua	35.1	(2.48)	7.2	(0.69)	2.3	(0.31)	1.2	(0.16)	1.0	(0.16)	0.8	(0.16)	547	192
Nyeri	25.5	(2.25)	5.4	(0.61)	1.7	(0.24)	1.0	(0.19)	0.8	(0.18)	0.7	(0.16)	630	161
Kirinyaga	24.2	(2.06)	4.4	(0.47)	1.2	(0.18)	0.7	(0.13)	0.5	(0.10)	0.4	(0.08)	471	114
Murang'a	30.8	(2.38)	5.9	(0.62)	1.8	(0.26)	1.8	(0.21)	1.4	(0.22)	1.1	(0.22)	937	289

Annex Table A2: Overall poverty rates (adulteq) by residence and county, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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)		
Turkana	83.5	(1.99)	35.8	(1.27)	18.5	(0.92)	3.2	(0.36)	5.5	(0.72)	7.5	(1.10)	620	517
West Pokot	60.4	(2.57)	18.3	(1.13)	8.0	(0.74)	2.0	(0.21)	2.4	(0.38)	2.8	(0.62)	538	325
Samburu	72.0	(2.72)	29.1	(1.59)	15.4	(1.14)	1.0	(0.12)	1.7	(0.22)	2.3	(0.37)	232	167
Trans Nzoia	37.1	(2.84)	9.6	(1.00)	3.8	(0.52)	2.0	(0.32)	2.0	(0.45)	2.1	(0.58)	845	313
Uasin Gishu	39.6	(2.44)	10.2	(0.81)	3.7	(0.41)	2.8	(0.44)	2.8	(0.44)	2.7	(0.48)	1,125	445
Elgeyo/Marakwet	52.3	(2.57)	13.4	(0.93)	5.1	(0.47)	1.3	(0.13)	1.4	(0.18)	1.4	(0.22)	410	214
Nandi	39.9	(2.45)	8.3	(0.70)	2.6	(0.32)	1.6	(0.26)	1.3	(0.24)	1.1	(0.24)	629	251
Baringo	46.8	(2.44)	11.2	(0.86)	4.4	(0.56)	1.3	(0.14)	1.2	(0.25)	1.3	(0.49)	438	205
Laikipia	37.4	(2.49)	8.9	(0.80)	3.2	(0.38)	1.0	(0.17)	1.0	(0.23)	0.9	(0.27)	435	163
Nakuru	38.6	(2.35)	7.5	(0.65)	2.3	(0.29)	4.6	(0.56)	3.5	(0.59)	2.9	(0.58)	1,918	741
Narok	27.3	(2.20)	5.5	(0.57)	1.6	(0.23)	1.5	(0.22)	1.2	(0.21)	1.0	(0.19)	904	246
Kajiado	37.7	(2.46)	10.4	(0.85)	3.9	(0.43)	2.0	(0.28)	2.1	(0.33)	2.1	(0.36)	834	314
Kericho	48.0	(2.46)	9.7	(0.66)	2.7	(0.26)	2.6	(0.25)	2.0	(0.26)	1.5	(0.23)	851	408
Bomet	47.5	(2.39)	11.3	(0.78)	4.0	(0.39)	2.1	(0.27)	2.0	(0.35)	1.9	(0.39)	715	339
Kakamega	38.8	(2.34)	8.4	(0.68)	2.7	(0.31)	4.0	(0.37)	3.4	(0.42)	2.9	(0.47)	1,640	636
Vihiga	48.4	(2.42)	13.1	(0.88)	5.0	(0.45)	1.4	(0.12)	1.5	(0.18)	1.5	(0.25)	455	220
Bungoma	50.2	(2.54)	11.5	(0.83)	4.0	(0.42)	4.9	(0.50)	4.4	(0.53)	4.1	(0.65)	1,569	788
Busia	53.2	(2.36)	17.4	(1.02)	7.6	(0.59)	2.5	(0.17)	3.3	(0.34)	3.8	(0.54)	760	404
Siaya	37.9	(2.27)	9.8	(0.77)	3.6	(0.39)	2.0	(0.17)	2.0	(0.29)	2.0	(0.41)	825	313
Kisumu	39.7	(2.43)	7.7	(0.64)	2.3	(0.28)	2.7	(0.29)	2.1	(0.23)	1.6	(0.22)	1,108	439
Homa Bay	28.4	(2.23)	6.6	(0.67)	2.3	(0.29)	1.8	(0.30)	1.7	(0.38)	1.5	(0.41)	1,033	294
Migori	46.8	(2.43)	10.8	(0.77)	3.7	(0.39)	2.5	(0.29)	2.3	(0.31)	2.0	(0.39)	851	399
Kisii	33.2	(2.43)	8.5	(0.79)	3.0	(0.37)	2.2	(0.32)	2.2	(0.38)	2.1	(0.42)	1,046	347
Nyamira	38.8	(2.42)	9.1	(0.74)	3.1	(0.35)	1.3	(0.16)	1.2	(0.17)	1.1	(0.17)	547	212
Nairobi City	16.9	(1.90)	4.0	(0.58)	1.5	(0.29)	4.1	(0.84)	3.8	(1.11)	3.8	(1.41)	3,901	659

Annex Table A3: Overall poverty rates (households) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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	33.5	(0.35)	8.4	(0.12)	3.2	(0.06)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	13,019	4,359
Rural	38.2	(0.45)	9.6	(0.15)	3.7	(0.08)	64.7	(1.13)	63.1	(1.62)	61.2	(2.34)	7,901	3,017
Urban	26.2	(0.57)	6.6	(0.18)	2.4	(0.09)	35.3	(1.13)	36.9	(1.62)	38.8	(2.34)	5,118	1,343
Mombasa	21.4	(2.30)	4.3	(0.60)	1.3	(0.25)	2.5	(0.38)	2.8	(0.51)	3.1	(0.68)	406	87
Kwale	40.3	(2.48)	11.5	(0.96)	4.9	(0.58)	1.4	(0.21)	1.6	(0.34)	1.8	(0.56)	186	75
Kilifi	48.5	(2.79)	13.0	(0.98)	4.8	(0.51)	3.6	(0.39)	3.9	(0.55)	3.8	(0.69)	321	155
Tana River	60.5	(3.10)	19.3	(1.35)	8.3	(0.76)	0.9	(0.14)	1.1	(0.22)	1.2	(0.28)	73	44
Lamu	30.2	(2.67)	6.8	(0.78)	2.3	(0.33)	0.3	(0.05)	0.4	(0.07)	0.5	(0.10)	40	12
Taita/Taveta	39.1	(2.69)	8.4	(0.79)	2.7	(0.36)	1.1	(0.12)	1.1	(0.13)	1.1	(0.18)	103	40
Garissa	66.4	(3.02)	22.0	(1.45)	10.0	(0.91)	2.2	(0.37)	2.3	(0.46)	2.3	(0.51)	152	101
Wajir	62.3	(2.66)	18.3	(1.12)	7.5	(0.65)	1.7	(0.24)	2.1	(0.40)	2.3	(0.54)	137	86
Mandera	73.9	(2.43)	25.3	(1.26)	11.6	(0.77)	2.4	(0.19)	3.0	(0.26)	3.0	(0.33)	135	100
Marsabit	66.4	(2.58)	25.0	(1.31)	12.0	(0.81)	1.3	(0.16)	1.6	(0.29)	1.6	(0.39)	83	55
Isiolo	48.6	(2.73)	13.8	(1.04)	5.6	(0.58)	0.6	(0.08)	0.6	(0.11)	0.5	(0.13)	61	30
Meru	33.7	(2.45)	8.1	(0.81)	3.1	(0.47)	2.9	(0.46)	3.6	(0.67)	4.4	(1.20)	457	154
Tharaka-Nithi	33.2	(2.27)	8.6	(0.79)	3.4	(0.44)	1.0	(0.17)	1.0	(0.23)	1.1	(0.29)	118	39
Embu	21.4	(1.96)	3.5	(0.42)	0.9	(0.15)	1.1	(0.16)	0.7	(0.14)	0.4	(0.11)	196	42
Kitui	49.9	(2.39)	13.0	(0.85)	4.9	(0.44)	2.6	(0.31)	2.6	(0.43)	2.5	(0.52)	282	141
Machakos	33.0	(2.36)	5.9	(0.56)	1.6	(0.20)	3.6	(0.39)	2.7	(0.39)	1.9	(0.39)	432	142
Makueni	38.5	(2.34)	8.1	(0.64)	2.5	(0.26)	2.0	(0.30)	1.6	(0.33)	1.2	(0.31)	263	101
Nyandarua	34.1	(2.46)	7.4	(0.72)	2.5	(0.33)	1.4	(0.21)	1.3	(0.22)	1.1	(0.23)	193	66
Nyeri	18.6	(2.01)	3.9	(0.54)	1.2	(0.22)	0.9	(0.17)	0.7	(0.15)	0.6	(0.17)	265	49
Kirinyaga	22.7	(2.02)	3.9	(0.45)	1.0	(0.17)	1.0	(0.22)	0.6	(0.16)	0.3	(0.10)	219	50
Murang'a	28.2	(2.32)	5.7	(0.63)	1.8	(0.29)	2.2	(0.24)	2.0	(0.39)	2.0	(0.74)	342	96

Annex Table A3: Overall poverty rates (households) by residence and county, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P_{α=0}	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P_{α=1}	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P_{α=2}	(Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty						Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
							Individuals $P_{α=0}$	(Std. errors)	Individuals $P_{α=1}$	(Std. errors)	Individuals $P_{α=2}$	(Std. errors)		
Turkana	82.4	(2.04)	35.5	(1.29)	18.4	(0.93)	3.3	(0.39)	4.5	(0.61)	5.3	(0.82)	176	145
West Pokot	55.2	(2.62)	17.5	(1.16)	7.9	(0.78)	1.7	(0.19)	2.1	(0.39)	2.5	(0.67)	125	69
Samburu	64.1	(2.90)	25.8	(1.60)	13.6	(1.15)	1.0	(0.12)	1.5	(0.21)	2.0	(0.33)	70	45
Trans Nzoia	33.5	(2.78)	8.5	(0.96)	3.4	(0.50)	1.8	(0.34)	1.8	(0.47)	1.8	(0.63)	240	80
Uasin Gishu	36.2	(2.40)	9.9	(0.84)	3.8	(0.46)	3.0	(0.44)	3.2	(0.47)	3.3	(0.59)	327	118
Elgeyo/Marakwet	50.5	(2.57)	12.4	(0.89)	4.5	(0.44)	0.9	(0.09)	0.9	(0.11)	0.7	(0.11)	107	54
Nandi	35.2	(2.39)	7.4	(0.68)	2.4	(0.31)	1.6	(0.24)	1.4	(0.40)	1.3	(0.53)	214	76
Baringo	34.3	(2.32)	7.9	(0.76)	3.0	(0.49)	1.1	(0.14)	1.0	(0.26)	1.0	(0.53)	153	52
Laikipia	32.5	(2.41)	7.6	(0.75)	2.7	(0.36)	1.2	(0.13)	1.2	(0.20)	1.2	(0.28)	159	52
Nakuru	30.1	(2.21)	6.1	(0.62)	2.0	(0.30)	4.4	(0.49)	4.0	(0.63)	4.1	(1.15)	656	198
Narok	23.9	(2.11)	5.3	(0.59)	1.7	(0.28)	1.8	(0.23)	1.3	(0.24)	1.0	(0.26)	258	62
Kajiado	35.3	(2.43)	10.2	(0.89)	4.1	(0.48)	3.2	(0.27)	3.8	(0.49)	4.3	(0.87)	339	120
Kericho	44.0	(2.45)	9.3	(0.68)	2.7	(0.27)	1.9	(0.19)	1.3	(0.14)	0.9	(0.15)	221	97
Bomet	42.8	(2.37)	10.1	(0.75)	3.5	(0.37)	2.0	(0.23)	1.5	(0.24)	1.2	(0.24)	202	86
Kakamega	34.9	(2.28)	7.7	(0.68)	2.6	(0.31)	3.5	(0.38)	3.0	(0.46)	2.6	(0.53)	465	162
Vihiga	43.8	(2.41)	11.9	(0.87)	4.6	(0.45)	1.6	(0.16)	1.8	(0.25)	1.8	(0.31)	154	67
Bungoma	47.5	(2.54)	11.8	(0.89)	4.5	(0.47)	4.0	(0.42)	3.7	(0.58)	3.4	(0.73)	385	183
Busia	47.1	(2.36)	15.2	(0.99)	6.7	(0.58)	2.4	(0.22)	2.9	(0.41)	3.2	(0.64)	213	100
Siaya	31.0	(2.16)	7.8	(0.70)	2.8	(0.34)	1.5	(0.20)	1.3	(0.27)	1.1	(0.31)	269	83
Kisumu	38.2	(2.41)	8.1	(0.70)	2.6	(0.35)	3.1	(0.22)	3.0	(0.32)	3.1	(0.49)	322	123
Homa Bay	29.4	(2.25)	6.6	(0.65)	2.2	(0.28)	2.1	(0.30)	1.7	(0.32)	1.5	(0.41)	281	83
Migori	38.7	(2.37)	8.4	(0.69)	2.7	(0.33)	1.8	(0.21)	1.5	(0.28)	1.2	(0.35)	258	100
Kisii	31.8	(2.40)	8.5	(0.81)	3.2	(0.39)	2.9	(0.34)	2.7	(0.40)	2.6	(0.49)	331	105
Nyamira	36.4	(2.39)	8.6	(0.74)	3.0	(0.37)	1.3	(0.15)	1.2	(0.15)	1.1	(0.16)	162	59
Nairobi City	13.4	(1.72)	3.0	(0.52)	1.1	(0.26)	6.3	(0.96)	7.3	(1.62)	8.6	(2.38)	1,614	216

Annex Table B1: Food poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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	31.7	(0.35)	7.3	(0.11)	2.7	(0.06)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	50,623	16,062
Rural	33.2	(0.43)	7.5	(0.13)	2.7	(0.07)	71.3	(1.14)	69.9	(1.56)	69.3	(2.17)	34,476	11,450
Urban	28.6	(0.58)	6.9	(0.19)	2.6	(0.10)	28.7	(1.14)	30.1	(1.56)	30.7	(2.17)	16,147	4,613
Mombasa	25.9	(2.46)	6.4	(0.79)	2.4	(0.40)	2.1	(0.34)	2.2	(0.41)	2.3	(0.46)	1,278	331
Kwale	36.3	(2.43)	9.8	(0.89)	4.1	(0.53)	2.1	(0.32)	2.4	(0.54)	2.8	(0.90)	922	335
Kilifi	46.3	(2.78)	11.7	(0.95)	4.3	(0.47)	4.5	(0.53)	4.9	(0.76)	4.9	(0.95)	1,548	717
Tana River	46.3	(3.16)	13.8	(1.24)	5.7	(0.70)	1.0	(0.15)	1.2	(0.26)	1.4	(0.35)	337	156
Lamu	30.1	(2.67)	8.7	(0.98)	3.6	(0.55)	0.3	(0.05)	0.3	(0.08)	0.4	(0.11)	148	45
Taita/Taveta	34.6	(2.63)	7.4	(0.75)	2.4	(0.36)	0.8	(0.11)	0.7	(0.10)	0.6	(0.10)	359	124
Garissa	51.2	(3.20)	12.2	(1.05)	4.2	(0.51)	2.9	(0.48)	2.9	(0.61)	2.8	(0.64)	896	458
Wajir	45.6	(2.74)	11.5	(0.98)	4.5	(0.52)	2.4	(0.32)	2.6	(0.43)	2.8	(0.59)	832	380
Mandera	60.4	(2.70)	17.9	(1.03)	6.6	(0.52)	3.5	(0.28)	4.4	(0.41)	4.6	(0.53)	924	558
Marsabit	54.4	(2.72)	15.2	(1.01)	5.7	(0.51)	1.6	(0.19)	2.0	(0.31)	2.0	(0.42)	480	261
Isiolo	35.7	(2.62)	8.2	(0.82)	2.9	(0.44)	0.6	(0.09)	0.6	(0.12)	0.6	(0.16)	283	101
Meru	21.1	(2.12)	5.4	(0.70)	2.1	(0.41)	2.2	(0.31)	2.4	(0.38)	2.6	(0.52)	1,647	348
Tharaka-Nithi	32.5	(2.25)	8.3	(0.80)	3.4	(0.49)	0.8	(0.18)	0.9	(0.27)	1.1	(0.36)	420	136
Embu	23.7	(2.03)	3.1	(0.38)	0.7	(0.13)	1.0	(0.14)	0.5	(0.11)	0.3	(0.09)	650	154
Kitui	37.7	(2.32)	8.7	(0.72)	3.0	(0.35)	2.9	(0.33)	2.8	(0.43)	2.7	(0.57)	1,213	458
Machakos	31.8	(2.34)	5.8	(0.55)	1.5	(0.20)	3.0	(0.36)	2.4	(0.39)	1.7	(0.35)	1,516	482
Makueni	33.2	(2.26)	6.4	(0.57)	1.8	(0.21)	2.2	(0.40)	1.8	(0.48)	1.4	(0.47)	1,049	348
Nyandarua	26.5	(2.29)	5.7	(0.61)	1.7	(0.25)	1.1	(0.19)	1.1	(0.19)	0.9	(0.18)	682	181
Nyeri	18.2	(1.99)	3.0	(0.44)	0.8	(0.19)	0.9	(0.19)	0.7	(0.13)	0.5	(0.10)	805	147
Kirinyaga	20.3	(1.94)	2.9	(0.36)	0.6	(0.11)	0.8	(0.19)	0.5	(0.15)	0.3	(0.10)	650	132
Murang'a	26.3	(2.27)	4.6	(0.56)	1.4	(0.29)	1.9	(0.23)	1.4	(0.25)	1.2	(0.30)	1,131	297

Annex Table B1: Food poverty rates (individuals) by residence and county , 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P$_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P$_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P$_{\alpha=2}$	(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)		
Turkana	64.3	(2.56)	20.4	(1.17)	8.9	(0.73)	4.0	(0.51)	5.4	(0.78)	6.5	(1.05)	989	636
West Pokot	49.3	(2.63)	14.3	(1.10)	6.4	(0.74)	2.0	(0.27)	2.6	(0.54)	3.1	(0.99)	665	327
Samburu	56.7	(3.00)	20.6	(1.44)	9.9	(0.95)	1.2	(0.14)	1.8	(0.26)	2.4	(0.40)	329	186
Trans Nzoia	28.3	(2.65)	6.8	(0.86)	2.6	(0.51)	1.9	(0.38)	1.9	(0.54)	2.1	(0.79)	1,058	299
Uasin Gishu	35.3	(2.38)	8.4	(0.76)	3.0	(0.38)	2.7	(0.43)	2.8	(0.45)	2.8	(0.49)	1,235	436
Elgeyo/Marakwet	36.9	(2.48)	8.4	(0.74)	2.8	(0.30)	1.1	(0.11)	1.1	(0.16)	1.0	(0.19)	486	180
Nandi	32.2	(2.34)	6.9	(0.72)	2.5	(0.40)	1.9	(0.32)	1.7	(0.54)	1.8	(0.80)	949	306
Baringo	36.3	(2.36)	7.8	(0.77)	3.1	(0.53)	1.6	(0.20)	1.5	(0.39)	1.6	(0.82)	712	259
Laikipia	30.5	(2.37)	6.9	(0.73)	2.5	(0.40)	1.0	(0.17)	1.0	(0.22)	1.0	(0.27)	548	168
Nakuru	26.5	(2.13)	5.0	(0.54)	1.5	(0.27)	3.8	(0.53)	3.1	(0.48)	2.5	(0.52)	2,283	605
Narok	27.5	(2.21)	4.8	(0.53)	1.4	(0.21)	2.1	(0.29)	1.6	(0.31)	1.2	(0.32)	1,232	339
Kajiado	33.2	(2.39)	8.5	(0.78)	3.1	(0.40)	2.5	(0.30)	2.7	(0.36)	2.7	(0.43)	1,187	394
Kericho	31.5	(2.29)	4.7	(0.48)	1.2	(0.19)	1.9	(0.21)	1.2	(0.15)	0.8	(0.13)	964	304
Bomet	38.1	(2.33)	7.4	(0.65)	2.4	(0.29)	2.2	(0.31)	1.9	(0.34)	1.7	(0.36)	938	357
Kakamega	29.8	(2.19)	6.1	(0.60)	1.9	(0.27)	3.7	(0.48)	3.3	(0.53)	2.9	(0.64)	1,999	597
Vihiga	41.3	(2.39)	11.2	(0.85)	4.3	(0.44)	1.6	(0.17)	1.9	(0.28)	2.0	(0.37)	631	260
Bungoma	35.0	(2.42)	7.4	(0.72)	2.5	(0.34)	3.9	(0.41)	3.6	(0.55)	3.4	(0.74)	1,787	625
Busia	45.1	(2.36)	13.5	(0.94)	5.7	(0.55)	2.7	(0.24)	3.5	(0.44)	4.1	(0.72)	953	429
Siaya	24.6	(2.02)	5.2	(0.58)	1.8	(0.26)	1.6	(0.24)	1.5	(0.35)	1.4	(0.45)	1,062	261
Kisumu	31.5	(2.31)	5.9	(0.63)	2.0	(0.32)	2.4	(0.19)	2.0	(0.18)	1.8	(0.23)	1,226	386
Homa Bay	27.9	(2.22)	5.3	(0.58)	1.6	(0.28)	2.1	(0.33)	1.7	(0.35)	1.5	(0.39)	1,208	337
Migori	31.6	(2.27)	6.0	(0.62)	2.0	(0.31)	2.3	(0.32)	1.9	(0.37)	1.7	(0.47)	1,189	376
Kisii	32.3	(2.41)	7.2	(0.75)	2.6	(0.39)	2.7	(0.38)	2.6	(0.47)	2.6	(0.57)	1,353	437
Nyamira	31.6	(2.31)	6.7	(0.65)	2.2	(0.30)	1.3	(0.17)	1.2	(0.16)	1.0	(0.16)	648	205
Nairobi City	15.8	(1.85)	4.3	(0.66)	1.9	(0.38)	4.6	(0.85)	5.4	(1.44)	6.5	(2.21)	4,646	733

Annex Table B2: Food poverty rates (adulteq) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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	32.1	(0.35)	7.5	(0.11)	2.7	(0.06)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	40,453	12,975
Rural	33.8	(0.43)	7.7	(0.13)	2.7	(0.07)	70.5	(1.16)	69.0	(1.59)	68.0	(2.20)	27,098	9,151
Urban	28.6	(0.58)	7.0	(0.19)	2.6	(0.10)	29.5	(1.16)	31.0	(1.59)	32.0	(2.20)	13,354	3,824
Mombasa	26.1	(2.47)	6.6	(0.81)	2.5	(0.41)	2.3	(0.39)	2.6	(0.47)	2.7	(0.55)	1,165	304
Kwale	37.1	(2.44)	10.3	(0.92)	4.3	(0.55)	1.8	(0.28)	2.1	(0.48)	2.5	(0.82)	622	231
Kilifi	47.7	(2.79)	12.2	(0.97)	4.5	(0.49)	4.0	(0.46)	4.4	(0.68)	4.4	(0.86)	1,081	515
Tana River	47.5	(3.16)	14.2	(1.24)	5.8	(0.70)	1.0	(0.15)	1.3	(0.25)	1.5	(0.34)	271	129
Lamu	31.1	(2.70)	9.0	(0.99)	3.7	(0.57)	0.3	(0.06)	0.4	(0.09)	0.4	(0.12)	130	41
Taita/Taveta	35.0	(2.63)	7.5	(0.76)	2.5	(0.38)	0.8	(0.11)	0.8	(0.10)	0.7	(0.11)	307	107
Garissa	53.0	(3.20)	13.2	(1.09)	4.7	(0.55)	2.6	(0.44)	2.8	(0.59)	2.7	(0.63)	638	338
Wajir	47.1	(2.74)	12.0	(1.00)	4.7	(0.52)	2.2	(0.30)	2.4	(0.39)	2.6	(0.53)	594	279
Mandera	64.2	(2.65)	19.6	(1.04)	7.4	(0.54)	3.3	(0.27)	4.3	(0.40)	4.5	(0.52)	668	429
Marsabit	56.4	(2.71)	15.7	(1.01)	5.9	(0.51)	1.5	(0.16)	1.8	(0.27)	1.8	(0.36)	338	191
Isiolo	37.0	(2.64)	8.4	(0.83)	3.0	(0.45)	0.6	(0.08)	0.6	(0.11)	0.6	(0.14)	206	76
Meru	21.9	(2.14)	5.7	(0.73)	2.3	(0.44)	2.3	(0.34)	2.6	(0.42)	2.9	(0.60)	1,378	302
Tharaka-Nithi	33.0	(2.26)	8.4	(0.80)	3.5	(0.49)	0.8	(0.18)	0.9	(0.27)	1.1	(0.35)	334	110
Embu	23.8	(2.03)	3.1	(0.38)	0.7	(0.13)	1.0	(0.14)	0.5	(0.11)	0.3	(0.09)	524	125
Kitui	38.1	(2.32)	8.9	(0.73)	3.1	(0.36)	2.8	(0.32)	2.8	(0.44)	2.8	(0.58)	969	369
Machakos	33.0	(2.36)	6.0	(0.55)	1.6	(0.21)	3.2	(0.37)	2.5	(0.41)	1.8	(0.36)	1,258	415
Makueni	33.7	(2.27)	6.6	(0.57)	1.8	(0.21)	2.4	(0.44)	2.0	(0.53)	1.5	(0.51)	912	308
Nyandarua	28.1	(2.34)	6.1	(0.63)	1.8	(0.25)	1.2	(0.20)	1.1	(0.20)	0.9	(0.18)	547	154
Nyeri	18.3	(2.00)	3.1	(0.45)	0.9	(0.20)	0.9	(0.19)	0.6	(0.13)	0.5	(0.10)	630	115
Kirinyaga	20.5	(1.95)	3.0	(0.36)	0.7	(0.11)	0.7	(0.17)	0.5	(0.13)	0.3	(0.10)	471	97
Murang'a	27.0	(2.29)	4.8	(0.59)	1.5	(0.31)	2.0	(0.24)	1.5	(0.27)	1.3	(0.34)	937	253

Annex Table B2: Food poverty rates (adulteq) by residence and county, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P_α=0	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P_α=1	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P_α=2	(Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty						Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
							Individuals P_α=0	(Std. errors)	Individuals P_α=1	(Std. errors)	Individuals P_α=2	(Std. errors)		
Turkana	66.6	(2.53)	21.3	(1.17)	9.3	(0.73)	3.2	(0.42)	4.4	(0.60)	5.3	(0.80)	620	412
West Pokot	51.1	(2.63)	14.9	(1.10)	6.6	(0.74)	2.1	(0.28)	2.7	(0.53)	3.2	(0.96)	538	274
Samburu	57.1	(3.00)	20.8	(1.45)	10.1	(0.96)	1.0	(0.13)	1.6	(0.23)	2.1	(0.36)	232	133
Trans Nzoia	28.3	(2.65)	6.7	(0.86)	2.6	(0.49)	1.8	(0.38)	1.9	(0.54)	2.0	(0.75)	845	239
Uasin Gishu	35.2	(2.38)	8.3	(0.75)	2.9	(0.38)	3.1	(0.49)	3.1	(0.51)	3.0	(0.54)	1,125	396
Elgeyo/Marakwet	37.1	(2.48)	8.4	(0.73)	2.7	(0.30)	1.2	(0.12)	1.1	(0.16)	1.0	(0.19)	410	152
Nandi	33.1	(2.36)	7.0	(0.73)	2.6	(0.41)	1.6	(0.26)	1.5	(0.45)	1.5	(0.68)	629	208
Baringo	38.0	(2.38)	8.3	(0.79)	3.3	(0.54)	1.3	(0.16)	1.2	(0.32)	1.3	(0.66)	438	167
Laikipia	30.4	(2.37)	7.1	(0.74)	2.6	(0.40)	1.0	(0.16)	1.0	(0.21)	1.0	(0.26)	435	132
Nakuru	27.9	(2.16)	5.3	(0.56)	1.6	(0.29)	4.1	(0.56)	3.4	(0.52)	2.8	(0.57)	1,918	534
Narok	29.7	(2.26)	5.3	(0.55)	1.5	(0.22)	2.1	(0.29)	1.6	(0.30)	1.2	(0.32)	904	268
Kajiado	34.3	(2.41)	8.9	(0.81)	3.3	(0.43)	2.2	(0.25)	2.5	(0.32)	2.5	(0.40)	834	286
Kericho	32.2	(2.31)	4.8	(0.48)	1.2	(0.19)	2.1	(0.24)	1.4	(0.17)	0.9	(0.15)	851	275
Bomet	39.1	(2.34)	7.8	(0.67)	2.5	(0.30)	2.2	(0.30)	1.8	(0.34)	1.7	(0.36)	715	280
Kakamega	30.9	(2.22)	6.4	(0.62)	2.1	(0.28)	3.9	(0.49)	3.5	(0.56)	3.1	(0.67)	1,640	507
Vihiga	41.7	(2.39)	11.4	(0.86)	4.4	(0.45)	1.5	(0.15)	1.7	(0.25)	1.9	(0.33)	455	190
Bungoma	37.0	(2.45)	7.9	(0.73)	2.7	(0.35)	4.5	(0.46)	4.1	(0.62)	3.9	(0.82)	1,569	580
Busia	45.8	(2.36)	13.8	(0.94)	5.9	(0.56)	2.7	(0.23)	3.5	(0.43)	4.1	(0.72)	760	348
Siaya	24.9	(2.02)	5.4	(0.59)	1.9	(0.27)	1.6	(0.23)	1.5	(0.35)	1.4	(0.46)	825	206
Kisumu	32.2	(2.32)	6.2	(0.65)	2.1	(0.33)	2.7	(0.21)	2.3	(0.22)	2.1	(0.29)	1,108	356
Homa Bay	28.3	(2.23)	5.4	(0.58)	1.7	(0.28)	2.3	(0.34)	1.9	(0.37)	1.6	(0.42)	1,033	293
Migori	33.0	(2.29)	6.3	(0.63)	2.1	(0.32)	2.2	(0.30)	1.8	(0.34)	1.6	(0.43)	851	281
Kisii	33.0	(2.42)	7.3	(0.74)	2.6	(0.39)	2.7	(0.35)	2.5	(0.45)	2.5	(0.54)	1,046	345
Nyamira	31.6	(2.31)	6.7	(0.66)	2.2	(0.31)	1.3	(0.17)	1.2	(0.16)	1.1	(0.16)	547	173
Nairobi City	16.2	(1.86)	4.5	(0.67)	2.0	(0.39)	4.9	(0.90)	5.8	(1.53)	7.0	(2.31)	3,901	631

Annex Table B3: Food poverty rates (households) by residence and county , 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P $_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P $_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P $_{\alpha=2}$	(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	26.5	(0.33)	6.3	(0.11)	2.4	(0.06)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	13,019	3,449
Rural	28.2	(0.41)	6.5	(0.13)	2.4	(0.07)	64.7	(1.13)	63.1	(1.62)	61.2	(2.34)	7,901	2,232
Urban	23.8	(0.55)	5.9	(0.18)	2.4	(0.11)	35.3	(1.13)	36.9	(1.62)	38.8	(2.34)	5,118	1,217
Mombasa	20.9	(2.28)	5.7	(0.81)	2.4	(0.48)	2.5	(0.38)	2.8	(0.51)	3.1	(0.68)	406	85
Kwale	26.3	(2.23)	7.2	(0.81)	3.1	(0.48)	1.4	(0.21)	1.6	(0.34)	1.8	(0.56)	186	49
Kilifi	38.5	(2.72)	9.9	(0.92)	3.7	(0.48)	3.6	(0.39)	3.9	(0.55)	3.8	(0.69)	321	123
Tana River	43.7	(3.14)	12.1	(1.20)	5.0	(0.70)	0.9	(0.14)	1.1	(0.22)	1.2	(0.28)	73	32
Lamu	26.7	(2.58)	8.2	(1.02)	3.7	(0.66)	0.3	(0.05)	0.4	(0.07)	0.5	(0.10)	40	11
Taita/Taveta	35.7	(2.65)	8.7	(0.89)	3.4	(0.50)	1.1	(0.12)	1.1	(0.13)	1.1	(0.18)	103	37
Garissa	50.9	(3.20)	12.7	(1.13)	4.7	(0.64)	2.2	(0.37)	2.3	(0.46)	2.3	(0.51)	152	77
Wajir	43.3	(2.72)	12.6	(1.05)	5.2	(0.55)	1.7	(0.24)	2.1	(0.40)	2.3	(0.54)	137	59
Mandera	61.0	(2.70)	18.3	(1.05)	6.9	(0.54)	2.4	(0.19)	3.0	(0.26)	3.0	(0.33)	135	82
Marsabit	54.2	(2.72)	15.8	(1.05)	6.2	(0.54)	1.3	(0.16)	1.6	(0.29)	1.6	(0.39)	83	45
Isiolo	31.7	(2.54)	7.5	(0.82)	2.8	(0.45)	0.6	(0.08)	0.6	(0.11)	0.5	(0.13)	61	19
Meru	22.0	(2.15)	6.4	(0.84)	3.1	(0.60)	2.9	(0.46)	3.6	(0.67)	4.4	(1.20)	457	100
Tharaka-Nithi	27.8	(2.16)	7.1	(0.77)	3.1	(0.48)	1.0	(0.17)	1.0	(0.23)	1.1	(0.29)	118	33
Embu	19.6	(1.89)	2.7	(0.36)	0.7	(0.12)	1.1	(0.16)	0.7	(0.14)	0.4	(0.11)	196	39
Kitui	31.3	(2.22)	7.5	(0.71)	2.7	(0.35)	2.6	(0.31)	2.6	(0.43)	2.5	(0.52)	282	88
Machakos	29.1	(2.28)	5.1	(0.54)	1.4	(0.25)	3.6	(0.39)	2.7	(0.39)	1.9	(0.39)	432	126
Makueni	26.7	(2.13)	5.0	(0.51)	1.4	(0.19)	2.0	(0.30)	1.6	(0.33)	1.2	(0.31)	263	70
Nyandarua	24.3	(2.23)	5.4	(0.63)	1.8	(0.28)	1.4	(0.21)	1.3	(0.22)	1.1	(0.23)	193	47
Nyeri	11.6	(1.66)	2.2	(0.43)	0.7	(0.23)	0.9	(0.17)	0.7	(0.15)	0.6	(0.17)	265	31
Kirinyaga	16.3	(1.78)	2.3	(0.32)	0.5	(0.09)	1.0	(0.22)	0.6	(0.16)	0.3	(0.10)	219	36
Murang'a	22.5	(2.15)	4.7	(0.67)	1.9	(0.44)	2.2	(0.24)	2.0	(0.39)	2.0	(0.74)	342	77

Annex Table B3: Food poverty rates (households) by residence and county , 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P_α=0	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P_α=1	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P_α=2	(Std. errors)	Contribution to Poverty						Population ('000)	Number of Poor ('000)
							Individuals P_α=0	(Std. errors)	Individuals P_α=1	(Std. errors)	Individuals P_α=2	(Std. errors)		
Turkana	65.0	(2.55)	21.1	(1.19)	9.4	(0.75)	3.3	(0.39)	4.5	(0.61)	5.3	(0.82)	176	115
West Pokot	46.0	(2.62)	13.6	(1.10)	6.2	(0.74)	1.7	(0.19)	2.1	(0.39)	2.5	(0.67)	125	57
Samburu	48.0	(3.02)	17.9	(1.45)	9.0	(0.99)	1.0	(0.12)	1.5	(0.21)	2.0	(0.33)	70	34
Trans Nzoia	25.6	(2.57)	6.0	(0.83)	2.3	(0.47)	1.8	(0.34)	1.8	(0.47)	1.8	(0.63)	240	61
Uasin Gishu	31.7	(2.32)	8.0	(0.80)	3.2	(0.46)	3.0	(0.44)	3.2	(0.47)	3.3	(0.59)	327	103
Elgeyo/Marakwet	30.3	(2.36)	6.5	(0.66)	2.1	(0.26)	0.9	(0.09)	0.9	(0.11)	0.7	(0.11)	107	32
Nandi	25.4	(2.18)	5.3	(0.64)	1.9	(0.34)	1.6	(0.24)	1.4	(0.40)	1.3	(0.53)	214	54
Baringo	25.2	(2.12)	5.1	(0.65)	2.0	(0.45)	1.1	(0.14)	1.0	(0.26)	1.0	(0.53)	153	38
Laikipia	26.4	(2.27)	6.2	(0.74)	2.4	(0.44)	1.2	(0.13)	1.2	(0.20)	1.2	(0.28)	159	42
Nakuru	23.1	(2.04)	5.0	(0.63)	2.0	(0.42)	4.4	(0.49)	4.0	(0.63)	4.1	(1.15)	656	152
Narok	23.6	(2.10)	4.2	(0.51)	1.3	(0.24)	1.8	(0.23)	1.3	(0.24)	1.0	(0.26)	258	61
Kajiado	32.6	(2.38)	9.2	(0.90)	4.0	(0.55)	3.2	(0.27)	3.8	(0.49)	4.3	(0.87)	339	110
Kericho	29.4	(2.25)	4.7	(0.51)	1.3	(0.24)	1.9	(0.19)	1.3	(0.14)	0.9	(0.15)	221	65
Bomet	33.8	(2.27)	6.1	(0.59)	1.9	(0.26)	2.0	(0.23)	1.5	(0.24)	1.2	(0.24)	202	68
Kakamega	25.9	(2.10)	5.4	(0.58)	1.8	(0.27)	3.5	(0.38)	3.0	(0.46)	2.6	(0.53)	465	121
Vihiga	35.0	(2.31)	9.4	(0.80)	3.6	(0.41)	1.6	(0.16)	1.8	(0.25)	1.8	(0.31)	154	54
Bungoma	35.6	(2.43)	8.0	(0.75)	2.8	(0.36)	4.0	(0.42)	3.7	(0.58)	3.4	(0.73)	385	137
Busia	38.9	(2.31)	11.3	(0.88)	4.8	(0.51)	2.4	(0.22)	2.9	(0.41)	3.2	(0.64)	213	83
Siaya	18.8	(1.83)	3.9	(0.50)	1.3	(0.22)	1.5	(0.20)	1.3	(0.27)	1.1	(0.31)	269	50
Kisumu	32.9	(2.33)	7.5	(0.78)	3.0	(0.48)	3.1	(0.22)	3.0	(0.32)	3.1	(0.49)	322	106
Homa Bay	26.3	(2.18)	5.1	(0.58)	1.6	(0.31)	2.1	(0.30)	1.7	(0.32)	1.5	(0.41)	281	74
Migori	23.8	(2.08)	4.6	(0.56)	1.5	(0.27)	1.8	(0.21)	1.5	(0.28)	1.2	(0.35)	258	61
Kisii	30.7	(2.38)	6.8	(0.74)	2.5	(0.39)	2.9	(0.34)	2.7	(0.40)	2.6	(0.49)	331	102
Nyamira	28.2	(2.23)	6.3	(0.67)	2.2	(0.36)	1.3	(0.15)	1.2	(0.15)	1.1	(0.16)	162	46
Nairobi City	13.4	(1.73)	3.7	(0.63)	1.7	(0.37)	6.3	(0.96)	7.3	(1.62)	8.6	(2.38)	1,614	217

Annex Table C1: Hardcore poverty rates (individual) by residence and county, 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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	7.1	(0.19)	1.5	(0.05)	0.5	(0.03)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	50,623	3,607
Rural	9.3	(0.27)	2.0	(0.08)	0.7	(0.04)	89.3	(1.78)	92.1	(1.50)	94.0	(1.39)	34,476	3,221
Urban	2.4	(0.20)	0.4	(0.04)	0.1	(0.02)	10.7	(1.78)	7.9	(1.50)	6.0	(1.39)	16,147	387
Mombasa	1.0	(0.55)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.01)	0.3	(0.25)	0.1	(0.10)	0.0	(0.04)	1,278	13
Kwale	12.4	(1.67)	3.9	(0.65)	1.8	(0.36)	3.2	(0.98)	4.8	(2.06)	6.3	(3.45)	922	115
Kilifi	10.4	(1.71)	1.7	(0.36)	0.4	(0.14)	4.5	(1.12)	3.5	(1.02)	2.7	(1.00)	1,548	161
Tana River	22.7	(2.66)	4.4	(0.61)	1.1	(0.20)	2.1	(0.56)	2.0	(0.61)	1.5	(0.50)	337	77
Lamu	3.7	(1.10)	0.5	(0.16)	0.1	(0.03)	0.2	(0.08)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.02)	148	6
Taita/Taveta	1.7	(0.72)	0.3	(0.17)	0.1	(0.06)	0.2	(0.07)	0.2	(0.07)	0.1	(0.06)	359	6
Garissa	21.1	(2.61)	5.2	(0.79)	1.8	(0.36)	5.2	(1.60)	6.1	(2.17)	6.1	(2.42)	896	189
Wajir	10.6	(1.69)	2.6	(0.51)	0.9	(0.25)	2.5	(0.58)	2.9	(0.90)	3.0	(1.28)	832	88
Mandera	24.8	(2.39)	4.7	(0.61)	1.4	(0.27)	6.4	(1.17)	5.8	(1.41)	5.1	(1.58)	924	229
Marsabit	26.2	(2.40)	7.0	(0.77)	2.5	(0.34)	3.5	(0.74)	4.5	(1.11)	4.5	(1.24)	480	126
Isiolo	10.5	(1.67)	2.4	(0.49)	0.9	(0.24)	0.8	(0.24)	0.9	(0.28)	0.9	(0.34)	283	30
Meru	5.4	(1.17)	0.9	(0.31)	0.4	(0.18)	2.5	(0.94)	2.0	(0.61)	2.3	(0.82)	1,647	89
Tharaka-Nithi	7.7	(1.28)	2.0	(0.44)	0.9	(0.25)	0.9	(0.31)	1.1	(0.44)	1.4	(0.65)	420	32
Embu	0.4	(0.30)	0.1	(0.06)	0.0	(0.01)	0.1	(0.06)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.03)	650	3
Kitui	11.9	(1.55)	2.3	(0.38)	0.7	(0.16)	4.0	(0.82)	3.7	(0.90)	3.1	(1.15)	1,213	145
Machakos	2.2	(0.74)	0.2	(0.09)	0.0	(0.02)	0.9	(0.37)	0.4	(0.23)	0.2	(0.12)	1,516	34
Makueni	5.9	(1.14)	0.7	(0.18)	0.1	(0.05)	1.7	(0.86)	1.0	(0.53)	0.6	(0.36)	1,049	62
Nyandarua	2.8	(0.86)	0.4	(0.18)	0.1	(0.06)	0.5	(0.21)	0.4	(0.18)	0.3	(0.18)	682	19
Nyeri	2.4	(0.79)	0.2	(0.07)	0.0	(0.01)	0.5	(0.26)	0.2	(0.10)	0.1	(0.04)	805	19
Kirinyaga	0.3	(0.26)	0.0	(0.03)	0.0	(0.01)	0.1	(0.04)	0.0	(0.02)	0.0	(0.01)	650	2
Murang'a	2.5	(0.81)	0.3	(0.12)	0.1	(0.06)	0.8	(0.32)	0.4	(0.18)	0.3	(0.17)	1,131	29

Annex Table C1: Hardcore poverty rates (individual) by residence and county , 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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)		
Turkana	42.6	(2.65)	11.2	(0.96)	4.5	(0.57)	11.7	(1.73)	14.8	(2.79)	17.1	(3.76)	989	421
West Pokot	16.8	(1.97)	4.7	(0.74)	2.2	(0.46)	3.1	(0.86)	4.2	(1.56)	5.6	(2.43)	665	111
Samburu	36.0	(2.91)	10.6	(1.17)	4.9	(0.75)	3.3	(0.60)	4.6	(0.96)	6.1	(1.63)	329	118
Trans Nzoia	10.0	(1.77)	1.8	(0.38)	0.4	(0.15)	2.9	(0.98)	2.5	(0.89)	1.8	(0.72)	1,058	106
Uasin Gishu	6.3	(1.22)	1.0	(0.27)	0.3	(0.12)	2.2	(0.62)	1.7	(0.47)	1.4	(0.50)	1,235	78
Elgeyo/Marakwet	13.5	(1.76)	2.4	(0.38)	0.6	(0.12)	1.8	(0.36)	1.6	(0.42)	1.1	(0.36)	486	66
Nandi	4.2	(1.01)	0.8	(0.24)	0.2	(0.09)	1.1	(0.37)	1.0	(0.40)	0.9	(0.39)	949	40
Baringo	6.1	(1.17)	2.0	(0.53)	1.2	(0.38)	1.2	(0.57)	1.9	(1.54)	3.3	(3.04)	712	43
Laikipia	6.2	(1.24)	1.2	(0.27)	0.3	(0.07)	0.9	(0.45)	0.9	(0.46)	0.6	(0.33)	548	34
Nakuru	3.7	(0.91)	0.6	(0.18)	0.1	(0.08)	2.3	(0.87)	1.8	(0.62)	1.3	(0.53)	2,283	84
Narok	2.2	(0.73)	0.3	(0.14)	0.1	(0.07)	0.8	(0.36)	0.5	(0.22)	0.4	(0.17)	1,232	27
Kajiado	4.5	(1.06)	0.9	(0.28)	0.3	(0.13)	1.5	(0.38)	1.5	(0.54)	1.4	(0.71)	1,187	54
Kericho	3.6	(0.92)	0.4	(0.15)	0.1	(0.04)	1.0	(0.30)	0.6	(0.20)	0.4	(0.16)	964	35
Bomet	8.2	(1.31)	1.7	(0.32)	0.5	(0.12)	2.1	(0.57)	2.1	(0.57)	1.7	(0.50)	938	77
Kakamega	3.8	(0.91)	0.5	(0.17)	0.1	(0.07)	2.1	(0.58)	1.3	(0.45)	1.0	(0.45)	1,999	75
Vihiga	9.5	(1.42)	1.6	(0.31)	0.4	(0.10)	1.7	(0.42)	1.3	(0.47)	1.0	(0.46)	631	60
Bungoma	7.9	(1.37)	1.4	(0.33)	0.4	(0.13)	3.9	(0.90)	3.4	(1.17)	3.0	(1.39)	1,787	141
Busia	18.4	(1.83)	4.2	(0.54)	1.5	(0.27)	4.9	(0.74)	5.3	(1.22)	5.4	(1.74)	953	175
Siaya	7.1	(1.20)	1.4	(0.31)	0.5	(0.16)	2.1	(0.69)	1.9	(0.81)	1.9	(1.01)	1,062	76
Kisumu	3.1	(0.87)	0.4	(0.18)	0.1	(0.10)	1.1	(0.23)	0.7	(0.19)	0.6	(0.23)	1,226	39
Homa Bay	4.2	(0.99)	0.7	(0.18)	0.1	(0.04)	1.4	(0.56)	1.1	(0.49)	0.6	(0.30)	1,208	51
Migori	5.3	(1.09)	1.2	(0.32)	0.5	(0.16)	1.7	(0.51)	1.8	(0.81)	2.1	(1.14)	1,189	62
Kisii	4.5	(1.07)	0.9	(0.28)	0.3	(0.14)	1.7	(0.41)	1.6	(0.66)	1.6	(0.96)	1,353	61
Nyamira	6.1	(1.19)	1.1	(0.27)	0.3	(0.11)	1.1	(0.26)	0.9	(0.29)	0.8	(0.25)	648	40
Nairobi City	1.3	(0.58)	0.1	(0.07)	0.0	(0.01)	1.7	(1.32)	0.9	(0.78)	0.4	(0.34)	4,646	61

Annex Table C2: Hardcore poverty rates (adulteq) by residence and county, 2022

| Residence / County | Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$ | (Std. errors) | Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$ | (Std. errors) | Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$ | (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	7.0	(0.19)	1.4	(0.05)	0.5	(0.03)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	40,453	2,819
Rural	9.3	(0.27)	2.0	(0.07)	0.7	(0.04)	89.3	(1.77)	92.1	(1.45)	94.0	(1.32)	27,098	2,516
Urban	2.3	(0.19)	0.3	(0.04)	0.1	(0.01)	10.7	(1.77)	7.9	(1.45)	6.0	(1.32)	13,354	303
Mombasa	1.0	(0.57)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.01)	0.4	(0.32)	0.2	(0.12)	0.1	(0.04)	1,165	12
Kwale	13.1	(1.71)	4.2	(0.67)	2.0	(0.38)	2.9	(0.91)	4.5	(1.96)	6.0	(3.32)	622	81
Kilifi	10.5	(1.71)	1.8	(0.37)	0.5	(0.15)	4.0	(0.96)	3.3	(0.94)	2.6	(0.99)	1,081	113
Tana River	23.5	(2.69)	4.5	(0.61)	1.1	(0.19)	2.3	(0.56)	2.1	(0.61)	1.5	(0.50)	271	64
Lamu	3.8	(1.12)	0.5	(0.16)	0.1	(0.03)	0.2	(0.09)	0.1	(0.05)	0.1	(0.03)	130	5
Taita/Taveta	2.0	(0.77)	0.4	(0.18)	0.1	(0.06)	0.2	(0.09)	0.2	(0.08)	0.2	(0.07)	307	6
Garissa	22.2	(2.66)	5.7	(0.84)	2.0	(0.39)	5.0	(1.61)	6.3	(2.38)	6.5	(2.71)	638	141
Wajir	11.1	(1.72)	2.6	(0.51)	0.9	(0.24)	2.3	(0.55)	2.7	(0.81)	2.7	(1.09)	594	66
Mandera	26.5	(2.44)	5.1	(0.63)	1.6	(0.28)	6.3	(1.11)	5.8	(1.40)	5.2	(1.59)	668	177
Marsabit	26.7	(2.41)	7.2	(0.77)	2.5	(0.34)	3.2	(0.66)	4.2	(1.03)	4.3	(1.16)	338	90
Isiolo	10.2	(1.66)	2.4	(0.50)	0.9	(0.25)	0.7	(0.21)	0.8	(0.26)	0.9	(0.33)	206	21
Meru	5.8	(1.21)	1.1	(0.33)	0.4	(0.20)	2.8	(1.03)	2.5	(0.75)	2.9	(1.05)	1,378	80
Tharaka-Nithi	7.9	(1.30)	2.0	(0.44)	0.9	(0.25)	0.9	(0.31)	1.1	(0.44)	1.5	(0.65)	334	26
Embu	0.4	(0.29)	0.1	(0.06)	0.0	(0.01)	0.1	(0.06)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.03)	524	2
Kitui	12.1	(1.56)	2.4	(0.39)	0.7	(0.17)	4.1	(0.84)	4.0	(0.97)	3.5	(1.29)	969	117
Machakos	2.3	(0.75)	0.2	(0.09)	0.0	(0.02)	1.0	(0.40)	0.5	(0.23)	0.2	(0.12)	1,258	29
Makueni	6.0	(1.14)	0.7	(0.18)	0.1	(0.05)	1.9	(0.97)	1.1	(0.63)	0.7	(0.43)	912	55
Nyandarua	2.8	(0.86)	0.4	(0.17)	0.1	(0.06)	0.5	(0.21)	0.4	(0.18)	0.3	(0.18)	547	15
Nyeri	2.5	(0.81)	0.2	(0.08)	0.0	(0.01)	0.6	(0.27)	0.2	(0.11)	0.1	(0.04)	630	16
Kirinyaga	0.3	(0.27)	0.0	(0.04)	0.0	(0.01)	0.1	(0.04)	0.0	(0.02)	0.0	(0.01)	471	2
Murang'a	2.9	(0.86)	0.3	(0.13)	0.1	(0.07)	0.9	(0.37)	0.5	(0.22)	0.3	(0.22)	937	27

Annex Table C2: Hardcore poverty rates (adulteq) by residence and county, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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)		
Turkana	43.2	(2.65)	11.5	(0.97)	4.6	(0.57)	9.5	(1.32)	12.2	(2.17)	14.2	(3.00)	620	268
West Pokot	16.7	(1.96)	4.7	(0.74)	2.2	(0.46)	3.2	(0.85)	4.3	(1.54)	5.8	(2.38)	538	90
Samburu	36.1	(2.91)	10.6	(1.17)	4.9	(0.75)	3.0	(0.53)	4.2	(0.87)	5.6	(1.47)	232	84
Trans Nzoia	10.3	(1.79)	1.9	(0.39)	0.5	(0.16)	3.1	(1.02)	2.7	(0.96)	2.0	(0.83)	845	87
Uasin Gishu	6.0	(1.19)	1.0	(0.26)	0.3	(0.12)	2.4	(0.72)	1.8	(0.53)	1.6	(0.56)	1,125	68
Elgeyo/Marakwet	13.4	(1.75)	2.3	(0.38)	0.6	(0.12)	1.9	(0.37)	1.7	(0.44)	1.2	(0.38)	410	55
Nandi	4.2	(1.00)	0.8	(0.24)	0.2	(0.09)	0.9	(0.31)	0.9	(0.34)	0.8	(0.33)	629	26
Baringo	6.3	(1.19)	2.1	(0.54)	1.3	(0.39)	1.0	(0.46)	1.6	(1.28)	2.8	(2.57)	438	28
Laikipia	6.4	(1.26)	1.3	(0.27)	0.3	(0.07)	1.0	(0.46)	1.0	(0.48)	0.6	(0.34)	435	28
Nakuru	3.8	(0.92)	0.6	(0.20)	0.2	(0.09)	2.6	(0.95)	2.1	(0.72)	1.6	(0.67)	1,918	72
Narok	2.4	(0.76)	0.4	(0.15)	0.1	(0.08)	0.8	(0.35)	0.5	(0.23)	0.4	(0.20)	904	22
Kajiado	4.8	(1.09)	1.1	(0.30)	0.4	(0.14)	1.4	(0.37)	1.5	(0.57)	1.5	(0.77)	834	40
Kericho	3.6	(0.92)	0.4	(0.15)	0.1	(0.04)	1.1	(0.33)	0.6	(0.22)	0.4	(0.18)	851	31
Bomet	8.6	(1.34)	1.8	(0.33)	0.5	(0.12)	2.2	(0.57)	2.2	(0.59)	1.8	(0.53)	715	61
Kakamega	4.0	(0.94)	0.5	(0.18)	0.1	(0.08)	2.3	(0.65)	1.5	(0.52)	1.2	(0.56)	1,640	66
Vihiga	9.8	(1.44)	1.7	(0.32)	0.5	(0.11)	1.6	(0.40)	1.3	(0.45)	1.0	(0.45)	455	45
Bungoma	8.4	(1.41)	1.5	(0.34)	0.5	(0.14)	4.7	(1.06)	4.1	(1.31)	3.6	(1.55)	1,569	132
Busia	19.1	(1.86)	4.3	(0.55)	1.5	(0.27)	5.1	(0.77)	5.6	(1.27)	5.8	(1.85)	760	145
Siaya	7.5	(1.23)	1.5	(0.32)	0.5	(0.16)	2.2	(0.70)	2.1	(0.87)	2.1	(1.12)	825	62
Kisumu	3.3	(0.89)	0.5	(0.19)	0.1	(0.11)	1.3	(0.27)	0.9	(0.23)	0.8	(0.32)	1,108	37
Homa Bay	4.4	(1.02)	0.7	(0.18)	0.1	(0.04)	1.6	(0.64)	1.2	(0.56)	0.7	(0.35)	1,033	46
Migori	5.7	(1.13)	1.2	(0.33)	0.5	(0.16)	1.7	(0.50)	1.8	(0.78)	2.0	(1.08)	851	48
Kisii	4.5	(1.07)	0.9	(0.29)	0.3	(0.14)	1.7	(0.41)	1.6	(0.67)	1.6	(0.97)	1,046	47
Nyamira	6.0	(1.18)	1.1	(0.27)	0.3	(0.11)	1.2	(0.26)	1.0	(0.29)	0.9	(0.27)	547	33
Nairobi City	1.4	(0.59)	0.1	(0.07)	0.0	(0.01)	1.9	(1.40)	1.0	(0.81)	0.4	(0.35)	3,901	53

Annex Table C3: Hardcore poverty rates (households) by residence and county , 2022

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) $P_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) $P_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) $P_{\alpha=2}$	(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)	0.4	(0.03)	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	100.0	0.00	13,019	756
Rural	8.5	(0.26)	1.9	(0.07)	0.7	(0.04)	89.1	(1.74)	92.5	(1.34)	94.7	(1.09)	7,901	674
Urban	1.6	(0.16)	0.2	(0.03)	0.1	(0.01)	10.9	(1.74)	7.5	(1.34)	5.3	(1.09)	5,118	82
Mombasa	0.6	(0.42)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.01)	0.3	(0.21)	0.1	(0.11)	0.0	(0.04)	406	2
Kwale	9.5	(1.48)	2.9	(0.57)	1.4	(0.32)	2.3	(0.63)	3.4	(1.38)	4.3	(2.29)	186	18
Kilifi	8.5	(1.55)	1.6	(0.40)	0.5	(0.22)	3.6	(0.80)	3.1	(0.92)	2.9	(1.31)	321	27
Tana River	18.0	(2.44)	3.3	(0.53)	0.8	(0.17)	1.7	(0.44)	1.5	(0.43)	1.0	(0.33)	73	13
Lamu	3.8	(1.11)	0.4	(0.15)	0.1	(0.03)	0.2	(0.08)	0.1	(0.04)	0.0	(0.02)	40	2
Taita/Taveta	4.0	(1.08)	0.8	(0.25)	0.2	(0.08)	0.5	(0.18)	0.5	(0.17)	0.4	(0.14)	103	4
Garissa	20.9	(2.60)	5.1	(0.78)	1.7	(0.35)	4.2	(1.26)	4.8	(1.79)	4.5	(1.92)	152	32
Wajir	10.8	(1.71)	2.6	(0.50)	0.9	(0.24)	2.0	(0.46)	2.2	(0.66)	2.1	(0.85)	137	15
Mandera	25.1	(2.40)	5.1	(0.65)	1.6	(0.29)	4.5	(0.76)	4.2	(0.94)	3.7	(1.04)	135	34
Marsabit	28.0	(2.45)	7.5	(0.79)	2.6	(0.35)	3.1	(0.71)	3.8	(1.03)	3.8	(1.11)	83	23
Isiolo	8.2	(1.50)	2.1	(0.48)	0.8	(0.24)	0.7	(0.18)	0.8	(0.25)	0.9	(0.30)	61	5
Meru	7.6	(1.37)	1.6	(0.43)	0.7	(0.29)	4.6	(1.45)	4.4	(1.21)	5.5	(2.15)	457	35
Tharaka-Nithi	7.6	(1.27)	1.8	(0.41)	0.7	(0.22)	1.2	(0.27)	1.3	(0.36)	1.5	(0.50)	118	9
Embu	0.5	(0.33)	0.1	(0.07)	0.0	(0.02)	0.1	(0.09)	0.1	(0.08)	0.1	(0.05)	196	1
Kitui	11.6	(1.53)	2.2	(0.37)	0.6	(0.15)	4.3	(0.94)	3.9	(0.90)	3.1	(0.94)	282	33
Machakos	1.8	(0.66)	0.2	(0.08)	0.0	(0.02)	1.0	(0.37)	0.5	(0.22)	0.2	(0.11)	432	8
Makueni	4.3	(0.97)	0.5	(0.15)	0.1	(0.04)	1.5	(0.67)	0.8	(0.43)	0.4	(0.27)	263	11
Nyandarua	3.4	(0.95)	0.6	(0.20)	0.2	(0.07)	0.9	(0.32)	0.7	(0.32)	0.5	(0.29)	193	7
Nyeri	2.1	(0.75)	0.2	(0.10)	0.0	(0.02)	0.7	(0.31)	0.3	(0.18)	0.2	(0.11)	265	6
Kirinyaga	0.4	(0.31)	0.1	(0.05)	0.0	(0.01)	0.1	(0.09)	0.1	(0.06)	0.0	(0.03)	219	1
Murang'a	2.9	(0.86)	0.4	(0.19)	0.1	(0.11)	1.3	(0.39)	0.9	(0.50)	0.8	(0.72)	342	10

Annex Table C3: Hardcore poverty rates (households) by residence and county , 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence / County	Head-count Rate (%) P$_{\alpha=0}$	(Std. errors)	Poverty Gap (%) P$_{\alpha=1}$	(Std. errors)	Severity of Poverty (%) P$_{\alpha=2}$	(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)		
Kiambu	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	853	-
Turkana	42.9	(2.65)	11.7	(0.99)	4.8	(0.59)	10.0	(1.41)	12.8	(2.29)	14.4	(3.08)	176	76
West Pokot	16.1	(1.94)	4.7	(0.77)	2.4	(0.50)	2.7	(0.66)	3.6	(1.26)	5.0	(2.00)	125	20
Samburu	31.0	(2.80)	9.5	(1.16)	4.6	(0.77)	2.9	(0.50)	4.1	(0.83)	5.5	(1.43)	70	22
Trans Nzoia	8.8	(1.67)	1.6	(0.39)	0.5	(0.17)	2.8	(0.88)	2.4	(0.88)	1.9	(0.84)	240	21
Uasin Gishu	5.8	(1.17)	1.3	(0.34)	0.5	(0.18)	2.5	(0.66)	2.6	(0.84)	2.7	(1.08)	327	19
Elgeyo/Marakwet	11.2	(1.62)	1.9	(0.35)	0.5	(0.11)	1.6	(0.26)	1.3	(0.27)	0.9	(0.23)	107	12
Nandi	3.6	(0.94)	0.8	(0.24)	0.2	(0.09)	1.0	(0.38)	1.0	(0.42)	0.9	(0.36)	214	8
Baringo	4.4	(1.00)	1.4	(0.46)	0.9	(0.36)	0.9	(0.41)	1.4	(1.13)	2.4	(2.28)	153	7
Laikipia	4.9	(1.11)	1.0	(0.24)	0.2	(0.07)	1.0	(0.34)	0.9	(0.34)	0.6	(0.26)	159	8
Nakuru	2.7	(0.78)	0.6	(0.22)	0.2	(0.11)	2.3	(0.77)	2.4	(0.82)	2.4	(1.12)	656	17
Narok	3.1	(0.85)	0.5	(0.21)	0.2	(0.14)	1.1	(0.44)	0.8	(0.37)	0.8	(0.61)	258	8
Kajiado	5.0	(1.11)	1.3	(0.36)	0.5	(0.19)	2.2	(0.61)	2.7	(1.30)	3.1	(2.00)	339	17
Kericho	3.9	(0.95)	0.5	(0.16)	0.1	(0.05)	1.1	(0.30)	0.7	(0.24)	0.4	(0.18)	221	9
Bomet	7.5	(1.26)	1.5	(0.31)	0.4	(0.12)	2.0	(0.47)	1.8	(0.46)	1.5	(0.44)	202	15
Kakamega	3.6	(0.90)	0.6	(0.20)	0.2	(0.10)	2.2	(0.50)	1.6	(0.57)	1.4	(0.78)	465	17
Vihiga	10.0	(1.45)	1.8	(0.33)	0.5	(0.11)	2.0	(0.43)	1.7	(0.49)	1.3	(0.48)	154	15
Bungoma	10.1	(1.53)	2.1	(0.41)	0.7	(0.17)	5.2	(1.01)	4.9	(1.45)	4.5	(1.77)	385	39
Busia	16.3	(1.75)	3.8	(0.53)	1.4	(0.27)	4.6	(0.70)	5.1	(1.25)	5.2	(1.75)	213	35
Siaya	5.5	(1.07)	1.1	(0.27)	0.3	(0.13)	2.0	(0.61)	1.8	(0.72)	1.6	(0.75)	269	15
Kisumu	4.6	(1.04)	0.8	(0.28)	0.3	(0.20)	2.0	(0.37)	1.6	(0.46)	1.8	(0.99)	322	15
Homa Bay	3.9	(0.96)	0.6	(0.18)	0.1	(0.04)	1.5	(0.49)	1.1	(0.46)	0.6	(0.30)	281	11
Migori	3.9	(0.94)	0.9	(0.28)	0.3	(0.14)	1.3	(0.41)	1.4	(0.64)	1.5	(0.84)	258	10
Kisii	5.9	(1.21)	1.1	(0.30)	0.4	(0.15)	2.6	(0.52)	2.3	(0.68)	2.0	(0.88)	331	19
Nyamira	5.8	(1.16)	1.1	(0.31)	0.4	(0.18)	1.2	(0.25)	1.1	(0.30)	1.1	(0.49)	162	9
Nairobi City	1.1	(0.54)	0.1	(0.07)	0.0	(0.01)	2.4	(1.56)	1.2	(0.95)	0.5	(0.44)	1,614	18

Annex Table E.1: Overall poverty by household characteristics, 2022

	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	38.2	26.2	33.5	9.6	6.6	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Std. Error	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(1.1)	-	(0.8)	(1.9)	-
Sex of Household												
Male	37.2	25.9	32.6	9.1	6.1	7.9	66.1	69.4	67.4	64.3	68.4	65.6
Std. Error	(0.8)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(0.8)
Female	40.2	27.0	35.3	10.7	7.6	9.5	33.9	30.7	32.6	35.7	31.6	34.4
Std. Error	(1.0)	(2.1)	(1.0)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(0.8)
Education level of Household head												
None	58.7	70.7	60.8	18.7	24.8	19.8	17.8	5.8	13.1	27.3	15.5	23.7
Std. Error	(1.5)	(3.1)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(0.7)
Primary	41.4	41.2	41.3	9.5	10.4	9.8	50.7	27.3	41.5	54.9	43.0	51.2
Std. Error	(0.9)	(2.0)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(0.9)
Secondary	22.6	19.3	20.8	4.9	4.0	4.4	29.1	53.7	38.8	17.2	39.5	24.1
Std. Error	(0.9)	(1.3)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(1.9)	(0.8)
Tertiary	8.0	4.0	4.9	2.1	0.9	1.2	2.4	13.2	6.7	0.5	2.0	1.0
Std. Error	(1.8)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(0.1)
Marital Status of Household Head												
Married monogamous	36.9	26.9	33.0	8.8	6.4	7.9	61.9	60.7	61.4	59.8	62.2	60.5
Std. Error	(0.8)	(1.4)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(2.0)	(0.9)
Married poligamous	48.4	45.8	47.9	13.9	13.7	13.9	6.6	2.1	4.9	8.4	3.7	7.0
Std. Error	(2.0)	(5.2)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Widower	39.1	26.9	35.8	11.4	7.6	10.4	2.9	1.5	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.6
Std. Error	(3.6)	(7.4)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(2.6)	(1.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)
Widow	44.4	46.1	44.7	11.7	14.9	12.2	45.2	14.9	34.0	49.9	25.3	43.0
Std. Error	(1.4)	(4.3)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(2.0)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(2.4)	(1.3)
Never married	26.1	14.9	18.3	10.3	9.4	9.9	5.9	20.8	11.8	4.1	11.9	6.5
Std. Error	(2.0)	(1.6)	(1.4)	(0.7)	(1.2)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(1.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(1.1)	(0.4)
Other	36.7	32.4	34.7	8.9	5.2	6.7	8.4	10.7	9.3	8.1	13.2	9.6

Annex Table E.1: Overall poverty by household characteristics, 2022 *(Continued)*

	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)			Poverty Gap (%)			Distribution of Households (%)			Distribution of poor Households (%)		
	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National
Std. Error	(1.9)	(3.3)	(1.8)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.6)
Child in Household												
Household without children	30.7	17.9	24.4	8.5	4.3	6.4	27.5	40.5	32.6	22.1	27.6	23.8
Std. errors	(1.1)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.7)	(0.7)
Household with children	41.0	31.9	37.9	10.1	8.1	9.4	72.6	59.5	67.4	77.9	72.5	76.2
Std. errors	(0.8)	(1.6)	(0.8)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(1.7)	(0.7)
Household Size												
1-3 members	30.5	20.4	25.6	9.6	6.6	8.4	40.5	60.3	48.3	32.3	46.9	36.8
Std. Error	(0.9)	(1.4)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.8)	(0.8)
4-6 members	40.2	31.1	37.1	9.7	8.1	9.1	43.4	34.3	39.8	45.7	40.7	44.2
Std. Error	(0.9)	(1.8)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.7)	(0.8)
7+ members	52.1	59.9	53.5	13.2	17.1	13.9	16.1	5.4	11.9	22.0	12.4	19.0
Std. Error	(1.4)	(3.3)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.6)
Age of Household Head (Years)												
15-19	40.4	9.6	23.8	7.3	1.7	4.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Std. Error	(8.0)	(4.2)	(5.2)	(1.8)	(0.8)	(1.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
20-29	30.3	19.2	23.4	8.2	4.2	5.7	10.5	26.1	16.6	8.3	19.1	11.6
Std. Error	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.2)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(1.4)	(0.5)
30-39	33.4	24.8	29.3	8.0	5.9	7.0	23.0	33.0	27.0	20.1	31.3	23.5
Std. Error	(1.2)	(1.7)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.6)	(0.7)
40-49	37.7	30.3	34.9	9.0	7.7	8.5	22.7	21.3	22.1	22.4	24.6	23.1
Std. Error	(1.2)	(2.2)	(1.1)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.5)	(0.7)
50-59	40.5	31.8	37.9	10.4	8.7	9.9	17.0	11.0	14.6	18.0	13.3	16.6
Std. Error	(1.4)	(2.6)	(1.3)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(0.6)
60-69	42.7	36.0	41.3	10.9	11.1	11.0	13.1	5.2	10.0	14.7	7.1	12.3
Std. Error	(1.5)	(3.4)	(1.4)	(0.5)	(1.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.5)
70+	46.0	42.1	45.6	12.5	12.8	12.5	13.4	2.7	9.2	16.1	4.3	12.5
Std. Error	(1.5)	(5.1)	(1.5)	(0.5)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.5)

Annex Table E.2: Overall child poverty by age group, residence and county, 2022

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	39.8	0.37	50,623	36.4	0.56	7,395	44.4	0.53	10,180	47.4	0.67	5,002	42.4	0.44	22,577
Rural	42.9	0.45	34,476	39.2	0.68	4,872	46.0	0.62	7,437	47.5	0.77	3,750	44.3	0.53	16,059
Urban	33.2	0.61	16,147	30.9	0.97	2,523	40.0	1.02	2,744	47.2	1.36	1,252	37.9	0.80	6,518
Mombasa	27.0	2.49	1,278	24.9	4.20	186	32.0	4.28	267	32.5	5.77	108	29.7	3.38	561
Kwale	51.1	2.53	922	46.6	3.81	124	57.4	3.64	187	63.4	4.36	83	55.3	3.08	394
Kilifi	53.0	2.79	1,548	47.1	4.09	216	53.5	3.84	326	53.8	5.09	144	51.6	3.25	686
Tana River	66.7	2.99	337	59.6	4.16	71	74.8	3.58	79	74.3	4.66	35	68.9	3.23	185
Lamu	35.6	2.79	148	24.4	4.17	19	34.2	3.95	32	39.2	5.09	16	32.6	3.32	67
Taita/Taveta	39.3	2.70	359	29.8	4.04	57	44.1	4.32	65	51.1	5.42	34	40.4	3.45	156
Garissa	67.8	2.99	896	74.1	3.65	165	69.5	3.64	214	71.3	4.40	91	71.4	3.02	470
Wajir	64.7	2.63	832	61.1	3.52	141	70.6	3.18	195	81.0	3.26	92	69.7	2.68	428
Mandera	72.9	2.46	924	72.6	3.06	197	80.5	2.52	270	85.4	2.72	119	78.8	2.32	586
Marsabit	66.1	2.58	480	58.8	3.45	89	68.7	3.05	117	68.3	3.99	44	65.1	2.73	251
Isiolo	55.6	2.71	283	48.3	3.81	47	61.2	3.53	61	67.7	4.52	27	58.0	3.06	135
Meru	34.1	2.46	1,647	30.3	3.82	232	41.1	3.72	321	32.9	4.48	159	35.7	3.00	713
Tharaka-Nithi	36.1	2.31	420	26.6	3.95	39	37.2	3.59	67	41.1	4.53	41	35.5	2.97	147
Embu	24.3	2.04	650	23.7	4.02	60	29.8	3.65	99	29.7	4.64	58	28.1	2.93	217
Kitui	58.3	2.36	1,213	55.5	3.78	163	61.5	3.53	227	60.8	3.99	140	59.5	2.85	531
Machakos	38.3	2.44	1,516	29.3	4.23	159	40.2	3.79	260	49.0	5.33	117	38.9	3.15	536
Makueni	44.7	2.39	1,049	38.9	3.97	120	42.2	3.54	211	53.6	4.37	116	44.3	2.94	447
Nyandarua	34.5	2.47	682	28.9	4.25	80	35.4	3.87	115	39.3	4.96	69	34.5	3.17	263
Nyeri	26.0	2.27	805	26.4	4.50	81	31.6	4.34	119	35.9	6.00	50	30.8	3.43	251
Kirinyaga	23.1	2.03	650	13.8	3.33	63	17.5	3.37	82	33.8	6.11	35	19.4	2.74	180
Murang'a	30.1	2.37	1,131	21.9	3.71	149	32.2	3.84	198	40.1	5.59	83	30.1	3.21	429
Kiambu	19.9	2.03	2,579	17.3	3.11	422	19.6	3.37	407	22.0	4.58	203	19.1	2.58	1,032

Annex Table E.2: Overall child poverty by age group, residence and county, 2022 *(Continued)*

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)
Turkana	82.7	2.03	989	78.5	2.80	190	82.2	2.54	213	83.8	3.58	64	80.9	2.29	467
West Pokot	60.1	2.58	665	54.9	3.32	137	64.0	3.15	189	69.7	3.78	80	62.0	2.73	406
Samburu	71.9	2.72	329	65.1	4.39	50	76.9	3.22	93	75.4	4.37	34	73.3	3.02	177
Trans Nzoia	37.3	2.85	1,058	31.1	4.11	147	43.7	3.97	213	42.0	4.79	119	39.4	3.37	480
Uasin Gishu	39.9	2.44	1,235	37.3	3.68	197	44.2	3.53	275	44.2	4.53	120	41.9	2.92	592
Elgeyo/Marakwet	53.0	2.57	486	54.4	3.88	77	56.2	3.51	114	56.9	4.39	50	55.8	3.03	242
Nandi	39.1	2.44	949	28.8	3.70	101	46.1	3.82	154	44.6	4.76	85	40.6	3.06	340
Baringo	46.9	2.44	712	40.5	4.05	95	61.6	3.80	116	54.8	4.77	68	52.7	3.11	279
Laikipia	38.0	2.50	548	38.9	4.06	74	41.8	4.03	99	35.1	4.51	60	39.2	3.20	233
Nakuru	38.2	2.35	2,283	30.3	3.51	361	48.0	3.68	450	49.1	4.51	226	42.1	2.93	1,037
Narok	26.2	2.17	1,232	16.9	2.69	219	30.2	3.12	324	32.7	4.23	126	26.3	2.56	668
Kajiado	37.3	2.46	1,187	35.3	3.97	159	31.9	3.69	193	49.4	5.89	64	35.9	3.13	416
Kericho	47.8	2.46	964	40.9	3.92	116	50.5	3.39	205	50.7	3.88	139	48.2	2.85	461
Bomet	47.1	2.39	938	43.9	3.65	119	47.8	3.30	192	50.4	4.12	107	47.4	2.79	419
Kakamega	38.2	2.33	1,999	33.1	3.53	277	39.7	3.21	463	40.2	3.75	254	38.0	2.70	993
Vihiga	47.9	2.42	631	42.1	4.35	67	52.2	3.85	102	51.4	4.54	65	49.1	3.09	233
Bungoma	49.2	2.54	1,787	43.9	3.49	303	47.2	3.27	445	53.3	4.02	242	47.7	2.80	989
Busia	52.7	2.36	953	47.2	3.63	130	54.1	3.16	217	63.7	3.79	110	54.4	2.73	457
Siaya	38.3	2.27	1,062	37.5	3.78	145	43.7	3.40	239	39.2	3.95	128	40.8	2.88	512
Kisumu	39.0	2.42	1,226	35.2	3.70	185	37.8	3.31	289	38.8	3.88	178	37.3	2.81	651
Homa Bay	28.2	2.22	1,208	28.2	3.31	179	28.1	3.04	280	29.3	3.58	173	28.5	2.60	631
Migori	45.7	2.43	1,189	35.1	3.44	182	46.5	3.36	248	63.5	4.13	118	46.3	2.85	549
Kisii	32.9	2.42	1,353	29.9	3.96	161	33.2	3.53	258	33.0	4.24	147	32.2	2.90	566
Nyamira	38.8	2.42	648	37.9	3.96	75	43.6	3.28	151	38.4	4.04	76	40.8	2.81	303
Nairobi City	16.5	1.88	4,646	14.6	2.92	766	20.3	3.46	741	37.6	6.25	305	20.8	2.67	1,812

Annex Table E.3: Child food poverty by age group and residence, 2022

Residence/County	Total population			0-5 Years			6-13 Years			14-17 Years			0-17 Years		
	Poverty Head-count Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Head-count Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Head-count Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Head-count Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)	Poverty Head-count Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population ('000)
National	25.8	(0.5)	7,395	33.9	(0.5)	10,180	42.1	(0.7)	5,002	33.1	(0.4)	22,577	31.7	(0.3)	50,623
Rural	27.3	(0.6)	4,872	34.7	(0.6)	7,437	41.0	(0.8)	3,750	33.9	(0.5)	16,059	33.2	(0.4)	34,476
Urban	23.0	(0.9)	2,523	32.0	(1.0)	2,744	45.4	(1.4)	1,252	31.1	(0.8)	6,518	28.6	(0.6)	16,147
Mombasa	21.1	(4.0)	186	28.1	(4.1)	267	37.2	(5.9)	108	27.5	(3.3)	561	25.9	(2.5)	1,278
Kwale	30.7	(3.5)	124	38.8	(3.6)	187	51.4	(4.5)	83	38.9	(3.0)	394	36.3	(2.4)	922
Kilifi	36.0	(3.9)	216	48.8	(3.8)	326	54.9	(5.1)	144	46.1	(3.2)	686	46.3	(2.8)	1,548
Tana River	36.4	(4.1)	71	55.3	(4.1)	79	53.5	(5.3)	35	47.8	(3.5)	185	46.3	(3.2)	337
Lamu	17.9	(3.7)	19	31.2	(3.9)	32	33.9	(4.9)	16	28.1	(3.2)	67	30.1	(2.7)	148
Taita/Taveta	26.5	(3.9)	57	39.0	(4.2)	65	41.6	(5.3)	34	35.0	(3.4)	156	34.6	(2.6)	359
Garissa	45.3	(4.1)	165	52.4	(3.9)	214	51.2	(4.9)	91	49.7	(3.3)	470	51.2	(3.2)	896
Wajir	40.7	(3.5)	141	50.6	(3.5)	195	59.0	(4.1)	92	49.1	(2.9)	428	45.6	(2.7)	832
Mandera	57.1	(3.4)	197	71.9	(2.9)	270	83.2	(2.9)	119	69.2	(2.6)	586	60.4	(2.7)	924
Marsabit	45.2	(3.5)	89	58.2	(3.2)	117	61.0	(4.2)	44	54.1	(2.9)	251	54.4	(2.7)	480
Isiolo	27.3	(3.4)	47	32.6	(3.4)	61	52.9	(4.8)	27	34.8	(3.0)	135	35.7	(2.6)	283
Meru	16.1	(3.0)	232	21.7	(3.1)	321	24.1	(4.1)	159	20.4	(2.5)	713	21.1	(2.1)	1,647
Tharaka-Nithi	24.2	(3.8)	39	32.7	(3.5)	67	41.5	(4.5)	41	32.9	(2.9)	147	32.5	(2.3)	420
Embu	19.7	(3.8)	60	26.3	(3.5)	99	33.0	(4.8)	58	26.2	(2.9)	217	23.7	(2.0)	650
Kitui	35.3	(3.6)	163	38.4	(3.5)	227	41.6	(4.0)	140	38.3	(2.8)	531	37.7	(2.3)	1,213
Machakos	21.1	(3.8)	159	29.5	(3.5)	260	44.5	(5.3)	117	30.3	(3.0)	536	31.8	(2.3)	1,516
Makueni	25.8	(3.6)	120	34.9	(3.4)	211	43.9	(4.4)	116	34.8	(2.8)	447	33.2	(2.3)	1,049
Nyandarua	12.8	(3.1)	80	23.7	(3.4)	115	35.8	(4.9)	69	23.6	(2.8)	263	26.5	(2.3)	682
Nyeri	15.0	(3.6)	81	20.1	(3.7)	119	35.7	(6.0)	50	21.6	(3.1)	251	18.2	(2.0)	805
Kirinyaga	15.0	(3.5)	63	19.5	(3.5)	82	40.4	(6.3)	35	22.0	(2.9)	180	20.3	(1.9)	650
Murang'a	17.6	(3.4)	149	27.7	(3.7)	198	37.8	(5.5)	83	26.2	(3.1)	429	26.3	(2.3)	1,131
Kiambu	13.6	(2.8)	422	15.5	(3.1)	407	36.0	(5.3)	203	18.8	(2.6)	1,032	18.3	(2.0)	2,579

Annex Table E.3: Child food poverty by age group and residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

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)
Turkana	54.6	(3.4)	190	60.7	(3.2)	213	66.6	(4.6)	64	59.0	(2.9)	467	64.3	(2.6)	989
West Pokot	38.7	(3.3)	137	48.1	(3.3)	189	58.6	(4.0)	80	47.0	(2.8)	406	49.3	(2.6)	665
Samburu	46.9	(4.6)	50	59.1	(3.8)	93	58.0	(5.0)	34	55.5	(3.4)	177	56.7	(3.0)	329
Trans Nzoia	21.2	(3.6)	147	29.3	(3.6)	213	28.8	(4.4)	119	26.7	(3.1)	480	28.3	(2.6)	1,058
Uasin Gishu	33.9	(3.6)	197	36.7	(3.4)	275	42.3	(4.5)	120	36.9	(2.9)	592	35.3	(2.4)	1,235
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.7	(3.7)	77	38.2	(3.4)	114	46.9	(4.4)	50	38.2	(3.0)	242	36.9	(2.5)	486
Nandi	26.9	(3.6)	101	42.3	(3.8)	154	48.6	(4.8)	85	39.3	(3.0)	340	32.2	(2.3)	949
Baringo	23.8	(3.5)	95	43.1	(3.9)	116	51.4	(4.8)	68	38.5	(3.0)	279	36.3	(2.4)	712
Laikipia	30.2	(3.8)	74	35.3	(3.9)	99	30.1	(4.3)	60	32.4	(3.1)	233	30.5	(2.4)	548
Nakuru	16.6	(2.8)	361	30.0	(3.4)	450	35.8	(4.3)	226	26.6	(2.6)	1,037	26.5	(2.1)	2,283
Narok	15.5	(2.6)	219	25.6	(3.0)	324	41.6	(4.4)	126	25.3	(2.5)	668	27.5	(2.2)	1,232
Kajiado	28.7	(3.8)	159	29.7	(3.6)	193	41.4	(5.8)	64	31.1	(3.0)	416	33.2	(2.4)	1,187
Kericho	23.8	(3.4)	116	30.8	(3.1)	205	36.3	(3.7)	139	30.7	(2.6)	461	31.5	(2.3)	964
Bomet	31.6	(3.4)	119	35.2	(3.2)	192	45.2	(4.1)	107	36.7	(2.7)	419	38.1	(2.3)	938
Kakamega	22.4	(3.1)	277	29.6	(3.0)	463	35.1	(3.6)	254	29.0	(2.5)	993	29.8	(2.2)	1,999
Vihiga	33.3	(4.1)	67	49.6	(3.9)	102	45.1	(4.5)	65	43.7	(3.1)	233	41.3	(2.4)	631
Bungoma	23.8	(3.0)	303	30.7	(3.0)	445	44.6	(4.0)	242	32.0	(2.6)	989	35.0	(2.4)	1,787
Busia	38.5	(3.5)	130	44.9	(3.2)	217	57.0	(3.9)	110	46.0	(2.7)	457	45.1	(2.4)	953
Siaya	20.5	(3.2)	145	27.2	(3.0)	239	26.7	(3.6)	128	25.2	(2.5)	512	24.6	(2.0)	1,062
Kisumu	30.0	(3.5)	185	29.0	(3.1)	289	34.2	(3.8)	178	30.7	(2.7)	651	31.5	(2.3)	1,226
Homa Bay	25.1	(3.2)	179	28.3	(3.0)	280	35.3	(3.8)	173	29.3	(2.6)	631	27.9	(2.2)	1,208
Migori	21.6	(3.0)	182	32.3	(3.2)	248	50.2	(4.3)	118	32.6	(2.7)	549	31.6	(2.3)	1,189
Kisii	27.7	(3.9)	161	30.2	(3.4)	258	35.1	(4.3)	147	30.8	(2.9)	566	32.3	(2.4)	1,353
Nyamira	27.0	(3.6)	75	38.0	(3.2)	151	32.9	(3.9)	76	34.0	(2.7)	303	31.6	(2.3)	648
Nairobi City	12.5	(2.7)	766	18.0	(3.3)	741	37.9	(6.3)	305	19.1	(2.6)	1,812	15.8	(1.8)	4,646

Annex Table E.4: Overall poverty by all age groups and residence, 2022

Residence/County	Total population			0-17 Years			15-24 Years			18-35 Years			36-59 Years			60-69 Years			70+ Years		
	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)	Std. Error	Population
National	39.8	(0.4)	50,623	42.4	(0.4)	22,577	44.0	(0.5)	9,868	36.7	(0.4)	14,281	37.0	(0.5)	9,516	41.3	(1.0)	1,798	46.3	(1.1)	1,561
Rural	42.9	(0.5)	34,476	44.3	(0.5)	16,059	46.5	(0.6)	6,696	41.7	(0.6)	8,333	40.0	(0.6)	6,277	30.1	(1.0)	1,457	46.3	(1.2)	1,366
Urban	33.2	(0.6)	16,147	37.9	(0.8)	6,518	38.6	(0.9)	3,172	29.6	(0.7)	5,948	31.1	(0.9)	3,238	32.9	(2.1)	342	46.3	(2.9)	195
Mombasa	27.0	(2.5)	1,278	29.7	(3.4)	561	36.5	(4.3)	279	28.9	(2.9)	526	24.2	(3.2)	313	11.3	(7.7)	26	42.2	(14.3)	21
Kwale	51.1	(2.5)	922	55.3	(3.1)	394	59.7	(3.7)	145	47.6	(3.0)	209	48.7	(3.4)	131	55.1	(7.6)	25	44.9	(8.2)	22
Kilifi	53.0	(2.8)	1,548	51.6	(3.3)	686	57.6	(3.9)	261	53.0	(3.3)	375	51.0	(3.9)	227	46.4	(7.6)	46	65.4	(9.7)	27
Tana River	66.7	(3.0)	337	68.9	(3.2)	185	69.7	(3.9)	74	65.0	(3.4)	109	70.5	(3.9)	49	50.6	(7.7)	16	65.1	(12.7)	4
Lamu	35.6	(2.8)	148	32.6	(3.3)	67	41.3	(4.1)	35	35.4	(3.4)	45	37.8	(3.6)	33	34.2	(7.2)	7	35.9	(8.3)	6
Taita/Taveta	39.3	(2.7)	359	40.4	(3.5)	156	44.9	(4.2)	68	32.9	(3.2)	100	45.3	(3.7)	76	33.1	(6.5)	20	36.7	(7.3)	18
Garissa	67.8	(3.0)	896	71.4	(3.0)	470	73.0	(3.6)	165	71.4	(3.2)	208	74.3	(3.6)	131	46.6	(9.6)	16	81.8	(7.4)	16
Wajir	64.7	(2.6)	832	69.7	(2.7)	428	74.7	(3.2)	139	60.7	(3.1)	170	73.1	(3.3)	103	62.4	(7.2)	19	77.9	(5.8)	23
Mandera	72.9	(2.5)	924	78.8	(2.3)	586	85.7	(2.5)	186	82.2	(2.4)	180	81.9	(2.7)	115	86.3	(4.2)	27	92.9	(3.6)	21
Marsabit	66.1	(2.6)	480	65.1	(2.7)	251	74.1	(3.2)	85	65.8	(2.9)	114	71.3	(3.5)	53	62.2	(6.7)	13	66.2	(6.3)	14
Isiolo	55.6	(2.7)	283	58.0	(3.1)	135	58.9	(3.8)	50	50.7	(3.2)	73	56.0	(3.9)	36	37.0	(6.3)	11	64.6	(7.1)	9
Meru	34.1	(2.5)	1,647	35.7	(3.0)	713	31.4	(3.4)	334	31.5	(3.0)	429	33.0	(3.2)	371	25.8	(6.1)	76	38.9	(7.4)	66
Tharaka-Nithi	36.1	(2.3)	420	35.5	(3.0)	147	41.3	(3.4)	81	34.1	(2.9)	107	32.5	(3.0)	90	25.7	(5.3)	22	44.9	(6.4)	20
Embu	24.3	(2.0)	650	28.1	(2.9)	217	24.8	(3.2)	116	20.7	(2.5)	170	21.6	(2.6)	152	23.2	(5.2)	38	38.7	(6.6)	35
Kitui	58.3	(2.4)	1,213	59.5	(2.9)	531	60.3	(3.2)	271	56.9	(2.9)	310	53.0	(3.1)	230	43.6	(6.2)	51	65.5	(5.5)	61
Machakos	38.3	(2.4)	1,516	38.9	(3.1)	536	44.2	(3.8)	261	39.5	(3.0)	439	36.9	(3.2)	363	29.3	(6.1)	69	45.8	(7.2)	62
Makueni	44.7	(2.4)	1,049	44.3	(2.9)	447	50.6	(3.3)	226	42.9	(2.8)	282	46.8	(3.1)	225	29.6	(5.4)	58	47.8	(5.2)	70
Nyandarua	34.5	(2.5)	682	34.5	(3.2)	263	38.2	(3.9)	121	35.1	(3.3)	153	33.0	(3.1)	179	19.1	(6.1)	27	53.4	(7.7)	25
Nyeri	26.0	(2.3)	805	30.8	(3.4)	251	33.4	(4.3)	116	28.3	(3.6)	140	22.0	(2.8)	220	11.1	(3.8)	58	14.1	(4.3)	61
Kirinyaga	23.1	(2.0)	650	19.4	(2.7)	180	30.2	(4.1)	77	23.7	(3.1)	120	21.1	(2.6)	173	15.1	(4.7)	37	36.0	(6.7)	34
Murang'a	30.1	(2.4)	1,131	30.1	(3.2)	429	30.7	(4.0)	168	29.5	(3.2)	249	31.5	(3.1)	275	18.8	(4.5)	82	26.3	(5.6)	71
Kiambu	19.9	(2.0)	2,579	19.1	(2.6)	1,032	20.8	(3.2)	481	16.4	(2.3)	883	20.5	(2.7)	683	14.9	(5.6)	99	18.7	(7.0)	69
Turkana	82.7	(2.0)	989	80.9	(2.3)	467	80.8	(3.1)	127	78.5	(2.7)	182	84.7	(2.7)	110	81.9	(5.2)	27	94.5	(3.9)	18

Annex Table E.4: Overall poverty by all age groups and residence, 2022 *(Continued)*

Residence/County	Total population			0-17 Years			15-24 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	Poverty Headcount		Population
	Rate (%)	Std. Error		Rate (%)	Std. Error		Rate (%)	Std. Error		Rate (%)	Std. Error		Rate (%)	Std. Error		Rate (%)	Std. Error		Rate (%)	Std. Error	
West Pokot	60.1	(2.6)	665	62.0	(2.7)	406	61.0	(3.3)	152	55.4	(2.9)	192	61.3	(3.8)	83	47.7	(7.8)	16	64.7	(8.9)	11
Samburu	71.9	(2.7)	329	73.3	(3.0)	177	68.1	(4.1)	53	66.1	(3.4)	70	70.2	(4.0)	39	42.5	(8.4)	10	72.8	(8.3)	8
Trans Nzoia	37.3	(2.8)	1,058	39.4	(3.4)	480	38.5	(4.0)	213	32.3	(3.2)	272	32.3	(3.7)	181	26.7	(6.3)	54	36.2	(8.5)	34
Uasin Gishu	39.9	(2.4)	1,235	41.9	(2.9)	592	39.5	(3.3)	294	35.3	(2.7)	455	39.0	(3.3)	247	18.7	(6.7)	31	43.5	(9.9)	24
Elgeyo/Marakwet	53.0	(2.6)	486	55.8	(3.0)	242	50.5	(3.7)	110	47.1	(3.0)	148	52.4	(3.6)	84	22.3	(5.8)	18	64.5	(7.9)	14
Nandi	39.1	(2.4)	949	40.6	(3.1)	340	43.6	(3.8)	150	39.9	(3.0)	208	37.9	(3.3)	166	48.9	(8.1)	25	68.7	(7.1)	32
Baringo	46.9	(2.4)	712	52.7	(3.1)	279	50.8	(3.8)	116	40.0	(3.1)	137	49.1	(3.7)	94	24.2	(5.9)	22	35.7	(6.8)	26
Laikipia	38.0	(2.5)	548	39.2	(3.2)	233	37.9	(3.7)	107	37.2	(3.2)	130	27.8	(3.1)	107	25.8	(6.7)	19	49.9	(7.5)	23
Nakuru	38.2	(2.3)	2,283	42.1	(2.9)	1,037	41.3	(3.4)	485	34.1	(2.7)	731	38.2	(3.2)	435	30.5	(7.1)	70	53.0	(7.8)	74
Narok	26.2	(2.2)	1,232	26.3	(2.6)	668	29.2	(3.2)	221	22.1	(2.3)	318	26.2	(3.1)	162	42.5	(9.5)	22	49.8	(9.1)	24
Kajiado	37.3	(2.5)	1,187	35.9	(3.1)	416	44.5	(4.0)	171	37.8	(2.8)	367	39.7	(3.7)	191	33.7	(9.5)	21	22.9	(12.7)	10
Kericho	47.8	(2.5)	964	48.2	(2.8)	461	50.5	(3.2)	257	46.0	(2.7)	310	44.3	(3.2)	183	32.6	(7.0)	33	58.6	(8.1)	28
Bomet	47.1	(2.4)	938	47.4	(2.8)	419	50.5	(3.5)	178	47.5	(2.8)	246	45.2	(3.2)	149	42.1	(6.8)	28	56.0	(6.6)	34
Kakamega	38.2	(2.3)	1,999	38.0	(2.7)	993	44.2	(3.3)	448	39.6	(2.8)	543	32.3	(3.0)	360	41.6	(6.2)	79	43.4	(7.7)	58
Vihiga	47.9	(2.4)	631	49.1	(3.1)	233	52.4	(3.6)	111	48.4	(3.3)	126	46.6	(3.4)	103	27.9	(4.7)	39	47.4	(5.2)	40
Bungoma	49.2	(2.5)	1,787	47.7	(2.8)	989	55.1	(3.3)	473	50.5	(2.9)	534	52.0	(3.4)	307	38.0	(6.6)	67	64.9	(7.5)	54
Busia	52.7	(2.4)	953	54.4	(2.7)	457	59.9	(3.3)	198	50.6	(2.8)	251	51.6	(3.1)	157	39.2	(6.0)	39	52.6	(6.6)	33
Siaya	38.3	(2.3)	1,062	40.8	(2.9)	512	40.0	(3.4)	219	37.8	(3.0)	248	37.5	(3.1)	198	13.6	(4.2)	50	30.8	(5.9)	46
Kisumu	39.0	(2.4)	1,226	37.3	(2.8)	651	44.9	(3.3)	320	41.7	(2.9)	405	39.6	(3.3)	216	29.4	(5.9)	52	44.2	(7.4)	40
Homa Bay	28.2	(2.2)	1,208	28.5	(2.6)	631	25.8	(2.9)	301	25.5	(2.5)	334	30.0	(3.0)	219	27.4	(6.8)	37	42.3	(6.9)	48
Migori	45.7	(2.4)	1,189	46.3	(2.9)	549	50.8	(3.4)	211	39.4	(2.8)	282	47.8	(3.4)	174	22.7	(5.9)	38	48.7	(7.9)	29
Kisii	32.9	(2.4)	1,353	32.2	(2.9)	566	34.3	(3.5)	278	31.5	(3.0)	330	33.5	(3.3)	243	28.4	(5.4)	72	48.7	(7.3)	52
Nyamira	38.8	(2.4)	648	40.8	(2.8)	303	45.9	(3.5)	127	39.9	(3.0)	161	38.3	(3.2)	131	26.9	(5.3)	34	45.8	(7.2)	23
Nairobi City	16.5	(1.9)	4,646	20.8	(2.7)	1,812	23.8	(3.5)	810	16.6	(2.2)	1,910	16.1	(2.7)	949	5.6	(6.9)	49	-	-	20