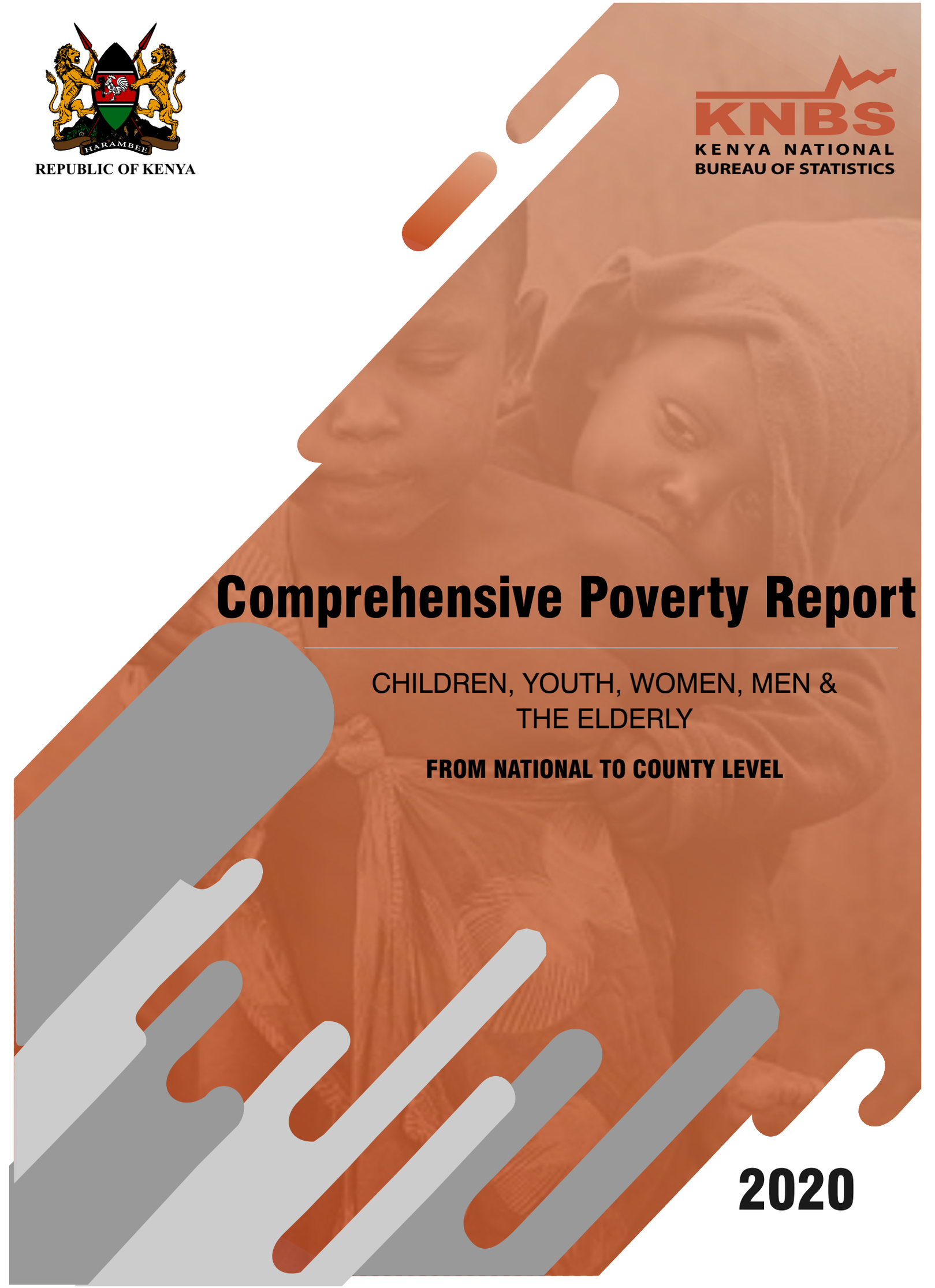
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL
BUREAU OF STATISTICS



Comprehensive Poverty Report

CHILDREN, YOUTH, WOMEN, MEN & THE ELDERLY

FROM NATIONAL TO COUNTY LEVEL

2020





Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Analysis

Children, Youths and Women in Focus

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Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AU	Africa Union
BMI	Body Mass Index
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MODA	Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis
MTP	Medium Term Plan
ORS	Oral Rehydration Solution
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation
WPAY	World Programme of Action for Youth

Foreword

This report is the first attempt in Kenya to measure poverty in a comprehensive manner, including multidimensional and monetary approaches, for different population groups -notably children, the youth, women, men and the elderly using the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey.

Globally, poverty measurement has, in the past, primarily used income or expenditure for the identification of the poor. This understanding has however evolved over the years as studies have shown that monetary poverty does not capture all deprivations that individuals face with access to basic goods and services due to factors other than lack of financial resources. Therefore, monetary and non-monetary poverty approaches are vital for better informed policy decision making. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) explicitly include a target on reducing multidimensional poverty. In particular, SDG target 1.2 refers to reducing by half the proportion of women, men and children living in poverty in all its dimensions.It is within this framework of understanding and against the backdrop of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that the Bureau has made a first official attempt to compare multidimensional and monetary poverty across different age groups and assess to what extent they are associated.

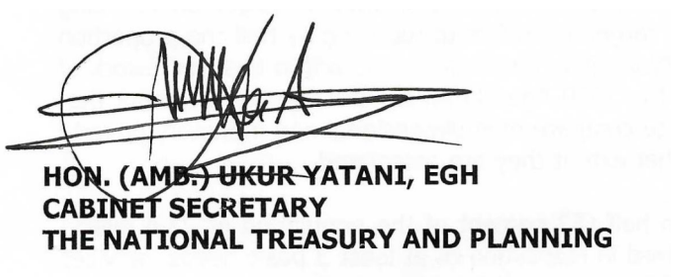
The 2015/16 KIHBS summary findings show that more than half (53 percent of the population or 23.4 million Kenyans) were multidimensionally poor, deprived in realization of at least 3 basic needs, services and rights compared to more than a third (36 percent or 15.9 million) who are monetary poor. More than 27 percent of the population in Kenya were poor in both monetary and multidimensional terms, 26 percent were only multidimensionally poor, and 9 percent were only monetary poor. Children comprise the largest share of the poor using either of the two approaches-multidimensionally (48 percent) versus monetary(55 percent).

Rural incidence of poverty was higher than in urban using either of the two approaches (67% for multidimensional and 40% for monetary poverty) compared to 27 and 29 percent respectively for multidimensional and monetary rates in urban areas. Disparities in financial wellbeing and in fulfilment of basic needs and rights across counties reveal great inequalities and inequities. Nearly a quarter of the population that is both monetarily and multidimensionally poor (2.8 out of 11.8 million) reside in Turkana, Kakamega, Kilifi, Mandera and Kitui counties.

Among children 0-17 years, deprivation in housing, nutrition and sanitation were the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty, while deprivation in housing, education and nutrition were the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among youth in Kenya in 2015/16. Deprivation in education, housing and economic activity were the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among adult women and men in Kenya, while illiteracy, housing and nutrition were the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among the elderly in Kenya. Children, youth and women living in communities that lack access to basic services, weekly markets, and public infrastructure, and in areas prone to external shocks were more likely to be multidimensionally and monetarily poor.

The findings highlight key sectors of deprivation among different population groups, the scale of overlap between different needs and rights, and characteristics of the most vulnerable. Statistics disaggregated by sex, area and county of residence should be used in budget planning processes to enhance equality and equity given that budgetary frameworks are one of the most powerful tools to reduce poverty. An integrated, multi-sectoral approach is essential to tackle deprivation across different sectors simultaneously for effectiveness. Investments in improving accessibility and availability of public services and infrastructure were found to be critical.

The comprehensive and multi-sectoral evidence on poverty presented in this report pinpoints the need to address poverty by mainstreaming monetary and multidimensional poverty indicators in the national and county strategies and policies. Many of the indicators generated are useful for result-based monitoring frameworks and could assist to focus interventions on the most vulnerable as we strive to achieve a crucial aspiration for the global drive to end poverty and ensure no one is left behind.



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The report has been prepared by a working group of national and international experts and benefited from discussions, inputs and comments from various parties concerned with evidence generation for policy-oriented decision making. The idea of preparing the report was first mooted towards end of 2018. Rigorous work on initial data diagnostics and related comparative analysis took place between March and November 2019 while report writing, and editing was completed by early 2020. This report therefore marks the end of one and half years of rigorous and innovative analysis undertaken by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

In addition to dealing with problems of identifying reliable and comparable poverty information and expenditure data from the KIHBS 2015/16, the working group applied poverty approaches consistent with the two concepts of monetary and multidimensional poverty to develop relevant indicators, dimensions and comparable deprivation thresholds.

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics wishes to express its deep appreciation to all those who helped in preparing the report, and in particular to: the analytical team that comprised of Mary Wanyonyi, Robert Nderitu, Paul Samoei, MacDonald Obudho, Samuel Kipruto, Rosemary Kongani, Rosemary Chepkoech, Stephen Ngugi, Caroline Mutwiri, Leah Wambugu, Tabitha Wambui, Gladys Mbaluku, John Bore, James Ng'ang'a, Silas Mulwa, Michael Gitau, Francis Mwandembo, Sarah Omache, Caneble Oganga, George Magara and Geoffrey Kariuki, for their commendable support in producing this report. Appreciation also goes to Salome Kihara, Mary Kimani and Agnes Njoki for their support during the working sessions.

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Executive Summary

This report measured multidimensional poverty among children, youths, adult women and men, and the elderly in Kenya; studied the relationship between monetary and multidimensional poverty; and identified factors associated with poverty among children, youths and women. The report also identifies the most vulnerable population groups that are both multidimensionally and monetary poor, and sheds light into geographical inequalities with realisation of rights and fulfilment of basic needs.

In addition to addressing the existing data gaps on well-being in Kenya, the findings of the report are readily usable for monitoring Kenya's progress in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets 1.1 and 1.2, SDG 5 targets and for continuous monitoring of the Vision 2030 and the "Big Four" Agenda among other programmes. The findings of the report are also intended to inform gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at enhancing well-being and gender equality at the national and county level.

Multidimensional poverty was measured using UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology. The parameters for applying MODA represent rights and basic needs corresponding with individuals' lifecycle, and are based on international and national legal and policy frameworks spelt in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), the UN Declaration on Human Rights (1948), the Sustainable Development Agenda, UN World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) (1995), UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) (1995), and the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993). Selection and definition of parameters was done through participatory consultations involving a myriad of stakeholders and institutions in Kenya. For children under 18 years, multidimensional poverty was measured using dimensions and constituting indicators of physical development (stunting), nutrition, health, education, child protection, information, water, sanitation and housing. For youths (18-34 years) and adult women and men (35-59 years), analysis was carried out using dimensions (and related indicators) of nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation and housing. The analysis for the elderly age (60 years or over) used the same dimensions as youths and adults with exception of economic activity, and a few modifications were also made to the constituting indicators. An individual is considered multidimensionally poor if she/he is deprived in at least 3 basic needs, services or rights out of the 7[1] analysed.

> "The findings of the report are also intended to inform gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at enhancing well-being and gender equality at the national and county level."

[1] For the elderly, the analysis used six dimensions.

Monetary poverty analysis used the overall poverty line and households' adult equivalent consumption from the Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018). The monetary poverty line is KShs 3,252 and KShs 5,995 monthly per adult equivalent in rural and urban areas, respectively. The analysis finds that more than half (53%) of the population or 23.4 million Kenyans are multidimensionally poor, deprived in realisation of at least 3 basic needs, services and rights. Children comprise the largest share of the multidimensionally poor (48%), followed by youth (25%), and the elderly account for the smallest proportion of the multidimensionally poor at 6 percent. Geographical disparities in poverty indicate that there are inequalities in accessibility and availability of services. Multidimensional poverty incidence in rural areas (67%) is more than twice the incidence in urban areas (27%).

More than 1 in 3 Kenyans (36% or 15.9 million) are monetary poor. Children comprise more than half of the monetary poor at 55 percent, followed by youths (22%), and the elderly account for the smallest proportion (6%). Monetary poverty incidence in rural areas (40%) is higher than in urban areas (29%), especially among youths and adult women and men. More than 27 percent of the population in Kenya is poor in monetary and multidimensional terms, 26 percent is multidimensionally poor only, while 9 percent is monetary poor only.

Disparities in financial well-being and in fulfilment of basic needs and rights across counties reveal great inequalities and inequities. More than a quarter of the population that is monetary and multidimensionally poor (2.8% out of 11.8 million) resides in Turkana, Kakamega, Kilifi, Mandera and Kitui counties. Isiolo, Lamu and Nyeri counties together host only 0.9 percent of the most vulnerable.

More than 1 in 3 Kenyans (36% or 15.9 million) are monetary poor

More than half of children under 18 (53% or 11.1 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.1 deprivations out of the 7 analysed. Nearly 42 percent of children or 8.7 million are monetary poor.

Boys are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than girls, albeit the difference in multidimensional poverty incidence is only 3 percentage points. The difference in monetary poverty incidence between girls and boys is insignificant.

Among children under 5 years, deprivation in housing, nutrition and sanitation are the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty. Deprivation incidence across all dimensions of well-being is higher in rural areas. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for physical development (stunting) and early education; with 6-percentage points higher incidence among boys under 5 years.

Among children aged 5-17 years, deprivation in nutrition, housing and sanitation are the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty. In urban areas, deprivation in information ranks the third contributor alongside nutrition and housing. The incidence of deprivation across all dimensions of well-being is higher in rural areas. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education and protection, with higher incidences among boys.

Children's individual characteristics, household characteristics, maternal and household head educational attainment and employment, economic activity of adult household members, experience of climatic and shocks to quality and security of the dwelling, and access to basic services are important predictors of multidimensional and monetary poverty among children.

Nearly half of youth aged 18-34 years (48% or 6.4 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.1 deprivations out of the 7 analysed. Less than a third (29% or 3.8 million) are monetary poor. Young women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than young men; half of young women (50%) are multidimensionally poor compared to 47 percent of young men.

Deprivation in housing, education and nutrition are the three largest contributors to multidimensional youth poverty in Kenya. In urban areas, contribution of deprivation in education is significantly higher compared to rural areas, while in rural areas contribution of deprivation in sanitation is higher. The incidence of deprivation across all dimensions is higher in rural areas. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education, economic activity and information, with a higher deprivation incidence among young women.

Most youth are deprived of more than one basic need or service and the incidence of deprivation is higher in youths in urban areas. Nearly half (47%) of youths in rural areas experience 4 up to 7 deprivations compared to 13 percent in urban areas. Youths' individual characteristics, household characteristics, area of residence, experience of shocks over the past five years, nearness to public roads and weekly markets are important predictors of multidimensional and monetary poverty among youths.

Six (6) in ten (10) adult women and men aged 35-59 years (61% or 4.8 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.4 deprivations out of the 7 analysed. Nearly a third (32% or 2.6 million) are monetary poor.

Adult women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience a greater deprivation incidence compared to men. More than 65 percent of women are multidimensionally poor compared to 56 percent of men. Multidimensionally poor women experience 4.5 deprivations on average out of the 7 analysed, while multidimensionally poor men experience 4.3 deprivations on average.

Deprivation in housing, education and nutrition are the three largest contributors to multidimensional youth poverty in Kenya.

Deprivation in education, housing and economic activity are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among adult women and men in Kenya. In urban areas, the contribution of deprivation in education and economic activity is higher, while the contribution of deprivation in sanitation in rural areas is higher. Compared to urban areas, deprivation incidence is higher in rural areas across all dimensions. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education and economic activity, with a 14-percentage point higher incidence among women compared to men.

Women's Individual characteristics, household characteristics including economic activity, residence, access to public services and infrastructure, and experience of shocks over the past five years are important predictors of multidimensional and monetary poverty among women. More than half (56% of the elderly aged 60 years or over or 1.2 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.2 deprivations out of the 6 analysed. More than a third (38% or 0.79 million) are monetary poor. Elderly women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience a greater deprivation intensity. Nearly 68 percent of elderly women are multidimensionally poor, compared to 48 percent of elderly men.

Deprivation in education (illiteracy rate), housing and nutrition are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among the elderly in Kenya. In urban areas, the contribution of deprivation in education, nutrition and housing is slightly higher, while for rural areas, it is contribution of deprivation in sanitation and water. The deprivation rate in education (illiteracy rate) among elderly women is twice that of men, and elderly women are more likely to be deprived in information.

Most of the elderly persons (85%) are deprived of at least one basic need or right, while 21 percent experience 5 up to 6 simultaneous deprivations.

This report recommends the following:

a. Addressing poverty by mainstreaming monetary and multidimensional poverty indicators in the national development strategies;
b. Enhancing public finance for children, youths, women and other population groups through usage of evidence;
c. Enhancing socio-economic inclusion through improvements in accessibility and availability of basic services, and investments in infrastructure;
d. Using medium and long-term development strategies and plans to advocate for sustainable financing of the health and education sectors, given the impact of the two in improving outcomes in the long-term and breaking the trend of inter-generational transmission of poverty and deprivation;
e. Fostering equitable growth that prioritises socio-economic inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, youths, women, persons with disabilities, and any other marginalised groups, to tackle monetary poverty and other deprivations;
f. Establishing a minimum social protection floor (gradually) for addressing vulnerabilities across different stages of the lifecycle and against different contingencies; and
g. Improving data collection tools to enhance policy making, budgeting and advocacy.



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. Background and Context

The first goal of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims at eradicating poverty in all forms everywhere and recognises that poverty is not restricted to monetary means, but includes multiple dimensions and aspects of well-being for all age groups. The SDGs also explicitly recognise that the needs of women, children and men vary, hence the approach for alleviating poverty should be different. In line with the SDGs, the first aspiration of the Africa Union (AU) Agenda 2063 envisions a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, with focus being "to eradicate poverty in one generation and build shared prosperity through social and economic transformation of the continent" (African Union Commission, 2015).

The aspirations of the SDGs and the Africa Union Agenda are incorporated in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which recognises that well-being is multidimensional. Article 43 stipulates that every person has the following economic and social rights: (a) The highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care; (b) To accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation; (c) To be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality; (d) To clean and safe water in adequate quantities; (e) To social security; and (f) To education (Government of Kenya, 2010). The Constitution also emphasises gender equality, freedom from discrimination, and enhancing the well-being and representation of all vulnerable and marginalised groups[2].

Along with the Constitution, Kenya's long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030, recognises that there are inequalities and inequities across different groups of population, and that they should be priorities in the country's development agenda. The vision for gender, youth and vulnerable groups is premised on: equity in power and resource distribution between the sexes, improved livelihoods for all vulnerable groups, and responsible, globally competitive and prosperous youth. The strategy aims at increasing opportunities among women, youth and all disadvantaged groups in all economic, social and political decision-making processes. Additionally, Vision 2030 aims at reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty to the smallest proportion of the total population.

The third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) for the period 2018-2022 supports realisation of Vision 2030, SDGs and aspirations of Africa's Agenda 2063. In addition, the plan prioritises policies, programmes and projects which support implementation of the "Big Four"[3] initiatives to ensure that: all citizens enjoy food security and improved nutrition by 2022, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is achieved and affordable housing is provided (Government of Kenya, 2018). The implementation of the "Big Four" initiatives will also contribute to broad-based inclusive sustainable economic growth, faster job creation and reduction of poverty and inequality.

[2] Article 27. Equality and freedom from discrimination, (3) Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres, (4) The State shall not discriminate directly or indirectly against any person on any ground, including race, sex, pregnancy, marital status, health status, ethnic or social origin, colour, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture, dress, language or birth; Article 100. Promotion of representation of marginalized groups, Parliament shall enact legislation to promote the representation in Parliament of: (a) women, (b) persons with disabilities, (c) youth, (d) ethnic and other minorities, and (e) marginalized communities; Article 59. Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission, (2) The functions of the Commission are – (a) To promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Republic; (b) To promote gender equality and equity generally and to coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development (Government of Kenya, 2010).

[3] The fourth initiative includes interventions in industrialization, manufacturing, and agro-processing.

1.2. Situation Analysis

In 2016, Kenya made the first step towards monitoring attainment of SDG 1, target 1.2 through the study on Child Poverty in Kenya that applied UNICEF's Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Approach (MODA). The study not only set the baseline for measuring the success of the Government's efforts in achieving this SDG goal and target, but also provided ample evidence for necessary sectoral interventions and child-sensitive policy making, and budgeting aimed at poverty eradication.

The results of the study on Child Poverty in Kenya by KNBS, 2017 showed that: a) There were large inequities in child poverty depending on where the children lived with rates ranging between 7 percent in Nairobi County to 85 percent in Turkana County; b) Deprivation in sanitation, housing and water were the highest contributors to multidimensional child poverty in Kenya; c) Child poverty in Kenya is multidimensional as 87 percent of children under 18 years were deprived of more than one basic need or service; d) Child poverty was highly associated with the educational attainment of the mother, area of residence, economic activity of parents, and household size and structure; and e) Even though monetary and multidimensional child poverty in Kenya are correlated, there were large differences in poverty incidence across counties depending on how poverty is measured.

The Gender Inequality Index for Kenya is high, as the country was ranked 23rd out of 157 countries in 2017 by the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) human development report. The constituting indicators of the index hint to prevailing inequalities across other dimensions of well-being. In 2017, the adolescent birth rate was 80.5 births per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years, the female to male ratio of the total unemployment rate was 1.94, and the female to male ratio of the population with at least some secondary education was 0.80[4]. Among other factors, child marriage, early pregnancy, gender-based violence (GBV), lack of control over productive resources, low community participation, lack of decision-making power in accessing family planning services and making major decisions in the household , pose serious hindrance to gender equality and women's empowerment.

1.3. Purpose of the Study

Comprehensive knowledge on the overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, and factors associated with the two poverty measures at the child, youths and women's level is limited in Kenya. This knowledge is essential for the design of gender-sensitive policies and programmes that have long-term impacts on poverty eradication among children and youths, and in enhancing gender equality.

The study on Child Poverty in Kenya (KNBS, 2017) provides useful details on multidimensional child poverty in the country and points to necessary interventions in the sectors of education; healthcare; and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) to tackle it. However, the analysis was carried out using the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2014 data set which did not contain variables on income or expenditure. Therefore, the study did not provide information on the most vulnerable children in Kenya who are both deprived of basic needs and services, and lack financial means which is crucial for informing policy design and budgeting at both national and county levels[5]. In addition, the literature on poverty in Kenya provides limited evidence on differences in factors associated with monetary and multidimensional poverty of children, youths and women, as well as on multidimensional poverty measurement across population groups other than children.

[4] Retrieved from: http://hdr.undp.org/en/data#

[5] The regression analysis on the relationship between monetary and multidimensional child poverty uses the poverty rate from the KHIBS data (at the household level, for each of the 47 counties) and compares the aggregated county headcount rates from the two approaches.

This report utilises the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015-16 data. The data provides a rare and unique opportunity to research all the above-mentioned topics for the entire population with a single dataset. Its modules on household expenditure, demographic and other characteristics of individuals, housing conditions, health and fertility module, household assets, and economic activity of household members, allow carrying out different types of analyses.

Measuring progress of the Government of Kenya in achieving SDG targets 1.1 and 1.2 and SDG 5 is yet another objective of this report. In addition, the report provides evidence for continuous monitoring of the Vision 2030 and the "Big Four" Agenda among other development programmes by providing data on poverty among children, youths, women and men. The report will also address other data gaps on various dimensions of poverty.

1.4. Organisation of the Report

This report is organised as follows: **Chapter 1** presents the introduction of the report including the background and context, situation analysis and purpose of the study; **Chapter 2** presents the methodology, data and limitations; **Chapter 3** presents key findings on multidimensional and monetary poverty, and poverty overlap analysis for the entire population; **Chapter 4** presents findings on single deprivation, deprivation overlap and multiple deprivation analysis separately for children under 5 years and those aged 5-17 years, and then aggregated results for monetary and multidimensional poverty for all children under 18; **Chapters 5, 6 and 7** present findings on single deprivation, deprivation overlap, multiple deprivation analysis, and monetary and multidimensional poverty findings for youths aged 18-34 years, women and men aged 35-59 years, and the elderly aged 60 years or over, respectively; **Chapter 8** presents findings of regression analysis identifying factors associated with monetary and multidimensional poverty among children (0-17 years), youths (18-34 years) and women (35-59 years), complemented by a summary of literature review on the topic; and **Chapter 9** summarises the key findings of the report and provides policy recommendations.



Chapter 2

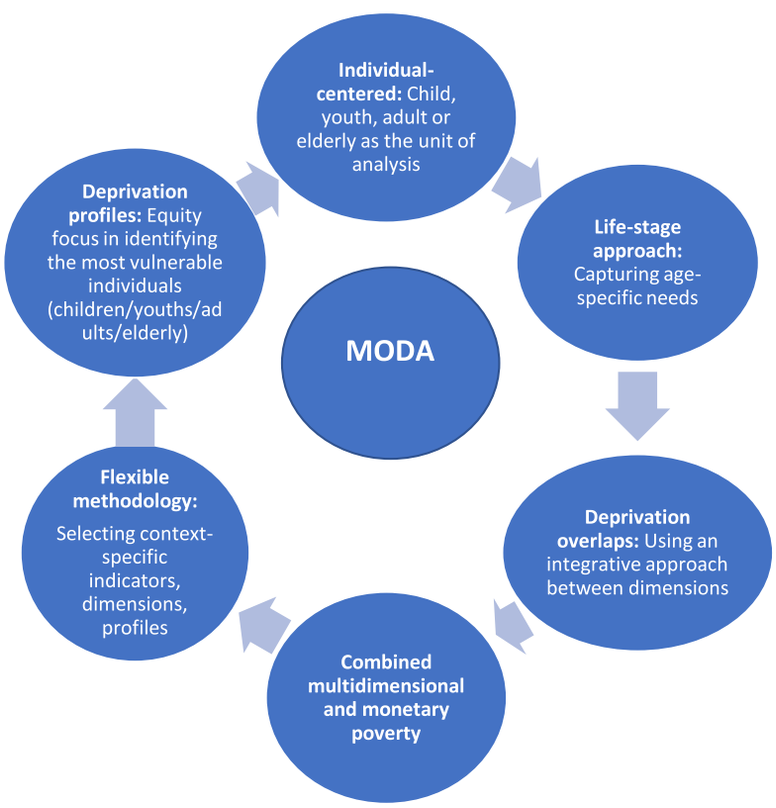
Methodology

2.1. Conceptual Framework for Measuring Multidimensional Poverty

This study uses UNICEF's Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA) methodology (de Neubourg et al., 2012) for measurement of multidimensional poverty among four different population groups in Kenya: a) Children (under 18)[6], b) Youths (18-34 years), c) Adult women and men (35-59 years), and d) Elderly (60 or over years). Monetary poverty analysis uses the overall poverty line and households' adult equivalent consumption calculated in the Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya (KNBS, 2018).

MODA methodology was initially developed to measure deprivation among children, but it can be applied to other age groups given its features of flexibility in selection of parameters as well as life-cycle approach to capture age-specific needs (Figure 2.1). The analysis in this report is broken down into five age groups to capture different needs of the population across different stages of their lives: a) Children under 5 years, b) Children aged 5-17 years, c) Youths (18-34 years), d) Adult women and men (35-59 years), and e) Elderly (age 60 years or over).

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework for MODA methodology



[6] Multidimensional poverty is measured separately for children under 5 and children aged 5-17 years to reflect their lifecycle needs

Each of the selected indicators represents a fundamental right or basic need or service that is crucial for individuals' well-being. Union approach is used to group indicators into dimensions to measure deprivation in each. An individual is considered deprived in a dimension if she/he is deprived in at least one of the indicators constituting it. For example, a child under 5 years is considered deprived in the dimension of nutrition if she/he is underweight and/or wasted, or if she/he lives in a household that is deprived in food security, or both. Single indicator and single deprivation analysis show the proportion of individuals deprived in an indicator or dimension in relation to the total population to which the specific indicator/dimension pertains.

Deprivation overlap analysis consists of two components measuring: a) The extent to which deprivations across different rights/sectors are related, and b) The extent to which an individual experiences any given number of additional deprivations if she/he is deprived in a specific dimension. As an illustration, for youths deprived in the dimension of education, the deprivation overlap analysis shows the percentage of youths deprived only in education and no other dimension, the percentage of youths deprived in education and one additional dimension, and so forth up to additional six other dimensions.

Multiple deprivation analysis carried out for each age group includes several components: a) Deprivation distribution, b) Multidimensional poverty indices, c) Decomposition of multidimensional poverty by dimensions, and d) Decomposition of the multidimensional poverty index by counties. Deprivation distribution counts the number of deprivations that each individual experiences. Decomposition of the multidimensional poverty index shows the contribution of each dimension to multidimensional poverty for the given age group. Decomposition of the multidimensional poverty index by county shows the contribution of each county to the index by considering the multidimensional poverty incidence and intensity, as well as the population size[7] of each. It must be emphasised that all dimensions in multiple deprivation analysis are assigned equal weights as each one of them is an equally important right for the well-being of children, youths, adults and elderly.

2.2. Application of MODA for Measuring Multidimensional Poverty

Selection of parameters for multidimensional child poverty measurement was based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in line with the MODA methodology (UNICEF, 1989) and the Constitution of Kenya (2010). To ensure consistency in measurement of multidimensional child poverty across years, selection of parameters for this group was done in line with the parameters used in the report Child Poverty in Kenya (KNBS, 2017), to the extent possible, permitted by KIHBS data quality and availability. Selection of parameters for measuring multidimensional poverty among other population groups – youths (18-34 years), adult women and men (35-59 years), and elderly (age 60 years or over) – was based on various legal and policy documents including the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the UN Declaration on Human Rights (1948), the Sustainable Development Agenda, UN World Programme of Action for Youth (WPAY) (1995), UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979) and the UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993).

The rights stipulated in the aforementioned documents were assessed against KIHBS 2015/16 dataset as the next step. The final selection and definition of age groups, indicators, dimensions, and thresholds relevant for Kenya was carried out through an extensive consultations process with KNBS, UNICEF-Kenya, UN Women, and other stakeholders. This process was intended to contextualise definition and selection of parameters with the aim of enhancing the accuracy of the measure in capturing the well-being of all population groups in Kenya.

[7] For calculation of absolute numbers, 2015 population projections based on the 2009 household and population census were used. KNBS (2012 & 2009). Kenya Population and Housing Census: Analytical Report on Population Projections. Retrieved from: https://www.knbs.or.ke/download/analytical-report-on-population-projections-volume-vii/

Table 2.1 presents the dimensions used to measure multidimensional poverty across different age groups. Age-specific indicators on physical development, nutrition, health, education, water, sanitation and housing were selected to assess fulfilment of basic needs and rights among children under 5 years. For children aged 5-17 years, the analysis includes indicators in the dimensions of nutrition, education, child protection, information, water, sanitation and housing. For youths (18-34 years) and adults (35-59 years), age-specific indicators were selected to measure deprivation in the dimensions of nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation and housing. Dimensions of well-being for the elderly (60 years and over) were the same as for youths and adults with exception of economic activity, which was not included in the analysis. Table 2.2 summarises the selected dimensions and indicators for each age group along with thresholds (definition of deprivation) for each indicator.

Table 2.1: Dimensions of deprivation across age groups

Selected age groups and dimensions				
Children under 5 - Physical development (stunting) - Nutrition - Health - Education - Water - Sanitation - Housing	**Children (5-17 years)** - Nutrition - Education - Child protection - Information - Water - Sanitation - Housing	**Youths (18-34 years)** - Nutrition - Education - Economic activity - Information - Water - Sanitation - Housing	**Adults (35-59 years)** - Nutrition - Education - Economic activity - Information - Water - Sanitation - Housing	**Elderly 60+ years** - Nutrition - Education - Information - Water - Sanitation - Housing

Table 2.2: Indicators, dimensions and age groups used for the MODA analysis in Kenya

Dimension	Indicator	Under 5 years	5-17 years	18-34 years	35-59 years	60 years or over
Development (stunting)	**Stunting:** Child deprived if height-for-age is below-2 SD from the reference population.	X (6-59 months)				
Nutrition	**Exclusive breastfeeding:** Child deprived if not breastfed or if breastfed and given any solid, semi-solid or liquid foods or liquids on the day prior to the survey.	X (0-5 months)				
	Underweight and/or wasting: Child deprived if weight-for-age and/or weight-for-height -2SD from the reference population.	X (6-59 months)				
	Underweight, BMI-for-age: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if BMI is: - Below -2SD from the international median of reference population[8] - Lower than 18.5kg/m^2 for persons 20 years or over - Lower than 15.5 kg/m^2 for women aged 18-19 years - Lower than 17.6 kg/m^2 for women aged 18-19 years		X	X	X	X
	Food security: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a household where at least one of the household members experienced more than 3 of the following over the last 12 months: a) Ate fewer kinds of food due to lack of money or other resources; b) Missed a meal because of lack of money or other resources to obtain food; c) Ate less than they thought they should because of lack of money or other resources; d) Household ran out of food because of lack of money or other resources; e) Was hungry but did not eat because of lack of money or other resources; and f) Went without food for a whole day because of lack of money or other resources.	X	X	X	X	X
Health	**Birth attendance:** Child deprived if nobody or an unskilled birth attendant assisted with her/his birth.	X (0-11 months)				
	Vaccination against measles: Child deprived if she/he has not been vaccinated against measles.	X (9-59 months)				
Education	**School attendance:** Child deprived if she/he is not attending preschool/primary school/secondary school (unless completed secondary school).	X (4-5 years)	X			
	Grade-for-age: Child deprived if she/he is attending school with delay in relation to the appropriate grade-for-age of the child. For children aged 8-14 years, deprived if child is more than 2 years behind the appropriate grade-for-age. For children aged 15-17 years, deprived if child is more than 3 years behind the appropriate grade-for-age.		X (8-14 years) (15-17 years)			
	Secondary school completion: Youth/adult deprived if she/he does not have a KCSE (Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education) or certificate of higher education completion.			X (20-34 years)	X	
	Literacy: Elderly deprived if she/he cannot read or write.					X
Child protection	**Engagement in household chores (fetching water):** Child deprived if she/he is responsible for fetching water and the water source is more than 30 minutes away necessary to get to the water source, fetch water, and return to the dwelling.		X			
	Child labour/working children: Child deprived if he/she is engaged in any type of labour/economic activity, whether paid or unpaid, excluding internships and apprenticeships.		X			
Economic activity	**NEET:** Youth deprived if not in education, employment or training.			X (18-25 years)		
	Labour market outcomes: Youth/adult deprived if she/he is: (a) In time-related underemployment (employed but working less than 28 hours a week); (b) A casual worker (not engaged for a period longer than 90 days in a year and/or has no formal employment contract with employer); (c) Long-term unemployed (unemployed and looking for work for more than 12 consecutive months); and (d) Unemployed and inactive for the following reasons (discouraged worker - no jobs available in the area/unable to find work requiring her/his skills/lost hope of finding any work, disability, housewife/family, child care problems, employers think too old/too young, transportation problems or business closed).			X (26-34 years)	X	

[8] Using WHO child growth tables by gender, 2007 data.

CONTINUED.. *Table 2.2: Indicators, dimensions and age groups used for the MODA analysis in Kenya*

Dimension	Indicator	Under 5 years	5-17 years	18-34 years	35-59 years	60 years or over
Information	**Information devices:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if she/he lives in a household with no information devices: radio, TV, mobile phone, computer and internet connection.		X	X	X	X
	Exposure to media: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if she/he did not use any of the following: television/radio/mobile phone/computer/internet over the last 3 months from any location.		X	X	X	X
Water	**Source of drinking water and treatment:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if household's main source for drinking water is unimproved and untreated (if unimproved). Unimproved water sources: unprotected well, unprotected spring, surface water (river, dam lake ponds, stream, canal, irrigation channel), tanker truck, cart with small tank, other. Adequate water treatment methods: boil, bleach/chlorine, water filter (ceramic, sand, composite), solar disinfection.	X	X	x	X	X
	Time to water source >30 minutes: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if it takes more than 30 minutes to reach a water source and return to the dwelling.	X	X	X	X	X
Sanitation	**Toilet type:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a household with an unimproved toilet type or with no toilet facility. Unimproved toilet facilities: flush to somewhere else, pit latrine without slab or open pit, no facility, bush or field, bucket toilet, hanging toilet or hanging latrine, other.	X	X	X	X	X
Housing	**Housing material:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a dwelling where floor, exterior walls and roof are made of natural, impermanent material or if floor and exterior walls are made of natural, impermanent material. Walls: cane/palm/trunks, grass/reeds, mud, cardboard, corrugated iron sheets, other. Floor: earth/sand, dung, other. Roof: grass/thatch/makuti, dung/mud, other.	X	X	X	X	X
	Indoor pollution: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a dwelling with indoor air pollution from solid cooking fuel used inside the house and not having a separate room used as a kitchen. Solid cooking fuels: coal, charcoal, biomass such as dung, charcoal, wood, straw, grass, crop residues.	X	X	X	X	X
	Lighting source: Deprived if living in a household that uses at least one of the following as a lighting source: paraffin lantern, paraffin tin lamp, fuel wood, battery lamp/torch, candles, others.	X	X	x	x	x

2.3. Calculation of Multidimensional Poverty Indices

2.3.1. Multidimensional poverty headcount rate

The multidimensional poverty headcount rate (H) calculates the proportion of individuals (children/youths/adults/elderly) out of the total reference population who are deprived in a given number of dimensions equal or above the set threshold/cut-off point that is equivalent to a poverty line in monetary poverty analysis. The formula below is used to calculate H. This report presents the headcount rate/multidimensional poverty incidence for all cut-off points, 1-7 deprivations for all groups of children, youths and adults; and 1-6 deprivations for the elderly. An individual is considered multidimensionally poor if she/he is deprived in 3 or more dimensions analysed. The same threshold/cut-off is used for measuring multidimensional poverty incidence for the entire population in Kenya.

$$H = \frac{q_K}{n_\alpha}$$

$$q_K = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_K$$

Where;
H: Multidimensional deprivation rate
q_K: Number of individuals deprived in at least K dimensions in the age group α
n_α: Total number of individuals in the age group α
y_K: Deprivation status of an individual depending on the cut-off point K
D_i: Number of deprivations that each individual experiences
K: Cut-off point

2.3.2. Average deprivation intensity

Average deprivation intensity (A) measures the depth of multidimensional poverty and is equivalent to the poverty gap in monetary poverty analysis. It is calculated as the proportion of the number of deprivations that a multidimensionally poor individual experiences over the total number of possible deprivations K (for children, youths and adults aged 35-59 years; K=7 and for the elderly K=6). Average deprivation intensity is typically presented in two forms; a) Average number of deprivations that a multidimensionally poor individual experiences, and b) Proportion of deprivations that a multidimensionally poor individual experiences out of the total number of deprivations analysed.

$$A \text{ in absolute numbers} = \frac{\sum c_K}{q_K}$$

$$A \text{ ratio} = \frac{\sum c_K}{q_{Kx}\, d}$$

Where;
A: Average deprivation intensity (in number or as ratio) of multidimensional deprivation according to the cut-off point K
q_K: Number of individuals deprived in at least K dimensions in the age group α
d: Total number of dimensions considered per individual
c_K: Number of deprivations each multidimensionally poor individual *i* experiences, with $c_K = D * y_K$
n_α: Total number of individuals in the age group α
K: Cut-off point

2.3.3. Adjusted multidimensional poverty index (M_0)

The adjusted multidimensional poverty index M_0[9] integrates the multidimensional poverty headcount rate (H) and average deprivation intensity (A) into a single, composite measure. The value of M_0 ranges between 0 and 1; with 0 denoting that no individual is deprived in any of the dimensions analysed, and 1 denoting that all individuals are deprived in all the dimensions analysed (K=7 for children, youths and adults aged 35-59 years, and K=6 for elderly). M_0 is sensitive to changes in either of its components. For instance, if the percentage of multidimensionally poor population increases while deprivation intensity remains the same, the index will increase. Likewise, if the multidimensionally poor population remains unchanged but the average number of deprivations that they experience increases, then the index also increases. This feature shows that M_0 satisfies the criterion of "dimensional monotonicity"[10]. The index is calculated using the formula below:

$$M_0 = H * A = \frac{\sum q_K \; c_K}{n_\alpha * d}$$

Where;
H: Multidimensional poverty headcount rate
A: Average deprivation intensity among multidimensionally poor individuals
q_K: Number of individuals deprived in at least K dimensions in the age group α
c_K: Number of deprivations each multidimensionally poor individual i experience, with $c_K = D * y_K$
d: Total number of dimensions considered per individual
n_α: Total number of individuals in the age group α
K: Cut-off point

The adjusted multidimensional poverty headcount rate/index can also be decomposed into sub-groups[11] to gain an understanding on their contributions to the total multidimensional poverty at the national level. Each of the sub-groups are weighted by their population shares out of the total, and the sum of weighted average of the sub-group deprivation levels should equal the overall national deprivation level. This report decomposes the M_0 for each age group by the 47 counties to understand the contribution of each to the national multidimensional poverty level. The formula below illustrates M_0 decomposition in case of two population sub-groups (counties).

$$\frac{M_{0_1}\left(\frac{n_1}{n}\right)}{M_0} + \frac{M_{0_2}\left(\frac{n_2}{n}\right)}{M_0} = 1$$

Where;
M_0: Adjusted multidimensional poverty index at the national level
M_{01} & M_{02}: Adjusted multidimensional poverty index for county 1 and county 2
n: Total number of individuals
n_1 and n_2: Number of individuals in county 1 and county 2.

2.4. Monetary Poverty Measurement

Monetary poverty measures the financial means of households to provide their members with basic goods and services deemed necessary for their survival and development. The analysis in this report uses the overall poverty line and households' adult equivalent consumption from the Basic Report on Well-Being in Kenya (KNBS, 2018). The overall/monetary poverty line is KShs 3,252 monthly per adult equivalent in rural and peri-urban areas, and KShs 5,995 monthly per adult equivalent in urban areas. The term absolute/overall poverty is used interchangeably with the term monetary poverty in the report.

[9] Equivalent to Alkire and Foster (2007). Adjusted Headcount Ratio of Multidimensional Poverty M_0 /Multidimensional Poverty Index.

[10] de Neubourg *et al*. (2012). Step-by-Step Guidelines to the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA). Available at: https:// www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/iwp_2012_10.pdf

[11] The adjusted multidimensional poverty index M_0 fulfills the axiom of "decomposability". de Neubourg *et al*. (2012). Step-by-Step Guidelines to the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA). Available at: https:// www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/iwp_2012_10.pdf

2.5. Poverty Overlap and Factors Associated with Poverty

To gain a comprehensive understanding of poverty among all age groups in Kenya, the report includes comparisons between monetary and multidimensional poverty incidence for all age groups, as well as poverty overlap analysis. Findings of these analyses are presented separately for each age group: a) Children (under 18), b) Youths (18-34 years), c) Adults (35-59 years) and d) Elderly (60 years and over) and for the entire population.

For children under 18 years, youths (18-34) and adult women of reproductive age (35-59 years), the findings are complemented with multivariate regression analysis aimed at identifying the factors associated with monetary and multidimensional poverty among each.



2.6. Data

Data analysis for both multidimensional and monetary poverty measurement was carried out using the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015-16 dataset. KIHBS 2015-16 datasets cover 24,000 households and a total of 46,912 children, under 18 years (23,069 girls and 23,843 boys); 23,600 youths, 18-34 years (12,272 women and 11,328 men); 16,666 adults, 35-59 years (8,541 women and 8,125 men) (35-59 years); and 5,668 elderly, 60 years and over (3,056 women and 2,612 men). The survey covers multiple aspects of well-being of different population groups, including nutrition, health, education, child protection, water, sanitation and housing; therefore it is suitable for multidimensional poverty analysis for all population groups in Kenya. In addition, the survey contains a module on consumption which enables carrying out comprehensive poverty analysis through comparisons between monetary and multidimensional poverty as well as their interaction (overlap). The KIHBS 2015-16 dataset also has a wide range of other variables, including community-level indicators, useful for regression analysis to identify the factors associated with different types of poverty among children, youths and women.

2.7. Limitations

Although KIHBS 2015-16 contains a wide range of indicators for measuring multidimensional poverty, assessing its relationship with monetary poverty, and identifying factors associated with different types of poverty, it has several limitations. The first limitation is related to the survey sampling frame which was designed to ensure data representativeness at the national level, by residence (urban and rural areas) and for the 47 counties, for the entire population.. Truncation of the survey sample into small sub-samples to measure poverty (especially women and men aged 35-59 years and the elderly aged 60 years and over) may entail issues with robustness of results at the county level. The estimations should therefore be interpreted and used with caution and after careful consideration of standard errors.

Another limitation of the KIHBS 2015-16 dataset is the limited number of indicators relevant for different stages of the lifecycle, including gender-specific ones. Some of these indicators were not available in the dataset, while the others had quality issues, among them, the manner in which the questions were asked and/or missing data. Many aspects of women's well-being could not be captured adequately to enable multidimensional poverty measurement, including their access to ante- and post-natal services as well as skilled birth attendance, exposure to and experience of domestic violence, time use and autonomy or decision-making power at the household level. For young and adult women and men, KIHBS 2015-16 did not cover several aspects of well-being that are crucial including access to and knowledge about family planning, contraception and health; and decision-making autonomy at the household level and participation in the community and other spheres of the political, social and cultural life. For the elderly, the dataset misses usable information on access to universal social pensions, decision-making power at the household level, health status and ability to care for oneself (or level of disability). Healthcare seeking and health insurance available for all individuals could not be used due to the high share of missing data.

Another limitation is that figures on multidimensional child poverty cannot be compared with those of the Child Poverty in Kenya study (KNBS, 2017) which used KDHS 2014 data. Stunting, underweight and wasting in KIHBS is measured from the age of 6 months, while in KDHS this indicator is available for children aged 0-59 months. Data on vitamin A intake is not available in KIHBS, neither are questions on mothers' knowledge on usage of oral rehydration solution (ORS) for treatment of diarrhea or knowledge of persons aged 15-49 years on HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission. In KDHS, deprivation in immunisation includes all the mandatory vaccines for children aged 0-59 months depending on their age, while in KIHBS only vaccination against measles is available and measured for children aged 9-59 months. Literacy among children aged 15-17 years, which is a proxy indicator of education quality is measured using a reading test and it is reported by the survey respondent in KDHS and KIHBS, respectively. KIHBS dataset, on the other hand, contained information in child protection, food security for all children, and anthropometric indicators among children aged 5-17 years, which were not available in KDHS. Annex 2 summarises the indicators and dimensions used for measuring multidimensional poverty using KDHS 2014 and KIHBS 2015-16 data. It includes definitions of deprivation for each indicator and age groups for which it is measured.

The first limitation is related to the survey sampling frame which was designed to ensure data representativeness at the national level, by residence (urban and rural areas) and for the 47 counties, for the entire population.



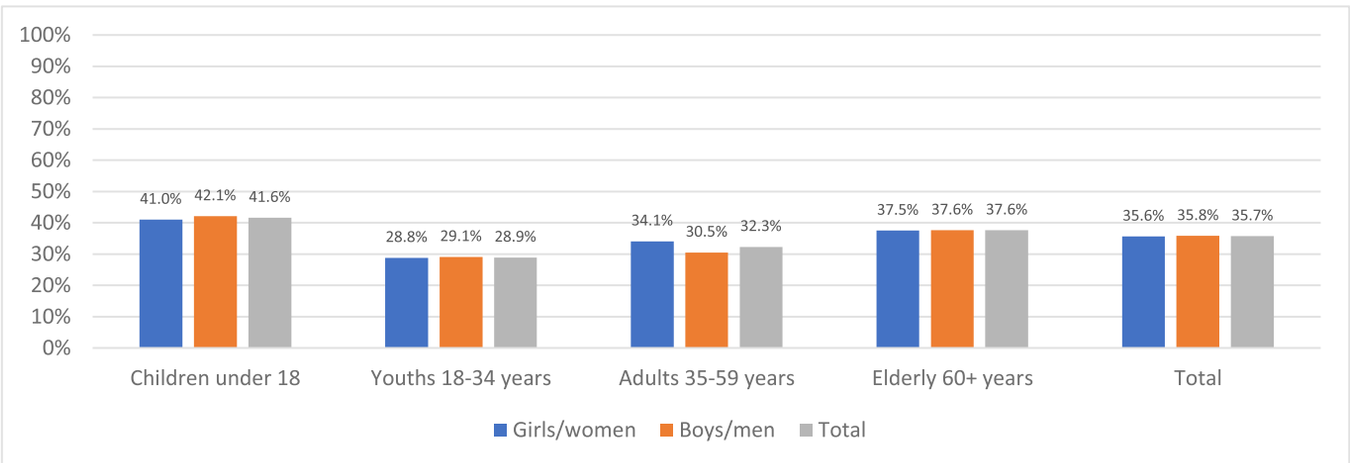
Chapter 3

Key Findings - Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty in Kenya

3.1. Monetary Poverty in Kenya

Figure 3.1 shows that 36 percent of the population in Kenya or 15.9 out of 44.2[12] million individuals are monetary poor. Poverty incidence is highest among children (42%), and lowest among youths (29%). Differences in incidence by sex among the youths and the elderly are inconsiderate. Among children, poverty incidence is 1 percentage point higher among boys compared to girls, while among adults it is 3 percentage points higher among women compared to men.

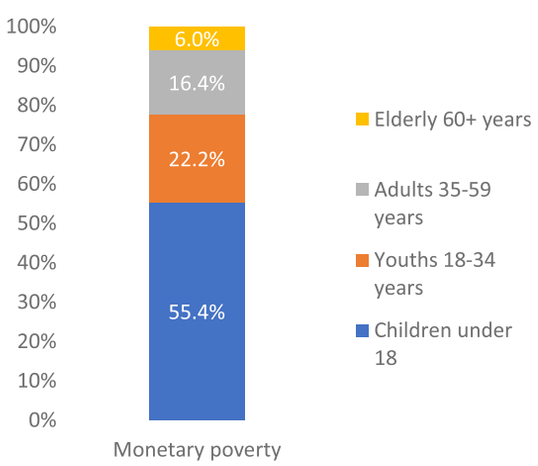
Figure 3.1: Monetary poverty incidence by age group and sex



Source: KNBS 2018

Analysis of monetary poverty incidence distribution by age group shows that children under 18 years of age comprise more than half of the monetary poor in Kenya (55%). Youth comprise the second largest group (22%), while the elderly aged 60 years and over account for the smallest share of the monetary poor at 6 percent (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2: Monetary poverty distribution by age groups

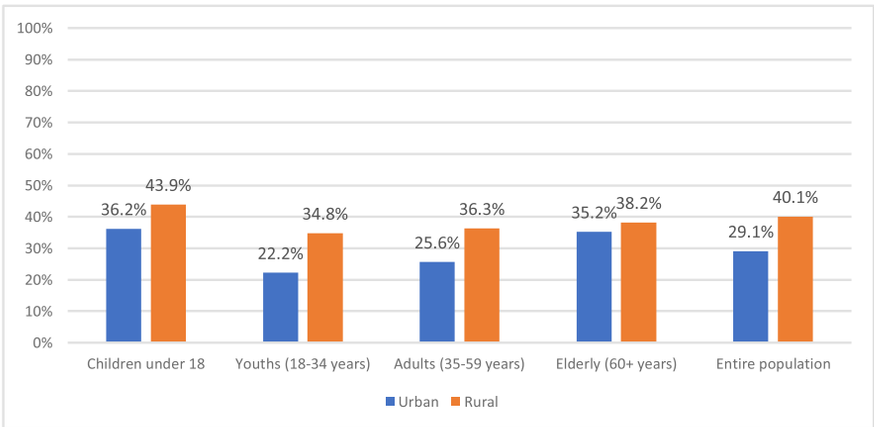


Source: KNBS 2018

[12] Based on population projections for 2015 from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Analytical Report on Population Projections (KNBS, 2012).

Even though children are the most vulnerable population group in Kenya, poverty incidence is not the same across the country. Monetary poverty incidence in rural areas is higher compared to urban areas, especially among youths and adult women and men (Figure 3.3). Annex 3 presents figures on monetary poverty incidence by age group, area and county of residence.

Figure 3.3: Monetary a incidence by area of residence and age group

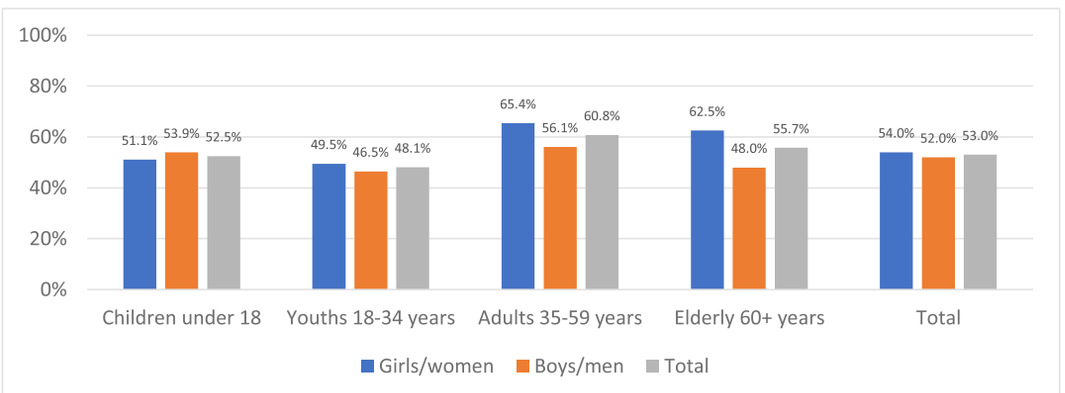


Source: KNBS, 2018

3.2. Multidimensional Poverty in Kenya

Figure 3.4 shows that 53 percent of the population in Kenya or 23.4 out of 44.2[13] million individuals are multidimensionally poor. Multidimensional poverty incidence is the highest among adults (61%), and lowest among the youths (48%). Evidence from the analysis reveals considerable differences in multidimensional poverty incidence by sex at the national level and across age groups: 54 percent of girls and women in Kenya are multidimensionally poor, compared to 52 percent of boys and men. Poverty incidence is higher among girls/women compared to boys/men for all age groups except for children. Fifty-four percent of boys under 18 years of age are deprived of 3 or more basic needs and services compared to 51 percent of girls.

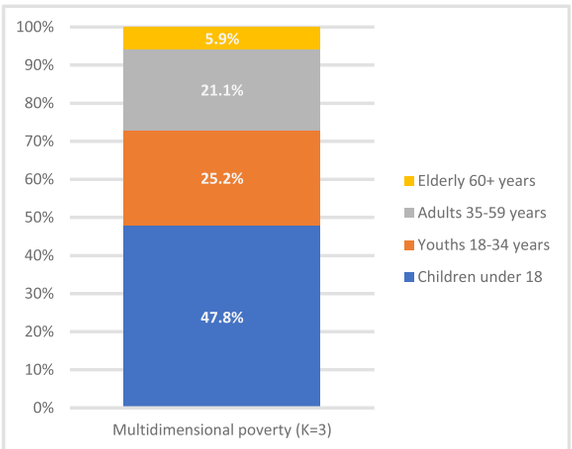
Figure 3.4: Multidimensional poverty incidence by sex and age group



Source: KNBS, 2018.

[13] Based on population projections for 2015 from the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Analytical Report on Population Projections (KNBS, 2012).

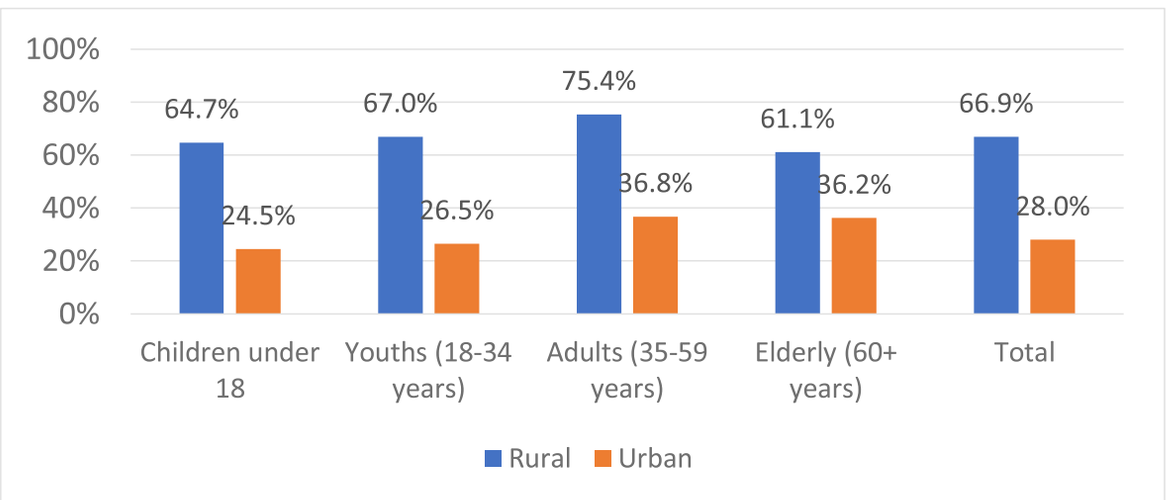
Figure 3.5: Multidimensional poverty distribution by age groups



Source: KNBS, 2018

Multidimensional poverty incidence among adults (21%) is lower compared to children (48%). Youths comprise the second largest group (25%), while the elderly account for only 6 percent of the multidimensionally poor (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.6: Multidimensional poverty incidence by area of residence and age group



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 3.6 shows that the percentage of multidimensionally poor Kenyans in rural areas (67%) is more than two times higher compared to the rate of 28 percent in urban areas. Among children, the rural-urban inequality in realisation of rights is even wider; 65 percent of children in rural areas compared to 25 percent of their peers in urban areas are multidimensionally poor. Annex 4 presents results on multidimensional poverty incidence by age group, sex, area and county of residence.

3.3. Overlap between Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty

Figure 3.7 shows that 27 percent of the population in Kenya is poor in both multidimensional and monetary poverty terms. An additional 26 percent of the population are only multidimensionally poor, while 9 percent are only monetary poor. The scale of poverty overlap varies greatly across counties and areas of residence, showing that there are geographical disparities in both multidimensional and monetary poverty incidences, as well as across different groups of poor population.

Figure 3.7: Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty, national level

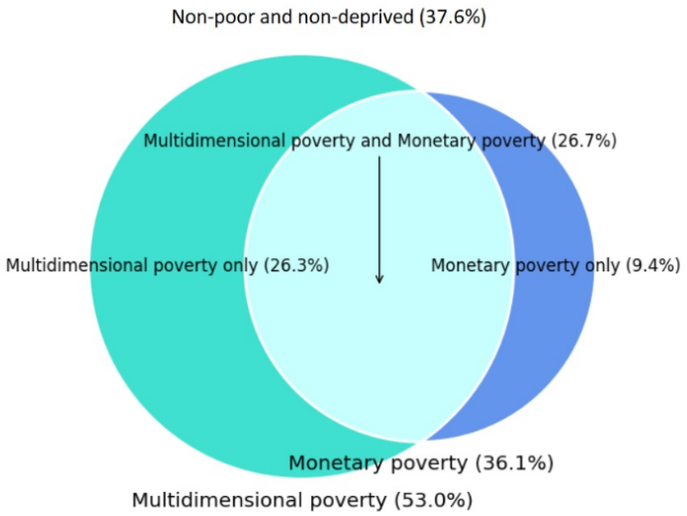
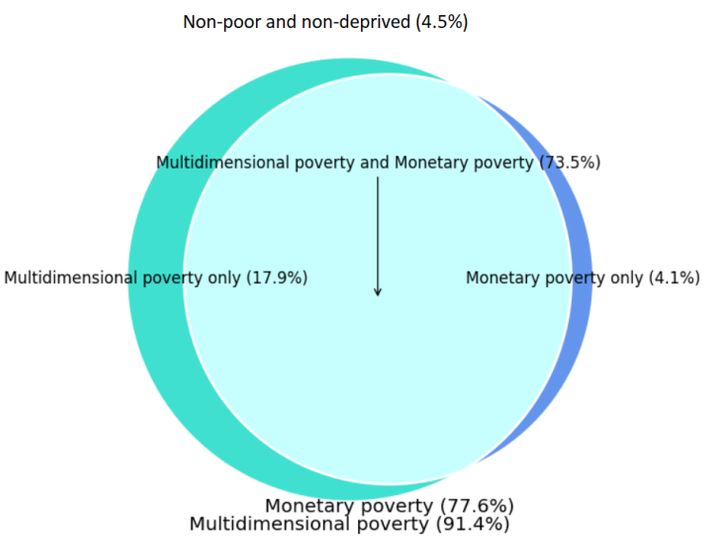


Figure 3.8a: Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty, Mandera County

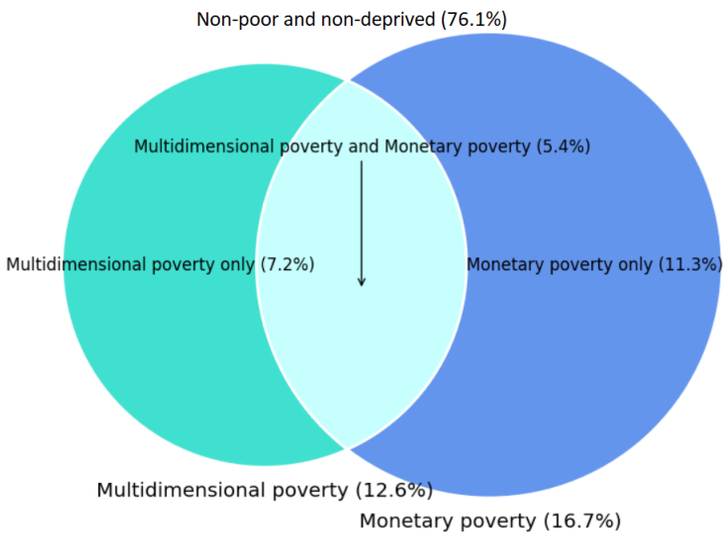


Source: KNBS, 2018

Figures 3.8a and 3.8b highlight the overall geographical disparities in well-being in Kenya by depicting the highest and the lowest poverty overlap rates across the 47 counties in Kenya. Figure 3.8a shows that nearly three quarters (74%) of the population in Mandera County are both monetary and multidimensional poor. The share of the population that is only multidimensionally poor (18%) is more than 4 times the share of population that is only monetary poor (4%). Only 5 percent of the population in Mandera is not poor in monetary or multidimensional terms.

In Nairobi County, on the other hand, only 5 percent of the population is both multidimensional and monetary poor as shown in Figure 3.8b. The share of the population that is only multidimensional poor (7%) is smaller than the monetary poor (11%). More than three quarters of the population in Nairobi County (76%) is not poor in multidimensional nor monetary terms.

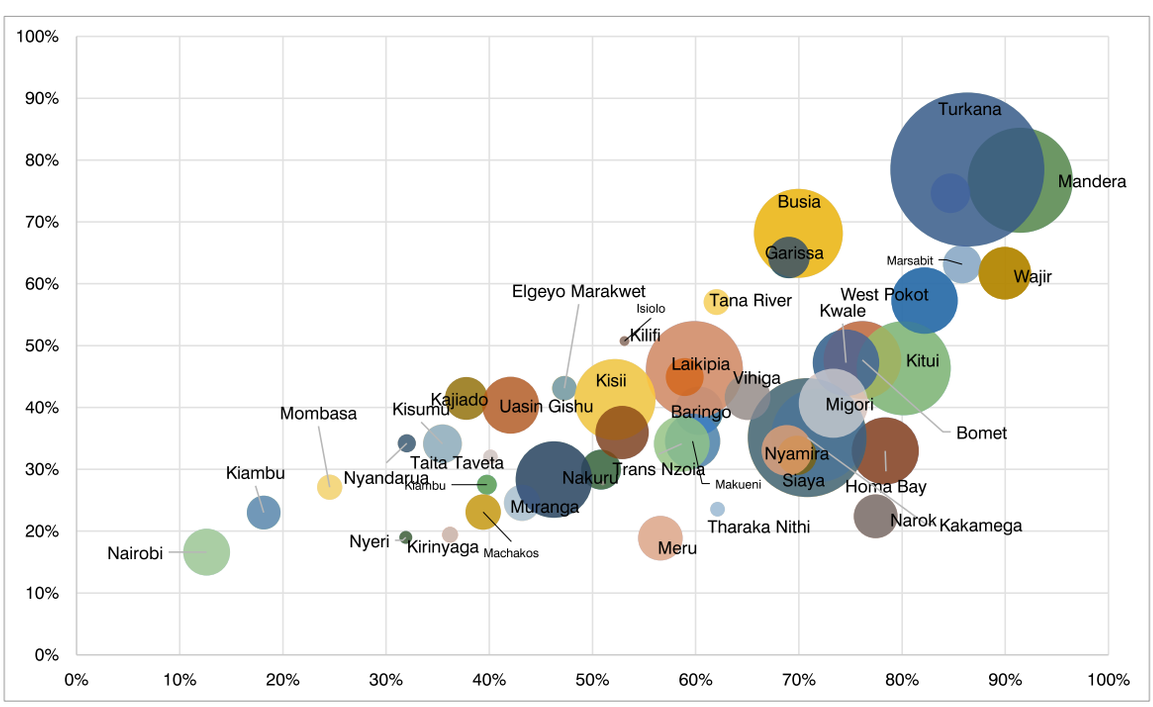
Figure 3.8b: Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty, Nairobi County



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 3.9 plots multidimensionally and monetary poverty incidences as well as the scale of overlap between the two for each county in Kenya. The size of the bubbles represents the share of the population that is both multidimensionally and monetary poor in each county, as a proportion of the total population in Kenya. The figure shows that Turkana, Kakamega, Kilifi and Mandera counties, have the highest rates of multidimensional and monetary poverty. Turkana, Kakamega, Kilifi, Mandera and Kitui stand out as the counties with the largest multidimensionally and monetary poverty in absolute numbers. More than a quarter of the population that is poor by both definitions resides in these five counties (2.8 million out of 11.8 million). Nairobi, Kiambu and Mombasa have the lowest incidence of multidimensional and monetary poverty, while Isiolo, Lamu and Nyeri together host the smallest proportion of population who are both monetary and multidimensionally poor in absolute numbers (0.9% in total). Annex 5 presents figures on incidence of multidimensional and monetary poverty, and scale of poverty overlap in percentage and absolute numbers.

Figure 3.9: Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty across counties and contribution



Source: KNBS, 2018



Chapter 4

Poverty and Deprivation among Children under 18

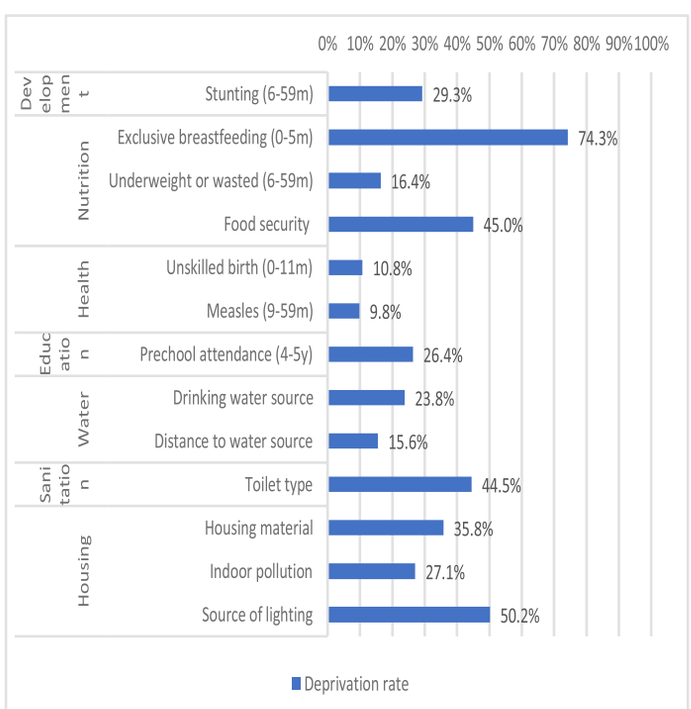
4.1. Deprivation Analysis for Children under 5 years

This section presents the results for single indicator and dimension deprivation, deprivation overlap and multiple deprivation analysis for children aged below 5 years. The dimensions of physical development (stunting), nutrition, health, education, water, sanitation and housing were used in the analysis.

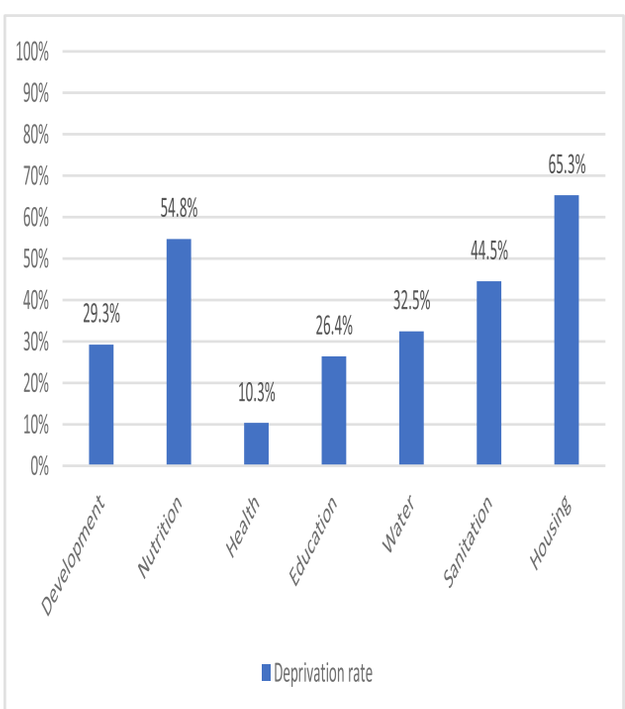
4.1.1. Single deprivation analysis

Figure 4.1a and 4.1b present the results for single deprivation analysis by dimension and indicator for children under 5 years of age. Housing has the highest deprivation rate (65%), followed by nutrition (55%). Forty-five percent of children are deprived of adequate sanitation. Deprivation in housing is mainly driven by lack of adequate lighting sources in the household (50%) and housing materials that can protect households from harsh climatic conditions (36%). Deprivation in nutrition among children under 6 months of age is mainly driven by lack of exclusive breastfeeding (74%); while among children under 5 years of age, it is driven by food insecurity (45%), and in sanitation by inadequate toilet facilities (45%). Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence for children under 5 years of age are presented in Annex 6.

4.1a: Indicator deprivation rates, under 5 years



4.1b: Dimension deprivation rates, under 5 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Disaggregation of deprivation rates by sex and children's area of residence in Table 4.1 gives an indication of groups at risk of fulfilment of basic needs and rights. Deprivation rates across all dimensions are considerably higher among children residing in rural areas compared to urban areas. Nearly 8 out of 10 children in rural areas are deprived in the housing dimensions compared to less than 4 out of 10 children in urban areas. Nearly two thirds of children in rural areas (60%) are deprived of adequate sanitation compared to 15 percent in urban areas. The urban-rural inequality is also wide for water deprivation, by 28 percentage points higher in rural areas.

Differences in deprivation by sex are the largest in physical development and education, by 6 percentage points each. More than 32 percent of boys under 5 years of age are stunted compared to 26 percent of girls. Around 30 percent of boys aged 5 years are deprived in education compared to 23 percent of girls. Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence for children under 5 years of ageare presented in Annex 7.

Table 4.1: Dimension deprivation rates by sex and area of residence, under 5 years

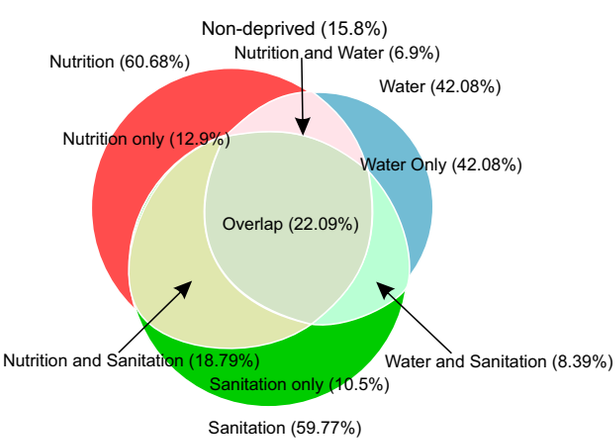
Dimensions		Developmer	Nutrition	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	29.3%	54.8%	10.3%	26.4%	32.5%	44.5%	65.3%
Sex	Girl	26.2%	54.4%	10.1%	23.1%	31.2%	43.6%	64.7%
	Boy	32.4%	55.2%	10.5%	29.5%	33.8%	45.4%	66.0%
Area of residence	Urban	24.6%	43.5%	6.7%	14.1%	14.1%	15.3%	37.5%
	Rural	31.6%	60.7%	12.2%	32.4%	42.1%	59.8%	79.9%

Source: KNBS, 2018

4.1.2. Deprivation overlap analysis

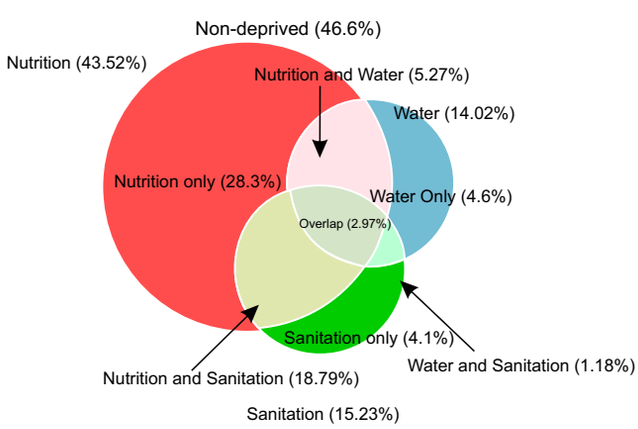
This section presents analysis of how deprivations are related to each other and the extent to which children experience multiple and simultaneous deprivations. Figure 4.2a and Figure 4.2b illustrate overlap analysis for deprivation in nutrition, water and sanitation in rural and urban areas. More than 22 percent of children in rural areas compared to 3 percent of children in urban areas are simultaneously deprived in water, sanitation and nutrition. In rural areas, an additional 19 percent of children are deprived in both nutrition and sanitation at the same time compared to 7 percent in urban areas. Nearly 3 times fewer children in rural areas (16%) compared to urban areas (47%) are not deprived in any of the three dimensions analysed.

Figure 4.2a: Deprivation overlap between nutrition, water and sanitation in rural areas, under 5 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

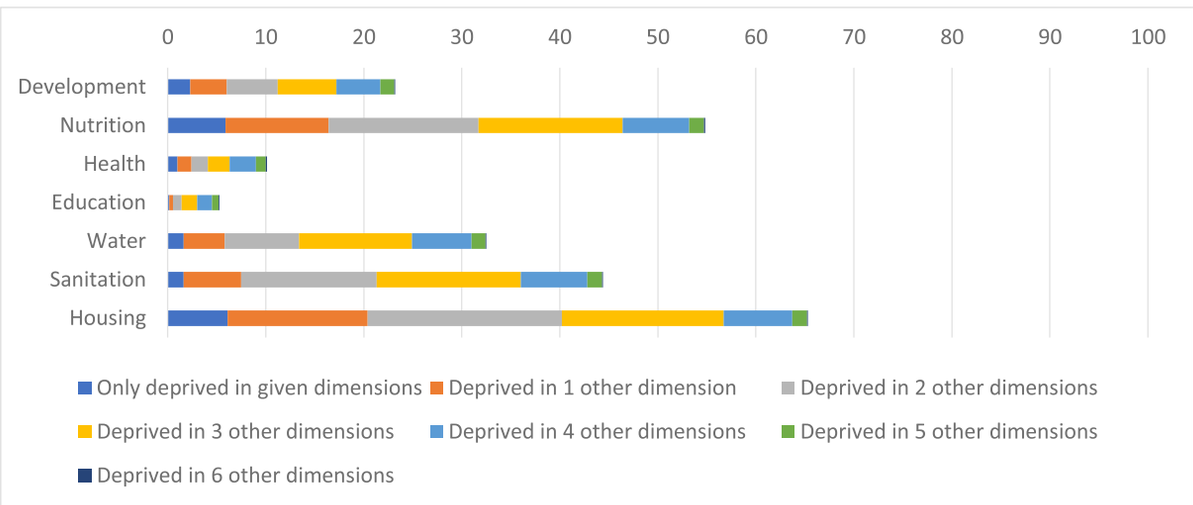
Figure 4.2b: Deprivation overlap between nutrition, water and sanitation in urban areas, under 5 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.3 depicts overlap analysis from the perspective of each dimension used in the analysis by showing the extent to which it overlaps with deprivation in any given number of additional dimensions. Evidence shows thathousing, nutrition and sanitation present the highest deprivation rates, 65, 55, and 45, respectively (represented by the length of the bar). Around 2 percent of children are deprived only in sanitation and no other dimension, 6 percent are deprived only in housing, and nearly 7 percent are deprived only in nutrition and no other dimensions. Twenty-five percent of children under 5 years of age are deprived in housing, and 23 percent deprived in sanitation or nutrition are also deprived in at least 4 additional dimensions.

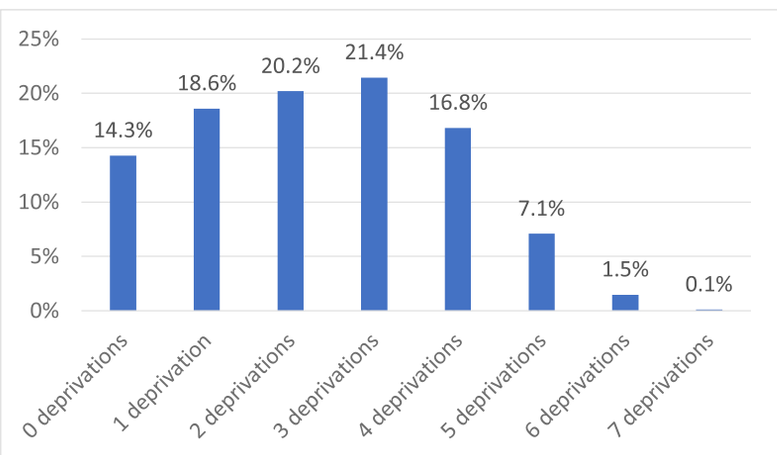
Figure 4.3: Deprivation overlap, under 5 years



Source: KIHBS 2015

4.1.3. Multiple deprivation analysis

Figure 4.4: Depravation distribution, under 5 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.4 shows the deprivation distribution for children under 5 years of age. The majority, more than 85 percent, suffer from deprivation from at least one basic need, service or right. Nearly 2 percent of these children are deprived of 6 dimensions simultaneously. The distribution is skewed towards a smaller number of deprivations reaching the peak at 3 deprivations (21%) and is high also for 4 or more deprivations (17%).

Table 4.2: Deprivation distribution by sex and area of residence, under 5 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	1 deprivation	2 deprivations	3 deprivations	4 deprivations	5 deprivations	6 deprivations	7 deprivations
National	Kenya	14.3%	18.6%	20.2%	21.4%	16.8%	7.1%	1.5%	0.1%
Sex	Girl	15.4%	18.9%	20.5%	21.3%	16.0%	6.7%	1.2%	0.0%
	Boy	13.2%	18.3%	19.9%	21.6%	17.6%	7.5%	1.7%	0.2%
Area	Urban	29.8%	29.7%	21.7%	12.3%	5.1%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	Rural	6.2%	12.8%	19.4%	26.2%	23.0%	10.1%	2.2%	0.2%

Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 4.2 shows that realisation of children's rights varies across areas of residence in Kenya. Children residing in rural areas are more likely to experience a larger number of deprivations compared to those residing in urban areas. Nearly a quarter of children under 5 years of age in rural areas (23%) experience 4 or more deprivations compared to 5 percent of those in urban areas. Annex 8 presents deprivation distribution for children under 5 years of age by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 4.3: Multidimensional poverty indices, under 5 years

	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in %)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M_0
1-7 deprivations	85.7	2.7	39.3	0.34
2-7 deprivations	67.1	3.2	46.2	0.31
3-7 deprivations	46.9	3.8	53.8	0.25
4-7 deprivations	25.4	4.4	63.0	0.16
5-7 deprivations	8.7	5.2	74.2	0.06
6-7 deprivations	1.6	6.1	86.7	0.01
7 deprivations	0.1	7.0	100.0	0.001

Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 4.3. shows that children under 5 in Kenya who are deprived in at least one dimension experience an average of 2.7 out of 7 deprivations analysed. At a threshold of three deprivations, 47 per cent of children are identified as multidimensionally poor, and they experience an average of 3.8 deprivations out of the total 7 analysed.

The multidimensional poverty rate (K=3) among children under 5 years of age in rural areas (62%) is significantly higher compared to urban areas (19%) as shown in Figure 4.4. The difference between girls and boys is also significant albeit small; 49 percent of boys compared to 45 percent of girls under 5 years of age are deprived of 3 or more basic needs and services. Annex 9 presents figures on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

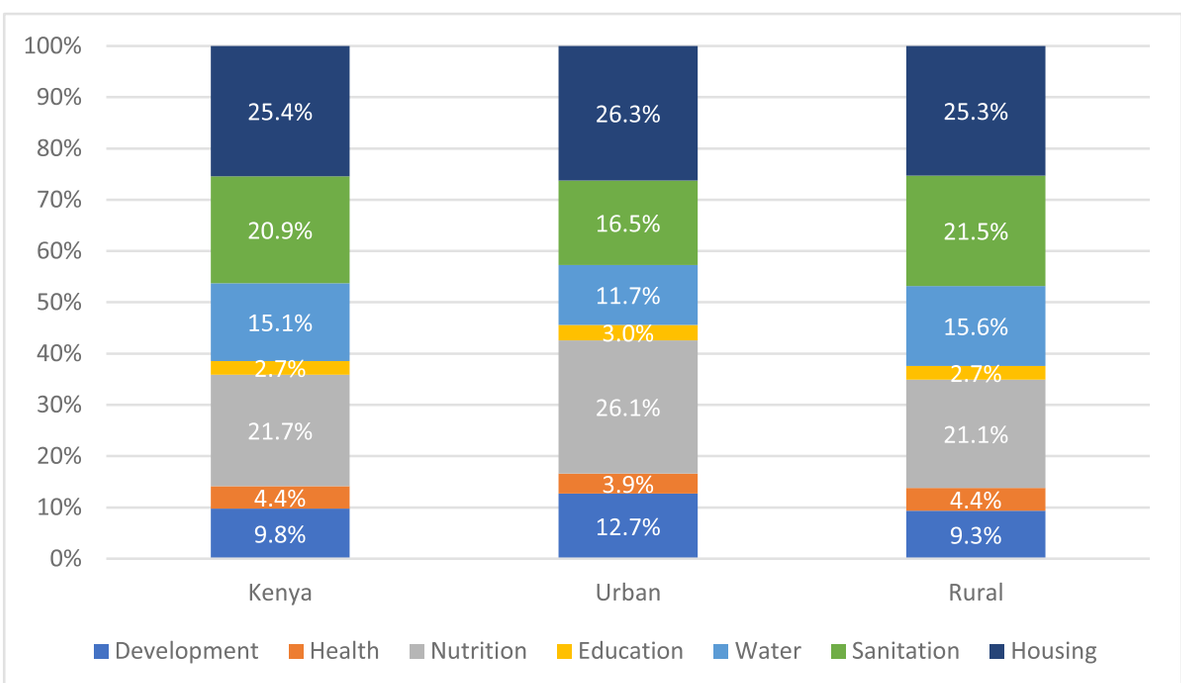
Table 4.4: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex and area of residence, under 5 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations (K=3)	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index (K=3)
National	Kenya	2.7	67.1%	46.9%	3.8	53.8%	0.25
Sex	Girl	2.7	65.7%	45.2%	3.7	53.3%	0.24
	Boy	2.8	68.5%	48.6%	3.8	54.2%	0.26
Area of residence	Urban	2.0	40.4%	18.8%	3.4	49.0%	0.09
	Rural	3.1	81.1%	61.7%	3.8	54.5%	0.34

Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.5 shows that deprivation in housing, nutrition and sanitation are the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among children under 5 years of age at the national level, and in rural and urban areas. In urban areas, deprivation in nutrition contributes a larger share to multidimensional poverty (26%) compared to rural areas (21%). In rural areas, contribution of deprivation in sanitation (22%) is considerably larger compared to urban areas (17%). Annex 10 presents figures on decomposition of multidimensional poverty by dimensions across the 47 counties.

Figure 4.5: Decomposition of multidimensional poverty index by dimensions of deprivation, under 5 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

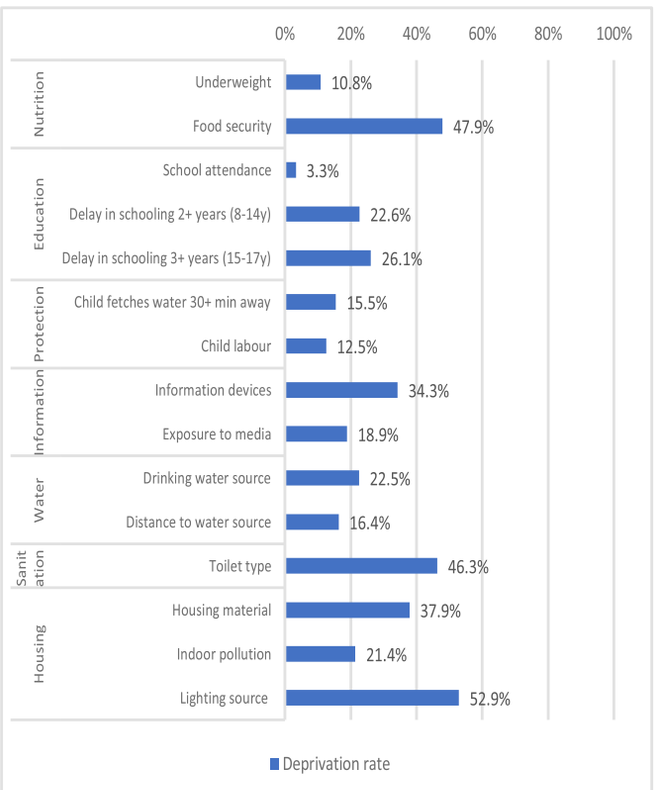
4.2. Deprivation Analysis for Children 5-17 Years

This section presents the results for single indicator and dimension deprivation, deprivation overlap and multiple deprivation analysis for children aged 5-17 years. The dimensions of nutrition, education, protection, information, water, sanitation and housing were used in the analysis.

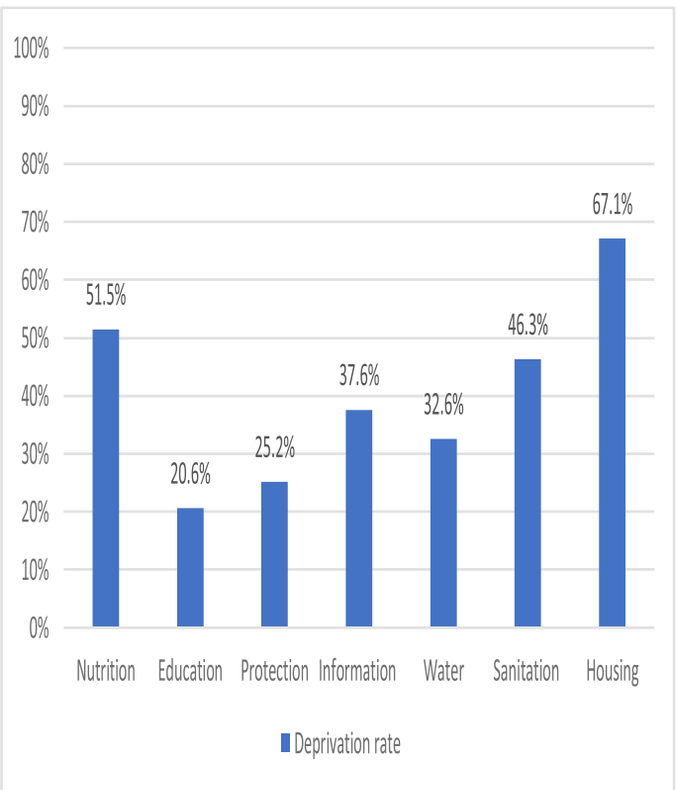
4.2.1. Single deprivation analysis

Figure 4.6a and 4.6b present results for single indicator and dimension deprivation rates for children aged 5-17 years. The deprivation rates in housing, nutrition and sanitation are the highest (67, 52 and 46%, respectively). Deprivation in nutrition is mainly driven by food insecurity (48%), while deprivation in sanitation represents inadequate toilet facilities. Deprivation in housing is driven by both inadequate lighting sources (53%) and housing materials (38%). Deprivation in information is also high among these children (38%), mainly driven by lack of information devices in the household (possession of TV, radio, mobile phone, computer or internet connection). Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence for are presented in Annex 11.

4.6a Indicator deprivation rates, 5-17 years



4.6b: Dimension deprivation rates, 5-17 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Disaggregation of deprivation rates by children's sex and area of residence in Table 4.5 unmasks disparities in realisation of their rights and fulfilment of needs. Deprivation rates in rural areas are significantly higher compared to urban areas for all dimensions. The largest disparity is noted in the dimension of sanitation with 57 percent of children in rural areas compared to 19 percent in urban areas deprived. Other notable inequalities include: dimensions of housing, water, and information with deprivation rates in rural areas higher by 36, 24 and 22 percentage points respectively, compared to urban areas.

Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education and child protection. Nearly 23 percent of boys aged 5-17 years are deprived in education compared to 19 percent of girls, while 27 percent of boys and 24 percent of girls are deprived in child protection. Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence are presented in Annex 12.

Table 4.5: Dimension deprivation rates by sex and area of residence, 15-17 years

Dimension		Nutrition	Education	Child protection	Information	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	51.5%	20.6%	25.2%	37.6%	32.6%	46.3%	67.1%
Sex	Girl	51.1%	18.5%	23.8%	37.6%	32.2%	46.0%	67.0%
	Boy	51.8%	22.6%	26.5%	37.5%	33.0%	46.6%	67.3%
Area	Urban	39.7%	16.3%	11.2%	21.8%	15.4%	19.3%	41.4%
	Rural	56.2%	22.4%	30.8%	44.0%	39.5%	57.2%	77.5%

Source: KNBS, 2018

4.2.2. Deprivation overlap analysis

Deprivation overlap analysis presented in Figures 4.7a and 4.7b attempts to determine to what extent deprivation in nutrition, information and child protection are related. The figures show that nearly twice as many children in rural areas are deprived in at least one of these three basic needs and rights compared to urban areas. Children in rural areas are also more likely to be simultaneously deprived of nutrition, information and protection. More than 12 percent of children in rural areas are deprived of nutrition, information and protection simultaneously, compared to nearly 3 percent in urban areas. In addition, 19 percent of children in rural areas compared to 11 percent in urban areas are deprived in nutrition and information at the same time.

Figure 4.7a: Deprivation overlap between nutrition, information and child protection in rural areas, 5-17 years

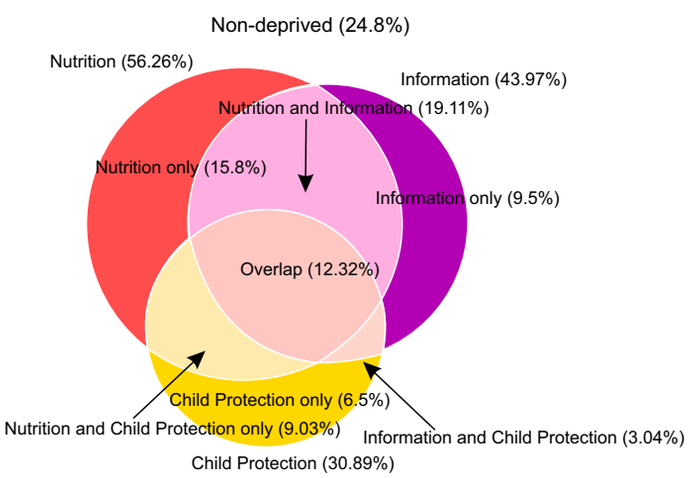
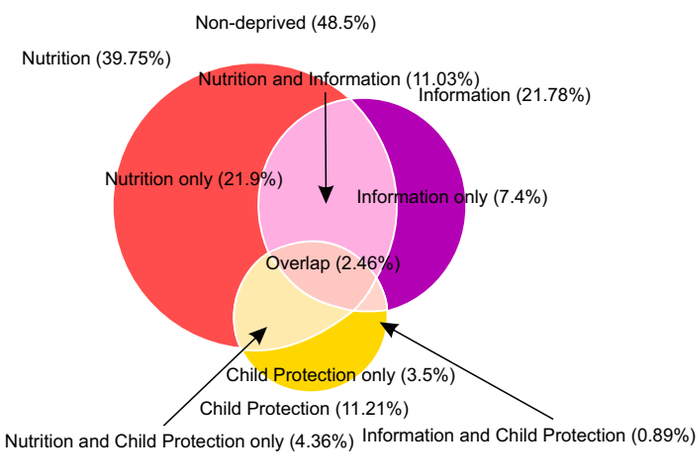


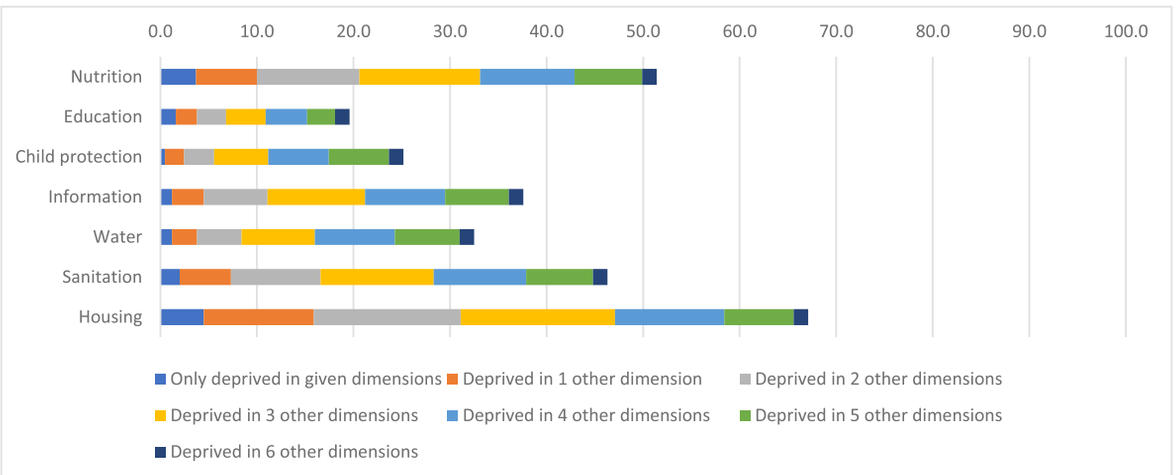
Figure 4.7b: Deprivation overlap between nutrition, information and child protection in urban areas, 5-17 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.8 shows deprivation overlap from the perspective of each dimension with any number of additional dimensions, ranging from no other dimension to six. As represented by the length of the bar, housing has the highest deprivation rate at 67 percent, followed by nutrition (52%) and sanitation (46%). Less than 2 percent of children aged 5-17 years are deprived in education, water or child protection and no other basic need or right. Children deprived in nutrition, sanitation and housing are more likely to be deprived in a larger number of additional dimensions. Between 16 and 20 percent of children deprived in either of the 3 experience 4 up to 6 additional deprivations.

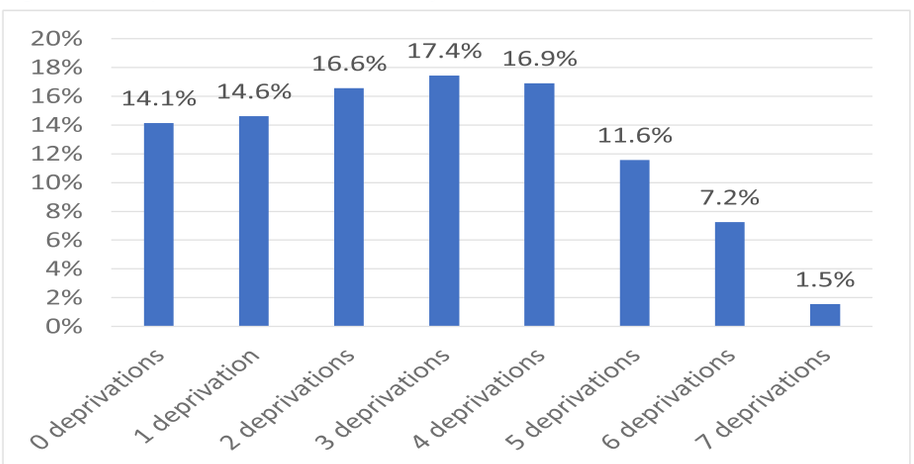
Figure 4.8. Deprivation overlap, 5-17 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

4.2.3. Multiple deprivation analysis

Figure 4.9: Deprivation distribution, 5-17 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.9 depicts deprivation distribution for children aged 5-17 years. The findings show that nearly 86 percent of children experience deprivation from at least one basic need, right or service. Even though deprivation incidence peaks at 3 or more deprivations (17%), the proportion of children who experience a larger number of deprivations is higher compared to children under 5 years of age. Nearly 12 percent of children aged 5-17 years' experience at least 5 deprivations, while more than 7 percent are deprived of 6 or more basic needs, rights or services.

Table 4.6 shows deprivation distribution for children aged 5-17 years by sex and area of residence. The figures indicate that realisation of children's rights varies across geographical areas. Residing in rural areas are more likely to experience a larger number of deprivations compared to those in urban areas. Forty-six percent of children in rural areas experience 4 or more deprivations compared to nearly 15 percent of their peers in urban areas. Annex 13 presents deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 4.6: Deprivation distribution by sex and area of residence, 5-17 years

deprivations		0 deprivations	1 deprivation	2 deprivations	3 deprivations	4 deprivations	5 deprivations	6 deprivations	7 deprivations
National	Kenya	14.1%	14.6%	16.6%	17.4%	16.9%	11.6%	7.2%	1.5%
Sex	Girl	14.3%	15.0%	17.3%	17.3%	16.4%	11.3%	7.1%	1.3%
	Boy	13.9%	14.3%	15.9%	17.6%	17.4%	11.8%	7.4%	1.8%
Area of residence	Urban	30.7%	24.1%	18.0%	12.5%	8.9%	3.7%	1.8%	0.3%
	Rural	7.4%	10.8%	16.0%	19.4%	20.1%	14.8%	9.5%	2.1%

Table 4.7 shows that children aged 5-17 years in Kenya who are deprived in at least 1 dimension experience an average of 3.3 out of 7 deprivations analysed. At a threshold of 3 deprivations, nearly 55 percent of children are identified as multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.2 deprivations or deprivation intensity of nearly 61 percent of all 7 deprivations.

Table 4.7: Multidimensional poverty indices, 5-17 years

	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in %)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M_0
1-7 deprivations	85.9	3.3	46.5	0.40
2-7 deprivations	71.3	3.7	53.2	0.38
3-7 deprivations	54.7	4.2	60.6	0.33
4-7 deprivations	37.3	4.8	68.9	0.26
5-7 deprivations	20.4	5.5	78.7	0.16
6-7 deprivations	8.8	6.2	88.2	0.08
7 deprivations	1.5	7.0	100.0	0.02

Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 4.8 disaggregates multidimensional poverty indices by area of residence and sex for children aged 5-17 years. The findings show that the multidimensional poverty rate in rural areas (66%) is more than twice that in urban areas (27%). Multidimensionally poor children in rural and urban areas experience deprivation in 4.3 basic needs and rights and 3.8 dimensions on average, respectively. Annex 14 presents figures on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

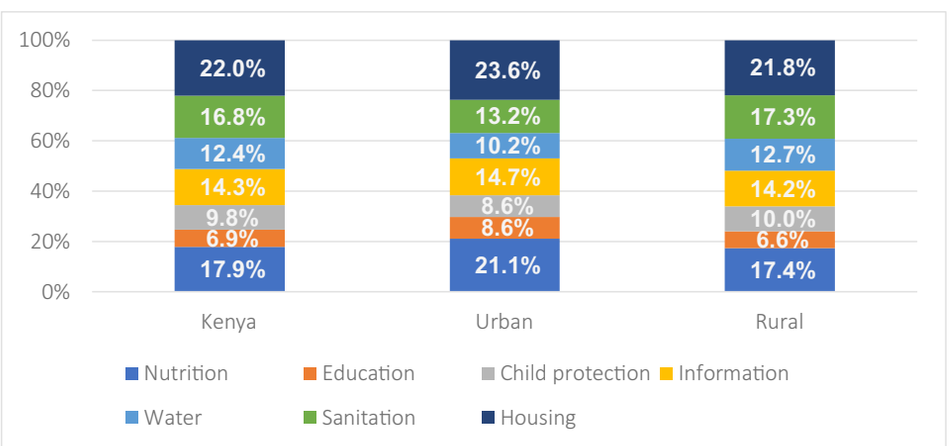
Table 4.8: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex and area of residence, 5-17 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index
National	Kenya	3.3	71.3%	54.7%	4.2	60.6%	0.33
Sex	Girl	3.2	70.7%	53.4%	4.2	60.4%	0.32
	Boy	3.3	71.8%	56.0%	4.3	60.8%	0.34
Area	Urban	2.4	45.2%	27.2%	3.8	54.8%	0.15
	Rural	3.5	81.8%	65.8%	4.3	61.6%	0.41

Source: KNBS, 2018

Deprivation in nutrition, housing and sanitation are the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among children aged 5-17 years at the national level, and in rural areas. In urban areas, the three largest contributors are housing (24%), nutrition (21%) and information (15%). Annex 15 presents findings on decomposition of the multidimensional poverty index by area and county of residence.

Figure 4.10: Decomposition of multidimensional poverty index by dimensions of deprivation, 5-17 years



Source: KNBS, 2018.

4.3. Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty among Children under 18 Years

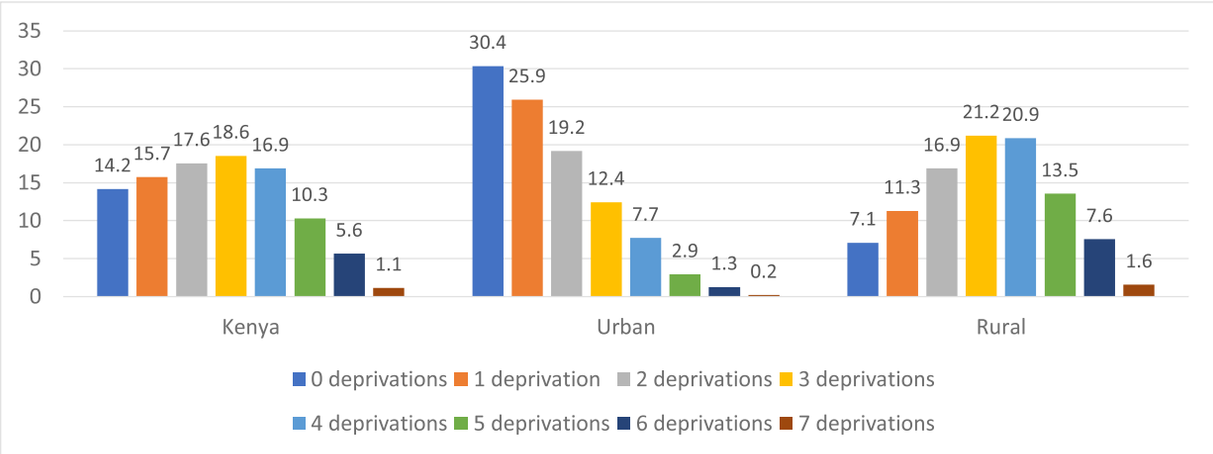
This section presents key findings on monetary and multidimensional poverty indices among children under 18 years of age, including deprivation distribution, multidimensional poverty indices, decomposition of multidimensional poverty, comparison between monetary and multidimensional poverty incidences, and poverty overlap analysis.

4.3.1. Multiple deprivation analysis

Figure 4.11 illustrates deprivation distribution at the national level and by area of residence for children under 18 years of age. The results indicate that 86 percent of these children are deprived of at least one basic need or right. Nationally, deprivation peaks at 3 deprivations.

Disaggregation of results by children's area of residence reveals geographical disparities in realisation of children's rights and fulfilment of basic needs. Nearly 3 in 10 children (30%) residing in urban areas are not deprived in any of the 7 dimensions analysed and the distribution is tilted towards a smaller number of deprivations. Deprivation distribution in rural areas shows an opposite trend. Only 7 percent of children under 18 years of age are not deprived in any of the 7 dimensions analysed, and the distribution peaks at 3 and 4 deprivations. Annex 16 presents figures on deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 4.11: Deprivation distribution, national and by area of residence, under 18 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 4.9 shows multidimensional poverty indices for different thresholds/cut-offs. Children under 18 years of age in Kenya who are deprived in at least 1 dimension experience an average of 3 out of the 7 deprivations analysed. At a threshold of 3 deprivations, 53 percent[14] data in the report "Child Poverty in Kenya: A multidimensional approach" and published in 2017. The difference in the figure can be explained by the differences in the type and number of parameters available in KDHS 2014 and KIHBS 2015-16 datasets which have been discussed in detail in section 2.7. Data limitations and Annex 2. of children are identified as multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.1 deprivations or 59 percent of the 7 analysed.

[14]This figure is higher than the multidimensional child deprivation rate of 45 percent calculated using KDHS 2014 data in the report Child Poverty in Kenya: A Multidimensional Approach published in 2017. The difference in the figure can be explained by the differences in the type and number of parameters available in KIHBS 2015-2016 datasets which have been discussed in detail in section 2.7 on data limitations and Annex 2.

Table 4.9: Multidimensional poverty indices, under 18 years

	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in %)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M0
1-7 deprivations	85.8	3.1	44.5	0.38
2-7 deprivations	70.0	3.6	51.3	0.36
3-7 deprivations	52.5	4.1	58.9	0.31
4-7 deprivations	34.0	4.7	67.7	0.23
5-7 deprivations	17.1	5.5	78.1	0.13
6-7 deprivations	6.8	6.2	88.1	0.06
7 deprivations	1.1	7.0	100.0	0.01

Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 4.10 disaggregates multidimensional poverty indices by children's sex and area of residence and highlights the disparities in realisation of children's rights across geographical areas. The multidimensional poverty rate in rural areas is nearly 65 percent, more than twice the rate in urban areas (25%). In addition, while multidimensionally poor children in rural areas experience deprivation in 4.2 out of 7 dimensions analysed on average, in urban areas their peers experience 3.7 deprivations on average. The multidimensional poverty rate is slightly higher among boys compared to girls (54% and 51%, respectively). Annex 17 presents results on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

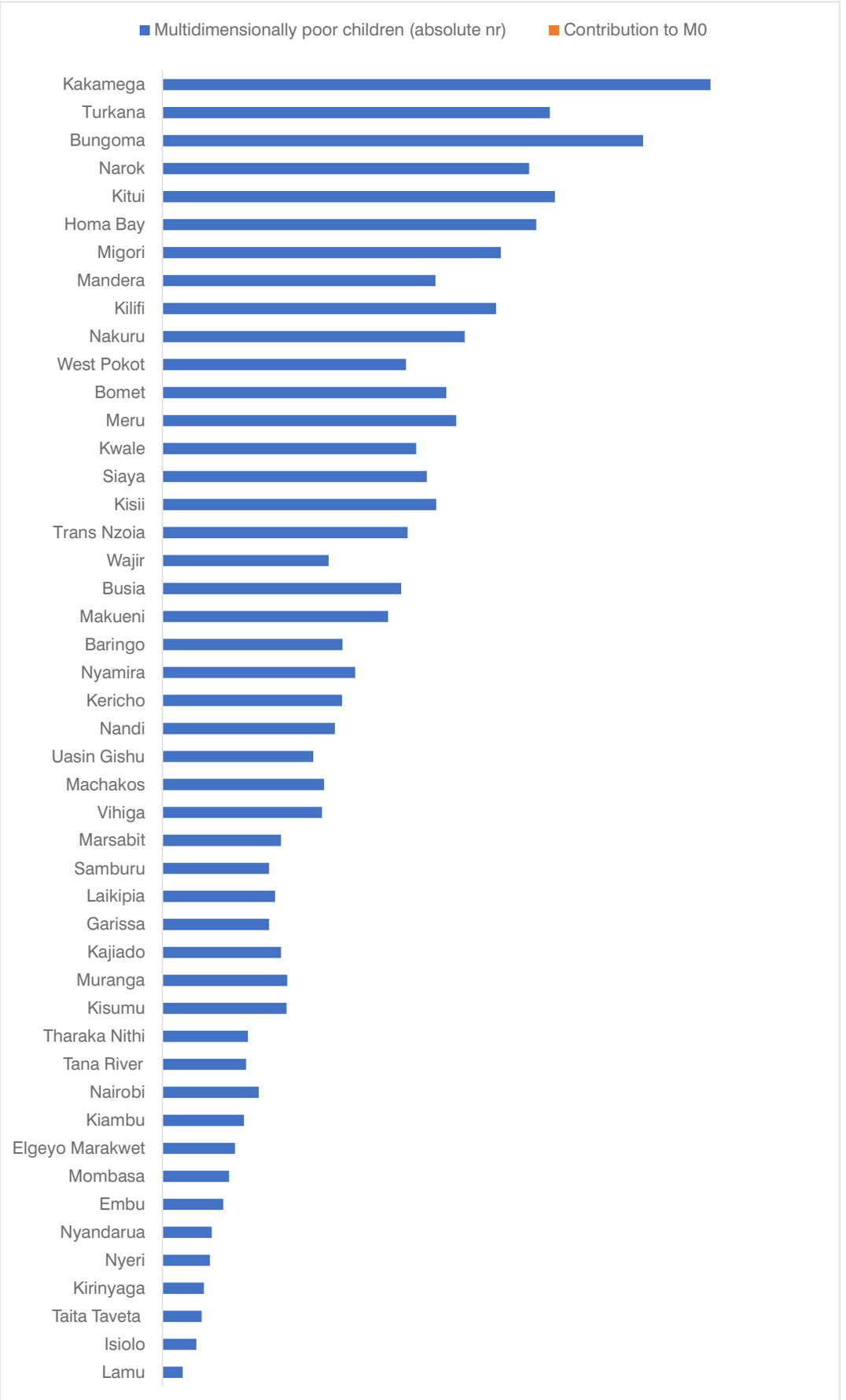
Table 4.10: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex and area of residence, under 18 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index
National	Kenya	3.1	70.1%	52.5%	4.1	58.9%	0.31
Sex	Girl	3.1	69.3%	51.1%	4.1	58.6%	0.30
	Boy	3.2	70.9%	53.9%	4.1	59.2%	0.32
Area of residence	Urban	2.2	43.7%	24.5%	3.7	53.4%	0.13
	Rural	3.4	81.6%	64.7%	4.2	59.8%	0.39

Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.12 displays the contribution of each county to the total multidimensional child poverty index in Kenya. Decomposition of the index by counties considers three elements for each county: the multidimensional child poverty rate (K=3), average deprivation intensity and the size of the child population. Kakamega, Turkana, Bungoma, Narok and Kitui are 5 of the largest contributors, while Lamu, Isiolo, Taita Taveta, Kirinyaga and Nyeri are ranked as the 5 smallest contributors to the total (national) multidimensional child poverty index. Annexes 17 and 18 present figures on multidimensional child poverty indices in proportions and absolute numbers by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 4.12: County contribution to the total multidimensional child poverty index, under 18



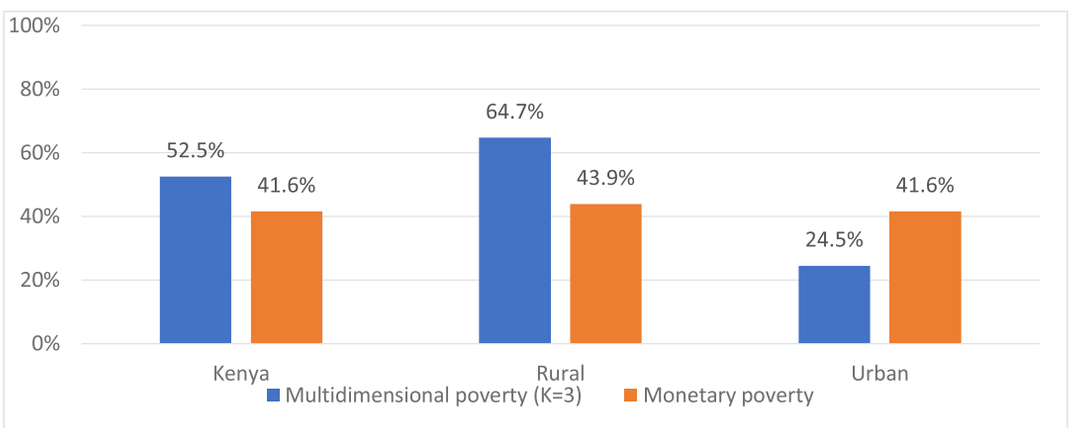
Source: KNBS, 2018.

4.3.2. Monetary and multidimensional poverty analysis

This section introduces additional insights on children's well-being by combining monetary and multidimensional poverty findings for children under 18 years of age. Children deprived in 3 up to 7 dimensions used in the analysis (threshold K=3) are characterised as multidimensionally poor. Children living in households with an adult equivalent monthly consumption of below KShs 1,954 in rural areas and KShs 2,551 in urban areas are considered monetary poor.

Comparison of multidimensional and monetary poverty incidences rates among children under 18 years of age highlights the conceptual difference between the two measurements. While monetary poverty measures the ability of the households to afford goods and services, multidimensional poverty measures the outcomes or extent children's rights and needs for basic goods and services are fulfilled.

Figure 4.13: Monetary and multidimensional child poverty, national and by area of residence, under 18 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.13 presents the findings on monetary and multidimensional poverty incidences at the national level and by children's area of residence. Nationally, the multidimensional poverty incidence of nearly 53 percent is significantly higher than monetary poverty incidence of 42 percent. In rural areas, the difference is greater with a multidimensional poverty rate of nearly 65 percent compared to the monetary poverty rate of 44 percent. This difference suggests that there are issues with availability and accessibility of basic services in the country as financial resources do not ensure fulfilment of children's needs and realisation of their rights. In urban areas, the opposite trend is observed; monetary poverty is higher than multidimensional poverty (42% and 25%, respectively). Annex 18 presents monetary and multidimensional poverty rates by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 4.14a shows that more than 29 percent of children under 18 years of age in Kenya are poor in both multidimensional and monetary terms. In addition, 23 percent are multidimensionally poor but not monetary poor, while 12 percent are only monetary poor but not only multidimensionally poor. Figures 4.14b and 4.14c present statistics of overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty in rural and urban areas, respectively. Nearly 36 percent of children in rural areas are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. About 29 percent are multidimensionally poor but not monetary poor, while 8 percent are only monetary poor and not multidimensionally poor. The opposite trend is observed in urban areas where 15 percent of children under 18 years of age are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. Slightly more than 9 percent of them in these areas are only multidimensionally, while 21 percent are only monetary poor. The poverty overlap analysis highlights geographical inequality in children's well-being. Almost 27 percent of children in rural areas are neither multidimensionally nor monetary poor compared to 55 percent of children in urban areas. Annex 18 presents poverty overlap figures for children under 18 years of age by area and county of residence.

Figure 4.14a: Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty, national level, under 18 years

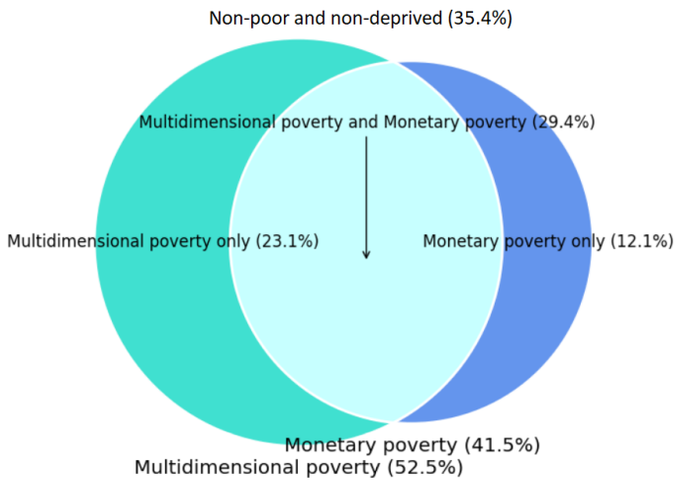
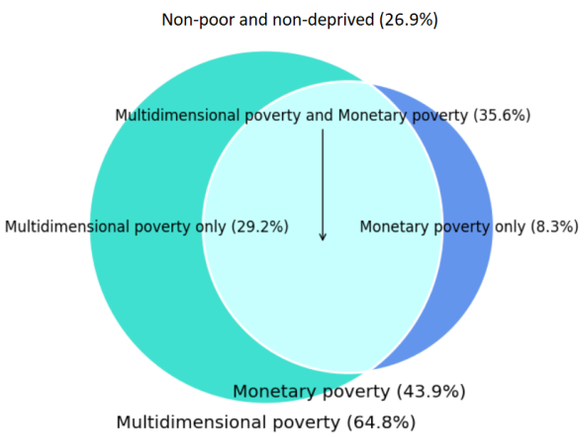
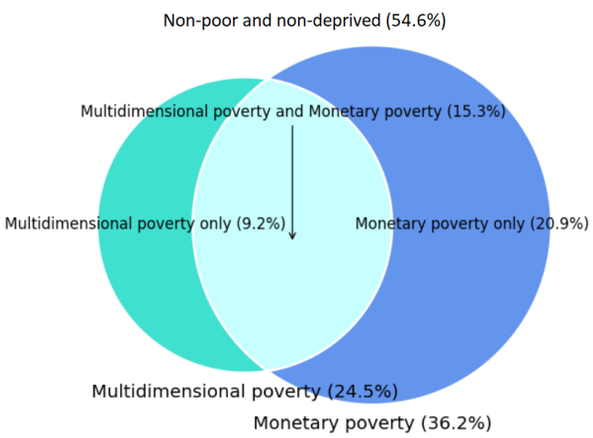


Figure 4.14b. Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty, rural areas, under 18



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 4.14c. Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty, urban areas, under 18



Source: KNBS, 2018



Chapter 5

Poverty and Deprivation among Youths (18-34 years)

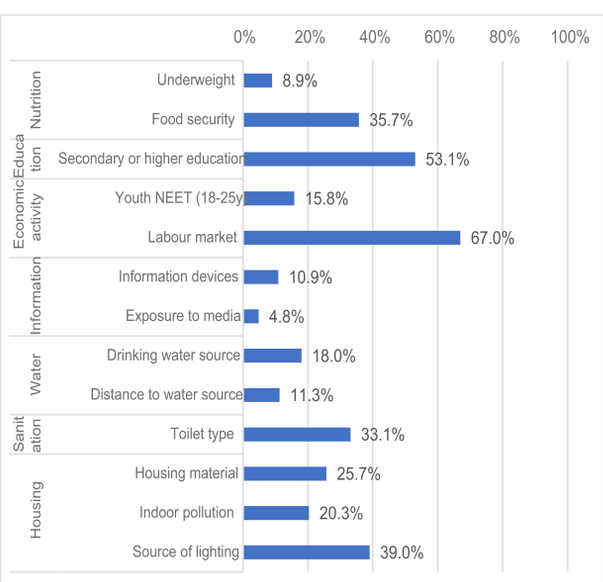
5.1. Deprivation Analysis for Youths (18-34 years)

This section presents findings on deprivation analysis for youths aged 18-34 years, including single indicator and dimension deprivation, deprivation overlap and multiple deprivation analysis. The dimensions of nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation and housing were used in the analysis.

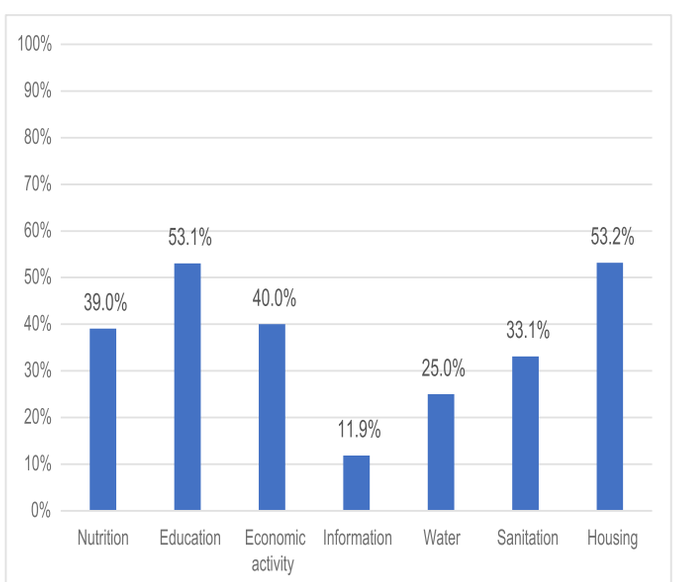
5.1.1. Single deprivation analysis

Figure 5.1a and 51b present the results for deprivation analysis in indicators and dimensions of well-being among youths aged 18-34 years. Housing (53%) and education (53%) have the highest deprivation rates, followed by economic activity (40%). Deprivation in economic activity is driven by the high labour market deprivation rate among youths aged 26-34 years which includes: time-related underemployment among the employed, long-term unemployment, discouraged workers and inactivity for specific reasons (see Section 2.2). The deprivation rate in education represents the rate of youths who have not completed at least secondary education, while the deprivation rate in housing is driven by inadequate source of lighting (39%) and housing conditions (26%). Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence are presented in Annex 19.

5.1a Indicator deprivation rates, 18-34 years



5.1b: Dimension deprivation rates, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018-

Disaggregation of deprivation rates by sex and area of residence dimensions depicted in Table 5.1 highlights youths that are more vulnerable in terms of realisation of their basic rights and needs. Deprivation rates are considerably higher in rural areas. Differences between urban and rural areas are especially large for deprivation in housing, sanitation, water and education by 42, 39, 24 and 22 percentage points higher in rural areas, respectively. Deprivation in information is four times higher in rural areas.

Differences by sex are significant for deprivation in education, economic activity and information. Forty-six (46) percent of young women are deprived in economic activity compared to 34 percent of young men, while 56 and 49 percent of young women and men respectively are deprived in education. Annex 20 presents deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 5.1: Dimension deprivation rates by sex and area of residence, 18-34 years

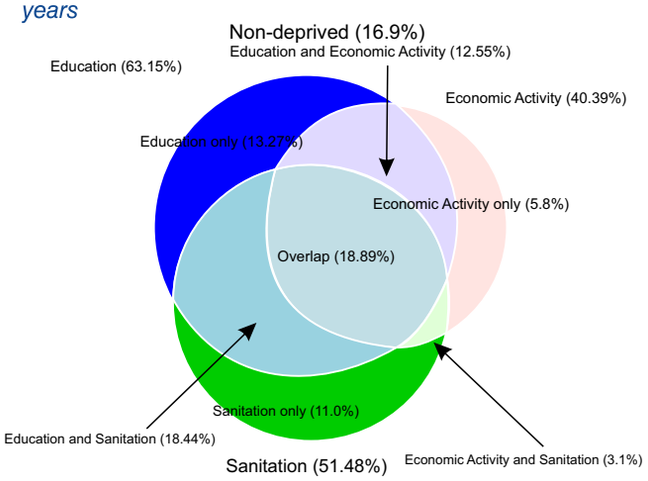
Dimension		Nutrition	Education	Economic activity	Information	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	39.0%	53.1%	40.0%	11.9%	25.0%	33.1%	53.2%
Sex	Woman	38.0%	56.4%	45.5%	13.0%	24.9%	33.3%	52.6%
	Man	40.1%	49.5%	34.0%	10.6%	25.0%	33.0%	54.0%
Area of residence	Urban	29.6%	41.5%	39.4%	4.5%	12.1%	12.2%	30.7%
	Rural	47.4%	63.2%	40.4%	18.3%	36.3%	51.5%	73.0%

Source: KNBS, 2018

5.1.2. Deprivation overlap analysis

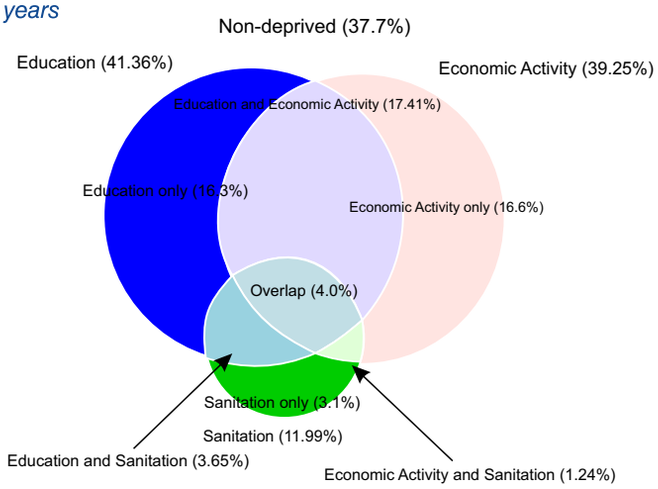
This section presents analysis of how deprivations are related to each other, and the extent to which youths experience many deprivations at the same time. Figures 5.2a and 5.2b illustrate overlap analysis in deprivation between education, economic activity and sanitation in rural and urban areas, respectively. The figures show that youths in rural areas are twice as likely to be deprived in any of the three dimensions compared to their peers in urban areas. In addition, youths in rural areas are nearly 5 times more likely to be simultaneously deprived in education, economic activity and sanitation compared to youths in urban areas, with deprivation overlap rates of 19 percent and 4 percent, respectively. The overlap between education and economic activity is slightly higher in urban areas (17%) compared to rural areas (13%).

Figure 5.2a: Deprivation overlap between education, economic activity and sanitation, rural areas, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

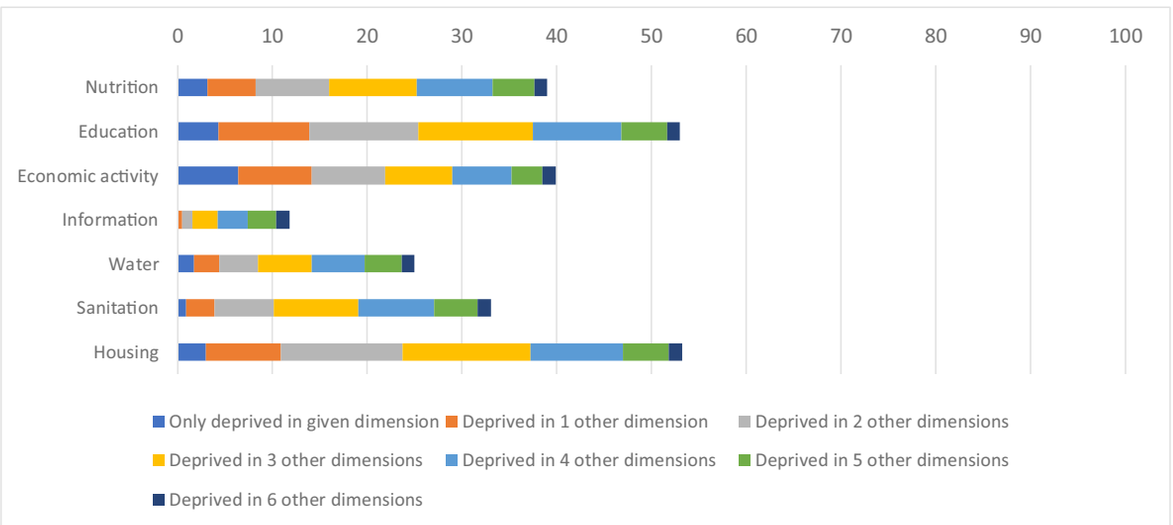
Figure 5.2b: Deprivation overlap between education, economic activity and sanitation, urban areas, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 5.3 depicts overlap in deprivation between each of the 7 dimensions analysed, showing the extent to which each of them overlaps with any given number of deprivations ranging from 0 to 6. The dimension deprivation rates represented by the length of each bar show that housing and education have the highest rates (53%t each), followed by economic activity (40%) and nutrition (39%). Less than 1 percent of youths who are deprived in information or sanitation are deprived only in 1 of these dimensions, and none of the other 6 analysed. Sixteen percent of youths deprived in education and housing each experience 4 or more additional deprivations, and 14 percent deprived in nutrition and sanitation each experience 4 or more additional deprivations.

Figure 5.3: Deprivation overlap, 18-34 years



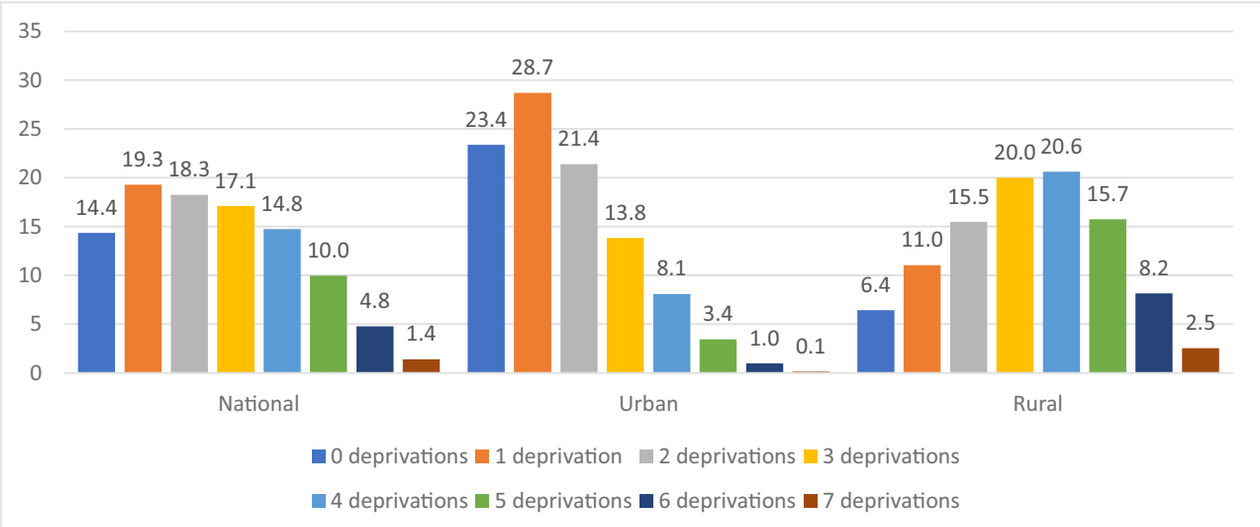
Source: KNBS, 2018

5.1.3. Multiple deprivation analysis

Deprivation distribution among youths aged 19-34 years in Figure 5.4 shows that around 86 percent of youths in Kenya are deprived of at least one basic need or right out of the 7 used in the analysis. Slightly more than 1 percent experience 7 deprivations, while nearly 5 percent experience 6 deprivations simultaneously. The distribution peaks at 1 deprivation (19%) and is tilted towards a smaller number of deprivations.

Deprivation distribution by area of residence shows that there are geographical inequalities in realisation of youths' rights. Youths residing in rural areas are more likely to experience a larger number of deprivations compared to their peers residing in urban areas. Forty-seven percent of youths in rural areas experience 4 up to 7 deprivations compared to 13 percent of youths in urban areas. Annex 21 presents figures on deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 5.4: Deprivation distribution, national and by area of residence, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Youths deprived in at least 1 dimension experience an average of 3 out of 7 deprivations analysed. At a threshold of 3 deprivations, 48 percent of youths in Kenya are identified as multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.1 deprivations out of the 7 analysed or a deprivation intensity of 59 percent.

Table 5.2: Multidimensional poverty indices, 18-34 years

	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in %)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M_0
1-7 deprivations	85.6	3.0	42.5	0.36
2-7 deprivations	66.3	3.6	50.7	0.34
3-7 deprivations	48.1	4.1	59.1	0.28
4-7 deprivations	30.9	4.8	68.1	0.21
5-7 deprivations	16.2	5.5	78.2	0.13
6-7 deprivations	6.2	6.2	89.0	0.06
7 deprivations	1.4	7.0	100.0	0.01

Source: KNBS, 2018

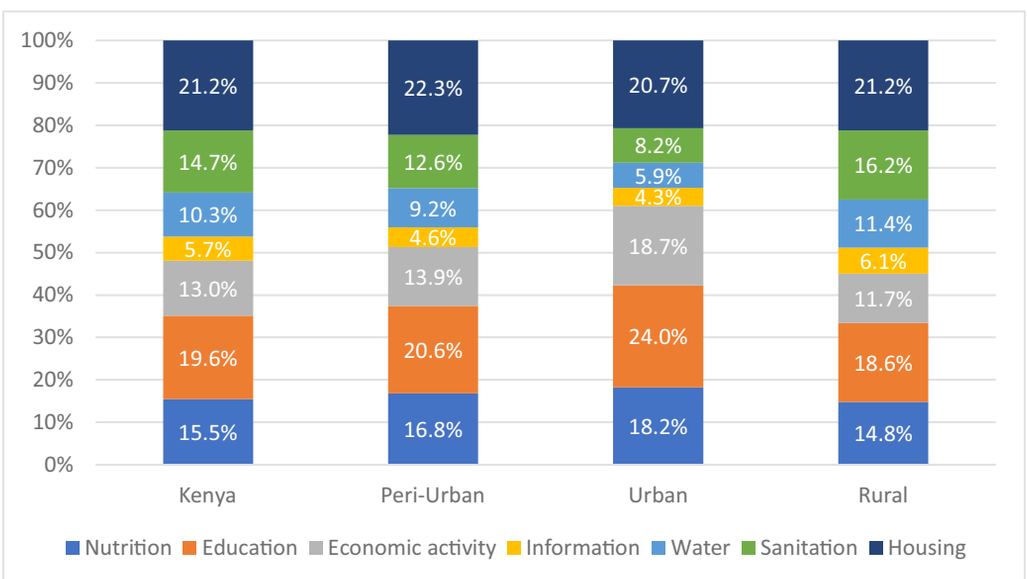
Table 5.3 disaggregates multidimensional poverty indices by youths' sex and area of residence. Multidimensional poverty incidence in rural areas (67%) is more than twice the incidence in urban areas (nearly 27%). Deprivation intensity is also higher in rural areas. Multidimensionally poor youths in rural areas experience 4.3 deprivations on average, while in urban areas they experience 3.7 deprivations. Young women have a higher likelihood of being multidimensionally poor with an incidence rate of nearly 50 percent compared to less than 47 percent among men. Annex 22 presents figures on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 5.3: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex and area of residence, 18-34 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index
National	Kenya	3.0	66.3%	48.1%	4.1	59.1%	0.28
Sex	Woman	3.1	67.7%	49.5%	4.2	60.1%	0.30
	Man	2.9	64.9%	46.5%	4.1	58.1%	0.27
Area	Urban	2.2	47.9%	26.5%	3.7	52.8%	0.14
	Rural	3.5	82.5%	67.0%	4.3	61.3%	0.41

Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 5.5: Decomposition of multidimensional poverty index by dimensions of deprivation, 18-34 years

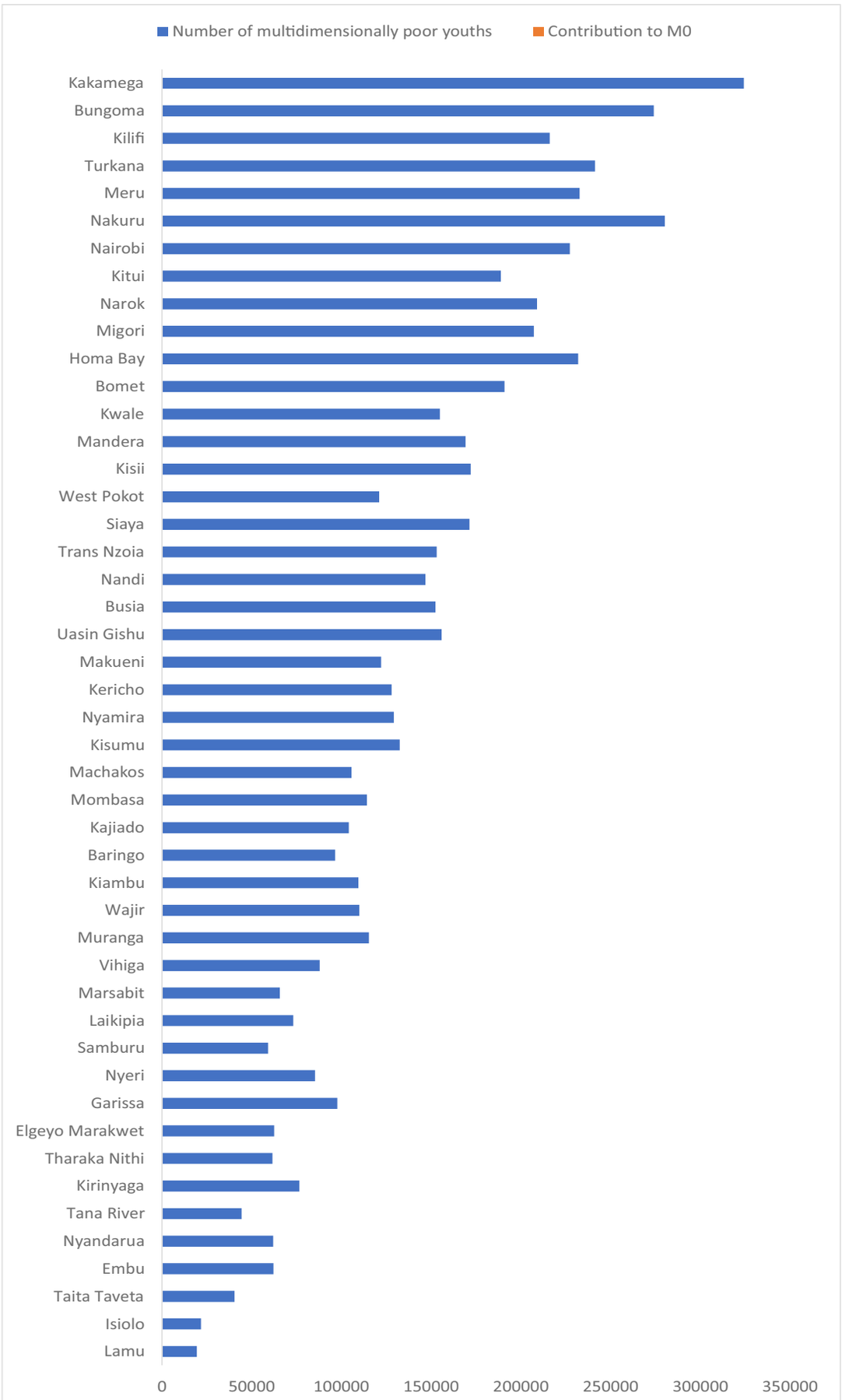


Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 5.5 shows that deprivation in housing (21%), education (20%) and nutrition (16%) are the three largest contributors to multidimensional youth poverty in Kenya. In urban areas, contribution of education (23%) is significantly higher compared to rural areas (19%). In rural areas on the other hand, contribution of sanitation (16%) is considerably higher compared to urban areas (9%).

Figure 5.6 displays the contribution of each county to the total multidimensional poverty index among youths in Kenya. Decomposition of the index by counties considers three elements among youths for each county: the multidimensional poverty rate (K=3), average deprivation intensity, and population size. Kakamega, Bungoma, Kilifi, Turkana and Meru are 5 of the largest contributors – accounting for more than 20 percent of multidimensional poverty nationally; while Lamu, Isiolo, Taita Taveta, Embu and Nyandarua are ranked as the 5 smallest contributors. Annexes 22 and 23 present figures on multidimensional poverty by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 5.6: County contribution to the total multidimensional poverty index, 18-34 years



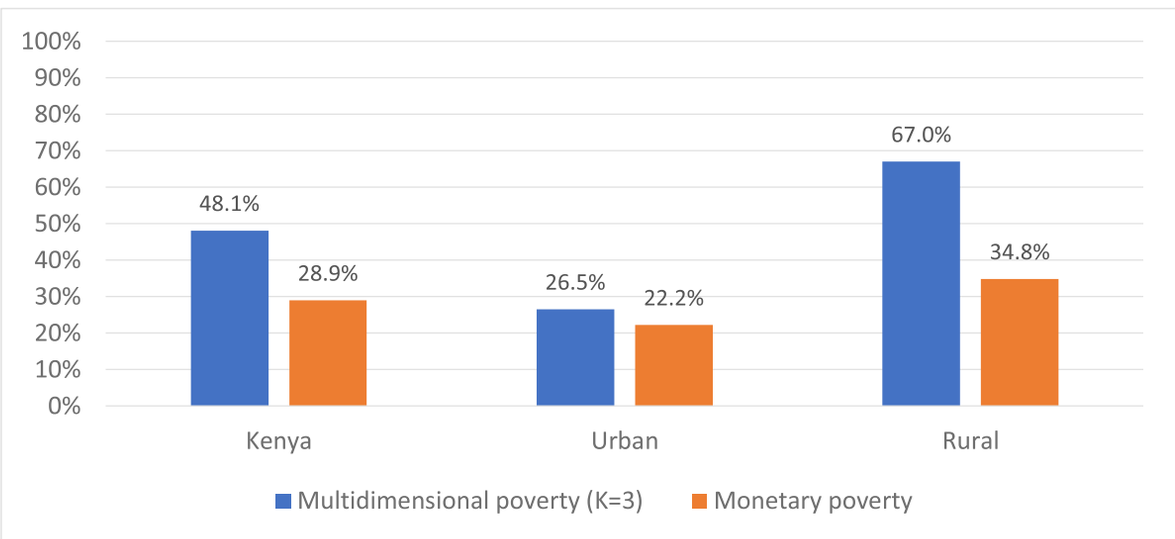
Source: KNBS, 2018

5.2. Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty among Youths (18-34 years)

This section introduces additional insights on the well-being of youths aged 18-34 years, by combining monetary and multidimensional poverty findings. Youths deprived in 3 up to 7 dimensions used in the analysis (threshold K=3) are characterised as multidimensionally poor. Those living in households with an adult equivalent monthly consumption below KShs 1,954 in rural areas and KShs 2,551 in urban areas are considered monetary poor.

Figure 5.7 highlights the conceptual difference between monetary and multidimensional poverty measurements. The multidimensional poverty rate (48%) is considerably higher than the monetary poverty rate (29%). The difference in incidence is especially wide for youths in rural areas where the multidimensional poverty rate (67%) is nearly twice the monetary poverty rate (about 35%). These findings suggest that tackling poverty among youths will require more than cash benefit and employment programmes. In urban areas, the difference is very narrow with a multidimensional poverty rate of nearly 27 percent compared to the monetary poverty rate of 22 percent. Annex 23 presents figures on monetary and multidimensional poverty by sex, area and county of residence.

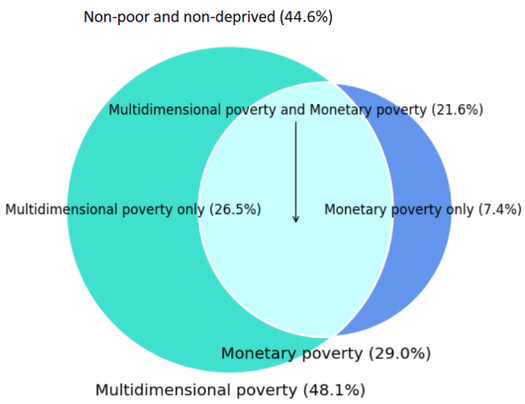
Figure 5.7: Monetary and multidimensional poverty, national and by area of residence, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

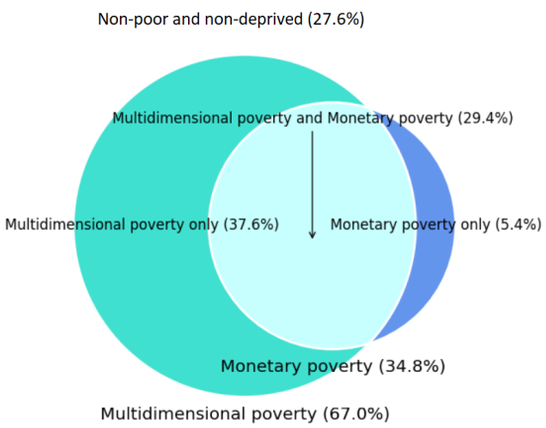
Figure 5.8a shows that 21.6 percent of youth (18-34 years) in Kenya are poor in both monetary and multidimensional terms. In addition, 27 percent are only multidimensionally poor, while 7 percent are only monetary poor. Figures 5.8b and 5.8c present poverty overlap analysis in rural and urban areas, respectively. Twenty-nine percent of youths in rural areas are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. The proportion of those who are only multidimensionally poor (38%) is nearly 8 times the proportion of those who are only monetary poor (5%). Nearly 13 percent of the youth living in urban areas are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. An additional 14 percent of youths are only multidimensionally poor, while 10 percent are only monetary poor. The poverty overlap analysis in rural and urban areas highlights another important finding: geographical inequality in the well-being of youths. Nearly three quarters (72%) of youths in rural areas are poor multidimensionally, monetarily, or both, twice the rate in urban areas (36%).

Figure 5.8a: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, 18-34 years



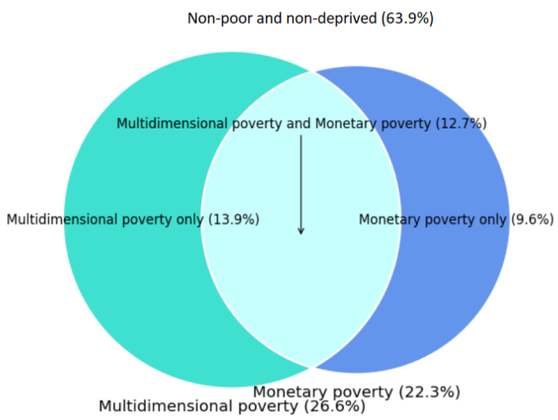
Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 5.8b: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, rural areas, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 5.8c: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, urban areas, 18-34 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

“Nearly 13 percent of the youth living in urban areas are both multidimensionally and monetary poor.”



Chapter 6

Poverty and Deprivation among Adult Women and Men (35-59 years)

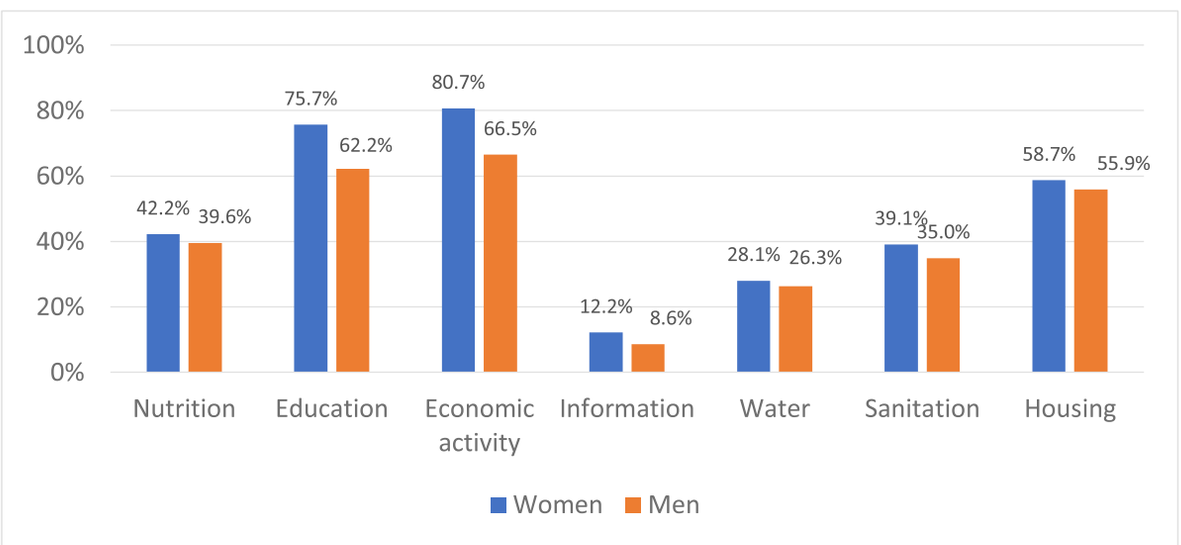
6.1. Deprivation Analysis for Women and Men (35-59 years)

This section presents findings on deprivation analysis for women and men aged 35-59 years, including single indicator and dimension deprivation, deprivation overlap and multiple deprivation analysis. The dimensions of nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation and housing were used in the analysis.

6.1.1. Single deprivation analysis

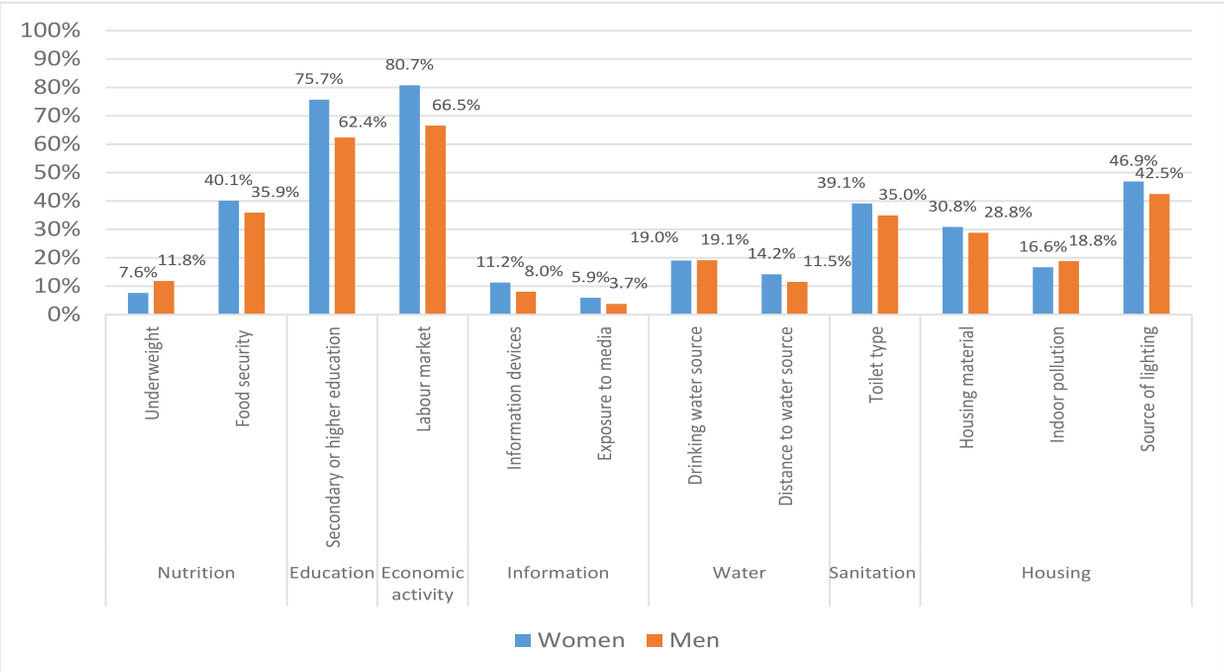
Single deprivation analysis in the dimensions of well-being among adult women and men (35-59 years) are presented in Figure 6.1. For women, the highest deprivation rates are in economic activity (81%), education (76%) and housing (59%), as are they for men, but lower, at 67, 62 and 56 percent, respectively.. Among both women and men, deprivation in economic activity represents the proportion of the underemployed timewise, the long-term unemployed, discouraged workers and inactivity rate for reasons pertaining to labour market issues (Section 2.2. of the Methodology). Deprivation in nutrition is mainly driven by food insecurity at 40 percent among women and 35 percent among men. Annex 24 presents figures on indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 6.1: Dimension deprivation rates, adult women and men, 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 6.2: Indicator deprivation rates, adult women and men, 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

The deprivation rates by area of residence give an indication of women and men at higher risk of deprivation and geographical disparities in fulfilment of women's and men's rights and needs. Table 6.1 shows that deprivation incidence is higher in rural areas for all dimensions. The largest rural-urban differences are noted in housing, sanitation and education with deprivation rates of 37, 36 and 25 percentage points higher in rural areas. Annex 25 presents dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 6.1: Dimension deprivation rates by area of residence, 35-59 years

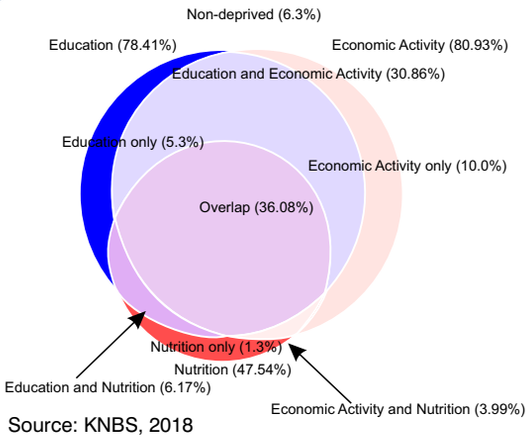
Dimension		Nutrition	Education	Economic activity	Information	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	40.9%	69.2%	73.7%	10.4%	27.2%	37.1%	57.3%
Area	Urban	30.0%	53.4%	61.8%	3.8%	14.3%	14.6%	34.1%
	Rural	47.5%	78.7%	81.0%	14.4%	35.0%	50.6%	71.3%

Source: KNBS, 2018

6.1.2. Deprivation overlap analysis

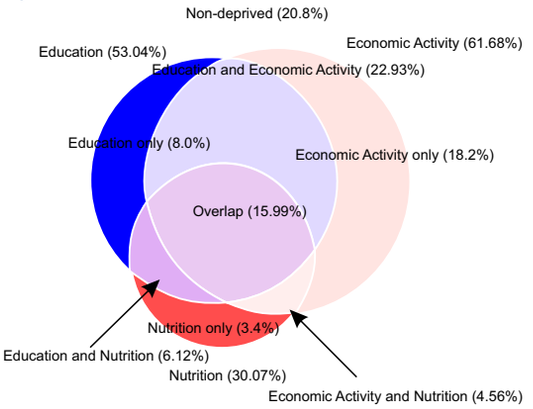
This section presents analysis of how deprivations are related to each other and the extent to which adult women and men experience many deprivations at the same time. Figures 6.3a and 6.3b illustrate overlap analysis in deprivation between nutrition, education and economic activity in rural and urban areas, respectively. More than 1 in 3 adult women and men in rural areas are simultaneously deprived in all the 3 dimensions. An additional 31 percent are deprived in education and economic activity at the same time. In urban areas, 16 percent of women and men experience simultaneous deprivation in education, nutrition and economic activity, while 23 percent are deprived in education and economic activity at the same time. The figures also show that adults in rural areas are 3 times more likely than their peers in urban areas to be deprived in at least 1 of the 3 dimensions analysed, indicating that there are geographical disparities in realisation of women's and men's rights.

Figure 6.3a: Deprivation overlap between nutrition, education and economic activity, rural areas, 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

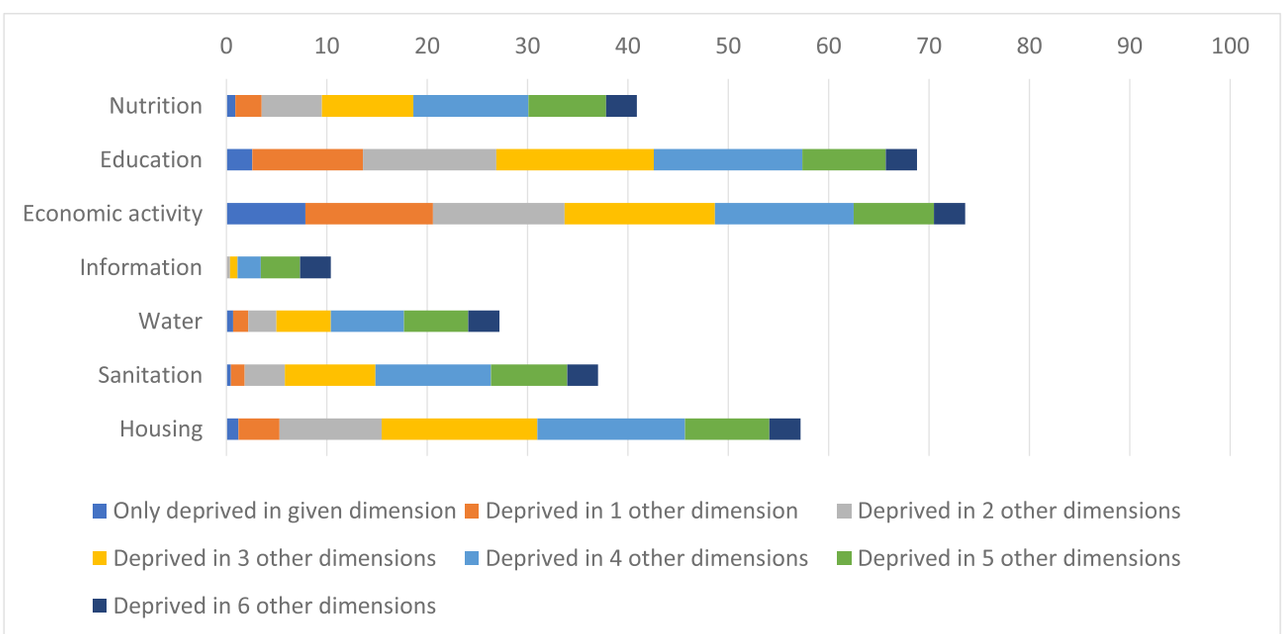
Figure 6.3b: Deprivation overlap between nutrition, education and economic activity, urban areas, 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 6.4 shows the overlap in deprivation of each of the 7 dimensions analysed, with any given number of additional dimensions ranging from 0 to 6. As the length of the bars indicates, education and economic activity have the highest deprivation rates (74% and 69%, respectively), followed by housing (57%). Less than 1 percent of adult women and men who are deprived in nutrition, information, water and sanitation are deprived only in 1 of these dimensions and no other of the 6 analysed. More than 26 percent of adult women and men deprived in education and housing experience 4 or more additional deprivations, and 25 percent deprived in economic activity experience 4 or more additional deprivations.

Figure 6.4: Deprivation overlap, 35-59 years

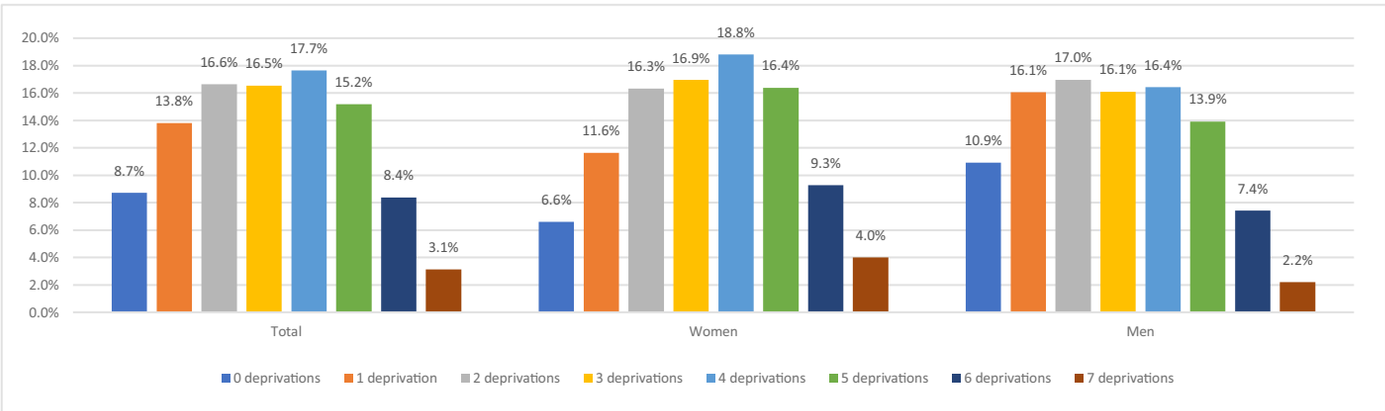


Source: KNBS, 2018

6.1.3. Multiple deprivation analysis

Deprivation distribution in Figure 6.5 shows that 91 percent of women and men aged 35-59 years in Kenya are deprived of at least 1 basic need or right.. Three (3) percent experience 7 deprivations simultaneously, while 12 percent experience 6 or more deprivations at the same time. Women are more likely to experience a larger number of deprivations than men. Nearly 93 percent of women experience at least 1 deprivation compared to 89 percent of men. The deprivation distribution for women peaks at 4 or more deprivations (19%) and is high also for 5 deprivations (16%), while for men it peaks at 2 deprivations (17%). More than 13 percent of women experience 6 or more deprivations compared to nearly 10 percent of men.

Figure 6.5: Deprivation distribution by sex, 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Deprivation distribution by urban and rural areas shows that adult women and men do not enjoy equal fulfilment of their basic needs. More than half of women and men residing in rural areas (59%) experience 4 or more deprivations, nearly 3 times more than in urban areas (20%) as shown in Table 6.2. In addition, in urban areas nearly 17 percent of adults do not experience deprivation in any of the 7 dimensions analysed, while in rural areas this is the case for only 4 percent of adults. Annex 26 presents figures on deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 6.2: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, 35-59 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	1 deprivation	2 deprivations	3 deprivations	4 deprivations	5 deprivations	6 deprivations	7 deprivations
National	Kenya	8.7%	13.8%	16.6%	16.5%	17.7%	15.2%	8.4%	3.1%
Area	Urban	16.9%	23.6%	22.7%	16.8%	11.0%	6.2%	2.4%	0.4%
	Rural	3.8%	7.9%	13.0%	16.4%	21.7%	20.6%	12.0%	4.8%

Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 6.3 shows that adult women in Kenya aged 35-49 years who are deprived in at least 1 dimension experience a higher number of deprivations (3.6 out of 7 deprivations on average) compared to men (3.3 out of 7 deprivations). At a threshold of 3 deprivations, 65 percent of adult women and 56 percent of adult men are identified as multidimensionally poor. Multidimensionally poor women experience 4.5 deprivations on average, while men experience 4.3.

Table 6.3: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, 35-59 years

Sex	Women				Men			
Multidimensional poverty cut-off/threshold	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in %)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M0	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in %)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M_0
1-7 deprivations	93.4	3.6	51.4	0.48	89.1	3.3	47.1	0.42
2-7 deprivations	81.8	4.0	56.7	0.46	73.0	3.8	54.3	0.40
3-7 deprivations	65.4	4.5	63.7	0.42	56.1	4.3	62.0	0.35
4-7 deprivations	48.5	5.0	71.0	0.34	40.0	4.9	69.8	0.28
5-7 deprivations	29.7	5.6	79.8	0.24	23.5	5.5	78.6	0.18
6-7 deprivations	13.3	6.3	90.0	0.12	9.6	6.2	88.9	0.09
7 deprivations	4.0	7.0	100.0	0.04	2.2	7.0	100.0	0.02

Source: KNBS, 2018

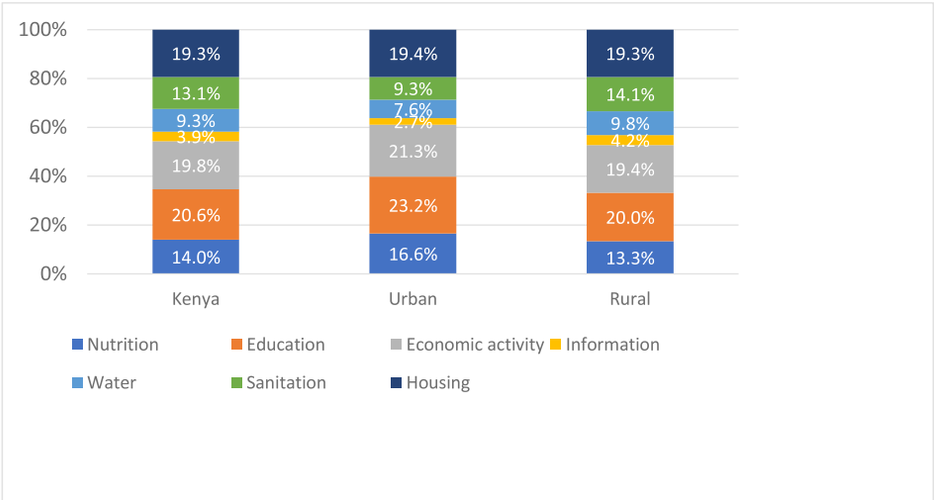
Table 6.4 disaggregates multidimensional poverty indices results by area of residence, indicating that there are geographical inequalities in realisation of women's and men's rights. More than three quarters (75%) of women and men in rural areas are multidimensionally poor (K=3) compared to slightly above a third (37%) of their peers in urban areas. While multidimensionally poor adults in rural areas experience 4.6 deprivations on average, in urban areas they experience 3.9. Annex 27 presents results on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 6.4: Multidimensional poverty indices by area of residence, 35-59 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index
National	Kenya	3.5	77.5%	60.8%	4.4	62.9%	0.38
Area	Urban	2.5	59.5%	36.8%	3.9	55.3%	0.20
	Rural	3.9	88.3%	75.4%	4.6	65.2%	0.49

Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 6.6: Decomposition of multidimensional poverty index by dimensions of deprivation

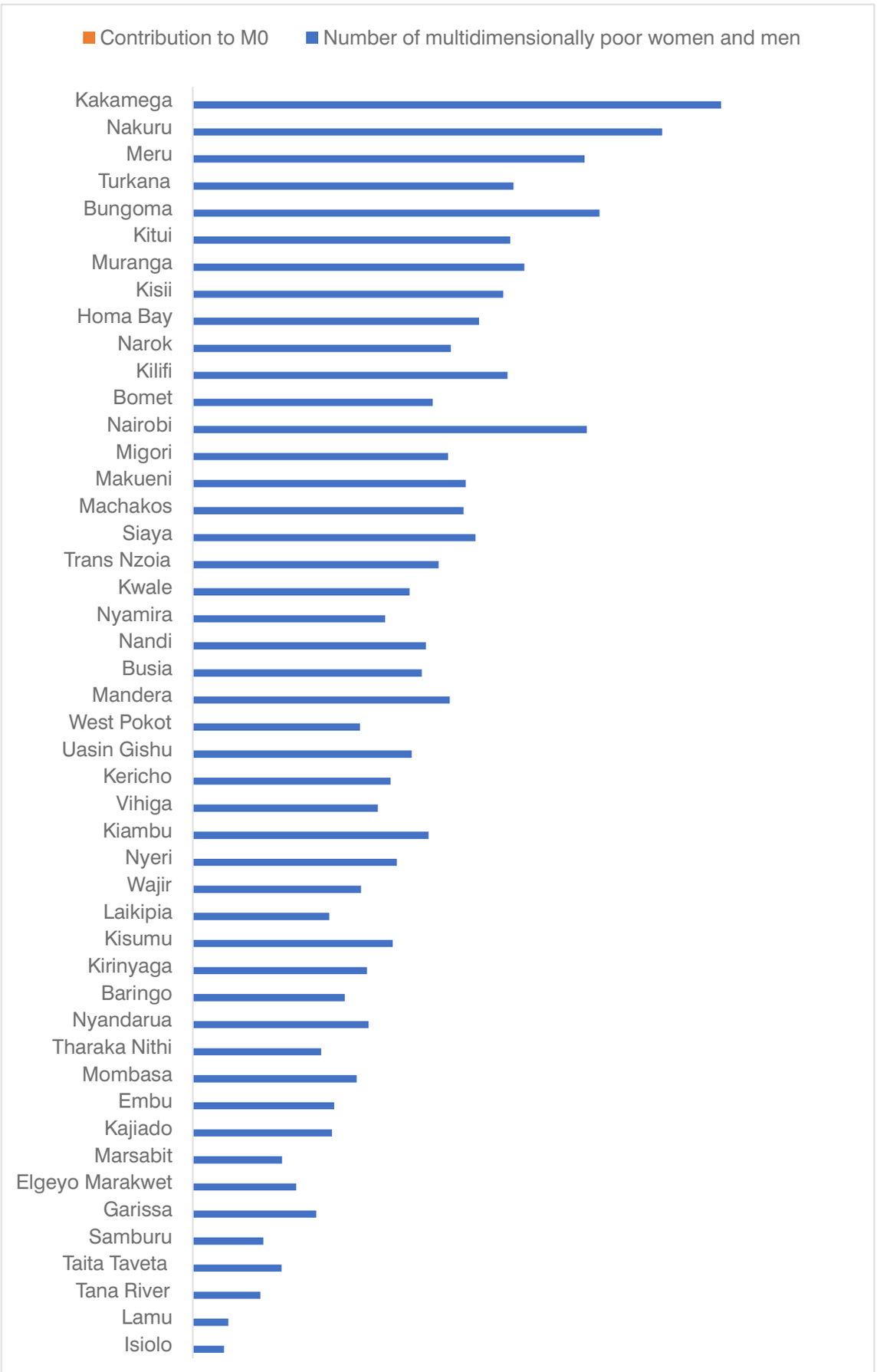


Source: KNBS, 2018

Deprivation in education, housing and economic activity are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among women and men aged 35-59 years in Kenya. As illustrated in Figure 6.6, the contribution of deprivation in education and economic activity is higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. In rural areas, contribution of deprivation in sanitation (14%) is considerably higher compared to urban areas (9%)

Figure 6.7 displays the contribution of each county to the national multidimensional poverty index of adult women and men aged 35-59 years. The decomposition of the index considers three elements: the multidimensional poverty rate (K=3), average deprivation intensity and the population size of persons aged 35-59 years. Kakamega, Nakuru, Meru, Turkana and Bungoma counties are the top 5 contributors and account for more than 22 percent of the national multidimensional poverty index. Isiolo, Lamu, Tana River, Taita Taveta and Samburu counties are ranked as the smallest contributors. Annex 27 and Annex 28 presents figures on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 6.7: County contribution to the total multidimensional poverty index, 35-59 years

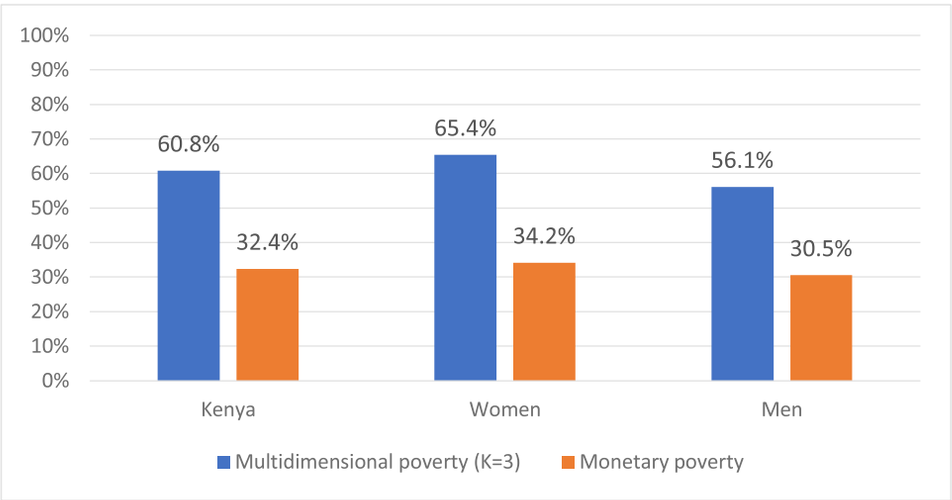


Source: KNBS, 2018

6.2. Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty among Adult Women and Men (35-59 years)

This section provides additional insights on the well-being of adult women and men aged 35-59 years by combining monetary and multidimensional poverty findings. Adults deprived in 3 up to 7 dimensions used in the analysis (threshold K=3) are characterised multidimensionally poor. Adult women and men living in households with an adult equivalent monthly consumption below KShs 1,954 in rural areas and below KShs 2,551 in urban areas are considered monetary poor. Figure 6.8 shows that the multidimensional poverty rate of 61 percent is nearly twice the monetary poverty rate (32%). The difference between multidimensional and monetary poverty incidence among women (31 percentage points) is considerably higher compared to men (16 percentage points).

Figure 6.8: Monetary and multidimensional poverty, adult women and men, 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 6.5 shows that the difference between monetary and multidimensional poverty rates is large in rural areas, suggesting that tackling poverty will require more investments in addressing market failures and improving accessibility of basic services, in addition to cash benefit programmes. In urban areas, the difference is smaller with incidence of 37 and 26 percent for multidimensional and monetary poverty, respectively. Annex 28 presents figures on monetary and multidimensional poverty by sex, area and county of residence.

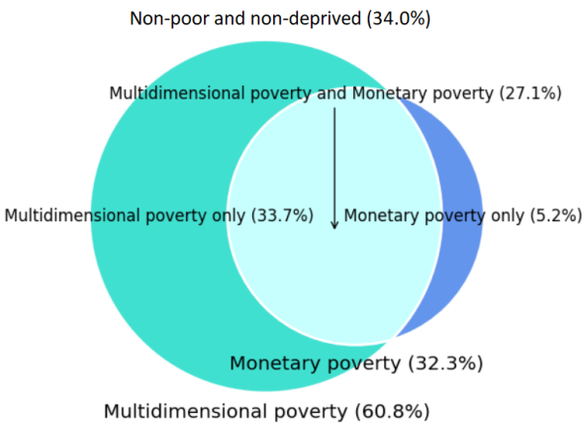
Table 6.5: Monetary and multidimensional poverty incidence, by area of residence, 35-59 years

Poverty Incidence		Multi-Dimensional Poverty (K=3)	Monetary Poverty
National	Kenya	60.8%	32.3%
	Urban	36.8%	25.6%
Area	Rural	75.4%	36.5%

Source: KNBS, 2018

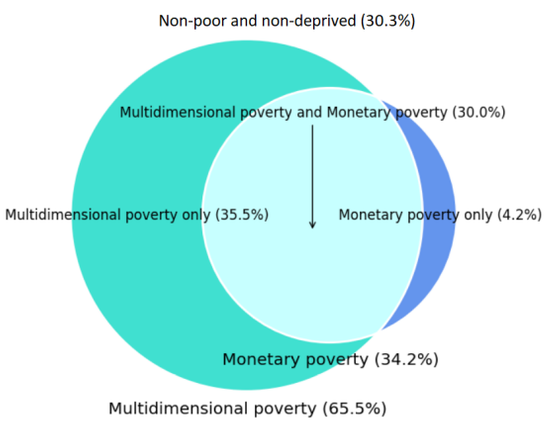
Poverty overlap analysis in Figure 6.9a shows that 27 percent of adults aged 35-59 years in Kenya are poor in both monetary and multidimensional terms. An additional 34 percent are only multidimensionally poor, while just above 5 percent are only monetary poor. Poverty overlap analysis among women in Figure 6.9b shows that 30 percent are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. The proportion of women who are only multidimensionally poor (36%) is 9 times higher than the percentage of women who are only monetary poor (4%). Among men, this difference is slightly narrower as illustrated in Figure 6.9c where 32 percent of adult men are only multidimensionally poor and 6 percent are only monetary poor. More than 24 percent of men are both monetary and multidimensionally poor. The poverty overlap analysis highlights another important finding: gender inequality in the well-being of adults. Thirty-eight percent of adult men are neither multidimensionally nor food poor compared to 30 percent of women.

Figure 6.9a: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, 35-59 years



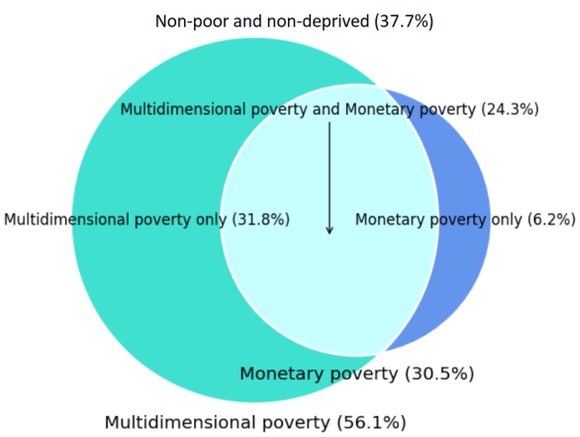
Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 6.9b: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, women 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 6.9c: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, men 35-59 years



Source: KNBS, 2018



Chapter 7

Poverty and Deprivation among the Elderly (60+ years)

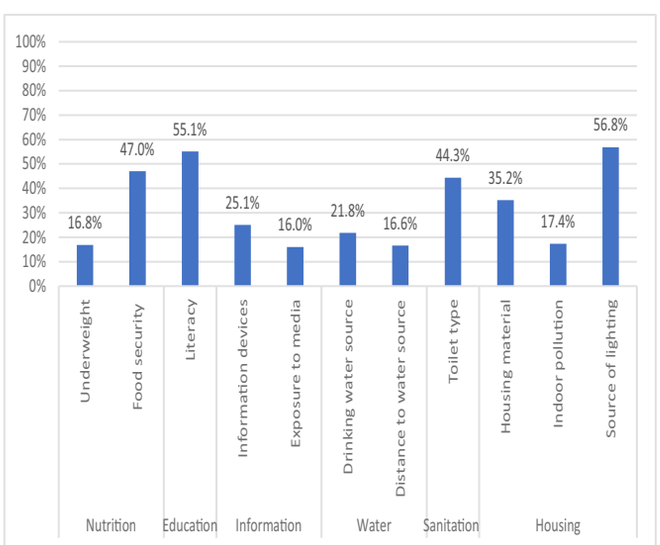
7.1. Deprivation Analysis for the Elderly (60+ years)

This section presents findings on deprivation analysis for the elderly aged 60+ years, including single indicator and dimension deprivation, deprivation overlap and multiple deprivation analysis. The dimensions of nutrition, education, information, water, sanitation and housing were used in the analysis.

7.1.1. Single deprivation analysis

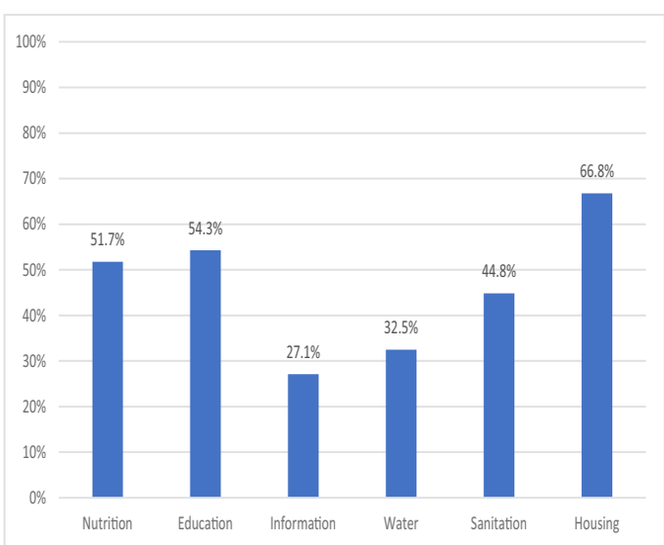
As shown in Figure 7.1a and 7.1b, the highest deprivation rate faced by the elderly are in:: housing (67%), education (54%) and nutrition (52%). Deprivation in education represents the illiteracy rate, while deprivation in nutrition is mainly driven by food insecurity at 47 percent. Deprivation in housing is mainly driven by inadequate source of lighting (57%) and housing materials (35%). Annex 29 presents findings on indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence.

7.1a Indicator deprivation rates, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

7.1b: Dimension deprivation rates, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Deprivation rates by sex and area of residence in Table 7.1 give an initial insight of the groups at a greater risk and geographical disparities in fulfilment of basic needs and rights of the elderly. Compared to urban areas, the incidence of deprivation is higher in rural areas across all the dimensions analysed. Differences between rural and urban areas are especially large for deprivation in housing, sanitation, water and nutrition by 27, 23, 16 and 16 percentage points, respectively.

Differences in deprivation by sex are considerably high in nutrition, education and information. The deprivation rate in education (illiteracy rate) among elderly women (72%) is twice that of men (35%). The deprivation rate in information is 12 percentage points higher among elderly women (33%) compared to elderly men (21%). Annex 30 presents dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 7.1: Dimension deprivation rates by sex and area of residence, 60+ years

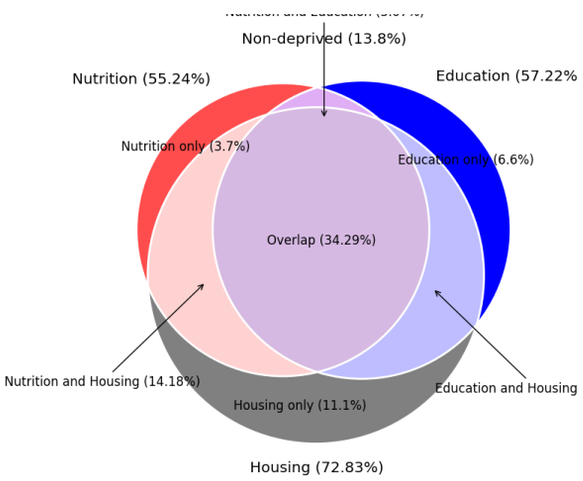
Dimension		Nutrition	Education	Information	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	51.7%	54.3%	27.1%	32.5%	44.8%	66.8%
Sex	Woman	54.0%	71.5%	32.9%	33.1%	45.9%	68.9%
	Man	49.1%	34.6%	20.5%	31.9%	43.6%	64.5%
Area	Urban	39.6%	42.6%	17.6%	19.9%	26.9%	45.8%
	Rural	55.2%	57.6%	29.9%	36.1%	49.9%	72.9%

Source: KNBS, 2018

7.1.2. Deprivation overlap analysis

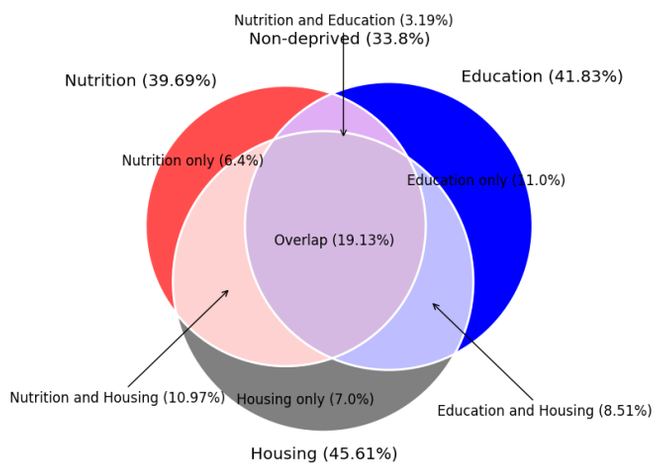
This section presents analysis of how deprivations are related to each other and the extent to which the elderly experience many deprivations at the same time. Figures 7.2a and 7.2b illustrate overlap analysis between deprivation in nutrition, education and housing in rural and urban areas, respectively. The proportion of the elderly deprived of all the three dimensions is significantly higher in rural areas (34%) compared to the urban areas (19%). The scale of overlap between nutrition and housing, and education and housing is slightly higher in rural areas. The results indicate that there is geographical inequality in fulfilment of needs and rights of the elderly; 14 percent in rural areas are not deprived in either of the three (nutrition, education or housing), compared to 34 percent in urban areas.

Figure 7.2a: Deprivation overlap in nutrition, education and housing, rural areas, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

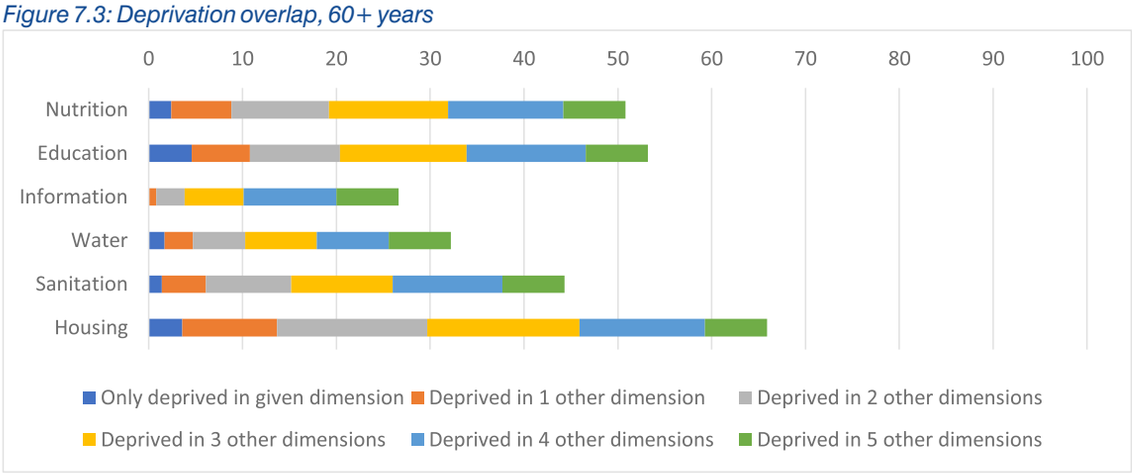
Figure 7.2b: Deprivation overlap in nutrition, education and housing, urban areas, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 7.3 illustrates overlap in deprivation of each of the 6 dimensions analysed, with any given number of additional dimensions ranging from 0 to 5. The highest deprivation rates for the elderly are in housing (67%), education (53%), and nutrition (52%), as show by the length of the bars in the chart. Less than 1 percent of the elderly are only deprived of information and experience no other deprivations. Thirty-six (36) percent of the elderly deprived of housing and education (33%) experience 3 or more additional deprivations.

Figure 7.3: Deprivation overlap, 60+ years

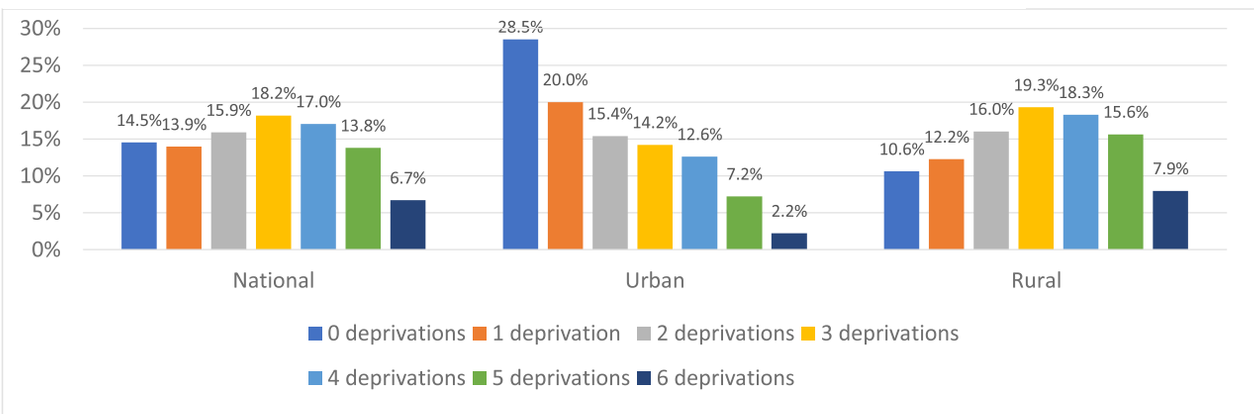


Source: KNBS, 2018

7.1.3. Multiple deprivation analysis

Deprivation distribution in Figure 7.4 shows that nearly 85 percent of the elderly in Kenya are deprived of at least 1 basic need or right, 7 percent experience 6 deprivations simultaneously, while 21 percent experience 5 or more deprivations at the same time. The distribution peaks are at 3 deprivations (18%). Deprivation distribution by area of residence shows that there are wide disparities in fulfilment of needs and rights of the elderly. The elderly in rural areas are more likely to experience a larger number of deprivations compared to their peers residing in urban areas. Nearly 42 percent experience between 4 and 6 deprivations compared to 22 percent of the elderly in urban areas. Annex 31 presents figures on deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 7.4: Deprivation distribution by area of residence, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Table 7.2: Multidimensional poverty indices, 60+ years

	Deprivation headcount (H), in %	Average deprivation intensity (number of deprivations among the deprived)	Average deprivation intensity among the deprived, A (in percent)	Adjusted deprivation headcount, M0
1-6 deprivations	85.5%	3.2	54.1%	0.46
2-6 deprivations	71.5%	3.7	61.4%	0.44
3-6 deprivations	55.7%	4.2	69.3%	0.39
4-6 deprivations	37.5%	4.7	78.7%	0.30
5-6 deprivations	20.5%	5.3	88.8%	0.18
6 deprivations	6.7%	6.0	100.0%	0.07

Source: KNBS, 2018

The elderly in Kenya who are deprived in at least 1 out of 6 dimensions experience an average of 3.2 deprivations. As shown in Table 7.2, at a threshold of 3 deprivations, nearly 56 percent of the elderly are identified as multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.2 out of 6 deprivations analysed, or deprivation intensity of 69 percent.

Multidimensional poverty indices by sex and area of residence in Table 7.3 highlight the characteristics of the vulnerable elderly who are at a higher risk of deprivation and poverty. Multidimensional poverty incidence in rural areas is nearly twice (61%) the rate in urban areas (36%). There is also inequality in deprivation intensity. Multidimensionally poor elderly in rural areas experience on average 4.2 deprivations out of the 6 analysed, compared to average deprivation intensity of 3.9 in urban areas.

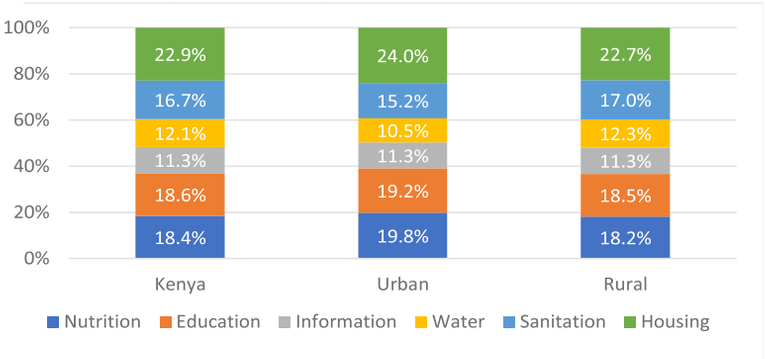
Elderly women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience a greater number of deprivations. Nearly 63 percent of women aged 60+ years are multidimensionally poor compared to 48 percent of their male peers. These women experience 4.2 deprivations, on average, out of the 6 analysed, while average deprivation intensity among elderly men is 4.0. Annex 32 presents figures on multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence.

Table 7.3: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex and area of residence, 60+ years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index
National	Kenya	3.2	71.5%	55.7%	4.2	69.3%	0.39
Sex	Woman	3.4	75.9%	62.5%	4.2	70.6%	0.44
	Man	3.0	66.6%	47.8%	4.0	67.4%	0.32
Area	Urban	2.7	51.5%	36.2%	3.9	65.4%	0.24
	Rural	3.4	77.2%	61.1%	4.2	70.0%	0.43

Source: KNBS, 2018

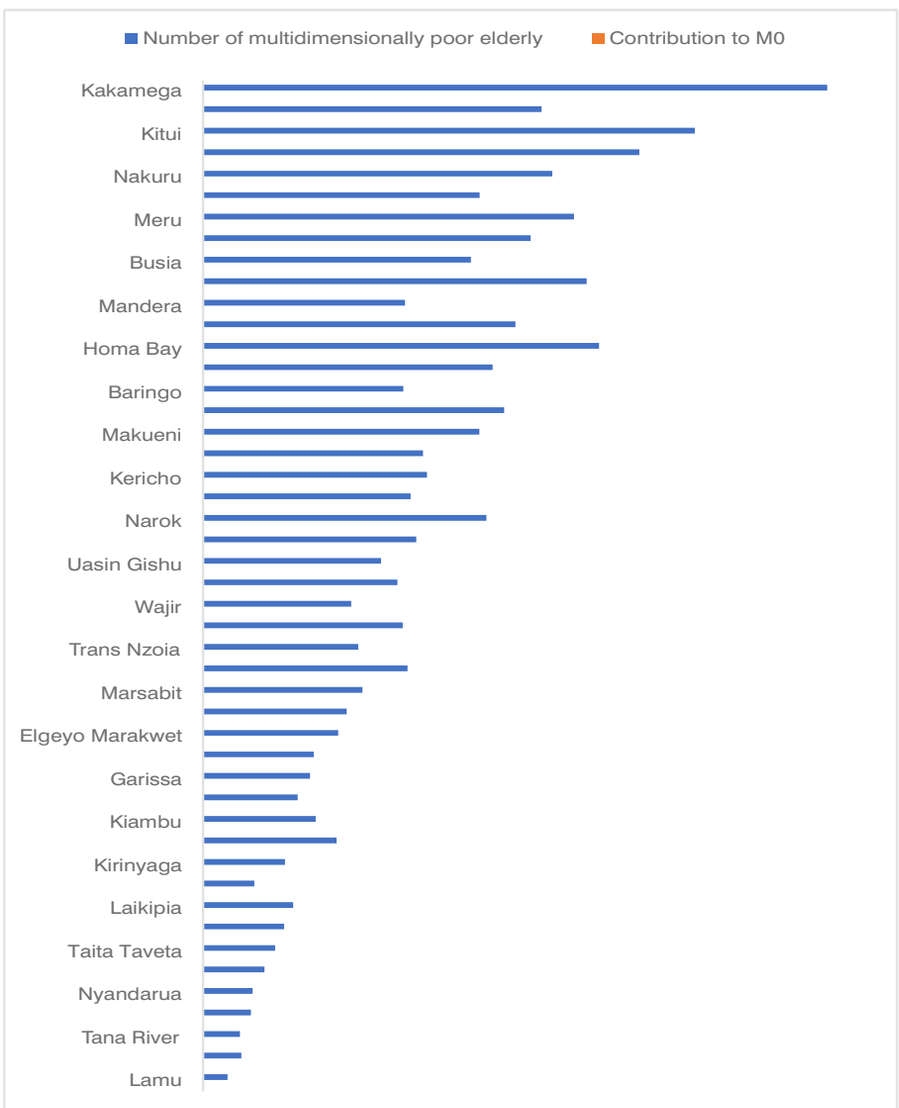
Figure 7.5: Decomposition of multidimensional poverty index by dimensions of deprivation, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Deprivation in housing, education and nutrition are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among the elderly aged 60+ years in Kenya. In urban areas, the contribution of deprivation in education, nutrition and housing is slightly higher than in rural areas. In rural areas, contribution of deprivation in sanitation and water is higher than in urban areas.

Figure 7.6: County Contribution to the total multidimensional poverty index, 60 years



Source: KNBS, 2018

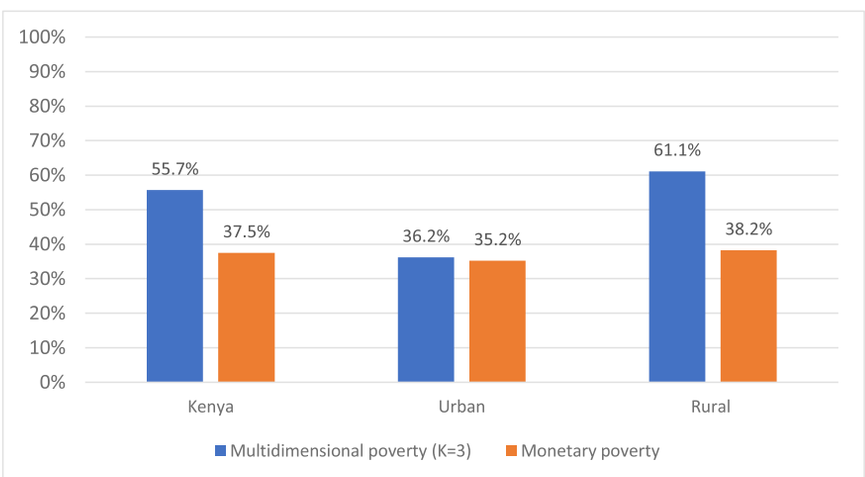
Figure 7.6 displays the contribution of each county to the total multidimensional poverty index among the elderly aged 60+ years in Kenya. Decomposition of the index by counties considers three elements for each county: the multidimensional poverty rate (K=3), average deprivation intensity, and the population size of persons aged 60+ years. Kakamega, Turkana, Kitui, Bungoma and Nakuru counties are the 5 largest contributors (accounting for nearly 26% of the total multidimensional poverty index) while Lamu, Isiolo, Tana River, Nyeri and Nyandarua counties are ranked as the 5 smallest contributors. Annex 32 and Annex 33 present findings on multidimensional poverty, including decomposition by counties.

7.2. Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty among the Elderly (60+ Years)

This section provides additional insights on the well-being of the elderly aged 60 years or over by combining monetary and multidimensional poverty findings. The elderly deprived in 3 up to 6 dimensions used in the analysis (threshold K=3) are characterised as multidimensionally poor. The elderly living in households with an adult equivalent monthly consumption below KShs 1,954 in rural areas and KShs 2,551 in urban areas are considered monetary poor.

Figure 7.7 shows that nationally, the multidimensional poverty rate of nearly 56 percent is significantly higher than the monetary poverty rate of 38 percent. The difference is even larger in rural areas where 61 percent of the elderly are multidimensionally poor, while 38 percent are monetary poor. These figures suggest that there are serious challenges with availability of basic services in rural areas as financial resources do not ensure accessibility to them. In urban areas, the incidence of monetary (35%) and multidimensional poverty (36%) is nearly equal. Annex 33 presents results on monetary and multidimensional poverty by sex, area and county of residence.

Figure 7.7: Monetary and multidimensional poverty by area of residence, 60+ years

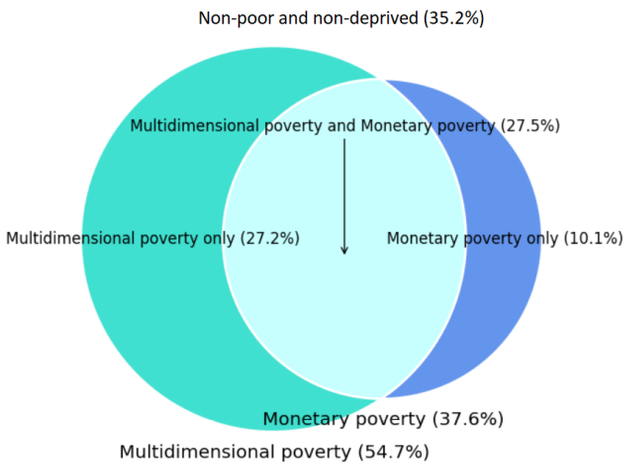


Source: KNBS, 2018

Figures 7.8a, 7.8b and 7.8c show the extent monetary and multidimensional poverty among the elderly overlap at the national, rural and urban area level, respectively. Nearly 28 percent of the elderly are poor in both monetary and multidimensional terms. Another 27 percent are only multidimensionally poor, and 10 percent are only monetary poor.

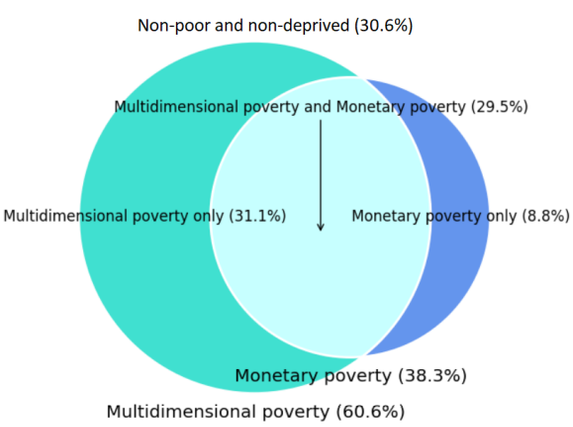
Poverty overlap analysis in rural areas shows that nearly 3 in 10 elderly persons are both multidimensionally and monetary poor. The proportion of those who are only multidimensionally poor (31%) is more than 3 times the proportion of those who are only monetarily poor (9%). In urban areas, this difference is insignificant; 14 percent of the elderly are only multidimensionally poor and nearly 15 percent live below the monetary poverty line. The poverty overlap analysis in rural and urban areas highlights another important finding: geographical inequality in the well-being of elderly. About 69 percent of the elderly in rural areas are poor either multidimensionally, in monetary or both, whereas in urban areas this rate is 49 percent. Annex 33 presents figures on poverty overlap analysis by area and county of residence.

Figure 7.8a: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, 60+years



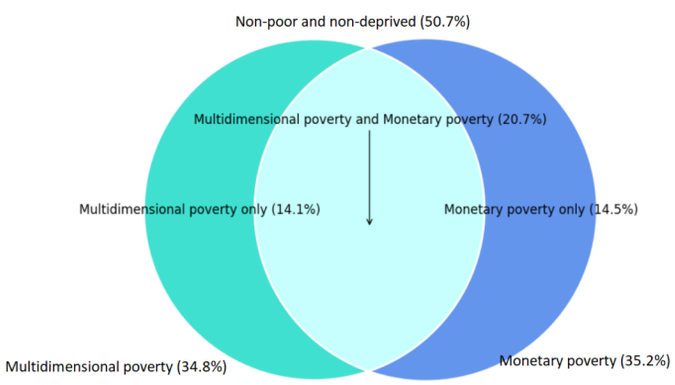
Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 7.8b: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, rural areas, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018

Figure 7.8c: Overlap between monetary and multidimensional poverty, urban areas, 60+ years



Source: KNBS, 2018



Chapter 8

Factors Associated with Monetary and Multidimensional Poverty in Kenya

8.1. Literature Review Summary

8.1.1. Spatial and geographic factors

Virtually all studies on monetary and multidimensional poverty affirm the importance of the household or individual's location of residence as a determining factor to predict the incidence of poverty (KNBS, 2018 & 2017; Khadioli, Wangombe, & Achia, 2010; Mberu, et al., 2014; Okwi et al., 2007; Radeny & Bulte, 2012). At the household level, Geda ,de Jong, Mwabu, and Kimenyi (2001) and Oluoko-Odingo (2009) find that monetary poverty is concentrated in rural areas, specifically in the agricultural sector.

Multidimensional poverty and monetary poverty, in addition to deprivation headcount rates in select indicators of well-being, are consistently highest among children who live in rural areas, compared to urban areas. The report Child Poverty in Kenya (KNBS, 2017) found that children living in rural areas were deprived an average of 3 out of 6 total dimensions of well-being, while those in urban areas experienced deprivation intensity of 2 out of 6 dimensions. More than half (56%) of children in rural areas were characterised as multidimensionally poor, compared to 19 percent in urban areas. Other studies on child poverty in Kenya and in wider sub-Saharan Africa also find that rural residence is a predictor of child poverty functioning through such mechanisms as disparities in agricultural infrastructure and access to health services and other resources, and rural-urban migration (Apodaca, 2008; The World Bank, 2016; Tshabangu, 2018).

At the sub-national level, the county of residence is also a determining predictor of child poverty. The report (KNBS, 2017) found residence in the Turkana, West Pokot, Wajir, Tana River, Samburu and Mandera counties to be reliable predictors of multidimensional poverty, with more than 3 in 4 children being counted as poor in each of these counties. It is reasonable to assume that county-level differences similarly play an important role in predicting both monetary and multidimensional poverty for youths and women. However, given the data limitations of the KIHBS 2015-16 dataset discussed in Section 2.7, counties cannot be used as controls in the regression analysis for this report.

For women, the role of an urban or rural residence in determining poverty status is complex and deserving of attention. While most poor women tend to be found in rural areas, the face of urban poverty for women is marred by persistent overlapping deprivations. Evidence from informal, urban settlements in Nairobi suggests that higher rates experienced of violence, illness, and sanitation and hygiene-related deprivations, have a multiplied and disproportionate impact on the well-being of women and girls (Corburn & Hildebrand, 2015). Urban-poor women in Kenya have also been found to associate poverty with adverse maternal outcomes, through the double-burden of heavy workloads and pregnancy, domestic violence and inhospitable treatment by service providers due to the stigma of poverty in urban settings (Izugbara & Ngilangwa, 2010). Women in Central and Eastern regions are also less likely to be covered by health insurance (Kimani et al., 2014).

8.1.2. Educational achievement of household and parental members

At the household level, a wide range of literature supports the association of educational achievement, particularly of primary education, with lower levels of monetary and multidimensional poverty (Cho & Kim, 2017; Coulombe & Mckay, 1996; Dartanto & Nurkholis, 2013; Mberu et al., 2014). Evidence from various studies undertaken on Kenya suggests that measuring monetary poverty at the household level, the educational achievement of the household head, especially of female-headed households, is the most important factor associated with poverty (Geda et al., 2001; Khadioli et al., 2010, Knoblauch et al., 2018). For women in a multi-country analysis of sub-Saharan Africa, each additional year of education lowers the risk of women's exposure to use shared sanitation version of private facilities (Winter, Dreibelbis, & Barchi, 2018).

For children, a range of studies identify educational achievement of household and parental members as factors highly associated with child poverty. The report (KNBS, 2017) finds some of the highest rates of poverty among children who live in households with the head and/or a mother who has low educational attainment (primary school or no schooling). Higher maternal educational achievement (post-primary education) has also been associated with improved child nutritional status in Kenya, through better child care practices (Kabubo-Mariara, Ndenge, & Mwabu, 2009). Parental educational achievement results in lower understanding of the importance of education or a lower ability to support children's homework and school progress, thus a lower inclination to sacrifice resources towards children's schooling (KNBS, 2017).

8.1.3. Household structure and labour market participation

For all levels of analysis (women, children, and youths), the structure of the household plays an important role in determining monetary and/or multidimensional poverty. The role of household structure functions through the vectors of household size, the sex of the household head, the economic activity of household members, and the number of employed household members.

At the household level, evidence from informal settlements and slum communities in Kenya suggests that the number of working adults (labour constraint) in a household, and membership in a social safety net, are inversely related to the risk of catastrophic health expenditures, thus the risk of relinquishing necessary but unaffordable health care (Buigut, Ettarh, & Amendah, 2015). Similar findings are supported by evidence from other developing contexts (Dartanto &Nurkholis, 2013). It can be reasonably assumed that under such conditions, these behaviours can be applied to expenditures on other essential but unaffordable goods and services, for the most vulnerable groups in Kenya. Evidence from Kenya, Rwanda, Mauritania, Indonesia and Taiwan further support that the number of earners in the household, the household size and the dependency ratio play a significant role in determining the predictability of multidimensional and monetary poverty for children, women and youths (Chen & Wang, 2015; Cho &Kim, 2017; Coulombe &Mckay, 1996; Dartanto &Nurkholis, 2013; Geda et al., 2001; Maina, Karanja, & Kombich, 2013; Mberu et al., 2014). Maternal labour market participation has also been studied for its positive effect on child health outcomes in Kenya (Mugo, 2012).

Female-headed households have also been associated with higher likelihood of monetary poverty in Kenya and other developing contexts (Cho &Kim, 2017; Geda et al., 2001), and inconsistent predictability of multidimensional poverty or deprivation in single indicators of poverty. Particularly for women, marital status can plays an important determining role for children's, women's, and youths' poverty. For young women in particular, the pressure and desire to marry, often associated with a higher financial security, dramatically increases their vulnerability to domestic violence and sexually transmitted diseases (Sommers, 2010). A multi-country study on women in sub-Saharan Africa found that living in female-headed households and being married were highly associated with women's use of shared sanitation, as one measure of multidimensional poverty (Winter et al., 2018).

8.1.4. Wealth

High levels of financial poverty, measured through indicators such as wealth, asset index and or income/expenditure, have been studied for their high association with multidimensional poverty and high deprivation rates in individual indicators of well-being. The role of household wealth also functions through the vector of economic activity of household members, and the number of economically active household members.

For children, monetary poverty has been associated with chronic malnutrition, as well as increased food insecurity, especially in climate-sensitive contexts (Apodaca, 2008; Oluoko-Odingo, 2011). The report (KNBS, 2017) also finds that children living in the poorest quintile of a relative wealth index are consistently more likely to be out of school, stunted, deprived in health and nutrition, and deprived in health-related knowledge and education simultaneously.

For youths, evidence on Kenya finds that poverty is not the only driving factor of sexual risk-taking behaviour, including increased exposure to HIV/AIDS. Awusabo-Asare and Annim (2008) found a statistically significant positive relationship between wealth and increased sexual risk-taking behaviour, including a higher number of sexual partners and lack of prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. This may function through the enhanced social mobility offered by higher income and the associated dimension of sexual networking that takes places in these contexts, particularly for young people who have never been married, and are not living with a partner, and between older males with high levels of disposable income, and younger women (Awusabo-Asare et al., 2008). In a context such as Kenya, where HIV/AIDS is a major concern, this is particularly relevant for youths, given that young people reported higher rates of sexual risk-taking behaviour than any other population group (Awusabo-Asare et al., 2008). On the other hand, the majority of studies show that monetary poverty and wealth have a large role in influencing sexual risk-taking behaviour. Among urban youth in Kenya, lower levels of household wealth have been associated with inconsistent condom use among both male and female urban youths in Kenya, functioning through lower earned income, food insecurity and marital dependency (Davidoff-Gore, Luke, & Wawire, 2011).

Access to social protection, essential public services, and adequate infrastructure are important predictors of poverty for children, youth and women. At the household level, an evaluation of participation in a public health insurance programme determines that the rampant lack of insurance among urban poor residents in Kenya has a negative impact on access to health care and increases the risk of catastrophic health insurance (Kimani et al., 2012). Lack of access to health insurance is further attributed to limited formal sector employment and participation in other social welfare programmes. Evidence from informal settlements and slum communities in Kenya suggests that the membership in a social safety net in combination with employment, are inversely related to the risk of catastrophic health expenditures, thus the risk of relinquishing necessary but unaffordable health care (Buigut et al., 2015). For women and youths, employment in the formal sector is also associated with a higher probability of health insurance coverage (Kimani et al., 2014). For children, access to health facilities and sufficient service at these facilities was found to be highly associated with full immunisation in peri-urban and urban areas in Kenya (Maina et al., 2013; Soura et al., 2015). Access to services and proper infrastructure such as roads also helps to explain spatial differences in poverty in Kenya (Okwi et al., 2007).

8.2. Factors Associated with Poverty and Deprivation among Children

8.2.1. Factors associated with multidimensional poverty

Logistic regression analysis assessing the factors associated with multidimensional poverty (simultaneous deprivation in 3 or more dimensions out of 7 analysed) among children up to 18 years of age are presented in Figure 8.1 and Annex 34. Results show that the following factors are positively associated with a child's probability to be multidimensionally poor: household structure and size (number of children under 5 years of age and number of children aged 5-14 years), being disabled, being an orphan, living in a household that has experienced a climatic[15] shock over the past 5 years, and residing in rural areas.

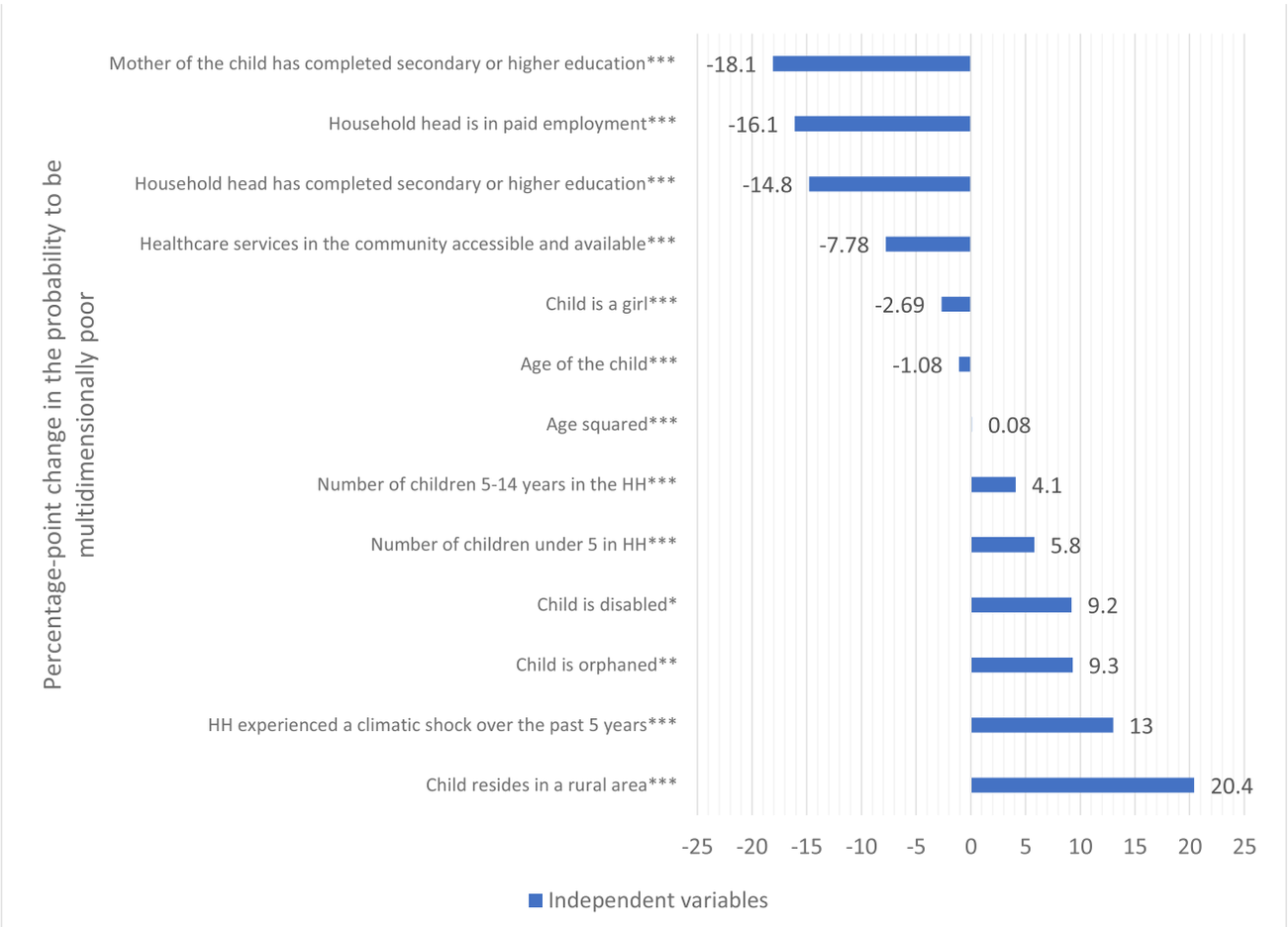
The child's area of residence is one of the strongest predictors of multidimensional poverty, indicating that there are disparities in accessibility and availability of services. Children residing in rural areas have a 20-percentage-point higher probability of being multidimensionally poor compared to their peers in urban areas. Orphaned children, one parent or both parents of who are deceased, have a 9-percentage-point higher likelihood of being multidimensionally poor compared to those with both biological parents alive. Similarly, children with disability(ies) have a 9-percentage-point higher probability of being multidimensionally poor compared to their peers, hinting to issues with accessibility and availability of basic services and inclusiveness (esp. in education institutions). Age and sex of the child are also important. The likelihood of multidimensional deprivation decreases at an increasing rate for each year of age, implying that younger children are more likely to be multidimensionally poor. Girls have a nearly 3-percentage point lower probability to be multidimensionally poor.

Educational attainment and economic activity of adult household members are also very strong predictors of multidimensional poverty among children. Children whose mothers have completed secondary or higher education have an 18-percentage point lower probability of being multidimensionally poor, compared to their peers whose mothers have completed only primary or no formal education. Children living in households with the head in paid employment have a 16-percentage point lower likelihood of being multidimensionally poor. Children living in households with the head having completed secondary or higher education have a nearly 15-percentage point lower likelihood of being multidimensionally poor.

Among community-level indicators, accessibility and availability of basic services is relevant. Children residing in communities where healthcare services are accessible in terms of distance and available (in terms of presence of medical staff and drugs) are nearly 8 percentage points less likely to be multidimensionally deprived. Annex 34 presents detailed results of the logistic regression analysis.

[15] Drought or flood

Figure 8.1: Factors associated with multidimensional poverty, marginal effects, children under 18 years



Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset

8.2.2. Factors associated with monetary poverty

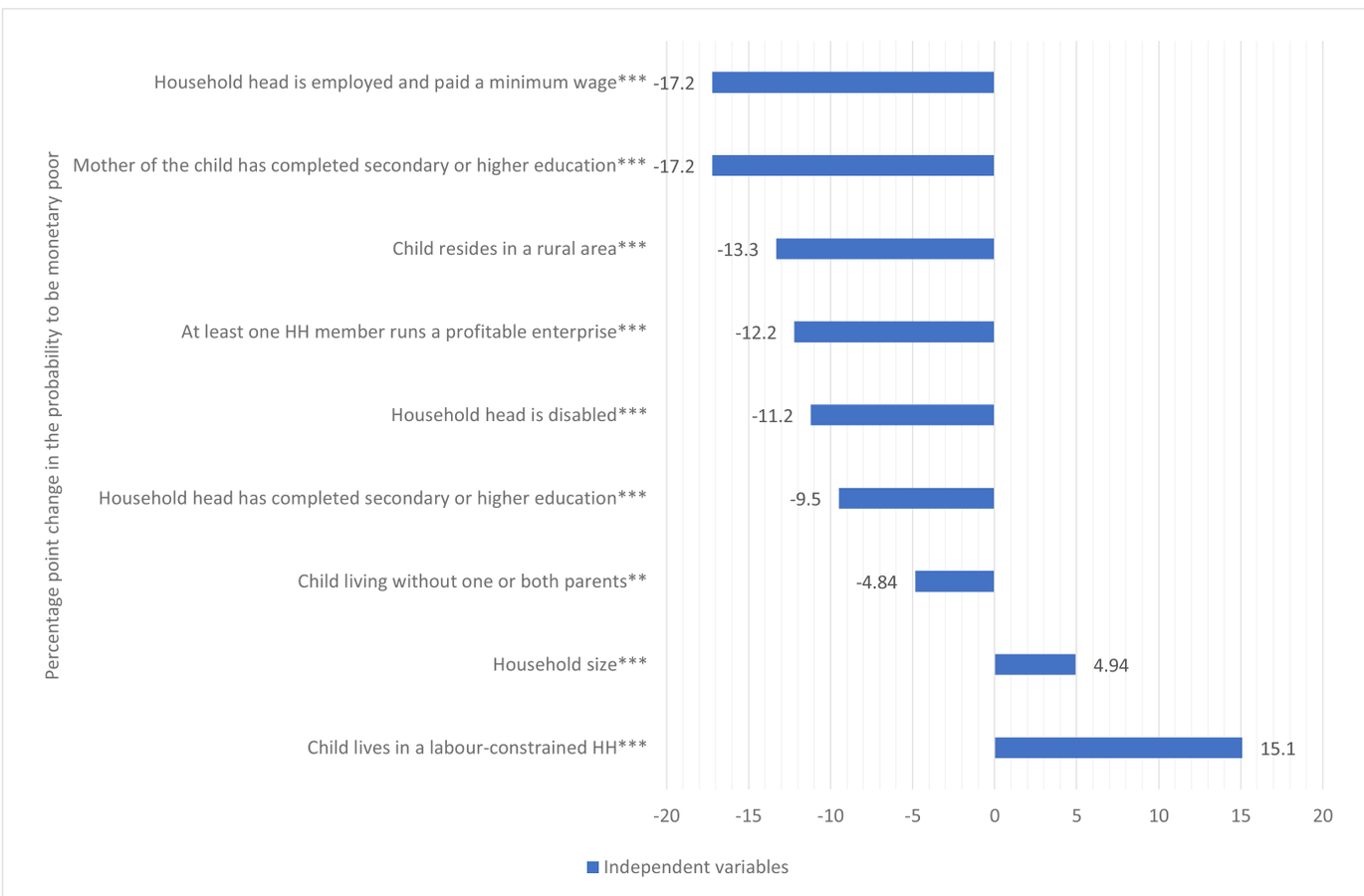
Logistic regression analysis assessing the factors associated with monetary poverty[16] among children are presented in Figure 8.2 and Annex 35. The results show that the following factors are positively associated with a child's probability to be monetary poor: household size and living in a labour constrained household. The likelihood of being monetary poor increases by nearly 5 percentage points with every additional household member. Living in a labour constrained household, where none of the household members of official working age are employed and paid, is associated with a 15-percentage points higher probability to be monetary poor.

Educational attainment of the child's mother and household head are negatively associated with being monetary poor, as is economic activity of the household head and other household members. Children of households where the head is in paid employment have a 17-percentage point lower probability of being poor. Children whose mothers have completed secondary or higher education have a 17-percentage point lower chance of being multidimensionally poor. Profitable business operation by at least one of the household members is associated with a 12-percentage point lower likelihood of being monetary poor.

[16] Monthly adult equivalent consumption below KSh 3,252 in rural areas and below KSh 5,995 in urban areas.

Children's living arrangements are also important; those living without one or both parents have a lower likelihood of being monetary poor. A possible explanation for this result is that children whose parents are working away from home may be fostered/raised by relatives that are monetary well-off. Residing in rural areas is negatively associated with being monetary poor, and this result needs further investigation given that the monetary poverty rate in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. Another factor that needs more in-depth analysis is the disability status of the household head which is negatively associated with being monetary poor among children. Detailed results for the logistic regression analysis are presented in Annex 35.

Figure 8.2: Factors associated with monetary poverty, marginal effects, and children under 18 years



Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset

8.3. Factors Associated with Poverty and Deprivation among Youths (18-34 years)

8.3.1. Factors associated with multidimensional poverty

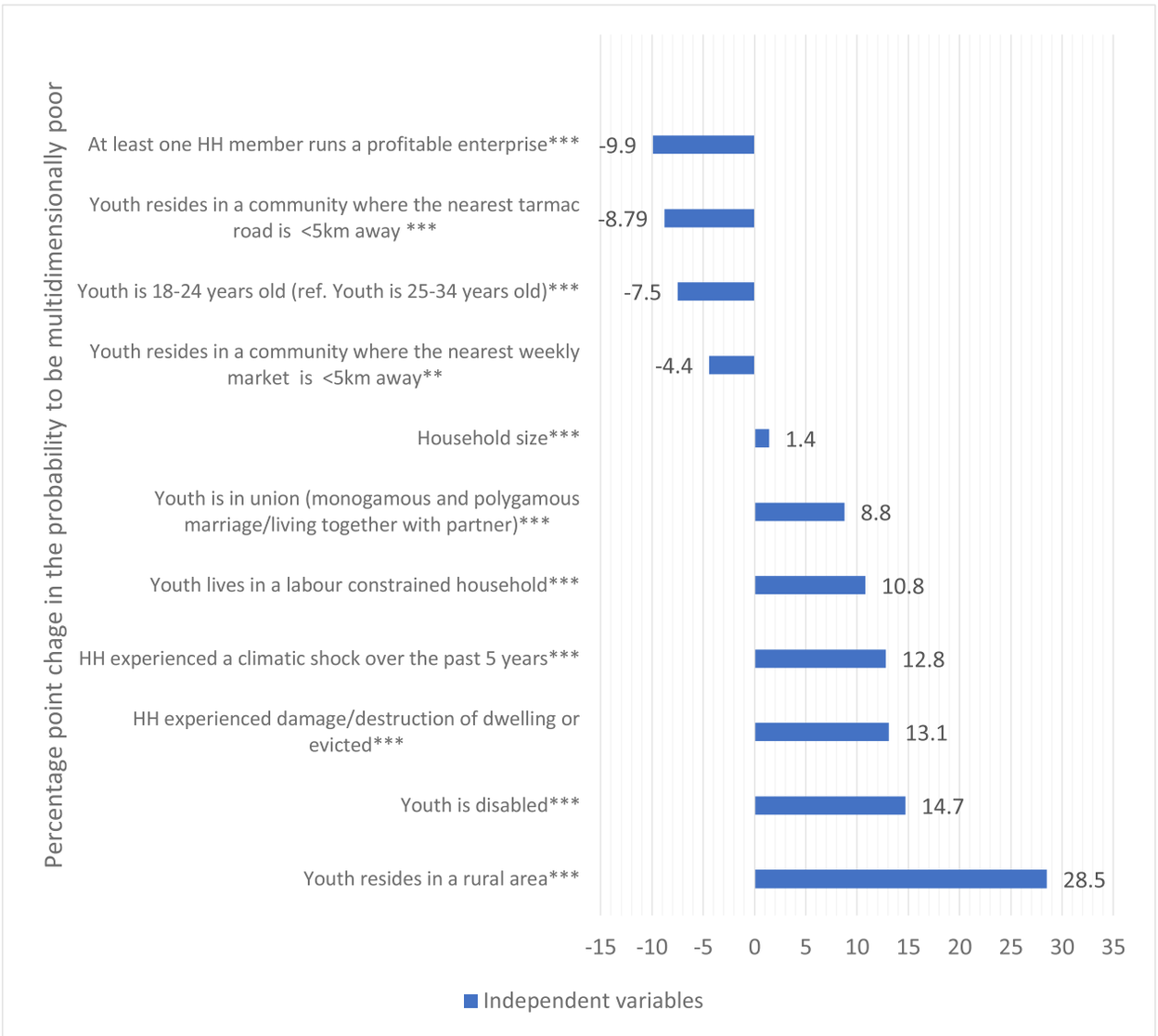
Logistic regression analysis assessing the factors associated with multidimensional poverty (simultaneous deprivation in 3 or more dimensions out of 7 analysed) among youths aged 18-34 years are presented in Figure 8.3 and Annex 36. The results show that the following factors are positively associated with a youth's probability to be multidimensionally poor: being married or cohabiting with partner, living in a labour constrained household, living in a household that was severely affected by shock in the dwelling[17] over the past 5 years, being disabled and residing in rural areas.

The geographical location seems to be the strongest predictor; youths residing in rural areas have nearly a 29-percentage point higher probability of being multidimensionally poor compared to their peers in urban areas. Youths whose households were severely affected by a climatic shock (floods or drought) or shock to the dwelling (damage/destruction/fire/eviction from dwelling) over the past 5 years have a 13-percentage point higher likelihood to be multidimensionally poor, compared to their peers who did not experience such shocks. Disability is also positively associated with multidimensional poverty; youth with disability(ies) have a nearly 15-percentage point higher probability of being multidimensionally poor.

Nearness to markets and basic services (represented by distance to the nearest tarmac road in the community), living in a household that operates a profitable business, and being younger show a negative association with multidimensional poverty among youths. Youths aged 18-24 years have an 8-percentage point lower likelihood to be multidimensionally poor. Operation of a profitable enterprise by at least one of the household members is associated with a 10-percentage point lower likelihood of being multidimensionally poor, while proximity to the nearest tarmac road is associated with a 9-percentage point lower likelihood. Results for detailed logistic regression analysis are presented in Annex 36.

[17] Damage or destruction of the dwelling, fire or eviction.

Figure 8.3: Factors associated with multidimensional poverty, marginal effects, and youths 18-34 years



Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

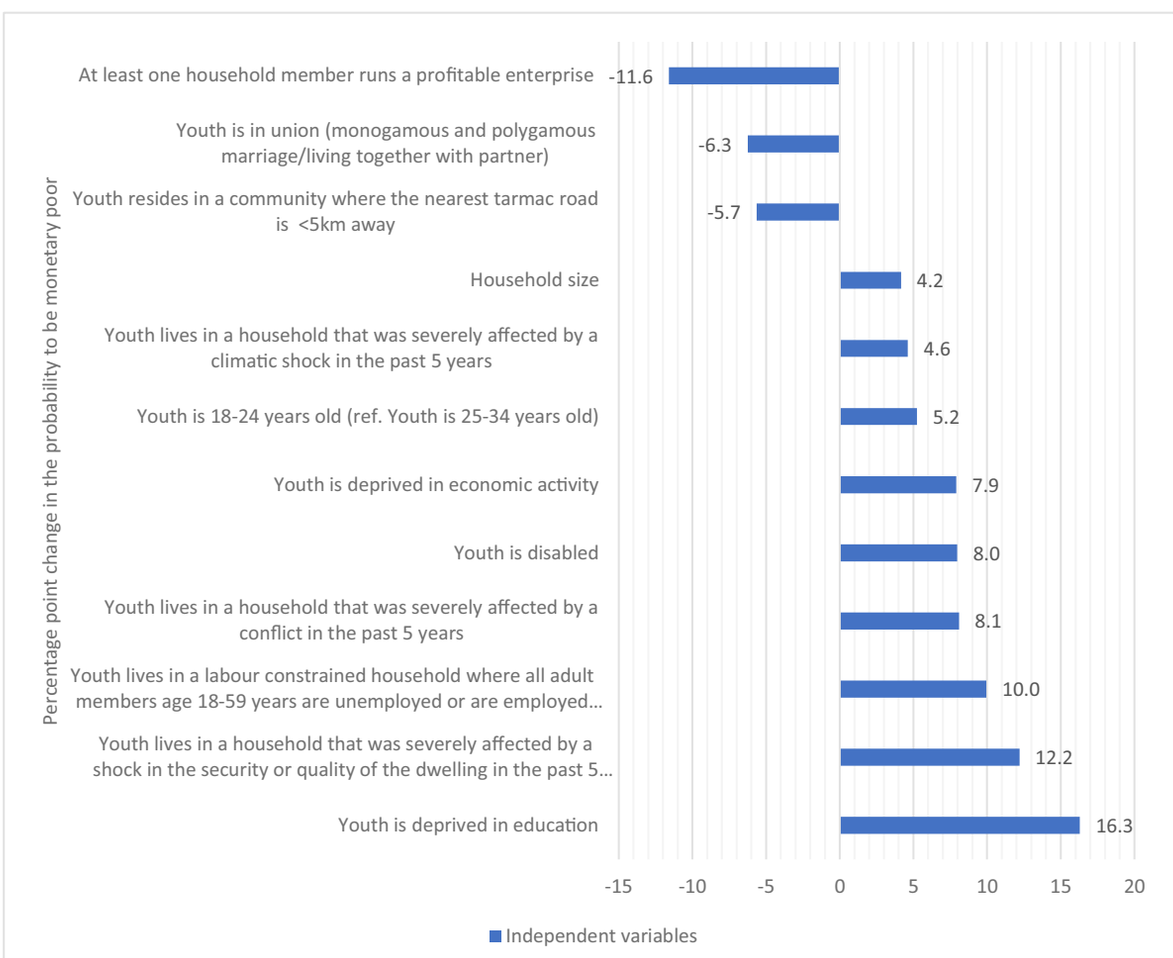
Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset

8.3.2. Factors associated with monetary poverty

Logistic regression analysis of factors associated with monetary poverty among youths aged 18-34 years is presented in Figure 8.4 and Annex 37. The results show that the following factors are negatively correlated with the probability of being monetary poor: living in a household that operates at least one profitable enterprise, being married or cohabiting with partner and residing in a community that has access to tarmac roads – proxy for accessibility of markets, jobs and basic services. Youths living in households where at least 1 adult family member operates a profitable enterprise have a nearly 12-percentage point lower likelihood to be monetary poor.

Among individual characteristics of youths; age, educational attainment, economic activity and disability status are important predictors of monetary poverty. Youths who have completed only primary or no formal education have a 16-percentage point higher probability of being monetary poor compared to their peers who have completed secondary or higher education. Youths with disability(ies) are more likely to be monetary poor than their peers, so are younger youths aged 18-24 years compared to 25-34 year-olds. Youth deprived in economic activity or living in a household where none of the adult members are employed are 8 to 10 percentage points more likely to live in monetary poor households than their peers. Among other household characteristics, household size and experience of climatic shocks, shocks to the dwelling and conflicts are relevant factors. The probability of youths to be monetary poor increases by 4 percentage points, for each additional household member. Youths living in households which have been severely affected by a shock to their dwelling (fire, damage or destruction, or who have been evicted from their dwellings) over the past 5 years, are 12 percentage points more likely to be monetary poor. Likewise, youths living in households that were severely affected by conflict (including ethnic clashes) over the past 5 years have an 8-percentage point higher probability to be monetary poor. Detailed results of the logistic regression analysis are presented in Annex 37.

Figure 8.4: Factors associated with monetary poverty, marginal effects, youth aged 18-34 years



Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset

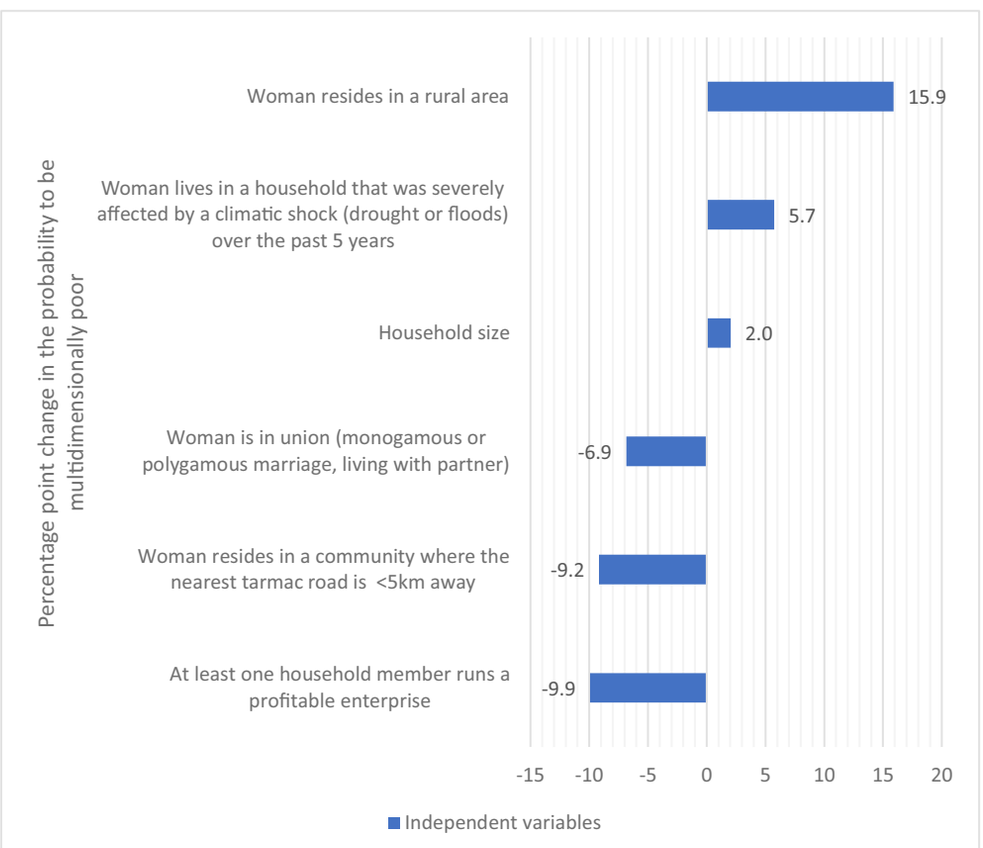
8.4. Factors Associated with Poverty among Women (35-59 years)

8.4.1. Factors associated with multidimensional poverty

Logistic regression analysis assessing the factors associated with multidimensional poverty (simultaneous deprivation in 3 or more dimensions out of 7 analysed) among women aged 35-59 years is presented in Figure 8.5 and Annex 38. The results show that household size, experience of a climatic shock and the spatial dimension are positively associated with women's multidimensional poverty. Women residing in rural areas have a nearly 16-percentage point higher likelihood to be multidimensionally poor compared to those in urban areas. Women whose households were affected severely by a climatic shock (floods or drought) over the past 5 years have a 6-percentage point higher likelihood to be multidimensionally poor. The probability to be multidimensionally poor increases by 2 percentage points for each additional household member.

Married women and women living with their partners are less likely to be multidimensionally poor compared to women who are single (widowed, separated, divorced or never married). Likewise, women living in households that operate at least one profitable business have an 11-percentage-point lower likelihood to be multidimensionally poor. Nearness to markets, jobs and other public services (proxied by distance to nearest tarmac road in the community where the woman resides) appears to also be significant. Women living in communities that have access to tarmac roads have a 9-percentage point lower probability to be multidimensionally poor. Detailed results of the logistic regression analysis are presented in Annex 38.

Figure 8.5: Factors associated with multidimensional poverty, marginal effects, and women 35-59 years



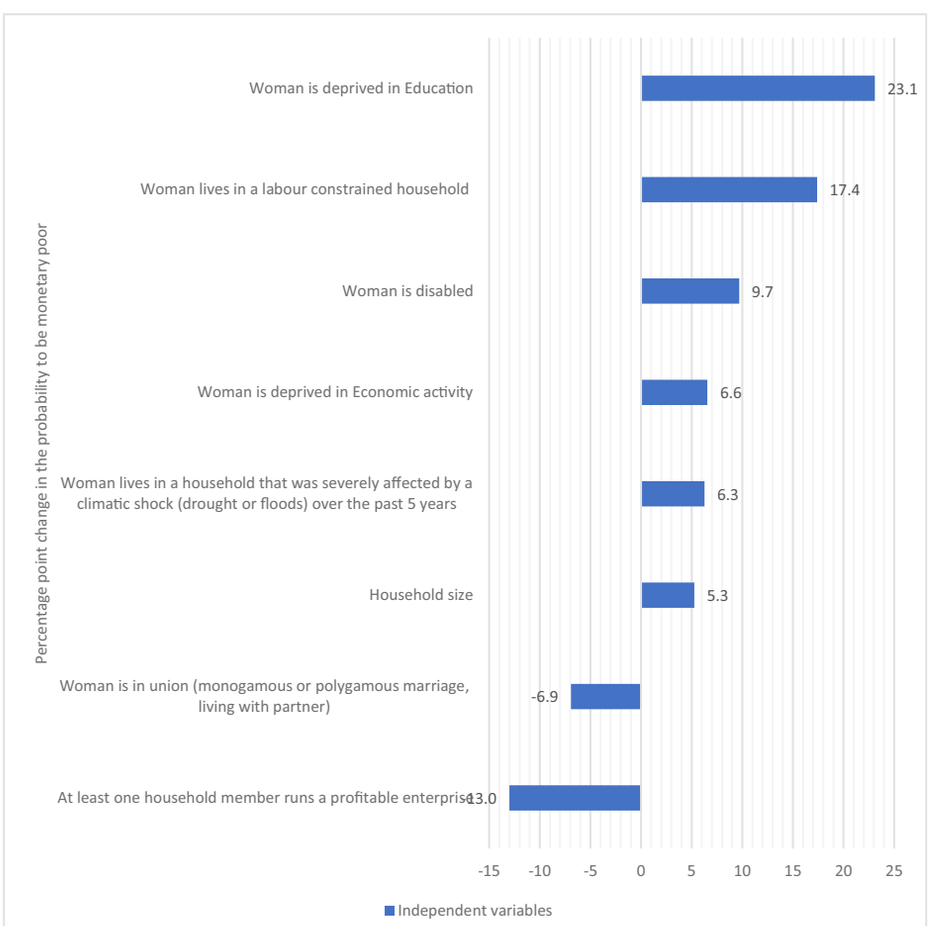
Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset

8.4.2. Factors associated with monetary poverty

Logistic regression analysis of factors associated with monetary poverty among women aged 35-59 years are presented in Figure 8.6 and Annex 39. The results show that women's individual characteristics, features of their households and community indicators are relevant. Women in union (married or living with their partner) have a nearly 7-percentage point lower likelihood of being multidimensionally poor compared to single women (widowed, divorced, separated and never married). Living in households in which at least one member runs a profitable enterprise is associated with a 13-percentage point lower probability to be multidimensionally poor.

Women's educational attainment and economic activity, as well as economic activity of adult household members comprise the strongest predictors of monetary poverty. Women who have completed only primary education or who have not completed formal education have a 23-percentage point higher probability to be monetary poor. The power of association is stronger for economic activity of other household members than of women themselves. Women living in labour constrained households have a 17-percentage point higher likelihood to be monetary poor, while those who are deprived in economic activity are 6 percentage points more likely to be monetary poor compared to their non-deprived peers. Women with disability(ies) have a 10-percentage point higher likelihood of being poor. Households' experience of a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years is associated with a 6-percentage point higher probability of monetary poverty among women. Detailed results of the logistic regression are presented in Annex 39.

Figure 8.6: Factors associated with monetary poverty, marginal effects, and women 35-59 years



Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1
Analysis using KIHBS 2015-16 dataset



Chapter 9

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

This report measured multidimensional poverty among children, youths, adult women and men, and the elderly in Kenya; studied the relationship between monetary and multidimensional poverty; and identified factors associated with poverty among children, youths and women. The report also identifies the most vulnerable population groups that are both multidimensionally and monetary poor, and sheds light into geographical inequalities with realisation of rights and fulfilment of basic needs.

In addition to addressing the existing data gaps on well-being in Kenya, the findings of the report are readily usable for monitoring Kenya's progress in achieving SDG targets 1.1 and 1.2., SDG 5 targets, and for continuous monitoring of the Vision 2030 and the "Big Four" Agenda among other programmes. The findings of the report are also intended to inform gender-sensitive policies and programmes aimed at enhancing well-being and gender equality at the national and county level.

9.1. Summary of Findings

Fifty three percent of the population or 23.4 million Kenyans are multidimensionally poor, deprived in realisation of at least 3 basic needs, services and rights. Children comprise the largest share of the multidimensionally poor (48%), followed by youth (25%), while the elderly account for the smallest proportion (6%). Geographical disparities in poverty indicate that there are inequalities in accessibility and availability of services. Multidimensional poverty incidence in rural areas (67%) is more than twice the incidence in urban areas (27%).

More than 1 in 3 Kenyans (36% or 15.9 million) are monetary poor. **Children comprise more than half of the monetary poor (55%),** followed by youth (22%), while the elderly account for the smallest proportion (6%). **Monetary poverty incidence in rural areas (40%) is higher than in urban areas (29%**), with the widest difference among youths and adults.

More than 27 percent of the population in Kenya is poor in monetary and multidimensional terms, 26 percent is only multidimensionally poor, and 9 percent monetary poor.

Disparities in financial well-being and in fulfilment of basic needs and rights across counties reveal great inequalities and inequities. Nearly a quarter of the population that is monetary and multidimensionally poor (2.8 out of 11.8 million) resides in Turkana, Kakamega, Kilifi, Mandera and Kitui counties. Isiolo, Lamu and Nyeri counties together host only 0.9 percent of the most vulnerable.

9.1.1. Children (under 18 years)

More than one half of children under 18 years of age (53% or 11.1 million) are multidimensionally poor or deprived of fulfillment of 3 or more basic needs, services and rights. Seventy percent experience 2 or more deprivations. Multidimensionally poor children experience an average of 4.1 deprivations out of the 7 analysed. **Nearly 42 percent of children or 8.7 million are monetary poor.**

Geographical disparities in poverty and deprivation indicate that there are inequalities in accessibility and availability of services, and economic development. Nearly 2 out of 3 children in rural areas are multidimensionally poor compared to a quarter in urban areas. Rural-urban difference in monetary poverty is narrower; 65 percent of children in rural areas are monetary poor compared to 44 percent in urban areas. Kakamega, Turkana, Bungoma, Narok and Kitui counties are the five largest contributors to multidimensional poverty when accounting for incidence, deprivation intensity and child population size.

Boys are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than girls, albeit the difference in multidimensional poverty incidence is only 3 percentage points. The difference in monetary poverty incidence between girls and boys is insignificant.

More than 29 percent of children under 18 years of age in Kenya are poor in both multidimensional and monetary terms. Twenty-three percent are only multidimensionally poor and 12 percent are only monetary poor.

Among children under 5 years of age, deprivation in housing, nutrition and sanitation are the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty. Deprivation incidence across all dimensions of well-being is higher in rural areas, with the largest disparity noted in the dimensions of housing, sanitation and water. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for physical development (stunting) and early education; with 6-percentage points higher incidence among boys.

Among children aged 5-17 years, deprivation in nutrition, housing and sanitation are the three largest contributors to multidimensional poverty. In urban areas, deprivation in information ranks the third contributor alongside nutrition and housing. Deprivation incidence across all dimensions of well-being is higher in rural areas, with the largest disparity noted in the dimensions of sanitation, housing, water and information. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education and protection, with higher incidence among boys.

Most children are deprived of more than one basic need or service. Nearly 9 out of 10 children under 18 years of age are deprived of at least 1 basic need or right. In rural areas, 22 percent of children under 5 years of age are simultaneously deprived in nutrition, water and sanitation, while 12 percent of children aged 5-17 years are simultaneously deprived in nutrition, information and protection.

At a threshold of 3 up to 7 deprivations, **47 percent of children under 5 years of age, and 55 percent of children aged 5-7 years are multidimensionally poor**. Multidimensionally poor children under 5 years of age experience 3.8 deprivations on average out of 7, while 5-17 year-olds experience deprivation intensity of 4.2.

Children's individual characteristics, household characteristics, maternal and household heads' educational attainment and employment, economic activity of adult household members, experience of climatic shocks to quality and security of the dwelling, and access to basic services are important predictors of multidimensional and monetary poverty among children.

- Being an orphan, having a disability, living in a household with a greater number of children aged 0-14 years, living in rural areas, and having experienced a climatic shock over the past 5 years is positively associated with multidimensional child poverty.
- Girls, younger children, children whose mothers and household head have completed secondary or higher education, children whose household head is in paid employment and who live in a community that has access to healthcare services (in terms of distance and availability of services) are less likely to be multidimensionally poor.
- Children who live in larger households and in labour-constrained households in which none of the adults are in paid employment are more likely to be monetary poor.

- As for multidimensional poverty, mothers and household heads' completion of secondary or higher education, household heads' employment, and households' operation of a profitable enterprise are negatively associated with monetary child poverty.

9.1.2. Youths (18-34 years)

Nearly half of youths aged 18-34 years (48% or 6.4 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.1 deprivations out of the 7 analysed. Less than a third (29% or 3.8 million) are monetary poor.

Geographical disparities in poverty and deprivation indicate that there are inequalities in accessibility and availability of services and economic development. More than 2 out of 3 youths in rural areas are multidimensionally poor compared to just above a quarter of their peers in urban areas. Rural-urban difference in monetary poverty is narrower; 22 percent of youths in urban areas compared to 35 percent in rural areas are monetary poor. Kakamega, Bungoma, Kilifi, Turkana and Meru are five of the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among youths when accounting for incidence, deprivation intensity and youths population size.

Young women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than young men; half of young women (50%) are multidimensionally poor compared to 47 percent of young men.

Nearly 22 percent of youth (18-34 years) in Kenya are poor in both monetary and multidimensional terms, 27 percent are only multidimensionally poor, while 7 percent are only monetary poor.

Deprivation in housing, education and nutrition are the three largest contributors to multidimensional youth poverty in Kenya. In urban areas, contribution of education is significantly higher than in rural areas; whereas in rural areas contribution of sanitation is considerably higher than in urban areas. Deprivation incidence across all dimensions is higher in rural areas, with the largest disparities in housing, sanitation, water and education. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education, economic activity and information, with higher deprivation incidence among young women.

Most youth are deprived of more than one basic need or service. Nearly half (47%) of youths in rural areas experience 4 up to 7 deprivations compared to 13 percent in urban areas. Nineteen percent of youths in rural areas are simultaneously deprived in education, economic activity and information compared to 4 percent in urban areas.

Youths' individual characteristics, household characteristics, area of residence, experience of shocks over the past 5 years and nearness to public roads and weekly markets are important predictors of multidimensional and monetary poverty among youth.

- Being married, living in a large household, living in a labour-constrained household, having a disability, residing in rural areas and having experienced a climatic shock or security or quality shocks to the dwelling over the last 5 years is positively associated with being multidimensional poverty among youths.
- Youths aged 18-24 years, those living in households that run profitable enterprises, and those who live in communities that have access to tarmac roads and weekly market are less likely to be multidimensionally poor.
- Being 18-24 years old, living in a large household, having a disability, living in a labour constrained household, being deprived in education and economic activity, and having experienced a climatic shock, shock to the dwelling quality or security or living in a conflict-affected area for the past 5 years, are positively associated with monetary poverty among youths.

- Living in households that operate a profitable business, being married, and living in a community that has access to tarmac roads is negatively associated with monetary poverty among youths.

9.1.3. Women and men (35-59 years)

Six (6) in ten (10) adult women and men aged 35-59 years (61% or 4.8 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.4 deprivations out of the 7 analysed. Nearly a third (32% or 2.6 million) are monetary poor.

Adult women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience a greater deprivation intensity than men. More than 65 percent of women are multidimensionally poor compared to 56 percent of men. Multidimensionally poor women experience 4.5 deprivations on average out of the 7 analysed, while multidimensionally poor men experience 4.3 deprivations on average.

Geographical disparities in multidimensional and monetary poverty indicate that there are inequalities in accessibility and availability of services and economic development. Three quarters of adult women and men (75%) in rural areas are multidimensionally poor compared to a third (36%) of their peers in urban areas. Rural-urban difference in monetary poverty is narrower; 36 percent in rural areas and 26 percent in urban areas. Kakamega, Nakuru, Meru, Turkana and Bungoma counties are the top five contributors to multidimensional poverty among adult women and men, when accounting for incidence, deprivation intensity and youths population size.

Twenty-seven percent of adult women and men are both multidimensionally and monetarily poor. More than a third (34%) are only multidimensionally poor and 5 percent are only monetary poor.

Deprivation in education, housing and economic activity are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among adult women and men in Kenya. In urban areas, the contribution of deprivation in education and economic activity is higher, while for rural areas it is the contribution of deprivation in sanitation. Deprivation incidence is higher in rural areas across all dimensions, with the largest disparities in housing, sanitation and education. Differences in deprivation by sex are significant for education and economic activity, with 14-percentage points higher incidence among women.

Most adult women and men are deprived of more than one basic need or service, and women are more likely to experience simultaneous deprivations. More than 91 percent of women and men are deprived of at least one basic need or right and 12 percent experience 6 or more deprivations at the same time. More than 1 in 3 adults in rural areas are simultaneously deprived in nutrition, education and economic activity compared to 15 percent of their peers in urban areas.

Women's individual characteristics; household characteristics including economic activity, residence, access to public services and infrastructure; and experience of shocks over the past five years are important predictors of multidimensional and monetary poverty among women.

- Residing in rural areas, having experienced a climatic shock over the past five years, and living in a large household are positively associated with being multidimensionally poor.
- Being married, living in a household that operates a profitable enterprise, residing in rural areas, and living in a community that has access to tarmac roads is negatively associated with multidimensional poverty among women.
- Being married and living in a household that operates a profitable business is negatively associated with being monetary poor.

- Deprivation in education and economic activity, having a disability, living in a labour-constrained household, and having experienced a climatic shock over the past five years is positively associated with being monetary poor.

9.1.4. Elderly

More than half (56% of elderly aged 60 years or over or 1.2 million) are multidimensionally poor and experience an average of 4.2 deprivations out of the 6 analysed. More than a third (38% or 0.79 million) are monetary poor.

Elderly women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience a greater deprivation intensity. Nearly 68 percent of elderly women are multidimensionally poor compared to 48 percent of elderly men.

Geographical disparities in poverty deprivation indicate that there are inequalities in accessibility and availability of services and economic development. Sixty-one percent of the elderly persons in rural areas compared to 35 percent in urban areas are multidimensionally poor. The rural-urban difference in monetary poverty is narrower; 38 percent in rural areas and 35 percent in urban areas. Kakamega, Turkana, Kitui, Bungoma and Nakuru counties are the top five contributors to multidimensional poverty among the elderly when accounting for incidence, deprivation intensity and youth population size.

Nearly 28 percent of the elderly are poor in both monetary and multidimensional terms. Twenty-seven percent are only multidimensionally poor, and 10 percent are only monetary poor.

Deprivation in education (illiteracy rate), housing and nutrition are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among the elderly in Kenya. In urban areas, the contribution of deprivation in education, nutrition and housing is slightly higher, while for rural areas, it is contribution of deprivation in sanitation and water. Deprivation incidence is higher in rural areas across all the dimensions analysed, with most notable differences in deprivation in housing, sanitation, water and nutrition. The deprivation rate in education (illiteracy rate) among elderly women is twice that of men, and elderly women are more likely to be deprived in information.

Most of the elderly are deprived of more than one basic need or service. Nearly 85 percent of the elderly are deprived of at least 1 basic need or right, and 21 percent experience 5 up to 6 simultaneous deprivations. More than 1 in 3 elderly persons in rural areas are simultaneously deprived in nutrition, education (illiterate) and housing compared to 19 percent of their peers in urban areas.

9.2. Policy Actions and Recommendations

Address poverty by mainstreaming monetary and multidimensional poverty indicators in the national development strategies. This report is the first attempt in Kenya to measure poverty in a comprehensive manner, including multidimensional and monetary approaches, for different population groups. It is abundant in indicators and findings that should be incorporated in national development plans, including indicator and dimension deprivation rates, deprivation overlap analysis, incidence of monetary and multidimensional poverty, poverty overlap analysis, and analysis on factors associated with monetary and multidimensional poverty among children, youths and women. Many of the indicators are useful for result-based monitoring frameworks of strategic and policy documents, in addition to tracking Kenya's progress in achieving SDG targets 1.1., 1.2 and 5.

Enhance public finance for children, and for youths, women and other population groups through usage of evidence. The findings highlight key sectors of deprivation among different population groups, scale of overlap between different needs and rights, and characteristics of the most vulnerable. Figures disaggregated by sex, area and county of residence should be used in budget planning processes to enhance equality and equity given that budgetary frameworks are one of the most powerful tools to achieve the abovementioned.

Enhance socio-economic inclusion through improvements in accessibility and availability of basic services, and investments in infrastructure. Deprivation in sanitation, water, housing and information are some of the main drivers of multidimensional poverty across different groups of population. These deprivations often overlap with deprivation in other sectors such as health, nutrition, education and protection. An integrated, multi-sectoral approach is necessary to tackle deprivation across different sectors simultaneously for effectiveness. Investments in improving accessibility and availability of public services should include investments in road infrastructure and public transportation which were found to be important for both multidimensional and financial well-being of households. Such multisectoral interventions should pay special attention to the following: a) Inclusion of children with disabilities who were found to be more disadvantaged, especially in access to basic services; and b) Reducing gender disparities in access to and utilisation of services.

Medium and long-term development strategies and plans should advocate for sustainable financing of the health and education sectors, given the impact of the two in improving outcomes in the long-term and breaking the trend of inter-generational transmission of poverty and deprivation. This study found that the educational attainment of the household head and the mother are strong predictors of children's well-being. The same association was also found between educational attainment and monetary and multidimensional poverty among youths and women. The findings also show that even though boys are more likely to be deprived in education than girls for lower levels of education, the trend is reversed later in the lifecycle, as figures on education deprivation among youths and women suggest.

Equitable economic growth that prioritises socio-economic inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, youths, women, persons with disabilities and disadvantaged areas, is imperative for tackling monetary poverty and other deprivations. This study found that economic activity of the households (through the vectors of household head and other adult members' employment and operation of profitable enterprises) is a strong predictor of both monetary and multidimensional poverty among different groups of population. Disability was also found to be positively associated with both types of poverty, while residing in rural areas shows a strong correlation with multidimensional poverty. Dedicated resources and interventions to stimulate economic growth and improve labour market outcomes should prioritise the most vulnerable groups listed above as well as disadvantaged rural areas and counties. Skills enhancement, literacy and numeracy programmes, financing opportunities for start-ups, and other activation programmes are only some of the instruments that could be used. Spill-over effects of such interventions would be widespread and include improvements in food security, housing conditions, WASH facilities and access to information.

Establishing a minimum social protection floor is essential for addressing vulnerabilities across different stages of the lifecycle and against different contingencies. This report provides ample evidence on vulnerabilities that different population age groups face which could serve to inform such an initiative. It also found that experience of climatic shocks, shocks to the quality or security of the dwelling and conflict situations were associated with a higher likelihood to be multidimensionally and monetary poor for different population groups. Therefore, interventions in the sectors of basic public services and macroeconomic ones should be complemented with development of a comprehensive social protection system that addresses the needs of all based on their risks and vulnerabilities. Programmes aimed at tackling poverty should prioritise larger households with more children as they are likely to be poor and deprived.

Improvement of data collection tools to enhance policy making, budgeting and advocacy. As demonstrated by this report, continuous and comprehensive data collection on well-being is pivotal for development programming and monitoring. It is recommended that efforts are made to ensure sustainability of continuous data collection and improvement of instruments. In terms of survey design, future surveys should modify sampling frameworks to ensure robustness of results for different age groups at the county level and by additional layers of disaggregation (such as by sex). The number and type of well-being indicators should be expanded (as discussed in 2.7. Limitations) to ensure that rights, needs and risks faced by different age groups and sexes are captured in the measurement of well-being.



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Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants in the consultations process

Name	Position	Institution
Zachary Mwangi	Director General	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (DG)
Erëblina Elezaj	Social Policy Specialist//Research fellow	Social Policy Research Institute (SPRI) Global
Nesha Ramful	Research fellow	Social Policy Research Institute (SPRI) Global
Godfrey Ndeng'e	Social Planning Specialist	UNICEF
Mary Wanyonyi	Director Statistical Coordination and Methods	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Robert Nderitu	Director Production Statistics	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Paul Samoei	Senior Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Salome Kihara	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Silas Mulwa	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Michael Gitau	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Oganga Caneble	Senior Statistician	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Sarah Omache	Senior Statistician	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Stephen Ngugi	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Gladys Mbaluku	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
George Magara	Senior Statistician	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Francis Mwandembo	Assistant Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Carol Gatwiri		Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Tabitha Wambui	Assistant Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Rosemary Chepkoech	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
John Bore	Assistant Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
James Ng'ang'a	Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Geoffrey Kariuki	Assistant Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Julie Mwabe	Principle economist	Executive Office of the President Policy and Strategy Unit (PASU),
William Komu	Principle economist	State Departiment for gender
Rosamary Kongani	Assistant Manager	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Stella Wangechi		Kenya National Commission for Human Rights
James Ntabo		National Social Protection Secretariat
James Omondi		The National Treasury and Planning
George Kimani		National Commission for Gender Equality
Michael Gichimu		National Commission for Gender Equality
Terry Watiri		Ministry of Health
Elda Onsumo		Kenya Institute of Public Policy and Research and Analysis
Joanne N. Kiarie		Presidential Delivery Unit
Jane Mghambi		Office of the Controller of Budget
Joshua Musyimi		UN Women
Patrick Ndivo		Women Empowerment Centre

Annex 2: Application of MODA using KDHS 2014 and KIHBS 2015-16 datasets

Datasets		KIHBS 2015-16	KDHS 2014
Dimensions	**Indicator**	**Age**	
Development (stunting)	**Stunting:** Child deprived if height-for-age is below-2 SD from the reference population.	6-59 months	0-59 months
Nutrition	**Exclusive breastfeeding:** Child deprived if not breastfed or if breastfed and given any solid, semi-solid or liquid foods or liquids on the day prior to the survey.	0-5 months	Not used
	Underweight and/or wasting: Child deprived if weight-for-age and/or weight-for-height -2SD from the reference population.	6-59 months	0-59 months
	Underweight, BMI-for-age: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if BMI is: - Below -2SD from the international median of reference population[18] - Lower than 18.5kg/m^2 for persons 20+ years - Lower than 15.5 kg/m^2 for women aged 18-19 - Lower than 17.6 kg/m^2 for women aged 18-19	5-17 years	Not available
	Vitamin A supplement: Deprived if did not receive vitamin A supplement in the last 6 months.	Not available	6-59 months
	Food security: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a household where at least one of the household members experienced more than three of the following over the last 12 months: a) Ate fewer kinds of food due to lack of money or other resources; b) Missed a meal because of lack of money or other resources to obtain food; c) Ate less than they thought they should because of lack of money or other resources; d) Household ran out of food because of lack of money or other resources; e) Was hungry but did not eat because of lack of money or other resources; and f) Went without food for a whole day because of lack of money or other resources.	Under 18 years	Not available
Health	**Birth attendance:** Child deprived if nobody or an unskilled birth attendant assisted with her/his birth.	0-11 months	0-11 months
	Vaccination against measles: Child deprived if she/he has not been vaccinated against measles.	9-59 months	Not used
	Full immunization: Child is deprived if she/he has not been vaccinatedn according to age (children<12 months) or if she/he is not fully immunized (12-59 months).	Not available	0-59 months
	Health-related knowledge: Child is deprived if her/his mother has no knowledge that ORS can be used for diarrhoea treatment.	Not available	12-59 months
Education	**School attendance:** Child deprived if she/he is not attending preschool/primary school/secondary school (unless completed secondary school).	4 years, 5-17 years	5-17 years
	Grade-for-age: Child deprived if she/he is attending school with delay in relation to the appropriate grade-for-age of the child. For children aged 8-14, deprived if child is more than two years behind the appropriate grade-for-age. For children 15-17 years, deprived if child is more than three years behind the appropriate grade-for-age.	8-14 years 15-17 years	98-14 years 15-17 years
	Literacy: Deprived if reported by respondent that she/he cannot read or write in any language (KIHBS); Child deprived if she/he cannot read a full sentence provided during the survey.	Not used, reported by respondent	15-17 years
Child protection	**Engagement in household chores (fetching water):** Child deprived if she/he is responsible for fetching the water and the water source is more than 30 minutes away necessary to get to the water source, fetch water, and return to the dwelling.	5-17 years	Not available
	Child labour/Working children: Child deprived if he/she is engaged in any type of labour/economic activity, whether paid or unpaid, excluding internships and apprenticeships.	5-17 years	Not available
Health-related knowledge	**Knowledge about HIV/AIDS:** Child aged 5-14 years lives in a household where none of its adult members knows about HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission; Child aged 15-17 years is deprived if she/he does not have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention.	Not available	5-14 years 15-17 years
	Knowledge about diarrhoea treatment: Child lives in a household where none of the female household members know about ORS for treating diarrhoea.	Not available	5-14 years
Information	**Information devices:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if she/he lives in a household with no information devices: radio, TV, mobile phone, computer, internet connection.	5-17 years	5-17 years
	Exposure to media: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if she/he did not use any of the following: television/radio/mobile phone/computer/internet over the last 3 months from any location (KIHBS); KIHBS it measured at the household level for children aged 5-14 years and at the individual level for children aged 15-17 years. Frequency of exposure to media measured for the week preceding the survey.	5-17 years	5-14 years 15-17 years
Water	**Source of drinking water and treatment:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if household's main source for drinking water is unimproved and untreated (if unimproved). Unimproved water sources: unprotected well, unprotected spring, surface water (river, dam lake ponds, stream, canal, irrigation channel), tanker truck, cart with small tank, other. Adequate water treatment methods: boil, bleach/chlorine, water filter (ceramic, sand, composite), solar disinfection.	Under 18 years	Under 18 years (Does not include treatment)
	Time to water source >30 minutes: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if it takes more than 30 minutes to reach a water source and return to the dwelling.	Under 18 years	Under 18 years
Sanitation	**Toilet type:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a household with an unimproved toilet type or with no toilet facility. Unimproved toilet facilities: flush to somewhere else, pit latrine without slab or open pit, no facility, bush or field, bucket toilet, hanging toilet or hanging latrine, other	Under 18 years	Under 18 years
Housing	**Housing material:** Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a dwelling where floor, exterior walls, and roof are made of natural, impermanent material or if floor and exterior walls are made of natural, impermanent material. Walls: cane/palm/trunks, grass/reeds, mud, cardboard, corrugated iron sheets, other. Floor: earth/sand, dung, other. Roof: grass/thatch/makuti, dung/mud, other.	Under 18 years	Under 18 years
	Indoor pollution: Child/youth/adult/elderly deprived if living in a dwelling with indoor air pollution from solid cooking fuel used inside the house and not having a separate room used as a kitchen. Solid cooking fuels: coal, charcoal, biomass such as dung, charcoal, wood, straw, grass, crop residues.	Under 18 years	Under 18 years
	Lighting source: Deprived if living in a household that uses at least one of the following as a lighting source: paraffin lantern, paraffin tin lamp, fuel wood, battery lamp/torch, candles, others.	Under 18 years	Not available

[18] Using WHO child growth tables by gender, 2007 data.

Annex 3: Monetary poverty incidence by age group, area and county of residence

		Children (under 18)	Standard errors	Youths (18-34 years)	Standard errors	Adults (35-59 years)	Standard errors	Elderly (60+ years)	Standard errors	Total population	Standard errors
National	Kenya	41.6%	0.23	28.9%	0.30	32.4%	0.36	37.6%	0.64	35.7%	0.16
	Girl/Woman	42.1%	0.32	28.8%	0.41	34.2%	0.51	37.5%	0.88	35.6%	0.22
Sex	Boy/Man	41.0%	0.32	29.1%	0.43	30.5%	0.51	37.6%	0.95	35.8%	0.22
	Urban	36.2%	0.40	22.2%	0.42	25.6%	0.56	35.2%	1.23	29.1%	0.25
Area	Rural	43.9%	0.28	34.8%	0.41	36.3%	0.47	38.2%	0.75	40.1%	0.20
	Baringo	44.0%	1.55	30.6%	2.03	39.0%	2.71	41.6%	4.44	39.5%	1.10
	Bomet	54.4%	1.40	37.5%	1.93	46.2%	2.50	48.0%	4.88	47.7%	1.02
	Bungoma	39.4%	1.39	26.4%	1.88	33.3%	2.56	43.7%	4.55	35.5%	1.01
	Busia	73.1%	1.30	63.7%	2.11	66.4%	2.63	64.0%	3.92	68.2%	0.99
	Elgeyo Marakwet	46.7%	1.57	31.6%	1.90	51.1%	2.64	51.6%	4.56	43.1%	1.08
	Embu	34.0%	1.95	20.5%	2.08	24.8%	2.29	31.1%	3.85	27.5%	1.17
	Garissa	67.6%	1.28	62.0%	2.30	60.4%	2.62	68.1%	4.37	64.2%	1.00
	Homa Bay	34.9%	1.31	30.9%	2.03	34.0%	2.59	30.5%	4.63	33.0%	0.99
	Isiolo	55.8%	1.51	45.5%	2.29	53.4%	2.81	43.0%	4.85	50.7%	1.12
	Kajiado	49.1%	1.86	36.1%	2.22	37.7%	2.95	24.7%	5.81	41.5%	1.27
	Kakamega	38.4%	1.39	31.1%	1.99	33.2%	2.39	38.8%	4.34	35.1%	1.01
	Kericho	31.2%	1.48	26.6%	1.79	30.6%	2.32	45.1%	4.74	29.9%	1.00
	Kiambu	28.8%	1.82	21.2%	1.83	16.0%	1.84	27.5%	4.22	23.0%	1.05
	Kilifi	53.4%	1.64	38.5%	2.14	36.6%	2.65	53.1%	5.02	46.1%	1.15
	Kirinyaga	22.4%	1.75	17.5%	2.01	17.0%	1.88	26.6%	4.07	19.4%	1.06
	Kisii	46.3%	1.44	35.3%	1.91	40.6%	2.44	34.9%	3.79	41.3%	1.01
	Kisumu	39.3%	1.52	27.7%	1.82	30.1%	2.58	30.8%	4.31	34.1%	1.04
	Kitui	49.1%	1.51	48.0%	2.22	43.9%	2.55	45.1%	3.72	46.3%	1.08
	Kwale	51.3%	1.44	43.1%	2.11	45.9%	2.51	39.8%	4.67	47.2%	1.05
	Laikipia	51.6%	1.80	39.5%	2.39	41.3%	2.68	38.7%	4.64	44.9%	1.23
	Lamu	32.2%	1.64	23.1%	2.02	27.0%	2.33	28.1%	4.12	27.7%	1.09
	Machakos	23.8%	1.49	19.6%	1.80	23.5%	2.12	32.4%	3.58	23.1%	0.97
	Makueni	40.3%	1.59	28.1%	2.02	31.8%	2.36	32.6%	3.62	34.5%	1.07
County	Mandera	78.6%	1.01	76.4%	1.90	75.0%	2.30	78.1%	3.56	76.7%	0.81
	Marsabit	66.6%	1.46	57.2%	2.46	63.8%	2.82	57.9%	5.15	63.2%	1.12
	Meru	20.3%	1.41	16.8%	1.63	20.0%	1.96	22.4%	3.67	18.9%	0.91
	Migori	43.1%	1.44	39.7%	2.09	35.9%	2.75	42.7%	4.53	40.7%	1.06
	Mombasa	36.8%	2.23	21.7%	1.78	19.5%	2.32	24.7%	7.09	27.1%	1.21
	Muranga	27.3%	1.69	23.8%	2.26	22.6%	2.14	25.4%	3.28	24.6%	1.08
	Nairobi	22.2%	1.72	12.6%	1.26	15.6%	1.98	19.4%	6.59	16.6%	0.92
	Nakuru	33.5%	1.63	20.2%	1.91	30.8%	2.49	28.8%	4.62	28.3%	1.09
	Nandi	37.4%	1.46	34.0%	1.86	32.2%	2.30	50.2%	4.93	35.9%	1.01
	Narok	24.7%	1.21	17.2%	1.60	23.0%	2.26	28.0%	5.75	22.4%	0.88
	Nyamira	33.9%	1.50	31.4%	2.12	32.4%	2.31	30.9%	4.22	32.3%	1.05
	Nyandarua	39.8%	1.78	27.9%	2.33	32.7%	2.53	24.8%	3.83	34.2%	1.19
	Nyeri	22.3%	1.75	16.7%	2.01	18.1%	1.90	16.3%	2.97	19.0%	1.02
	Samburu	80.2%	1.21	66.3%	2.27	72.4%	2.81	74.4%	4.97	74.6%	1.00
	Siaya	37.3%	1.54	29.7%	2.14	34.7%	2.72	25.1%	3.47	33.1%	1.08
	Taita Taveta	34.6%	1.80	27.8%	2.21	29.3%	2.38	45.5%	4.58	32.0%	1.17
	Tana River	60.9%	1.35	49.9%	2.20	58.2%	2.67	53.3%	4.44	57.0%	1.03
	Tharaka Nithi	26.2%	1.65	18.8%	1.94	24.6%	2.27	20.6%	3.23	23.6%	1.05
	Trans Nzoia	39.6%	1.43	24.7%	1.67	30.7%	2.38	34.4%	4.49	34.1%	0.98
	Turkana	82.7%	1.16	71.4%	2.31	77.8%	2.43	83.2%	3.45	78.5%	0.94
	Uasin Gishu	46.5%	1.57	32.0%	1.85	40.0%	2.57	49.7%	4.72	40.4%	1.07
	Vihiga	46.5%	1.59	35.6%	2.41	39.4%	2.48	49.3%	3.47	41.7%	1.11
	Wajir	62.0%	1.21	61.3%	2.10	65.1%	2.42	67.1%	3.94	61.7%	0.94
	West Pokot	58.6%	1.37	51.1%	2.08	62.2%	2.74	61.5%	5.37	57.3%	1.04

Annex 4: Multidimensional poverty incidence by age group, sex, area and county of residence

Multidimensional poverty (K=3)		Children (under 18)	Standard errors	Youths (18-34 years)	Standard errors	Adults (35-59 years)	Standard errors	Elderly (60+ years)	Standard errors	Total population	Standard errors
National	Kenya	52.5%	0.23	48.1%	0.33	60.8%	0.38	55.7%	0.66	53.0%	0.16
Sex	Girl/Woman	51.1%	0.33	49.5%	0.45	65.4%	0.51	62.5%	0.88	54.0%	0.23
	Boy/Man	53.9%	0.32	46.5%	0.47	56.1%	0.55	47.8%	0.98	52.0%	0.23
Area	Urban	24.5%	0.36	26.5%	0.45	36.8%	0.62	36.2%	1.24	28.0%	0.25
	Rural	64.7%	0.27	67.0%	0.40	75.4%	0.42	61.1%	0.76	66.9%	0.19
County	Baringo	60.0%	1.53	54.0%	2.20	66.6%	2.62	71.8%	4.06	60.3%	1.10
	Bomet	72.3%	1.25	78.0%	1.65	84.8%	1.80	82.0%	3.75	76.2%	0.87
	Bungoma	69.0%	1.31	70.7%	1.94	82.7%	2.05	74.9%	3.97	71.9%	0.95
	Busia	63.8%	1.41	73.9%	1.92	86.8%	1.89	68.4%	3.80	70.0%	0.99
	Elgeyo Marakwet	38.0%	1.53	50.7%	2.04	64.8%	2.52	61.4%	4.60	47.3%	1.09
	Embu	30.6%	1.90	39.6%	2.52	56.0%	2.63	38.9%	4.08	39.8%	1.28
	Garissa	66.2%	1.29	71.0%	2.15	76.5%	2.28	72.8%	4.20	69.0%	0.97
	Homa Bay	76.1%	1.17	80.1%	1.75	83.0%	2.07	84.4%	3.64	78.4%	0.86
	Isiolo	52.5%	1.52	51.4%	2.30	57.7%	2.78	53.5%	4.89	53.1%	1.12
	Kajiado	38.1%	1.81	35.9%	2.22	43.7%	3.05	23.2%	5.69	37.8%	1.25
	Kakamega	67.8%	1.34	69.1%	1.99	80.7%	2.00	77.2%	3.74	70.8%	0.95
	Kericho	47.2%	1.59	47.3%	2.02	62.0%	2.45	65.4%	4.54	50.8%	1.09
	Kiambu	13.9%	1.39	17.9%	1.72	26.0%	2.20	16.1%	3.50	18.1%	0.96
	Kilifi	57.1%	1.62	61.8%	2.14	64.3%	2.66	64.2%	5.20	59.9%	1.14
	Kirinyaga	22.6%	1.76	42.5%	2.62	52.4%	2.54	31.6%	4.34	36.2%	1.27
	Kisii	49.6%	1.44	47.2%	1.99	64.7%	2.38	59.8%	3.90	52.2%	1.02
	Kisumu	27.6%	1.39	39.4%	1.98	52.9%	2.81	35.1%	4.57	35.5%	1.05
	Kitui	81.1%	1.19	76.9%	1.87	84.3%	1.87	75.5%	3.22	80.2%	0.86
	Kwale	73.8%	1.26	76.3%	1.81	74.9%	2.20	73.4%	4.21	74.6%	0.91
	Laikipia	61.1%	1.76	52.4%	2.45	64.6%	2.59	46.3%	4.82	58.9%	1.22
	Lamu	42.6%	1.73	55.6%	2.39	66.9%	2.50	48.6%	4.58	51.0%	1.20
	Machakos	36.4%	1.68	32.0%	2.11	54.8%	2.45	41.3%	3.77	39.4%	1.12
	Makueni	56.4%	1.61	53.7%	2.25	75.0%	2.21	61.1%	3.76	59.7%	1.10
	Mandera	90.2%	0.73	93.4%	1.11	94.1%	1.24	92.6%	2.25	91.5%	0.54
	Marsabit	85.3%	1.10	83.3%	1.86	89.6%	1.79	90.6%	3.05	85.8%	0.82
	Meru	53.3%	1.74	54.8%	2.18	66.6%	2.33	51.9%	4.42	56.6%	1.14
	Migori	70.9%	1.32	73.2%	1.89	81.1%	2.25	79.4%	3.71	73.3%	0.95
	Mombasa	19.0%	1.82	24.9%	1.87	32.5%	2.68	28.6%	7.53	24.5%	1.17
	Muranga	33.5%	1.79	43.6%	2.63	60.7%	2.49	40.9%	3.72	43.2%	1.23
	Nairobi	7.3%	1.08	13.7%	1.31	20.5%	2.21	6.7%	4.35	12.6%	0.82
	Nakuru	41.2%	1.70	44.4%	2.36	60.6%	2.64	49.3%	5.13	46.3%	1.20
	Nandi	46.2%	1.51	54.9%	1.96	68.5%	2.30	50.5%	4.93	52.9%	1.05
	Narok	79.0%	1.14	72.3%	1.90	78.4%	2.23	86.8%	4.33	77.4%	0.88
	Nyamira	68.7%	1.47	68.2%	2.13	73.4%	2.19	73.5%	4.03	69.8%	1.03
	Nyandarua	18.3%	1.41	37.1%	2.51	57.8%	2.64	23.1%	3.78	32.0%	1.16
	Nyeri	19.1%	1.66	39.5%	2.63	47.5%	2.45	18.0%	3.09	31.9%	1.21
	Samburu	86.0%	1.06	81.5%	1.86	83.5%	2.35	87.3%	3.80	84.7%	0.84
	Siaya	65.2%	1.52	70.1%	2.14	82.9%	2.17	62.7%	3.87	68.8%	1.06
	Taita Taveta	32.0%	1.76	42.0%	2.43	52.6%	2.63	42.0%	4.54	40.1%	1.23
	Tana River	62.1%	1.34	62.2%	2.14	67.6%	2.54	45.7%	4.44	62.0%	1.02
	Tharaka Nithi	58.4%	1.85	58.1%	2.45	75.1%	2.27	58.9%	3.94	62.1%	1.20
	Trans Nzoia	57.7%	1.44	54.0%	1.93	69.5%	2.35	57.9%	4.69	58.7%	1.02
	Turkana	86.2%	1.06	80.9%	2.01	90.1%	1.72	97.0%	1.58	86.3%	0.80
	Uasin Gishu	36.9%	1.52	42.1%	1.96	54.3%	2.62	48.8%	4.77	42.1%	1.07
	Vihiga	61.1%	1.55	63.5%	2.43	76.6%	2.15	64.2%	3.33	65.0%	1.07
	Wajir	89.2%	0.77	87.4%	1.43	95.9%	1.01	92.1%	2.27	90.0%	0.58
	West Pokot	83.2%	1.04	75.2%	1.79	88.8%	1.79	89.5%	3.40	82.2%	0.80

Annex 5: Multidimensional and monetary poverty, and poverty overlap, in percent and absolute numbers, total population

	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty (K=3)	Standard errors	Monetary poverty	Standard errors	Population in Kenya, (2015 projections)	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty (absolute numbers)	Proportion of population monetary and multidimensionally poor/total population monetary and multidimensionally poor
Baringo	34.8%	1.07	60.3%	1.10	39.5%	1.10	679,256	236,083	2.0%
Bomet	42.6%	1.01	76.2%	0.87	47.7%	1.02	892,428	379,997	3.2%
Bungoma	30.0%	0.97	71.9%	0.95	35.5%	1.01	1,526,654	457,769	3.9%
Busia	52.6%	1.08	70.0%	0.99	68.2%	0.99	825,921	434,080	3.7%
Elgeyo Marakwet	26.5%	0.96	47.3%	1.09	43.1%	1.08	452,360	119,826	1.0%
Embu	17.4%	0.99	39.8%	1.28	27.5%	1.17	554,079	96,634	0.8%
Garissa	47.8%	1.05	69.0%	0.97	64.2%	1.00	423,931	202,525	1.7%
Homa Bay	29.7%	0.96	78.4%	0.86	33.0%	0.99	1,101,901	327,575	2.8%
Isiolo	30.5%	1.04	53.1%	1.12	50.7%	1.12	153,878	46,965	0.4%
Kajiado	24.9%	1.11	37.8%	1.25	41.5%	1.27	840,127	208,948	1.8%
Kakamega	31.5%	0.97	70.8%	0.95	35.1%	1.01	1,843,320	580,834	4.9%
Kericho	21.2%	0.89	50.8%	1.09	29.9%	1.00	919,639	194,919	1.6%
Kiambu	9.0%	0.71	18.1%	0.96	23.0%	1.05	1,831,800	164,808	1.4%
Kilifi	35.0%	1.10	59.9%	1.14	46.1%	1.15	1,353,042	473,738	4.0%
Kirinyaga	13.0%	0.89	36.2%	1.27	19.4%	1.06	596,030	77,580	0.7%
Kisii	30.0%	0.94	52.2%	1.02	41.3%	1.01	1,317,407	395,800	3.4%
Kisumu	17.1%	0.83	35.5%	1.05	34.1%	1.04	1,107,755	189,597	1.6%
Kitui	42.3%	1.06	80.2%	0.86	46.3%	1.08	1,086,598	459,250	3.9%
Kwale	41.0%	1.03	74.6%	0.91	47.2%	1.05	792,698	325,068	2.8%
Laikipia	38.0%	1.20	58.9%	1.22	44.9%	1.23	487,934	185,338	1.6%
Lamu	16.3%	0.89	51.0%	1.20	27.7%	1.09	123,842	20,208	0.2%
Machakos	14.7%	0.81	39.4%	1.12	23.1%	0.97	1,179,216	173,018	1.5%
Makueni	28.4%	1.01	59.7%	1.10	34.5%	1.07	949,298	269,880	2.3%
Mandera	73.5%	0.86	91.5%	0.54	76.7%	0.81	697,922	513,207	4.3%
Marsabit	59.7%	1.15	85.8%	0.82	63.2%	1.12	312,698	186,570	1.6%
Meru	15.0%	0.82	56.6%	1.14	18.9%	0.91	1,455,848	217,926	1.8%
Migori	32.2%	1.01	73.3%	0.95	40.7%	1.06	1,048,602	337,604	2.9%
Mombasa	10.7%	0.84	24.5%	1.17	27.1%	1.21	1,145,259	122,600	1.0%
Muranga	16.7%	0.93	43.2%	1.23	24.6%	1.08	1,063,721	177,260	1.5%
Nairobi	5.4%	0.56	12.6%	0.82	16.6%	0.92	4,232,087	228,674	1.9%
Nakuru	19.1%	0.94	46.3%	1.20	28.3%	1.09	1,959,880	373,617	3.2%
Nandi	28.3%	0.95	52.9%	1.05	35.9%	1.01	920,445	260,435	2.2%
Narok	20.6%	0.86	77.4%	0.88	22.4%	0.88	1,039,837	214,418	1.8%
Nyamira	28.1%	1.00	69.8%	1.03	32.3%	1.05	683,979	192,223	1.6%
Nyandarua	13.2%	0.84	32.0%	1.16	34.2%	1.19	673,000	88,738	0.8%
Nyeri	8.0%	0.71	31.9%	1.21	19.0%	1.02	782,864	63,005	0.5%
Samburu	70.6%	1.06	84.7%	0.84	74.6%	1.00	273,804	193,428	1.6%
Siaya	25.7%	1.00	68.8%	1.06	33.1%	1.08	963,007	247,600	2.1%
Taita Taveta	20.4%	1.01	40.1%	1.23	32.0%	1.17	347,195	70,891	0.6%
Tana River	43.0%	1.04	62.0%	1.02	57.0%	1.03	292,885	125,998	1.1%
Tharaka Nithi	18.4%	0.96	62.1%	1.20	23.6%	1.05	392,092	72,065	0.6%
Trans Nzoia	27.2%	0.92	58.7%	1.02	34.1%	0.98	1,001,005	272,407	2.3%
Turkana	72.0%	1.04	86.3%	0.80	78.5%	0.94	1,045,579	752,359	6.4%
Uasin Gishu	25.4%	0.95	42.1%	1.07	40.4%	1.07	1,092,803	277,983	2.4%
Vihiga	36.4%	1.08	65.0%	1.07	41.7%	1.11	615,734	223,921	1.9%
Wajir	57.0%	0.96	90.0%	0.58	61.7%	0.94	450,385	256,917	2.2%
West Pokot	51.7%	1.05	82.2%	0.80	57.3%	1.04	626,832	324,099	2.7%
Kenya (total)	26.7%	0.15	53.0%	0.16	35.7%	0.16	44,156,577	11,814,385	100.0%

Annex 6: Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, children under 5 years

Dimensions		Physical Development		Nutrition					Health			Education		Water			Sanitation		Housing				
	Indicators	Stunting	Standard errors	Exclusive breastfeeding	Standard errors	Underweight/wasted	Standard errors	Food security	Standard errors	Skilled birth	Standard errors	Measles	Standard errors	Preschool attendance	Standard errors	Drinking water source	Standard errors	Distance to water source	Standard errors	Toilet type	Standard errors	Housing material	Standard errors	Indoor pollution	Standard errors	Lighting source	Standard errors
Kenya	National	29.3%	0.45	74.3%	1.26	16.4%	0.36	45.0%	0.44	10.8%	0.63	9.8%	0.29	26.4%	0.87	23.8%	0.38	15.6%	0.32	44.5%	0.44	35.8%	0.43	27.1%	0.39	50.2%	0.44
Sex	Girl	26.2%	0.62	72.9%	1.84	15.7%	0.51	44.6%	0.63			9.6%	0.41	23.1%	1.18	22.7%	0.53	15.0%	0.45	43.6%	0.63	35.7%	0.61	26.7%	0.56	50.0%	0.64
	Boy	32.4%	0.65	75.6%	1.72	17.1%	0.51	45.3%	0.62			10.0%	0.41	29.5%	1.26	24.9%	0.54	16.1%	0.46	45.4%	0.62	35.9%	0.60	27.4%	0.55	50.4%	0.62
Area	Urban	24.6%	0.77	70.0%	2.20	13.2%	0.59	31.9%	0.73	2.0%	0.60	7.2%	0.44	13.3%	1.20	10.6%	0.48	5.2%	0.35	15.3%	0.56	11.4%	0.50	20.8%	0.64	23.8%	0.67
	Rural	31.6%	0.56	77.2%	1.51	17.9%	0.45	51.8%	0.54	15.4%	0.91	11.1%	0.37	32.4%	1.11	30.7%	0.50	20.9%	0.44	59.8%	0.53	46.6%	0.54	30.3%	0.50	63.9%	0.52
County	Baringo	28.6%	3.02	70.5%	8.06	25.7%	2.87	54.3%	3.01	9.4%	3.71	7.1%	1.70	16.0%	5.52	49.6%	3.02	38.2%	2.95	38.7%	2.94	48.7%	3.02	52.4%	3.02	55.5%	3.00
	Bomet	31.3%	2.89	87.6%	6.59	16.4%	2.26	11.8%	1.75	26.7%	5.57	11.6%	1.92	21.9%	4.78	74.0%	2.39	8.9%	1.55	72.5%	2.43	58.0%	2.68	22.3%	2.26	23.5%	2.31
	Bungoma	34.7%	2.90	82.0%	7.68	8.4%	1.67	45.7%	2.68	19.1%	5.12	10.8%	1.80	36.0%	5.74	20.0%	2.15	29.9%	2.47	71.7%	2.43	77.6%	2.25	22.4%	2.24	71.7%	2.43
	Busia	28.7%	2.84	79.8%	8.75	11.6%	1.98	68.7%	2.74	19.8%	5.81	4.1%	1.24	33.8%	6.01	5.9%	1.39	11.2%	1.86	34.2%	2.80	79.1%	2.41	42.6%	2.92	75.9%	2.53
	Elgeyo Marakwet	33.3%	3.50	90.6%	5.42	15.4%	2.51	18.9%	2.35	0.0%	0.00	10.6%	1.99	17.8%	5.21	33.7%	2.85	2.4%	0.93	26.4%	2.65	30.8%	2.78	31.6%	2.80	32.7%	2.82
	Embu	31.0%	3.96	19.2%	11.88	16.7%	3.19	18.7%	3.11	3.3%	3.22	6.6%	2.13	14.8%	7.09	25.3%	3.47	19.8%	3.18	0.9%	0.76	22.1%	3.31	12.6%	2.65	50.0%	3.99
	Garissa	9.6%	1.81	19.2%	6.82	64.9%	2.65	10.0%	1.66	25.7%	6.31	28.6%	2.68	69.8%	3.29	33.6%	2.61	4.5%	1.15	57.8%	2.73	46.3%	2.75	69.8%	2.54	73.0%	2.45
	Homa Bay	31.7%	2.60	19.2%	8.84	11.6%	1.79	70.3%	2.39	10.3%	4.03	18.9%	2.19	29.2%	5.32	16.8%	1.96	18.5%	2.04	79.6%	2.11	16.1%	1.93	29.4%	2.39	73.7%	2.31
	Isiolo	23.6%	2.81	19.2%	3.15	51.1%	3.14	15.4%	2.11	13.1%	4.35	6.7%	1.61	44.4%	7.33	23.4%	2.48	17.0%	2.20	40.2%	2.87	47.4%	2.92	42.7%	2.89	54.0%	2.92
	Kajiado	29.6%	3.82	19.2%	4.93	11.6%	2.61	50.4%	3.37	8.3%	3.87	8.8%	2.14	30.7%	7.21	21.5%	2.77	11.2%	2.16	26.6%	2.98	23.6%	2.86	27.9%	3.02	35.6%	3.23
	Kakamega	26.5%	2.73	19.2%	3.98	8.1%	1.67	66.6%	2.66	4.6%	2.84	12.3%	2.01	28.0%	5.18	3.9%	1.09	5.1%	1.24	73.2%	2.50	79.3%	2.28	14.4%	1.98	66.1%	2.67
	Kericho	29.1%	3.32	19.2%	7.78	10.8%	2.24	23.4%	2.75	4.9%	3.25	5.5%	1.62	24.1%	6.53	34.8%	3.09	8.4%	1.81	28.2%	2.92	52.1%	3.25	28.4%	2.93	31.1%	3.01
	Kiambu	25.6%	3.92	19.2%	8.12	10.5%	2.71	20.4%	3.15	6.8%	4.67	8.5%	2.38	11.7%	5.28	1.4%	0.92	1.2%	0.86	9.1%	2.24	5.2%	1.74	8.5%	2.18	23.2%	3.30
	Kilifi	29.3%	3.08	19.2%	9.43	18.9%	2.61	67.8%	2.78	11.8%	4.28	14.4%	2.47	24.7%	5.35	23.1%	2.51	8.1%	1.65	35.3%	2.87	48.4%	2.98	35.9%	2.86	67.3%	2.82
	Kirinyaga	28.8%	4.85	19.2%	12.11	8.2%	2.86	18.7%	3.35	0.0%	0.00	1.2%	1.05	13.1%	8.44	26.7%	3.81	4.7%	1.81	14.2%	3.01	23.1%	3.63	4.8%	1.85	44.2%	4.27
	Kisii	31.2%	3.00	19.2%	7.88	12.4%	2.13	24.6%	2.59	0.0%	0.00	5.1%	1.44	13.7%	4.33	5.9%	1.42	20.5%	2.43	68.8%	2.79	2.3%	0.90	3.8%	1.15	62.8%	2.91
	Kisumu	22.1%	2.90	19.2%	9.03	9.2%	1.97	52.3%	3.01	5.5%	3.13	5.2%	1.45	3.5%	2.36	5.1%	1.32	1.8%	0.81	3.1%	1.05	45.1%	3.00	21.3%	2.47	45.0%	2.99
	Kitui	32.5%	3.30	19.2%	4.16	13.7%	2.39	76.9%	2.65	8.1%	4.02	17.1%	2.57	24.3%	5.79	41.0%	3.10	66.7%	2.97	54.1%	3.14	0.9%	0.58	30.8%	2.91	71.4%	2.85
	Kwale	35.3%	2.75	19.2%	7.02	11.0%	1.76	57.5%	2.58	11.5%	3.43	7.3%	1.48	40.7%	6.24	41.3%	2.57	18.7%	2.04	76.3%	2.22	29.6%	2.38	22.8%	2.19	75.8%	2.23
	Laikipia	31.4%	4.14	19.2%	8.91	20.5%	3.47	42.7%	3.51	15.2%	6.07	3.4%	1.39	45.6%	8.19	38.0%	3.45	28.4%	3.20	65.2%	3.39	37.9%	3.45	38.4%	3.46	52.7%	3.55
	Lamu	28.3%	3.38	19.2%	6.80	21.2%	3.04	40.7%	3.23	18.5%	5.79	8.3%	1.96	25.2%	6.47	27.0%	2.92	8.5%	1.85	31.7%	3.06	17.2%	2.48	13.1%	2.22	37.4%	3.18
	Machakos	31.5%	3.75	19.2%	6.37	8.6%	2.27	29.8%	3.32	6.5%	3.72	3.7%	1.51	17.1%	7.11	36.0%	3.48	12.9%	2.43	19.1%	2.85	0.6%	0.58	4.8%	1.54	30.0%	3.32
	Makueni	23.9%	3.13	19.2%	9.83	10.2%	2.19	57.1%	3.31	9.0%	4.05	11.8%	2.37	32.0%	6.66	24.7%	2.89	34.9%	3.19	18.2%	2.58	7.3%	1.75	9.9%	2.00	55.9%	3.32
	Mandera	44.5%	2.66	19.2%	0.00	52.5%	2.58	92.8%	1.24	0.4%	0.76	10.0%	1.55	86.6%	3.35	56.7%	2.39	24.1%	2.07	61.6%	2.35	82.8%	1.82	89.0%	1.51	83.4%	1.80
	Marsabit	35.1%	3.02	19.2%	7.89	53.9%	3.14	79.7%	2.32	14.9%	4.49	18.9%	2.50	65.5%	6.19	56.8%	2.86	14.7%	2.05	77.5%	2.42	63.7%	2.78	77.6%	2.41	77.2%	2.43
	Meru	37.9%	3.59	19.2%	7.65	14.9%	2.62	29.9%	3.10	6.4%	3.39	14.0%	2.53	27.9%	6.62	29.8%	3.10	12.6%	2.25	51.8%	3.38	9.3%	1.97	27.7%	3.03	61.5%	3.30
	Migori	29.1%	3.01	19.2%	4.51	14.7%	2.31	62.8%	2.86	6.4%	3.25	9.9%	1.94	21.3%	5.20	8.4%	1.64	29.7%	2.70	69.3%	2.73	72.5%	2.64	18.4%	2.29	58.1%	2.92
	Mombasa	20.2%	3.88	19.2%	10.97	17.8%	3.68	18.5%	3.18	5.8%	3.33	0.8%	0.82	8.2%	5.85	18.4%	3.19	5.6%	2.01	15.5%	2.97	0.4%	0.50	18.0%	3.15	20.8%	3.34
	Muranga	18.3%	3.19	19.2%	15.81	8.0%	2.22	12.7%	2.53	3.2%	0.00	4.3%	1.62	30.1%	6.84	26.1%	3.33	5.8%	1.77	33.1%	3.57	21.5%	3.11	0.0%	0.00	45.2%	3.77
	Nairobi	23.9%	3.64	19.2%	8.58	13.2%	2.87	21.6%	2.85	0.0%	6.94	9.2%	2.20	2.9%	2.59	2.5%	1.08	1.1%	0.72	4.5%	1.43	2.2%	1.01	7.8%	1.86	6.2%	1.67
	Nakuru	33.3%	3.46	19.2%	10.78	11.1%	2.29	17.5%	2.50	23.2%	3.86	9.5%	2.09	13.8%	5.14	25.2%	2.86	4.8%	1.40	40.4%	3.24	35.1%	3.15	34.3%	3.13	28.4%	2.97
	Nandi	30.7%	2.90	19.2%	11.25	14.3%	2.19	28.8%	2.69	8.1%	1.99	4.6%	1.34	13.0%	4.71	32.9%	2.79	0.4%	0.36	28.8%	2.69	60.0%	2.91	27.7%	2.66	41.5%	2.92
	Narok	38.1%	2.75	19.2%	5.14	15.4%	2.00	59.8%	2.46	2.5%	3.69	5.7%	1.24	40.6%	5.24	58.5%	2.48	34.9%	2.40	75.0%	2.18	50.1%	2.51	27.0%	2.23	43.0%	2.49
	Nyamira	20.4%	2.79	19.2%	0.00	8.4%	1.90	69.7%	3.04	6.2%	7.72	1.8%	0.94	10.4%	4.32	9.2%	1.92	19.5%	2.62	57.3%	3.28	58.6%	3.26	8.4%	1.83	60.8%	3.23
	Nyandarua	37.9%	3.95	19.2%	14.63	13.7%	2.80	6.9%	1.90	16.4%	5.19	14.1%	2.77	22.5%	6.09	13.0%	2.53	5.7%	1.75	18.5%	2.92	26.0%	3.30	12.7%	2.50	51.7%	3.76
	Nyeri	27.0%	3.98	19.2%	13.86	5.5%	2.04	11.5%	2.70	5.7%	2.82	2.7%	1.45	0.0%	0.00	7.1%	2.17	1.2%	0.92	50.8%	4.23	3.1%	1.47	22.8%	3.55	44.6%	4.20
	Samburu	32.4%	2.68	19.2%	2.67	43.4%	2.81	67.1%	2.51	4.8%	2.11	10.1%	1.73	49.7%	6.02	64.1%	2.56	48.2%	2.66	78.9%	2.18	54.7%	2.65	51.8%	2.66	81.2%	2.08
	Siaya	31.3%	3.15	19.2%	5.49	8.6%	1.88	79.2%	2.56	2.2%	6.37	2.7%	1.14	19.8%	6.01	9.4%	1.84	13.1%	2.13	56.4%	3.12	8.2%	1.73	25.4%	2.74	64.7%	3.01
	Taita Taveta	28.0%	3.63	19.2%	9.57	16.9%	3.02	46.7%	3.68	16.6%	4.74	8.6%	2.26	5.3%	3.77	8.3%	2.03	13.8%	2.55	2.5%	1.16	1.1%	0.77	14.8%	2.62	51.5%	3.68
	Tana River	25.8%	2.60	19.2%	9.20	20.0%	2.30	45.1%	2.57	20.3%	4.62	10.5%	1.74	26.8%	5.29	30.0%	2.37	11.7%	1.66	50.0%	2.58	17.2%	1.95	43.0%	2.56	65.5%	2.46
	Tharaka Nithi	34.4%	3.85	19.2%	11.61	17.4%	3.04	58.1%	3.66	9.4%	5.30	15.9%	2.90	22.6%	6.61	31.2%	3.44	23.2%	3.14	5.0%	1.61	35.1%	3.54	34.0%	3.51	63.1%	3.58
	Trans Nzoia	35.5%	2.99	19.2%	0.00	14.5%	2.18	49.0%	2.88	19.0%	5.84	10.6%	1.90	29.7%	6.05	17.2%	2.17	6.0%	1.37	70.7%	2.62	11.6%	1.84	15.0%	2.05	62.1%	2.79
	Turkana	20.7%	2.46	19.2%	8.29	41.7%	2.97	89.2%	1.72	46.8%	4.08	20.6%	2.50	56.0%	6.41	41.1%	2.74	50.9%	2.78	75.4%	2.40	66.3%	2.63	92.1%	1.50	86.8%	1.89
	Uasin Gishu	25.2%	3.03	19.2%	5.78	14.3%	2.40	46.3%	3.01	10.2%	4.93	8.0%	1.82	14.8%	4.87	10.7%	1.86	4.1%	1.20	22.7%	2.52	45.4%	3.00	18.6%	2.35	22.1%	2.50
	Vihiga	23.1%	3.02	19.2%	9.14	6.8%	1.79	58.4%	3.35	10.0%	4.09	10.7%	2.22	24.4%	6.08	6.9%	1.72	6.3%	1.66	59.9%	3.33	68.7%	3.15	2.8%	1.12	61.9%	3.30
	Wajir	24.6%	2.28	19.2%	4.58	24.3%	2.20	67.5%	2.09	19.2%	5.17	13.8%	1.70	83.4%	3.56	36.3%	2.14	31.8%	2.09	94.1%	1.05	67.8%	2.08	70.6%	2.03	86.1%	1.54
	West Pokot	42.2%	2.77	19.2%	7.62	33.6%	2.57	61.4%	2.41	39.1%	0.00	21.0%	2.29	34.6%	6.47	58.5%	2.44	30.8%	2.30	75.9%	2.12	77.1%	2.08	64.6%	2.37	82.5%	1.88

Annex 7: Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, children under 5 years

Dimensions		Development	Standard errors	Nutrition	Standard errors	Health	Standard errors	Education	Standard errors	Water	Standard errors	Sanitation	Standard errors	Housing	Standard errors
National	Kenya	29.3%	0.45	54.8%	0.44	10.3%	0.27	26.4%	0.87	32.5%	0.42	44.5%	0.44	65.3%	0.42
Sex	Girl	26.2%	0.62	54.4%	0.63	10.1%	0.39	23.1%	1.18	31.2%	0.59	43.6%	0.63	64.7%	0.61
	Boy	32.4%	0.65	55.2%	0.62	10.5%	0.38	29.5%	1.26	33.8%	0.59	45.4%	0.62	66.0%	0.59
Area	Urban	24.6%	0.77	43.5%	0.77	6.7%	0.39	14.1%	1.20	14.1%	0.54	15.3%	0.56	37.5%	0.76
	Rural	31.6%	0.56	60.7%	0.53	12.2%	0.36	32.4%	1.11	42.1%	0.53	59.8%	0.53	79.9%	0.43
County	Baringo	28.6%	3.02	62.5%	2.93	7.4%	1.58	16.0%	5.52	62.0%	2.93	38.7%	2.94	76.1%	2.58
	Bomet	31.3%	2.89	26.8%	2.41	15.1%	1.97	21.9%	4.78	74.6%	2.37	72.5%	2.43	67.8%	2.54
	Bungoma	34.7%	2.90	54.0%	2.68	12.2%	1.77	36.0%	5.74	43.7%	2.67	71.7%	2.43	89.8%	1.63
	Busia	28.7%	2.84	73.5%	2.61	7.0%	1.51	33.8%	6.01	15.2%	2.12	34.2%	2.80	91.6%	1.64
	Elgeyo Marakwet	33.3%	3.50	34.8%	2.85	9.2%	1.73	17.8%	5.21	35.2%	2.88	26.4%	2.65	63.2%	2.90
	Embu	31.0%	3.96	31.5%	3.71	6.4%	1.95	14.8%	7.09	38.9%	3.89	0.9%	0.76	55.0%	3.97
	Garissa	9.6%	1.81	63.8%	2.65	28.4%	2.51	89.8%	3.29	33.6%	2.61	57.8%	2.73	83.5%	2.05
	Homa Bay	31.7%	2.60	73.8%	2.30	18.3%	2.02	29.2%	5.32	33.2%	2.47	79.6%	2.11	81.1%	2.05
	Isiolo	23.6%	2.81	61.3%	2.85	8.1%	1.60	44.4%	7.33	32.6%	2.74	40.2%	2.87	77.3%	2.45
	Kajiado	29.6%	3.82	59.5%	3.31	8.8%	1.92	30.7%	7.21	30.6%	3.11	26.6%	2.98	45.5%	3.36
	Kakamega	26.5%	2.73	72.3%	2.52	11.1%	1.77	28.0%	5.18	8.8%	1.60	73.2%	2.50	85.5%	1.98
	Kericho	29.1%	3.32	34.3%	3.08	5.4%	1.48	24.1%	6.53	40.0%	3.18	28.2%	2.92	69.9%	2.98
	Kiambu	25.6%	3.92	26.7%	3.46	8.4%	2.17	11.7%	5.28	2.6%	1.24	9.1%	2.24	29.5%	3.56
	Kilifi	29.3%	3.08	74.5%	2.59	14.2%	2.22	24.7%	5.35	26.8%	2.64	35.3%	2.87	79.4%	2.41
	Kirinyaga	28.8%	4.85	25.0%	3.73	1.0%	0.86	13.1%	8.44	28.7%	3.89	14.2%	3.01	50.4%	4.30
	Kisii	31.2%	3.00	39.6%	2.94	4.4%	1.24	13.7%	4.33	25.6%	2.63	68.8%	2.79	65.0%	2.88
	Kisumu	22.1%	2.90	59.0%	2.96	5.3%	1.35	3.5%	2.36	6.9%	1.53	3.1%	1.05	64.1%	2.89
	Kitui	32.5%	3.30	81.5%	2.44	15.2%	2.26	24.3%	5.79	74.7%	2.74	54.1%	3.14	73.5%	2.78
	Kwale	35.3%	2.75	64.3%	2.50	8.5%	1.46	40.7%	6.24	48.5%	2.61	76.3%	2.22	83.2%	1.95
	Laikipia	31.4%	4.14	53.1%	3.55	5.5%	1.62	45.6%	8.19	49.1%	3.55	65.2%	3.39	72.1%	3.19
	Lamu	28.3%	3.38	55.4%	3.26	9.9%	1.96	25.2%	6.47	30.4%	3.02	31.7%	3.06	52.6%	3.28
	Machakos	31.5%	3.75	48.6%	3.63	4.4%	1.48	17.1%	7.11	43.1%	3.59	19.1%	2.85	30.3%	3.33
	Makueni	23.9%	3.13	60.1%	3.28	12.0%	2.19	32.0%	6.66	47.9%	3.35	18.2%	2.58	59.4%	3.29
	Mandera	44.5%	2.66	95.0%	1.05	9.0%	1.39	86.6%	3.35	66.2%	2.28	61.6%	2.35	93.7%	1.17
	Marsabit	35.1%	3.02	88.1%	1.87	18.1%	2.24	65.5%	6.19	60.6%	2.83	77.5%	2.42	85.9%	2.01
	Meru	37.9%	3.59	44.4%	3.36	13.7%	2.33	27.9%	6.62	35.6%	3.24	51.8%	3.38	68.6%	3.14
	Migori	29.1%	3.01	70.4%	2.70	9.6%	1.74	21.3%	5.20	34.1%	2.80	69.3%	2.73	84.7%	2.13
	Mombasa	20.2%	3.88	35.2%	3.91	2.1%	1.19	8.2%	5.85	23.4%	3.48	15.5%	2.97	30.1%	3.76
	Muranga	18.3%	3.19	21.8%	3.13	4.5%	1.56	30.1%	6.84	29.0%	3.44	33.1%	3.57	51.0%	3.79
	Nairobi	23.9%	3.64	35.4%	3.32	7.9%	1.88	2.9%	2.59	3.5%	1.28	4.5%	1.43	13.2%	2.35
	Nakuru	33.3%	3.46	29.5%	3.00	12.1%	2.15	13.8%	5.14	27.5%	2.94	40.4%	3.24	65.9%	3.13
	Nandi	30.7%	2.90	39.0%	2.89	5.5%	1.35	13.0%	4.71	33.2%	2.80	28.8%	2.69	74.7%	2.58
	Narok	38.1%	2.75	66.0%	2.38	5.5%	1.15	40.6%	5.24	67.3%	2.36	75.0%	2.18	81.7%	1.94
	Nyamira	20.4%	2.79	74.1%	2.90	2.8%	1.10	10.4%	4.32	27.1%	2.95	57.3%	3.28	78.0%	2.74
	Nyandarua	37.9%	3.95	21.4%	3.08	15.0%	2.70	22.5%	6.09	17.4%	2.85	18.5%	2.92	67.8%	3.51
	Nyeri	27.0%	3.98	18.3%	3.27	3.2%	1.48	0.0%	0.00	8.3%	2.33	50.8%	4.23	56.5%	4.19
	Samburu	32.4%	2.68	83.4%	1.98	9.4%	1.57	49.7%	6.02	70.6%	2.43	78.9%	2.18	89.1%	1.66
	Siaya	31.3%	3.15	83.8%	2.32	2.7%	1.03	19.8%	6.01	19.8%	2.51	56.4%	3.12	70.3%	2.88
	Taita Taveta	28.0%	3.63	56.9%	3.65	10.5%	2.26	5.3%	3.77	21.0%	3.00	2.5%	1.16	54.0%	3.67
	Tana River	25.8%	2.60	55.0%	2.57	12.4%	1.72	26.8%	5.29	36.3%	2.48	50.0%	2.58	73.2%	2.29
	Tharaka Nithi	34.4%	3.85	64.5%	3.55	15.0%	2.65	22.6%	6.61	40.6%	3.64	5.0%	1.61	75.1%	3.21
	Trans Nzoia	35.5%	2.99	57.2%	2.85	12.4%	1.89	29.7%	6.05	22.1%	2.39	70.7%	2.62	69.3%	2.65
	Turkana	20.7%	2.46	92.0%	1.51	27.4%	2.48	56.0%	6.41	65.1%	2.65	75.4%	2.40	97.2%	0.92
	Uasin Gishu	25.2%	3.03	57.1%	2.98	8.7%	1.72	14.8%	4.87	12.3%	1.98	22.7%	2.52	61.7%	2.93
	Vihiga	23.1%	3.02	61.8%	3.30	10.8%	2.11	24.4%	6.08	12.6%	2.25	59.9%	3.33	78.3%	2.80
	Wajir	24.6%	2.28	76.5%	1.89	14.9%	1.62	83.4%	3.56	51.0%	2.23	94.1%	1.05	93.4%	1.11
	West Pokot	42.2%	2.77	73.9%	2.17	25.4%	2.21	34.6%	6.47	69.3%	2.29	75.9%	2.12	89.0%	1.55

Annex 8: Deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence, children under 5 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	Standard errors	1 deprivation	Standard errors	2 deprivations	Standard errors	3 deprivations	Standard errors	4 deprivations	Standard errors	5 deprivations	Standard errors	6 deprivations	Standard errors	7 deprivations	Standard errors
National	Kenya	14.3%	0.31	18.6%	0.35	20.2%	0.36	21.4%	0.36	16.8%	0.33	7.1%	0.23	1.5%	0.11	0.1%	0.03
Sex	Girl	15.4%	0.46	18.9%	0.50	20.5%	0.51	21.3%	0.52	16.0%	0.47	6.7%	0.32	1.2%	0.14	0.0%	0.03
	Boy	13.2%	0.42	18.3%	0.48	19.9%	0.50	21.6%	0.51	17.6%	0.47	7.5%	0.33	1.7%	0.16	0.2%	0.05
Area	Urban	29.8%	0.71	29.7%	0.71	21.7%	0.64	12.3%	0.51	5.1%	0.34	1.2%	0.17	0.2%	0.07	0.0%	0.02
	Rural	6.2%	0.26	12.8%	0.36	19.4%	0.43	26.2%	0.47	23.0%	0.45	10.1%	0.33	2.2%	0.16	0.2%	0.04
County	Baringo	9.8%	1.80	18.6%	2.35	15.5%	2.19	18.0%	2.32	23.7%	2.57	11.7%	1.94	2.5%	0.94	0.2%	0.25
	Bomet	6.6%	1.35	8.7%	1.53	24.0%	2.32	27.8%	2.44	20.9%	2.21	11.0%	1.70	1.1%	0.56	0.0%	0.00
	Bungoma	3.0%	0.91	9.1%	1.55	17.7%	2.06	32.6%	2.52	25.9%	2.36	10.4%	1.64	1.3%	0.62	0.0%	0.00
	Busia	2.1%	0.84	10.3%	1.80	38.6%	2.88	31.5%	2.75	15.1%	2.12	2.4%	0.90	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Elgeyo Marakwet	14.6%	2.11	23.2%	2.53	30.7%	2.76	21.4%	2.45	7.6%	1.58	2.6%	0.95	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Embu	19.6%	3.17	32.6%	3.74	22.6%	3.34	17.5%	3.04	6.2%	1.92	1.4%	0.95	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Garissa	4.6%	1.15	19.3%	2.18	14.4%	1.94	18.8%	2.16	25.1%	2.39	14.7%	1.95	2.8%	0.91	0.4%	0.34
	Homa Bay	3.4%	0.95	7.1%	1.34	16.8%	1.95	29.6%	2.39	29.8%	2.39	11.1%	1.64	2.1%	0.74	0.3%	0.28
	Isiolo	7.7%	1.56	16.5%	2.17	27.2%	2.60	26.8%	2.59	15.5%	2.12	5.8%	1.36	0.6%	0.44	0.0%	0.00
	Kajiado	15.7%	2.45	30.8%	3.11	20.6%	2.73	14.6%	2.38	12.8%	2.25	5.1%	1.48	0.5%	0.46	0.0%	0.00
	Kakamega	5.6%	1.29	9.4%	1.65	17.9%	2.16	43.6%	2.79	16.5%	2.09	4.9%	1.22	2.1%	0.80	0.0%	0.00
	Kericho	18.8%	2.54	18.0%	2.50	24.1%	2.78	24.9%	2.81	7.2%	1.68	6.3%	1.58	0.7%	0.55	0.0%	0.00
	Kiambu	50.6%	3.90	20.5%	3.15	12.0%	2.54	14.4%	2.74	1.3%	0.89	1.1%	0.80	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Kilifi	4.5%	1.24	19.9%	2.37	21.0%	2.42	32.7%	2.79	15.5%	2.15	5.5%	1.36	0.8%	0.54	0.0%	0.00
	Kirinyaga	30.6%	3.97	27.5%	3.84	22.8%	3.61	10.2%	2.61	7.9%	2.32	0.9%	0.80	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Kisii	9.1%	1.73	18.6%	2.34	26.5%	2.66	25.0%	2.60	17.9%	2.31	2.9%	1.01	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Kisumu	16.3%	2.23	29.2%	2.74	40.2%	2.95	11.2%	1.90	2.7%	0.97	0.4%	0.40	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Kitui	1.7%	0.81	8.2%	1.73	19.6%	2.50	19.0%	2.47	34.5%	3.00	15.0%	2.25	1.9%	0.86	0.2%	0.26
	Kwale	3.4%	0.95	11.0%	1.63	14.2%	1.82	27.2%	2.32	29.1%	2.37	12.4%	1.72	2.3%	0.78	0.3%	0.27
	Laikipia	13.2%	2.40	16.3%	2.62	14.8%	2.53	13.8%	2.45	25.6%	3.10	13.4%	2.42	3.0%	1.21	0.0%	0.00
	Lamu	10.8%	2.04	26.1%	2.88	23.9%	2.80	24.3%	2.81	13.6%	2.25	1.3%	0.76	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Machakos	20.4%	2.92	26.1%	3.19	31.5%	3.37	11.4%	2.31	6.3%	1.77	4.3%	1.47	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Makueni	9.9%	2.00	19.9%	2.68	28.4%	3.02	23.8%	2.85	13.8%	2.31	3.6%	1.25	0.6%	0.50	0.0%	0.00
	Mandera	0.7%	0.39	1.9%	0.66	8.7%	1.36	24.0%	2.06	35.7%	2.31	23.0%	2.03	6.0%	1.15	0.0%	0.00
	Marsabit	1.4%	0.68	4.5%	1.20	13.7%	1.99	19.3%	2.28	31.5%	2.69	20.9%	2.35	7.9%	1.56	0.8%	0.50
	Meru	12.5%	2.24	18.9%	2.65	20.5%	2.74	18.5%	2.63	15.8%	2.47	10.4%	2.07	1.7%	0.88	1.7%	0.87
	Migori	3.0%	1.01	13.9%	2.05	14.0%	2.05	34.0%	2.80	27.0%	2.63	4.8%	1.27	3.2%	1.04	0.0%	0.00
	Mombasa	32.8%	3.85	30.1%	3.76	21.5%	3.36	13.8%	2.83	1.8%	1.09	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Muranga	24.7%	3.27	28.9%	3.44	19.7%	3.02	15.2%	2.72	9.4%	2.21	1.2%	0.83	0.8%	0.67	0.0%	0.00
	Nairobi	43.6%	3.44	36.7%	3.34	15.3%	2.49	3.8%	1.32	0.7%	0.58	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nakuru	17.5%	2.50	20.7%	2.67	22.8%	2.76	22.7%	2.76	12.3%	2.16	2.8%	1.09	1.1%	0.69	0.0%	0.00
	Nandi	11.4%	1.89	27.4%	2.65	22.3%	2.47	23.2%	2.51	9.5%	1.74	5.2%	1.31	0.9%	0.56	0.0%	0.00
	Narok	2.1%	0.71	8.7%	1.42	13.7%	1.72	22.1%	2.08	37.7%	2.43	12.9%	1.68	2.8%	0.83	0.0%	0.00
	Nyamira	7.1%	1.70	11.7%	2.13	25.7%	2.89	29.9%	3.02	21.1%	2.70	4.3%	1.34	0.2%	0.26	0.0%	0.00
	Nyandarua	15.3%	2.71	26.1%	3.30	33.7%	3.55	16.9%	2.81	6.3%	1.83	1.8%	0.99	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nyeri	14.9%	3.01	33.5%	3.99	31.3%	3.92	16.3%	3.13	3.9%	1.65	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Samburu	4.4%	1.09	3.7%	1.00	7.4%	1.40	17.0%	2.00	42.8%	2.64	20.5%	2.15	2.6%	0.84	1.5%	0.66
	Siaya	2.0%	0.87	18.0%	2.42	24.9%	2.72	31.4%	2.92	18.3%	2.44	4.0%	1.24	1.4%	0.74	0.0%	0.00
	Taita Taveta	22.3%	3.07	20.1%	2.95	32.2%	3.44	18.2%	2.85	5.6%	1.69	1.7%	0.94	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Tana River	13.4%	1.76	13.3%	1.75	23.0%	2.17	22.6%	2.16	16.4%	1.91	9.0%	1.47	2.3%	0.77	0.1%	0.14
	Tharaka Nithi	9.2%	2.15	19.3%	2.92	23.8%	3.16	29.0%	3.36	14.8%	2.63	3.4%	1.35	0.0%	0.00	0.5%	0.53
	Trans Nzoia	8.0%	1.56	19.2%	2.27	13.3%	1.96	31.6%	2.67	16.5%	2.14	6.7%	1.44	4.7%	1.22	0.0%	0.00
	Turkana	0.6%	0.44	3.3%	0.99	13.1%	1.87	13.9%	1.92	39.0%	2.71	24.0%	2.38	5.9%	1.31	0.2%	0.26
	Uasin Gishu	18.1%	2.32	25.1%	2.61	28.6%	2.72	15.9%	2.21	7.8%	1.62	3.9%	1.16	0.6%	0.47	0.0%	0.00
	Vihiga	11.0%	2.13	12.5%	2.24	20.3%	2.73	35.2%	3.24	14.8%	2.41	5.7%	1.57	0.5%	0.47	0.0%	0.00
	Wajir	1.0%	0.45	2.3%	0.66	11.0%	1.39	25.4%	1.94	40.3%	2.19	16.9%	1.67	3.1%	0.77	0.0%	0.09
	West Pokot	3.1%	0.85	6.0%	1.18	12.2%	1.62	14.8%	1.76	31.9%	2.31	27.5%	2.21	4.3%	1.00	0.3%	0.27

Annex 9: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence, children under 5 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations (K=3)	Standard errors	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index (K=3)	Standard errors
National	Kenya	2.7	1.24	67.1%	0.42	46.9%	0.44	3.8	1.01	53.8%	0.14	0.25	0.25
	Girl	2.7	1.75	65.7%	0.60	45.2%	0.63	3.7	1.42	53.3%	0.20	0.24	0.35
Sex	Boy	2.8	1.75	68.5%	0.58	48.6%	0.62	3.8	1.43	54.2%	0.20	0.26	0.35
	Urban	2.0	1.82	40.4%	0.77	18.8%	0.61	3.4	1.85	49.0%	0.26	0.09	0.31
Area	Rural	3.1	1.43	81.1%	0.42	61.7%	0.52	3.8	1.13	54.5%	0.16	0.34	0.30
	Baringo	3.0	9.13	71.6%	2.73	56.1%	3.00	4.0	6.89	56.9%	0.98	0.32	1.79
	Bomet	3.0	6.72	84.7%	1.96	60.7%	2.66	3.8	5.67	53.7%	0.81	0.33	1.51
	Bungoma	3.2	6.40	87.9%	1.75	70.2%	2.46	3.7	5.17	53.2%	0.74	0.37	1.40
	Busia	2.6	5.76	87.6%	1.95	49.0%	2.96	3.4	5.19	48.6%	0.74	0.24	1.48
	Elgeyo Marakwet	2.2	6.86	62.2%	2.90	31.5%	2.78	3.4	7.02	48.6%	1.00	0.15	1.39
	Embu	2.0	9.75	47.8%	3.99	25.2%	3.46	3.4	9.93	48.0%	1.42	0.12	1.70
	Garissa	3.1	8.29	76.1%	2.35	61.7%	2.68	4.0	6.05	57.7%	0.86	0.36	1.64
	Homa Bay	3.3	6.31	89.5%	1.60	72.8%	2.33	3.8	5.05	54.5%	0.72	0.40	1.37
	Isiolo	2.7	7.03	75.8%	2.51	48.6%	2.92	3.6	5.97	51.3%	0.85	0.25	1.56
	Kajiado	2.3	9.42	53.5%	3.36	32.9%	3.17	3.7	7.82	53.4%	1.12	0.18	1.74
	Kakamega	3.0	6.29	85.0%	2.01	67.1%	2.65	3.5	5.39	49.8%	0.77	0.33	1.41
	Kericho	2.5	8.59	63.2%	3.13	39.1%	3.17	3.6	8.50	50.9%	1.21	0.20	1.68
	Kiambu	2.0	10.89	28.9%	3.54	16.8%	2.92	3.2	10.52	45.8%	1.50	0.08	1.36
	Kilifi	2.7	7.25	75.6%	2.55	54.6%	2.96	3.5	5.98	50.5%	0.85	0.28	1.56
	Kirinyaga	2.0	10.77	41.9%	4.25	19.0%	3.38	3.5	12.19	50.1%	1.74	0.10	1.72
	Kisii	2.6	7.03	72.3%	2.69	45.8%	3.00	3.5	5.27	50.3%	0.75	0.23	1.55
	Kisumu	1.9	5.27	54.5%	3.00	14.3%	2.11	3.3	7.22	46.4%	1.03	0.07	0.99
	Kitui	3.4	8.00	90.1%	1.88	70.5%	2.87	4.0	5.94	57.2%	0.85	0.40	1.75
	Kwale	3.3	6.75	85.6%	1.83	71.4%	2.36	3.9	5.13	55.3%	0.73	0.39	1.40
	Laikipia	3.2	11.29	70.6%	3.24	55.8%	3.53	4.1	8.23	58.6%	1.18	0.33	2.16
	Lamu	2.3	7.73	63.1%	3.17	39.2%	3.21	3.4	6.44	48.8%	0.92	0.19	1.60
	Machakos	2.1	9.03	53.5%	3.62	22.0%	3.01	3.7	10.24	52.5%	1.46	0.12	1.62
	Makueni	2.5	8.09	70.2%	3.06	41.8%	3.30	3.5	7.05	50.6%	1.01	0.21	1.73
County	Mandera	3.9	5.36	97.4%	0.76	88.8%	1.52	4.1	4.50	58.9%	0.64	0.52	1.07
	Marsabit	3.8	7.64	94.0%	1.37	80.3%	2.30	4.2	6.30	60.7%	0.90	0.49	1.56
	Meru	2.9	10.88	68.6%	3.14	48.0%	3.38	4.0	10.14	57.3%	1.45	0.27	2.06
	Migori	3.0	7.38	83.0%	2.22	69.1%	2.73	3.7	5.94	52.4%	0.85	0.36	1.54
	Mombasa	1.8	8.43	37.1%	3.96	15.6%	2.98	3.1	7.32	44.5%	1.05	0.07	1.33
	Muranga	2.2	10.32	46.3%	3.78	26.6%	3.35	3.5	10.98	50.5%	1.57	0.13	1.74
	Nairobi	1.4	6.26	19.7%	2.76	4.5%	1.43	3.2	10.93	45.1%	1.56	0.02	0.65
	Nakuru	2.5	8.59	61.7%	3.20	38.9%	3.21	3.5	7.79	50.6%	1.11	0.20	1.68
	Nandi	2.4	7.87	61.1%	2.89	38.8%	2.89	3.6	7.90	51.1%	1.13	0.20	1.54
	Narok	3.4	6.21	89.2%	1.56	75.5%	2.16	4.0	4.49	56.5%	0.64	0.43	1.31
	Nyamira	2.8	7.35	81.1%	2.58	55.4%	3.28	3.5	5.56	50.6%	0.79	0.28	1.72
	Nyandarua	2.1	8.26	58.6%	3.70	24.9%	3.25	3.4	9.89	48.5%	1.41	0.12	1.61
	Nyeri	1.9	7.96	51.6%	4.22	20.3%	3.40	3.2	7.11	45.6%	1.02	0.09	1.57
	Samburu	3.9	6.21	91.9%	1.45	84.5%	1.93	4.2	4.93	59.4%	0.70	0.50	1.29
	Siaya	2.7	7.48	80.0%	2.52	55.2%	3.13	3.6	6.56	50.8%	0.94	0.28	1.67
	Taita Taveta	2.2	8.10	57.6%	3.64	25.5%	3.21	3.3	8.73	47.8%	1.25	0.12	1.57
	Tana River	2.9	6.98	73.3%	2.28	50.3%	2.58	3.8	5.89	54.6%	0.84	0.28	1.48
	Tharaka Nithi	2.6	9.08	71.5%	3.35	47.7%	3.70	3.5	7.93	50.0%	1.13	0.24	1.92
	Trans Nzoia	2.9	8.38	72.8%	2.56	59.4%	2.83	3.7	7.37	53.4%	1.05	0.32	1.62
	Turkana	3.9	6.70	96.1%	1.08	83.0%	2.09	4.3	4.98	61.0%	0.71	0.51	1.41
	Uasin Gishu	2.2	7.70	56.8%	2.99	28.2%	2.71	3.6	8.73	51.7%	1.25	0.15	1.45
	Vihiga	2.8	7.94	76.5%	2.88	56.2%	3.37	3.5	6.51	49.9%	0.93	0.28	1.76
	Wajir	3.7	4.73	96.7%	0.80	85.7%	1.56	4.0	3.97	56.8%	0.57	0.49	1.00
	West Pokot	3.8	6.48	90.9%	1.42	78.8%	2.02	4.3	4.75	61.2%	0.68	0.48	1.35

Annex 10: Decomposition of multidimensional poverty by dimensions, national and by county of residence, children under 5 years

Dimensions of deprivation		Development	Health	Nutrition	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	9.9%	4.4%	21.3%	7.6%	15.1%	20.6%	21.1%
County	Baringo	9.9%	3.0%	21.5%	4.2%	20.8%	17.3%	23.2%
	Bomet	8.4%	5.7%	10.1%	7.7%	23.4%	22.0%	22.6%
	Bungoma	8.7%	4.2%	18.1%	6.7%	14.5%	23.0%	24.9%
	Busia	12.3%	3.1%	26.7%	9.0%	7.3%	13.3%	28.3%
	Elgeyo Marakwet	10.3%	5.1%	16.7%	7.4%	19.3%	14.9%	26.2%
	Embu	19.2%	4.9%	22.7%	6.6%	21.9%	1.3%	23.4%
	Garissa	2.6%	10.5%	18.8%	12.2%	12.7%	21.3%	22.0%
	Homa Bay	10.4%	7.2%	23.9%	7.0%	12.2%	24.4%	14.9%
	Isiolo	8.3%	3.1%	20.3%	10.6%	14.1%	18.3%	25.3%
	Kajiado	8.6%	4.2%	24.0%	9.2%	14.5%	18.4%	21.1%
	Kakamega	8.1%	3.9%	24.8%	6.6%	3.5%	26.5%	26.6%
	Kericho	13.1%	3.1%	17.4%	9.2%	18.8%	14.0%	24.6%
	Kiambu	23.5%	8.8%	23.4%	11.5%	3.8%	12.5%	16.4%
	Kilifi	11.0%	4.4%	25.7%	6.6%	11.7%	15.6%	24.9%
	Kirinyaga	14.9%	0.0%	19.3%	5.6%	23.7%	12.3%	24.2%
	Kisii	17.9%	3.0%	20.3%	9.3%	16.3%	29.2%	4.0%
	Kisumu	15.3%	4.2%	27.2%	10.4%	9.5%	6.2%	27.2%
	Kitui	10.0%	5.1%	24.0%	5.9%	22.6%	20.4%	12.0%
	Kwale	10.4%	2.8%	21.1%	6.2%	17.5%	24.4%	17.6%
	Laikipia	7.9%	1.4%	19.4%	9.0%	19.4%	22.6%	20.5%
	Lamu	13.9%	4.3%	24.0%	8.1%	13.2%	21.0%	15.6%
	Machakos	12.5%	4.0%	24.9%	10.7%	21.1%	19.6%	7.3%
	Makueni	13.8%	4.9%	27.0%	10.4%	24.0%	10.8%	9.1%
	Mandera	9.4%	2.2%	23.1%	10.2%	16.7%	16.1%	22.3%
	Marsabit	7.9%	4.6%	21.8%	7.9%	15.5%	20.6%	21.6%
	Meru	12.3%	6.3%	20.0%	7.7%	18.8%	21.3%	13.6%
	Migori	8.1%	3.5%	23.0%	4.3%	12.3%	23.8%	24.9%
	Mombasa	15.7%	2.7%	30.4%	8.1%	9.6%	14.5%	19.0%
	Muranga	10.5%	2.2%	12.0%	10.3%	22.6%	25.0%	17.4%
	Nairobi	27.5%	7.0%	23.3%	20.9%	8.4%	5.4%	7.5%
	Nakuru	11.7%	5.8%	12.4%	5.7%	16.3%	21.2%	26.8%
	Nandi	12.7%	3.0%	18.4%	6.0%	19.2%	14.7%	26.0%
	Narok	9.9%	1.7%	19.1%	7.8%	20.0%	23.0%	18.5%
	Nyamira	6.4%	1.2%	25.5%	4.2%	11.8%	25.4%	25.4%
	Nyandarua	15.4%	8.0%	13.1%	13.8%	13.2%	13.7%	22.7%
	Nyeri	12.9%	2.7%	17.7%	16.9%	6.5%	20.1%	23.1%
	Samburu	7.2%	2.5%	21.9%	5.2%	19.4%	22.8%	21.0%
	Siaya	12.8%	1.7%	26.6%	7.7%	10.4%	24.6%	16.2%
	Taita Taveta	16.8%	7.1%	27.9%	9.2%	16.8%	3.8%	18.4%
	Tana River	9.3%	5.3%	20.3%	8.9%	16.1%	21.3%	18.8%
	Tharaka Nithi	13.5%	5.5%	26.4%	7.1%	20.3%	3.1%	24.2%
	Trans Nzoia	12.9%	6.2%	22.5%	10.1%	11.3%	25.2%	11.9%
	Turkana	4.4%	7.2%	22.5%	5.8%	17.1%	20.3%	22.7%
	Uasin Gishu	11.1%	4.7%	22.7%	7.3%	9.9%	17.5%	26.7%
	Vihiga	9.2%	4.8%	22.8%	7.2%	5.4%	24.1%	26.6%
	Wajir	5.3%	3.6%	21.3%	10.2%	14.6%	24.0%	21.0%
	West Pokot	7.8%	6.1%	19.6%	5.0%	18.6%	21.1%	21.9%

Annex 11: Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, children 5-17 years

Dimensions		Nutrition				Education			Child protection			Information			Water			Sanitation			Housing				
	Indicators	Underweight	Standard errors	Food security	Standard errors	School attendance	Standard errors	Delay in schooling 2+ years (8-14y)	Standard errors	Delay in schooling 3+ years (15-18y)	Standard errors	Child teaches water 30+ away	Standard errors	Child labor	Standard errors	Information devices	Standard errors	Exposure to media	Standard errors	Drinking water source	Standard errors	Water distance to water source	Standard errors	Toilet type	Standard errors	Housing material	Standard errors	Indoor pollution	Standard errors	Source of lighting	Standard errors
Kenya	National	10.8%	0.19	47.9%	0.27	3.3%	0.10	22.6%	0.32	26.1%	0.56	15.5%	0.56	12.5%	0.18	34.3%	0.26	18.9%	0.21	22.5%	0.23	16.4%	0.20	46.3%	0.27	37.9%	0.26	21.4%	0.22	52.9%	0.27
Sex	Girl	9.3%	0.25	48.0%	0.38	3.3%	0.14	20.5%	0.44	21.9%	0.77	15.3%	0.28	10.8%	0.24	34.3%	0.37	19.3%	0.30	22.2%	0.32	16.3%	0.28	46.0%	0.38	37.9%	0.37	21.5%	0.32	52.6%	0.38
	Boy	12.4%	0.28	47.8%	0.38	3.4%	0.14	24.8%	0.46	30.0%	0.80	15.5%	0.27	14.2%	0.27	34.2%	0.36	18.5%	0.30	22.8%	0.32	16.4%	0.28	46.6%	0.38	37.8%	0.37	21.3%	0.31	53.1%	0.38
Area	Urban	7.5%	0.29	36.7%	0.47	4.0%	0.20	17.7%	0.52	15.5%	0.82	5.4%	0.22	6.5%	0.24	19.5%	0.39	9.9%	0.29	10.7%	0.30	6.5%	0.24	19.3%	0.39	15.0%	0.35	17.4%	0.37	28.8%	0.45
	Rural	12.1%	0.23	52.4%	0.32	3.1%	0.12	24.6%	0.39	30.3%	0.71	19.6%	0.26	15.0%	0.23	40.2%	0.32	22.5%	0.27	27.3%	0.29	20.3%	0.26	57.2%	0.32	47.1%	0.32	23.0%	0.27	62.6%	0.31
County	Baringo	23.1%	1.72	54.6%	1.81	3.2%	0.67	22.2%	2.11	26.9%	3.83	40.5%	1.79	34.7%	1.74	28.7%	1.65	20.0%	1.46	44.1%	1.81	41.4%	1.80	32.5%	1.71	41.8%	1.80	40.4%	1.79	56.5%	1.81
	Bomet	13.6%	1.26	19.5%	1.30	1.7%	0.43	19.6%	1.73	33.7%	3.76	8.0%	0.89	8.6%	0.92	61.5%	1.59	37.1%	1.59	76.4%	1.39	8.0%	0.89	73.1%	1.45	67.8%	1.53	17.5%	1.24	23.8%	1.39
	Bungoma	7.2%	1.04	50.0%	1.67	0.7%	0.28	21.3%	1.84	33.7%	3.53	27.3%	1.49	7.9%	0.90	28.3%	1.51	12.0%	1.09	11.7%	1.08	28.7%	1.52	63.3%	1.61	74.0%	1.47	14.8%	1.19	67.3%	1.57
	Busia	6.5%	0.87	65.0%	1.61	3.1%	0.59	30.5%	2.13	44.6%	3.92	13.7%	1.16	2.6%	0.53	52.8%	1.69	20.7%	1.37	5.1%	0.74	13.7%	1.16	40.2%	1.66	75.9%	1.45	27.9%	1.51	70.9%	1.54
	Elgeyo Marakwet	16.8%	1.69	22.8%	1.55	1.2%	0.40	22.4%	2.11	40.8%	4.00	3.2%	0.66	2.6%	0.59	37.8%	1.79	7.6%	0.98	39.9%	1.81	3.3%	0.66	32.3%	1.73	34.9%	1.76	19.1%	1.46	33.3%	1.75
	Embu	10.3%	1.55	29.5%	2.19	2.3%	0.73	16.2%	2.41	25.5%	4.59	21.8%	1.99	2.4%	0.73	15.8%	1.75	6.1%	1.15	22.0%	1.99	24.7%	2.08	0.9%	0.46	25.1%	2.08	9.2%	1.39	52.2%	2.40
	Garissa	25.2%	1.40	12.4%	1.03	3.6%	0.84	39.5%	2.78	27.7%	3.63	5.8%	0.73	0.7%	0.27	67.2%	1.47	45.9%	1.56	34.4%	1.49	5.7%	0.73	82.2%	1.52	48.2%	1.57	66.3%	1.48	78.0%	1.30
	Homa Bay	2.5%	0.55	75.3%	1.39	2.8%	0.54	32.4%	2.08	35.0%	3.70	18.4%	1.25	24.1%	1.38	36.4%	1.55	19.8%	1.28	15.5%	1.16	19.2%	1.27	77.8%	1.34	14.0%	1.12	25.4%	1.40	68.5%	1.50
	Isiolo	19.4%	1.57	16.2%	1.31	4.0%	0.76	27.2%	2.39	19.7%	3.25	15.4%	1.29	8.0%	0.97	63.9%	1.71	53.4%	1.78	23.8%	1.51	15.4%	1.29	38.7%	1.73	46.2%	1.78	33.8%	1.68	51.6%	1.78
	Kajiado	12.9%	1.92	49.1%	2.23	3.8%	0.87	27.4%	2.78	22.0%	4.66	16.9%	1.67	4.3%	0.90	29.2%	2.03	11.2%	1.41	17.0%	1.68	17.0%	1.69	27.1%	1.99	26.4%	1.97	27.8%	2.00	38.6%	2.17
	Kakamega	5.0%	0.76	70.0%	1.53	2.5%	0.53	21.5%	1.88	34.4%	3.49	2.6%	0.53	21.6%	1.37	26.6%	1.47	16.3%	1.23	2.9%	0.56	3.5%	0.61	71.7%	1.50	75.3%	1.44	8.3%	0.92	58.4%	1.64
	Kericho	10.4%	1.22	24.4%	1.57	1.3%	0.42	19.8%	1.93	33.5%	4.02	12.0%	1.19	14.6%	1.29	39.9%	1.79	16.4%	1.36	33.1%	1.72	12.0%	1.19	22.9%	1.54	55.6%	1.82	23.1%	1.54	31.7%	1.70
	Kiambu	6.4%	1.34	16.3%	1.73	4.6%	0.98	11.8%	2.05	5.2%	2.46	2.2%	0.69	5.0%	1.02	10.7%	1.45	6.5%	1.15	4.5%	0.97	2.2%	0.70	13.2%	1.59	11.0%	1.47	8.5%	1.31	22.7%	1.97
	Kilifi	7.7%	1.12	64.7%	1.88	3.8%	0.76	39.9%	2.71	36.8%	4.30	8.3%	1.09	14.7%	1.40	52.0%	1.97	12.7%	1.32	18.2%	1.53	8.4%	1.10	38.3%	1.93	46.3%	1.98	24.8%	1.71	64.4%	1.90
	Kirinyaga	6.5%	1.30	23.3%	2.04	3.7%	0.91	12.8%	2.27	9.5%	3.14	0.1%	0.15	4.6%	1.01	22.5%	2.02	1.5%	0.60	21.6%	1.99	3.1%	0.83	12.9%	1.62	27.6%	2.16	6.3%	1.18	50.9%	2.41
	Kisii	4.7%	0.72	28.1%	1.48	1.6%	0.41	18.9%	1.76	24.4%	3.19	19.5%	1.30	1.3%	0.38	21.3%	1.34	11.4%	1.04	7.8%	0.88	19.5%	1.30	64.7%	1.57	3.8%	0.63	3.4%	0.59	61.9%	1.59
	Kisumu	4.3%	0.83	59.4%	1.79	4.1%	0.73	20.0%	1.97	20.4%	3.65	2.7%	0.59	27.9%	1.64	7.9%	0.99	7.4%	0.96	5.0%	0.80	2.8%	0.60	2.5%	0.56	43.5%	1.81	12.8%	1.22	46.8%	1.82
	Kitui	15.8%	1.33	76.1%	1.47	2.6%	0.55	21.4%	1.91	33.6%	3.73	66.5%	1.63	24.3%	1.48	44.9%	1.72	23.3%	1.46	41.8%	1.70	67.9%	1.61	55.2%	1.72	0.7%	0.29	30.5%	1.59	73.0%	1.53
	Kwale	8.9%	1.04	52.5%	1.72	5.8%	0.83	35.1%	2.31	46.3%	4.26	18.6%	1.34	22.6%	1.45	48.4%	1.72	17.4%	1.31	38.2%	1.67	20.9%	1.40	71.8%	1.55	28.3%	1.55	13.9%	1.19	73.3%	1.52
	Laikipia	17.1%	1.96	35.6%	2.01	2.6%	0.69	17.6%	2.23	22.7%	4.01	21.8%	1.73	15.7%	1.52	34.0%	1.99	32.2%	1.96	38.2%	2.04	21.9%	1.74	72.6%	1.88	37.5%	2.04	21.8%	1.74	54.6%	2.09
	Lamu	7.9%	1.26	39.5%	2.02	6.4%	1.03	24.1%	2.43	25.4%	4.59	8.0%	1.12	6.9%	1.05	44.8%	2.06	15.2%	1.49	19.2%	1.63	8.0%	1.13	28.5%	1.87	15.9%	1.51	10.6%	1.27	34.8%	1.97
	Machakos	7.3%	1.22	35.6%	1.91	2.2%	0.60	12.1%	1.73	13.5%	2.89	13.7%	1.37	18.3%	1.55	22.1%	1.66	16.9%	1.56	25.0%	1.73	17.3%	1.51	26.6%	1.77	1.7%	0.52	7.2%	1.03	53.6%	1.99
	Makueni	10.2%	1.18	56.0%	1.85	2.8%	0.62	18.0%	1.94	22.2%	3.31	36.0%	1.79	32.3%	1.74	30.5%	1.71	14.5%	1.31	30.4%	1.71	38.5%	1.82	13.5%	1.27	8.9%	1.06	10.2%	1.13	63.5%	1.79
	Mandera	29.5%	1.33	89.7%	0.86	2.5%	0.53	53.5%	2.11	22.9%	3.18	18.6%	1.11	2.1%	0.41	76.2%	1.21	78.1%	1.18	53.0%	1.42	25.7%	1.25	54.2%	1.42	81.8%	1.10	83.5%	1.06	80.6%	1.13
	Marsabit	43.5%	2.22	81.7%	1.42	4.3%	0.91	33.9%	2.78	18.9%	3.54	15.0%	1.31	19.5%	1.46	77.5%	1.54	71.3%	1.66	56.6%	1.82	15.4%	1.33	75.2%	1.59	65.3%	1.75	73.7%	1.62	77.6%	1.53
	Meru	6.2%	1.10	30.2%	1.87	6.8%	1.03	21.8%	2.29	15.6%	3.47	13.2%	1.38	9.1%	1.18	38.2%	1.98	20.7%	1.65	24.1%	1.75	13.6%	1.40	65.6%	1.94	10.3%	1.24	21.7%	1.68	62.1%	1.98
	Migori	4.7%	0.80	65.0%	1.60	2.3%	0.50	33.2%	2.16	34.7%	3.44	29.4%	1.53	33.1%	1.58	34.8%	1.60	5.2%	0.74	7.8%	0.90	29.4%	1.53	66.2%	1.59	71.3%	1.52	9.6%	0.99	57.1%	1.66
	Mombasa	5.9%	1.51	22.8%	2.36	4.2%	1.13	12.2%	2.54	13.1%	4.93	1.8%	0.74	1.2%	0.62	14.8%	1.99	3.3%	1.00	14.3%	1.96	2.3%	0.88	17.7%	2.14	3.8%	1.07	17.2%	2.12	24.0%	2.40
	Muranga	5.6%	1.07	18.9%	1.72	5.9%	1.04	10.9%	1.86	10.3%	3.10	4.3%	0.89	4.2%	0.88	16.1%	1.61	4.4%	0.90	29.5%	2.00	5.6%	1.01	37.2%	2.12	30.7%	2.02	1.2%	0.48	57.8%	2.17
	Nairobi	4.1%	1.31	29.7%	2.35	5.3%	1.16	11.0%	2.23		2.99	2.4%	0.79	2.6%	0.82	12.6%	1.71	4.2%	1.04	2.6%	0.82	2.5%	0.81	7.0%	1.31	5.7%	1.20	5.2%	1.14	8.7%	1.45
	Nakuru	7.2%	1.13	25.2%	1.76	3.3%	0.73	10.9%	1.67	26.6%	4.66	7.3%	1.05	5.5%	0.92	18.4%	1.57	7.2%	1.05	31.9%	1.89	7.3%	1.06	48.7%	2.03	39.9%	1.99	25.0%	1.76	33.2%	1.91
	Nandi	10.9%	1.16	34.1%	1.67	3.4%	0.64	27.0%	2.17	44.1%	3.95	2.4%	0.53	5.8%	0.82	30.2%	1.62	9.7%	1.05	35.8%	1.69	2.4%	0.54	29.8%	1.61	64.5%	1.68	23.3%	1.49	40.6%	1.73
	Narok	14.8%	1.39	61.3%	1.65	3.3%	0.63	34.4%	2.21	42.9%	4.20	34.4%	1.61	29.0%	1.54	40.0%	1.66	29.5%	1.54	52.4%	1.69	34.6%	1.61	76.9%	1.43	52.1%	1.69	18.0%	1.30	39.8%	1.66
	Nyamira	4.9%	0.82	71.6%	1.63	1.9%	0.49	19.7%	1.93	14.8%	3.01	19.3%	1.43	13.5%	1.24	34.8%	1.72	23.3%	1.53	12.5%	1.20	20.5%	1.46	64.6%	1.73	68.3%	1.68	2.9%	0.60	67.0%	1.70
	Nyandarua	4.7%	0.94	8.1%	1.13	3.5%	0.77	12.7%	1.90	11.2%	2.93	4.2%	0.83	2.9%	0.70	11.8%	1.34	10.1%	1.29	11.8%	1.35	4.7%	0.88	17.4%	1.58	27.6%	1.86	4.8%	0.89	48.1%	2.08
	Nyeri	6.3%	1.25	10.5%	1.49	1.6%	0.61	8.8%	1.89	2.8%	1.71	1.7%	0.62	2.0%	0.68	6.9%	1.23	1.3%	0.54	6.4%	1.19	1.7%	0.62	55.6%	2.42	5.8%	1.14	11.1%	1.53	41.0%	2.39
	Samburu	42.1%	1.92	65.5%	1.76	1.6%	0.54	36.7%	2.83	17.8%	3.72	40.5%	1.82	35.0%	1.77	74.1%	1.63	70.1%	1.70	59.8%	1.82	41.8%	1.83	78.8%	1.52	52.9%	1.85	47.2%	1.85	81.8%	1.43
	Siaya	4.9%	0.83	81.5%	1.44	4.1%	0.74	23.7%	2.18	36.0%	4.04	10.8%	1.15	23.7%	1.57	31.7%	1.72	5.0%	0.80	8.3%	1.02	12.5%	1.22	59.1%	1.82	9.4%	1.08	16.1%	1.36	68.5%	1.72
	Taita Taveta	8.6%	1.33	56.0%	2.19	2.8%	0.73	14.1%	2.04	18.8%	4.34	14.0%	1.53	3.4%	0.80	27.9%	1.97	14.5%	1.55	11.1%	1.38	15.2%	1.58	1.6%	0.56	0.5%	0.32	10.2%	1.34	53.6%	2.20
	Tana River	25.2%	1.73	52.5%	1.64	5.9%	0.84	36.4%	2.37	33.3%	3.97	13.1%	1.11	11.8%	1.07	62.7%	1.59	26.4%	1.45	24.1%	1.41	13.1%	1.11	44.3%	1.64	16.8%	1.23	39.1%	1.61	70.8%	1.50
	Tharaka Nithi	7.2%	1.30	61.5%	2.13	2.9%	0.74	21.6%	2.42	31.7%	4.85	31.4%	2.03	7.7%	1.16	40.0%	2.14	33.6%	2.06	28.5%	1.97	32.9%	2.06	4.2%	0.88	45.9%	2.18	30.8%	2.02	62.6%	2.11
	Trans Nzoia	6.6%	0.90	48.3%	1.69	3.8%	0.66	23.7%	1.95	36.3%	3.94	5.8%	0.78	8.9%	0.97	26.4%	1.49	9.7%	1.00	15.7%	1.23	6.1%	0.81	72.8%	1.51	9.7%	1.00	12.8%	1.13	63.6%	1.63
	Turkana	34.2%	1.91	89.9%	1.11	5.8%	1.09	36.4%	3.18	25.8%	4.25	38.4%	1.79	10.4%	1.13	80.9%	1.45	55.6%	1.85	33.9%	1.74	39.7%	1.80	71.2%	1.67	61.6%	1.79	91.6%	1.02	83.6%	1.36
	Uasin Gishu	15.8%	1.60	52.0%	1.86	2.4%	0.57	20.7%	2.07	24.1%	3.65	5.1%	0.81	2.8%	0.62	35.7%	1.78	15.7%	1.36	10.4%	1.13	5.1%	0.81	20.0%	1.49	47.1%	1.85	11.0%	1.16	28.7%	1.68
	Vihiga	3.5%	0.69	67.3%	1.69	3.5%	0.66	19.0%	1.91	22.7%	3.57	5.5%	0.83	16.9%	1.35	29.4%	1.64	25.4%	1.57	4.7%	0.76	6.0%	0.86	59.9%	1.77	71.8%	1.62	1.0%	0.36	68.1%	1.68
	Wajir	47.3%	1.76	69.1%	1.39	3.7%	0.67	32.0%	2.41	27.7%	3.35	25.4%	1.31	3.1%	0.52	82.7%	1.14	64.6%	1.44	28.2%	1.36	26.7%	1.34	92.6%	0.79	66.2%	1.43	68.0%	1.41	84.6%	1.08
	West Pokot	33.6%	1.82	62.9%	1.62	3.5%	0.65	42.6%	2.38	38.6%	3.91	37.1%	1.62	15.3%	1.21	67.1%	1.58	55.6%	1.68	58.1%	1.66	37.4%	1.63	75.2%	1.45	68.8%	1.56	54.6%	1.67	81.6%	1.30

Annex 12: Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, children 5-17 years

Dimension		Nutrition	Standard errors	Education	Standard errors	Child protection	Standard errors	Information	Standard errors	Water	Standard errors	Sanitation	Standard errors	Housing	Standard errors
National	Kenya	51.5%	0.27	20.6%	0.23	25.2%	0.23	37.6%	0.26	32.6%	0.25	46.3%	0.27	67.1%	0.25
Sex	Girl	51.1%	0.39	18.5%	0.31	23.8%	0.33	37.6%	0.37	32.2%	0.36	46.0%	0.38	67.0%	0.36
	Boy	51.8%	0.38	22.6%	0.33	26.5%	0.34	37.5%	0.37	33.0%	0.36	46.6%	0.38	67.3%	0.36
Area	Urban	39.7%	0.48	16.3%	0.37	11.2%	0.31	21.8%	0.41	15.4%	0.35	19.3%	0.39	41.4%	0.48
	Rural	56.2%	0.32	22.4%	0.28	30.8%	0.30	44.0%	0.32	39.5%	0.32	57.2%	0.32	77.5%	0.27
County	Baringo	60.3%	1.78	20.4%	1.53	61.4%	1.77	32.8%	1.71	62.1%	1.77	32.5%	1.71	71.5%	1.65
	Bomet	27.3%	1.46	18.8%	1.29	16.0%	1.20	64.4%	1.57	77.3%	1.37	73.1%	1.45	76.0%	1.40
	Bungoma	52.0%	1.67	19.8%	1.35	32.4%	1.57	32.1%	1.56	37.6%	1.62	63.3%	1.61	84.7%	1.21
	Busia	66.8%	1.59	28.2%	1.54	16.0%	1.24	55.3%	1.68	17.8%	1.29	40.2%	1.66	89.1%	1.05
	Elgeyo Marakwet	30.6%	1.70	22.0%	1.55	5.8%	0.87	39.2%	1.81	40.8%	1.82	32.3%	1.73	61.3%	1.80
	Embu	37.0%	2.32	16.5%	1.80	24.2%	2.06	16.7%	1.79	40.0%	2.36	0.9%	0.46	58.9%	2.37
	Garissa	31.2%	1.45	33.8%	2.05	6.5%	0.77	70.7%	1.43	34.4%	1.49	62.2%	1.52	82.9%	1.18
	Homa Bay	76.2%	1.37	26.4%	1.43	39.3%	1.57	42.4%	1.59	32.7%	1.51	77.8%	1.34	75.9%	1.38
	Isiolo	29.3%	1.62	21.0%	1.55	18.9%	1.40	66.7%	1.68	29.5%	1.62	38.7%	1.73	71.8%	1.60
	Kajiado	51.7%	2.23	22.0%	1.90	19.7%	1.77	32.8%	2.09	32.6%	2.09	27.1%	1.99	45.7%	2.23
	Kakamega	71.1%	1.51	22.0%	1.40	23.6%	1.42	29.4%	1.52	6.4%	0.81	71.7%	1.50	81.3%	1.30
	Kericho	30.9%	1.69	19.0%	1.44	24.5%	1.58	42.2%	1.81	41.0%	1.80	22.9%	1.54	69.0%	1.69
	Kiambu	20.8%	1.91	11.8%	1.52	6.5%	1.16	11.6%	1.50	5.9%	1.10	13.2%	1.59	30.7%	2.17
	Kilifi	68.4%	1.83	31.8%	1.85	21.7%	1.62	52.9%	1.97	21.7%	1.63	38.3%	1.93	71.1%	1.79
	Kirinyaga	26.4%	2.13	12.2%	1.58	4.7%	1.02	23.2%	2.04	22.4%	2.01	12.9%	1.62	58.6%	2.38
	Kisii	31.3%	1.52	16.2%	1.21	20.6%	1.33	23.8%	1.40	27.3%	1.46	64.7%	1.57	63.8%	1.58
	Kisumu	60.4%	1.79	18.4%	1.42	29.9%	1.67	11.1%	1.15	7.5%	0.96	2.5%	0.56	61.5%	1.78
	Kitui	77.2%	1.45	20.8%	1.41	74.1%	1.51	49.9%	1.73	74.8%	1.50	55.2%	1.72	78.1%	1.43
	Kwale	55.6%	1.71	32.4%	1.65	34.6%	1.64	53.4%	1.72	46.0%	1.72	71.8%	1.55	77.8%	1.43
	Laikipia	40.9%	2.06	17.2%	1.63	32.2%	1.96	41.5%	2.07	50.2%	2.10	72.6%	1.88	67.1%	1.98
	Lamu	43.2%	2.05	23.5%	1.78	14.0%	1.44	44.8%	2.06	24.0%	1.77	28.5%	1.87	49.5%	2.07
	Machakos	37.8%	1.94	12.3%	1.32	29.0%	1.81	29.2%	1.82	39.6%	1.95	26.6%	1.77	54.1%	1.99
	Makueni	59.2%	1.83	17.5%	1.41	54.8%	1.85	33.2%	1.75	54.4%	1.86	13.5%	1.27	66.3%	1.76
	Mandera	91.7%	0.79	41.1%	1.64	19.7%	1.13	86.8%	0.96	62.1%	1.38	54.2%	1.42	89.1%	0.89
	Marsabit	87.0%	1.24	26.7%	1.91	30.7%	1.70	79.0%	1.50	60.4%	1.80	75.2%	1.59	83.8%	1.35
	Meru	33.5%	1.93	21.5%	1.69	21.7%	1.68	44.8%	2.03	32.0%	1.90	65.6%	1.94	66.3%	1.93
	Migori	66.3%	1.59	27.7%	1.50	53.0%	1.67	35.9%	1.61	33.8%	1.59	66.2%	1.59	79.7%	1.35
	Mombasa	26.4%	2.47	12.6%	1.88	3.0%	0.96	15.6%	2.04	16.5%	2.08	17.7%	2.14	36.9%	2.71
	Muranga	22.3%	1.83	13.7%	1.51	8.5%	1.23	16.8%	1.64	31.4%	2.04	37.2%	2.12	63.7%	2.11
	Nairobi	31.5%	2.39	11.8%	1.68	5.0%	1.13	13.2%	1.74	5.0%	1.13	7.0%	1.31	16.3%	1.90
	Nakuru	29.9%	1.85	13.5%	1.39	12.5%	1.34	20.5%	1.64	34.0%	1.92	48.7%	2.03	64.6%	1.94
	Nandi	39.7%	1.72	26.0%	1.55	8.1%	0.96	33.7%	1.66	37.7%	1.71	29.8%	1.61	74.7%	1.53
	Narok	66.0%	1.60	29.6%	1.59	53.4%	1.69	48.1%	1.69	65.9%	1.61	76.9%	1.43	75.6%	1.45
	Nyamira	72.3%	1.62	15.5%	1.31	30.2%	1.66	39.2%	1.77	30.7%	1.67	64.6%	1.73	81.4%	1.41
	Nyandarua	12.1%	1.36	12.8%	1.39	7.1%	1.07	15.8%	1.52	15.5%	1.51	17.4%	1.58	64.3%	1.99
	Nyeri	15.3%	1.75	7.0%	1.24	3.7%	0.91	8.1%	1.33	7.5%	1.29	55.6%	2.42	49.6%	2.43
	Samburu	76.8%	1.57	23.9%	1.79	57.2%	1.84	79.8%	1.49	65.5%	1.76	78.8%	1.52	88.9%	1.16
	Siaya	82.1%	1.42	23.9%	1.59	31.1%	1.71	33.3%	1.74	18.0%	1.42	59.1%	1.82	70.6%	1.68
	Taita Taveta	58.0%	2.17	14.2%	1.54	16.2%	1.62	29.5%	2.01	23.2%	1.86	1.6%	0.56	54.1%	2.19
	Tana River	60.3%	1.61	31.6%	1.64	22.1%	1.36	66.2%	1.56	33.0%	1.55	44.3%	1.64	75.7%	1.41
	Tharaka Nithi	63.9%	2.10	21.2%	1.79	36.1%	2.10	48.7%	2.18	51.1%	2.18	4.2%	0.88	77.2%	1.83
	Trans Nzoia	50.7%	1.69	23.5%	1.46	14.3%	1.19	30.2%	1.56	20.5%	1.37	72.8%	1.51	67.7%	1.58
	Turkana	92.2%	0.99	28.4%	2.02	45.7%	1.83	82.1%	1.41	52.2%	1.84	71.2%	1.67	96.6%	0.66
	Uasin Gishu	56.6%	1.84	18.0%	1.43	7.3%	0.97	37.3%	1.80	13.4%	1.27	20.0%	1.49	60.6%	1.81
	Vihiga	67.7%	1.68	18.0%	1.39	20.7%	1.46	37.6%	1.75	10.7%	1.11	59.9%	1.77	82.1%	1.38
	Wajir	79.3%	1.22	36.7%	1.68	26.9%	1.33	87.3%	1.00	43.5%	1.49	92.6%	0.79	91.4%	0.85
	West Pokot	70.0%	1.54	34.0%	1.68	46.2%	1.67	74.7%	1.46	73.5%	1.48	75.2%	1.45	88.0%	1.09

Annex 13: Deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence, children 5-17 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	Standard errors	1 deprivation	Standard errors	2 deprivations	Standard errors	3 deprivations	Standard errors	4 deprivations	Standard errors	5 deprivations	Standard errors	6 deprivations	Standard errors	7 deprivations	Standard errors
National	Kenya	14.1%	0.19	14.6%	0.19	16.6%	0.20	17.4%	0.21	16.9%	0.20	11.6%	0.17	7.2%	0.14	1.5%	0.07
Sex	Girl	14.3%	0.27	15.0%	0.27	17.3%	0.29	17.3%	0.29	16.4%	0.29	11.3%	0.24	7.1%	0.20	1.3%	0.09
	Boy	13.9%	0.26	14.3%	0.27	15.9%	0.28	17.6%	0.29	17.4%	0.29	11.8%	0.24	7.4%	0.20	1.8%	0.10
Area of residence	Urban	30.7%	0.45	24.1%	0.42	18.0%	0.38	12.5%	0.33	8.9%	0.28	3.7%	0.19	1.8%	0.13	0.3%	0.05
	Rural	7.4%	0.17	10.8%	0.20	16.0%	0.24	19.4%	0.26	20.1%	0.26	14.8%	0.23	9.5%	0.19	2.1%	0.09
County	Baringo	7.1%	0.94	13.4%	1.24	18.0%	1.40	13.2%	1.23	16.6%	1.36	10.5%	1.12	16.2%	1.34	4.9%	0.79
	Bomet	3.6%	0.61	7.0%	0.84	13.0%	1.10	19.5%	1.30	30.9%	1.51	19.0%	1.28	6.3%	0.79	0.6%	0.26
	Bungoma	7.4%	0.87	8.9%	0.95	15.2%	1.20	22.8%	1.40	22.7%	1.40	16.9%	1.26	4.7%	0.71	1.4%	0.39
	Busia	3.5%	0.62	6.2%	0.82	21.7%	1.39	29.5%	1.54	24.2%	1.45	11.4%	1.08	2.8%	0.56	0.5%	0.25
	Elgeyo Marakwet	14.5%	1.30	20.1%	1.48	24.7%	1.60	16.3%	1.37	13.2%	1.25	7.2%	0.96	3.5%	0.68	0.4%	0.22
	Embu	19.7%	1.91	24.5%	2.07	23.5%	2.04	15.7%	1.75	9.3%	1.40	5.9%	1.13	1.4%	0.56	0.0%	0.00
	Garissa	4.6%	0.66	11.5%	1.00	16.3%	1.16	27.1%	1.39	24.2%	1.34	14.6%	1.11	1.5%	0.38	0.2%	0.13
	Homa Bay	3.3%	0.57	7.8%	0.87	11.5%	1.03	22.6%	1.35	21.5%	1.32	17.2%	1.21	13.1%	1.09	2.9%	0.54
	Isiolo	13.6%	1.22	16.3%	1.32	16.0%	1.31	19.4%	1.41	15.7%	1.30	10.2%	1.08	7.4%	0.93	1.2%	0.39
	Kajiado	22.6%	1.87	22.0%	1.85	14.9%	1.59	11.2%	1.41	12.5%	1.47	8.0%	1.21	6.6%	1.11	2.1%	0.65
	Kakamega	6.6%	0.83	9.9%	1.00	15.4%	1.20	27.5%	1.49	26.3%	1.47	9.4%	0.97	4.2%	0.67	0.5%	0.24
	Kericho	12.3%	1.20	18.6%	1.43	19.3%	1.44	23.0%	1.54	13.1%	1.24	11.3%	1.16	2.2%	0.53	0.2%	0.18
	Kiambu	46.5%	2.34	26.0%	2.06	14.8%	1.67	7.5%	1.24	4.3%	0.95	0.5%	0.32	0.5%	0.32	0.0%	0.00
	Kilifi	7.3%	1.03	14.3%	1.38	20.2%	1.58	16.8%	1.47	19.8%	1.57	12.0%	1.28	7.9%	1.06	1.7%	0.51
	Kirinyaga	26.5%	2.13	24.0%	2.06	25.7%	2.11	13.9%	1.67	6.6%	1.20	3.3%	0.87	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Kisii	17.1%	1.23	12.9%	1.10	19.3%	1.29	18.5%	1.28	22.4%	1.37	8.2%	0.90	1.2%	0.36	0.3%	0.19
	Kisumu	13.3%	1.24	27.6%	1.63	26.5%	1.61	21.8%	1.51	8.9%	1.04	1.8%	0.49	0.1%	0.12	0.0%	0.00
	Kitui	2.1%	0.50	4.3%	0.70	9.2%	1.00	12.3%	1.14	23.2%	1.46	22.0%	1.43	21.0%	1.41	6.0%	0.82
	Kwale	6.2%	0.83	9.5%	1.01	9.4%	1.00	17.4%	1.31	22.7%	1.44	15.9%	1.26	12.4%	1.13	6.5%	0.85
	Laikipia	15.1%	1.50	11.4%	1.33	10.5%	1.28	17.9%	1.61	14.7%	1.49	10.6%	1.29	17.4%	1.59	2.4%	0.64
	Lamu	15.7%	1.51	21.8%	1.71	18.6%	1.61	21.5%	1.70	11.7%	1.33	8.1%	1.13	2.5%	0.65	0.1%	0.15
	Machakos	20.4%	1.61	18.6%	1.55	19.1%	1.57	13.5%	1.37	14.5%	1.41	10.1%	1.20	3.6%	0.74	0.2%	0.16
	Makueni	9.0%	1.06	13.4%	1.27	16.7%	1.39	18.8%	1.45	22.3%	1.55	13.7%	1.28	5.6%	0.85	0.6%	0.29
	Mandera	0.2%	0.12	3.5%	0.52	5.7%	0.66	13.8%	0.98	30.6%	1.31	25.9%	1.25	17.6%	1.08	2.8%	0.47
	Marsabit	2.4%	0.57	4.9%	0.79	5.3%	0.83	12.0%	1.19	18.7%	1.43	33.7%	1.74	21.3%	1.50	1.8%	0.48
	Meru	13.9%	1.41	14.8%	1.45	16.1%	1.50	16.8%	1.52	16.3%	1.51	11.9%	1.32	8.6%	1.14	1.7%	0.52
	Migori	5.1%	0.74	6.9%	0.85	16.5%	1.24	14.2%	1.17	22.0%	1.39	22.6%	1.40	10.3%	1.02	2.5%	0.52
	Mombasa	33.7%	2.66	31.4%	2.61	14.3%	1.97	13.8%	1.94	6.5%	1.39	0.2%	0.23	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Muranga	22.6%	1.83	19.6%	1.74	22.0%	1.82	19.8%	1.75	11.1%	1.38	3.6%	0.82	1.4%	0.52	0.0%	0.00
	Nairobi	48.7%	2.57	25.8%	2.25	16.4%	1.91	5.6%	1.18	3.2%	0.91	0.3%	0.26	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nakuru	16.4%	1.50	18.4%	1.57	23.2%	1.71	22.6%	1.69	10.3%	1.23	6.2%	0.98	2.6%	0.65	0.3%	0.22
	Nandi	11.8%	1.14	18.6%	1.37	20.7%	1.43	21.8%	1.45	15.2%	1.26	8.2%	0.96	3.6%	0.65	0.2%	0.14
	Narok	4.8%	0.72	6.6%	0.84	7.8%	0.91	14.1%	1.18	16.7%	1.26	24.9%	1.46	18.7%	1.32	6.3%	0.82
	Nyamira	5.3%	0.81	9.6%	1.07	12.2%	1.19	25.0%	1.57	23.0%	1.52	17.1%	1.36	6.9%	0.92	0.8%	0.33
	Nyandarua	20.8%	1.69	36.9%	2.01	25.9%	1.82	10.0%	1.25	5.8%	0.97	0.5%	0.30	0.1%	0.12	0.0%	0.00
	Nyeri	24.7%	2.10	28.3%	2.19	28.3%	2.19	13.5%	1.66	4.6%	1.02	0.5%	0.35	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Samburu	4.5%	0.77	4.4%	0.76	4.3%	0.75	8.1%	1.02	11.1%	1.17	25.9%	1.63	37.0%	1.79	4.5%	0.77
	Siaya	3.2%	0.65	11.1%	1.16	17.0%	1.39	25.6%	1.61	24.1%	1.58	14.9%	1.32	3.8%	0.70	0.3%	0.21
	Taita Taveta	19.5%	1.74	20.8%	1.79	25.4%	1.92	19.2%	1.73	9.2%	1.28	4.7%	0.93	1.2%	0.48	0.0%	0.00
	Tana River	6.6%	0.82	13.7%	1.13	12.8%	1.10	18.7%	1.28	19.8%	1.31	16.6%	1.22	10.2%	1.00	1.6%	0.42
	Tharaka Nithi	11.1%	1.37	11.3%	1.39	15.5%	1.58	18.1%	1.68	21.1%	1.78	15.7%	1.59	7.0%	1.12	0.1%	0.13
	Trans Nzoia	12.2%	1.11	11.7%	1.09	18.8%	1.32	22.5%	1.42	18.4%	1.31	11.0%	1.06	3.7%	0.64	1.6%	0.42
	Turkana	0.2%	0.16	4.0%	0.72	8.2%	1.01	9.1%	1.06	20.2%	1.48	21.7%	1.52	33.2%	1.73	3.4%	0.67
	Uasin Gishu	20.0%	1.48	18.5%	1.44	21.0%	1.51	21.9%	1.53	11.1%	1.17	3.9%	0.72	2.5%	0.58	1.2%	0.40
	Vihiga	8.4%	1.00	7.0%	0.92	22.2%	1.50	22.5%	1.51	27.2%	1.60	8.4%	1.00	3.7%	0.68	0.7%	0.30
	Wajir	0.8%	0.26	2.7%	0.49	5.6%	0.69	11.1%	0.95	28.3%	1.36	26.3%	1.33	20.7%	1.22	4.5%	0.63
	West Pokot	1.8%	0.44	4.6%	0.70	8.6%	0.94	9.0%	0.96	15.4%	1.21	25.8%	1.47	25.9%	1.47	9.0%	0.96

Annex 14: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence, children 5-17 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Standard errors	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index	Standard errors
National	Kenya	3.3	0.92	71.3%	0.24	54.7%	0.27	4.2	0.78	60.6%	0.11	0.33	0.18
Sex	Girl	3.2	1.30	70.7%	0.35	53.4%	0.38	4.2	1.11	60.4%	0.16	0.32	0.25
	Boy	3.3	1.30	71.8%	0.34	56.0%	0.38	4.3	1.09	60.8%	0.16	0.34	0.25
Area	Urban	2.4	1.52	45.2%	0.49	27.2%	0.44	3.8	1.50	54.8%	0.21	0.15	0.25
	Rural	3.5	1.06	81.8%	0.25	65.8%	0.31	4.3	0.88	61.6%	0.13	0.41	0.21
County	Baringo	3.7	7.05	79.5%	1.47	61.5%	1.77	4.7	6.00	67.5%	0.86	0.41	1.31
	Bomet	3.7	4.48	89.4%	1.01	76.4%	1.39	4.2	3.59	59.8%	0.51	0.46	0.91
	Bungoma	3.5	4.96	83.8%	1.23	68.6%	1.55	4.1	4.14	58.8%	0.59	0.40	1.00
	Busia	3.2	4.24	90.2%	1.00	68.5%	1.57	3.8	3.77	54.9%	0.54	0.38	0.93
	Elgeyo Marakwet	2.7	5.81	65.4%	1.76	40.7%	1.82	4.0	5.81	56.8%	0.83	0.23	1.09
	Embu	2.4	7.23	55.8%	2.39	32.4%	2.25	3.8	7.97	54.0%	1.14	0.17	1.26
	Garissa	3.2	4.12	83.9%	1.15	67.6%	1.47	3.9	3.25	55.3%	0.46	0.37	0.87
	Homa Bay	3.8	5.10	88.9%	1.01	77.4%	1.35	4.4	4.36	62.6%	0.62	0.48	0.97
	Isiolo	3.2	6.00	70.0%	1.63	54.0%	1.78	4.2	5.13	59.6%	0.73	0.32	1.14
	Kajiado	3.0	8.66	55.4%	2.22	40.5%	2.19	4.4	7.17	62.9%	1.02	0.25	1.46
	Kakamega	3.3	4.53	83.4%	1.24	68.0%	1.55	3.9	3.82	55.5%	0.55	0.38	0.94
	Kericho	2.8	5.50	69.0%	1.69	49.7%	1.83	3.9	4.97	55.2%	0.71	0.27	1.07
	Kiambu	1.9	6.44	27.5%	2.10	12.8%	1.57	3.5	8.65	50.3%	1.24	0.06	0.81
	Kilifi	3.3	6.58	78.4%	1.62	58.2%	1.94	4.3	5.67	61.1%	0.81	0.36	1.28
	Kirinyaga	2.2	6.57	49.5%	2.41	23.8%	2.06	3.6	7.74	50.8%	1.11	0.12	1.07
	Kisii	3.0	4.60	70.0%	1.50	50.8%	1.64	3.9	3.63	55.2%	0.52	0.28	0.95
	Kisumu	2.2	4.19	59.1%	1.80	32.6%	1.71	3.4	3.73	48.5%	0.53	0.16	0.85
	Kitui	4.4	5.39	93.6%	0.85	84.4%	1.25	4.8	4.42	68.9%	0.63	0.58	1.01
	Kwale	3.9	5.95	84.2%	1.26	74.9%	1.49	4.6	4.95	65.3%	0.71	0.49	1.11
	Laikipia	3.8	8.02	73.5%	1.85	63.0%	2.03	4.6	6.98	65.0%	1.00	0.41	1.45
	Lamu	2.7	6.46	62.5%	2.01	43.9%	2.06	3.8	6.14	54.6%	0.88	0.24	1.18
	Machakos	2.9	6.52	61.0%	1.95	41.9%	1.97	4.1	5.43	58.6%	0.78	0.25	1.21
	Makueni	3.3	5.78	77.6%	1.55	61.0%	1.81	4.1	4.70	59.0%	0.67	0.36	1.15
	Mandera	4.3	3.80	96.3%	0.53	90.7%	0.83	4.6	3.13	65.9%	0.45	0.60	0.68
	Marsabit	4.5	5.21	92.7%	0.96	87.3%	1.22	4.8	4.09	68.5%	0.58	0.60	0.98
	Meru	3.3	7.40	71.3%	1.85	55.2%	2.03	4.3	6.36	61.6%	0.91	0.34	1.35
	Migori	3.8	5.35	88.0%	1.09	71.5%	1.51	4.5	4.39	64.4%	0.63	0.46	1.07
	Mombasa	1.9	7.13	34.8%	2.68	20.5%	2.27	3.3	6.32	47.6%	0.90	0.10	1.10
	Muranga	2.5	6.14	57.8%	2.17	35.9%	2.11	3.6	6.04	51.8%	0.86	0.19	1.13
	Nairobi	1.7	6.50	25.5%	2.24	9.1%	1.48	3.4	9.09	48.7%	1.30	0.04	0.73
	Nakuru	2.7	5.88	65.2%	1.93	42.0%	2.00	3.8	6.07	53.6%	0.87	0.23	1.13
	Nandi	2.8	5.32	69.6%	1.62	48.9%	1.76	3.9	4.94	55.4%	0.71	0.27	1.03
	Narok	4.3	5.62	88.6%	1.08	80.7%	1.33	4.8	4.48	69.0%	0.64	0.56	1.06
	Nyamira	3.5	5.27	85.1%	1.29	72.8%	1.61	4.1	4.34	58.8%	0.62	0.43	1.05
	Nyandarua	1.8	4.60	42.3%	2.06	16.4%	1.54	3.4	5.96	49.0%	0.85	0.08	0.77
	Nyeri	1.9	5.26	47.0%	2.43	18.7%	1.90	3.3	5.77	47.2%	0.82	0.09	0.91
	Samburu	4.9	5.59	91.1%	1.06	86.8%	1.26	5.2	4.20	74.5%	0.60	0.65	1.07
	Siaya	3.3	5.12	85.7%	1.29	68.7%	1.71	4.0	4.28	56.7%	0.61	0.39	1.05
	Taita Taveta	2.4	6.06	59.7%	2.16	34.3%	2.09	3.6	6.28	52.1%	0.90	0.18	1.13
	Tana River	3.5	5.47	79.7%	1.32	66.9%	1.55	4.3	4.26	62.1%	0.61	0.42	1.05
	Tharaka Nithi	3.4	6.93	77.5%	1.82	62.0%	2.12	4.2	5.67	59.9%	0.81	0.37	1.36
	Trans Nzoia	3.2	5.29	76.0%	1.45	57.2%	1.68	4.0	4.88	57.3%	0.70	0.33	1.03
	Turkana	4.6	5.54	95.8%	0.74	87.6%	1.21	5.0	4.19	71.7%	0.60	0.63	1.02
	Uasin Gishu	2.7	5.75	61.5%	1.81	40.5%	1.82	3.8	6.00	53.8%	0.86	0.22	1.04
	Vihiga	3.2	4.80	84.6%	1.30	62.5%	1.74	3.9	4.17	56.1%	0.60	0.35	1.05
	Wajir	4.5	4.10	96.5%	0.55	90.9%	0.87	4.8	3.50	68.2%	0.50	0.62	0.74
	West Pokot	4.7	5.44	93.7%	0.82	85.1%	1.20	5.1	4.18	73.2%	0.60	0.62	1.01

Annex 15: Decomposition of the multidimensional poverty index by dimensions by area and county of residence, children 5-17 years

Dimensions of deprivation		Nutrition	Education	Child protection	Information	Water	Sanitation	Housing
National	Kenya	17.9%	6.9%	9.8%	14.3%	12.4%	16.8%	22.0%
Area	Urban	21.1%	8.6%	8.6%	14.7%	10.2%	13.2%	23.6%
	Rural	17.4%	6.6%	10.0%	14.2%	12.7%	17.3%	21.8%
County	Baringo	17.8%	5.4%	17.1%	11.2%	18.4%	10.9%	19.2%
	Bomet	8.4%	5.4%	4.9%	18.5%	21.6%	19.2%	22.0%
	Bungoma	16.7%	6.2%	10.4%	10.9%	12.0%	19.9%	23.9%
	Busia	20.5%	9.9%	5.7%	18.4%	6.6%	13.7%	25.3%
	Elgeyo Marakwet	15.7%	10.1%	2.1%	17.2%	18.4%	13.3%	23.1%
	Embu	17.6%	8.2%	16.5%	9.9%	22.7%	0.6%	24.5%
	Garissa	10.1%	5.5%	2.4%	21.3%	12.9%	22.3%	25.4%
	Homa Bay	20.7%	7.1%	10.8%	12.2%	8.9%	20.3%	20.0%
	Isiolo	11.2%	6.2%	8.2%	22.7%	12.7%	15.9%	23.0%
	Kajiado	20.1%	7.9%	10.2%	15.1%	12.9%	14.5%	19.4%
	Kakamega	22.8%	7.2%	7.8%	10.5%	2.4%	24.0%	25.3%
	Kericho	12.9%	7.3%	10.6%	17.0%	17.5%	9.9%	24.8%
	Kiambu	18.5%	7.0%	9.6%	14.6%	9.8%	13.4%	27.2%
	Kilifi	20.6%	10.4%	8.2%	19.1%	7.8%	11.9%	22.0%
	Kirinyaga	19.5%	7.9%	3.9%	16.9%	15.9%	9.2%	26.7%
	Kisii	12.2%	6.8%	10.0%	11.0%	13.2%	22.8%	24.0%
	Kisumu	26.7%	9.6%	18.5%	7.9%	6.5%	2.1%	28.7%
	Kitui	17.4%	4.8%	17.6%	11.9%	17.4%	13.3%	17.6%
	Kwale	14.6%	8.2%	9.8%	14.4%	12.4%	19.7%	20.9%
	Laikipia	13.3%	4.7%	10.4%	13.8%	16.6%	20.8%	20.4%
	Lamu	17.3%	8.3%	6.6%	20.7%	11.0%	14.0%	22.3%
	Machakos	16.8%	5.0%	14.4%	14.3%	15.6%	12.7%	21.3%
	Makueni	20.0%	5.9%	18.3%	11.0%	18.5%	4.7%	21.6%
	Mandera	21.0%	6.8%	4.7%	20.2%	13.6%	12.9%	20.8%
	Marsabit	19.2%	4.1%	7.3%	18.2%	14.1%	17.6%	19.6%
	Meru	13.5%	7.5%	7.9%	15.9%	12.3%	20.7%	22.2%
	Migori	18.2%	7.8%	14.8%	10.0%	9.9%	18.3%	20.9%
	Mombasa	26.5%	8.7%	2.1%	14.5%	2.7%	16.9%	28.6%
	Muranga	12.3%	7.6%	5.6%	9.5%	18.4%	20.1%	26.6%
	Nairobi	27.4%	9.4%	12.4%	9.5%	11.6%	8.0%	21.6%
	Nakuru	13.0%	6.9%	6.5%	10.8%	17.3%	19.9%	25.8%
	Nandi	17.2%	10.0%	3.3%	15.7%	16.0%	13.3%	24.4%
	Narok	15.5%	6.7%	13.2%	11.8%	16.1%	18.9%	17.8%
	Nyamira	21.2%	4.5%	9.7%	12.1%	9.9%	19.6%	23.0%
	Nyandarua	13.2%	9.9%	9.1%	13.9%	13.3%	12.6%	28.0%
	Nyeri	17.0%	5.0%	5.5%	8.7%	9.2%	26.8%	27.7%
	Samburu	16.3%	3.9%	12.5%	16.9%	14.1%	17.4%	18.9%
	Siaya	23.9%	7.5%	10.6%	11.7%	6.3%	18.2%	21.8%
	Taita Taveta	23.3%	6.5%	10.8%	18.6%	13.6%	1.3%	25.8%
	Tana River	17.4%	8.7%	7.3%	19.6%	11.0%	14.3%	21.6%
	Tharaka Nithi	20.4%	7.5%	13.4%	16.7%	17.9%	1.5%	22.4%
	Trans Nzoia	18.3%	8.8%	5.8%	12.2%	8.4%	24.1%	22.4%
	Turkana	19.1%	4.2%	10.4%	18.5%	11.8%	16.2%	19.9%
	Uasin Gishu	22.9%	9.1%	4.2%	19.5%	7.6%	12.0%	24.7%
	Vihiga	22.1%	6.3%	7.3%	14.1%	4.1%	21.0%	25.2%
	Wajir	17.9%	6.0%	6.2%	19.4%	10.0%	20.1%	20.4%
	West Pokot	15.4%	6.4%	10.3%	16.0%	16.3%	17.0%	18.6%

Annex 16: Deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence, children under 18 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	Standard errors	1 deprivation	Standard errors	2 deprivations	Standard errors	3 deprivations	Standard errors	4 deprivations	Standard errors	5 deprivations	Standard errors	6 deprivations	Standard errors	7 deprivations	Standard errors
National	Kenya	14.2%	0.16	15.7%	0.17	17.6%	0.18	18.6%	0.18	16.9%	0.17	10.3%	0.14	5.6%	0.11	1.1%	0.05
Sex	Girl	14.6%	0.23	16.1%	0.24	18.2%	0.25	18.4%	0.26	16.3%	0.24	10.0%	0.20	5.4%	0.15	0.9%	0.06
	Boy	13.7%	0.22	15.4%	0.23	17.0%	0.24	18.7%	0.25	17.4%	0.25	10.6%	0.20	5.8%	0.15	1.4%	0.07
Area	Urban	30.4%	0.38	25.9%	0.36	19.2%	0.33	12.4%	0.27	7.7%	0.22	2.9%	0.14	1.3%	0.09	0.2%	0.04
	Rural	7.1%	0.14	11.3%	0.18	16.9%	0.21	21.2%	0.23	20.9%	0.23	13.5%	0.19	7.6%	0.15	1.6%	0.07
County	Baringo	7.8%	0.84	14.8%	1.11	17.3%	1.18	14.5%	1.10	18.5%	1.21	10.8%	0.97	12.5%	1.03	3.6%	0.58
	Bomet	4.4%	0.57	7.5%	0.74	15.9%	1.02	21.7%	1.16	28.3%	1.26	16.9%	1.05	4.9%	0.61	0.5%	0.19
	Bungoma	6.2%	0.68	8.9%	0.81	15.9%	1.04	25.5%	1.24	23.6%	1.21	15.2%	1.02	3.8%	0.54	1.0%	0.29
	Busia	3.2%	0.51	7.2%	0.76	25.8%	1.28	30.0%	1.34	22.0%	1.21	9.3%	0.85	2.1%	0.42	0.4%	0.19
	Elgeyo Marakwet	14.5%	1.11	21.0%	1.28	26.4%	1.39	17.8%	1.20	11.6%	1.01	5.9%	0.74	2.5%	0.49	0.3%	0.16
	Embu	19.7%	1.64	26.5%	1.82	23.2%	1.74	16.2%	1.51	8.6%	1.15	4.8%	0.88	1.0%	0.42	0.0%	0.00
	Garissa	4.6%	0.57	13.4%	0.93	15.9%	1.00	25.0%	1.18	24.5%	1.17	14.6%	0.96	1.8%	0.36	0.2%	0.13
	Homa Bay	3.3%	0.49	7.6%	0.73	13.0%	0.92	24.6%	1.18	23.8%	1.17	15.4%	0.99	10.0%	0.82	2.2%	0.40
	Isiolo	12.0%	0.99	16.4%	1.13	19.1%	1.20	21.4%	1.25	15.7%	1.11	9.0%	0.87	5.5%	0.69	0.9%	0.29
	Kajiado	20.5%	1.50	24.7%	1.60	16.7%	1.39	12.2%	1.22	12.6%	1.23	7.1%	0.96	4.7%	0.79	1.5%	0.45
	Kakamega	6.4%	0.70	9.8%	0.85	16.1%	1.05	31.7%	1.33	23.8%	1.22	8.3%	0.79	3.7%	0.54	0.4%	0.18
	Kericho	13.9%	1.10	18.5%	1.24	20.5%	1.29	23.4%	1.35	11.7%	1.02	10.1%	0.96	1.8%	0.43	0.2%	0.13
	Kiambu	47.6%	2.01	24.5%	1.73	14.0%	1.40	9.4%	1.17	3.5%	0.74	0.6%	0.32	0.3%	0.24	0.0%	0.00
	Kilifi	6.5%	0.81	16.0%	1.20	20.4%	1.32	21.7%	1.35	18.5%	1.27	10.0%	0.98	5.7%	0.76	1.2%	0.36
	Kirinyaga	27.3%	1.87	24.7%	1.81	25.3%	1.83	13.0%	1.41	6.9%	1.07	2.8%	0.69	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Kisii	15.2%	1.03	14.2%	1.01	21.0%	1.17	20.1%	1.15	21.3%	1.18	7.0%	0.73	0.9%	0.28	0.2%	0.14
	Kisumu	14.1%	1.09	28.0%	1.40	30.2%	1.43	18.9%	1.22	7.2%	0.81	1.4%	0.37	0.1%	0.09	0.0%	0.00
	Kitui	2.0%	0.43	5.2%	0.67	11.7%	0.97	13.9%	1.05	25.9%	1.33	20.3%	1.22	16.4%	1.12	4.6%	0.63
	Kwale	5.4%	0.65	10.0%	0.86	10.8%	0.89	20.4%	1.16	24.6%	1.24	14.8%	1.02	9.3%	0.84	4.6%	0.60
	Laikipia	14.6%	1.27	12.7%	1.20	11.6%	1.16	16.8%	1.35	17.6%	1.37	11.4%	1.15	13.5%	1.24	1.8%	0.48
	Lamu	14.3%	1.23	23.0%	1.47	20.0%	1.40	22.2%	1.46	12.3%	1.15	6.2%	0.85	1.8%	0.47	0.1%	0.11
	Machakos	20.4%	1.41	20.7%	1.42	22.5%	1.46	12.9%	1.17	12.2%	1.15	8.5%	0.97	2.6%	0.56	0.1%	0.12
	Makueni	9.2%	0.94	15.0%	1.16	19.5%	1.29	20.0%	1.30	20.2%	1.31	11.2%	1.03	4.4%	0.67	0.5%	0.22
	Mandera	0.3%	0.14	3.1%	0.42	6.5%	0.60	16.6%	0.91	31.9%	1.14	25.1%	1.06	14.5%	0.86	2.0%	0.35
	Marsabit	2.1%	0.45	4.8%	0.66	7.8%	0.83	14.1%	1.08	22.4%	1.29	29.9%	1.42	17.4%	1.17	1.5%	0.37
	Meru	13.5%	1.20	15.9%	1.28	17.2%	1.32	17.2%	1.32	16.2%	1.29	11.5%	1.11	6.8%	0.88	1.7%	0.45
	Migori	4.6%	0.61	8.6%	0.82	15.9%	1.07	19.0%	1.14	23.2%	1.23	18.3%	1.13	8.6%	0.82	1.9%	0.40
	Mombasa	33.4%	2.18	31.0%	2.14	16.6%	1.72	13.8%	1.60	5.0%	1.01	0.1%	0.16	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Muranga	23.1%	1.60	22.0%	1.57	21.4%	1.56	18.6%	1.48	10.7%	1.17	3.0%	0.65	1.3%	0.42	0.0%	0.00
	Nairobi	46.8%	2.06	29.9%	1.89	16.0%	1.51	4.9%	0.89	2.3%	0.62	0.2%	0.16	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nakuru	16.7%	1.28	19.1%	1.35	23.1%	1.45	22.7%	1.44	10.8%	1.07	5.3%	0.77	2.2%	0.51	0.2%	0.16
	Nandi	11.7%	0.97	20.9%	1.23	21.1%	1.24	22.2%	1.26	13.7%	1.04	7.4%	0.79	2.9%	0.51	0.1%	0.10
	Narok	3.9%	0.54	7.3%	0.73	9.7%	0.83	16.7%	1.05	23.5%	1.19	21.0%	1.14	13.6%	0.96	4.2%	0.56
	Nyamira	5.7%	0.74	10.1%	0.96	15.4%	1.15	26.1%	1.39	22.5%	1.33	14.1%	1.10	5.3%	0.71	0.6%	0.25
	Nyandarua	19.5%	1.44	34.5%	1.73	27.7%	1.63	11.6%	1.16	5.9%	0.86	0.8%	0.32	0.1%	0.09	0.0%	0.00
	Nyeri	22.0%	1.75	29.7%	1.93	29.2%	1.92	14.3%	1.48	4.5%	0.87	0.4%	0.26	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Samburu	4.5%	0.63	4.2%	0.61	5.3%	0.68	11.0%	0.95	21.4%	1.25	24.2%	1.30	25.9%	1.33	3.6%	0.56
	Siaya	2.9%	0.53	12.9%	1.07	19.0%	1.25	27.1%	1.41	22.7%	1.33	12.1%	1.04	3.2%	0.56	0.2%	0.16
	Taita Taveta	20.2%	1.52	20.6%	1.53	27.2%	1.68	18.9%	1.48	8.3%	1.04	3.9%	0.73	0.9%	0.35	0.0%	0.00
	Tana River	8.5%	0.77	13.6%	0.95	15.7%	1.01	19.8%	1.10	18.8%	1.08	14.4%	0.97	8.0%	0.75	1.2%	0.30
	Tharaka Nithi	10.6%	1.16	13.4%	1.28	17.6%	1.43	20.9%	1.53	19.5%	1.49	12.6%	1.25	5.2%	0.84	0.2%	0.17
	Trans Nzoia	11.1%	0.92	13.6%	1.00	17.5%	1.11	24.8%	1.26	17.9%	1.12	9.9%	0.87	4.0%	0.57	1.2%	0.31
	Turkana	0.3%	0.18	3.8%	0.58	9.7%	0.91	10.6%	0.94	26.1%	1.35	22.4%	1.28	24.7%	1.32	2.4%	0.47
	Uasin Gishu	19.3%	1.25	20.8%	1.28	23.0%	1.33	20.1%	1.26	10.1%	0.95	3.9%	0.61	2.0%	0.44	0.8%	0.29
	Vihiga	9.0%	0.91	8.2%	0.87	21.8%	1.31	25.3%	1.38	24.4%	1.37	7.8%	0.85	3.0%	0.54	0.5%	0.23
	Wajir	0.9%	0.23	2.6%	0.40	7.3%	0.65	15.7%	0.91	32.2%	1.16	23.3%	1.05	15.0%	0.89	3.1%	0.43
	West Pokot	2.2%	0.40	5.0%	0.61	9.6%	0.82	10.7%	0.86	20.4%	1.12	26.3%	1.22	19.4%	1.10	6.4%	0.68

Annex 17: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence, children under 18 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Standard errors	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index	Standard errors
National	Kenya	3.1	0.76	70.1%	0.21	52.5%	0.23	4.1	0.65	58.9%	0.09	0.31	0.15
Sex	Girl	3.1	1.07	69.3%	0.30	51.1%	0.33	4.1	0.93	58.6%	0.13	0.30	0.21
	Boy	3.2	1.07	70.9%	0.29	53.9%	0.32	4.1	0.91	59.2%	0.13	0.32	0.20
Area	Urban	2.2	1.20	43.7%	0.41	24.5%	0.36	3.7	1.25	53.4%	0.18	0.13	0.20
	Rural	3.4	0.87	81.6%	0.22	64.7%	0.27	4.2	0.73	59.8%	0.10	0.39	0.17
County	Baringo	3.5	5.79	77.4%	1.31	60.0%	1.53	4.5	4.98	64.8%	0.71	0.39	1.08
	Bomet	3.5	3.82	88.2%	0.91	72.3%	1.25	4.1	3.11	58.4%	0.44	0.42	0.80
	Bungoma	3.4	4.01	84.9%	1.02	69.0%	1.31	4.0	3.37	57.2%	0.48	0.39	0.82
	Busia	3.1	3.60	89.6%	0.89	63.8%	1.41	3.8	3.29	53.7%	0.47	0.34	0.81
	Elgeyo Marakwet	2.6	4.65	64.4%	1.51	38.0%	1.53	3.8	4.92	54.9%	0.70	0.21	0.88
	Embu	2.3	5.98	53.8%	2.05	30.6%	1.90	3.7	6.73	52.8%	0.96	0.16	1.04
	Garissa	3.2	3.71	82.0%	1.05	66.2%	1.29	3.9	2.87	55.8%	0.41	0.37	0.77
	Homa Bay	3.7	4.13	89.1%	0.85	76.1%	1.17	4.2	3.56	60.4%	0.51	0.46	0.80
	Isiolo	3.0	4.79	71.6%	1.37	52.5%	1.52	4.0	4.25	57.5%	0.61	0.30	0.94
	Kajiado	2.8	6.73	54.8%	1.85	38.1%	1.81	4.2	5.87	60.4%	0.84	0.23	1.15
	Kakamega	3.2	3.75	83.8%	1.06	67.8%	1.34	3.8	3.22	54.0%	0.46	0.37	0.79
	Kericho	2.8	4.70	67.6%	1.49	47.2%	1.59	3.8	4.35	54.3%	0.62	0.26	0.91
	Kiambu	1.9	5.54	27.9%	1.80	13.9%	1.39	3.4	6.95	48.8%	0.99	0.07	0.69
	Kilifi	3.1	5.14	77.5%	1.37	57.1%	1.62	4.1	4.62	58.0%	0.66	0.33	1.01
	Kirinyaga	2.1	5.61	47.9%	2.10	22.6%	1.76	3.5	6.62	50.7%	0.95	0.11	0.91
	Kisii	2.9	3.92	70.6%	1.31	49.6%	1.44	3.8	3.11	54.1%	0.44	0.27	0.81
	Kisumu	2.1	3.42	57.8%	1.54	27.6%	1.39	3.4	3.36	48.2%	0.48	0.13	0.69
	Kitui	4.1	4.73	92.8%	0.78	81.1%	1.19	4.7	3.88	66.5%	0.55	0.54	0.91
	Kwale	3.7	4.70	84.6%	1.04	73.8%	1.26	4.4	3.95	62.4%	0.56	0.46	0.89
	Laikipia	3.6	6.69	72.7%	1.61	61.1%	1.76	4.4	5.73	63.5%	0.82	0.39	1.22
	Lamu	2.6	5.13	62.7%	1.69	42.6%	1.73	3.7	4.98	53.1%	0.71	0.23	0.96
	Machakos	2.7	5.52	58.9%	1.72	36.4%	1.68	4.0	4.91	57.6%	0.70	0.21	1.01
	Makueni	3.1	4.94	75.8%	1.39	56.4%	1.61	4.0	4.16	57.5%	0.59	0.32	0.99
	Mandera	4.2	3.18	96.6%	0.44	90.2%	0.73	4.5	2.65	64.1%	0.38	0.58	0.58
	Marsabit	4.3	4.41	93.1%	0.79	85.3%	1.10	4.6	3.54	66.3%	0.51	0.57	0.84
	Meru	3.2	6.18	70.6%	1.59	53.3%	1.74	4.2	5.44	60.6%	0.78	0.32	1.13
	Migori	3.6	4.53	86.8%	0.99	70.9%	1.32	4.3	3.86	61.6%	0.55	0.44	0.90
	Mombasa	1.9	5.55	35.6%	2.22	19.0%	1.82	3.3	5.16	46.8%	0.74	0.09	0.86
	Muranga	2.4	5.32	54.9%	1.89	33.5%	1.79	3.6	5.31	51.6%	0.76	0.17	0.96
	Nairobi	1.6	4.73	23.3%	1.75	7.3%	1.08	3.4	7.51	47.9%	1.07	0.04	0.52
	Nakuru	2.6	4.89	64.3%	1.65	41.2%	1.70	3.7	4.93	52.9%	0.70	0.22	0.94
	Nandi	2.7	4.48	67.4%	1.42	46.2%	1.51	3.8	4.26	54.5%	0.61	0.25	0.87
	Narok	4.0	4.47	88.8%	0.89	79.0%	1.14	4.6	3.63	65.1%	0.52	0.51	0.85
	Nyamira	3.4	4.51	84.1%	1.16	68.7%	1.47	4.0	3.76	57.3%	0.54	0.39	0.92
	Nyandarua	1.9	4.05	46.0%	1.81	18.3%	1.41	3.4	5.10	48.8%	0.73	0.09	0.70
	Nyeri	1.9	4.39	48.3%	2.11	19.1%	1.66	3.3	4.60	46.7%	0.66	0.09	0.79
	Samburu	4.6	4.52	91.3%	0.86	86.0%	1.06	4.9	3.65	69.7%	0.52	0.60	0.86
	Siaya	3.1	4.34	84.2%	1.16	65.2%	1.52	3.9	3.71	55.4%	0.53	0.36	0.90
	Taita Taveta	2.4	4.98	59.2%	1.86	32.0%	1.76	3.6	5.34	51.2%	0.76	0.16	0.94
	Tana River	3.4	4.46	77.9%	1.15	62.1%	1.34	4.2	3.60	60.4%	0.51	0.38	0.88
	Tharaka Nithi	3.2	5.82	76.0%	1.61	58.4%	1.85	4.0	4.98	57.8%	0.71	0.34	1.14
	Trans Nzoia	3.1	4.49	75.2%	1.26	57.7%	1.44	3.9	4.11	56.3%	0.59	0.32	0.87
	Turkana	4.4	4.48	95.9%	0.61	86.2%	1.06	4.8	3.48	68.5%	0.50	0.59	0.85
	Uasin Gishu	2.5	4.70	59.9%	1.55	36.9%	1.52	3.7	5.07	53.3%	0.72	0.20	0.86
	Vihiga	3.1	4.18	82.8%	1.20	61.1%	1.55	3.8	3.64	54.8%	0.52	0.33	0.91
	Wajir	4.2	3.32	96.5%	0.46	89.2%	0.77	4.5	2.90	64.6%	0.41	0.58	0.62
	West Pokot	4.4	4.40	92.8%	0.72	83.2%	1.04	4.9	3.47	69.8%	0.50	0.58	0.83

Annex 18: Multidimensional and monetary poverty, and poverty overlap, children under 18 years

		Multidimensional poverty (K=3)	Standard errors	Monetary poverty	Standard errors	Child population (under 18), projections (2015)	Multidimensional poverty (absolute numbers)	Monetary poverty (absolute numbers)	Overlap between multidimensional andmonetary poverty (%)	Standard errors	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty (absolute numbers)	Share of children in monetary and multidimensional poverty
National	Kenya	52.5%	0.23	41.6%	0.23	21,293,099	11,061,800	8,747,832	29.4%	0.21	6,156,250	
	Girl	51.1%	0.33	42.1%	0.32							
Sex	Boy	53.9%	0.32	41.0%	0.32							
Area of	Rural	46.5%	0.36	43.9%	0.40				35.6%	0.30		
residence	Urban	24.5%	0.27	41.6%	0.28				15.3%	0.27		
	Baringo	60.0%	1.53	44.0%	1.55	365,617	219,447	161,013	38.5%	1.52	140,783	2.3%
	Bomet	72.3%	1.25	54.4%	1.40	478,913	346,018	260,356	45.2%	1.39	216,575	3.5%
	Bungoma	69.0%	1.31	39.4%	1.39	849,028	586,181	334,585	32.1%	1.33	272,627	4.4%
	Busia	63.8%	1.41	73.1%	1.30	456,307	291,078	333,539	51.0%	1.47	232,521	3.8%
	Elgeyo Marakwet	38.0%	1.53	46.7%	1.57	232,675	88,474	108,558	24.3%	1.35	56,632	0.9%
	Embu	30.6%	1.90	34.0%	1.95	242,221	74,070	82,294	18.7%	1.60	45,261	0.7%
	Garissa	66.2%	1.29	67.6%	1.28	196,269	129,868	132,663	46.3%	1.36	90,939	1.5%
	Homa Bay	76.1%	1.17	34.9%	1.31	599,387	455,960	209,182	30.1%	1.26	180,478	2.9%
	Isiolo	52.5%	1.52	55.8%	1.51	78,523	41,242	43,797	31.7%	1.42	24,885	0.4%
	Kajiado	38.1%	1.81	49.1%	1.86	379,045	144,540	186,111	26.6%	1.64	100,989	1.6%
	Kakamega	67.8%	1.34	38.4%	1.39	986,168	668,407	378,829	32.9%	1.35	324,675	5.3%
	Kericho	47.2%	1.59	31.2%	1.48	464,175	218,899	144,660	20.4%	1.28	94,649	1.5%
	Kiambu	13.9%	1.39	28.8%	1.82	716,348	99,298	206,348	9.0%	1.15	64,761	1.1%
	Kilifi	57.1%	1.62	53.4%	1.64	712,245	406,618	380,347	37.8%	1.59	269,500	4.4%
	Kirinyaga	22.6%	1.76	22.4%	1.75	222,877	50,467	49,836	10.5%	1.29	23,487	0.4%
	Kisii	49.6%	1.44	46.3%	1.44	673,234	333,657	312,035	31.6%	1.34	212,473	3.5%
	Kisumu	27.6%	1.39	39.3%	1.52	548,553	151,283	215,568	16.1%	1.15	88,348	1.4%
	Kitui	81.1%	1.19	49.1%	1.51	590,330	478,727	289,701	43.6%	1.50	257,236	4.2%
	Kwale	73.8%	1.26	51.3%	1.44	419,013	309,259	214,763	42.8%	1.42	179,401	2.9%
	Laikipia	61.1%	1.76	51.6%	1.80	224,961	137,396	115,973	43.6%	1.79	98,042	1.6%
	Lamu	42.6%	1.73	32.2%	1.64	58,289	24,847	18,741	16.7%	1.31	9,744	0.2%
	Machakos	36.4%	1.68	23.8%	1.49	541,919	197,030	128,903	14.0%	1.21	75,936	1.2%
	Makueni	56.4%	1.61	40.3%	1.59	488,052	275,041	196,772	31.9%	1.51	155,711	2.5%
County	Mandera	90.2%	0.73	78.6%	1.01	369,171	332,837	290,116	73.2%	1.09	270,211	4.4%
	Marsabit	85.3%	1.10	66.6%	1.46	169,637	144,692	113,046	61.6%	1.51	104,513	1.7%
	Meru	53.3%	1.74	20.3%	1.41	671,533	358,080	136,401	16.2%	1.29	108,502	1.8%
	Migori	70.9%	1.32	43.1%	1.44	581,642	412,648	250,732	32.6%	1.37	189,849	3.1%
	Mombasa	19.0%	1.82	36.8%	2.23	426,998	81,145	157,271	13.3%	1.57	56,990	0.9%
	Muranga	33.5%	1.79	27.3%	1.69	454,284	152,239	123,880	15.3%	1.37	69,320	1.1%
	Nairobi	7.3%	1.08	22.2%	1.72	1,602,001	117,481	355,791	4.2%	0.83	67,310	1.1%
	Nakuru	41.2%	1.70	33.5%	1.63	895,292	368,584	299,875	19.0%	1.35	170,389	2.8%
	Nandi	46.2%	1.51	37.4%	1.46	455,269	210,371	170,285	28.1%	1.36	128,066	2.1%
	Narok	79.0%	1.14	24.7%	1.21	565,803	447,113	139,891	22.7%	1.17	128,239	2.1%
	Nyamira	68.7%	1.47	33.9%	1.50	341,872	234,985	115,851	29.6%	1.45	101,351	1.6%
	Nyandarua	18.3%	1.41	39.8%	1.78	327,536	60,032	130,347	9.3%	1.06	30,496	0.5%
	Nyeri	19.1%	1.66	22.3%	1.75	303,147	57,969	67,594	6.9%	1.07	20,950	0.3%
	Samburu	86.0%	1.06	80.2%	1.21	151,165	130,051	121,197	74.3%	1.33	112,343	1.8%
	Siaya	65.2%	1.52	37.3%	1.54	493,900	322,116	184,051	26.4%	1.40	130,405	2.1%
	Taita Taveta	32.0%	1.76	34.6%	1.80	149,494	47,815	51,736	18.4%	1.46	27,531	0.4%
	Tana River	62.1%	1.34	60.9%	1.35	164,018	101,901	99,897	45.0%	1.38	73,889	1.2%
	Tharaka Nithi	58.4%	1.85	26.2%	1.65	178,460	104,166	46,687	19.9%	1.50	35,451	0.6%
	Trans Nzoia	57.7%	1.44	39.6%	1.43	517,932	299,001	205,005	30.2%	1.34	156,525	2.5%
	Turkana	86.2%	1.06	82.7%	1.16	547,982	472,354	453,422	73.3%	1.36	401,524	6.5%
	Uasin Gishu	36.9%	1.52	46.5%	1.57	498,589	183,876	231,690	24.8%	1.36	123,846	2.0%
	Vihiga	61.1%	1.55	46.5%	1.59	318,681	194,648	148,223	36.3%	1.53	115,708	1.9%
	Wajir	89.2%	0.77	62.0%	1.21	227,361	202,804	140,974	56.6%	1.24	128,583	2.1%
	West Pokot	83.2%	1.04	58.6%	1.37	357,182	297,084	209,297	52.8%	1.39	188,608	3.1%

Annex 19: Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, youths 18-34 years

Dimensions	Indicators	Nutrition			Education		Economic activity			Information			Water			Sanitation			Housing			
		Underweight	Standard errors	Food security	Standard errors	Secondary or higher education	Standard errors	Youth NEET (18-25y)	Standard errors	Labour force (26-34 y)	Standard errors	Information devices	Standard errors	Exposure to media	Standard errors	Drinking water source	Standard errors	Distance to water source	Standard errors	Toilet type	Standard errors	Housing material	Standard errors	Indoor pollution	Standard errors	Source of lighting	Standard errors
Kenya	National	8.9%	0.21	35.7%	0.31	53.1%	0.33	15.8%	0.32	67.0%	0.45	10.9%	0.20	4.8%	0.14	18.0%	0.25	11.3%	0.21	33.1%	0.31	25.7%	0.28	20.3%	0.26	39.0%	0.32
Sex	Woman	6.9%	0.25	35.5%	0.43	56.4%	0.45	22.0%	0.51	72.0%	0.59	12.0%	0.29	5.2%	0.20	17.9%	0.35	11.3%	0.29	33.3%	0.43	26.1%	0.40	20.4%	0.36	38.3%	0.44
	Man	11.6%	0.37	36.0%	0.45	49.5%	0.47	9.0%	0.36	61.7%	0.68	9.6%	0.28	4.4%	0.19	18.2%	0.36	11.3%	0.30	33.0%	0.44	25.3%	0.41	20.3%	0.38	39.6%	0.46
Area	Urban	6.6%	0.29	26.6%	0.45	41.5%	0.50	22.9%	0.59	55.7%	0.72	4.1%	0.20	1.5%	0.12	9.8%	0.30	3.4%	0.18	12.2%	0.33	8.3%	0.28	162.0%	0.37	17.8%	0.39
	Rural	10.7%	0.30	43.7%	0.42	63.2%	0.41	10.1%	0.34	78.2%	0.53	16.8%	0.32	7.8%	0.23	25.3%	0.37	18.1%	0.33	51.5%	0.43	41.0%	0.42	24.0%	0.36	57.5%	0.42
County	Baringo	17.4%	1.98	44.8%	2.19	50.8%	2.20	3.7%	1.11	74.9%	2.88	12.9%	1.45	4.3%	0.89	39.8%	2.16	23.4%	1.88	26.4%	1.94	35.1%	2.10	42.6%	2.18	50.5%	2.21
	Bomet	8.3%	1.30	13.8%	1.38	61.5%	1.94	6.0%	1.28	78.3%	2.44	29.1%	1.81	15.0%	1.42	71.1%	1.81	7.5%	1.06	72.0%	1.79	62.2%	1.94	23.0%	1.68	25.1%	1.74
	Bungoma	9.3%	1.51	37.5%	2.06	63.1%	2.06	6.2%	1.38	73.0%	2.86	15.6%	1.55	5.4%	0.96	15.6%	1.56	24.7%	1.85	58.9%	2.11	70.6%	1.95	20.9%	1.74	66.2%	2.03
	Busia	5.6%	1.09	64.3%	2.10	70.0%	2.01	15.7%	2.03	88.4%	2.27	23.8%	1.87	4.8%	0.94	8.0%	1.19	11.9%	1.42	35.9%	2.10	69.7%	2.01	31.4%	2.03	70.6%	2.00
	Elgeyo Marakwet	20.3%	2.24	19.1%	1.60	55.8%	2.02	2.9%	0.87	80.6%	2.61	15.2%	1.46	1.1%	0.43	36.5%	1.97	4.4%	0.84	25.7%	1.79	29.6%	1.87	28.2%	1.84	28.4%	1.85
	Embu	8.9%	1.61	24.4%	2.22	56.4%	2.56	6.1%	1.78	78.6%	2.95	4.7%	1.10	0.4%	0.33	21.2%	2.11	22.4%	2.15	1.0%	0.51	17.0%	1.94	9.9%	1.54	45.0%	2.57
	Garissa	16.2%	1.86	13.1%	1.60	75.3%	2.05	42.7%	3.28	88.8%	2.15	21.8%	1.96	9.8%	1.41	25.5%	2.07	6.0%	1.13	48.1%	2.37	39.8%	2.33	66.5%	2.24	65.7%	2.26
	Homa Bay	6.9%	1.28	66.7%	2.07	72.0%	1.97	5.3%	1.34	83.8%	2.39	17.8%	1.68	8.0%	1.19	14.0%	1.53	17.2%	1.66	70.4%	2.01	16.8%	1.65	30.1%	2.02	70.5%	2.01
	Isiolo	18.1%	2.11	10.0%	1.38	60.3%	2.25	29.9%	2.88	72.0%	3.03	17.2%	1.73	13.3%	1.56	21.6%	1.89	11.8%	1.48	26.8%	2.04	32.5%	2.15	42.0%	2.27	45.2%	2.29
	Kajiado	8.4%	1.54	39.5%	2.26	52.8%	2.32	23.3%	2.84	57.8%	3.18	7.1%	1.19	1.8%	0.61	19.8%	1.84	8.1%	1.28	14.0%	1.61	12.5%	1.53	21.7%	1.91	23.0%	1.95
	Kakamega	4.4%	0.97	62.6%	2.08	61.9%	2.09	4.2%	1.15	82.9%	2.45	10.0%	1.29	6.4%	1.05	25.8%	1.77	11.7%	0.91	19.6%	1.60	45.6%	2.01	21.1%	1.65	30.1%	1.85
	Kericho	11.3%	1.48	19.2%	1.59	53.8%	2.02	9.6%	1.70	63.0%	2.75	14.5%	1.42	3.7%	0.76	25.8%	1.77	11.7%	1.30	19.6%	1.60	45.6%	2.01	21.1%	1.65	30.1%	1.85
	Kiambu	5.5%	1.23	16.7%	1.67	35.8%	2.15	24.4%	2.80	64.2%	2.97	3.8%	0.86	1.5%	0.55	3.7%	0.85	1.1%	0.48	8.0%	1.22	5.3%	1.01	5.6%	1.03	13.8%	1.55
	Kilifi	7.9%	1.33	62.0%	2.14	64.0%	2.12	11.2%	1.90	62.7%	3.15	18.9%	1.72	5.5%	1.01	16.5%	1.64	5.0%	0.97	32.3%	2.07	36.1%	2.12	32.6%	2.07	52.4%	2.21
	Kirinyaga	4.2%	1.23	16.8%	1.98	53.2%	2.64	12.5%	2.56	81.5%	2.81	4.1%	1.05	0.1%	0.18	27.8%	2.37	2.2%	0.78	14.8%	1.88	26.8%	2.34	7.8%	1.40	46.4%	2.64
	Kisii	2.4%	0.65	22.7%	1.67	44.7%	1.99	7.0%	1.36	67.9%	2.82	7.6%	1.06	3.8%	0.76	7.8%	1.07	14.1%	1.39	54.7%	1.99	2.3%	0.59	4.8%	0.85	50.2%	2.00
	Kisumu	5.5%	1.09	48.9%	2.03	55.7%	2.02	13.5%	1.88	66.9%	2.83	2.1%	0.58	1.6%	0.51	2.6%	0.65	2.7%	0.66	2.7%	0.66	37.0%	1.96	17.6%	1.55	38.3%	1.97
	Kitui	15.1%	1.82	71.7%	2.00	63.1%	2.15	11.5%	1.92	79.4%	2.69	16.6%	1.65	7.0%	1.13	35.2%	2.12	62.2%	2.16	42.0%	2.20	0.7%	0.38	24.7%	1.92	62.8%	2.15
	Kwale	9.5%	1.40	50.2%	2.13	74.4%	1.86	19.9%	2.40	79.5%	2.45	16.8%	1.67	3.3%	0.76	32.4%	1.99	16.0%	1.57	68.6%	1.98	25.6%	1.86	19.2%	1.68	68.2%	1.98
	Laikipia	15.2%	2.21	25.0%	2.12	55.1%	2.44	18.3%	2.58	72.9%	3.21	11.6%	1.57	8.5%	1.37	26.7%	2.17	12.7%	1.63	54.4%	2.44	26.7%	2.17	28.0%	2.20	37.7%	2.37
	Lamu	12.7%	1.83	37.6%	2.33	71.6%	2.17	27.4%	3.06	80.9%	2.64	15.8%	1.75	5.3%	1.07	24.1%	2.05	11.1%	1.52	26.8%	2.13	17.0%	1.80	15.8%	1.75	34.2%	2.28
	Machakos	7.4%	1.57	21.7%	1.87	47.8%	2.26	12.1%	2.03	64.6%	3.18	4.8%	0.97	3.2%	0.80	31.3%	2.10	12.7%	1.51	14.7%	1.60	1.1%	0.47	5.7%	1.05	31.9%	2.11
	Makueni	10.3%	1.49	45.9%	2.24	53.1%	2.25	11.9%	1.92	75.4%	3.00	9.5%	1.32	3.4%	0.82	29.6%	2.06	31.8%	2.11	11.6%	1.44	5.2%	1.00	9.0%	1.29	49.4%	2.25
	Mandera	33.2%	2.22	90.5%	1.31	71.9%	2.04	50.0%	2.89	87.5%	2.94	43.9%	2.22	41.2%	2.20	50.8%	2.23	28.3%	2.02	54.9%	2.22	80.8%	1.76	85.8%	1.56	79.3%	1.81
	Marsabit	24.1%	2.62	73.6%	2.19	74.5%	2.17	32.1%	3.16	81.8%	2.84	34.1%	2.36	30.1%	2.28	48.9%	2.49	12.4%	1.65	71.4%	2.25	57.6%	2.46	69.2%	2.30	68.0%	2.32
	Meru	10.4%	1.47	21.7%	1.80	58.9%	2.15	6.3%	1.50	84.5%	2.25	12.5%	1.44	7.8%	1.17	21.7%	1.80	10.3%	1.33	54.8%	2.18	6.2%	1.05	21.5%	1.80	49.5%	2.19
	Migori	3.9%	0.97	59.1%	2.10	61.7%	2.08	7.4%	1.44	81.9%	2.81	13.1%	1.44	0.6%	0.34	7.2%	1.11	27.7%	1.91	63.5%	2.06	63.0%	2.06	15.5%	1.55	55.6%	2.12
	Mombasa	5.2%	1.05	13.0%	1.45	44.3%	2.14	24.3%	2.70	59.5%	2.92	2.5%	0.67	0.4%	0.29	16.9%	1.69	5.6%	1.03	13.4%	1.47	1.2%	0.47	19.2%	1.70	16.4%	1.60
	Muranga	7.7%	1.62	11.5%	1.69	51.0%	2.65	9.6%	2.23	76.9%	3.14	3.6%	0.99	1.4%	0.62	23.3%	2.24	7.0%	1.35	33.1%	2.50	22.9%	2.23	2.2%	0.78	46.8%	2.65
	Nairobi	6.2%	1.19	20.7%	1.54	31.2%	1.77	28.6%	2.43	45.7%	2.69	1.6%	0.48	0.5%	0.27	2.7%	0.62	0.1%	0.13	7.0%	0.97	3.7%	0.72	4.9%	0.83	7.4%	1.00
	Nakuru	7.4%	1.39	18.5%	1.84	51.7%	2.37	18.0%	2.63	68.9%	3.07	5.5%	1.09	1.5%	0.57	21.9%	1.97	4.4%	0.98	32.6%	2.23	24.9%	2.06	34.8%	2.27	23.3%	2.01
	Nandi	8.6%	1.20	23.6%	1.67	56.7%	1.95	9.7%	1.59	75.1%	2.50	11.0%	1.23	1.1%	0.41	33.2%	1.85	0.7%	0.32	32.0%	1.83	55.4%	1.95	22.9%	1.65	36.0%	1.89
	Narok	11.9%	1.73	50.2%	2.12	66.8%	2.00	10.5%	1.75	61.7%	3.11	15.1%	1.52	5.9%	1.01	49.0%	2.13	27.5%	1.91	57.5%	2.11	39.3%	2.08	26.3%	1.88	36.6%	2.05
	Nyamira	5.2%	1.13	64.8%	2.19	47.0%	2.29	8.3%	1.68	58.6%	3.43	13.7%	1.57	5.9%	1.08	7.4%	1.20	20.1%	1.84	58.3%	2.26	58.1%	2.26	8.5%	1.28	56.2%	2.27
	Nyandarua	3.5%	1.03	5.8%	1.22	59.8%	2.54	7.6%	1.92	78.9%	3.04	1.8%	0.69	1.9%	0.72	11.1%	1.63	5.2%	1.15	16.2%	1.91	23.5%	2.20	15.3%	1.87	41.0%	2.55
	Nyeri	4.2%	1.17	10.2%	1.63	46.4%	2.69	15.4%	2.88	69.1%	3.38	1.9%	0.74	0.0%	0.00	6.6%	1.33	1.4%	0.64	43.9%	2.67	2.5%	0.85	18.5%	2.09	37.6%	2.61
	Samburu	30.2%	2.32	57.6%	2.37	77.1%	2.02	11.2%	2.04	75.9%	3.08	35.7%	2.30	30.3%	2.21	56.0%	2.38	40.7%	2.36	70.5%	2.19	46.9%	2.40	46.8%	2.40	74.0%	2.10
	Siaya	3.6%	0.92	75.0%	2.02	68.0%	2.18	7.1%	1.66	63.9%	3.25	11.3%	1.48	0.2%	0.19	8.4%	1.29	12.1%	1.52	50.9%	2.34	7.8%	1.26	26.7%	2.07	61.8%	2.27
	Taita Taveta	5.5%	1.24	41.0%	2.42	54.3%	2.45	17.5%	2.60	61.7%	3.46	9.3%	1.43	1.5%	0.61	10.5%	1.51	12.4%	1.62	0.6%	0.37	0.2%	0.25	13.5%	1.68	50.2%	2.46
	Tana River	15.5%	1.92	40.5%	2.16	75.7%	1.89	30.9%	2.66	85.3%	2.45	25.5%	1.93	5.9%	1.04	18.7%	1.72	9.6%	1.30	34.3%	2.10	12.2%	1.45	38.1%	2.14	58.6%	2.17
	Tharaka Nithi	7.6%	1.58	47.8%	2.48	60.5%	2.43	2.3%	1.02	82.0%	2.80	12.6%	1.65	9.6%	1.47	26.9%	2.20	27.3%	2.21	3.9%	0.96	37.3%	2.40	36.1%	2.38	56.3%	2.46
	Trans Nzoia	7.3%	1.18	29.2%	1.76	55.7%	1.93	15.8%	1.88	67.9%	2.76	6.7%	0.97	2.6%	0.62	10.0%	1.17	5.1%	0.86	58.9%	1.91	5.1%	0.85	13.2%	1.31	53.7%	1.94
	Turkana	28.3%	2.64	78.8%	2.09	75.9%	2.20	24.1%	2.92	54.4%	3.87	41.3%	2.52	29.3%	2.33	24.8%	2.21	37.5%	2.48	57.8%	2.53	41.9%	2.53	86.9%	1.73	71.6%	2.32
	Uasin Gishu	11.2%	1.50	45.5%	1.98	50.1%	1.99	12.7%	1.82	62.0%	2.83	10.1%	1.20	1.8%	0.53	9.2%	1.15	3.1%	0.69	18.8%	1.55	34.3%	1.89	17.4%	1.51	22.4%	1.66
	Vihiga	3.4%	1.02	56.9%	2.49	57.1%	2.49	12.4%	2.19	73.9%	3.41	11.3%	1.59	5.5%	1.15	5.4%	1.14	7.6%	1.34	52.1%	2.52	61.6%	2.45	2.1%	0.72	51.3%	2.52
	Wajir	35.6%	2.67	62.8%	2.09	82.0%	1.88	44.2%	2.83	79.9%	2.66	34.5%	2.05	21.2%	1.77	28.6%	1.95	28.2%	1.98	89.7%	1.31	62.1%	2.10	61.2%	2.10	79.3%	1.75
	West Pokot	25.2%	2.20	53.3%	2.07	66.9%	1.96	7.0%	1.35	77.5%	2.82	39.1%	2.03	26.2%	1.83	54.4%	2.07	30.4%	1.93	68.0%	1.94	63.4%	2.01	54.3%	2.07	76.2%	1.77

Annex 20: Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, youths 18-34 years

Dimension		Nutrition	Standard errors	Education	Standard errors	Economic activity	Standard errors	Information	Standard errors	Water	Standard errors	Sanitation	Standard errors	Housing	Standard errors
National	Kenya	39.0%	0.32	53.1%	0.33	40.0%	0.32	11.9%	0.21	25.0%	0.28	33.1%	0.31	53.2%	0.33
	Woman	38.0%	0.44	56.4%	0.45	45.5%	0.45	13.0%	0.30	24.9%	0.39	33.3%	0.43	52.6%	0.45
Sex	Man	40.1%	0.46	49.5%	0.47	34.0%	0.45	10.6%	0.29	25.0%	0.41	33.0%	0.44	54.0%	0.47
	Urban	29.6%	0.46	41.5%	0.50	39.4%	0.49	4.5%	0.21	12.1%	0.33	12.2%	0.33	30.7%	0.47
Area	Rural	47.4%	0.43	63.2%	0.41	40.4%	0.42	18.3%	0.33	36.3%	0.41	51.5%	0.43	73.0%	0.38
	Baringo	47.3%	2.20	50.6%	2.20	35.6%	2.11	13.1%	1.49	49.6%	2.21	26.4%	1.94	69.2%	2.04
	Bomet	18.7%	1.56	61.5%	1.94	37.7%	1.94	30.8%	1.84	72.2%	1.79	72.0%	1.79	73.3%	1.77
	Bungoma	41.3%	2.10	63.1%	2.06	34.3%	2.03	17.0%	1.60	36.6%	2.07	58.9%	2.11	82.7%	1.62
	Busia	65.9%	2.08	70.0%	2.01	43.4%	2.17	24.6%	1.89	18.5%	1.70	35.9%	2.10	84.0%	1.61
	Elgeyo Marakwet	29.2%	1.85	55.8%	2.02	33.8%	1.93	15.4%	1.47	38.6%	1.99	25.7%	1.79	59.5%	2.01
	Embu	29.7%	2.36	56.4%	2.56	42.9%	2.55	4.9%	1.11	35.0%	2.46	1.0%	0.51	50.2%	2.58
	Garissa	25.5%	2.07	75.3%	2.05	64.3%	2.27	22.1%	1.97	25.5%	2.07	48.1%	2.37	78.6%	1.95
	Homa Bay	68.6%	2.04	72.0%	1.97	40.5%	2.15	20.9%	1.78	29.3%	2.00	70.4%	2.01	78.6%	1.81
	Isiolo	20.7%	1.86	60.3%	2.25	50.7%	2.30	17.5%	1.75	27.2%	2.05	26.8%	2.04	67.9%	2.15
	Kajiado	40.9%	2.28	52.8%	2.32	41.9%	2.29	8.0%	1.26	27.0%	2.06	14.0%	1.61	32.8%	2.18
	Kakamega	63.6%	2.07	61.9%	2.09	37.7%	2.08	10.5%	1.32	7.0%	1.10	65.7%	2.04	75.9%	1.84
	Kericho	25.9%	1.77	53.8%	2.02	36.7%	1.95	15.3%	1.46	33.5%	1.91	19.6%	1.60	62.4%	1.96
	Kiambu	19.8%	1.79	35.8%	2.15	46.5%	2.24	4.1%	0.89	4.0%	0.88	8.0%	1.22	19.8%	1.79
	Kilifi	64.9%	2.10	64.0%	2.12	34.0%	2.09	20.3%	1.77	20.0%	1.76	32.3%	2.07	67.8%	2.06
	Kirinyaga	19.4%	2.09	53.2%	2.64	48.1%	2.64	4.1%	1.05	28.6%	2.39	14.8%	1.88	53.2%	2.64
	Kisii	24.0%	1.70	44.7%	1.99	33.9%	1.89	9.1%	1.15	21.6%	1.64	54.7%	1.99	52.8%	2.00
	Kisumu	51.2%	2.03	55.7%	2.02	38.1%	1.97	3.2%	0.71	5.1%	0.89	2.7%	0.66	55.6%	2.02
	Kitui	73.4%	1.96	63.1%	2.15	43.0%	2.20	18.7%	1.73	70.3%	2.03	42.0%	2.20	68.2%	2.07
	Kwale	53.6%	2.12	74.4%	1.86	50.2%	2.13	20.1%	1.71	39.8%	2.09	68.6%	1.98	75.5%	1.83
	Laikipia	30.5%	2.25	55.1%	2.44	44.8%	2.44	13.5%	1.67	33.2%	2.31	54.4%	2.44	57.1%	2.42
	Lamu	40.6%	2.36	71.6%	2.17	54.9%	2.39	15.9%	1.75	29.5%	2.19	26.8%	2.13	51.8%	2.40
	Machakos	24.3%	1.94	47.8%	2.26	36.7%	2.19	6.5%	1.12	39.3%	2.22	14.7%	1.60	34.2%	2.15
	Makueni	49.9%	2.25	53.1%	2.25	38.4%	2.19	10.0%	1.35	47.6%	2.25	11.6%	1.44	52.4%	2.25
County	Mandera	91.3%	1.26	71.9%	2.04	64.6%	2.14	50.9%	2.23	62.4%	2.16	54.9%	2.22	90.9%	1.29
	Marsabit	76.0%	2.12	74.5%	2.17	55.8%	2.47	34.5%	2.36	52.6%	2.48	71.4%	2.25	79.9%	1.99
	Meru	27.6%	1.95	58.9%	2.15	43.2%	2.17	13.9%	1.51	26.4%	1.93	54.8%	2.18	58.2%	2.16
	Migori	60.4%	2.09	61.7%	2.08	37.0%	2.06	13.1%	1.44	31.0%	1.98	63.5%	2.06	77.6%	1.78
	Mombasa	16.2%	1.59	44.3%	2.14	43.0%	2.14	2.8%	0.71	23.9%	1.84	13.4%	1.47	30.1%	1.98
	Muranga	16.2%	1.96	51.0%	2.65	42.1%	2.62	4.4%	1.09	26.0%	2.33	33.1%	2.50	54.8%	2.64
	Nairobi	23.6%	1.61	31.2%	1.77	37.2%	1.84	2.0%	0.53	2.9%	0.63	7.0%	0.97	13.5%	1.30
	Nakuru	22.9%	1.99	51.7%	2.37	43.3%	2.36	6.0%	1.13	23.5%	2.02	32.6%	2.23	58.3%	2.34
	Nandi	28.6%	1.78	56.7%	1.95	39.7%	1.92	11.1%	1.23	33.9%	1.86	32.0%	1.83	70.0%	1.80
	Narok	53.9%	2.12	66.8%	2.00	33.3%	2.00	15.2%	1.53	57.5%	2.11	57.5%	2.11	71.7%	1.92
	Nyamira	65.2%	2.18	47.0%	2.29	31.5%	2.13	15.0%	1.64	26.6%	2.02	58.3%	2.26	75.5%	1.97
	Nyandarua	8.5%	1.45	59.8%	2.54	43.0%	2.57	3.0%	0.88	14.6%	1.83	16.2%	1.91	59.6%	2.54
	Nyeri	13.5%	1.84	48.4%	2.69	45.4%	2.68	1.9%	0.74	7.7%	1.44	43.9%	2.67	49.3%	2.69
	Samburu	69.0%	2.22	77.1%	2.02	38.6%	2.34	39.2%	2.34	62.5%	2.32	70.5%	2.19	84.8%	1.72
	Siaya	75.8%	2.00	68.0%	2.18	33.4%	2.20	11.3%	1.48	18.4%	1.81	50.9%	2.34	67.2%	2.20
	Taita Taveta	42.3%	2.43	54.3%	2.45	38.2%	2.39	9.3%	1.43	20.8%	2.00	0.6%	0.37	53.4%	2.45
	Tana River	45.3%	2.19	75.7%	1.89	54.4%	2.20	26.3%	1.94	24.9%	1.91	34.3%	2.10	64.0%	2.12
	Tharaka Nithi	49.3%	2.48	60.5%	2.43	38.4%	2.41	16.8%	1.85	42.0%	2.45	3.9%	0.96	70.6%	2.26
	Trans Nzoia	33.7%	1.83	55.7%	1.93	38.6%	1.89	8.1%	1.06	14.8%	1.38	58.9%	1.91	58.4%	1.91
	Turkana	80.3%	2.04	75.9%	2.20	37.5%	2.48	43.4%	2.54	45.5%	2.55	57.8%	2.53	93.3%	1.28
	Uasin Gishu	50.2%	1.99	50.1%	1.99	36.3%	1.91	10.2%	1.20	12.1%	1.30	18.8%	1.55	52.3%	1.99
	Vihiga	57.6%	2.49	57.1%	2.49	37.9%	2.44	13.8%	1.74	12.8%	1.69	52.1%	2.52	70.6%	2.30
	Wajir	68.2%	2.01	82.0%	1.68	59.9%	2.11	39.8%	2.11	40.6%	2.12	89.7%	1.31	84.0%	1.59
	West Pokot	59.6%	2.04	66.9%	1.96	33.0%	1.95	42.1%	2.05	64.5%	1.99	68.0%	1.94	83.7%	1.54

Annex 21: Deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence, youths 18-34 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	Standard errors	1 deprivation	Standard errors	2 deprivations	Standard errors	3 deprivations	Standard errors	4 deprivations	Standard errors	5 deprivations	Standard errors	6 deprivations	Standard errors	7 deprivations	Standard errors
National	Kenya	14.4%	0.23	19.3%	0.26	18.3%	0.25	17.1%	0.25	14.8%	0.23	10.0%	0.20	4.8%	0.14	1.4%	0.08
Sex	Woman	13.8%	0.31	18.6%	0.35	18.1%	0.35	17.0%	0.34	14.5%	0.32	10.8%	0.28	5.4%	0.20	1.8%	0.12
	Man	15.0%	0.34	20.1%	0.38	18.4%	0.36	17.3%	0.36	15.0%	0.34	9.1%	0.27	4.2%	0.19	1.0%	0.09
Area	Urban	23.4%	0.43	28.7%	0.46	21.4%	0.41	13.8%	0.35	8.1%	0.28	3.4%	0.18	1.0%	0.10	0.1%	0.04
	Rural	6.4%	0.21	11.0%	0.27	15.5%	0.31	20.0%	0.34	20.6%	0.34	15.7%	0.31	8.2%	0.23	2.5%	0.13
County	Baringo	8.6%	1.23	18.5%	1.71	18.9%	1.73	18.9%	1.72	11.9%	1.42	12.0%	1.43	8.0%	1.19	3.3%	0.79
	Bomet	3.5%	0.73	7.5%	1.05	11.0%	1.25	20.0%	1.60	27.8%	1.79	18.6%	1.55	9.7%	1.18	2.0%	0.56
	Bungoma	6.6%	1.06	8.8%	1.21	13.9%	1.48	19.3%	1.68	28.0%	1.92	16.8%	1.59	5.8%	1.00	0.8%	0.38
	Busia	3.4%	0.80	6.5%	1.08	16.1%	1.61	21.4%	1.80	29.5%	2.00	17.9%	1.68	4.3%	0.89	0.8%	0.40
	Elgeyo Marakwet	9.2%	1.18	19.0%	1.60	21.1%	1.66	22.1%	1.69	17.3%	1.54	8.0%	1.11	2.9%	0.68	0.4%	0.27
	Embu	13.8%	1.78	17.1%	1.94	29.5%	2.35	22.4%	2.15	10.3%	1.57	6.0%	1.23	0.9%	0.48	0.0%	0.00
	Garissa	7.1%	1.22	7.6%	1.26	14.4%	1.67	22.4%	1.98	21.4%	1.95	16.2%	1.75	8.7%	1.34	2.2%	0.70
	Homa Bay	3.9%	0.85	7.0%	1.12	9.0%	1.26	19.6%	1.74	24.8%	1.89	22.1%	1.82	10.5%	1.34	3.1%	0.77
	Isiolo	12.4%	1.51	17.2%	1.74	19.0%	1.80	18.3%	1.78	14.7%	1.63	10.3%	1.40	6.5%	1.13	1.7%	0.59
	Kajiado	15.3%	1.67	24.5%	1.99	24.3%	1.99	15.6%	1.68	10.2%	1.40	5.6%	1.06	3.4%	0.84	1.2%	0.50
	Kakamega	8.1%	1.18	9.7%	1.27	13.1%	1.45	19.3%	1.70	25.2%	1.87	20.4%	1.73	3.5%	0.79	0.7%	0.35
	Kericho	12.5%	1.33	21.0%	1.65	19.3%	1.59	19.3%	1.59	15.2%	1.45	8.9%	1.15	2.9%	0.67	1.0%	0.41
	Kiambu	28.8%	2.03	33.8%	2.12	19.5%	1.78	8.6%	1.26	7.3%	1.17	1.6%	0.57	0.3%	0.26	0.0%	0.00
	Kilifi	5.5%	1.00	16.8%	1.65	15.8%	1.61	18.6%	1.71	25.1%	1.91	11.9%	1.43	6.0%	1.05	0.2%	0.22
	Kirinyaga	16.5%	1.96	16.7%	1.97	24.3%	2.27	22.0%	2.19	14.2%	1.85	4.6%	1.11	1.7%	0.69	0.0%	0.00
	Kisii	16.2%	1.47	18.7%	1.56	17.9%	1.53	19.7%	1.59	15.3%	1.44	8.2%	1.10	3.8%	0.76	0.3%	0.21
	Kisumu	13.1%	1.37	20.2%	1.63	27.4%	1.81	24.1%	1.74	12.1%	1.32	2.9%	0.68	0.2%	0.19	0.0%	0.00
	Kitui	2.1%	0.64	6.1%	1.07	14.9%	1.58	19.3%	1.75	23.9%	1.90	16.9%	1.66	13.5%	1.52	3.4%	0.80
	Kwale	5.3%	0.96	6.0%	1.01	12.5%	1.41	16.0%	1.56	19.6%	1.69	22.9%	1.79	14.0%	1.48	3.8%	0.81
	Laikipia	14.7%	1.73	17.1%	1.84	15.8%	1.79	13.8%	1.69	12.6%	1.63	12.6%	1.62	8.7%	1.38	4.6%	1.03
	Lamu	6.1%	1.15	15.5%	1.74	22.8%	2.01	18.5%	1.86	18.7%	1.87	11.3%	1.52	6.6%	1.19	0.5%	0.34
	Machakos	14.5%	1.60	27.8%	2.03	25.7%	1.98	14.8%	1.61	9.9%	1.35	4.2%	0.91	2.1%	0.66	0.9%	0.43
	Makueni	10.7%	1.39	16.4%	1.67	19.1%	1.77	22.5%	1.88	17.2%	1.70	12.4%	1.48	1.7%	0.58	0.0%	0.00
	Mandera	0.0%	0.00	1.4%	0.52	5.2%	1.00	13.4%	1.52	20.8%	1.81	20.4%	1.80	23.3%	1.89	15.4%	1.61
	Marsabit	3.7%	0.94	5.3%	1.12	7.7%	1.32	10.1%	1.50	14.8%	1.77	26.3%	2.19	21.7%	2.05	10.3%	1.51
	Meru	12.5%	1.45	14.0%	1.52	18.7%	1.70	18.3%	1.69	17.2%	1.65	10.8%	1.36	5.7%	1.01	2.8%	0.72
	Migori	5.3%	0.96	7.3%	1.11	14.2%	1.49	21.4%	1.75	24.6%	1.84	18.2%	1.65	8.3%	1.18	0.8%	0.37
	Mombasa	18.5%	1.68	30.6%	1.99	26.0%	1.89	14.4%	1.52	6.1%	1.04	3.3%	0.77	1.1%	0.46	0.0%	0.00
	Muranga	14.4%	1.87	19.7%	2.11	22.3%	2.21	21.5%	2.18	13.9%	1.83	6.6%	1.32	1.0%	0.52	0.6%	0.43
	Nairobi	34.5%	1.81	33.1%	1.79	18.8%	1.49	9.8%	1.13	2.6%	0.60	1.4%	0.44	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nakuru	11.1%	1.49	20.2%	1.91	24.3%	2.04	20.9%	1.93	14.0%	1.65	7.0%	1.21	2.5%	0.74	0.0%	0.00
	Nandi	9.5%	1.15	19.3%	1.55	16.3%	1.45	20.2%	1.58	19.2%	1.55	11.3%	1.24	3.3%	0.71	0.9%	0.37
	Narok	6.5%	1.05	9.9%	1.27	11.2%	1.34	17.5%	1.61	19.5%	1.68	22.7%	1.78	11.0%	1.33	1.7%	0.55
	Nyamira	5.9%	1.08	12.5%	1.51	13.4%	1.56	20.9%	1.86	24.4%	1.97	18.0%	1.76	4.3%	0.93	0.5%	0.34
	Nyandarua	11.5%	1.66	23.6%	2.20	27.7%	2.32	26.3%	2.28	7.6%	1.38	3.1%	0.90	0.1%	0.14	0.1%	0.14
	Nyeri	16.7%	2.01	21.7%	2.22	22.1%	2.23	18.3%	2.08	17.6%	2.05	2.4%	0.83	1.1%	0.57	0.0%	0.00
	Samburu	4.2%	0.96	8.9%	1.37	5.5%	1.09	9.9%	1.43	12.6%	1.59	21.2%	1.96	28.7%	2.17	9.1%	1.38
	Siaya	5.4%	1.05	10.1%	1.41	14.4%	1.64	23.3%	1.97	24.3%	2.01	17.3%	1.77	4.5%	0.97	0.7%	0.38
	Taita Taveta	14.7%	1.74	18.9%	1.93	24.3%	2.11	22.0%	2.04	15.1%	1.76	4.6%	1.03	0.4%	0.30	0.0%	0.00
	Tana River	7.1%	1.13	12.3%	1.45	18.4%	1.71	19.6%	1.75	13.8%	1.52	15.6%	1.60	8.7%	1.24	4.4%	0.91
	Tharaka Nithi	10.2%	1.50	12.6%	1.65	19.1%	1.95	22.6%	2.08	17.8%	1.90	14.6%	1.75	3.2%	0.87	0.0%	0.00
	Trans Nzoia	9.5%	1.14	18.5%	1.51	18.0%	1.49	21.3%	1.59	18.0%	1.49	10.7%	1.20	3.8%	0.75	0.2%	0.18
	Turkana	0.9%	0.48	6.3%	1.25	11.9%	1.66	14.6%	1.81	15.4%	1.85	17.9%	1.96	23.1%	2.16	10.0%	1.54
	Uasin Gishu	13.0%	1.34	25.5%	1.73	19.3%	1.57	18.5%	1.54	12.5%	1.31	7.6%	1.05	2.7%	0.65	0.9%	0.37
	Vihiga	5.3%	1.13	15.6%	1.83	15.6%	1.83	23.9%	2.15	19.6%	2.00	15.3%	1.81	4.5%	1.04	0.3%	0.28
	Wajir	0.4%	0.27	3.9%	0.83	8.3%	1.19	11.0%	1.35	16.7%	1.61	26.7%	1.91	23.6%	1.83	9.5%	1.26
	West Pokot	2.6%	0.67	8.2%	1.14	13.9%	1.44	10.9%	1.29	14.7%	1.47	19.0%	1.63	20.2%	1.67	10.5%	1.27

Annex 22: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence, youths 18-34 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	Standard errors	1 deprivation	Standard errors	2 deprivations	Standard errors	3 deprivations	Standard errors	4 deprivations	Standard errors	5 deprivations	Standard errors	6 deprivations	Standard errors	7 deprivations	Standard errors
National	Kenya	14.4%	0.23	19.3%	0.26	18.3%	0.25	17.1%	0.25	14.8%	0.23	10.0%	0.20	4.8%	0.14	1.4%	0.08
Sex	Woman	13.8%	0.31	18.6%	0.35	18.1%	0.35	17.0%	0.34	14.5%	0.32	10.8%	0.28	5.4%	0.20	1.8%	0.12
	Man	15.0%	0.34	20.1%	0.38	18.4%	0.36	17.3%	0.36	15.0%	0.34	9.1%	0.27	4.2%	0.19	1.0%	0.09
Area	Urban	23.4%	0.43	28.7%	0.46	21.4%	0.41	13.8%	0.35	8.1%	0.28	3.4%	0.18	1.0%	0.10	0.1%	0.04
	Rural	6.4%	0.21	11.0%	0.27	15.5%	0.31	20.0%	0.34	20.6%	0.34	15.7%	0.31	8.2%	0.23	2.5%	0.13
County	Baringo	8.6%	1.23	18.5%	1.71	18.9%	1.73	18.9%	1.72	11.9%	1.42	12.0%	1.43	8.0%	1.19	3.3%	0.79
	Bomet	3.5%	0.73	7.5%	1.05	11.0%	1.25	20.0%	1.60	27.8%	1.79	18.6%	1.55	9.7%	1.18	2.0%	0.56
	Bungoma	6.6%	1.06	8.8%	1.21	13.9%	1.48	19.3%	1.68	28.0%	1.92	16.8%	1.59	5.8%	1.00	0.8%	0.38
	Busia	3.4%	0.80	6.5%	1.08	16.1%	1.61	21.4%	1.80	29.5%	2.00	17.9%	1.68	4.3%	0.89	0.8%	0.40
	Elgeyo Marakwet	9.2%	1.18	19.0%	1.60	21.1%	1.66	22.1%	1.69	17.3%	1.54	8.0%	1.11	2.9%	0.68	0.4%	0.27
	Embu	13.8%	1.78	17.1%	1.94	29.5%	2.35	22.4%	2.15	10.3%	1.57	6.0%	1.23	0.9%	0.48	0.0%	0.00
	Garissa	7.1%	1.22	7.6%	1.26	14.4%	1.67	22.4%	1.98	21.4%	1.95	16.2%	1.75	8.7%	1.34	2.2%	0.70
	Homa Bay	3.9%	0.85	7.0%	1.12	9.0%	1.26	19.6%	1.74	24.8%	1.89	22.1%	1.82	10.5%	1.34	3.1%	0.77
	Isiolo	12.4%	1.51	17.2%	1.74	19.0%	1.80	18.3%	1.78	14.7%	1.63	10.3%	1.40	6.5%	1.13	1.7%	0.59
	Kajiado	15.3%	1.67	24.5%	1.99	24.3%	1.99	15.6%	1.68	10.2%	1.40	5.6%	1.06	3.4%	0.84	1.2%	0.50
	Kakamega	8.1%	1.18	9.7%	1.27	13.1%	1.45	19.3%	1.70	25.2%	1.87	20.4%	1.73	3.5%	0.79	0.7%	0.35
	Kericho	12.5%	1.33	21.0%	1.65	19.3%	1.59	19.3%	1.59	15.2%	1.45	8.9%	1.15	2.9%	0.67	1.0%	0.41
	Kiambu	28.8%	2.03	33.8%	2.12	19.5%	1.78	8.6%	1.26	7.3%	1.17	1.6%	0.57	0.3%	0.26	0.0%	0.00
	Kilifi	5.5%	1.00	16.8%	1.65	15.8%	1.61	18.6%	1.71	25.1%	1.91	11.9%	1.43	6.0%	1.05	0.2%	0.22
	Kirinyaga	16.5%	1.96	16.7%	1.97	24.3%	2.27	22.0%	2.19	14.2%	1.85	4.6%	1.11	1.7%	0.69	0.0%	0.00
	Kisii	16.2%	1.47	18.7%	1.56	17.9%	1.53	19.7%	1.59	15.3%	1.44	8.2%	1.10	3.8%	0.76	0.3%	0.21
	Kisumu	13.1%	1.37	20.2%	1.63	27.4%	1.81	24.1%	1.74	12.1%	1.32	2.9%	0.68	0.2%	0.19	0.0%	0.00
	Kitui	2.1%	0.64	6.1%	1.07	14.9%	1.58	19.3%	1.75	23.9%	1.90	16.9%	1.66	13.5%	1.52	3.4%	0.80
	Kwale	5.3%	0.96	6.0%	1.01	12.5%	1.41	16.0%	1.56	19.6%	1.69	22.9%	1.79	14.0%	1.48	3.8%	0.81
	Laikipia	14.7%	1.73	17.1%	1.84	15.8%	1.79	13.8%	1.69	12.6%	1.63	12.6%	1.62	8.7%	1.38	4.6%	1.03
	Lamu	6.1%	1.15	15.5%	1.74	22.8%	2.01	18.5%	1.86	18.7%	1.87	11.3%	1.52	6.6%	1.19	0.5%	0.34
	Machakos	14.5%	1.60	27.8%	2.03	25.7%	1.98	14.8%	1.61	9.9%	1.35	4.2%	0.91	2.1%	0.66	0.9%	0.43
	Makueni	10.7%	1.39	16.4%	1.67	19.1%	1.77	22.5%	1.88	17.2%	1.70	12.4%	1.48	1.7%	0.58	0.0%	0.00
	Mandera	0.0%	0.00	1.4%	0.52	5.2%	1.00	13.4%	1.52	20.8%	1.81	20.4%	1.80	23.3%	1.89	15.4%	1.61
	Marsabit	3.7%	0.94	5.3%	1.12	7.7%	1.32	10.1%	1.50	14.8%	1.77	26.3%	2.19	21.7%	2.05	10.3%	1.51
	Meru	12.5%	1.45	14.0%	1.52	18.7%	1.70	18.3%	1.69	17.2%	1.65	10.8%	1.36	5.7%	1.01	2.8%	0.72
	Migori	5.3%	0.96	7.3%	1.11	14.2%	1.49	21.4%	1.75	24.6%	1.84	18.2%	1.65	8.3%	1.18	0.8%	0.37
	Mombasa	18.5%	1.68	30.6%	1.99	26.0%	1.89	14.4%	1.52	6.1%	1.04	3.3%	0.77	1.1%	0.46	0.0%	0.00
	Muranga	14.4%	1.87	19.7%	2.11	22.3%	2.21	21.5%	2.18	13.9%	1.83	6.6%	1.32	1.0%	0.52	0.6%	0.43
	Nairobi	34.5%	1.81	33.1%	1.79	18.8%	1.49	9.8%	1.13	2.6%	0.60	1.4%	0.44	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nakuru	11.1%	1.49	20.2%	1.91	24.3%	2.04	20.9%	1.93	14.0%	1.65	7.0%	1.21	2.5%	0.74	0.0%	0.00
	Nandi	9.5%	1.15	19.3%	1.55	16.3%	1.45	20.2%	1.58	19.2%	1.55	11.3%	1.24	3.3%	0.71	0.9%	0.37
	Narok	6.5%	1.05	9.9%	1.27	11.2%	1.34	17.5%	1.61	19.5%	1.68	22.7%	1.78	11.0%	1.33	1.7%	0.55
	Nyamira	5.9%	1.08	12.5%	1.51	13.4%	1.56	20.9%	1.86	24.4%	1.97	18.0%	1.76	4.3%	0.93	0.5%	0.34
	Nyandarua	11.5%	1.66	23.6%	2.20	27.7%	2.32	26.3%	2.28	7.6%	1.38	3.1%	0.90	0.1%	0.14	0.1%	0.14
	Nyeri	16.7%	2.01	21.7%	2.22	22.1%	2.23	18.3%	2.08	17.6%	2.05	2.4%	0.83	1.1%	0.57	0.0%	0.00
	Samburu	4.2%	0.96	8.9%	1.37	5.5%	1.09	9.9%	1.43	12.6%	1.59	21.2%	1.96	28.7%	2.17	9.1%	1.38
	Siaya	5.4%	1.05	10.1%	1.41	14.4%	1.64	23.3%	1.97	24.3%	2.01	17.3%	1.77	4.5%	0.97	0.7%	0.38
	Taita Taveta	14.7%	1.74	18.9%	1.93	24.3%	2.11	22.0%	2.04	15.1%	1.76	4.6%	1.03	0.4%	0.30	0.0%	0.00
	Tana River	7.1%	1.13	12.3%	1.45	18.4%	1.71	19.6%	1.75	13.8%	1.52	15.6%	1.60	8.7%	1.24	4.4%	0.91
	Tharaka Nithi	10.2%	1.50	12.6%	1.65	19.1%	1.95	22.6%	2.08	17.8%	1.90	14.6%	1.75	3.2%	0.87	0.0%	0.00
	Trans Nzoia	9.5%	1.14	18.5%	1.51	18.0%	1.49	21.3%	1.59	18.0%	1.49	10.7%	1.20	3.8%	0.75	0.2%	0.18
	Turkana	0.9%	0.48	6.3%	1.25	11.9%	1.66	14.6%	1.81	15.4%	1.85	17.9%	1.96	23.1%	2.16	10.0%	1.54
	Uasin Gishu	13.0%	1.34	25.5%	1.73	19.3%	1.57	18.5%	1.54	12.5%	1.31	7.6%	1.05	2.7%	0.65	0.9%	0.37
	Vihiga	5.3%	1.13	15.6%	1.83	15.6%	1.83	23.9%	2.15	19.6%	2.00	15.3%	1.81	4.5%	1.04	0.3%	0.28
	Wajir	0.4%	0.27	3.9%	0.83	8.3%	1.19	11.0%	1.35	16.7%	1.61	26.7%	1.91	23.6%	1.83	9.5%	1.26
	West Pokot	2.6%	0.67	8.2%	1.14	13.9%	1.44	10.9%	1.29	14.7%	1.47	19.0%	1.63	20.2%	1.67	10.5%	1.27

Annex 23: Multidimensional and monetary poverty, and poverty overlap, youths 18-34 years

Poverty incidence		Multidimensional poverty (K=3)	Standard errors	Monetary poverty	Standard errors	Youths' population (13-34 years), projections (2015)	Number of multidimensionally poor youths	Number of monetary poor youths	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty	Standard errors	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty (absolute numbers)	Proportion of youths/national total multidimensionally and monetary poor
National	Kenya	48.1%	0.33	28.9%	0.30	12,892,459	6,406,827	3,843,912	21.6%	0.27	2,901,490	
Sex	Girl	49.5%	0.45	28.8%	0.41							
	Boy	46.5%	0.47	29.1%	0.43							
Area	Urban	26.5%	0.45	22.2%	0.42				12.7%	0.34		
	Rural	67.0%	0.40	34.8%	0.41				29.4%	0.39		
County	Baringo	54.0%	2.20	30.6%	2.03	178,569	96,507	54,595	25.7%	1.93	45,959	1.6%
	Bomet	78.0%	1.65	37.5%	1.93	244,518	190,829	91,623	34.2%	1.89	83,563	2.9%
	Bungoma	70.7%	1.94	26.4%	1.88	387,429	274,053	102,281	22.8%	1.79	88,423	3.0%
	Busia	73.9%	1.92	63.7%	2.11	206,095	152,391	131,194	52.2%	2.19	107,658	3.7%
	Elgeyo Marakwet	50.7%	2.04	31.6%	1.90	123,182	62,483	38,964	21.0%	1.66	25,848	0.9%
	Embu	39.6%	2.52	20.5%	2.08	156,831	62,150	32,085	13.9%	1.78	21,762	0.8%
	Garissa	71.0%	2.15	62.0%	2.30	137,649	97,666	85,392	48.4%	2.37	66,684	2.3%
	Homa Bay	80.1%	1.75	30.9%	2.03	289,560	231,946	89,583	28.5%	1.98	82,543	2.8%
	Isiolo	51.4%	2.30	45.5%	2.29	42,358	21,792	19,283	27.1%	2.04	11,476	0.4%
	Kajiado	35.9%	2.22	36.1%	2.22	289,681	104,140	104,554	22.6%	1.94	65,424	2.3%
	Kakamega	69.1%	1.99	31.1%	1.99	469,296	324,279	145,874	27.0%	1.91	126,801	4.4%
	Kericho	47.3%	2.02	26.6%	1.79	270,510	127,929	71,836	17.6%	1.54	47,608	1.6%
	Kiambu	17.9%	1.72	21.2%	1.83	611,823	109,374	129,828	9.9%	1.34	60,810	2.1%
	Kilifi	61.8%	2.14	38.5%	2.14	349,665	216,161	134,775	32.5%	2.06	113,776	3.9%
	Kirinyaga	42.5%	2.62	17.5%	2.01	180,021	76,570	31,521	14.3%	1.85	25,808	0.9%
	Kisii	47.2%	1.99	35.3%	1.91	364,317	172,095	128,770	26.1%	1.75	94,992	3.3%
	Kisumu	39.4%	1.98	27.7%	1.82	336,403	132,459	93,168	16.4%	1.50	55,104	1.9%
	Kitui	76.9%	1.87	48.0%	2.22	245,477	188,780	117,735	40.5%	2.18	99,484	3.4%
	Kwale	76.3%	1.81	43.1%	2.11	203,026	154,840	87,562	39.3%	2.08	79,890	2.8%
	Laikipia	52.4%	2.45	39.5%	2.39	139,578	73,177	55,140	31.3%	2.27	43,662	1.5%
	Lamu	55.6%	2.39	23.1%	2.02	34,901	19,404	8,072	13.2%	1.63	4,616	0.2%
	Machakos	32.0%	2.11	19.6%	1.80	330,407	105,638	64,646	11.9%	1.47	39,287	1.4%
	Makueni	53.7%	2.25	28.1%	2.02	227,154	122,070	63,787	22.2%	1.87	50,396	1.7%
	Mandera	93.4%	1.11	76.4%	1.90	181,178	169,145	138,386	74.4%	1.95	134,775	4.6%
	Marsabit	83.3%	1.86	57.2%	2.46	78,897	65,686	45,138	53.0%	2.48	41,827	1.4%
	Meru	54.8%	2.18	16.8%	1.63	424,383	232,702	71,306	12.0%	1.42	50,873	1.8%
	Migori	73.2%	1.89	39.7%	2.09	282,870	207,199	112,331	31.6%	1.99	89,349	3.1%
	Mombasa	24.9%	1.87	21.7%	1.78	458,195	114,270	99,367	8.3%	1.19	37,829	1.3%
	Muranga	43.6%	2.63	23.8%	2.26	264,522	115,293	63,077	16.3%	1.96	43,221	1.5%
	Nairobi	13.7%	1.31	12.6%	1.26	1,657,044	227,229	208,621	6.0%	0.90	99,075	3.4%
	Nakuru	44.4%	2.36	20.2%	1.91	631,203	280,260	127,711	13.8%	1.64	87,312	3.0%
	Nandi	54.9%	1.96	34.0%	1.86	267,291	146,868	90,788	27.0%	1.74	72,072	2.5%
	Narok	72.3%	1.90	17.2%	1.60	288,880	209,004	49,594	15.5%	1.54	44,804	1.5%
	Nyamira	68.2%	2.13	31.4%	2.12	189,504	129,171	59,454	25.9%	2.01	49,136	1.7%
	Nyandarua	37.1%	2.51	27.9%	2.33	166,900	61,974	46,610	11.8%	1.67	19,638	0.7%
	Nyeri	39.5%	2.63	16.7%	2.01	216,284	85,359	36,137	8.1%	1.47	17,590	0.6%
	Samburu	81.5%	1.86	66.3%	2.27	72,463	59,041	48,023	62.2%	2.33	45,043	1.6%
	Siaya	70.1%	2.14	29.7%	2.14	244,414	171,380	72,633	23.5%	1.98	57,368	2.0%
	Taita Taveta	42.0%	2.43	27.8%	2.21	96,270	40,438	26,790	19.0%	1.93	18,251	0.6%
	Tana River	62.2%	2.14	49.9%	2.20	71,258	44,323	35,591	37.2%	2.13	26,507	0.9%
	Tharaka Nithi	58.1%	2.45	18.8%	1.94	105,960	61,596	19,916	13.3%	1.69	14,097	0.5%
	Trans Nzoia	54.0%	1.93	24.7%	1.67	283,337	153,028	70,066	19.4%	1.54	55,078	1.9%
	Turkana	80.9%	2.01	71.4%	2.31	298,322	241,388	213,141	64.7%	2.45	193,108	6.7%
	Uasin Gishu	42.1%	1.96	32.0%	1.85	369,718	155,830	118,350	21.6%	1.64	79,856	2.8%
	Vihiga	63.5%	2.43	35.6%	2.41	138,364	87,843	49,215	33.1%	2.37	45,780	1.6%
	Wajir	87.4%	1.43	61.3%	2.10	125,913	110,037	77,127	52.6%	2.15	66,279	2.3%
	West Pokot	75.2%	1.79	51.1%	2.08	160,840	121,028	82,268	44.2%	2.06	71,050	2.4%

Annex 24: Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, adults 35-59 years

Dimensions	Indicators	Nutrition			Education		Economic activity	Information			Water			Sanitation			Housing				
		Underweight	Standard errors	Food security	Standard errors	Secondary or higher education	Standard errors	Labour market	Standard errors	Information devices	Standard errors	Exposure to media	Standard errors	Drinking water source	Standard errors	Distance to water source	Standard errors	Toilet type	Standard errors	Housing material	Standard errors	Indoor pollution	Standard errors	Source of lighting	Standard errors
Kenya	National	9.4%	0.25	38.0%	0.38	69.2%	0.36	73.7%	0.34	9.7%	0.23	4.8%	0.17	19.1%	0.30	12.9%	0.26	37.1%	0.37	29.8%	0.35	17.7%	0.30	44.8%	0.39
Sex	Woman	7.8%	0.30	40.1%	0.53	75.7%	0.47	80.7%	0.43	11.2%	0.34	5.9%	0.25	19.0%	0.42	14.2%	0.38	39.1%	0.53	30.8%	0.50	16.6%	0.40	46.9%	0.54
	Man	11.8%	0.41	35.9%	0.53	62.4%	0.54	66.5%	0.52	8.0%	0.30	3.7%	0.21	19.1%	0.44	11.5%	0.36	35.0%	0.53	28.8%	0.50	18.8%	0.43	42.5%	0.55
Area	Urban	5.3%	0.32	28.1%	0.57	53.4%	0.64	61.8%	0.62	3.6%	0.24	1.3%	0.14	10.3%	0.39	5.2%	0.29	14.6%	0.45	11.5%	0.41	13.8%	0.44	23.5%	0.54
	Rural	11.6%	0.34	44.0%	0.48	78.7%	0.40	81.0%	0.38	13.3%	0.33	7.0%	0.25	24.3%	0.42	17.4%	0.37	50.6%	0.49	40.8%	0.48	20.0%	0.39	57.6%	0.48
County	Baringo	18.7%	2.37	51.4%	2.78	69.3%	2.57	77.9%	2.31	12.6%	1.84	5.2%	1.24	35.6%	2.66	34.2%	2.64	28.5%	2.51	37.6%	2.70	35.2%	2.66	54.9%	2.77
	Bomet	12.4%	1.82	18.0%	1.93	77.3%	2.11	87.9%	1.63	20.1%	2.01	12.9%	1.68	73.6%	2.21	7.9%	1.35	72.1%	2.25	65.6%	2.39	23.0%	2.12	25.2%	2.19
	Bungoma	9.1%	1.71	44.2%	2.69	73.2%	2.40	81.2%	2.11	9.8%	1.61	3.3%	0.97	13.5%	1.86	28.3%	2.46	63.2%	2.62	72.5%	2.43	14.7%	1.92	64.2%	2.61
	Busia	15.0%	2.06	57.6%	2.76	84.2%	2.04	89.3%	1.73	18.3%	2.16	2.3%	0.83	5.2%	1.24	11.5%	1.78	38.9%	2.73	73.4%	2.47	24.6%	2.41	73.6%	2.47
	Elgeyo Marakwet	19.4%	2.41	26.1%	2.32	73.1%	2.35	86.5%	1.81	18.8%	2.06	0.6%	0.40	39.9%	2.60	3.5%	0.98	31.2%	2.45	34.6%	2.52	22.9%	2.23	39.8%	2.59
	Embu	9.0%	1.62	25.3%	2.30	73.4%	2.34	77.4%	2.22	7.4%	1.38	1.2%	0.58	19.9%	2.12	17.7%	2.02	2.4%	0.81	21.9%	2.19	7.9%	1.43	49.4%	2.65
	Garissa	8.5%	1.57	13.4%	1.83	91.0%	1.54	87.5%	1.78	9.8%	1.60	3.6%	1.00	27.5%	2.40	4.1%	1.06	57.0%	2.66	41.7%	2.65	64.0%	2.58	71.2%	2.43
	Homa Bay	6.7%	1.49	69.0%	2.55	85.6%	1.93	79.8%	2.21	13.3%	1.87	5.4%	1.25	14.7%	1.96	16.1%	2.03	73.8%	2.43	15.0%	1.97	22.3%	2.30	62.4%	2.67
	Isiolo	12.4%	2.18	12.4%	1.86	77.4%	2.35	76.8%	2.37	19.2%	2.22	14.9%	2.01	20.5%	2.27	13.5%	1.92	32.1%	2.63	41.4%	2.77	27.8%	2.52	44.1%	2.79
	Kajiado	9.0%	2.04	39.2%	3.00	58.5%	3.04	62.3%	2.98	4.9%	1.33	2.7%	1.00	17.8%	2.36	10.6%	1.92	16.6%	2.30	14.7%	2.19	17.4%	2.34	29.2%	2.80
	Kakamega	7.1%	1.37	67.2%	2.38	76.5%	2.16	85.1%	1.81	8.4%	1.41	6.1%	1.21	2.5%	0.79	2.6%	0.80	66.9%	2.39	73.1%	2.25	10.5%	1.55	59.5%	2.49
	Kericho	11.7%	1.79	21.3%	2.07	66.8%	2.38	73.3%	2.24	15.9%	1.85	3.3%	0.91	29.1%	2.30	12.5%	1.67	22.1%	2.10	50.0%	2.53	19.5%	2.00	31.6%	2.35
	Kiambu	4.1%	1.16	10.1%	1.51	59.8%	2.45	68.9%	2.32	3.9%	0.96	0.8%	0.45	5.2%	1.12	1.6%	0.63	12.2%	1.64	9.0%	1.43	6.1%	1.20	19.6%	1.99
	Kilifi	9.3%	1.79	58.8%	2.73	71.5%	2.51	62.4%	2.71	12.6%	1.84	2.6%	0.88	16.6%	2.07	7.3%	1.46	27.6%	2.50	35.0%	2.67	26.3%	2.45	51.1%	2.80
	Kirinyaga	6.3%	1.37	15.9%	1.86	72.2%	2.28	85.5%	1.80	5.0%	1.11	0.8%	0.45	22.5%	2.13	5.0%	1.11	13.5%	1.74	25.4%	2.22	4.8%	1.09	44.6%	2.53
	Kisii	4.0%	0.98	21.3%	2.04	61.5%	2.44	74.1%	2.18	5.0%	1.08	2.1%	0.71	7.5%	1.31	19.4%	1.97	59.2%	2.45	3.3%	0.89	2.3%	0.75	56.5%	2.47
	Kisumu	9.6%	1.79	49.5%	2.81	62.9%	2.73	66.9%	2.65	1.7%	0.72	0.6%	0.44	3.1%	0.97	3.8%	1.07	2.2%	0.83	38.6%	2.74	9.1%	1.62	43.2%	2.79
	Kitui	10.4%	1.64	70.3%	2.35	78.2%	2.12	77.7%	2.14	11.4%	1.64	5.2%	1.14	33.1%	2.42	61.4%	2.51	45.5%	2.56	1.0%	0.52	29.6%	2.35	64.8%	2.46
	Kwale	8.3%	1.50	44.3%	2.52	78.5%	2.08	75.8%	2.17	16.2%	1.87	2.6%	0.81	31.8%	2.36	19.8%	2.02	62.7%	2.45	25.7%	2.21	14.3%	1.77	65.0%	2.41
	Laikipia	14.9%	2.37	30.1%	2.49	73.5%	2.43	79.1%	2.21	9.8%	1.61	7.2%	1.40	29.6%	2.48	16.9%	2.04	64.4%	2.60	27.8%	2.44	17.5%	2.07	44.4%	2.70
	Lamu	8.5%	1.66	32.7%	2.49	86.6%	1.82	78.6%	2.18	16.5%	1.97	4.4%	1.09	19.0%	2.08	7.7%	1.42	25.9%	2.33	16.0%	1.95	15.4%	1.92	30.7%	2.45
	Machakos	7.0%	1.41	29.3%	2.24	61.4%	2.39	74.4%	2.15	4.3%	1.00	4.3%	1.00	20.5%	1.98	17.6%	1.88	22.7%	2.06	4.5%	1.01	5.8%	1.15	46.5%	2.45
	Makueni	12.3%	1.77	51.9%	2.55	76.0%	2.18	79.5%	2.06	7.2%	1.32	2.6%	0.82	26.3%	2.25	35.8%	2.46	14.2%	1.78	10.4%	1.56	11.6%	1.64	60.0%	2.50
	Mandera	21.6%	2.29	89.7%	1.61	90.3%	1.58	88.8%	1.67	32.0%	2.47	26.5%	2.34	51.5%	2.65	22.2%	2.20	54.5%	2.64	80.0%	2.12	79.3%	2.15	78.2%	2.19
	Marsabit	32.6%	3.10	78.2%	2.43	90.2%	1.75	80.4%	2.33	31.7%	2.74	30.0%	2.70	54.5%	2.93	17.3%	2.22	69.9%	2.70	60.9%	2.87	68.8%	2.73	73.4%	2.60
	Meru	13.9%	1.81	23.2%	2.08	79.0%	2.01	86.0%	1.71	9.5%	1.45	9.2%	1.43	19.2%	1.94	10.1%	1.49	54.5%	2.46	8.5%	1.37	16.2%	1.82	53.1%	2.46
	Migori	5.3%	1.37	62.0%	2.79	80.3%	2.29	82.5%	2.19	5.5%	1.31	1.9%	0.79	4.5%	1.19	32.4%	2.69	65.6%	2.73	65.9%	2.73	7.9%	1.56	52.5%	2.87
	Mombasa	3.6%	1.18	14.8%	2.03	55.5%	2.85	60.7%	2.79	2.0%	0.81	0.3%	0.31	15.3%	2.06	5.8%	1.37	9.1%	1.64	1.2%	0.62	15.2%	2.05	18.2%	2.20
	Muranga	5.7%	1.28	13.0%	1.71	74.1%	2.23	84.4%	1.85	3.9%	0.98	0.4%	0.30	27.4%	2.27	6.0%	1.21	36.6%	2.46	29.6%	2.33	3.1%	0.88	52.9%	2.54
	Nairobi	3.6%	1.35	24.5%	2.36	37.9%	2.68	52.5%	2.74	1.4%	0.65	0.0%	0.00	3.2%	0.96	1.4%	0.64	6.3%	1.33	5.0%	1.20	5.2%	1.22	8.6%	1.55
	Nakuru	9.2%	1.70	24.4%	2.32	68.0%	2.52	73.1%	2.40	4.1%	1.07	0.2%	0.25	29.3%	2.47	6.3%	1.32	41.6%	2.67	35.5%	2.59	24.0%	2.31	30.0%	2.48
	Nandi	8.1%	1.42	32.3%	2.32	76.4%	2.11	75.1%	2.14	13.6%	1.70	1.7%	0.64	31.6%	2.31	2.3%	0.74	26.9%	2.20	60.4%	2.42	26.0%	2.17	41.6%	2.44
	Narok	14.8%	2.28	56.7%	2.68	82.6%	2.05	64.1%	2.60	11.3%	1.72	6.9%	1.38	47.6%	2.70	26.0%	2.37	62.4%	2.62	41.2%	2.67	22.0%	2.24	37.0%	2.62
	Nyamira	6.4%	1.25	61.5%	2.41	66.2%	2.34	65.5%	2.35	9.4%	1.44	6.3%	1.20	10.9%	1.54	16.8%	1.85	60.9%	2.42	58.0%	2.45	7.5%	1.31	61.4%	2.41
	Nyandarua	3.5%	1.02	5.5%	1.22	77.0%	2.25	81.7%	2.07	1.3%	0.62	0.7%	0.43	14.2%	1.87	4.4%	1.10	18.7%	2.09	24.7%	2.31	8.0%	1.45	44.4%	2.66
	Nyeri	4.1%	1.00	7.3%	1.27	63.4%	2.36	72.2%	2.20	0.7%	0.40	0.1%	0.14	7.9%	1.32	0.8%	0.45	46.9%	2.45	5.2%	1.09	8.6%	1.37	35.5%	2.35
	Samburu	39.1%	3.16	58.9%	3.12	82.4%	2.41	84.2%	2.31	41.6%	3.12	32.2%	2.96	56.9%	3.14	44.9%	3.15	73.0%	2.81	51.0%	3.17	43.6%	3.14	77.0%	2.66
	Siaya	6.7%	1.48	75.1%	2.49	85.1%	2.06	72.4%	2.58	5.7%	1.34	1.5%	0.69	7.2%	1.49	11.6%	1.85	58.0%	2.85	9.6%	1.70	12.6%	1.92	65.2%	2.75
	Taita Taveta	5.8%	1.30	42.7%	2.61	60.8%	2.57	66.7%	2.48	5.3%	1.18	1.7%	0.69	10.9%	1.64	13.0%	1.77	0.8%	0.47	0.0%	0.00	9.6%	1.55	50.6%	2.64
	Tana River	19.8%	2.45	42.8%	2.68	85.2%	1.93	79.0%	2.22	24.6%	2.34	6.1%	1.30	19.2%	2.14	12.3%	1.79	34.7%	2.59	14.0%	1.89	28.7%	2.46	64.4%	2.60
	Tharaka Nithi	14.6%	1.99	48.7%	2.62	81.8%	2.04	87.7%	1.73	16.2%	1.93	10.7%	1.62	26.0%	2.30	23.7%	2.24	2.7%	0.85	34.3%	2.49	29.5%	2.39	58.4%	2.59
	Trans Nzoia	4.7%	1.15	43.2%	2.52	71.9%	2.29	73.3%	2.26	9.4%	1.49	5.4%	1.15	12.5%	1.69	6.8%	1.28	65.7%	2.42	11.6%	1.63	13.8%	1.76	56.8%	2.52
	Turkana	33.4%	2.94	85.5%	2.03	91.1%	1.66	74.2%	2.52	55.4%	2.86	42.5%	2.84	38.7%	2.80	42.1%	2.84	68.3%	2.67	64.0%	2.76	92.0%	1.56	78.6%	2.36
	Uasin Gishu	9.8%	1.76	52.5%	2.63	65.9%	2.51	69.1%	2.43	11.1%	1.65	1.6%	0.67	9.4%	1.54	3.0%	0.89	18.7%	2.05	42.0%	2.60	12.6%	1.75	29.7%	2.41
	Vihiga	8.5%	1.48	67.2%	2.38	71.3%	2.29	80.0%	2.03	8.3%	1.40	5.3%	1.14	6.1%	1.21	4.9%	1.09	58.4%	2.50	69.1%	2.34	2.6%	0.81	62.9%	2.45
	Wajir	18.7%	2.45	72.1%	2.28	97.2%	0.85	82.9%	1.92	30.6%	2.34	16.1%	1.87	32.7%	2.39	26.1%	2.25	92.6%	1.33	72.1%	2.29	75.0%	2.21	85.2%	1.81
	West Pokot	25.4%	2.71	61.3%	2.76	88.3%	1.83	87.0%	1.91	40.0%	2.77	36.1%	2.72	57.5%	2.80	38.3%	2.78	73.2%	2.51	67.0%	2.66	53.2%	2.82	80.8%	2.23

Annex 25: Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, adults 35-59 years

Dimension		Nutrition	Standard errors	Education	Standard errors	Economic activity	Standard errors	Information	Standard errors	Water	Standard errors	Sanitation	Standard errors	Housing	Standard errors
National	Kenya	40.9%	0.38	69.2%	0.36	73.7%	0.34	10.4%	0.24	27.2%	0.35	37.1%	0.37	57.3%	0.38
Sex	Woman	42.2%	0.53	75.7%	0.47	80.7%	0.43	12.2%	0.35	28.1%	0.49	39.1%	0.53	58.7%	0.53
	Man	39.6%	0.54	62.4%	0.54	66.5%	0.52	8.6%	0.31	26.3%	0.49	35.0%	0.53	55.9%	0.55
Area	Urban	30.0%	0.59	53.4%	0.64	61.8%	0.62	3.8%	0.25	14.3%	0.45	14.6%	0.45	34.1%	0.61
	Rural	47.5%	0.49	78.7%	0.40	81.0%	0.38	14.4%	0.34	35.0%	0.46	50.6%	0.49	71.3%	0.44
County	Baringo	54.1%	2.77	69.3%	2.57	77.9%	2.31	12.6%	1.84	53.8%	2.77	28.5%	2.51	66.4%	2.63
	Bomet	24.8%	2.16	77.3%	2.11	87.9%	1.63	23.6%	2.13	75.0%	2.18	72.1%	2.25	76.0%	2.15
	Bungoma	47.3%	2.70	73.2%	2.40	81.2%	2.11	10.1%	1.63	37.5%	2.63	63.2%	2.62	83.2%	2.03
	Busia	62.5%	2.71	84.2%	2.04	89.3%	1.73	18.3%	2.16	16.4%	2.07	38.9%	2.73	87.5%	1.85
	Elgeyo Marakwet	35.3%	2.52	73.1%	2.35	86.5%	1.81	18.8%	2.06	41.9%	2.62	31.2%	2.45	64.3%	2.54
	Embu	30.4%	2.44	73.4%	2.34	77.4%	2.22	7.4%	1.38	31.0%	2.45	2.4%	0.81	53.8%	2.64
	Garissa	20.2%	2.16	91.0%	1.54	87.5%	1.78	10.1%	1.62	27.5%	2.40	57.0%	2.66	80.2%	2.14
	Homa Bay	69.9%	2.52	85.6%	1.93	79.8%	2.21	15.2%	1.97	28.2%	2.49	73.8%	2.43	71.4%	2.49
	Isiolo	18.4%	2.18	77.4%	2.35	76.8%	2.37	20.4%	2.27	26.5%	2.48	32.1%	2.63	61.3%	2.74
	Kajiado	41.2%	3.03	58.5%	3.04	62.3%	2.98	5.7%	1.42	26.7%	2.73	16.6%	2.30	34.7%	2.94
	Kakamega	69.1%	2.34	76.5%	2.16	85.1%	1.81	9.2%	1.47	5.0%	1.11	66.9%	2.39	79.7%	2.04
	Kericho	26.8%	2.24	66.8%	2.38	73.3%	2.24	16.1%	1.86	37.5%	2.45	22.1%	2.10	63.5%	2.44
	Kiambu	12.5%	1.65	59.8%	2.45	68.9%	2.32	4.0%	0.98	5.8%	1.17	12.2%	1.64	26.2%	2.20
	Kilifi	59.8%	2.72	71.5%	2.51	62.4%	2.71	12.9%	1.86	21.8%	2.31	27.6%	2.50	62.6%	2.70
	Kirinyaga	19.9%	2.03	72.2%	2.28	85.5%	1.80	5.8%	1.19	25.0%	2.20	13.5%	1.74	51.4%	2.54
	Kisii	24.4%	2.14	61.5%	2.44	74.1%	2.18	5.7%	1.16	26.5%	2.19	59.2%	2.45	58.4%	2.45
	Kisumu	51.0%	2.81	62.9%	2.73	66.9%	2.65	1.8%	0.75	6.4%	1.37	2.2%	0.83	56.6%	2.79
	Kitui	72.7%	2.29	78.2%	2.12	77.7%	2.14	12.4%	1.69	67.6%	2.41	45.5%	2.56	70.9%	2.34
	Kwale	47.4%	2.53	78.5%	2.08	75.8%	2.17	16.4%	1.88	42.5%	2.50	62.7%	2.45	70.2%	2.32
	Laikipia	33.8%	2.57	73.5%	2.43	79.1%	2.21	12.1%	1.77	35.8%	2.61	64.4%	2.60	58.5%	2.68
	Lamu	36.6%	2.56	86.6%	1.82	78.6%	2.18	16.8%	1.99	23.3%	2.25	25.9%	2.33	49.4%	2.66
	Machakos	32.0%	2.29	61.4%	2.39	74.4%	2.15	5.1%	1.09	35.0%	2.34	22.7%	2.06	47.2%	2.45
	Makueni	55.6%	2.54	76.0%	2.18	79.5%	2.06	7.5%	1.35	48.5%	2.55	14.2%	1.78	64.6%	2.44
	Mandera	90.2%	1.57	90.3%	1.58	88.8%	1.67	35.1%	2.53	61.2%	2.58	54.5%	2.64	87.1%	1.78
	Marsabit	79.6%	2.37	90.2%	1.75	80.4%	2.33	32.9%	2.76	59.4%	2.89	69.9%	2.70	80.2%	2.35
	Meru	29.2%	2.24	79.0%	2.01	86.0%	1.71	12.8%	1.65	24.4%	2.12	54.5%	2.46	58.0%	2.43
	Migori	63.0%	2.78	80.3%	2.29	82.5%	2.19	5.6%	1.33	34.7%	2.74	65.6%	2.73	74.3%	2.51
	Mombasa	16.9%	2.14	55.5%	2.85	60.7%	2.79	2.3%	0.86	20.6%	2.31	9.1%	1.64	30.1%	2.62
	Muranga	15.3%	1.83	74.1%	2.23	84.4%	1.85	4.1%	1.01	30.0%	2.34	36.6%	2.46	60.3%	2.49
	Nairobi	26.3%	2.41	37.9%	2.68	52.5%	2.74	1.4%	0.65	4.5%	1.14	6.3%	1.33	14.5%	1.94
	Nakuru	29.0%	2.45	68.0%	2.52	73.1%	2.40	4.1%	1.07	31.6%	2.52	41.6%	2.67	58.5%	2.67
	Nandi	36.0%	2.38	76.4%	2.11	75.1%	2.14	14.2%	1.73	33.6%	2.34	26.9%	2.20	74.7%	2.16
	Narok	60.0%	2.65	82.6%	2.05	64.1%	2.60	12.1%	1.77	59.6%	2.66	62.4%	2.62	70.4%	2.47
	Nyamira	62.8%	2.39	66.2%	2.34	65.5%	2.35	9.9%	1.48	25.5%	2.16	60.9%	2.42	76.8%	2.09
	Nyandarua	8.9%	1.52	77.0%	2.25	81.7%	2.07	1.6%	0.68	17.5%	2.03	18.7%	2.09	59.0%	2.63
	Nyeri	10.6%	1.51	63.4%	2.36	72.2%	2.20	0.7%	0.40	8.5%	1.37	46.9%	2.45	42.4%	2.42
	Samburu	71.0%	2.88	82.4%	2.41	84.2%	2.31	44.4%	3.15	63.6%	3.05	73.0%	2.81	83.3%	2.36
	Siaya	77.6%	2.40	85.1%	2.06	72.4%	2.58	6.9%	1.46	17.4%	2.19	58.0%	2.85	66.7%	2.72
	Taita Taveta	42.7%	2.61	60.8%	2.57	66.7%	2.48	5.9%	1.24	21.0%	2.15	0.8%	0.47	53.0%	2.63
	Tana River	49.2%	2.71	85.2%	1.93	79.0%	2.22	25.6%	2.37	28.9%	2.46	34.7%	2.59	66.9%	2.56
	Tharaka Nithi	52.4%	2.62	81.8%	2.04	87.7%	1.73	17.9%	2.01	40.6%	2.58	2.7%	0.85	70.8%	2.39
	Trans Nzoia	43.8%	2.53	71.9%	2.29	73.3%	2.26	11.7%	1.64	18.2%	1.97	65.7%	2.42	60.3%	2.49
	Turkana	86.6%	1.96	91.1%	1.66	74.2%	2.52	56.4%	2.85	53.9%	2.86	68.3%	2.67	95.1%	1.24
	Uasin Gishu	54.0%	2.62	65.9%	2.51	69.1%	2.43	11.8%	1.70	11.5%	1.68	18.7%	2.05	55.4%	2.62
	Vihiga	68.1%	2.36	71.3%	2.29	80.0%	2.03	9.4%	1.48	10.6%	1.56	58.4%	2.50	77.2%	2.13
	Wajir	73.8%	2.24	97.2%	0.85	82.9%	1.92	33.7%	2.41	46.5%	2.54	92.6%	1.33	92.5%	1.34
	West Pokot	65.7%	2.69	88.3%	1.83	87.0%	1.91	44.6%	2.81	71.3%	2.56	73.2%	2.51	88.1%	1.83

Annex 26: Deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence, adults 35-59 years

Number of deprivations		0 deprivations	Standard errors	1 deprivation	Standard errors	2 deprivations	Standard errors	3 deprivations	Standard errors	4 deprivations	Standard errors	5 deprivations	Standard errors	6 deprivations	Standard errors	7 deprivations	Standard errors
National	Kenya	8.7%	0.22	13.8%	0.27	16.6%	0.29	16.5%	0.29	17.7%	0.30	15.2%	0.28	8.4%	0.21	3.1%	0.13
Sex	Woman	6.6%	0.27	11.6%	0.35	16.3%	0.40	16.9%	0.41	18.8%	0.42	16.4%	0.40	9.3%	0.31	4.0%	0.21
	Man	10.9%	0.35	16.1%	0.41	17.0%	0.42	16.1%	0.41	16.4%	0.41	13.9%	0.38	7.4%	0.29	2.2%	0.16
Area	Urban	16.9%	0.48	23.6%	0.54	22.7%	0.54	16.8%	0.48	11.0%	0.40	6.2%	0.31	2.4%	0.20	0.4%	0.08
	Rural	3.8%	0.19	7.9%	0.26	13.0%	0.33	16.4%	0.36	21.7%	0.40	20.6%	0.39	12.0%	0.32	4.8%	0.21
County	Baringo	5.7%	1.29	8.9%	1.59	18.8%	2.17	14.4%	1.95	18.3%	2.15	12.2%	1.82	13.4%	1.89	8.4%	1.54
	Bomet	1.5%	0.60	5.9%	1.18	7.9%	1.35	11.3%	1.59	19.6%	1.99	29.5%	2.29	18.0%	1.93	6.4%	1.23
	Bungoma	5.3%	1.21	6.7%	1.36	5.2%	1.21	14.7%	1.92	23.9%	2.31	31.1%	2.51	9.8%	1.61	3.3%	0.96
	Busia	3.6%	1.04	3.8%	1.07	5.9%	1.31	14.6%	1.97	37.5%	2.71	22.6%	2.34	9.7%	1.65	2.4%	0.85
	Elgeyo Marakwet	6.5%	1.30	11.0%	1.65	17.7%	2.01	12.4%	1.74	19.3%	2.08	16.5%	1.96	9.7%	1.56	6.9%	1.34
	Embu	8.1%	1.45	13.1%	1.79	22.8%	2.22	26.1%	2.33	14.4%	1.86	11.8%	1.71	3.7%	1.01	0.0%	0.00
	Garissa	1.3%	0.62	5.1%	1.18	17.0%	2.02	20.0%	2.15	23.3%	2.27	21.2%	2.20	9.6%	1.58	2.6%	0.85
	Homa Bay	4.7%	1.16	4.2%	1.10	8.2%	1.51	11.0%	1.72	20.1%	2.21	27.1%	2.45	19.9%	2.20	4.8%	1.18
	Isiolo	8.9%	1.60	11.2%	1.77	22.3%	2.34	18.6%	2.19	12.3%	1.85	13.2%	1.90	8.8%	1.59	4.8%	1.20
	Kajiado	14.9%	2.19	20.3%	2.47	21.1%	2.51	17.3%	2.33	9.2%	1.78	10.2%	1.86	6.6%	1.53	0.4%	0.40
	Kakamega	3.2%	0.90	6.3%	1.23	9.8%	1.51	11.5%	1.62	24.1%	2.17	37.0%	2.45	7.4%	1.33	0.6%	0.40
	Kericho	7.7%	1.35	11.8%	1.63	18.4%	1.96	21.7%	2.08	19.6%	2.01	11.9%	1.64	7.1%	1.30	1.7%	0.66
	Kiambu	14.2%	1.75	27.4%	2.23	32.4%	2.34	13.2%	1.69	7.8%	1.34	4.0%	0.99	0.5%	0.36	0.4%	0.33
	Kilifi	6.9%	1.41	11.5%	1.78	17.3%	2.10	20.3%	2.23	22.3%	2.31	12.1%	1.81	8.3%	1.53	1.4%	0.66
	Kirinyaga	5.8%	1.19	15.3%	1.83	26.5%	2.25	21.7%	2.10	17.4%	1.93	10.3%	1.55	3.0%	0.87	0.0%	0.00
	Kisii	9.2%	1.44	14.7%	1.76	11.4%	1.58	15.3%	1.79	25.4%	2.17	20.2%	2.00	3.7%	0.94	0.2%	0.23
	Kisumu	12.8%	1.88	16.0%	2.06	18.3%	2.18	22.9%	2.36	24.9%	2.43	4.1%	1.12	1.0%	0.56	0.0%	0.00
	Kitui	5.7%	1.19	5.5%	1.17	4.5%	1.06	12.7%	1.71	20.6%	2.08	22.8%	2.16	22.0%	2.13	6.2%	1.24
	Kwale	5.5%	1.15	7.2%	1.31	12.5%	1.67	10.8%	1.57	21.1%	2.07	19.9%	2.02	16.4%	1.88	6.5%	1.25
	Laikipia	10.0%	1.63	11.6%	1.74	13.8%	1.87	12.4%	1.78	15.3%	1.95	15.0%	1.93	12.6%	1.80	9.5%	1.59
	Lamu	2.5%	0.83	10.6%	1.64	20.0%	2.13	28.5%	2.40	20.4%	2.14	10.2%	1.61	6.2%	1.28	1.6%	0.66
	Machakos	9.8%	1.46	17.1%	1.85	18.2%	1.90	17.5%	1.87	20.7%	1.99	11.4%	1.56	4.9%	1.06	0.4%	0.30
	Makueni	4.0%	1.00	7.7%	1.36	13.3%	1.74	25.3%	2.22	21.7%	2.11	20.0%	2.04	7.6%	1.35	0.5%	0.37
	Mandera	0.1%	0.18	1.6%	0.66	4.2%	1.06	10.9%	1.65	14.0%	1.84	22.6%	2.22	31.9%	2.47	14.7%	1.88
	Marsabit	4.0%	1.15	3.5%	1.08	2.9%	0.99	8.4%	1.63	14.0%	2.04	18.7%	2.29	31.1%	2.72	17.5%	2.23
	Meru	3.4%	0.89	12.4%	1.62	17.6%	1.88	15.9%	1.80	22.1%	2.05	14.8%	1.75	10.5%	1.51	3.3%	0.88
	Migori	4.4%	1.18	7.0%	1.47	7.5%	1.52	11.8%	1.86	18.1%	2.21	31.4%	2.67	19.1%	2.26	0.7%	0.47
	Mombasa	16.1%	2.10	21.4%	2.34	30.0%	2.62	21.7%	2.36	6.0%	1.35	4.3%	1.16	0.5%	0.40	0.0%	0.00
	Muranga	4.1%	1.01	12.2%	1.67	23.0%	2.14	19.5%	2.02	23.7%	2.17	12.6%	1.69	4.5%	1.05	0.5%	0.37
	Nairobi	26.3%	2.41	32.8%	2.57	20.4%	2.21	13.8%	1.89	5.9%	1.29	0.8%	0.50	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00
	Nakuru	9.1%	1.55	13.5%	1.85	16.8%	2.02	15.0%	1.93	22.7%	2.26	16.2%	1.99	5.7%	1.25	1.1%	0.56
	Nandi	4.9%	1.07	10.0%	1.49	16.6%	1.85	22.0%	2.05	17.2%	1.87	18.7%	1.93	8.7%	1.40	1.8%	0.67
	Narok	3.7%	1.02	7.2%	1.39	10.8%	1.68	12.7%	1.80	15.2%	1.94	25.1%	2.35	21.1%	2.21	4.3%	1.09
	Nyamira	4.3%	1.00	10.5%	1.51	11.9%	1.60	15.0%	1.76	20.8%	2.01	22.9%	2.08	12.8%	1.65	1.8%	0.66
	Nyandarua	3.6%	1.00	14.5%	1.88	24.1%	2.29	34.9%	2.55	17.5%	2.03	5.3%	1.20	0.1%	0.19	0.0%	0.00
	Nyeri	7.3%	1.27	16.6%	1.82	28.7%	2.22	26.0%	2.15	15.6%	1.78	5.0%	1.07	0.8%	0.45	0.0%	0.00
	Samburu	5.1%	1.40	8.3%	1.75	3.1%	1.10	7.0%	1.61	3.9%	1.22	11.2%	2.00	35.0%	3.02	26.5%	2.80
	Siaya	3.5%	1.06	3.6%	1.08	10.0%	1.73	20.1%	2.31	25.1%	2.50	29.2%	2.62	7.0%	1.47	1.6%	0.71
	Taita Taveta	14.1%	1.83	14.8%	1.87	18.5%	2.04	22.6%	2.21	20.5%	2.13	8.1%	1.44	1.1%	0.56	0.3%	0.28
	Tana River	3.6%	1.01	4.6%	1.13	24.2%	2.32	14.1%	1.89	18.3%	2.10	17.1%	2.04	13.4%	1.85	4.8%	1.16
	Tharaka Nithi	4.6%	1.10	8.3%	1.44	12.1%	1.71	20.2%	2.10	25.5%	2.28	20.0%	2.10	9.0%	1.50	0.4%	0.32
	Trans Nzoia	6.0%	1.21	11.7%	1.64	12.8%	1.70	18.7%	1.99	18.4%	1.97	19.2%	2.01	10.8%	1.58	2.4%	0.78
	Turkana	1.8%	0.76	1.8%	0.77	6.3%	1.40	9.4%	1.68	10.8%	1.79	14.4%	2.02	22.4%	2.39	33.0%	2.70
	Uasin Gishu	9.4%	1.54	15.6%	1.91	20.7%	2.13	18.0%	2.02	18.0%	2.02	9.1%	1.52	6.5%	1.30	2.6%	0.83
	Vihiga	3.3%	0.90	7.9%	1.37	12.2%	1.66	12.3%	1.67	26.3%	2.23	28.6%	2.29	8.3%	1.40	1.1%	0.53
	Wajir	0.4%	0.30	1.2%	0.56	2.6%	0.80	7.1%	1.31	15.5%	1.84	27.6%	2.27	32.4%	2.38	13.3%	1.73
	West Pokot	1.1%	0.58	4.0%	1.10	6.2%	1.37	5.6%	1.31	12.6%	1.88	15.9%	2.07	28.3%	2.55	26.4%	2.49

Annex 27: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence, adults 35-59 years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Standard errors	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index	Standard errors
National	Kenya	3.5	1.34	77.5%	0.32	60.8%	0.38	4.4	1.11	62.9%	0.16	0.38	0.26
Sex	Woman	3.6	1.86	81.8%	0.42	65.4%	0.51	4.5	1.53	63.7%	0.22	0.42	0.36
	Man	3.3	1.93	73.0%	0.49	56.1%	0.55	4.3	1.59	62.0%	0.23	0.35	0.37
Area	Urban	2.5	1.91	59.5%	0.63	36.8%	0.62	3.9	1.79	55.3%	0.26	0.20	0.36
	Rural	3.9	1.60	88.3%	0.31	75.4%	0.42	4.6	1.30	65.2%	0.19	0.49	0.31
County	Baringo	3.8	10.48	85.4%	1.97	66.6%	2.62	4.7	9.45	67.8%	1.35	0.45	1.98
	Bomet	4.4	7.90	92.6%	1.31	84.8%	1.80	4.9	6.25	69.5%	0.89	0.59	1.45
	Bungoma	4.2	8.03	88.0%	1.76	82.7%	2.05	4.6	6.45	65.0%	0.92	0.54	1.52
	Busia	4.1	7.24	92.6%	1.46	86.8%	1.89	4.4	6.03	62.8%	0.86	0.55	1.40
	Elgeyo Marakwet	3.7	9.67	82.5%	2.01	64.8%	2.52	4.7	8.34	66.9%	1.19	0.43	1.85
	Embu	3.0	7.58	78.8%	2.17	56.0%	2.63	3.9	7.11	55.4%	1.02	0.31	1.56
	Garissa	3.8	7.95	93.6%	1.32	76.5%	2.28	4.4	6.81	62.4%	0.97	0.48	1.60
	Homa Bay	4.4	8.47	91.2%	1.56	83.0%	2.07	4.8	6.74	69.3%	0.96	0.57	1.64
	Isiolo	3.4	10.05	79.9%	2.25	57.7%	2.78	4.5	9.01	63.7%	1.29	0.37	1.94
	Kajiado	2.9	10.42	64.8%	2.94	43.7%	3.05	4.2	9.54	59.6%	1.36	0.26	1.93
	Kakamega	4.0	7.05	90.5%	1.49	80.7%	2.00	4.5	5.06	64.6%	0.72	0.52	1.41
	Kericho	3.3	8.05	80.4%	2.01	62.0%	2.45	4.2	7.26	59.3%	1.04	0.37	1.59
	Kiambu	2.2	6.42	58.4%	2.47	26.0%	2.20	3.7	8.23	53.5%	1.18	0.14	1.22
	Kilifi	3.4	8.77	81.6%	2.15	64.3%	2.66	4.2	7.68	59.9%	1.10	0.39	1.74
	Kirinyaga	2.9	7.19	79.0%	2.07	52.4%	2.54	3.9	6.75	55.7%	0.96	0.29	1.49
	Kisii	3.4	7.58	76.1%	2.12	64.7%	2.38	4.2	5.27	60.0%	0.75	0.39	1.51
	Kisumu	2.8	7.29	71.2%	2.55	52.9%	2.81	3.7	5.24	52.6%	0.75	0.28	1.53
	Kitui	4.5	8.16	88.8%	1.62	84.3%	1.87	4.9	6.68	69.5%	0.95	0.59	1.52
	Kwale	4.2	8.72	87.4%	1.68	74.9%	2.20	4.8	6.83	68.9%	0.98	0.52	1.68
	Laikipia	3.9	10.81	78.4%	2.23	64.6%	2.59	4.9	9.06	69.6%	1.29	0.45	1.98
	Lamu	3.2	7.77	86.9%	1.79	66.9%	2.50	4.0	7.31	56.9%	1.04	0.38	1.57
	Machakos	3.1	7.67	73.0%	2.18	54.8%	2.45	4.1	6.07	58.4%	0.87	0.32	1.51
	Makueni	3.6	7.28	88.4%	1.64	75.0%	2.21	4.2	6.11	59.3%	0.87	0.45	1.46
	Mandera	5.1	7.71	98.3%	0.68	94.1%	1.24	5.3	6.64	75.3%	0.95	0.71	1.30
	Marsabit	5.1	9.25	92.6%	1.54	89.6%	1.79	5.4	7.66	77.0%	1.09	0.69	1.69
	Meru	3.6	8.43	84.2%	1.80	66.6%	2.33	4.4	7.26	63.5%	1.04	0.42	1.62
	Migori	4.2	8.89	88.6%	1.83	81.1%	2.25	4.7	6.63	67.7%	0.95	0.55	1.70
	Mombasa	2.3	6.91	62.5%	2.77	32.5%	2.68	3.5	7.59	49.9%	1.08	0.16	1.38
	Muranga	3.2	7.37	83.7%	1.88	60.7%	2.49	4.1	6.09	58.0%	0.87	0.35	1.54
	Nairobi	1.9	6.52	40.9%	2.69	20.5%	2.21	3.4	6.78	48.1%	0.97	0.10	1.08
	Nakuru	3.4	8.68	77.5%	2.26	60.6%	2.64	4.3	6.93	60.9%	0.99	0.37	1.71
	Nandi	3.5	7.93	85.2%	1.76	68.5%	2.30	4.3	6.87	61.2%	0.98	0.42	1.56
	Narok	4.3	9.08	89.2%	1.68	78.4%	2.23	4.9	7.04	69.4%	1.01	0.54	1.73
	Nyamira	3.8	8.06	85.3%	1.75	73.4%	2.19	4.5	6.06	64.7%	0.87	0.48	1.56
	Nyandarua	2.7	5.95	81.9%	2.06	57.8%	2.64	3.5	4.81	49.9%	0.69	0.29	1.37
	Nyeri	2.6	5.97	76.2%	2.09	47.5%	2.45	3.6	5.20	51.3%	0.74	0.24	1.31
	Samburu	5.3	12.05	86.6%	2.16	83.5%	2.35	5.8	8.27	83.4%	1.18	0.70	2.19
	Siaya	4.0	7.69	92.9%	1.48	82.9%	2.17	4.3	6.54	61.9%	0.93	0.51	1.54
	Taita Taveta	2.9	7.33	71.1%	2.39	52.6%	2.63	3.8	5.91	54.0%	0.84	0.28	1.49
	Tana River	3.8	9.13	91.8%	1.49	67.6%	2.54	4.7	7.53	66.5%	1.08	0.45	1.85
	Tharaka Nithi	3.7	7.64	87.2%	1.75	75.1%	2.27	4.3	6.18	60.8%	0.88	0.46	1.52
	Trans Nzoia	3.7	8.54	82.3%	1.95	69.5%	2.35	4.4	7.17	63.2%	1.02	0.44	1.64
	Turkana	5.3	9.76	96.4%	1.07	90.1%	1.72	5.7	8.13	80.7%	1.16	0.73	1.74
	Uasin Gishu	3.2	8.93	75.0%	2.28	54.3%	2.62	4.2	8.33	60.3%	1.19	0.33	1.71
	Vihiga	3.9	7.46	88.8%	1.60	76.6%	2.15	4.5	5.42	63.9%	0.77	0.49	1.49
	Wajir	5.2	6.65	98.4%	0.63	95.9%	1.01	5.3	5.90	75.8%	0.84	0.73	1.11
	West Pokot	5.2	9.70	95.0%	1.24	88.8%	1.79	5.6	7.42	80.6%	1.06	0.72	1.72

Annex 28: Multidimensional and monetary poverty, and poverty overlap, adults 35-59 years

Poverty incidence		Multidimensional poverty (K=3)	Standard errors	Monetary poverty	Standard errors	Population of adults (35-59 years), projections (2015)	Number of multidimensionally poor adults (35-59 years)	Number of monetary poor adults (35-59 years)	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty	Standard errors	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty (absolute numbers)	Proportion of adults (35-59 years)/national total multidimensionally and monetary poor
National	Kenya	60.8%	0.38	32.3%	0.36	7,847,350	4,762,816	2,563,717	27.1%	0.36	2,148,227	100%
	Woman	65.4%	0.51	34.2%	0.51							
Sex	Man	56.1%	0.55	30.5%	0.51							
	Urban	36.8%	0.62	25.6%	0.56				16.8%	0.56		
Area	Rural	75.4%	0.42	36.5%	0.47				33.4%	0.47		
	Baringo	66.6%	2.62	39.0%	2.71	104,339	69,484	40,649	35.5%	2.71	37,074	1.7%
	Bomet	84.8%	1.80	46.2%	2.50	129,238	109,567	59,691	46.5%	2.50	60,040	2.8%
	Bungoma	82.7%	2.05	33.3%	2.56	224,672	185,879	74,791	31.3%	2.56	70,275	3.3%
	Busia	86.8%	1.89	66.4%	2.63	120,527	104,589	80,078	62.6%	2.63	75,462	3.5%
	Elgeyo Marakwet	64.8%	2.52	51.1%	2.64	72,874	47,228	37,239	39.2%	2.64	28,594	1.3%
	Embu	56.0%	2.63	24.8%	2.29	115,268	64,569	28,621	19.4%	2.29	22,385	1.0%
	Garissa	76.5%	2.28	60.4%	2.62	73,793	56,479	44,608	51.9%	2.62	38,312	1.8%
	Homa Bay	83.0%	2.07	34.0%	2.59	157,587	130,792	53,646	31.7%	2.59	49,953	2.3%
	Isiolo	57.7%	2.78	53.4%	2.81	24,836	14,321	13,272	33.7%	2.81	8,371	0.4%
	Kajiado	43.7%	3.05	37.7%	2.95	145,572	63,618	54,865	26.5%	2.95	38,517	1.8%
	Kakamega	80.7%	2.00	33.2%	2.39	299,321	241,427	99,286	31.3%	2.39	93,641	4.4%
	Kericho	62.0%	2.45	30.6%	2.32	145,722	90,340	44,654	25.0%	2.32	36,376	1.7%
	Kiambu	26.0%	2.20	16.0%	1.84	414,451	107,766	66,259	8.2%	1.84	34,080	1.6%
	Kilifi	64.3%	2.66	36.6%	2.65	223,761	143,869	81,919	29.0%	2.65	64,884	3.0%
	Kirinyaga	52.4%	2.54	17.0%	1.88	151,817	79,602	25,831	14.5%	1.88	22,057	1.0%
	Kisii	64.7%	2.38	40.6%	2.44	219,164	141,817	88,936	34.4%	2.44	75,412	3.5%
	Kisumu	52.9%	2.81	30.1%	2.58	172,833	91,367	52,066	22.7%	2.58	39,206	1.8%
	Kitui	84.3%	1.87	43.9%	2.55	172,035	145,074	75,455	41.9%	2.55	72,093	3.4%
	Kwale	74.9%	2.20	45.9%	2.51	132,280	99,019	60,688	39.0%	2.51	51,607	2.4%
	Laikipia	64.6%	2.59	41.3%	2.68	96,551	62,418	39,887	36.6%	2.68	35,352	1.6%
	Lamu	66.9%	2.50	27.0%	2.33	24,220	16,194	6,533	19.5%	2.33	4,728	0.2%
	Machakos	54.8%	2.45	23.5%	2.12	225,627	123,749	52,998	18.8%	2.12	42,450	2.0%
	Makueni	75.0%	2.21	31.8%	2.36	166,257	124,770	52,822	28.8%	2.36	47,915	2.2%
County	Mandera	94.1%	1.24	75.0%	2.30	124,736	117,437	93,527	72.4%	2.30	90,342	4.2%
	Marsabit	89.6%	1.79	63.8%	2.82	45,525	40,799	29,049	63.0%	2.82	28,662	1.3%
	Meru	66.6%	2.33	20.0%	1.96	268,674	179,047	53,667	16.2%	1.96	43,412	2.0%
	Migori	81.1%	2.25	35.9%	2.75	143,970	116,699	51,671	30.0%	2.75	43,227	2.0%
	Mombasa	32.5%	2.68	19.5%	2.32	230,315	74,865	44,992	10.2%	2.32	23,447	1.1%
	Muranga	60.7%	2.49	22.6%	2.14	249,484	151,486	56,448	20.8%	2.14	51,905	2.4%
	Nairobi	20.5%	2.21	15.6%	1.98	876,717	180,048	136,417	6.7%	1.98	58,592	2.7%
	Nakuru	60.6%	2.64	30.8%	2.49	353,608	214,429	108,919	26.5%	2.49	93,855	4.4%
	Nandi	68.5%	2.30	32.2%	2.30	155,513	106,534	50,079	29.0%	2.30	45,104	2.1%
	Narok	78.4%	2.23	23.0%	2.26	150,440	117,900	34,632	20.1%	2.26	30,311	1.4%
	Nyamira	73.4%	2.19	32.4%	2.31	119,739	87,859	38,777	27.1%	2.31	32,475	1.5%
	Nyandarua	57.8%	2.64	32.7%	2.53	139,099	80,372	45,504	23.9%	2.53	33,196	1.5%
	Nyeri	47.5%	2.45	18.1%	1.90	196,315	93,195	35,542	10.6%	1.90	20,767	1.0%
	Samburu	83.5%	2.35	72.4%	2.81	38,601	32,217	27,952	69.7%	2.81	26,913	1.3%
	Siaya	82.9%	2.17	34.7%	2.72	155,963	129,245	54,190	31.1%	2.72	48,516	2.3%
	Taita Taveta	52.6%	2.63	29.3%	2.38	76,936	40,506	22,551	22.9%	2.38	17,594	0.8%
	Tana River	67.6%	2.54	58.2%	2.67	45,569	30,821	26,513	48.8%	2.67	22,219	1.0%
	Tharaka Nithi	75.1%	2.27	24.6%	2.27	78,123	58,672	19,197	22.8%	2.27	17,785	0.8%
	Trans Nzoia	69.5%	2.35	30.7%	2.38	161,569	112,297	49,645	30.3%	2.38	49,017	2.3%
	Turkana	90.1%	1.72	77.8%	2.43	162,720	146,584	126,640	74.1%	2.43	120,502	5.6%
	Uasin Gishu	54.3%	2.62	40.0%	2.57	184,388	100,039	73,766	32.0%	2.57	59,015	2.7%
	Vihiga	76.6%	2.15	39.4%	2.48	110,372	84,597	43,527	36.9%	2.48	40,751	1.9%
	Wajir	95.9%	1.01	65.1%	2.42	80,170	76,854	52,209	63.3%	2.42	50,722	2.4%
	West Pokot	88.8%	1.79	62.2%	2.74	86,059	76,377	53,509	59.4%	2.74	51,118	2.4%

Annex 29: Indicator deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, 60+ years

Dimensions	Indicators	Nutrition			Education		Information		Water			Sanitation		Housing				
		Underweight	Standard errors	Food security	Standard errors	Literacy	Standard errors	Information devices	Standard errors	Exposure to media	Standard errors	Drinking water source	Standard errors	Distance to water source	Standard errors	Toilet type	Standard errors	Housing material	Standard errors	Indoor pollution	Standard errors	Source of lighting	Standard errors
Kenya	National	16.8%	0.57	47.0%	0.69	55.1%	0.70	25.1%	0.60	16.0%	0.51	21.8%	0.58	16.6%	0.52	44.3%	0.69	35.2%	0.67	17.4%	0.53	56.8%	0.69
Sex	Woman	14.8%	0.70	50.4%	0.90	71.5%	0.82	29.7%	0.83	19.4%	0.72	22.4%	0.76	17.7%	0.69	45.9%	0.90	35.6%	0.87	18.4%	0.70	58.6%	0.89
	Man	18.5%	0.85	43.1%	0.97	34.6%	0.94	18.5%	0.76	11.4%	0.62	22.2%	0.81	15.5%	0.71	43.6%	0.97	34.8%	0.93	17.1%	0.74	54.1%	0.98
Area	Urban	13.4%	0.98	35.8%	1.23	42.6%	1.28	14.7%	0.91	9.4%	0.75	14.6%	0.91	7.0%	0.66	26.9%	1.14	22.9%	1.08	14.4%	0.90	34.9%	1.23
	Rural	17.4%	0.64	50.2%	0.78	57.6%	0.77	27.3%	0.69	17.5%	0.59	24.5%	0.67	19.5%	0.62	49.9%	0.78	38.8%	0.76	18.8%	0.61	62.8%	0.75
County	Baringo	32.4%	4.61	67.1%	4.24	70.8%	4.10	27.6%	4.03	15.0%	3.22	53.7%	4.50	43.6%	4.49	32.8%	4.23	48.8%	4.51	40.2%	4.42	58.2%	4.45
	Bomet	16.1%	3.88	3.9%	1.89	69.5%	4.83	36.5%	4.70	15.9%	3.57	76.6%	4.13	5.4%	2.22	89.1%	3.05	78.7%	4.00	12.9%	3.27	25.2%	4.23
	Bungoma	20.6%	3.98	57.3%	4.53	43.3%	4.54	24.9%	3.96	12.0%	2.98	9.2%	2.65	39.3%	4.48	60.4%	4.48	74.4%	4.00	18.5%	3.56	78.7%	3.76
	Busia	20.6%	3.50	79.3%	3.31	57.7%	4.05	38.7%	3.98	15.4%	2.94	6.9%	2.06	12.6%	2.71	40.7%	4.01	73.3%	3.61	28.4%	3.68	77.5%	3.41
	Elgeyo Marakwet	34.9%	5.66	24.1%	3.90	78.6%	3.80	41.1%	4.65	11.8%	3.05	50.5%	4.75	0.4%	0.63	29.2%	4.32	36.4%	4.57	28.4%	4.28	38.1%	4.61
	Embu	12.1%	2.85	35.0%	3.96	49.8%	4.15	26.4%	3.66	18.1%	3.20	19.7%	3.31	24.3%	3.57	0.0%	0.00	26.1%	3.66	3.9%	1.62	59.6%	4.09
	Garissa	14.3%	3.65	11.1%	2.94	87.0%	3.15	22.6%	3.92	14.2%	3.27	42.2%	4.62	12.5%	3.10	59.4%	4.60	49.0%	4.68	77.2%	3.93	77.2%	3.93
	Homa Bay	11.1%	3.38	81.2%	3.93	63.2%	4.85	42.1%	4.96	25.9%	4.40	15.6%	3.65	24.6%	4.33	77.9%	4.17	9.0%	2.88	27.3%	4.48	82.9%	3.79
	Isiolo	20.8%	5.15	19.4%	3.88	84.0%	3.59	48.7%	4.90	38.3%	4.79	19.9%	3.92	8.3%	2.70	32.0%	4.57	51.1%	4.90	38.0%	4.76	54.8%	4.88
	Kajiado	10.0%	4.57	31.1%	6.24	41.7%	6.65	12.2%	4.41	3.9%	2.60	20.1%	5.45	14.8%	4.93	16.8%	5.09	14.1%	4.74	13.0%	4.58	25.6%	5.94
	Kakamega	18.6%	3.65	83.5%	3.31	62.4%	4.32	17.0%	3.34	19.8%	3.55	1.3%	1.00	4.4%	1.83	72.4%	3.98	78.4%	3.66	9.3%	2.58	64.3%	4.27
	Kericho	18.2%	4.12	26.2%	4.19	67.2%	4.47	38.6%	4.64	16.8%	3.57	37.1%	4.61	13.3%	3.23	29.1%	4.33	67.7%	4.46	21.9%	3.94	56.5%	4.73
	Kiambu	7.7%	2.73	14.0%	3.28	38.7%	4.60	9.2%	2.73	4.2%	1.89	7.6%	2.51	2.0%	1.33	25.1%	4.10	12.7%	3.15	1.4%	1.09	28.2%	4.25
	Kilifi	17.8%	4.25	66.0%	4.76	54.4%	5.14	30.1%	4.61	19.7%	4.00	23.6%	4.29	11.4%	3.26	39.7%	5.05	63.2%	4.87	24.5%	4.34	69.7%	4.79
	Kirinyaga	11.0%	3.39	16.4%	3.40	39.3%	4.50	14.4%	3.23	5.7%	2.13	29.6%	4.20	5.8%	2.15	16.9%	3.45	28.4%	4.15	3.0%	1.57	50.9%	4.60
	Kisii	9.6%	2.41	39.9%	3.90	46.5%	3.97	24.0%	3.40	18.5%	3.09	7.9%	2.14	19.6%	3.17	56.3%	3.95	4.6%	1.67	0.7%	0.64	63.1%	3.84
	Kisumu	15.7%	3.60	65.5%	4.43	39.1%	4.59	7.5%	2.45	8.0%	2.52	1.2%	1.02	2.7%	1.52	7.9%	2.51	50.2%	4.66	6.1%	2.23	61.4%	4.54
	Kitui	27.2%	3.62	71.2%	3.39	72.3%	3.36	31.4%	3.47	19.4%	2.96	40.2%	3.66	58.1%	3.69	44.8%	3.72	0.4%	0.48	36.9%	3.61	72.5%	3.34
	Kwale	15.1%	3.82	45.4%	4.75	62.0%	4.63	21.8%	3.94	15.4%	3.44	28.4%	4.30	24.3%	4.09	75.2%	4.12	24.8%	4.12	12.5%	3.15	71.4%	4.31
	Laikipia	3.0%	1.95	26.9%	4.23	42.6%	4.71	14.2%	3.33	12.2%	3.12	22.9%	4.01	19.3%	3.76	65.1%	4.55	17.0%	3.58	15.6%	3.46	44.6%	4.74
	Lamu	11.4%	3.49	47.4%	4.58	60.6%	4.48	33.3%	4.32	11.2%	2.89	17.7%	3.50	9.3%	2.68	24.1%	3.92	12.8%	3.07	4.0%	1.79	40.0%	4.49
	Machakos	16.7%	3.52	39.8%	3.74	42.0%	3.77	18.6%	2.97	17.6%	2.92	15.0%	2.73	15.5%	2.77	26.2%	3.36	0.2%	0.33	6.7%	1.92	49.8%	3.82
	Makueni	19.7%	3.18	54.8%	3.84	56.6%	3.82	18.7%	3.01	12.3%	2.53	32.7%	3.63	37.6%	3.75	12.0%	2.51	12.8%	2.58	9.0%	2.21	60.6%	3.78
	Mandera	23.8%	4.13	96.2%	1.65	81.9%	3.31	53.2%	4.29	45.3%	4.28	56.9%	4.26	25.6%	3.76	59.5%	4.22	86.4%	2.95	85.2%	3.06	82.6%	3.26
	Marsabit	32.0%	5.66	87.2%	3.48	95.9%	2.09	61.9%	5.06	56.5%	5.17	47.8%	5.21	21.5%	4.29	78.5%	4.28	75.0%	4.52	80.0%	4.17	85.2%	3.70
	Meru	19.3%	3.70	26.0%	3.86	59.2%	4.34	24.5%	3.79	17.0%	3.30	22.2%	3.66	13.9%	3.04	53.5%	4.39	6.1%	2.11	21.0%	3.58	55.1%	4.38
	Migori	11.2%	3.19	72.3%	4.10	67.3%	4.30	36.3%	4.41	10.7%	2.83	11.0%	2.86	24.4%	3.94	70.0%	4.20	65.0%	4.37	4.2%	1.85	72.3%	4.10
	Mombasa	7.9%	5.02	28.2%	7.39	41.7%	8.11	2.4%	2.54	5.5%	3.82	21.4%	6.83	2.8%	2.79	28.6%	7.53	6.8%	4.13	21.4%	6.74	32.7%	7.82
	Muranga	11.1%	2.52	16.9%	2.83	45.7%	3.76	13.6%	2.58	9.0%	2.16	31.6%	3.50	8.1%	2.06	34.1%	3.57	29.2%	3.43	1.4%	0.89	55.7%	3.74
	Nairobi	17.5%	7.60	17.0%	6.27	22.2%	7.13	9.7%	4.92	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	0.0%	0.00	7.0%	4.32	7.4%	4.36	6.2%	4.03	4.2%	3.41
	Nakuru	7.2%	3.21	20.4%	4.11	50.2%	5.10	8.7%	2.88	2.1%	1.48	33.6%	4.82	8.6%	2.86	60.2%	5.00	37.8%	4.95	19.8%	4.07	35.1%	4.87
	Nandi	20.0%	4.17	33.8%	4.66	54.3%	4.91	25.0%	4.27	12.0%	3.20	36.2%	4.74	0.0%	0.00	32.5%	4.62	63.2%	4.75	28.4%	4.45	44.4%	4.90
	Narok	21.7%	6.36	73.8%	5.63	81.9%	4.97	28.6%	5.83	23.4%	5.46	61.3%	6.29	39.9%	6.32	84.9%	4.62	52.3%	6.45	20.8%	5.24	57.2%	6.39
	Nyamira	14.3%	3.39	85.6%	3.21	62.9%	4.41	29.8%	4.17	14.6%	3.22	10.9%	2.85	34.9%	4.37	60.3%	4.48	67.8%	4.28	4.6%	1.92	71.7%	4.13
	Nyandarua	5.7%	2.15	5.2%	1.96	45.5%	4.44	8.7%	2.50	11.5%	2.85	4.7%	1.88	6.3%	2.16	17.4%	3.37	15.7%	3.23	6.4%	2.17	40.2%	4.35
	Nyeri	5.2%	1.82	4.5%	1.67	26.0%	3.57	3.2%	1.41	2.2%	1.18	7.0%	2.05	0.7%	0.69	43.8%	3.99	5.9%	1.89	0.2%	0.36	29.2%	3.65
	Samburu	55.8%	6.02	75.4%	4.91	93.2%	2.87	62.9%	5.50	62.9%	5.50	60.6%	5.57	38.9%	5.55	83.0%	4.28	57.3%	5.64	57.1%	5.64	87.5%	3.77
	Siaya	13.2%	2.81	79.2%	3.25	40.8%	3.93	27.9%	3.59	13.2%	2.71	17.0%	3.01	10.7%	2.47	56.0%	3.97	6.8%	2.02	3.9%	1.55	72.8%	3.56
	Taita Taveta	7.1%	2.51	62.9%	4.45	48.9%	4.62	20.1%	3.69	8.4%	2.55	14.6%	3.25	18.0%	3.53	1.8%	1.23	4.3%	1.87	9.3%	2.68	58.6%	4.53
	Tana River	26.2%	4.44	39.6%	4.36	76.7%	3.80	28.3%	4.05	20.8%	3.64	13.9%	3.11	12.8%	3.00	27.2%	3.99	7.5%	2.37	18.6%	3.50	62.7%	4.34
	Tharaka Nithi	23.2%	3.63	54.0%	3.98	60.1%	3.92	35.3%	3.81	25.0%	3.45	21.6%	3.28	30.9%	3.70	3.6%	1.48	36.8%	3.85	45.8%	3.98	71.9%	3.59
	Trans Nzoia	11.2%	3.33	47.6%	4.72	41.8%	4.66	19.7%	3.76	16.1%	3.47	17.5%	3.59	2.4%	1.44	75.1%	4.09	10.8%	2.93	13.3%	3.21	66.0%	4.48
	Turkana	53.3%	5.51	99.4%	0.73	98.9%	0.98	89.8%	2.79	70.3%	4.24	35.7%	4.43	48.3%	4.62	90.1%	2.76	65.9%	4.38	90.4%	2.72	96.5%	1.71
	Uasin Gishu	15.7%	3.86	49.0%	4.72	67.1%	4.48	26.5%	4.17	12.4%	3.12	14.3%	3.33	6.0%	2.25	25.4%	4.13	58.2%	4.68	4.0%	1.86	30.5%	4.37
	Vihiga	13.1%	2.45	70.6%	3.17	35.2%	3.33	15.9%	2.54	12.4%	2.29	8.1%	1.90	5.5%	1.59	61.5%	3.38	71.2%	3.15	0.6%	0.56	62.9%	3.36
	Wajir	30.5%	4.80	68.9%	3.88	92.9%	2.25	45.1%	4.18	35.7%	4.02	37.5%	4.08	32.0%	3.93	94.1%	1.98	64.6%	4.03	66.0%	3.99	79.2%	3.42
	West Pokot	44.5%	5.78	75.2%	4.77	96.2%	2.12	71.6%	4.98	63.5%	5.32	62.9%	5.34	41.2%	5.44	81.0%	4.34	78.7%	4.52	60.2%	5.41	85.7%	3.86

Annex 30: Dimension deprivation rates by sex, area and county of residence, 60+ years

Dimension		Nutrition	Standard errors	Education	Standard errors	Information	Standard errors	Water	Standard errors	Sanitation	Standard errors	Housing	Standard errors
National	Kenya	51.7%	0.66	54.3%	0.67	27.1%	0.59	32.5%	0.62	44.8%	0.66	66.8%	0.63
Sex	Woman	54.0%	0.90	71.5%	0.82	32.9%	0.85	33.1%	0.85	45.9%	0.90	68.9%	0.84
	Man	49.1%	0.98	34.6%	0.94	20.5%	0.79	31.9%	0.91	43.6%	0.97	64.5%	0.94
Area	Urban	39.6%	1.25	42.6%	1.28	17.6%	0.98	19.9%	1.03	26.9%	1.14	45.8%	1.28
	Rural	55.2%	0.77	57.6%	0.77	29.9%	0.71	36.1%	0.75	49.9%	0.78	72.9%	0.69
County	Baringo	74.3%	3.94	70.8%	4.10	31.0%	4.17	71.2%	4.08	32.8%	4.23	74.6%	3.92
	Bomet	18.1%	3.76	69.5%	4.83	40.2%	4.79	76.6%	4.13	89.1%	3.05	85.3%	3.45
	Bungoma	63.8%	4.41	43.3%	4.54	27.7%	4.10	43.2%	4.54	60.4%	4.48	91.0%	2.63
	Busia	81.4%	3.18	57.7%	4.05	39.4%	3.99	18.8%	3.19	40.7%	4.01	89.1%	2.55
	Elgeyo Marakwet	41.1%	4.49	78.6%	3.80	42.8%	4.68	50.9%	4.74	29.2%	4.32	61.5%	4.62
	Embu	42.0%	4.10	49.8%	4.15	27.7%	3.72	31.8%	3.88	0.0%	0.00	63.8%	4.00
	Garissa	21.7%	3.86	87.0%	3.15	24.4%	4.02	42.2%	4.62	59.4%	4.60	88.5%	2.99
	Homa Bay	82.6%	3.81	63.2%	4.85	44.6%	5.00	34.8%	4.79	77.9%	4.17	88.9%	3.16
	Isiolo	30.0%	4.50	84.0%	3.59	49.6%	4.90	22.0%	4.06	32.0%	4.57	72.1%	4.40
	Kajiado	32.2%	6.30	41.7%	6.65	12.2%	4.41	31.8%	6.34	16.8%	5.09	26.8%	6.03
	Kakamega	85.1%	3.17	62.4%	4.32	24.3%	3.82	5.3%	2.00	72.4%	3.98	85.0%	3.18
	Kericho	37.7%	4.62	67.2%	4.47	41.9%	4.70	46.5%	4.76	29.1%	4.33	83.0%	3.58
	Kiambu	17.3%	3.57	38.7%	4.60	9.8%	2.81	7.6%	2.51	25.1%	4.10	33.7%	4.47
	Kilifi	69.8%	4.61	54.4%	5.14	35.8%	4.82	30.5%	4.65	39.7%	5.05	79.3%	4.09
	Kirinyaga	22.4%	3.84	39.3%	4.50	15.2%	3.31	32.9%	4.33	16.9%	3.45	59.2%	4.53
	Kisii	46.2%	3.97	46.5%	3.97	25.8%	3.48	26.3%	3.50	56.3%	3.95	64.0%	3.82
	Kisumu	69.5%	4.29	39.1%	4.59	9.2%	2.70	3.9%	1.81	7.9%	2.51	68.1%	4.34
	Kitui	73.5%	3.30	72.3%	3.36	35.3%	3.57	69.3%	3.45	44.8%	3.72	79.2%	3.03
	Kwale	50.1%	4.77	62.0%	4.63	25.0%	4.13	44.0%	4.73	75.2%	4.12	77.5%	3.98
	Laikipia	29.1%	4.33	42.6%	4.71	14.7%	3.38	35.6%	4.57	65.1%	4.55	51.7%	4.76
	Lamu	48.6%	4.58	60.6%	4.48	33.5%	4.33	23.4%	3.88	24.1%	3.92	47.4%	4.58
	Machakos	42.6%	3.78	42.0%	3.77	24.8%	3.30	27.8%	3.42	26.2%	3.36	51.4%	3.82
	Makueni	62.1%	3.74	56.6%	3.82	21.8%	3.19	53.0%	3.86	12.0%	2.51	62.2%	3.74
	Mandera	98.2%	1.15	81.9%	3.31	55.1%	4.28	66.2%	4.07	59.5%	4.22	91.5%	2.41
	Marsabit	88.6%	3.32	95.9%	2.09	61.9%	5.06	51.7%	5.21	78.5%	4.28	88.9%	3.28
	Meru	37.4%	4.26	59.2%	4.34	29.1%	4.00	33.0%	4.14	53.5%	4.39	57.8%	4.35
	Migori	74.2%	4.01	67.3%	4.30	36.3%	4.41	32.3%	4.29	70.0%	4.20	86.1%	3.17
	Mombasa	28.2%	7.39	41.7%	8.11	7.9%	4.50	24.1%	7.13	28.6%	7.53	38.1%	7.98
	Muranga	24.4%	3.24	45.7%	3.76	16.1%	2.77	34.3%	3.58	34.1%	3.57	60.0%	3.69
	Nairobi	21.1%	6.80	22.2%	7.13	9.7%	4.92	0.0%	0.00	7.0%	4.32	9.6%	4.90
	Nakuru	23.8%	4.35	50.2%	5.10	9.5%	2.99	35.3%	4.88	60.2%	5.00	63.3%	4.92
	Nandi	43.7%	4.89	54.3%	4.91	28.3%	4.44	36.2%	4.74	32.5%	4.62	72.6%	4.39
	Narok	75.1%	5.54	81.9%	4.97	30.9%	5.96	78.4%	5.31	84.9%	4.62	79.7%	5.19
	Nyamira	85.6%	3.21	62.9%	4.41	31.2%	4.23	43.1%	4.54	60.3%	4.48	78.3%	3.78
	Nyandarua	10.3%	2.69	45.5%	4.44	13.7%	3.05	9.9%	2.65	17.4%	3.37	46.6%	4.43
	Nyeri	8.4%	2.23	26.0%	3.57	3.8%	1.54	7.0%	2.05	43.8%	3.99	32.6%	3.77
	Samburu	85.1%	4.06	93.2%	2.87	73.2%	5.05	67.9%	5.32	83.0%	4.28	93.1%	2.89
	Siaya	80.1%	3.20	40.8%	3.93	29.8%	3.66	24.0%	3.42	56.0%	3.97	73.0%	3.55
	Taita Taveta	64.7%	4.40	48.9%	4.62	20.1%	3.69	28.8%	4.17	1.8%	1.23	62.0%	4.47
	Tana River	48.6%	4.45	76.7%	3.80	35.8%	4.31	23.7%	3.82	27.2%	3.99	64.2%	4.31
	Tharaka Nithi	61.2%	3.89	60.1%	3.92	37.6%	3.87	37.7%	3.87	3.6%	1.48	80.2%	3.18
	Trans Nzoia	52.0%	4.72	41.8%	4.66	23.9%	4.03	18.9%	3.70	75.1%	4.09	72.4%	4.22
	Turkana	99.4%	0.73	98.9%	0.98	90.2%	2.74	64.6%	4.42	90.1%	2.76	100.0%	0.00
	Uasin Gishu	55.0%	4.70	67.1%	4.48	28.0%	4.24	18.2%	3.66	25.4%	4.13	63.8%	4.56
	Vihiga	71.7%	3.13	35.2%	3.33	19.9%	2.77	13.6%	2.39	61.5%	3.38	78.7%	2.85
	Wajir	73.9%	3.69	92.9%	2.25	50.4%	4.20	50.2%	4.21	94.1%	1.98	87.6%	2.78
	West Pokot	81.2%	4.31	96.2%	2.12	75.1%	4.77	76.2%	4.70	81.0%	4.34	93.7%	2.67

Annex 31: Deprivation distribution by sex, area and county of residence, 60+ years

Dimension		Nutrition	Standard errors	Education	Standard errors	Information	Standard errors	Water	Standard errors	Sanitation	Standard errors	Housing	Standard errors
National	Kenya	51.7%	0.66	54.3%	0.67	27.1%	0.59	32.5%	0.62	44.8%	0.66	66.8%	0.63
Sex	Woman	54.0%	0.90	71.5%	0.82	32.9%	0.85	33.1%	0.85	45.9%	0.90	68.9%	0.84
	Man	49.1%	0.98	34.6%	0.94	20.5%	0.79	31.9%	0.91	43.6%	0.97	64.5%	0.94
Area	Urban	39.6%	1.25	42.6%	1.28	17.6%	0.98	19.9%	1.03	26.9%	1.14	45.8%	1.28
	Rural	55.2%	0.77	57.6%	0.77	29.9%	0.71	36.1%	0.75	49.9%	0.78	72.9%	0.69
County	Baringo	74.3%	3.94	70.8%	4.10	31.0%	4.17	71.2%	4.08	32.8%	4.23	74.6%	3.92
	Bomet	18.1%	3.76	69.5%	4.83	40.2%	4.79	76.6%	4.13	89.1%	3.05	85.3%	3.45
	Bungoma	63.8%	4.41	43.3%	4.54	27.7%	4.10	43.2%	4.54	60.4%	4.48	91.0%	2.63
	Busia	81.4%	3.18	57.7%	4.05	39.4%	3.99	18.8%	3.19	40.7%	4.01	89.1%	2.55
	Elgeyo Marakwet	41.1%	4.49	78.6%	3.80	42.8%	4.68	50.9%	4.74	29.2%	4.32	61.5%	4.62
	Embu	42.0%	4.10	49.8%	4.15	27.7%	3.72	31.8%	3.88	0.0%	0.00	63.8%	4.00
	Garissa	21.7%	3.86	87.0%	3.15	24.4%	4.02	42.2%	4.62	59.4%	4.60	88.5%	2.99
	Homa Bay	82.6%	3.81	63.2%	4.85	44.6%	5.00	34.8%	4.79	77.9%	4.17	88.9%	3.16
	Isiolo	30.0%	4.50	84.0%	3.59	49.6%	4.90	22.0%	4.06	32.0%	4.57	72.1%	4.40
	Kajiado	32.2%	6.30	41.7%	6.65	12.2%	4.41	31.8%	6.34	16.8%	5.09	26.8%	6.03
	Kakamega	85.1%	3.17	62.4%	4.32	24.3%	3.82	5.3%	2.00	72.4%	3.98	85.0%	3.18
	Kericho	37.7%	4.62	67.2%	4.47	41.9%	4.70	46.5%	4.76	29.1%	4.33	83.0%	3.58
	Kiambu	17.3%	3.57	38.7%	4.60	9.8%	2.81	7.6%	2.51	25.1%	4.10	33.7%	4.47
	Kilifi	69.8%	4.61	54.4%	5.14	35.8%	4.82	30.5%	4.65	39.7%	5.05	79.3%	4.09
	Kirinyaga	22.4%	3.84	39.3%	4.50	15.2%	3.31	32.9%	4.33	16.9%	3.45	59.2%	4.53
	Kisii	46.2%	3.97	46.5%	3.97	25.8%	3.48	26.3%	3.50	56.3%	3.95	64.0%	3.82
	Kisumu	69.5%	4.29	39.1%	4.59	9.2%	2.70	3.9%	1.81	7.9%	2.51	68.1%	4.34
	Kitui	73.5%	3.30	72.3%	3.36	35.3%	3.57	69.3%	3.45	44.8%	3.72	79.2%	3.03
	Kwale	50.1%	4.77	62.0%	4.63	25.0%	4.13	44.0%	4.73	75.2%	4.12	77.5%	3.98
	Laikipia	29.1%	4.33	42.6%	4.71	14.7%	3.38	35.6%	4.57	65.1%	4.55	51.7%	4.76
	Lamu	48.6%	4.58	60.6%	4.48	33.5%	4.33	23.4%	3.88	24.1%	3.92	47.4%	4.58
	Machakos	42.6%	3.78	42.0%	3.77	24.8%	3.30	27.8%	3.42	26.2%	3.36	51.4%	3.82
	Makueni	62.1%	3.74	56.6%	3.82	21.8%	3.19	53.0%	3.86	12.0%	2.51	62.2%	3.74
	Mandera	98.2%	1.15	81.9%	3.31	55.1%	4.28	66.2%	4.07	59.5%	4.22	91.5%	2.41
	Marsabit	88.6%	3.32	95.9%	2.09	61.9%	5.06	51.7%	5.21	78.5%	4.28	88.9%	3.28
	Meru	37.4%	4.26	59.2%	4.34	29.1%	4.00	33.0%	4.14	53.5%	4.39	57.8%	4.35
	Migori	74.2%	4.01	67.3%	4.30	36.3%	4.41	32.3%	4.29	70.0%	4.20	86.1%	3.17
	Mombasa	28.2%	7.39	41.7%	8.11	7.9%	4.50	24.1%	7.13	28.6%	7.53	38.1%	7.98
	Muranga	24.4%	3.24	45.7%	3.76	16.1%	2.77	34.3%	3.58	34.1%	3.57	60.0%	3.69
	Nairobi	21.1%	6.80	22.2%	7.13	9.7%	4.92	0.0%	0.00	7.0%	4.32	9.6%	4.90
	Nakuru	23.8%	4.35	50.2%	5.10	9.5%	2.99	35.3%	4.88	60.2%	5.00	63.3%	4.92
	Nandi	43.7%	4.89	54.3%	4.91	28.3%	4.44	36.2%	4.74	32.5%	4.62	72.6%	4.39
	Narok	75.1%	5.54	81.9%	4.97	30.9%	5.96	78.4%	5.31	84.9%	4.62	79.7%	5.19
	Nyamira	85.6%	3.21	62.9%	4.41	31.2%	4.23	43.1%	4.54	60.3%	4.48	78.3%	3.78
	Nyandarua	10.3%	2.69	45.5%	4.44	13.7%	3.05	9.9%	2.65	17.4%	3.37	46.6%	4.43
	Nyeri	8.4%	2.23	26.0%	3.57	3.8%	1.54	7.0%	2.05	43.8%	3.99	32.6%	3.77
	Samburu	85.1%	4.06	93.2%	2.87	73.2%	5.05	67.9%	5.32	83.0%	4.28	93.1%	2.89
	Siaya	80.1%	3.20	40.8%	3.93	29.8%	3.66	24.0%	3.42	56.0%	3.97	73.0%	3.55
	Taita Taveta	64.7%	4.40	48.9%	4.62	20.1%	3.69	28.8%	4.17	1.8%	1.23	62.0%	4.47
	Tana River	48.6%	4.45	76.7%	3.80	35.8%	4.31	23.7%	3.82	27.2%	3.99	64.2%	4.31
	Tharaka Nithi	61.2%	3.89	60.1%	3.92	37.6%	3.87	37.7%	3.87	3.6%	1.48	80.2%	3.18
	Trans Nzoia	52.0%	4.72	41.8%	4.66	23.9%	4.03	18.9%	3.70	75.1%	4.09	72.4%	4.22
	Turkana	99.4%	0.73	98.9%	0.98	90.2%	2.74	64.6%	4.42	90.1%	2.76	100.0%	0.00
	Uasin Gishu	55.0%	4.70	67.1%	4.48	28.0%	4.24	18.2%	3.66	25.4%	4.13	63.8%	4.56
	Vihiga	71.7%	3.13	35.2%	3.33	19.9%	2.77	13.6%	2.39	61.5%	3.38	78.7%	2.85
	Wajir	73.9%	3.69	92.9%	2.25	50.4%	4.20	50.2%	4.21	94.1%	1.98	87.6%	2.78
	West Pokot	81.2%	4.31	96.2%	2.12	75.1%	4.77	76.2%	4.70	81.0%	4.34	93.7%	2.67

Annex 32: Multidimensional poverty indices by sex, area and county of residence, 60+ years

Multidimensional poverty indices		Average deprivation intensity (K=1)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=2)	Standard errors	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, number of deprivations (K=3)	Standard errors	Average deprivation intensity, % of deprivations	Standard errors	Adjusted Multidimensional Poverty Index	Standard errors
National	Kenya	3.2	2.17	71.5%	0.60	55.7%	0.66	4.2	1.76	69.3%	0.29	0.39	0.49
	Woman	3.4	2.94	75.9%	0.78	62.5%	0.88	4.2	2.29	70.6%	0.38	0.44	0.67
Sex	Man	3.0	3.14	66.6%	0.93	47.8%	0.98	4.0	2.71	67.4%	0.45	0.32	0.70
	Urban	2.7	4.14	51.5%	1.29	36.2%	1.24	3.9	3.42	65.4%	0.57	0.24	0.85
Area	Rural	3.4	2.48	77.2%	0.65	61.1%	0.76	4.2	2.00	70.0%	0.33	0.43	0.57
	Baringo	3.9	13.64	84.1%	3.30	71.8%	4.06	4.5	10.35	75.1%	1.72	0.54	3.28
	Bomet	3.8	11.65	96.3%	1.83	82.0%	3.75	4.2	9.49	69.4%	1.58	0.57	2.90
	Bungoma	3.5	12.41	88.6%	2.91	74.9%	3.97	3.9	10.66	65.8%	1.78	0.49	2.95
	Busia	3.4	10.80	90.2%	2.43	68.4%	3.80	4.0	8.51	67.4%	1.42	0.46	2.73
	Elgeyo Marakwet	3.2	14.91	79.5%	3.82	61.4%	4.60	4.1	12.65	69.1%	2.11	0.42	3.42
	Embu	2.6	12.50	61.3%	4.07	38.9%	4.08	3.8	10.98	63.9%	1.83	0.25	2.69
	Garissa	3.4	12.12	88.6%	3.00	72.8%	4.20	4.0	9.65	66.8%	1.61	0.49	3.03
	Homa Bay	4.1	14.04	91.5%	2.81	84.4%	3.64	4.4	11.63	73.7%	1.94	0.62	3.14
	Isiolo	3.3	15.84	77.0%	4.13	53.5%	4.89	4.3	13.46	72.0%	2.24	0.39	3.74
	Kajiado	2.4	28.94	31.9%	6.28	23.2%	5.69	4.7	24.72	77.7%	4.12	0.18	4.58
	Kakamega	3.5	11.39	85.3%	3.15	77.2%	3.74	4.0	8.26	66.6%	1.38	0.51	2.69
	Kericho	3.3	13.78	83.9%	3.50	65.4%	4.54	4.0	12.41	66.3%	2.07	0.43	3.28
	Kiambu	2.0	13.82	38.6%	4.64	16.1%	3.50	3.9	20.61	65.7%	3.43	0.11	2.37
	Kilifi	3.4	16.68	76.9%	4.57	64.2%	5.20	4.1	13.31	69.1%	2.22	0.44	3.85
	Kirinyaga	2.2	10.97	57.7%	4.61	31.6%	4.34	3.4	10.60	56.8%	1.77	0.18	2.52
	Kisii	3.3	12.07	68.8%	3.69	59.8%	3.90	3.9	9.21	65.3%	1.54	0.39	2.72
	Kisumu	2.4	10.40	66.5%	4.52	35.1%	4.57	3.4	8.34	56.9%	1.39	0.20	2.65
	Kitui	3.9	11.79	88.0%	2.44	75.5%	3.22	4.5	9.03	75.2%	1.51	0.57	2.67
	Kwale	3.7	13.33	85.0%	3.40	73.4%	4.21	4.2	11.63	69.4%	1.94	0.51	3.24
	Laikipia	2.7	15.66	60.1%	4.73	46.3%	4.82	3.9	14.88	64.6%	2.48	0.30	3.32
	Lamu	2.7	13.17	66.3%	4.33	48.6%	4.58	3.7	11.47	62.1%	1.91	0.30	2.97
	Machakos	2.7	10.88	64.1%	3.67	41.3%	3.77	3.7	9.73	62.5%	1.62	0.26	2.45
	Makueni	3.1	10.07	76.3%	3.28	61.1%	3.76	3.7	8.43	61.7%	1.40	0.38	2.47
County	Mandera	4.5	10.36	98.9%	0.92	92.6%	2.25	4.7	8.63	78.9%	1.44	0.73	2.22
	Marsabit	4.7	13.85	94.5%	2.38	90.6%	3.05	5.0	10.30	83.4%	1.72	0.76	2.98
	Meru	3.3	16.23	67.1%	4.15	51.9%	4.42	4.3	13.05	72.5%	2.18	0.38	3.40
	Migori	3.9	12.57	88.7%	2.90	79.4%	3.71	4.3	10.27	72.0%	1.71	0.57	2.99
	Mombasa	2.5	31.74	40.6%	8.19	28.6%	7.53	4.1	27.32	68.9%	4.55	0.20	5.31
	Muranga	2.6	11.27	60.4%	3.70	40.9%	3.72	3.8	10.07	63.3%	1.68	0.26	2.45
	Nairobi	1.7	32.74	14.6%	6.15	6.7%	4.35	3.7	47.62	60.9%	7.94	0.04	2.67
	Nakuru	2.7	14.13	70.1%	4.70	49.3%	5.13	3.7	12.52	61.9%	2.09	0.30	3.33
	Nandi	2.9	14.93	74.1%	4.32	50.5%	4.93	4.0	13.30	66.8%	2.22	0.34	3.48
	Narok	4.3	15.75	95.7%	2.59	86.8%	4.33	4.6	12.41	77.0%	2.07	0.67	3.80
	Nyamira	3.8	13.80	85.5%	3.22	73.5%	4.03	4.4	9.61	73.9%	1.60	0.54	3.21
	Nyandarua	2.1	11.41	41.6%	4.43	23.1%	3.78	3.4	9.44	56.1%	1.57	0.13	2.15
	Nyeri	1.9	10.25	34.7%	3.82	18.0%	3.09	3.3	11.48	55.2%	1.91	0.10	1.74
	Samburu	5.1	15.56	94.7%	2.56	87.3%	3.80	5.5	8.21	91.1%	1.37	0.80	3.66
	Siaya	3.3	11.59	81.1%	3.13	62.7%	3.87	4.1	9.07	68.0%	1.51	0.43	2.79
	Taita Taveta	2.7	11.81	70.5%	4.20	42.0%	4.54	3.7	9.31	62.0%	1.55	0.26	2.89
	Tana River	2.9	13.98	77.0%	3.75	45.7%	4.44	4.2	12.15	70.4%	2.02	0.32	3.30
	Tharaka Nithi	3.1	10.75	78.7%	3.28	58.9%	3.94	3.9	7.96	64.8%	1.33	0.38	2.66
	Trans Nzoia	3.2	13.89	80.1%	3.79	57.9%	4.69	4.0	12.52	66.9%	2.09	0.39	3.34
	Turkana	5.4	8.47	100.0%	0.00	97.0%	1.58	5.5	6.58	91.5%	1.10	0.89	1.80
	Uasin Gishu	2.9	14.79	70.1%	4.36	48.8%	4.77	4.0	13.34	66.2%	2.22	0.32	3.33
	Vihiga	3.1	8.59	79.9%	2.79	64.2%	3.33	3.7	6.40	62.0%	1.07	0.40	2.17
	Wajir	4.4	10.61	96.9%	1.46	92.1%	2.27	4.7	8.73	77.9%	1.45	0.72	2.21
	West Pokot	5.0	14.48	99.4%	0.89	89.5%	3.40	5.4	9.24	90.1%	1.54	0.81	3.37

Annex 33: Multidimensional and monetary poverty, and poverty overlap, 60+ years

Poverty incidence		Multidimensional poverty (K=3)	Standard errors	Monetary poverty	Standard errors	Population of elderly (60+ years), projections (2015)	Number of multidimensionally poor elderly (60+ years)	Number of monetary poor elderly (60+ years)	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty (%)	Standard errors	Overlap between multidimensional and monetary poverty (absolute numbers)	Proportion of adults (35-59 years)/national total multidimensionally and monetary poor
National	Kenya	55.7%	0.66	37.6%	0.64	2,123,668	1,166,618	785,331	27.5%	0.59	257,168	
	Woman	62.5%	0.88	37.5%	0.88							
Sex	Man	47.8%	0.98	37.6%	0.95							
	Urban	36.2%	1.24	35.2%	1.23				20.70%	1.04		
	Rural	61.1%	0.76	38.2%	0.75				29.50%	0.71		
	Baringo	71.8%	4.06	41.6%	4.44	30,731	22,050	12,790	38.8%	4.39	4,958	1.9%
	Bomet	82.0%	3.75	48.0%	4.88	39,759	32,607	19,084	43.9%	4.84	8,380	3.3%
	Bungoma	74.9%	3.97	43.7%	4.55	65,525	49,076	28,636	35.0%	4.37	10,012	3.9%
	Busia	68.4%	3.80	64.0%	3.92	42,992	29,401	27,499	44.7%	4.06	12,294	4.8%
	Elgeyo Marakwet	61.4%	4.60	51.6%	4.56	23,629	14,502	12,196	36.0%	4.38	4,393	1.7%
	Embu	38.9%	4.08	31.1%	3.85	39,758	15,484	12,383	16.4%	3.08	2,035	0.8%
	Garissa	72.8%	4.20	68.1%	4.37	16,220	11,808	11,044	49.5%	4.68	5,471	2.1%
	Homa Bay	84.4%	3.64	30.5%	4.63	55,367	46,742	16,861	24.8%	4.34	4,181	1.6%
	Isiolo	53.5%	4.89	43.0%	4.85	8,161	4,367	3,507	26.3%	4.32	924	0.4%
	Kajiado	23.2%	5.69	24.7%	5.81	25,829	5,991	6,374	17.4%	5.12	1,111	0.4%
	Kakamega	77.2%	3.74	38.8%	4.34	88,535	68,324	34,379	36.8%	4.30	12,636	4.9%
	Kericho	65.4%	4.54	45.1%	4.74	39,232	25,655	17,677	35.9%	4.57	6,343	2.5%
	Kiambu	16.1%	3.50	27.5%	4.22	89,178	14,331	24,551	6.4%	2.30	1,559	0.6%
	Kilifi	64.2%	5.20	53.1%	5.02	67,371	43,253	35,772	38.2%	4.88	13,664	5.3%
	Kirinyaga	31.6%	4.34	26.6%	4.07	41,315	13,058	10,988	15.7%	3.35	1,730	0.7%
	Kisii	59.8%	3.90	34.9%	3.79	60,692	36,290	21,171	22.9%	3.34	4,855	1.9%
	Kisumu	35.1%	4.57	30.8%	4.31	49,966	17,552	15,404	14.4%	3.28	2,224	0.9%
	Kitui	75.5%	3.22	45.1%	3.72	78,756	59,440	35,553	40.0%	3.66	14,234	5.5%
	Kwale	73.4%	4.21	39.8%	4.67	38,379	28,177	15,282	37.5%	4.61	5,724	2.2%
	Laikipia	46.3%	4.82	38.7%	4.64	26,844	12,432	10,393	23.2%	4.02	2,410	0.9%
	Lamu	48.6%	4.58	28.1%	4.12	6,432	3,125	1,806	15.2%	3.29	274	0.1%
	Machakos	41.3%	3.77	32.4%	3.58	81,263	33,552	26,365	17.6%	2.91	4,642	1.8%
	Makueni	61.1%	3.76	32.6%	3.62	67,835	41,478	22,123	26.1%	3.39	5,768	2.2%
County	Mandera	92.6%	2.25	78.1%	3.56	22,837	21,157	17,829	77.0%	3.62	13,733	5.3%
	Marsabit	90.6%	3.05	57.9%	5.15	18,639	16,881	10,797	56.8%	5.17	6,128	2.4%
	Meru	51.9%	4.42	22.4%	3.67	91,258	47,332	20,414	15.5%	3.19	3,171	1.2%
	Migori	79.4%	3.71	42.7%	4.53	40,120	31,840	17,133	35.5%	4.39	6,090	2.4%
	Mombasa	28.6%	7.53	24.7%	7.09	29,751	8,505	7,359	15.4%	5.93	1,130	0.4%
	Muranga	40.9%	3.72	25.4%	3.28	95,431	39,013	24,246	13.7%	2.59	3,315	1.3%
	Nairobi	6.7%	4.35	19.4%	6.59	96,325	6,441	18,658	2.2%	2.43	405	0.2%
	Nakuru	49.3%	5.13	28.8%	4.62	79,777	39,336	23,005	18.3%	3.94	4,202	1.6%
	Nandi	50.5%	4.93	50.2%	4.93	42,372	21,383	21,279	35.1%	4.70	7,472	2.9%
	Narok	86.8%	4.33	28.0%	5.75	34,714	30,145	9,708	28.0%	5.75	2,715	1.1%
	Nyamira	73.5%	4.03	30.9%	4.22	32,864	24,169	10,140	28.0%	4.10	2,840	1.1%
	Nyandarua	23.1%	3.78	24.8%	3.83	39,465	9,100	9,783	9.0%	2.53	876	0.3%
	Nyeri	18.0%	3.09	16.3%	2.97	67,118	12,089	10,948	5.1%	1.77	559	0.2%
	Samburu	87.3%	3.80	74.4%	4.97	11,575	10,104	8,610	68.5%	5.29	5,896	2.3%
	Siaya	62.7%	3.87	25.1%	3.47	68,730	43,101	17,254	18.2%	3.09	3,134	1.2%
	Taita Taveta	42.0%	4.54	45.5%	4.58	24,495	10,286	11,141	29.4%	4.20	3,281	1.3%
	Tana River	45.7%	4.44	53.3%	4.44	12,040	5,505	6,413	34.0%	4.22	2,181	0.8%
	Tharaka Nithi	58.9%	3.94	20.6%	3.23	29,549	17,403	6,099	13.6%	2.74	831	0.3%
	Trans Nzoia	57.9%	4.69	34.4%	4.49	38,167	22,116	13,128	29.3%	4.30	3,850	1.5%
	Turkana	97.0%	1.58	83.2%	3.45	36,555	35,462	30,426	79.6%	3.73	24,210	9.4%
	Uasin Gishu	48.8%	4.77	49.7%	4.72	40,108	19,575	19,949	31.8%	4.40	6,343	2.5%
	Vihiga	64.2%	3.33	49.3%	3.47	48,317	31,021	23,813	41.9%	3.43	9,978	3.9%
	Wajir	92.1%	2.27	67.1%	3.94	16,941	15,596	11,362	61.7%	4.08	7,014	2.7%
	West Pokot	89.5%	3.40	61.5%	5.37	22,751	20,368	13,998	57.1%	5.47	7,992	3.1%

Annex 34: Factors associated with multidimensional poverty, marginal effects, children under 18 years

Independent variables	Dependent Variable: Multidimensional poverty (K=3)
Age of child	-0.0108***
	(0.00382)
Squared age of child	0.000788***
	(0.000191)
Girl (ref. boys)	-0.0269***
	(0.00958)
Number of children under 5 in the household	0.0584***
	(0.0152)
Number of children aged 5-14 years the household	0.0412***
	(0.00619)
Number of children aged 5-17 years in the household	-0.0129
	(0.0163)
Child is a single or double orphan (ref. children with both biological parents alive)	0.0934**
	(0.0416)
Child living without one or without both parents (ref. children living with both parents)	0.0320
	(0.0240)
Child is disabled (ref. child is not disabled)	0.0915*
	(0.0484)
Household head has completed secondary or higher education (ref. household head has not completed any formal education, has completed primary education or basic literacy	-0.148***
	(0.0245)
Household head is employed and paid a minimum wage (ref. household head is unemployed or is employed but unpaid or paid a wage below the minimum)	-0.161***
	(0.0335)
Household head is disabled (ref. household head is not disabled)	0.0446
	(0.0489)
Mother of the child has completed secondary or higher education (ref. mother has not completed any formal education, has completed primary education or basic literacy	-0.181***
	(0.0384)
Child lives in a labour constrained household where all adult members age 18-59 years are unemployed or are employed but not paid a minimum wage) (ref. at least one adult household	0.0112
	(0.0899)
At least one household member runs a profitable enterprise (ref. no household member owns a profitable enterprise)	-0.0459
	(0.0329)
Child resides in a community where the nearest health facility is <5km away, there is a midwife/nurse in the facility, and basic medicine is always or sometimes available (ref. nearest	-0.0778***
	(0.0285)
Child resides in a community where the nearest public primary school is <5km away (ref. nearest public primary school 5+km away)	0.00899
	(0.0363)
Child resides in a community where the nearest public secondary school is <5km away (ref. nearest public primary school 5+km away)	-0.0467
	(0.0346)
Child lives in a household that was severely affected by a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years	0.130***
	(0.0405)
Child lives in a household that was severely affected by a shock in the security or quality of the dwelling (fire/dwelling damage dor destroyed/eviction) over the past 5 years	0.0175
	(0.0670)
Child lives in a household that was severely affected by a conflict (including ethnic/clan clashes) over the past 5 years	0.00963
	(0.0395)
Child resides in a rural area (ref.urban areas)	0.204***
	(0.0533)
Observations	**8,130**
Standard errors in parentheses	
Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	

Annex 35: Factors associated with monetary poverty, marginal effects, children under 18 years

Independent variables	Dependent Variable: Monetary poverty
Age of child	0.00521
	(0.00328)
Squared age of child	-0.000219
	(0.000181)
Girl (ref. boys)	-0.0143
	(0.0108)
Household size	0.0494***
	(0.00489)
Child is a single or double orphan (ref. children with both biological parents alive)	0.0335
	(0.0377)
Child living without one or without both parents (ref. children living with both parents)	-0.0484**
	(0.0191)
Child is disabled (ref. child is not disabled)	0.0314
	(0.0387)
Household head has completed secondary or higher education (ref. household head has not completed any formal education, has completed primary education or basic literacy certification)	-0.0950***
	(0.0258)
Household head is employed and paid a minimum wage (ref. household head is unemployed or is employed but unpaid or paid a wage below the minimum)	-0.172***
	(0.0211)
Household head is disabled (ref. household head is not disabled)	-0.112**
	(0.0539)
Mother of the child has completed secondary or higher education (ref. mother has not completed any formal education, has completed primary education or basic literacy certification)	-0.172***
	(0.0342)
Child lives in a labour constrained household where all adult members age 18-59 years are unemployed or are employed but not paid a minimum wage) (ref. at least one adult household member age 18-59 years is employed and paid above the minimum wage)	0.151***
	(0.0550)
At least one household member runs a profitable enterprise (ref. No household member owns a profitable enterprise)	-0.122***
	(0.0211)
Child resides in a community where the nearest tarmac road is <5km away	-0.0370
	(0.0225)
Child resides in a community where the nearest weekly market is <5km away	0.00715
	(0.0242)
Child resides in a rural area (ref. child resides in an urban area)	-0.133***
	(0.0259)
Child lives in a household that was severely affected by a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years	0.0257
	(0.0227)
Child lives in a household that was severely affected by a shock in the security or quality of the dwelling (fire/dwelling damage dor destroyed/eviction) over the past 5 years	0.0579
	(0.0457)
Child lives in a household that was severely affected by a conflict (including ethnic/clan clashes) over the past 5 years	0.0654
	(0.0505)
Observations	**14,821**
Standard errors in parentheses	
Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	

Annex 36: Factors associated with multidimensional poverty, marginal effects, youths 18-34 years

Independent variables	Dependent Variable: Multidimensional poverty (K=3)
Youth is 18-24 years old (ref. Youth is 25-34 years old)	-0.0748***
	(0.0144)
Young woman (ref. Young man)	0.0168
	(0.0113)
Youth is in union (monogamous and polygamous marriage/living together with partner) (ref. Youth is single: separated/divorced/widowed/never married)	0.0879***
	(0.0130)
Youth is disabled (Ref. Youth is not disabled)	0.147***
	(0.0323)
Household size	0.0144***
	(0.00305)
Youth lives in a labour constrained household where all adult members age 18-59 years are unemployed or are employed but not paid a minimum wage) (ref. At least one adult household member age 18-59 years is employed and paid above the minimum wage)	0.108**
	(0.0484)
At least one household member runs a profitable enterprise (ref. No household member owns a profitable enterprise)	-0.0992***
	(0.0169)
Youth resides in a community where the nearest tarmac road is <5km away (Ref. Nearest tarmac road in the community is>5km away)	-0.0879***
	(0.0215)
Youth resides in a community where the nearest weekly market is <5km away (Ref. Nearest weekly market in the community is>5km away)	-0.0442**
	(0.0220)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years	0.128***
	(0.0188)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a shock in the security or quality of the dwelling (fire/dwelling damage dor destroyed/eviction) over the past 5 years	0.131***
	(0.0386)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a conflict (including ethnic/clan clashes) over the past 5 years	0.112
	(0.0828)
Youth resides in a rural area (ref.Urban areas)	0.285***
	(0.0235)
Observations	**14,055**
Standard errors in parentheses	
Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	

Annex 37: Factors associated with monetary poverty, marginal effects, youths 18-34 years

Independent variables	Dependent Variable: Monetary poverty
Youth is 18-24 years old (ref. Youth is 25-34 years old)	0.0542***
	(0.0132)
Young woman (ref. Young man)	-0.0172
	(0.0105)
Youth is in union (monogamous and polygamous marriage/living together with partner) (ref. Youth is single: separated/divorced/widowed/never married)	-0.0625***
	(0.0153)
Youth is disabled (Ref. Youth is not disabled)	0.0797**
	(0.0337)
Household size	0.0416***
	(0.00384)
Youth is deprived in education	0.163***
	(0.0131)
Youth is deprived in economic activity	0.0791***
	(0.0132)
Youth lives in a labour constrained household where all adult members age 18-59 years are unemployed or are employed but not paid a minimum wage) (ref. At least one adult household member age 18-59 years is employed and paid above the minimum wage)	0.0995**
	(0.0406)
At least one household member runs a profitable enterprise (ref. No household member owns a profitable enterprise)	-0.116***
	(0.0147)
Youth resides in a community where the nearest tarmac road is <5km away (Ref. Nearest tarmac road in the community is>5km away)	-0.0565***
	(0.0201)
Youth resides in a community where the nearest weekly market is <5km away (Ref. Nearest weekly market in the community is>5km away)	-0.0120
	(0.0207)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years	0.0462***
	(0.0168)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a shock in the security or quality of the dwelling (fire/dwelling damage dor destroyed/eviction) over the past 5 years	0.122***
	(0.0370)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a conflict (including ethnic/clan clashes) over the past 5 years	0.0809*
	(0.0478)
Youth resides in a rural area (ref.Urban areas)	-0.0338
	(0.0213)
Observations	**14,055**
Standard errors in parentheses	
Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1	

Annex 38: Factors associated with multidimensional poverty, marginal effects, women 35-59 years

Independent variables	Dependent Variable: Multidimensional poverty (K=3)
Age of woman	-0.0249
	(0.0216)
Squared age of woman	0.000309
	(0.000231)
Woman is in union (monogamous or polygamous marriage, living with partner)	-0.0685***
	(0.0217)
Woman is disabled	0.0162
	(0.0501)
Woman lives in a labour constrained household where all adult members age 18-59 years are unemployed or are employed but not paid a minimum wage) (ref. at least one adult household member age 18-59 years is employed and paid above the minimum wage)	0.115
	(0.102)
Household size	0.0204***
	(0.00490)
At least one household member runs a profitable enterprise (ref. No household member owns a profitable enterprise)	-0.0993***
	(0.0249)
Woman resides in a community where the nearest health facility is <5km away, there is a midwife/nurse in the facility, and basic medicine is always or sometimes available (ref. nearest health facility 5+km away or no midwife or nurse in the facility or basic medicine never available)	0.0268
	(0.0292)
Woman resides in a community where the nearest tarmac road is <5km away (Ref. Nearest tarmac road in the community is>5km away)	-0.0916***
	(0.0310)
Woman resides in a community where the nearest weekly market is <5km away (Ref. Nearest weekly market in the community is>5km away)	-0.0495
	(0.0336)
Woman lives in a household that was severely affected by a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years	0.0573*
	(0.0298)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a shock in the security or quality of the dwelling (fire/dwelling damage dor destroyed/eviction) over the past 5 years	0.0302
	(0.0527)
Woman lives in a household that was severely affected by a conflict (including ethnic/clan clashes) over the past 5 years	-0.0458
	(0.109)
Woman resides in a rural area (ref.Urban areas)	0.159***
	(0.0361)
Observations	**2,721**

Standard errors in parentheses

Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Annex 39: Factors associated with monetary poverty, marginal effects, women 35-59 years

Independent variables	Dependent Variable: Monetary poverty
Age of woman	0.00393
	(0.0168)
Squared age of woman	-5.16e-05
	(0.000182)
Woman is in union (monogamous or polygamous marriage, living with partner)	-0.0693***
	(0.0208)
Woman is disabled	0.0970**
	(0.0428)
Woman is deprived in Education dimension	0.231***
	(0.0228)
Woman is deprived in Economic activity dimension	0.0656***
	(0.0232)
Woman lives in a labour constrained household where all adult members age 18-59 years are unemployed or are employed but not paid a minimum wage) (ref. at least one adult household member age 18-59 years is employed and paid above the minimum wage)	0.174***
	(0.0437)
Household size	0.0526***
	(0.00339)
At least one household member runs a profitable enterprise (ref. No household member owns a profitable enterprise)	-0.130***
	(0.0180)
Woman resides in a community where the nearest tarmac road is <5km away (Ref. Nearest tarmac road in the community is>5km away)	-0.0152
	(0.0201)
Woman resides in a community where the nearest weekly market is <5km away (Ref. Nearest weekly market in the community is>5km away)	-0.00972
	(0.0208)
Woman lives in a household that was severely affected by a climatic shock (drought or floods) over the past 5 years	0.0627***
	(0.0183)
Youth lives in a household that was severely affected by a shock in the security or quality of the dwelling (fire/dwelling damage dor destroyed/eviction) over the past 5 years	0.0156
	(0.0462)
Woman lives in a household that was severely affected by a conflict (including ethnic/clan clashes) over the past 5 years	0.0121
	(0.0355)
Woman resides in a rural area (ref.Urban areas)	-0.0223
	(0.0238)
Observations	**5,331**

Standard errors in parentheses
Significance levels:*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1



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