Exploring Kenya's Inequality

Pulling Apart or Pooling Together?

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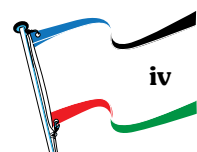|	
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Foreword

Kenya, like all African countries, focused on poverty alleviation at independence, perhaps due to the level of vulnerability of its populations but also as a result of the 'trickle down' economic discourses of the time, which assumed that poverty rather than distribution mattered – in other words, that it was only necessary to concentrate on economic growth because, as the country grew richer, this wealth would trickle down to benefit the poorest sections of society. Inequality therefore had a very low profile in political, policy and scholarly discourses. In recent years though, social dimensions such as levels of access to education, clean water and sanitation are important in assessing people's quality of life. Being deprived of these essential services deepens poverty and reduces people's well-being. Stark differences in accessing these essential services among different groups make it difficult to reduce poverty even when economies are growing. According to the *Economist* (June 1, 2013), a 1% increase in incomes in the most unequal countries produces a mere 0.6 percent reduction in poverty. In the most equal countries, the same 1% growth yields a 4.3% reduction in poverty. Poverty and inequality are thus part of the same problem, and there is a strong case to be made for both economic growth and redistributive policies. From this perspective, Kenya's quest in vision 2030 to grow by 10% per annum must also ensure that inequality is reduced along the way and all people benefit equitably from development initiatives and resources allocated.

Since 2004, the Society for International Development (SID) and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) have collaborated to spearhead inequality research in Kenya. Through their initial publications such as *'Pulling Apart: Facts and Figures on Inequality in Kenya,'* which sought to present simple facts about various manifestations of inequality in Kenya, the understanding of Kenyans of the subject was deepened and a national debate on the dynamics, causes and possible responses started. The report '*Geographic Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya: Who and Where are the Poor?'* elevated the poverty and inequality discourse further while the publication '*Readings on Inequality in Kenya: Sectoral Dynamics and Perspectives'* presented the causality, dynamics and other technical aspects of inequality.

KNBS and SID in this publication go further to present monetary measures of inequality such as expenditure patterns of groups and non-money metric measures of inequality in important livelihood parameters like employment, education, energy, housing, water and sanitation to show the levels of vulnerability and patterns of unequal access to essential social services at the national, county, constituency and ward levels.

We envisage that this work will be particularly helpful to county leaders who are tasked with the responsibility of ensuring equitable social and economic development while addressing the needs of marginalized groups and regions. We also hope that it will help in informing public engagement with the devolution process and be instrumental in formulating strategies and actions to overcome exclusion of groups or individuals from the benefits of growth and development in Kenya.

It is therefore our great pleasure to present 'Exploring Kenya's inequality: Pulling apart or pooling together?'
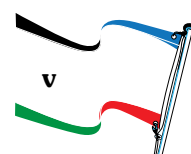
Acknowledgements

Striking Features on Intra-County Inequality in Kenya

Inequalities within counties in all the variables are extreme. In many cases, Kenyans living within a single county have completely different lifestyles and access to services.

Income/expenditure inequalities

1. The five counties with the worst income inequality (measured as a ratio of the top to the bottom decile) are in Coast. The ratio of expenditure by the wealthiest to the poorest is 20 to one and above in Lamu, Tana River, Kwale, and Kilifi. This means that those in the top decile have 20 times as much expenditure as those in the bottom decile. This is compared to an average for the whole country of nine to one.

2. Another way to look at income inequality is to compare the mean expenditure per adult across wards within a county. In 44 of the 47 counties, the mean expenditure in the poorest wards is less than 40 percent the mean expenditure in the wealthiest wards within the county. In both Kilifi and Kwale, the mean expenditure in the poorest wards (Garashi and Ndavaya, respectively) is less than 13 percent of expenditure in the wealthiest ward in the county.

3. Of the five poorest counties in terms of mean expenditure, four are in the North (Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Marsabit) and the last is in Coast (Tana River). However, of the five most unequal counties, only one (Marsabit County) is in the North (looking at ratio of mean expenditure in richest to poorest ward). The other four most unequal counties by this measure are: Kilifi, Kwale, Kajiado and Kitui.

4. If we look at Gini coefficients for the whole county, the most unequal counties are also in Coast: Tana River (.631), Kwale (.604), and Kilifi (.570).

5. The most equal counties by income measure (ratio of top decile to bottom) are: Narok, West Pokot, Bomet, Nandi and Nairobi. Using the ratio of average income in top to bottom ward, the five most equal counties are: Kirinyaga, Samburu, Siaya, Nyandarua, Narok.

Access to Education

6. Major urban areas in Kenya have high education levels but very large disparities. Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu all have gaps between highest and lowest wards of nearly 50 percentage points in share of residents with secondary school education or higher levels.

7. In the 5 most rural counties (Baringo, Siaya, Pokot, Narok and Tharaka Nithi), education levels are lower but the gap, while still large, is somewhat lower than that espoused in urban areas. On average, the gap in these 5 counties between wards with highest share of residents with secondary school or higher and those with the lowest share is about 26 percentage points.

8. The most extreme difference in secondary school education and above is in Kajiado County where the top ward (Ongata Rongai) has nearly 59 percent of the population with secondary education plus, while the bottom ward (Mosiro) has only 2 percent.

9. One way to think about inequality in education is to compare the number of people with no education

to those with some education. A more unequal county is one that has large numbers of both. Isiolo is the most unequal county in Kenya by this measure, with 51 percent of the population having no education, and 49 percent with some. This is followed by West Pokot at 55 percent with no education and 45 percent with some, and Tana River at 56 percent with no education and 44 with some.

Access to Improved Sanitation

10. Kajiado County has the highest gap between wards with access to improved sanitation. The best performing ward (Ongata Rongai) has 89 percent of residents with access to improved sanitation while the worst performing ward (Mosiro) has 2 percent of residents with access to improved sanitation, a gap of nearly 87 percentage points.

11. There are 9 counties where the gap in access to improved sanitation between the best and worst performing wards is over 80 percentage points. These are Baringo, Garissa, Kajiado, Kericho, Kilifi, Machakos, Marsabit, Nyandarua and West Pokot.

Access to Improved Sources of Water

12. In all of the 47 counties, the highest gap in access to improved water sources between the county with the best access to improved water sources and the least is over 45 percentage points. The most severe gaps are in Mandera, Garissa, Marsabit, (over 99 percentage points), Kilifi (over 98 percentage points) and Wajir (over 97 percentage points).

Access to Improved Sources of Lighting

13. The gaps within counties in access to electricity for lighting are also enormous. In most counties (29 out of 47), the gap between the ward with the most access to electricity and the least access is more than 40 percentage points. The most severe disparities between wards are in Mombasa (95 percentage point gap between highest and lowest ward), Garissa (92 percentage points), and Nakuru (89 percentage points).

Access to Improved Housing

14. The highest extreme in this variable is found in Baringo County where all residents in Silale ward live in grass huts while no one in Ravine ward in the same county lives in grass huts.

Overall ranking of the variables

15. Overall, the counties with the most income inequalities as measured by the gini coefficient are Tana River, Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Migori and Busia. However, the counties that are consistently mentioned among the most deprived hence have the lowest access to essential services compared to others across the following nine variables i.e. poverty, mean household expenditure, education, work for pay, water, sanitation, cooking fuel, access to electricity and improved housing are Mandera (8 variables), Wajir (8 variables), Turkana (7 variables) and Marsabit (7 variables).

Abbreviations

AMADPOC	African Migration and Development Policy Centre
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DAP	Drivers of Accountability Programme
EAs	Enumeration Areas
HDI	Human Development Index
IBP	International Budget Partnership
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
IPAR	Institute of Policy Analysis and Research
KIHBS	Kenya Intergraded Household Budget Survey
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NTA	National Taxpayers Association
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
SAEs	Small Area Estimation
SID	Society for International Development
TISA	The Institute for Social Accountability
VIP latrine	Ventilated-Improved Pit latrine
VOCs	Volatile Organic Carbons
WDR	World Development Report

Introduction

Background

For more than half a century many people in the development sector in Kenya have worked at alleviating extreme poverty so that the poorest people can access basic goods and services for survival like food, safe drinking water, sanitation, shelter and education. However when the current national averages are disaggregated there are individuals and groups that still lag too behind. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor, urban and rural areas, among ethnic groups or between genders reveal huge disparities between those who are well endowed and those who are deprived.

According to the world inequality statistics, Kenya was ranked 103 out of 169 countries making it the 66th most unequal country in the world. Kenya's Inequality is rooted in its history, politics, economics and social organization and manifests itself in the lack of access to services, resources, power, voice and agency. Inequality continues to be driven by various factors such as: social norms, behaviours and practices that fuel discrimination and obstruct access at the local level and/ or at the larger societal level; the fact that services are not reaching those who are most in need of them due to intentional or unintentional barriers; the governance, accountability, policy or legislative issues that do not favor equal opportunities for the disadvantaged; and economic forces i.e. the unequal control of productive assets by the different socio-economic groups.

According to the 2005 report on the World Social Situation, sustained poverty reduction cannot be achieved unless equality of opportunity and access to basic services is ensured. Reducing inequality must therefore be explicitly incorporated in policies and programmes aimed at poverty reduction. In addition, specific interventions may be required, such as: affirmative action; targeted public investments in underserved areas and sectors; access to resources that are not conditional; and a conscious effort to ensure that policies and programmes implemented have to provide equitable opportunities for all.

This chapter presents the basic concepts on inequality and poverty, methods used for analysis, justification and choice of variables on inequality. The analysis is based on the 2009 Kenya housing and population census while the 2006 Kenya integrated household budget survey is combined with census to estimate poverty and inequality measures from the national to the ward level. Tabulation of both money metric measures of inequality such as mean expenditure and non-money metric measures of inequality in important livelihood parameters like, employment, education, energy, housing, water and sanitation are presented. These variables were selected from the census data and analyzed in detail and form the core of the inequality reports. Other variables such as migration or health indicators like mortality, fertility etc. are analyzed and presented in several monographs by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and were therefore left out of this report.

Methodology

Gini-coefficient of inequality

This is the most commonly used measure of inequality. The coefficient varies between '0', which reflects complete equality and '1' which indicates complete inequality. Graphically, the Gini coefficient can be

easily represented by the area between the Lorenz curve and the line of equality. On the figure below, the Lorenz curve maps the cumulative income share on the vertical axis against the distribution of the population on the horizontal axis. The Gini coefficient is calculated as the area (A) divided by the sum of areas (A and B) i.e. A/(A+B). If A=0 the Gini coefficient becomes 0 which means perfect equality, whereas if B=0 the Gini coefficient becomes 1 which means complete inequality. Let *xi* be a point on the X-axis, and *yi* a point on the Y-axis, the Gini coefficient formula is:

$$Gini = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N} (x_i - x_{i-1})(y_i + y_{i-1}).$$

An Illustration of the Lorenz Curve

Small Area Estimation (SAE)

The small area problem essentially concerns obtaining reliable estimates of quantities of interest — totals or means of study variables, for example — for geographical regions, when the regional sample sizes are small in the survey data set. In the context of small area estimation, an area or domain becomes small when its sample size is too small for direct estimation of adequate precision. If the regional estimates are to be obtained by the traditional direct survey estimators, based only on the sample data from the area of interest itself, small sample sizes lead to undesirably large standard errors for them. For instance, due to their low precision the estimates might not satisfy the generally accepted publishing criteria in official statistics. It may even happen that there are no sample members at all from some areas, making the direct estimation impossible. All this gives rise to the need of special small area estimation methodology.

Most of KNBS surveys were designed to provide statistically reliable, design-based estimates only at the national, provincial and district levels such as the Kenya Intergraded Household Budget Survey of 2005/06 (KIHBS). The sheer practical difficulties and cost of implementing and conducting sample surveys that would provide reliable estimates at levels finer than the district were generally prohibitive, both in terms of the increased sample size required and in terms of the added burden on providers of survey data (respondents). However through SAE and using the census and other survey datasets, accurate small area poverty estimates for 2009 for all the counties are obtainable.

The sample in the 2005/06 KIHBS, which was a representative subset of the population, collected detailed information regarding consumption expenditures. The survey gives poverty estimate of urban and rural poverty at the national level, the provincial level and, albeit with less precision, at the district level. However, the sample sizes of such household surveys preclude estimation of meaningful poverty measures for smaller areas such as divisions, locations or wards. Data collected through censuses are sufficiently large to provide representative measurements below the district level such as divisions, locations and sub-locations. However, this data does not contain the detailed information on consumption expenditures required to estimate poverty indicators. In small area estimation methodology, the first step of the analysis involves exploring the relationship between a set of characteristics of households and the welfare level of the same households, which has detailed information about household expenditure and consumption. A regression equation is then estimated to explain daily per capita consumption and expenditure of a household using a number of socio-economic variables such as household size, education levels, housing characteristics and access to basic services.

While the census does not contain household expenditure data, it does contain these socio-economic variables. Therefore, it will be possible to statistically impute household expenditures for the census households by applying the socio-economic variables from the census data on the estimated relationship based on the survey data. This will give estimates of the welfare level of all households in the census, which in turn allows for estimation of the proportion of households that are poor and other poverty measures for relatively small geographic areas. To determine how many people are poor in each area, the study would then utilize the 2005/06 monetary poverty lines for rural and urban households respectively. In terms of actual process, the following steps were undertaken:

Cluster Matching: Matching of the KIHBS clusters, which were created using the 1999 Population and Housing Census Enumeration Areas (EA) to 2009 Population and Housing Census EAs. The purpose was to trace the KIBHS 2005/06 clusters to the 2009 Enumeration Areas.

Zero Stage: The first step of the analysis involved finding out comparable variables from the survey (Kenya Integrated Household Budget 2005/06) and the census (Kenya 2009 Population and Housing Census). This required the use of the survey and census questionnaires as well as their manuals.

First Stage (Consumption Model): This stage involved the use of regression analysis to explore the relationship between an agreed set of characteristics in the household and the consumption levels of the same households from the survey data. The regression equation was then used to estimate and explain daily per capita consumption and expenditure of households using socio-economic variables
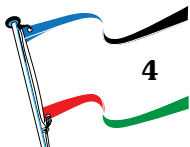
such as household size, education levels, housing characteristics and access to basic services, and other auxiliary variables. While the census did not contain household expenditure data, it did contain these socio-economic variables.

Second Stage (Simulation): Analysis at this stage involved statistical imputation of household expenditures for the census households, by applying the socio-economic variables from the census data on the estimated relationship based on the survey data.

Identification of poor households Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

In order to attain the objective of the poverty targeting in this study, the household needed to be established. There are three principal indicators of welfare; household income; household consumption expenditures; and household wealth. Household income is the theoretical indicator of choice of welfare/ economic status. However, it is extremely difficult to measure accurately due to the fact that many people do not remember all the sources of their income or better still would not want to divulge this information. Measuring consumption expenditures has many drawbacks such as the fact that household consumption expenditures typically are obtained from recall method usually for a period of not more than four weeks. In all cases a well planned and large scale survey is needed, which is time consuming and costly to collect. The estimation of wealth is a difficult concept due to both the quantitative as well as the qualitative aspects of it. It can also be difficult to compute especially when wealth is looked at as both tangible and intangible.

Given that the three main indicators of welfare cannot be determined in a shorter time, an alternative method that is quick is needed. The alternative approach then in measuring welfare is generally through the asset index. In measuring the asset index, multivariate statistical procedures such the factor analysis, discriminate analysis, cluster analysis or the principal component analysis methods are used. Principal components analysis transforms the original set of variables into a smaller set of linear combinations that account for most of the variance in the original set. The purpose of PCA is to determine factors (i.e., principal components) in order to explain as much of the total variation in the data as possible.

In this project the principal component analysis was utilized in order to generate the asset (wealth) index for each household in the study area. The PCA can be used as an exploratory tool to investigate patterns in the data; in identify natural groupings of the population for further analysis and; to reduce several dimensionalities in the number of known dimensions. In generating this index information from the datasets such as the tenure status of main dwelling units; roof, wall, and floor materials of main dwelling; main source of water; means of human waste disposal; cooking and lighting fuels; household items such radio TV, fridge etc was required. The recent available dataset that contains this information for the project area is the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009.

There are four main approaches to handling multivariate data for the construction of the asset index in surveys and censuses. The first three may be regarded as exploratory techniques leading to index construction. These are graphical procedures and summary measures. The two popular multivariate procedures - cluster analysis and principal component analysis (PCA) - are two of the key procedures that have a useful preliminary role to play in index construction and lastly regression modeling approach.

In the recent past there has been an increasing routine application of PCA to asset data in creating welfare indices (Gwatkin et al. 2000, Filmer and Pritchett 2001 and McKenzie 2003).

Concepts and definitions

Inequality

Inequality is characterized by the existence of unequal opportunities or life chances and unequal conditions such as incomes, goods and services. Inequality, usually structured and recurrent, results into an unfair or unjust gap between individuals, groups or households relative to others within a population. There are several methods of measuring inequality. In this study, we consider among other methods, the Gini-coefficient, the difference in expenditure shares and access to important basic services.

Equality and Equity

Although the two terms are sometimes used interchangeably, they are different concepts. Equality requires all to have same/ equal resources, while equity requires all to have the same opportunity to access same resources, survive, develop, and reach their full potential, without discrimination, bias, or favoritism. Equity also accepts differences that are earned fairly.

Poverty

The poverty line is a threshold below which people are deemed poor. Statistics summarizing the bottom of the consumption distribution (i.e. those that fall below the poverty line) are therefore provided. In 2005/06, the poverty line was estimated at Ksh1,562 and Ksh2,913 per adult equivalent[1] per month for rural and urban households respectively. Nationally, 45.2 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (2009 estimates) down from 46 percent in 2005/06.

Spatial Dimensions

The reason poverty can be considered a spatial issue is two-fold. People of a similar socio-economic background tend to live in the same areas because the amount of money a person makes usually, but not always, influences their decision as to where to purchase or rent a home. At the same time, the area in which a person is born or lives can determine the level of access to opportunities like education and employment because income and education can influence settlement patterns and also be influenced by settlement patterns. They can therefore be considered causes and effects of spatial inequality and poverty.

Employment

Access to jobs is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. People who cannot access productive work are unable to generate an income sufficient to cover their basic needs and those of their families, or to accumulate savings to protect their households from the vicissitudes of the economy.

[1]This is basically the idea that every person needs different levels of consumption because of their age, gender, height, weight, etc. and therefore we take this into account to create an adult equivalent based on the average needs of the different populations
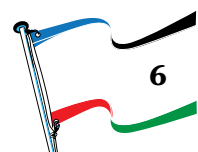
The unemployed are therefore among the most vulnerable in society and are prone to poverty. Levels and patterns of employment and wages are also significant in determining degrees of poverty and inequality. Macroeconomic policy needs to emphasize the need for increasing regular good quality 'work for pay' that is covered by basic labour protection. The population and housing census 2009 included questions on labour and employment for the population aged 15-64.

The census, not being a labour survey, only had few categories of occupation which included work for pay, family business, family agricultural holdings, intern/volunteer, retired/home maker, full time student, incapacitated and no work. The tabulation was nested with education- for none, primary and secondary level.

Education

Education is typically seen as a means of improving people's welfare. Studies indicate that inequality declines as the average level of educational attainment increases, with secondary education producing the greatest payoff, especially for women (Cornia and Court, 2001). There is considerable evidence that even in settings where people are deprived of other essential services like sanitation or clean water, children of educated mothers have much better prospects of survival than do the children of uneducated mothers. Education is therefore typically viewed as a powerful factor in leveling the field of opportunity as it provides individuals with the capacity to obtain a higher income and standard of living. By learning to read and write and acquiring technical or professional skills, people increase their chances of obtaining decent, better-paying jobs. Education however can also represent a medium through which the worst forms of social stratification and segmentation are created. Inequalities in quality and access to education often translate into differentials in employment, occupation, income, residence and social class. These disparities are prevalent and tend to be determined by socio-economic and family background. Because such disparities are typically transmitted from generation to generation, access to educational and employment opportunities are to a certain degree inherited, with segments of the population systematically suffering exclusion. The importance of equal access to a well-functioning education system, particularly in relation to reducing inequalities, cannot be overemphasized.

Water

According to UNICEF (2008), over 1.1 billion people lack access to an improved water source and over three million people, mostly children, die annually from water-related diseases. Water quality refers to the basic and physical characteristics of water that determines its suitability for life or for human uses. The quality of water has tremendous effects on human health both in the short term and in the long term. As indicated in this report, slightly over half of Kenya's population has access to improved sources of water.

Sanitation

Sanitation refers to the principles and practices relating to the collection, removal or disposal of human excreta, household waste, water and refuse as they impact upon people and the environment. Decent sanitation includes appropriate hygiene awareness and behavior as well as acceptable, affordable and

sustainable sanitation services which is crucial for the health and wellbeing of people. Lack of access to safe human waste disposal facilities leads to higher costs to the community through pollution of rivers, ground water and higher incidence of air and water borne diseases. Other costs include reduced incomes as a result of disease and lower educational outcomes.

Nationally, 61 percent of the population has access to improved methods of waste disposal. A sizeable population i.e. 39 percent of the population is disadvantaged. Investments made in the provision of safe water supplies need to be commensurate with investments in safe waste disposal and hygiene promotion to have significant impact.

Housing Conditions (Roof, Wall and Floor)

Housing conditions are an indicator of the degree to which people live in humane conditions. Materials used in the construction of the floor, roof and wall materials of a dwelling unit are also indicative of the extent to which they protect occupants from the elements and other environmental hazards. Housing conditions have implications for provision of other services such as connections to water supply, electricity, and waste disposal. They also determine the safety, health and well being of the occupants. Low provision of these essential services leads to higher incidence of diseases, fewer opportunities for business services and lack of a conducive environment for learning. It is important to note that availability of materials, costs, weather and cultural conditions have a major influence on the type of materials used.

Energy fuel for cooking and lighting

Lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development through health related complications such as increased respiratory infections and air pollution. The type of cooking fuel or lighting fuel used by households is related to the socio-economic status of households. High level energy sources are cleaner but cost more and are used by households with higher levels of income compared with primitive sources of fuel like firewood which are mainly used by households with a lower socio-economic profile. Globally about 2.5 billion people rely on biomass such as fuel-wood, charcoal, agricultural waste and animal dung to meet their energy needs for cooking.

Taita Taveta County

TAITA-TAVETA COUNTY

Figure 39.1: Taita-Taveta Population Pyramid
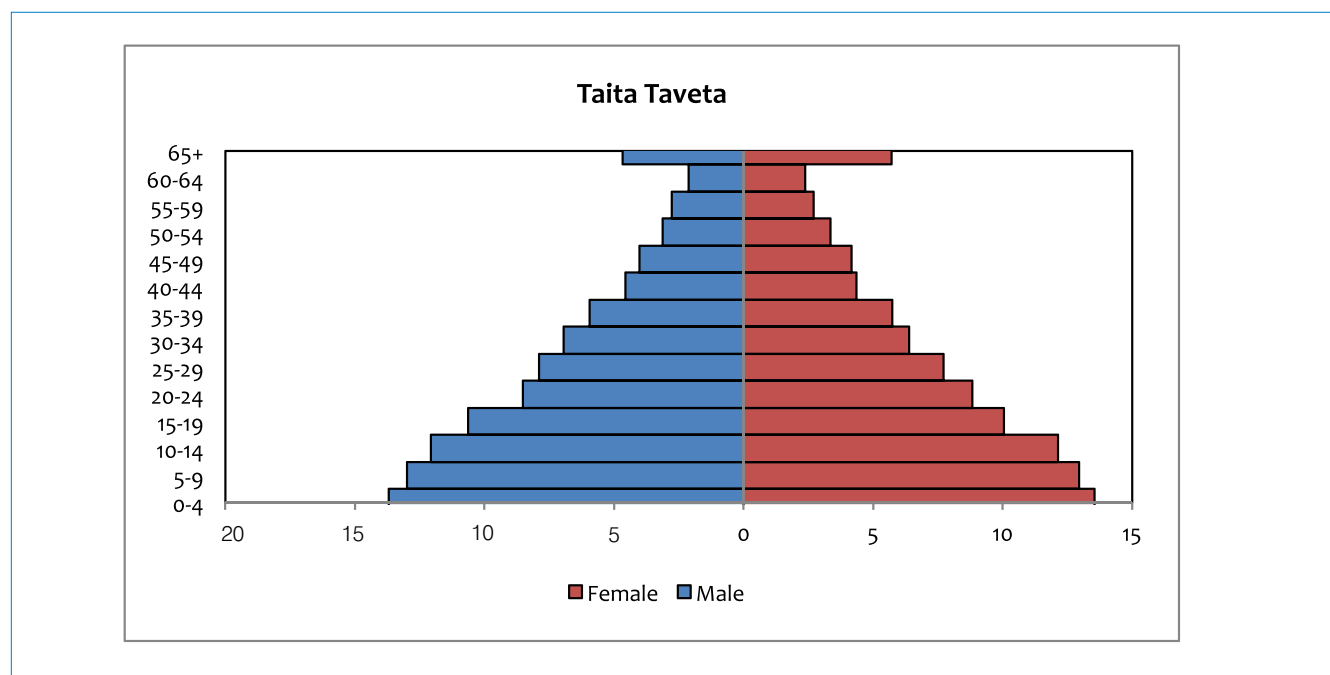
Population

Due to declining fertility rates among women as shown by the highest percentage household size of 0-3 at 48%. Taita-Taveta County is at the onset of a transitional population structure where 0-14 year who constitute 39% of the total population are declining, while the youthful population of 15-34 year olds who constitute 33.5% of the total population are increasing.

Employment

The 2009 population and housing census covered in brief the labour status as tabulated below. The main variable of interest for inequality discussed in the text is work for pay by level of education. The other variables, notably family business, family agricultural holdings, intern/volunteer, retired/homemaker, fulltime student, incapacitated and no work are tabulated and presented in the annex table 39.3 up to ward level.

Table 39: Overall Employment by Education in Taita-Taveta County

Education Level	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Total	25.4	11.2	32.0	1.1	13.2	10.3	0.8	6.0	154,229
None	20.6	10.2	38.7	2.0	18.7	0.6	3.3	5.9	14,097
Primary	22.4	10.8	35.9	0.9	13.7	9.5	0.6	6.1	88,470
Secondary+	31.9	12.1	23.5	1.2	10.8	14.2	0.4	5.9	51,662

In Taita-Taveta County, 21% of the residents with no formal education, 22% of those with a primary education and 32% of those with a secondary level of education or above work for pay. Work for pay for those with a secondary or above level of education is highest in Nairobi at 49% and this is 17 percentage points above the level in Taita-Taveta.

Gini Coefficient

In this report, the Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of '0' represents perfect equality, while an index of '1' implies perfect inequality. Taita-Taveta County's Gini index is 0.437 compared with Turkana County, which has the least inequality nationally (0.283).

Figure 39.2: Taita-Taveta County-Gini Coefficient by Ward
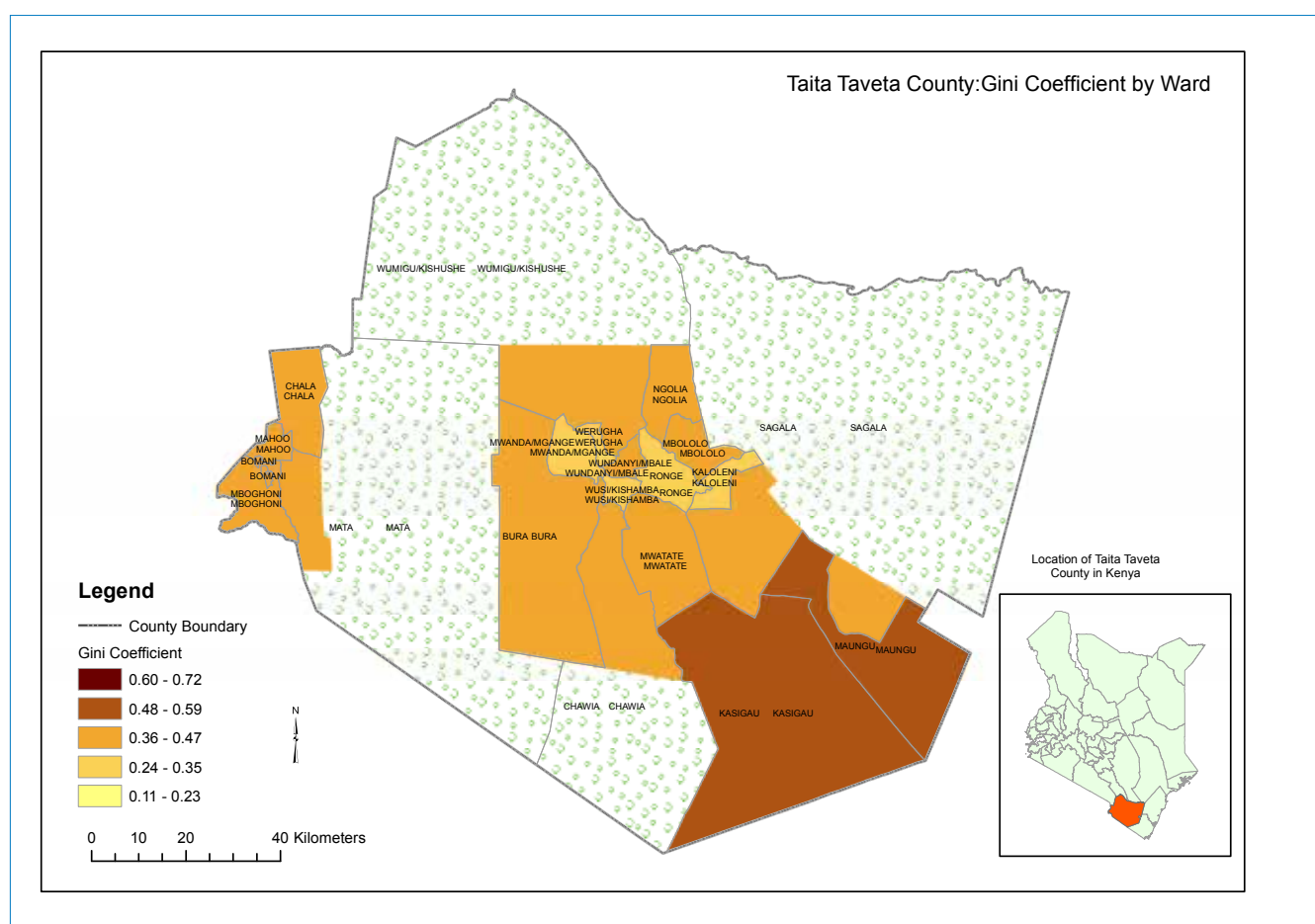
Education

Figure 39.3: Taita-Taveta County-Percentage of Population by Education Attainment by Ward
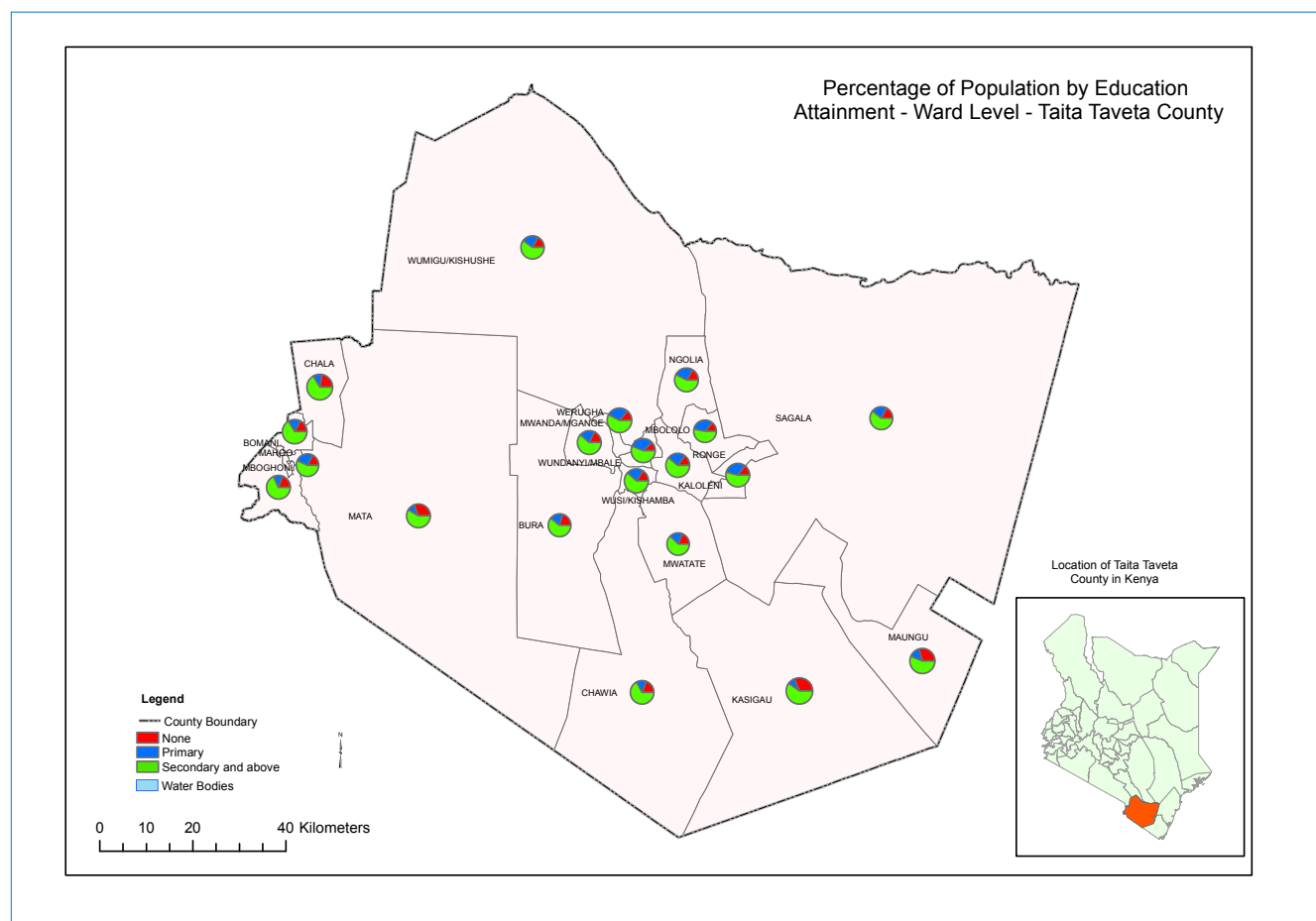
A total of 21% of Taita-Taveta County residents have secondary level of education or above. Wundanyi constituency has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 27%. This is almost twice Taveta constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with secondary level of education or above. Wundanyi is 6 percentage points above the county average. Mbololo ward has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 33%. This is almost four times Kasigau ward, which has the lowest share of residents with secondary level of education or above. Mbololo is 12 percentage points above the county average.

Taita-Taveta County has 60% of its residents having only a primary level of education. Taveta constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 64%. This is 8 percentage points above Voi constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. This places Taveta 4 percentage points above the county average. Mboghoni ward has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 68%. This is 15 percentage points above Mbololo ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Mboghoni is therefore 8 percentage points above the county average.

A total of 18% of Taita-Taveta County residents have no formal education. Taveta constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 21%.This is 6 percentage points above Wundanyi constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. Taveta constituency is 3 percentage points above the county average. Kasigau ward has the highest percentage of residents with no formal education at 32%. This is almost three times the ward with the lowest percentage of residents in Wundanyi/Mbale ward with no formal education. Kasigau is 14 percentage points above the county average.

Energy

Cooking Fuel

Figure 39.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel in Taita-Taveta County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Cooking Fuel Source in Taita Taveta County
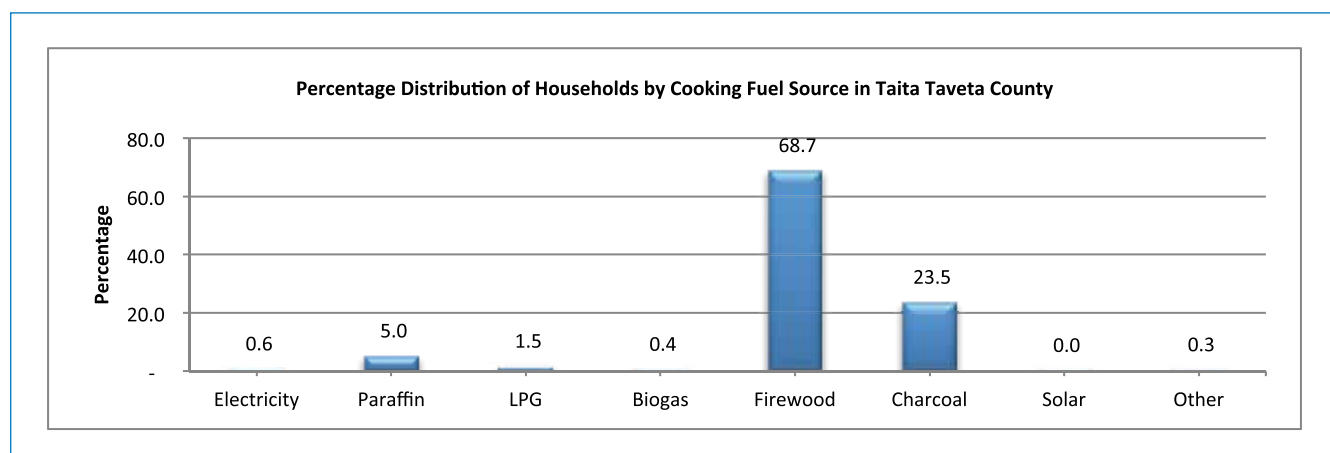
Only 2% of residents in Taita-Taveta County use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), 5% use paraffin, 69% use firewood and 24% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by gender at 67% in male headed households and 73% in female headed households.

Wundanyi and Mwatate constituencies have the highest level of firewood use in Taita-Taveta County at 80% each. This is 27 percentage points above the level of Voi constituency, which has the lowest share. Wundanyi and Mwatate are therefore 11 percentage points above the county average. Wusi/Kishamba ward has the highest level of firewood use in Taita-Taveta County at 93%.This is four times the level in the Kaloleni ward, which has the lowest use of firewood at 21%. Wusi/Kishamba is 24 percentage points above the county average.

Voi constituency has the highest level of charcoal use in Taita-Taveta County at 34%.This is almost three times the level in Wundanyi constituency, which has lowest level of charcoals use at 13%. Voi constituency is 10 percentage points above the county average. Bomani ward has the highest level of charcoal use in Taita-Taveta County at 61%.This is 12 times the level of Wusi/Kishamba, which has the lowest level of charcoal use at 5%. Bomani ward is 27 percentage points above the county average.

Voi constituency has the highest level of paraffin use in Taita-Taveta County at 9%. This is four times the Mwatate constituency that is the lowest at 2%. Voi is 4 percentage points higher than the county average. Kaloleni ward has the highest level of paraffin use in Taita-Taveta County at 17%.This is 16 percentage points above Kasigau and Mahoo wards, which have the lowest level of use. Kaloleni ward is 12 percentage points above the county average.

Lighting

Figure 39.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting Fuel in Taita-Taveta County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Lighting Fuel Source in Taita Taveta County

Source	Percentage
Electricity	15.0
Pressure Lamp	0.5
Lantern	45.9
Tin Lamp	34.8
Gas Lamp	0.4
Fuelwood	0.6
Solar	2.3
Other	0.6
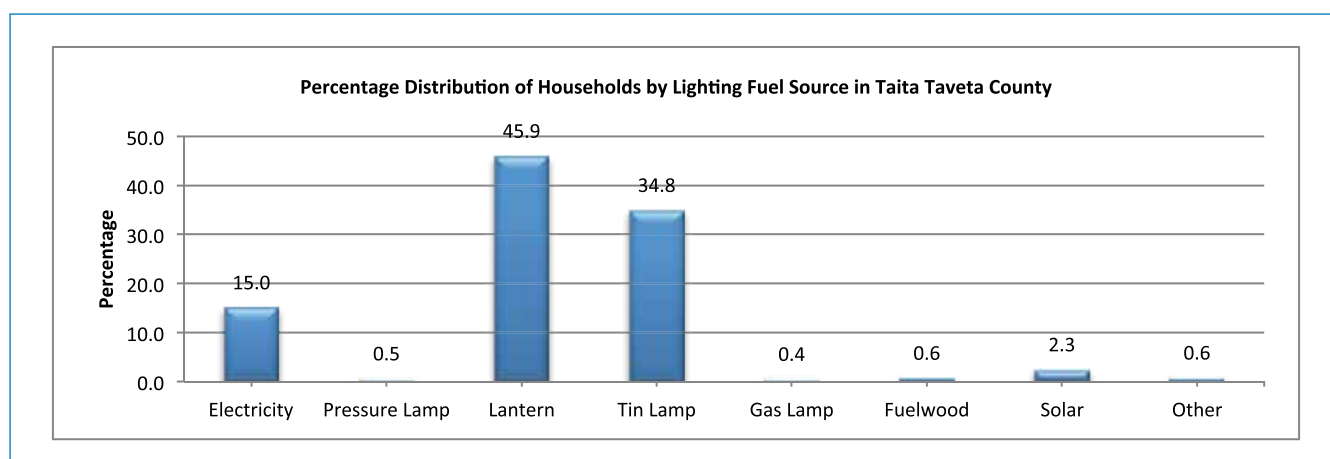
A total of 15% of residents in Taita-Taveta County use electricity as their main source of lighting, 46% use lanterns, 35% use tin lamps, and 1% use fuel wood. Electricity use is mostly common in male headed households at 16% as compared with female headed households at 13%.

Voi constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 19%.That is 11 percentage points above Mwatate constituency, which has the lowest level of electricity use. Voi constituency is 4 percentage points above the county average. Bomani ward has the highest level of electricity use at 44%.That is 44 percentage points above Ngolia ward, which has the lowest level of electricity use. Bomani ward is 29 percentage points above the county average.

Housing

Flooring

In Taita-Taveta County, 43% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 55% have earth floors. 1% has tile floors and less than 1% has floors made of wood. Voi constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 56%.This is almost twice Taveta constituency, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Voi constituency is 13 percentage points above the county average. Kaloleni ward has the highest share of cement floors at 80%.This is four times Mata ward, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Kaloleni is 37 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 39.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in Taita-Taveta County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in Taita Taveta County

Material	Percentage
Cement	42.8
Tiles	0.6
Wood	0.3
Earth	54.6
Other	1.6
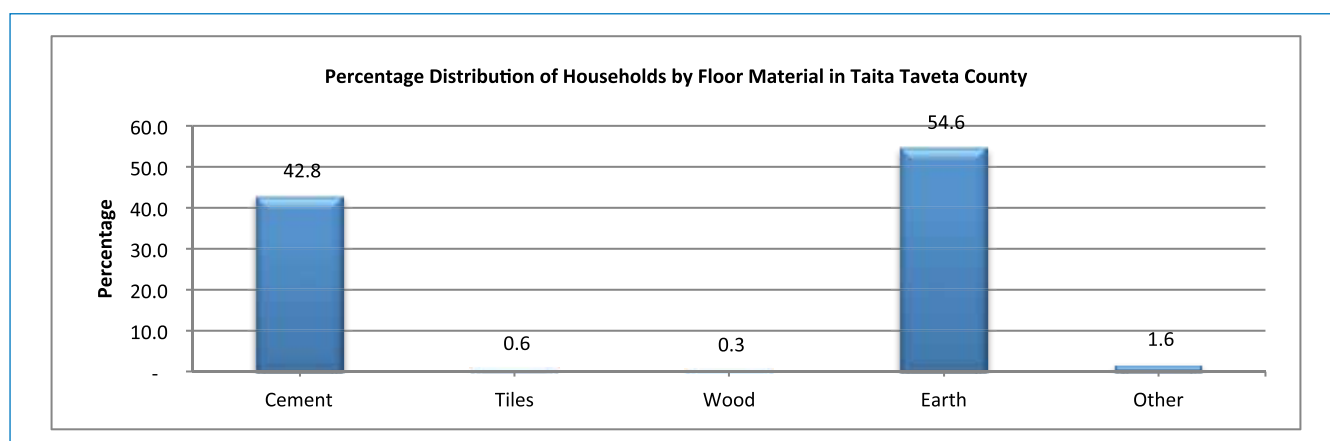
Roofing

Figure 39.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Material in Taita-Taveta County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Materials in Taita Taveta County
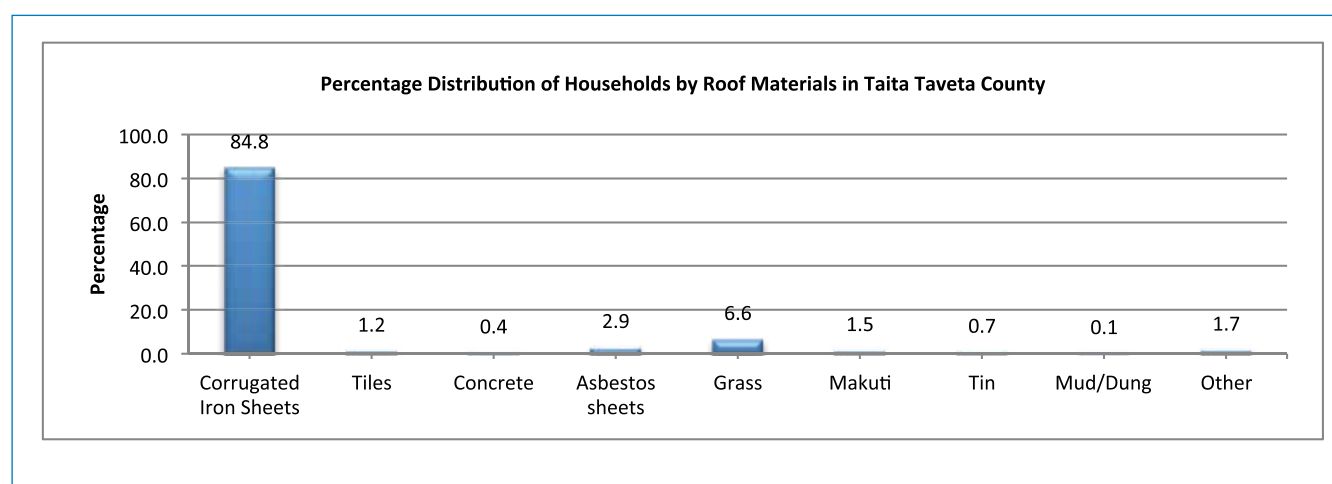
Taita-Taveta County has less than 1% of residents in homes with concrete roofs, while 85% have corrugated iron sheet roofing. Grass and makuti roofs constitute 8% of homes, and less than 1% has mud/dung roofs.

Wundanyi constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 90%.This is 16 percentage points above Taveta constituency, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofing. Wundanyi constituency is therefore 5 percentage points above the county average. Wusi/Kishamba ward has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 96%.This is almost twice Mata ward, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Wusi/Kishamba ward is 11 percentage points above the county average.

Taveta constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 20%.This is almost seven times Mwatate constituency, which has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs. Taveta is 12 percentage points above the county average. Mata ward has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 40% which is 40 percentage points above Wundanyi/Mbale ward, which has the lowest share. Mata ward is therefore 32 percentage points above the county average.

Walls

Figure 39.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Material in Taita-Taveta County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Materials in Taita Taveta County

15
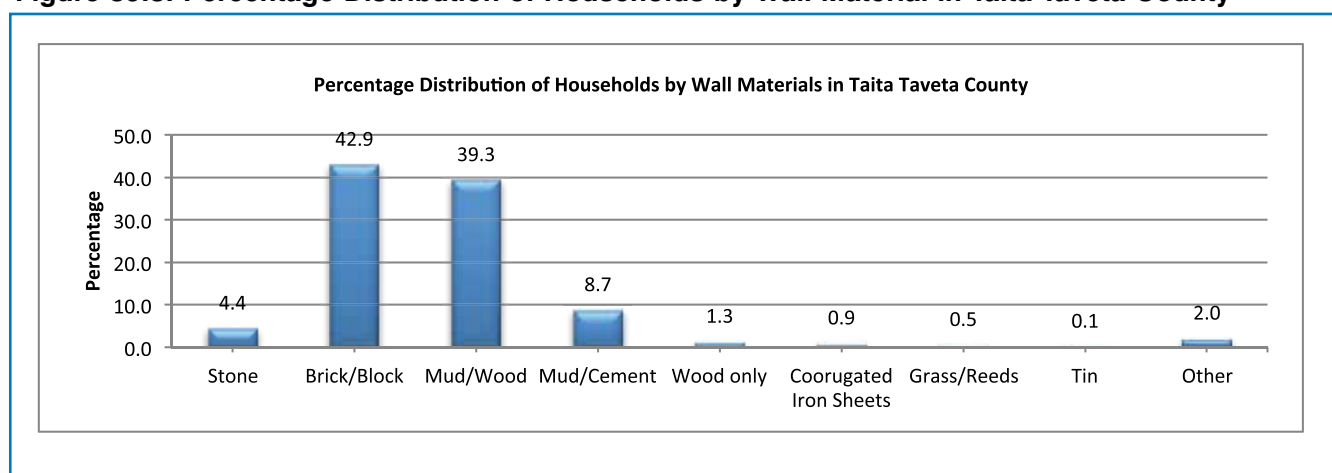
In Taita-Taveta County, 47% of homes have either brick or stone walls. 48% of homes have mud/wood or mud/cement walls. A further 2% have tin or other walls while 1% has wood walls, corrugated iron sheet walls, and grass/thatched walls equally.

Wundanyi constituency has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 61%.This is almost 24 percentage points above Taveta constituency with the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Wundanyi is 14 percentage points above the county average. Werugha ward has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 74%.That is four times Mata ward, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Werugha is 27 percentage points above the county average.

Taveta constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 59%.This is almost twice Wundanyi constituency, which has the lowest share of households having mud with wood/cement. Taveta constituency is 11 percentage points above the county average. Mata ward has the highest share of households having mud with wood/cement walls at 80%.That is three times Werugha ward, which has the lowest share of households having mud with wood/cement walls. Mata ward is 32 percentage points above the county average.

Water

Improved sources of water comprise protected spring, protected well, borehole, piped into dwelling, piped and rain water collection while unimproved sources include pond, dam, lake, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected well, jabia, water vendor and others.

Taita-Taveta County has 64% of residents using improved sources of water, while the rest rely on unimproved sources. There is no significant gender differential in use of improved sources as the share of male headed households is at 64% compared with female headed households at 62%.

Voi constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 77%.This is almost twice the Wundanyi constituency, which has the lowest share of using improved sources of water. Voi is 13 percentage points above the county average of residents using improved sources of water. Maungu ward has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 93%.This is almost four times the Mwanda/Mgage ward, which has the lowest share of households using improved sources of water. Maungu is 29 percentage points above the county average.
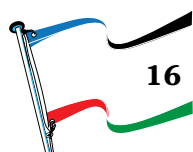
Figure 39.9: Taita-Taveta County-Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sources of Water by Ward
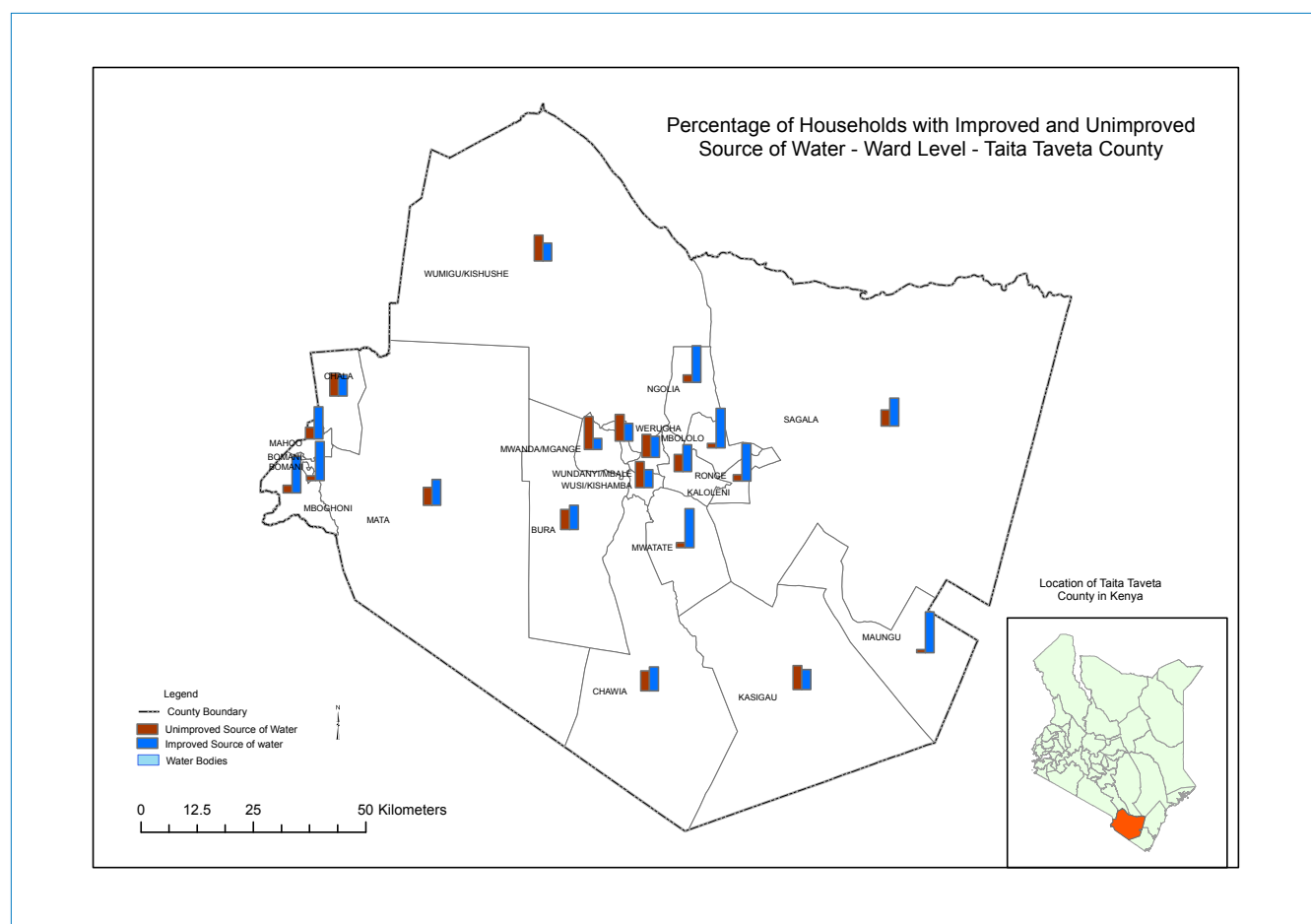
Sanitation

In Taita-Taveta County, 67% of residents use improved sanitation, while the rest use unimproved sanitation. There is no significant gender differential in the use of improved sanitation as male headed households are at 67% compared with 69% for female headed households.

Mwatate constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 87%.This is twice Taveta constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Mwatate is 20 percentage points above the county average of residents using improved sanitation. Wusi/Kishamba ward has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation facilities at 93%.This is almost three times Chala ward, which has the lowest share of households using improved sanitation. Wusi/Kishamba is 26 percentage points above the county average of residents using improved sanitation.

Figure 39.10: Taita-Taveta County –Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sanitation by Ward
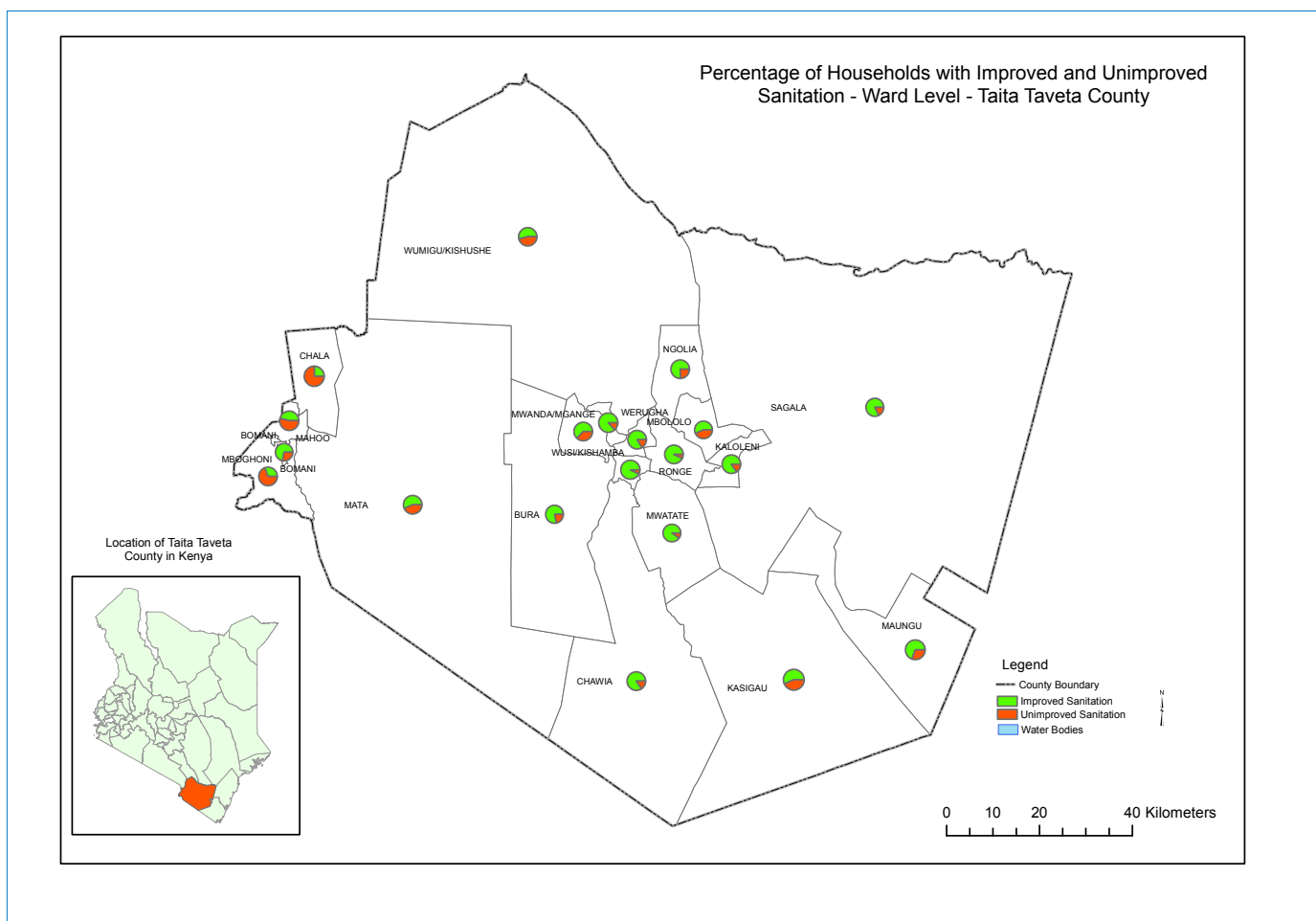
Taita-Taveta County Annex Tables

39. TAITA TAVETA

Table 39.1: Gender, Age group, Demographic Indicators and Households Size by County Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/ Wards	Gender			Age group						Demographic indicators				Prortion of HH Members:			total
	Total Pop	Male	Female	0-5 yrs	0-14 yrs	10-18 yrs	15-34 yrs	15-64 yrs	65+ yrs	sex Ratio	Total de-pendancy Ratio	Child de-pendancy Ratio	aged depen-dancy ratio	0-3	4-6	7+	
Kenya	37,919,647	18,787,698	19,131,949	7,035,670	16,346,414	8,293,207	13,329,717	20,249,800	1,323,433	0.982	0.873	0.807	0.065	41.5	38.4	20.1	8,493,380
Rural	26,075,195	12,869,034	13,206,161	5,059,515	12,024,773	6,134,730	8,303,007	12,984,788	1,065,634	0.974	1.008	0.926	0.082	33.2	41.3	25.4	5,239,879
Urban	11,844,452	5,918,664	5,925,788	1,976,155	4,321,641	2,158,477	5,026,710	7,265,012	257,799	0.999	0.630	0.595	0.035	54.8	33.7	11.5	3,253,501
Taita-Taveta County	274,828	138,372	136,456	44,798	106,334	56,705	92,085	154,229	14,265	1.014	0.782	0.689	0.092	48.4	37.2	14.4	70,283
Taveta Constituency	66,954	34,503	32,451	12,071	27,683	13,655	23,113	36,759	2,512	1.063	0.821	0.753	0.068	43.5	40.2	16.4	16115
Chala	17,996	9,376	8,620	3,404	7,893	3,785	5,950	9,391	712	1.088	0.916	0.840	0.076	35.1	42.1	22.8	3837
Mahoo	8,286	4,096	4,190	1,401	3,354	1,783	2,870	4,580	352	0.978	0.809	0.732	0.077	38.1	46.6	15.2	1932
Bomani	10,810	5,460	5,350	1,859	4,154	2,046	4,224	6,434	222	1.021	0.680	0.646	0.035	56.7	33.4	9.9	3148
Mboghoni	20,640	10,732	9,908	3,590	8,279	4,187	7,074	11,477	884	1.083	0.798	0.721	0.077	43.6	40.4	15.9	4984
Mata	9,222	4,839	4,383	1,817	4,003	1,854	2,995	4,877	342	1.104	0.891	0.821	0.070	43.4	40.2	16.4	2214
Wundanyi Constituency	56,991	28,601	28,390	8,423	20,970	12,070	18,337	32,306	3,715	1.007	0.764	0.649	0.115	47.8	37.0	15.2	14426
Wundanyi/Mbale	19,300	9,587	9,713	2,608	6,632	4,010	6,395	11,370	1,298	0.987	0.697	0.583	0.114	46.5	38.2	15.2	4803
Werugha	8,659	4,383	4,276	1,313	3,224	1,802	2,806	4,946	489	1.025	0.751	0.652	0.099	40.3	40.6	19.1	1971
Wumigu/Kishushe	15,854	8,269	7,585	2,513	6,110	3,245	5,202	8,821	923	1.090	0.797	0.693	0.105	52.4	33.8	13.8	4339
Mwanda/Mgange	13,178	6,362	6,816	1,989	5,004	3,013	3,934	7,169	1,005	0.933	0.838	0.698	0.140	48.2	37.2	14.6	3313
Mwatate Constituency	68,136	34,033	34,103	10,777	26,211	14,180	21,322	37,746	4,179	0.998	0.805	0.694	0.111	49.5	37.4	13.1	17935
Ronge	10,778	5,399	5,379	1,585	4,016	2,273	3,194	5,972	790	1.004	0.805	0.672	0.132	44.0	40.2	15.8	2634

Mwatate	13,894	7,094	6,800	2,468	5,419	2,522	4,891	7,943	532	1.043	0.749	0.682	0.067	55.8	34.1	10.1	4039
Bura	16,422	8,114	8,308	2,512	6,272	3,539	5,111	9,051	1,099	0.977	0.814	0.693	0.121	52.5	36.2	11.2	4536
Chawia	13,764	6,939	6,825	2,320	5,677	2,961	4,125	7,317	770	1.017	0.881	0.776	0.105	49.0	36.3	14.7	3547
Wusi/Kishamba	13,278	6,487	6,791	1,892	4,827	2,885	4,001	7,463	988	0.955	0.779	0.647	0.132	42.1	42.4	15.5	3179
Voi Constituency	82,747	41,235	41,512	13,527	31,470	16,800	29,313	47,418	3,859	0.993	0.745	0.664	0.081	51.7	35.0	13.4	21807
Mbololo	24,458	12,088	12,370	3,686	8,495	4,731	9,262	14,896	1,067	0.977	0.642	0.570	0.072	55.9	34.7	9.4	7018
Maungu	11,605	5,952	5,653	1,616	4,138	2,467	3,824	6,637	830	1.053	0.749	0.623	0.125	53.3	34.8	12.0	3213
Kaloleni	16,818	8,422	8,396	2,804	5,928	2,953	6,980	10,433	457	1.003	0.612	0.568	0.044	58.9	31.8	9.3	4964
Maungu	8,517	4,211	4,306	1,715	3,831	1,875	2,884	4,376	310	0.978	0.946	0.875	0.071	44.8	33.4	21.8	1926
Kasigau	13,480	6,615	6,865	2,602	6,259	3,072	4,011	6,660	561	0.964	1.024	0.940	0.084	35.0	39.2	25.8	2720
Ngolia	7,869	3,947	3,922	1,104	2,819	1,702	2,352	4,416	634	1.006	0.782	0.638	0.144	46.0	39.7	14.3	1966

Table 39.2: Employment by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/Volunteer	Retired/Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Kenya	23.7	13.1	32.0	1.1	9.2	12.8	0.5	7.7	20,249,800
Rural	15.6	11.2	43.5	1.0	8.8	13.0	0.5	6.3	12,984,788
Urban	38.1	16.4	11.4	1.3	9.9	12.2	0.3	10.2	7,265,012
Taita-Taveta County	25.4	11.2	32.0	1.1	13.2	10.3	0.8	6.0	154,229
Taveta Constituency	20.8	13.7	44.3	1.0	3.8	11.8	0.5	4.2	36,759
Chala	16.5	8.4	58.0	0.8	1.8	11.7	0.4	2.5	9,391
Mahoo	25.0	17.2	30.1	1.6	6.9	14.9	0.4	4.0	4,580
Bomani	29.9	27.0	20.9	1.1	5.0	10.9	0.4	4.8	6,434
Mboghoni	19.5	10.2	51.3	1.0	2.2	11.2	0.5	4.2	11,477
Mata	16.0	11.7	45.7	0.9	6.5	11.7	0.7	6.7	4,877
Wundanyi Constituency	22.4	8.3	42.1	0.9	12.5	8.6	1.0	4.3	32,306
Wundanyi/Mbale	27.3	10.8	30.4	0.9	14.2	10.5	1.1	4.8	11,370
Werugha	16.4	7.9	56.3	0.9	7.1	6.4	0.9	4.2	4,946
Wumigu/Kishushe	24.5	7.2	49.2	0.8	8.3	6.7	0.7	2.7	8,821
Mwanda/Mgange	16.3	6.1	41.9	1.0	18.6	9.4	1.1	5.6	7,169
Mwatate Constituency	26.2	8.8	32.1	1.1	15.1	9.5	1.2	6.0	37,746
Ronge	21.9	5.2	31.1	1.0	24.2	8.9	1.7	6.1	5,972
Mwatate	35.3	13.9	12.2	1.3	16.6	9.4	0.8	10.4	7,943
Bura	25.5	6.6	35.2	1.0	16.6	8.4	1.3	5.4	9,051
Chawia	30.8	11.1	30.6	1.1	9.6	10.5	0.9	5.4	7,317
Wusi/Kishamba	16.2	6.7	51.6	1.1	9.8	10.7	1.3	2.5	7,463
Voi Constituency	30.5	13.1	15.6	1.3	19.5	10.9	0.7	8.6	47,418
Mbololo	35.0	14.2	6.1	1.3	22.0	10.4	0.5	10.5	14,896
Maungu	21.2	10.6	37.9	1.4	12.2	11.2	0.5	5.1	6,637
Kaloleni	42.5	17.8	5.1	1.3	14.3	10.7	0.5	7.8	10,433
Maungu	24.4	17.0	9.6	1.6	27.8	9.4	1.1	9.3	4,376
Kasigau	18.2	8.1	27.8	1.6	18.7	15.4	0.4	9.8	6,660
Ngolia	25.3	5.3	26.5	0.9	27.1	7.0	1.4	6.5	4,416

Table 39.3: Employment and Education Levels by County, Constituency and Wards

County /constituency/ Wards	Education Totallevel	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/Volunteer	Retired/Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Kenya	Total	23.7	13.1	32.0	1.1	9.2	12.8	0.5	7.7	20,249,800
Kenya	None	11.1	14.0	44.4	1.7	14.7	0.8	1.2	12.1	3,154,356
Kenya	Primary	20.7	12.6	37.3	0.8	9.6	12.1	0.4	6.5	9,528,270
Kenya	Secondary+	32.7	13.3	20.2	1.2	6.6	18.6	0.2	7.3	7,567,174
Rural	Total	15.6	11.2	43.5	1.0	8.8	13.0	0.5	6.3	12,984,788
Rural	None	8.5	13.6	50.0	1.4	13.9	0.7	1.2	10.7	2,614,951
Rural	Primary	15.5	10.8	45.9	0.8	8.4	13.2	0.5	5.0	6,785,745
Rural	Secondary+	21.0	10.1	34.3	1.0	5.9	21.9	0.3	5.5	3,584,092
Urban	Total	38.1	16.4	11.4	1.3	9.9	12.2	0.3	10.2	7,265,012
Urban	None	23.5	15.8	17.1	3.1	18.7	1.5	1.6	18.8	539,405
Urban	Primary	33.6	16.9	16.0	1.0	12.3	9.5	0.4	10.2	2,742,525
Urban	Secondary+	43.2	16.1	7.5	1.3	7.1	15.6	0.2	9.0	3,983,082
Taita-Taveta	Total	25.4	11.2	32.0	1.1	13.2	10.3	0.8	6.0	154,229

Taita-Taveta	None	20.6	10.2	38.7	2.0	18.7	0.6	3.3	5.9	14,097
Taita-Taveta	Primary	22.4	10.8	35.9	0.9	13.7	9.5	0.6	6.1	88,470
Taita-Taveta	Secondary+	31.9	12.1	23.5	1.2	10.8	14.2	0.4	5.9	51,662
Taveta Constituency	Total	20.8	13.7	44.3	1.0	3.8	11.8	0.5	4.2	36,759
Taveta Constituency	None	18.5	13.7	50.7	1.9	6.9	0.5	2.3	5.4	4,072
Taveta Constituency	Primary	17.9	13.7	48.6	0.8	3.5	11.5	0.2	3.8	24,072
Taveta Constituency	Secondary+	29.9	13.8	29.2	1.4	3.1	18.0	0.2	4.5	8,615
Chala Wards	Total	16.5	8.4	58.0	0.8	1.8	11.7	0.4	2.5	9,391
Chala Wards	None	20.9	6.2	62.8	2.0	3.4	0.2	2.0	2.7	1,129
Chala Wards	Primary	13.8	9.0	60.7	0.4	1.7	11.9	0.2	2.3	6,469
Chala Wards	Secondary+	23.4	7.5	45.1	1.2	1.5	18.2	0.2	2.8	1,793
Mahoo Wards	Total	25.0	17.2	30.1	1.6	6.9	14.9	0.4	4.0	4,580
Mahoo Wards	None	24.7	15.7	40.0	2.3	7.3	1.3	3.3	5.3	300
Mahoo Wards	Primary	23.1	20.0	31.1	1.4	7.0	13.8	0.2	3.4	3,077
Mahoo Wards	Secondary+	29.8	10.2	24.9	1.9	6.5	21.1	0.3	5.3	1,203
Bomani Wards	Total	29.9	27.0	20.9	1.1	5.0	10.9	0.4	4.8	6,434
Bomani Wards	None	21.7	31.9	24.4	1.1	11.0	1.4	1.8	6.8	562
Bomani Wards	Primary	25.3	27.6	26.4	0.9	5.2	10.1	0.2	4.3	3,374
Bomani Wards	Secondary+	38.0	25.1	12.7	1.5	3.4	14.1	0.2	5.1	2,498
Mboghoni Wards	Total	19.5	10.2	51.3	1.0	2.2	11.2	0.5	4.2	11,477
Mboghoni Wards	None	16.4	10.2	58.8	3.1	2.2	0.5	2.9	6.0	1,068
Mboghoni Wards	Primary	17.6	10.4	54.7	0.7	2.2	10.5	0.2	3.7	8,111
Mboghoni Wards	Secondary+	27.5	9.5	35.9	1.1	2.1	18.7	0.1	5.1	2,298
Mata Wards	Total	16.0	11.7	45.7	0.9	6.5	11.7	0.7	6.7	4,877
Mata Wards	None	14.4	15.0	46.6	1.1	13.5	0.2	2.0	7.2	1,013
Mata Wards	Primary	13.7	11.0	49.1	0.9	5.1	12.5	0.5	7.2	3,041
Mata Wards	Secondary+	26.6	10.5	31.8	1.0	3.2	22.7	0.2	4.0	823
Wundanyi Constituency	Total	22.4	8.3	42.1	0.9	12.5	8.6	1.0	4.3	32,306
Wundanyi Constituency	None	14.9	6.8	50.2	2.3	16.6	0.8	4.3	4.2	1,968
Wundanyi Constituency	Primary	18.9	7.6	47.2	0.7	13.1	7.2	1.0	4.3	17,038
Wundanyi Constituency	Secondary+	28.1	9.4	34.4	0.9	11.0	11.5	0.4	4.4	13,300
Wundanyi/Mbale Wards	Total	27.3	10.8	30.4	0.9	14.2	10.5	1.1	4.8	11,370

Wundanyi/Mbale Wards	None	12.7	10.3	40.4	3.5	19.2	2.4	5.5	6.1	458
Wundanyi/Mbale Wards	Primary	23.6	9.8	35.4	0.7	16.2	8.2	1.4	4.7	5,463
Wundanyi/Mbale Wards	Secondary+	32.2	11.8	24.6	0.9	11.8	13.4	0.5	4.9	5,449
Werugha Wards	Total	16.4	7.9	56.3	0.9	7.1	6.4	0.9	4.2	4,946
Werugha Wards	None	19.7	4.6	55.2	3.4	7.1	0.8	5.9	3.4	239
Werugha Wards	Primary	14.1	6.9	63.2	0.8	6.4	4.3	0.9	3.4	2,537
Werugha Wards	Secondary+	18.8	9.4	48.3	0.6	7.9	9.4	0.4	5.3	2,170
Wumigu/Kishushe Wards	Total	24.5	7.2	49.2	0.8	8.3	6.7	0.7	2.7	8,821
Wumigu/Kishushe Wards	None	18.0	7.1	57.3	1.9	10.4	0.2	3.3	1.9	674
Wumigu/Kishushe Wards	Primary	19.0	7.4	53.9	0.5	8.7	6.8	0.7	3.0	4,911
Wumigu/Kishushe Wards	Secondary+	34.2	6.8	40.5	0.9	7.2	7.9	0.2	2.6	3,236
Mwanda/Mgange Wards	Total	16.3	6.1	41.9	1.0	18.6	9.4	1.1	5.6	7,169
Mwanda/Mgange Wards	None	11.2	4.7	47.6	1.3	25.5	0.2	3.9	5.7	597
Mwanda/Mgange Wards	Primary	15.4	5.5	44.8	0.8	18.4	8.1	1.0	6.0	4,127
Mwanda/Mgange Wards	Secondary+	19.0	7.4	35.7	1.3	17.3	14.0	0.5	4.9	2,445
Mwatate Constituency	Total	26.2	8.8	32.1	1.1	15.1	9.5	1.2	6.0	37,746
Mwatate Constituency	None	26.0	6.7	36.6	1.6	18.1	0.5	5.0	5.5	3,397
Mwatate Constituency	Primary	25.2	8.6	33.8	1.0	16.0	8.4	0.9	6.1	22,645
Mwatate Constituency	Secondary+	28.2	9.9	27.4	1.3	12.4	14.2	0.5	5.9	11,704
Ronge Wards	Total	21.9	5.2	31.1	1.0	24.2	8.9	1.7	6.1	5,972
Ronge Wards	None	21.6	4.7	36.2	1.9	24.9	-	8.8	1.9	365
Ronge Wards	Primary	19.8	5.1	32.1	1.0	26.7	7.4	1.6	6.2	3,306
Ronge Wards	Secondary+	24.8	5.3	28.8	0.9	20.6	12.4	0.6	6.7	2,301
Mwatate Wards	Total	35.3	13.9	12.2	1.3	16.6	9.4	0.8	10.4	7,943
Mwatate Wards	None	36.3	9.7	15.2	2.2	20.2	0.9	3.7	11.9	699
Mwatate Wards	Primary	34.3	13.1	13.7	1.2	17.7	8.0	0.7	11.3	4,916
Mwatate Wards	Secondary+	37.2	16.8	8.3	1.4	13.2	14.7	0.3	8.1	2,328
Bura Wards	Total	25.5	6.6	35.2	1.0	16.6	8.4	1.3	5.4	9,051
Bura Wards	None	22.4	3.7	41.8	1.2	22.1	0.7	4.4	3.7	1,097
Bura Wards	Primary	24.7	6.0	36.5	0.8	17.9	7.8	1.0	5.4	5,228
Bura Wards	Secondary+	28.4	9.1	30.0	1.4	11.9	12.7	0.6	6.1	2,726

Chawia Wards	Total	30.8	11.1	30.6	1.1	9.6	10.5	0.9	5.4	7,317
Chawia Wards	None	34.4	8.6	36.6	1.1	9.8	0.1	3.6	5.7	732
Chawia Wards	Primary	29.9	11.2	30.8	1.1	10.9	10.3	0.7	5.1	4,898
Chawia Wards	Secondary+	31.9	11.9	27.6	1.1	5.5	15.5	0.4	6.1	1,687
Wusi/Kishamba Wards	Total	16.2	6.7	51.6	1.1	9.8	10.7	1.3	2.5	7,463
Wusi/Kishamba Wards	None	10.5	7.9	55.2	2.4	13.3	0.6	7.5	2.6	504
Wusi/Kishamba Wards	Primary	14.0	6.2	58.1	0.7	9.5	8.5	0.9	2.1	4,297
Wusi/Kishamba Wards	Secondary+	20.9	7.3	40.4	1.6	9.7	16.2	0.7	3.2	2,662
Voi Constituency	Total	30.5	13.1	15.6	1.3	19.5	10.9	0.7	8.6	47,418
Voi Constituency	None	20.8	11.0	24.8	2.3	30.4	0.7	2.6	7.5	4,660
Voi Constituency	Primary	26.7	12.3	17.8	1.2	21.9	10.2	0.5	9.3	24,715
Voi Constituency	Secondary+	38.1	14.6	10.2	1.3	13.4	14.4	0.3	7.8	18,043
Mbololo Wards	Total	35.0	14.2	6.1	1.3	22.0	10.4	0.5	10.5	14,896
Mbololo Wards	None	26.1	8.4	13.3	3.6	29.8	1.5	3.6	13.7	782
Mbololo Wards	Primary	30.5	13.5	7.2	1.0	27.7	7.9	0.5	11.7	6,962
Mbololo Wards	Secondary+	40.3	15.4	4.3	1.4	15.7	13.8	0.3	8.9	7,152
Maungu Wards	Total	21.2	10.6	37.9	1.4	12.2	11.2	0.5	5.1	6,637
Maungu Wards	None	24.7	15.5	37.6	1.6	15.9	1.1	1.7	1.9	574
Maungu Wards	Primary	14.8	11.1	43.7	1.4	14.2	8.8	0.5	5.6	3,780
Maungu Wards	Secondary+	31.0	8.5	28.3	1.3	8.1	17.7	0.2	5.0	2,283
Kaloleni Wards	Total	42.5	17.8	5.1	1.3	14.3	10.7	0.5	7.8	10,433
Kaloleni Wards	None	35.1	15.9	9.3	3.4	22.7	1.8	3.9	7.9	559
Kaloleni Wards	Primary	40.2	17.2	6.7	1.2	17.7	8.3	0.5	8.3	5,156
Kaloleni Wards	Secondary+	45.9	18.7	2.9	1.0	9.6	14.4	0.2	7.3	4,718
Maungu Wards	Total	24.4	17.0	9.6	1.6	27.8	9.4	1.1	9.3	4,376
Maungu Wards	None	14.5	17.0	11.2	1.8	44.3	0.3	2.6	8.3	951
Maungu Wards	Primary	24.7	14.9	10.1	1.5	26.5	11.5	0.7	10.0	2,390
Maungu Wards	Secondary+	32.7	21.6	6.8	1.5	15.9	12.9	0.5	8.4	1,035
Kasigau Wards	Total	18.2	8.1	27.8	1.6	18.7	15.4	0.4	9.8	6,660
Kasigau Wards	None	14.9	6.2	40.2	1.8	30.4	0.1	0.8	5.7	1,559
Kasigau Wards	Primary	16.5	8.0	26.2	1.5	17.0	19.2	0.4	11.2	4,085
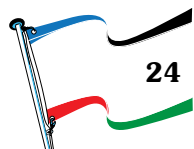
Kasigau Wards	Secondary+	30.0	11.4	15.1	2.0	7.2	23.7	0.1	10.5	1,016
Ngolia Wards	Total	25.3	5.3	26.5	0.9	27.1	7.0	1.4	6.5	4,416
Ngolia Wards	None	24.3	4.3	22.1	1.7	30.2	-	9.8	7.7	235
Ngolia Wards	Primary	24.7	4.5	25.4	0.7	30.2	6.8	1.2	6.6	2,342
Ngolia Wards	Secondary+	26.2	6.5	28.5	1.0	22.8	8.1	0.7	6.3	1,839

Table 39.4: Employment and Education Levels in Male Headed Household by County, Constituency and Wards

County, Constituency and Wards	Education Level reached	Work for Pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural holding	Internal/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapaci-tated	No work	Population (15-64)
Kenya National	Total	25.5	13.5	31.6	1.1	9.0	11.4	0.4	7.5	14,757,992
Kenya National	None	11.4	14.3	44.2	1.6	13.9	0.9	1.0	12.6	2,183,284
Kenya National	Primary	22.2	12.9	37.3	0.8	9.4	10.6	0.4	6.4	6,939,667
Kenya National	Secondary+	35.0	13.8	19.8	1.1	6.5	16.5	0.2	7.0	5,635,041
Rural Rural	Total	16.8	11.6	43.9	1.0	8.3	11.7	0.5	6.3	9,262,744
Rural Rural	None	8.6	14.1	49.8	1.4	13.0	0.8	1.0	11.4	1,823,487
Rural Rural	Primary	16.5	11.2	46.7	0.8	8.0	11.6	0.4	4.9	4,862,291
Rural Rural	Secondary+	23.1	10.6	34.7	1.0	5.5	19.6	0.2	5.3	2,576,966
Urban Urban	Total	40.2	16.6	10.9	1.3	10.1	10.9	0.3	9.7	5,495,248
Urban Urban	None	25.8	15.5	16.1	3.0	18.2	1.4	1.3	18.7	359,797
Urban Urban	Primary	35.6	16.9	15.4	1.0	12.8	8.1	0.3	9.9	2,077,376
Urban Urban	Secondary+	45.1	16.6	7.3	1.2	7.4	13.8	0.1	8.5	3,058,075
Taita-Taveta	Total	27.6	11.5	32.5	1.1	12.0	9.0	0.6	5.7	106,388
Taita-Taveta	None	23.5	10.3	38.0	2.0	16.6	0.7	2.7	6.2	8,544
Taita-Taveta	Primary	24.0	11.1	37.0	0.9	12.5	8.3	0.5	5.7	61,798
Taita-Taveta	Secondary+	34.8	12.5	23.5	1.2	9.9	12.3	0.3	5.5	36,046
Taveta Constituency	Total	21.3	13.9	45.3	1.0	3.6	10.6	0.4	4.0	27,923
Taveta Constituency	None	19.9	14.2	49.8	1.8	6.4	0.5	1.9	5.5	2,734
Taveta Constituency	Primary	18.1	13.8	49.8	0.7	3.4	10.3	0.2	3.7	18,595
Taveta Constituency	Secondary+	30.9	14.3	30.6	1.3	2.8	15.8	0.2	4.1	6,594
Chala Ward	Total	16.9	8.2	59.2	0.7	1.8	10.6	0.3	2.3	7,118
Chala Ward	None	21.6	6.0	62.2	2.1	4.0	0.3	1.5	2.4	754
Chala Ward	Primary	13.9	8.8	62.3	0.4	1.6	10.9	0.1	2.1	4,983
Chala Ward	Secondary+	25.4	7.2	46.6	1.1	1.4	15.3	0.1	2.8	1,381
Mahoo Ward	Total	25.1	18.4	30.8	1.5	6.9	13.2	0.3	3.7	3,369
Mahoo Ward	None	25.0	15.6	41.7	2.6	6.8	0.5	3.1	4.7	192
Mahoo Ward	Primary	23.3	21.4	31.5	1.3	7.2	11.9	0.1	3.2	2,305
Mahoo Ward	Secondary+	29.9	11.0	26.4	1.9	6.2	19.5	0.1	4.9	872
Bomani Ward	Total	31.0	27.3	21.4	1.0	4.7	9.9	0.2	4.5	4,976
Bomani Ward	None	24.3	31.4	23.0	0.5	10.1	1.5	1.2	7.9	404
Bomani Ward	Primary	26.2	27.3	27.1	0.8	5.0	9.5	0.1	4.1	2,621
Bomani Ward	Secondary+	38.7	26.3	13.5	1.4	3.1	12.3	0.3	4.4	1,951
Mboghoni Ward	Total	19.8	9.9	52.8	0.9	2.2	10.0	0.4	3.9	8,758
Mboghoni Ward	None	18.3	9.2	58.5	2.8	2.1	0.4	3.0	5.6	726
Mboghoni Ward	Primary	17.7	10.1	56.3	0.7	2.3	9.2	0.2	3.5	6,284
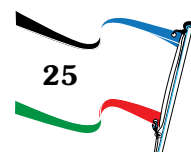
Mboghoni Ward	Secondary+	28.1	9.4	38.0	1.0	1.8	16.8	0.2	4.6	1,748
Mata Ward	Total	16.5	12.5	46.1	0.9	5.7	10.8	0.5	7.0	3,702
Mata Ward	None	15.5	18.1	44.8	0.9	11.7	0.2	1.2	7.6	658
Mata Ward	Primary	13.9	11.4	49.7	1.0	4.8	11.2	0.4	7.7	2,402
Mata Ward	Secondary+	27.4	10.7	34.0	0.8	2.8	20.2	0.3	3.7	642
Wundanyi Constituency	Total	25.0	8.4	42.1	0.8	11.5	7.4	0.7	4.0	21,423
Wundanyi Constituency	None	17.7	6.9	48.1	2.6	15.6	0.8	3.6	4.7	1,094
Wundanyi Constituency	Primary	20.5	7.8	47.7	0.7	12.1	6.4	0.8	4.0	11,337
Wundanyi Constituency	Secondary+	31.6	9.4	34.3	0.8	10.1	9.6	0.3	4.0	8,992
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Total	29.5	10.8	30.2	0.7	13.8	9.6	0.9	4.6	7,604
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	None	14.3	9.7	37.8	3.1	23.2	2.3	3.9	5.8	259
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Primary	25.0	9.9	35.4	0.7	15.6	7.7	1.2	4.4	3,653
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Secondary+	35.0	11.7	24.5	0.7	11.4	11.9	0.3	4.6	3,692
Werugha Ward	Total	16.9	8.3	56.5	0.9	6.8	5.7	0.8	4.0	3,443
Werugha Ward	None	16.3	5.2	56.3	3.7	7.4	0.7	5.9	4.4	135
Werugha Ward	Primary	14.5	7.1	63.4	0.9	6.2	3.9	0.7	3.3	1,812
Werugha Ward	Secondary+	19.9	10.0	48.3	0.7	7.4	8.4	0.5	4.9	1,496
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	Total	28.9	6.7	47.7	0.8	7.3	5.6	0.6	2.4	5,995
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	None	24.0	7.5	53.9	2.4	7.5	0.3	2.9	1.6	375
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	Primary	21.6	7.1	53.3	0.5	8.0	6.0	0.7	2.8	3,341
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	Secondary+	40.4	6.1	38.4	0.8	6.2	5.9	0.0	2.1	2,279
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	Total	18.3	6.8	43.7	1.0	16.8	7.6	0.7	5.1	4,381
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	None	13.8	4.9	46.2	1.8	22.5	0.3	3.1	7.4	325
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	Primary	16.8	6.2	46.9	0.8	16.8	6.7	0.6	5.3	2,531
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	Secondary+	21.7	8.1	37.8	1.4	15.6	10.7	0.3	4.3	1,525
Mwatate Constituency	Total	29.1	9.3	31.6	1.1	14.0	8.1	1.0	5.8	25,155
Mwatate Constituency	None	29.7	6.5	35.4	1.7	16.2	0.6	4.4	5.7	1,929
Mwatate Constituency	Primary	27.8	9.0	33.5	0.9	15.0	7.1	0.8	6.0	15,332
Mwatate Constituency	Secondary+	31.6	10.6	26.7	1.4	11.6	12.1	0.4	5.6	7,894
Ronge Ward	Total	23.7	5.5	31.6	1.1	23.1	7.5	1.5	6.0	3,941
Ronge Ward	None	21.9	5.5	36.1	2.2	24.0	-	8.2	2.2	183
Ronge Ward	Primary	21.5	5.3	32.7	1.1	25.8	5.7	1.6	6.2	2,212
Ronge Ward	Secondary+	27.0	5.7	29.4	1.0	19.2	10.9	0.5	6.2	1,546
Mwatate Ward	Total	38.8	13.8	12.2	1.2	15.9	7.6	0.6	9.8	5,704
Mwatate Ward	None	40.7	9.2	13.7	1.9	18.2	1.1	2.8	12.4	467
Mwatate Ward	Primary	37.5	12.9	13.7	1.0	17.5	6.6	0.5	10.4	3,574
Mwatate Ward	Secondary+	41.1	17.0	8.6	1.6	11.8	11.7	0.3	7.9	1,663

Bura Ward	Total	29.9	6.9	34.3	1.0	14.5	7.1	1.0	5.3	5,559
Bura Ward	None	25.0	3.6	43.1	0.9	19.1	0.5	3.9	3.8	559
Bura Ward	Primary	29.4	5.9	35.7	0.8	15.2	6.6	0.8	5.6	3,254
Bura Ward	Secondary+	32.5	9.9	28.9	1.5	11.5	10.1	0.5	5.2	1,746
Chawia Ward	Total	32.9	11.8	30.1	1.1	9.2	9.0	0.8	5.1	5,045
Chawia Ward	None	38.9	7.2	35.5	1.4	9.0	-	3.4	4.5	442
Chawia Ward	Primary	31.0	12.2	31.1	1.0	10.5	8.7	0.7	5.0	3,451
Chawia Ward	Secondary+	36.3	12.2	25.3	1.3	5.4	13.3	0.3	5.9	1,152
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Total	17.5	7.2	52.4	1.1	8.9	9.5	1.0	2.3	4,906
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	None	10.8	7.2	55.8	2.9	12.9	1.1	7.2	2.2	278
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Primary	14.8	6.5	59.7	0.6	8.7	7.2	0.7	1.9	2,841
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Secondary+	22.9	8.4	40.2	1.6	8.8	14.5	0.6	3.1	1,787
Voi Constituency	Total	33.7	13.2	15.5	1.4	18.0	9.5	0.5	8.1	31,887
Voi Constituency	None	25.0	10.4	24.3	2.3	27.2	0.9	2.0	8.0	2,787
Voi Constituency	Primary	29.6	12.3	18.3	1.3	20.8	8.5	0.4	8.8	16,534
Voi Constituency	Secondary+	41.2	15.1	10.0	1.3	12.4	12.6	0.2	7.3	12,566
Mbololo Ward	Total	37.9	14.2	6.1	1.4	20.6	9.9	0.4	9.5	10,275
Mbololo Ward	None	30.5	7.5	13.3	3.4	26.0	1.9	3.2	14.2	466
Mbololo Ward	Primary	34.1	12.9	7.2	1.2	26.5	7.2	0.3	10.5	4,722
Mbololo Ward	Secondary+	42.1	16.1	4.3	1.3	14.6	13.2	0.2	8.2	5,087
Maungu Ward	Total	25.6	10.5	38.5	1.4	10.2	8.4	0.5	4.8	4,366
Maungu Ward	None	31.4	15.3	31.4	1.8	14.8	1.3	1.8	2.1	385
Maungu Ward	Primary	17.7	11.4	45.3	1.4	11.6	7.0	0.5	5.1	2,484
Maungu Ward	Secondary+	37.2	7.9	29.1	1.3	6.7	12.5	0.2	5.0	1,497
Kaloleni Ward	Total	44.9	17.4	5.4	1.3	14.4	9.3	0.3	7.0	7,352
Kaloleni Ward	None	37.8	14.5	9.8	4.0	20.0	1.8	2.8	9.2	325
Kaloleni Ward	Primary	42.0	16.0	7.2	1.3	18.4	7.2	0.3	7.6	3,646
Kaloleni Ward	Secondary+	48.7	19.2	3.0	1.0	9.6	12.2	0.1	6.2	3,381
Maungu Ward	Total	28.1	17.8	9.4	1.8	24.6	7.9	0.8	9.7	2,681
Maungu Ward	None	17.5	14.3	11.3	2.3	42.4	0.6	1.9	9.8	531
Maungu Ward	Primary	27.4	16.7	10.2	1.7	24.1	8.7	0.5	10.6	1,499
Maungu Ward	Secondary+	38.2	23.0	6.0	1.5	11.2	12.0	0.6	7.4	651
Kasigau Ward	Total	21.5	8.6	27.9	1.6	17.3	12.6	0.4	10.2	4,298
Kasigau Ward	None	19.2	6.9	39.0	1.7	26.7	0.1	0.5	5.8	951
Kasigau Ward	Primary	19.3	8.5	26.9	1.5	16.7	15.3	0.4	11.4	2,657
Kasigau Ward	Secondary+	32.9	11.3	15.9	1.9	6.5	19.7	0.1	11.6	690
Ngolia Ward	Total	26.3	6.0	27.6	1.0	24.9	6.6	1.1	6.4	2,915
Ngolia Ward	None	26.4	5.4	23.3	0.8	27.1	-	8.5	8.5	129
Ngolia Ward	Primary	25.0	5.4	27.7	0.9	27.8	6.5	0.9	6.0	1,526
Ngolia Ward	Secondary+	28.0	6.8	28.0	1.2	21.3	7.4	0.6	6.7	1,260

Table 39.5: Employment and Education Levels in Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County, Constituency and Wards	Education Level reached	Work for Pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural holding	Internal/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapaci-tated	No work	Popu-lation (15-64)
Kenya National	Total	18.87	11.91	32.74	1.20	9.85	16.66	0.69	8.08	5,518,645
Kenya National	None	10.34	13.04	44.55	1.90	16.45	0.80	1.76	11.17	974,824
Kenya National	Primary	16.74	11.75	37.10	0.89	9.82	16.23	0.59	6.89	2,589,877
Kenya National	Secondary+	25.95	11.57	21.07	1.27	6.59	25.16	0.28	8.11	1,953,944
Rural Rural	Total	31.53	15.66	12.80	1.54	9.33	16.99	0.54	11.60	1,781,078
Rural Rural	None	8.36	12.26	50.31	1.60	15.77	0.59	1.67	9.44	794,993
Rural Rural	Primary	13.02	9.90	43.79	0.81	9.49	17.03	0.60	5.36	1,924,111
Rural Rural	Secondary+	15.97	8.87	33.03	1.06	6.80	27.95	0.34	5.98	1,018,463
Urban Urban	Total	12.83	10.12	42.24	1.04	10.09	16.51	0.76	6.40	3,737,567
Urban Urban	None	19.09	16.50	19.04	3.22	19.45	1.70	2.18	18.83	179,831
Urban Urban	Primary	27.49	17.07	17.79	1.13	10.76	13.93	0.55	11.29	665,766
Urban Urban	Secondary+	36.81	14.50	8.06	1.51	6.36	22.11	0.22	10.43	935,481
Taita-Taveta	Total	20.5	10.4	31.0	1.2	15.9	13.0	1.2	6.8	47833
Taita-Taveta	None	16.1	10.0	39.7	2.0	22.0	.5	4.2	5.5	5554
Taita-Taveta	Primary	18.7	10.2	33.6	.9	16.4	12.4	.9	6.9	26662
Taita-Taveta	Secondary+	25.3	11.0	23.4	1.2	13.0	18.6	.5	7.0	15617
Taveta Constituency	Total	19.2	13.2	41.1	1.3	4.4	15.4	.7	4.7	8831
Taveta Constituency	None	15.6	12.6	52.6	2.2	7.9	.6	3.1	5.3	1338
Taveta Constituency	Primary	17.2	13.7	44.5	.9	3.6	15.6	.4	4.2	5472
Taveta Constituency	Secondary+	26.8	12.2	24.2	1.6	4.1	25.0	.1	5.9	2021
Chala Ward	Total	15.2	9.0	54.3	.9	1.9	15.1	.7	3.0	2268
Chala Ward	None	19.5	6.7	64.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	2.9	3.2	375
Chala Ward	Primary	13.6	9.8	55.8	.5	1.8	15.3	.2	3.0	1481
Chala Ward	Secondary+	16.7	8.5	40.0	1.7	1.7	28.2	.2	2.9	412
Mahoo Ward	Total	24.6	13.7	28.1	1.7	6.9	19.4	.7	5.0	1211
Mahoo Ward	None	24.1	15.7	37.0	1.9	8.3	2.8	3.7	6.5	108
Mahoo Ward	Primary	22.5	15.8	29.9	1.7	6.5	19.2	.3	4.1	772
Mahoo Ward	Secondary+	29.6	8.2	20.8	1.8	7.3	25.4	.6	6.3	331
Bomani Ward	Total	26.3	26.1	19.0	1.5	6.2	14.2	.8	6.0	1458
Bomani Ward	None	15.2	32.9	27.8	2.5	13.3	1.3	3.2	3.8	158
Bomani Ward	Primary	22.2	28.6	23.9	1.2	5.8	12.4	.8	5.2	753
Bomani Ward	Secondary+	35.1	20.7	9.7	1.6	4.8	20.5	0.0	7.7	547
Mboghoni Ward	Total	18.4	11.1	46.3	1.3	2.3	15.0	.6	5.1	2719
Mboghoni Ward	None	12.3	12.3	59.4	3.8	2.3	.6	2.6	6.7	342
Mboghoni Ward	Primary	17.4	11.2	49.0	.8	2.0	14.8	.4	4.3	1827
Mboghoni Ward	Secondary+	25.5	9.8	28.9	1.5	3.1	24.7	0.0	6.5	550
Mata Ward	Total	14.5	9.4	44.3	1.0	9.3	14.5	1.4	5.6	1175
Mata Ward	None	12.4	9.3	49.9	1.4	16.9	.3	3.4	6.5	355
Mata Ward	Primary	13.0	9.5	46.9	.6	6.4	17.5	.6	5.3	639
Mata Ward	Secondary+	23.8	9.4	24.3	1.7	4.4	31.5	0.0	5.0	181
Wundanyi Constituency	Total	17.3	8.0	42.1	1.0	14.5	10.8	1.4	5.0	10883
Wundanyi Constituency	None	11.3	6.6	52.7	1.9	17.8	.7	5.1	3.7	874
Wundanyi Constituency	Primary	15.6	7.3	46.1	.8	15.1	8.8	1.3	5.0	5701

Region	Category									
Wundanyi Constituency	Secondary+	20.7	9.4	34.6	1.1	12.9	15.5	.6	5.2	4308
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Total	22.7	10.8	31.0	1.2	15.0	12.3	1.6	5.4	3766
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	None	10.6	11.1	43.7	4.0	14.1	2.5	7.5	6.5	199
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Primary	20.7	9.5	35.5	.8	17.5	9.1	1.7	5.2	1810
Wundanyi/Mbale Ward	Secondary+	26.2	12.1	24.8	1.3	12.6	16.7	.9	5.4	1757
Werugha Ward	Total	15.4	6.9	55.7	.7	7.9	7.9	1.1	4.5	1503
Werugha Ward	None	24.0	3.8	53.8	2.9	6.7	1.0	5.8	1.9	104
Werugha Ward	Primary	13.1	6.3	62.8	.6	7.0	5.4	1.4	3.4	725
Werugha Ward	Secondary+	16.5	8.0	48.4	.4	8.9	11.6	.1	6.1	674
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	Total	15.1	8.0	52.5	.8	10.4	8.8	.9	3.4	2826
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	None	10.4	6.7	61.5	1.3	14.0	0.0	3.7	2.3	299
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	Primary	13.4	8.1	55.2	.6	10.3	8.3	.6	3.4	1570
Wumigu/Kishushe Ward	Secondary+	19.3	8.4	45.2	1.0	9.5	12.4	.4	3.7	957
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	Total	13.1	5.0	39.2	1.0	21.4	12.3	1.6	6.3	2788
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	None	8.1	4.4	49.3	.7	29.0	0.0	4.8	3.7	272
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	Primary	13.2	4.3	41.6	.9	21.0	10.3	1.6	7.1	1596
Mwanda/Mgange Ward	Secondary+	14.6	6.3	32.1	1.2	20.0	19.3	.7	5.9	920
Mwatate Constituency	Total	20.3	7.9	33.1	1.2	17.3	12.3	1.6	6.4	12586
Mwatate Constituency	None	21.3	7.1	38.0	1.6	20.5	.5	5.8	5.2	1467
Mwatate Constituency	Primary	19.6	7.8	34.2	1.1	18.3	11.4	1.2	6.5	7309
Mwatate Constituency	Secondary+	21.2	8.4	28.9	1.1	14.2	18.7	.7	6.6	3810
Ronge Ward	Total	18.3	4.5	30.1	.8	26.3	11.5	2.1	6.4	2031
Ronge Ward	None	21.4	3.8	36.3	1.6	25.8	0.0	9.3	1.6	182
Ronge Ward	Primary	16.5	4.8	30.8	.9	28.4	10.8	1.7	6.1	1094
Ronge Ward	Secondary+	20.1	4.4	27.5	.5	23.4	15.4	.8	7.8	755
Mwatate Ward	Total	26.6	14.2	12.3	1.6	18.3	13.7	1.3	12.0	2239
Mwatate Ward	None	27.6	10.8	18.1	2.6	24.1	.4	5.6	10.8	232
Mwatate Ward	Primary	25.9	13.8	13.8	1.7	18.2	11.8	1.0	13.8	1342
Mwatate Ward	Secondary+	27.5	16.2	7.4	1.1	16.5	22.3	.3	8.7	665
Bura Ward	Total	18.6	6.2	36.5	1.0	20.0	10.4	1.7	5.6	3492
Bura Ward	None	19.7	3.9	40.3	1.5	25.1	.9	4.8	3.7	538
Bura Ward	Primary	17.0	6.1	37.7	.7	22.3	9.7	1.3	5.2	1974
Bura Ward	Secondary+	21.0	7.7	32.0	1.3	12.4	17.1	.8	7.6	980
Chawia Ward	Total	26.0	9.7	31.7	1.1	10.5	13.8	1.1	6.0	2267
Chawia Ward	None	27.7	10.7	38.1	.7	11.1	.3	3.8	7.6	289
Chawia Ward	Primary	27.0	9.0	30.1	1.2	12.1	14.1	.8	5.6	1443
Chawia Ward	Secondary+	22.4	11.2	32.3	.7	5.8	20.4	.7	6.4	535
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Total	13.7	5.7	50.1	1.3	11.5	13.0	1.7	2.9	2557

Wusi/Kishamba Ward	None	10.2	8.8	54.4	1.8	13.7	0.0	8.0	3.1	226
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Primary	12.4	5.6	55.0	1.0	11.2	11.0	1.2	2.7	1456
Wusi/Kishamba Ward	Secondary+	16.9	5.1	40.8	1.7	11.5	19.8	.9	3.2	875
Voi Constituency	Total	23.7	12.7	15.7	1.2	22.4	13.8	1.0	9.5	15533
Voi Constituency	None	14.7	11.9	25.6	2.1	35.2	.4	3.4	6.7	1875
Voi Constituency	Primary	20.9	12.2	16.9	1.0	24.0	13.7	.8	10.5	8180
Voi Constituency	Secondary+	31.1	13.5	10.6	1.3	15.6	18.5	.4	8.9	5478
Mbololo Ward	Total	28.4	14.0	6.3	1.2	25.1	11.5	.9	12.5	4621
Mbololo Ward	None	19.6	9.8	13.3	3.8	35.4	.9	4.1	13.0	316
Mbololo Ward	Primary	22.9	14.8	7.2	.4	30.0	9.6	.9	14.3	2240
Mbololo Ward	Secondary+	35.8	13.8	4.1	1.7	18.3	15.3	.4	10.6	2065
Maungu Ward	Total	12.8	10.6	36.7	1.3	16.1	16.5	.4	5.6	2272
Maungu Ward	None	11.6	15.8	50.0	1.1	17.9	.5	1.6	1.6	190
Maungu Ward	Primary	9.2	10.6	40.7	1.4	19.1	12.2	.4	6.5	1296
Maungu Ward	Secondary+	19.1	9.4	26.8	1.1	10.6	27.6	.3	5.1	786
Kaloleni Ward	Total	36.7	18.7	4.5	1.2	13.9	14.2	1.0	9.7	3081
Kaloleni Ward	None	31.2	17.9	8.5	2.6	26.5	1.7	5.6	6.0	234
Kaloleni Ward	Primary	35.6	19.9	5.4	1.2	15.9	11.1	.9	10.1	1510
Kaloleni Ward	Secondary+	38.8	17.6	2.8	.9	9.5	20.0	.4	9.9	1337
Maungu Ward	Total	18.5	15.7	9.8	1.2	32.9	11.7	1.5	8.6	1695
Maungu Ward	None	10.7	20.5	11.0	1.2	46.7	0.0	3.6	6.4	420
Maungu Ward	Primary	20.2	12.0	10.0	1.2	30.4	16.2	1.0	9.0	891
Maungu Ward	Secondary+	23.2	19.0	8.1	1.3	23.7	14.3	.3	10.2	384
Kasigau Ward	Total	12.2	7.3	27.6	1.7	21.2	20.4	.5	9.2	2363
Kasigau Ward	None	8.2	5.1	41.9	2.0	36.1	0.0	1.1	5.6	609
Kasigau Ward	Primary	11.2	7.2	24.8	1.4	17.7	26.4	.4	10.9	1427
Kasigau Ward	Secondary+	23.9	11.9	13.1	2.1	8.6	32.1	0.0	8.3	327
Ngolia Ward	Total	23.3	4.0	24.3	.7	31.2	7.7	2.1	6.7	1501
Ngolia Ward	None	21.7	2.8	20.8	2.8	34.0	0.0	11.3	6.6	106
Ngolia Ward	Primary	24.3	2.8	21.1	.5	34.6	7.5	1.7	7.6	816
Ngolia Ward	Secondary+	22.1	5.9	29.5	.7	26.1	9.5	.9	5.4	579

Table 39.6: Gini Coefficient by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Pop. Share	Mean	Consump. Share	Gini
Kenya	1	3,440	1	0.445
Rural	0.688	2,270	0.454	0.361
Urban	0.312	6,010	0.546	0.368
Taita-Taveta County	0.007	2,850	0.006	0.437
Taveta Constituency	0.002	2,780	0.0014	0.466
Chala	0.000	1,770	0.0003	0.380
Mahoo	0.000	2,770	0.0002	0.429
Bomani	0.000	5,490	0.0005	0.361
Mboghoni	0.001	2,710	0.0004	0.444
Mata	0.000	1,690	0.0001	0.441
Wundanyi Constituency	0.002	2,470	0.0011	0.379
Wundanyi/Mbale	0.001	3,050	0.0005	0.413

Werugha	0.000	2,330	0.0002	0.347
Wumigu/Kishushe	0.000	2,070	0.0003	0.336
Mwanda/Mgange	0.000	2,170	0.0002	0.343
Mwatate Constituency	0.002	2,610	0.0014	0.399
Ronge	0.000	2,340	0.0002	0.347
Mwatate	0.000	3,860	0.0004	0.416
Bura	0.000	2,430	0.0003	0.375
Chawia	0.000	2,320	0.0003	0.400
Wusi/Kishamba	0.000	2,040	0.0002	0.327
Voi Constituency	0.002	3,360	0.0022	0.450
Mbololo	0.001	4,960	0.0009	0.395
Maungu	0.000	2,150	0.0002	0.391
Kaloleni	0.000	4,200	0.0006	0.314
Maungu	0.000	2,450	0.0002	0.481
Kasigau	0.000	1,580	0.0002	0.502
Ngolia	0.000	2,460	0.0002	0.358

Table 39.7: Education by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	None	Primary	Secondary+	Total Pop
Kenya	25.2	52.0	22.8	34,024,396
Rural	29.5	54.7	15.9	23,314,262
Urban	15.8	46.2	38.0	10,710,134
Taita-Taveta County	18.4	60.3	21.3	249,799
Taveta Constituency	21.1	64.3	14.5	60,502
Chala	22.3	66.4	11.3	16,224
Mahoo	17.3	66.5	16.2	7,543
Bomani	17.3	56.8	26.0	9,816
Mboghoni	19.2	68.2	12.6	18,685
Mata	31.3	58.5	10.2	8,234
Wundanyi Constituency	14.8	58.7	26.5	52,090
Wundanyi/Mbale	11.9	56.2	32.0	17,816
Werugha	13.8	57.7	28.5	7,898
Wumigu/Kishushe	16.8	60.1	23.1	14,357
Mwanda/Mgange	17.6	61.4	21.1	12,019
Mwatate Constituency	17.9	62.6	19.5	62,080
Ronge	14.8	61.0	24.2	9,879
Mwatate	18.4	62.5	19.1	12,515
Bura	20.4	60.8	18.8	15,035
Chawia	19.2	66.9	14.0	12,433
Wusi/Kishamba	15.6	61.8	22.6	12,218
Voi Constituency	19.2	56.1	24.7	75,127
Mbololo	13.9	53.2	32.9	22,345
Maungu	17.1	60.7	22.2	10,647
Kaloleni	14.6	53.9	31.5	15,294
Maungu	29.7	56.2	14.1	7,529
Kasigau	31.8	59.6	8.6	12,002
Ngolia	16.2	57.3	26.5	7,310
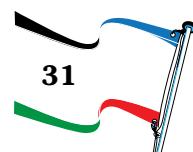
Table 39.8: Education for Male and Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	None	Primary	Secondary+	Total Pop	None	Primary	Secondary+	Total Pop
Kenya	23.5	51.8	24.7	16,819,031	26.8	52.2	21.0	17,205,365
Rural	27.7	54.9	17.4	11,472,394	31.2	54.4	14.4	11,841,868
Urban	14.4	45.2	40.4	5,346,637	17.2	47.2	35.6	5,363,497
Taita-Taveta County	15.9	60.3	23.8	125,720	21.0	60.2	18.8	124,079
Taveta Constituency	19.1	64.1	16.8	31,184	23.3	64.6	12.2	29,318
Chala	20.5	66.1	13.4	8,432	24.3	66.7	9.1	7,792
Mahoo	15.2	66.8	18.1	3,735	19.4	66.3	14.4	3,808
Bomani	15.5	55.0	29.6	4,953	19.1	58.6	22.3	4,863
Mboghoni	17.4	67.9	14.7	9,739	21.2	68.5	10.3	8,946
Mata	28.0	59.8	12.2	4,325	34.9	57.1	8.0	3,909
Wundanyi Constituency	12.3	58.5	29.2	26,100	17.4	58.9	23.8	25,990
Wundanyi/Mbale	9.7	55.7	34.6	8,817	14.1	56.6	29.4	8,999
Werugha	11.9	57.5	30.7	3,996	15.8	58.0	26.2	3,902
Wumigu/Kishushe	14.1	59.2	26.7	7,490	19.8	61.1	19.1	6,867
Mwanda/Mgange	14.3	62.7	23.1	5,797	20.7	60.2	19.1	6,222
Mwatate Constituency	15.1	63.0	21.9	31,030	20.7	62.2	17.1	31,050
Ronge	12.4	59.9	27.8	4,927	17.3	62.1	20.7	4,952
Mwatate	17.0	62.4	20.6	6,413	19.9	62.6	17.4	6,102
Bura	16.2	62.0	21.9	7,427	24.5	59.6	15.9	7,608
Chawia	16.6	67.4	16.1	6,310	21.8	66.3	11.9	6,123
Wusi/Kishamba	12.5	62.6	24.9	5,953	18.6	61.1	20.3	6,265
Voi Constituency	16.2	56.3	27.5	37,406	22.1	56.0	22.0	37,721
Mbololo	12.3	52.0	35.7	11,004	15.4	54.4	30.2	11,341
Maungu	13.7	60.5	25.8	5,474	20.7	61.0	18.4	5,173
Kaloleni	12.9	52.9	34.2	7,682	16.3	54.9	28.8	7,612
Maungu	24.4	59.1	16.5	3,713	34.9	53.3	11.8	3,816
Kasigau	26.7	62.8	10.5	5,878	36.7	56.6	6.8	6,124
Ngolia	13.6	56.9	29.4	3,655	18.8	57.7	23.5	3,655

Table 39.9: Cooking Fuel by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Electricity	Paraffin	LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar	Other	Households
Kenya	0.8	11.7	5.1	0.7	64.4	17.0	0.1	0.3	8,493,380
Rural	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	90.3	7.1	0.1	0.1	5,239,879
Urban	1.8	28.3	12.3	1.4	22.7	32.8	0.0	0.6	3,253,501
Taita-Taveta County	0.6	5.0	1.5	0.4	68.7	23.5	0.0	0.3	70,283
Taveta Constituency	0.3	3.4	0.8	0.3	68.4	26.4	0.0	0.4	16,115
Chala	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	88.7	9.2	-	0.2	3,837
Mahoo	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.3	74.0	24.4	-	0.2	1,932
Bomani	0.7	11.0	2.8	0.2	23.3	60.8	0.0	1.2	3,148
Mboghoni	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.3	69.3	27.2	0.1	0.4	4,984
Mata	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	90.3	7.5	-	0.0	2,214
Wundanyi Constituency	0.8	3.9	1.9	0.4	79.9	12.9	0.0	0.1	14,426
Wundanyi/Mbale	0.5	6.2	1.8	0.4	72.4	18.6	0.1	0.1	4,803

Werugha	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	83.9	14.2	-	0.2	1,971
Wumigu/Kishushe	1.9	5.1	3.9	0.2	78.2	10.5	0.0	0.1	4,339
Mwanda/Mgange	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	90.7	7.0	-	0.1	3,313
Mwatate Constituency	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.3	79.6	17.0	0.0	0.2	17,935
Ronge	0.0	1.8	0.2	0.3	88.5	9.0	0.1	0.0	2,634
Mwatate	0.8	4.4	0.8	0.2	50.3	43.2	0.0	0.3	4,039
Bura	0.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	85.2	11.9	0.0	0.1	4,536
Chawia	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	87.3	10.3	0.0	0.3	3,547
Wusi/Kishamba	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	92.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	3,179
Voi Constituency	0.9	9.2	2.6	0.7	52.6	33.6	0.1	0.4	21,807
Mbololo	0.6	12.3	4.3	1.1	35.2	45.9	0.1	0.5	7,018
Maungu	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.4	81.6	8.7	-	0.0	3,213
Kaloleni	0.8	17.1	3.3	0.5	20.5	57.2	0.0	0.6	4,964
Maungu	0.3	7.7	1.6	0.1	62.6	27.1	0.1	0.6	1,926
Kasigau	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	88.6	9.9	0.1	0.2	2,720
Ngolia	-	1.1	0.3	0.2	88.7	9.7	0.1	-	1,966

Table 39.10: Cooking Fuel for Male Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Electricity	Paraffin	LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar	Other	Households
Kenya	0.9	13.5	5.3	0.8	61.4	17.7	0.1	0.4	5,762,320
Rural	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.3	89.6	7.5	0.1	0.1	3,413,616
Urban	1.9	30.9	12.0	1.4	20.4	32.5	0.0	0.7	2,348,704
Taita-Taveta County	0.6	5.8	1.7	0.5	66.7	24.3	0.0	0.4	46,628
Taveta Constituency	0.3	3.9	0.9	0.3	68.5	25.7	0.0	0.5	11,740
Chala	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.3	88.8	8.7	0.0	0.2	2,818
Mahoo	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.4	72.6	25.4	0.0	0.2	1,341
Bomani	0.7	12.5	3.0	0.2	23.3	58.9	0.0	1.5	2,335
Mboghoni	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.2	70.7	25.5	0.1	0.5	3,648
Mata	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	90.3	7.7	0.0	0.1	1,598
Wundanyi Constituency	1.0	4.7	2.5	0.4	77.8	13.5	0.0	0.2	9,305
Wundanyi/Mbale	0.6	7.1	2.1	0.4	70.9	18.6	0.1	0.2	3,101
Werugha	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	83.4	14.3	0.0	0.3	1,348
Wumigu/Kishushe	2.2	5.9	5.0	0.3	75.1	11.5	0.0	0.1	2,939
Mwanda/Mgange	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	89.0	8.0	0.0	0.1	1,917
Mwatate Constituency	0.3	2.7	0.5	0.3	77.1	18.8	0.0	0.2	11,527
Ronge	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.3	87.0	10.1	0.1	0.1	1,665
Mwatate	1.0	4.9	0.9	0.2	47.2	45.4	0.0	0.4	2,822
Bura	0.1	2.5	0.7	0.6	82.7	13.4	0.0	0.1	2,715
Chawia	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	86.5	10.8	0.0	0.4	2,362
Wusi/Kishamba	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.5	92.5	5.3	0.1	0.1	1,963
Voi Constituency	1.0	10.6	2.9	0.8	49.3	34.8	0.0	0.5	14,056
Mbololo	0.5	14.2	4.5	1.3	32.3	46.5	0.0	0.7	4,646
Maungu	4.0	4.0	2.8	2.1	77.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	2,088
Kaloleni	0.9	18.9	3.2	0.4	19.2	56.6	0.0	0.8	3,368
Maungu	0.4	6.9	2.4	0.0	61.0	28.4	0.0	1.0	1,107
Kasigau	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	87.7	10.8	0.0	0.3	1,615
Ngolia	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	87.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	1,232

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Table 39.11: Cooking Fuel for Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Electricity	Paraffin	LPG	Biogas	Firewood	Charcoal	Solar	Other	Households
Kenya	0.6	7.9	4.6	0.7	70.6	15.5	0.0	0.1	2,731,060
Rural	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.3	91.5	6.5	0.0	0.1	1,826,263
Urban	1.6	21.7	13.0	1.5	28.5	33.6	0.0	0.3	904,797
Taita-Taveta County	0.4	3.5	1.1	0.3	72.7	21.8	0.1	0.1	23,655
Taveta Constituency	0.3	2.1	0.6	0.3	68.0	28.5	0.0	0.2	4,375
Chala	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	88.3	10.6	-	0.1	1,019
Mahoo	-	0.5	-	-	77.3	22.2	-	-	591
Bomani	0.6	6.8	2.3	0.1	23.5	66.1	0.1	0.5	813
Mboghoni	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.4	65.3	32.1	-	0.1	1,336
Mata	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.5	90.3	7.0	-	-	616
Wundanyi Constituency	0.6	2.6	0.9	0.3	83.8	11.7	0.1	0.0	5,121
Wundanyi/Mbale	0.3	4.6	1.3	0.3	75.0	18.5	0.1	-	1,702
Werugha	0.2	0.5	-	0.5	85.1	13.8	-	-	623
Wumigu/Kishushe	1.4	3.4	1.6	0.1	84.8	8.5	0.1	0.1	1,400
Mwanda/Mgange	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	92.9	5.7	-	0.1	1,396
Mwatate Constituency	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.2	84.1	13.7	0.0	0.1	6,408
Ronge	0.1	1.2	-	0.3	91.0	7.2	0.1	-	969
Mwatate	0.3	3.2	0.6	0.1	57.4	38.0	-	0.3	1,217
Bura	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	88.8	9.6	-	0.1	1,821
Chawia	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	88.7	9.5	-	-	1,185
Wusi/Kishamba	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	93.6	5.0	0.1	-	1,216
Voi Constituency	0.5	6.7	2.2	0.5	58.5	31.4	0.1	0.1	7,751
Mbololo	0.8	8.6	3.8	0.8	41.0	44.7	0.2	0.0	2,372
Maungu	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	88.6	7.7	-	0.1	1,125
Kaloleni	0.5	13.2	3.6	0.8	23.2	58.5	0.1	0.3	1,596
Maungu	0.2	8.8	0.5	0.1	64.7	25.4	0.1	0.1	819
Kasigau	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	89.8	8.5	0.2	-	1,105
Ngolia	-	0.7	0.1	0.3	91.6	7.2	0.1	-	734

Table 39.12: Lighting Fuel by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Electricity	Pressure Lamp	Lantern	Tin Lamp	Gas Lamp	Fuelwood	Solar	Other	Households
Kenya	22.9	0.6	30.6	38.5	0.9	4.3	1.6	0.6	5,762,320
Rural	5.2	0.4	34.7	49.0	1.0	6.7	2.2	0.7	3,413,616
Urban	51.4	0.8	23.9	21.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	2,348,704
Taita-Taveta County	15.0	0.5	45.9	34.8	0.4	0.6	2.3	0.6	46,628
Taveta Constituency	14.2	0.6	33.0	49.0	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.4	11,740
Chala	3.4	0.4	28.4	61.8	0.4	1.6	3.7	0.3	2,818
Mahoo	14.6	0.3	46.1	36.1	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.2	1,341
Bomani	44.4	1.2	30.3	22.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	2,335
Mboghoni	7.1	0.5	36.1	53.3	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.8	3,648
Mata	5.4	0.2	26.2	65.8	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	1,598
Wundanyi Constituency	17.6	0.5	46.9	31.2	0.5	0.6	2.0	0.9	9,305
Wundanyi/Mbale	21.2	0.5	56.9	17.1	0.4	0.0	3.6	0.2	3,101
Werugha	23.2	0.3	53.5	20.7	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.1	1,348

Wumigu/Kishushe	17.1	0.3	40.9	36.0	0.3	1.2	1.5	2.7	2,939
Mwanda/Mgange	9.5	0.5	36.1	51.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	1,917
Mwatate Constituency	8.3	0.2	47.2	40.7	0.4	0.4	2.6	0.2	11,527
Ronge	5.1	0.1	67.2	21.6	0.3	0.3	5.2	0.1	1,665
Mwatate	14.6	0.2	38.6	43.7	0.3	0.2	2.0	0.3	2,822
Bura	9.7	0.2	34.7	53.0	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.3	2,715
Chawia	3.6	0.3	45.1	47.9	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.3	2,362
Wusi/Kishamba	6.4	0.2	61.5	27.1	0.5	0.2	4.0	0.1	1,963
Voi Constituency	19.2	0.6	53.7	21.9	0.4	0.7	2.5	0.9	14,056
Mbololo	28.8	0.6	50.6	16.6	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.5	4,646
Maungu	9.7	0.8	61.8	18.7	0.5	1.8	3.5	3.2	2,088
Kaloleni	31.2	0.9	50.9	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	3,368
Maungu	13.8	0.5	45.7	37.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	1,107
Kasigau	1.7	0.0	48.7	43.1	0.5	2.2	3.0	0.8	1,615
Ngolia	0.4	0.3	73.2	17.9	0.9	0.5	6.3	0.5	1,232

Table 39.13: Lighting Fuel for Male Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Electricity	Pressure Lamp	Lantern	Tin Lamp	Gas Lamp	Fuelwood	Solar	Other	Households
Kenya	24.6	0.6	30.4	36.8	0.9	4.2	1.7	0.7	5,762,320
Rural	5.6	0.5	35.3	47.5	1.1	6.8	2.4	0.7	3,413,616
Urban	52.4	0.9	23.3	21.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	2,348,704
Taita-Taveta County	15.9	0.5	44.0	35.2	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.9	46,628
Taveta Constituency	13.8	0.6	32.7	49.4	0.3	0.6	2.2	0.5	11,740
Chala	3.3	0.5	28.3	61.5	0.4	1.5	4.2	0.4	2,818
Mahoo	13.2	0.4	47.4	35.9	0.4	0.0	2.7	0.1	1,341
Bomani	44.3	1.2	29.5	23.8	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.3	2,335
Mboghoni	6.5	0.6	35.6	54.4	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.8	3,648
Mata	5.2	0.3	26.0	65.6	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.3	1,598
Wundanyi Constituency	19.6	0.5	44.9	30.3	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.3	9,305
Wundanyi/Mbale	22.8	0.7	54.1	17.8	0.4	0.0	3.9	0.3	3,101
Werugha	22.6	0.4	53.4	21.1	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	1,348
Wumigu/Kishushe	20.9	0.3	37.1	34.8	0.3	1.5	1.4	3.7	2,939
Mwanda/Mgange	10.5	0.6	35.8	50.1	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	1,917
Mwatate Constituency	9.2	0.2	45.5	41.2	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.3	11,527
Ronge	5.3	0.2	66.6	21.6	0.3	0.1	5.7	0.2	1,665
Mwatate	15.2	0.2	36.3	45.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	2,822
Bura	11.7	0.3	32.4	52.9	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.4	2,715
Chawia	3.9	0.3	43.9	48.3	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.5	2,362
Wusi/Kishamba	6.6	0.3	60.9	27.2	0.6	0.3	4.1	0.1	1,963
Voi Constituency	20.7	0.6	51.6	21.7	0.3	0.9	2.6	1.4	14,056
Mbololo	30.2	0.6	48.0	17.3	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.6	4,646
Maungu	12.1	0.8	55.5	20.8	0.4	2.6	2.9	4.8	2,088
Kaloleni	31.2	1.0	50.1	16.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4	3,368
Maungu	16.0	0.6	45.4	34.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.5	1,107
Kasigau	1.9	0.1	48.6	41.3	0.5	3.0	3.3	1.4	1,615
Ngolia	0.4	0.3	72.1	18.1	1.1	0.7	6.7	0.6	1,232

Table 39.14: Lighting Fuel for Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Electricity	Pressure Lamp	Lantern	Tin Lamp	Gas Lamp	Fuelwood	Solar	Other	Households
Kenya	19.2	0.5	31.0	42.1	0.8	4.5	1.4	0.5	2,731,060
Rural	4.5	0.4	33.7	51.8	0.8	6.5	1.8	0.5	1,826,263
Urban	48.8	0.8	25.4	22.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	904,797
Taita-Taveta County	13.1	0.4	49.6	34.0	0.4	0.3	2.1	0.2	23,655
Taveta Constituency	15.1	0.5	33.8	48.0	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.3	4,375
Chala	3.6	0.3	28.6	62.8	0.5	1.8	2.4	0.1	1,019
Mahoo	17.8	0.2	43.3	36.7	-	0.3	1.5	0.2	591
Bomani	44.8	1.5	32.6	20.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	813
Mboghoni	8.8	0.4	37.4	50.4	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.7	1,336
Mata	6.0	-	26.8	66.1	-	0.6	0.5	-	616
Wundanyi Constituency	13.8	0.3	50.5	32.7	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.2	5,121
Wundanyi/Mbale	18.3	0.3	61.9	15.8	0.5	0.1	3.1	0.1	1,702
Werugha	24.6	0.2	53.6	19.7	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	623
Wumigu/Kishushe	9.3	0.4	49.0	38.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.6	1,400
Mwanda/Mgange	8.1	0.4	36.6	53.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	1,396
Mwatate Constituency	6.9	0.1	50.1	39.8	0.3	0.3	2.5	0.1	6,408
Ronge	4.9	-	68.2	21.7	0.2	0.7	4.3	-	969
Mwatate	13.3	0.2	43.8	39.9	0.3	0.2	2.3	0.1	1,217
Bura	6.7	-	38.2	53.3	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	1,821
Chawia	2.9	0.3	47.5	46.9	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.1	1,185
Wusi/Kishamba	6.1	0.2	62.5	27.0	0.4	0.2	3.7	-	1,216
Voi Constituency	16.5	0.5	57.5	22.2	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	7,751
Mbololo	26.0	0.6	55.6	15.1	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.1	2,372
Maungu	5.3	0.9	73.5	14.7	0.6	0.4	4.4	0.1	1,125
Kaloleni	31.1	0.8	52.7	14.5	0.1	-	0.6	0.3	1,596
Maungu	10.7	0.2	46.0	40.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	819
Kasigau	1.4	-	48.9	45.6	0.5	1.0	2.5	-	1,105
Ngolia	0.4	0.3	75.2	17.4	0.7	0.1	5.7	0.1	734

Table 39.15: Main material of the Floor by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/ wards	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households
Kenya	41.2	1.6	0.7	56.0	0.5	8,493,380
Rural	22.1	0.3	0.7	76.5	0.4	5,239,879
Urban	71.8	3.5	0.9	23.0	0.8	3,253,501
Taita-Taveta County	42.8	0.6	0.3	54.6	1.6	70,283
Taveta Constituency	35.3	0.6	0.2	62.3	1.6	16,115
Chala	20.7	0.3	0.2	78.7	0.1	3,837
Mahoo	41.5	1.2	0.2	56.7	0.4	1,932
Bomani	73.3	0.8	0.1	25.3	0.5	3,148
Mboghoni	27.9	0.5	0.1	67.0	4.6	4,984
Mata	17.9	0.4	0.3	81.2	0.2	2,214
Wundanyi Constituency	39.6	0.8	0.5	58.4	0.6	14,426
Wundanyi/Mbale	52.7	1.1	0.4	45.5	0.2	4,803
Werugha	41.3	1.2	0.5	56.8	0.2	1,971

Wumigu/Kishushe	31.6	0.5	0.7	65.5	1.7	4,339
Mwanda/Mgange	30.2	0.6	0.2	68.9	0.1	3,313
Mwatate Constituency	36.4	0.3	0.4	59.6	3.3	17,935
Ronge	34.7	0.4	1.3	63.4	0.3	2,634
Mwatate	54.1	0.4	0.0	33.3	12.1	4,039
Bura	31.7	0.2	0.2	66.3	1.7	4,536
Chawia	23.8	0.4	0.5	74.9	0.5	3,547
Wusi/Kishamba	36.2	0.3	0.1	63.3	0.1	3,179
Voi Constituency	55.7	0.8	0.2	42.4	1.0	21,807
Mbololo	71.5	1.3	0.3	26.2	0.8	7,018
Maungu	29.0	0.5	0.3	66.4	3.9	3,213
Kaloleni	79.8	1.1	0.1	19.0	0.0	4,964
Maungu	45.2	0.3	0.1	53.5	1.0	1,926
Kasigau	25.0	0.2	0.2	74.4	0.3	2,720
Ngolia	34.4	0.3	0.1	65.0	0.3	1,966

Table 39.16: Main Material of the Floor in Male and Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ wards	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households		Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households
Kenya	42.8	1.6	0.8	54.2	0.6	5,762,320		37.7	1.4	0.7	59.8	0.5	2,731,060
Rural	22.1	0.3	0.7	76.4	0.4	3,413,616		22.2	0.3	0.6	76.6	0.3	1,826,263
Urban	72.9	3.5	0.9	21.9	0.8	2,348,704		69.0	3.6	0.9	25.8	0.8	904,797
Taita-Taveta County	43.0	0.7	0.3	54.0	2.0	46,628		42.3	0.5	0.3	55.9	1.0	23,655
Taveta Constituency	34.6	0.5	0.2	63.1	1.7	11,740		37.3	0.7	0.2	60.3	1.5	4,375
Chala	19.9	0.2	0.2	79.5	0.1	2,818		23.0	0.5	0.1	76.3	0.1	1,019
Mahoo	41.5	0.9	0.3	56.8	0.5	1,341		41.6	1.9	-	56.3	0.2	591
Bomani	72.8	0.9	0.1	25.7	0.5	2,335		75.0	0.6	-	24.0	0.4	813
Mboghoni	26.3	0.4	0.0	68.6	4.6	3,648		32.3	0.5	0.2	62.4	4.5	1,336
Mata	17.8	0.3	0.2	81.4	0.3	1,598		18.2	0.6	0.5	80.7	-	616
Wundanyi Constituency	40.2	0.9	0.4	57.7	0.8	9,305		38.6	0.7	0.5	59.7	0.4	5,121
Wundanyi/Mbale	53.0	1.3	0.3	45.2	0.2	3,101		52.2	0.8	0.6	46.1	0.4	1,702
Werugha	40.8	1.1	0.4	57.6	0.1	1,348		42.5	1.3	0.5	55.2	0.5	623
Wumigu/Kishushe	33.1	0.5	0.7	63.5	2.2	2,939		28.6	0.4	0.8	69.6	0.6	1,400
Mwanda/Mgange	30.0	0.6	0.3	69.2	-	1,917		30.4	0.7	0.2	68.5	0.2	1,396
Mwatate Constituency	36.7	0.4	0.4	58.4	4.2	11,527		35.9	0.3	0.3	61.7	1.8	6,408
Ronge	34.5	0.4	1.5	63.4	0.3	1,665		35.1	0.4	0.9	63.4	0.2	969
Mwatate	54.1	0.5	0.0	31.1	14.2	2,822		54.0	0.3	0.1	38.4	7.2	1,217

Bura	33.0	0.2	0.1	64.6	2.1	2,715		29.7	0.3	0.3	68.7	1.0	1,821
Chawia	22.7	0.4	0.5	76.0	0.6	2,362		26.1	0.3	0.4	72.8	0.3	1,185
Wusi/Kishamba	35.5	0.4	0.2	63.8	0.2	1,963		37.3	0.2	-	62.3	0.1	1,216
Voi Constituency	57.2	1.0	0.2	40.4	1.3	14,056		52.9	0.5	0.2	46.0	0.4	7,751
Mbololo	72.9	1.5	0.2	24.5	0.8	4,646		68.9	0.7	0.3	29.4	0.6	2,372
Maungu	28.6	0.5	0.2	64.8	5.8	2,088		29.6	0.4	0.5	69.2	0.3	1,125
Kaloleni	80.3	1.3	0.1	18.3	0.0	3,368		78.9	0.6	0.1	20.3	0.1	1,596
Maungu	46.2	0.5	0.1	52.0	1.3	1,107		43.8	-	-	55.4	0.7	819
Kasigau	25.3	0.2	0.1	74.0	0.4	1,615		24.4	0.2	0.3	74.9	0.2	1,105
Ngolia	34.8	0.4	0.1	64.4	0.2	1,232		33.7	0.1	-	65.8	0.4	734

Table 39.17: Main Roofing Material by County Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos sheets	Grass	Makuti	Tin	Mud/ Dung	Other	Households
Kenya	73.5	2.2	3.6	2.2	13.3	3.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	8,493,380
Rural	70.3	0.7	0.2	1.8	20.2	4.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	5,239,879
Urban	78.5	4.6	9.1	2.9	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	3,253,501
Taita-Taveta County	84.8	1.2	0.4	2.9	6.6	1.5	0.7	0.1	1.7	70,283
Taveta Constituency	74.3	0.6	0.1	3.0	15.6	4.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	16,115
Chala	74.9	0.5	0.0	2.6	19.8	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	3,837
Mahoo	90.1	0.6	0.1	2.0	4.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	1,932
Bomani	86.4	1.0	0.5	5.5	4.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	3,148
Mboghoni	68.3	0.4	0.0	2.5	17.5	6.1	0.5	0.0	4.7	4,984
Mata	55.6	1.1	0.1	1.8	30.0	9.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	2,214
Wundanyi Constituency	89.8	1.6	0.3	2.4	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	14,426
Wundanyi/Mbale	91.3	2.9	0.5	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	4,803
Werugha	93.5	1.3	0.1	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1,971
Wumigu/Kishushe	82.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	8.2	3.3	1.9	0.0	2.0	4,339
Mwanda/Mgange	95.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	3,313
Mwatate Constituency	87.3	0.9	0.1	3.6	2.6	0.7	1.5	0.0	3.3	17,935
Ronge	94.2	1.2	0.1	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2,634
Mwatate	80.9	0.8	0.2	3.6	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	12.2	4,039
Bura	84.0	1.1	0.1	6.0	2.2	1.7	3.4	0.0	1.6	4,536
Chawia	85.5	0.6	0.1	4.4	6.8	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.4	3,547
Wusi/Kishamba	96.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	3,179
Voi Constituency	87.2	1.8	0.9	2.6	5.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	21,807
Mbololo	89.6	1.0	2.3	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	7,018
Maungu	80.8	1.1	0.0	4.1	7.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.5	3,213
Kaloleni	93.7	4.0	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4,964
Maungu	85.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	9.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.0	1,926
Kasigau	75.2	1.3	0.0	0.4	22.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	2,720
Ngolia	90.5	1.5	0.1	0.3	7.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	1,966

Table 39.18: Main Roofing Material in Male Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/ Constituency/ Wards	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos sheets	Grass	Makuti	Tin	Mud/Dung	Other	Households
Kenya	73.0	2.3	3.9	2.3	13.5	3.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	5,762,320
Rural	69.2	0.8	0.2	1.8	21.5	4.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	3,413,616
Urban	78.5	4.6	9.3	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	2,348,704
Taita-Taveta County	83.6	1.3	0.4	3.2	6.8	1.8	0.6	0.1	2.1	46,628
Taveta Constituency	73.6	0.6	0.1	3.0	15.9	4.6	0.3	0.2	1.7	11,740
Chala	75.5	0.5	0.0	2.6	19.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	2,818
Mahoo	90.1	0.5	0.1	2.0	4.3	2.7	0.2	-	0.1	1,341
Bomani	85.7	0.9	0.5	5.6	4.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	2,335
Mboghoni	66.5	0.4	-	2.6	18.9	6.4	0.5	0.0	4.7	3,648
Mata	55.2	1.1	0.1	1.4	29.6	11.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	1,598
Wundanyi Constituency	88.9	1.8	0.3	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	9,305
Wundanyi/Mbale	90.9	3.6	0.5	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	3,101
Werugha	92.7	1.5	0.1	5.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	1,348
Wumigu/ Kishushe	80.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	8.5	4.2	1.4	-	2.8	2,939
Mwanda/Mgange	95.5	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.6	-	-	1,917
Mwatate Constituency	86.0	0.9	0.2	3.9	2.7	0.9	1.3	-	4.1	11,527
Ronge	93.8	1.4	0.1	2.6	1.6	0.4	-	-	0.2	1,665
Mwatate	78.3	0.9	0.2	4.2	1.7	0.1	0.2	-	14.4	2,822
Bura	83.3	1.2	0.2	5.6	2.3	2.2	3.1	-	2.1	2,715
Chawia	83.8	0.6	0.1	5.2	7.3	1.5	1.1	-	0.5	2,362
Wusi/Kishamba	96.7	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.8	-	0.1	1,963
Voi Constituency	86.3	1.9	1.0	3.1	5.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	14,056
Mbololo	88.2	1.2	2.5	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	4,646
Maungu	76.2	1.0	-	5.2	7.8	2.9	0.3	-	6.7	2,088
Kaloleni	93.9	4.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	3,368
Maungu	86.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	7.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	3.3	1,107
Kasigau	75.6	1.7	-	0.3	21.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.8	1,615
Ngolia	89.8	1.9	0.1	0.4	7.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	1,232

Table 39.19: Main Roofing Material in Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos sheets	Grass	Makuti	Tin	Mud/Dung	Other	House-holds
Kenya	74.5	2.0	3.0	2.2	12.7	3.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	2,731,060
Rural	72.5	0.7	0.1	1.8	17.8	3.9	0.3	1.8	1.1	1,826,263
Urban	78.6	4.5	8.7	2.9	2.3	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.9	904,797
Taita-Taveta County	87.2	1.1	0.4	2.4	6.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.9	23,655
Taveta Constituency	76.0	0.6	0.2	3.0	14.8	3.1	0.3	0.6	1.5	4,375
Chala	73.4	0.4	-	2.6	20.8	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	1,019
Mahoo	90.0	0.7	-	1.9	5.2	1.9	0.3	-	-	591
Bomani	88.3	1.0	0.7	5.3	3.3	1.0	-	0.1	0.2	813

Mboghoni	73.4	0.2	0.1	2.5	13.8	5.2	0.3	0.1	4.5	1,336
Mata	56.5	1.1	0.2	2.9	31.2	6.2	0.6	1.1	0.2	616
Wundanyi Constituency	91.5	1.2	0.4	2.1	2.5	0.4	1.7	-	0.3	5,121
Wundanyi/Mbale	92.1	1.8	0.4	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	-	0.2	1,702
Werugha	95.2	0.8	-	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.2	-	0.5	623
Wumigu/Kishushe	85.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	7.7	1.3	2.8	-	0.5	1,400
Mwanda/Mgange	95.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.1	2.2	-	0.1	1,396
Mwatate Constituency	89.6	0.8	0.1	3.1	2.4	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.7	6,408
Ronge	94.8	0.8	-	1.5	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	969
Mwatate	87.1	0.7	0.2	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	-	7.2	1,217
Bura	84.9	1.0	0.1	6.4	1.9	1.0	3.8	-	0.9	1,821
Chawia	88.8	0.8	0.1	2.9	5.8	0.3	1.2	-	0.3	1,185
Wusi/Kishamba	95.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.2	-	2.6	-	0.2	1,216
Voi Constituency	88.7	1.5	0.8	1.7	6.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	7,751
Mbololo	92.2	0.6	1.8	3.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.5	2,372
Maungu	89.4	1.3	-	2.2	5.7	0.9	0.1	-	0.4	1,125
Kaloleni	93.4	4.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	1,596
Maungu	84.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	12.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	819
Kasigau	74.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	23.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	1,105
Ngolia	91.8	1.0	-	-	6.8	0.1	-	-	0.3	734

Table 39.20: Main material of the wall by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Kenya	16.7	16.9	36.5	7.7	11.1	6.7	3.0	0.3	1.2	8,493,380
Rural	5.7	13.8	50.0	7.6	14.4	2.5	4.4	0.3	1.4	5,239,879
Urban	34.5	21.9	14.8	7.8	5.8	13.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	3,253,501
Taita-Taveta County	4.4	42.9	39.3	8.7	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	2.0	70,283
Taveta Constituency	10.0	26.8	50.1	8.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	1.6	16,115
Chala	1.7	23.1	62.1	7.8	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.2	0.2	3,837
Mahoo	15.8	34.9	45.7	2.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,932
Bomani	22.6	48.8	22.3	4.2	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	3,148
Mboghoni	7.7	19.8	51.7	14.1	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	4.6	4,984
Mata	6.7	10.5	69.2	10.9	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	2,214
Wundanyi Constituency	2.8	58.2	29.9	5.8	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.8	14,426
Wundanyi/Mbale	3.0	67.1	21.6	7.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	4,803
Werugha	1.6	72.1	19.2	5.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1,971
Wumigu/Kishushe	4.1	42.5	42.9	2.1	1.4	4.1	0.1	0.8	2.0	4,339
Mwanda/Mgange	1.4	57.4	31.4	8.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	3,313
Mwatate Constituency	1.2	48.0	34.4	10.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.1	4.2	17,935
Ronge	2.5	41.9	49.4	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	2,634
Mwatate	0.9	47.3	17.4	19.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	14.1	4,039
Bura	0.7	47.0	39.4	8.7	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	2.2	4,536
Chawia	1.0	39.6	46.9	9.1	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.4	3,547
Wusi/Kishamba	1.6	65.1	22.1	9.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	3,179
Voi Constituency	3.8	40.6	41.6	8.8	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.3	21,807

	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Mbololo	2.8	52.0	30.8	8.9	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	7,018
Maungu	8.6	23.0	58.8	2.1	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	4.1	3,213
Kaloleni	5.2	48.5	27.3	17.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	4,964
Maungu	1.2	47.8	39.5	2.3	5.2	0.7	1.1	0.2	1.9	1,926
Kasigau	0.4	19.3	67.8	4.8	2.9	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.5	2,720
Ngolia	3.5	30.6	53.5	9.1	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,966

Table 39.21: Main Material of the Wall in Male Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Kenya	17.5	16.6	34.7	7.6	11.4	7.4	3.4	0.3	1.2	5,762,320
Rural	5.8	13.1	48.9	7.3	15.4	2.6	5.2	0.3	1.4	3,413,616
Urban	34.6	21.6	14.0	7.9	5.6	14.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	2,348,704
Taita-Taveta County	4.6	42.6	38.6	8.7	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.1	2.4	46,628
Taveta Constituency	9.7	26.4	50.3	9.1	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.7	11,740
Chala	1.8	22.2	62.4	7.9	1.3	1.6	2.4	0.1	0.2	2,818
Mahoo	16.3	34.2	45.9	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,341
Bomani	21.9	49.5	22.3	4.2	0.2	1.4	-	-	0.5	2,335
Mboghoni	7.0	19.0	52.9	14.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	4.6	3,648
Mata	6.3	10.6	67.8	12.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	-	0.6	1,598
Wundanyi Constituency	2.9	58.4	28.8	5.4	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	9,305
Wundanyi/Mbale	3.0	68.2	20.7	7.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,101
Werugha	1.6	73.0	18.6	5.2	1.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	1,348
Wumigu/Kishushe	4.3	42.0	40.1	2.0	1.8	6.0	0.1	1.2	2.7	2,939
Mwanda/Mgange	1.5	57.6	31.6	7.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	0.5	1,917
Mwatate Constituency	1.4	47.0	33.4	11.0	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.1	5.2	11,527
Ronge	2.8	42.5	48.1	5.4	-	0.1	-	-	1.1	1,665
Mwatate	1.0	46.2	16.0	19.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	16.1	2,822
Bura	0.7	46.6	37.4	9.4	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	2.9	2,715
Chawia	1.1	37.6	47.9	8.6	0.7	2.7	0.8	0.1	0.5	2,362
Wusi/Kishamba	1.9	64.1	22.7	8.6	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.6	1,963
Voi Constituency	4.0	41.9	39.5	8.8	2.7	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.8	14,056
Mbololo	3.1	54.2	29.2	8.5	3.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	4,646
Maungu	8.8	22.7	55.9	1.9	3.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	6.2	2,088
Kaloleni	4.8	48.6	27.3	17.6	0.2	0.7	0.1	-	0.7	3,368
Maungu	1.5	48.3	37.5	2.5	4.4	0.9	1.5	0.2	3.1	1,107
Kasigau	0.6	20.1	66.9	4.5	2.8	0.9	3.4	0.1	0.8	1,615
Ngolia	4.1	33.0	49.6	9.2	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,232

Table 39.22: Main Material of the Wall in Female Headed Households by County, Constituency andWard

County/Constituency	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Kenya	15.0	17.5	40.4	7.9	10.5	5.1	2.1	0.3	1.2	2,731,060
Rural	5.4	14.9	52.1	8.0	12.6	2.4	2.8	0.4	1.4	1,826,263

Urban	34.2	22.6	16.9	7.6	6.2	10.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	904,797
Taita-Taveta County	4.0	43.6	40.7	8.6	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.2	23,655
Taveta Constituency	10.9	27.7	49.5	8.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	1.6	4,375
Chala	1.4	25.6	61.3	7.6	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	1,019
Mahoo	14.9	36.5	45.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	591
Bomani	24.5	46.6	22.1	4.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	813
Mboghoni	9.7	21.9	48.5	14.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	4.5	1,336
Mata	8.0	10.2	72.6	7.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	-	0.2	616
Wundanyi Constituency	2.5	57.6	32.0	6.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	5,121
Wundanyi/Mbale	3.0	65.0	23.1	8.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,702
Werugha	1.4	70.3	20.4	6.1	1.1	0.2	-	-	0.5	623
Wumigu/Kishushe	3.6	43.5	48.9	2.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	-	0.5	1,400
Mwanda/Mgange	1.4	57.1	31.0	9.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1,396
Mwatate Constituency	0.9	49.8	36.2	10.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	6,408
Ronge	2.0	40.9	51.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.8	969
Mwatate	0.6	49.7	20.7	19.6	0.2	-	-	-	9.3	1,217
Bura	0.5	47.6	42.4	7.6	0.2	0.3	-	-	1.3	1,821
Chawia	0.7	43.5	45.0	10.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.3	1,185
Wusi/Kishamba	1.0	66.5	21.2	9.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	1.2	1,216
Voi Constituency	3.5	38.1	45.3	8.7	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	7,751
Mbololo	2.4	47.7	33.9	9.7	5.4	0.2	-	0.1	0.6	2,372
Maungu	8.4	23.6	64.0	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.3	1,125
Kaloleni	6.0	48.4	27.4	17.4	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.4	1,596
Maungu	0.9	47.0	42.2	2.0	6.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	819
Kasigau	0.2	18.2	69.2	5.2	2.9	0.4	3.9	-	-	1,105
Ngolia	2.3	26.4	60.1	8.9	1.9	-	-	-	0.4	734
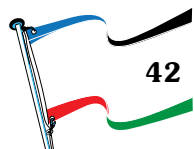
Table 39.23: Source of Water by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unimproved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kenya	2.7	2.4	1.2	23.2	5.0	6.9	0.3	5.2	0.4	47.4	7.6	7.7	11.6	5.9	19.2	0.7	52.6	37,919,647
Rural	3.6	3.2	1.5	29.6	6.4	8.7	0.4	2.2	0.5	56.0	9.2	8.1	12.0	1.8	12.1	0.8	44.0	26,075,195
Urban	0.9	0.7	0.5	9.2	1.9	2.9	0.2	11.8	0.1	28.3	4.0	6.8	10.7	14.7	34.9	0.5	71.7	11,844,452
Taita-Taveta County	0.4	0.6	0.3	25.1	2.7	1.2	0.1	6.1	0.0	36.5	2.3	1.0	3.5	6.2	50.4	0.1	63.5	274,828
Taveta Constituency	0.1	0.0	1.2	21.6	2.3	0.5	0.1	3.2	0.0	29.0	2.1	3.0	8.5	4.9	52.5	0.0	71.0	66,954
Chala	0.1	0.0	0.0	48.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.1	50.7	0.5	8.5	6.0	1.3	33.1	0.0	49.3	17,996
Mahoo	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	26.6	4.7	0.0	0.1	2.3	66.2	0.0	73.4	8,286
Bomani	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.1	5.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	10.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	13.6	75.2	0.0	89.6	10,810
Mboghoni	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0	15.9	3.8	2.4	18.0	4.7	55.2	0.0	84.1	20,640
Mata	0.3	0.0	8.8	15.3	2.4	0.7	0.4	12.0	0.0	39.9	0.7	0.2	9.4	4.5	45.3	0.0	60.1	9,222
Wundanyi Constituency	0.5	0.3	0.1	50.9	5.5	2.8	0.1	1.2	0.1	61.3	5.4	0.4	0.5	6.4	25.9	0.2	38.7	56,991
Wundanyi/Mbale	0.0	0.2	0.1	45.8	4.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	52.3	10.4	0.5	0.2	10.4	25.8	0.4	47.7	19,300
Werugha	1.7	0.9	0.1	49.6	6.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	60.1	3.0	0.1	0.3	7.1	29.4	0.1	39.9	8,659
Wumigu/Kishushe	0.3	0.2	0.3	45.9	4.6	7.4	0.0	3.3	0.2	62.2	2.2	0.6	0.9	3.6	30.5	0.0	37.8	15,854
Mwanda/Mgange	0.5	0.0	0.0	65.0	8.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	74.3	3.3	0.1	0.7	3.4	18.0	0.2	25.7	13,178
Mwatate Constituency	0.9	1.5	0.0	27.9	2.3	1.3	0.0	6.0	0.0	39.9	1.3	0.5	2.5	3.5	52.2	0.1	60.1	68,136
Ronge	0.9	0.0	0.0	35.2	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	39.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	56.5	0.1	60.5	10,778
Mwatate	1.0	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.1	6.7	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.8	1.7	6.7	79.0	0.1	88.4	13,894
Bura	0.8	0.0	0.0	30.9	1.8	4.2	0.0	7.1	0.0	44.8	1.9	1.2	2.3	3.2	46.5	0.0	55.2	16,422

Table 39.24: Source of Water of Male headed Household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unimproved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kenya	2.7	2.3	1.1	22.4	4.8	6.7	0.4	5.6	0.4	46.4	7.4	7.7	11.7	6.2	19.9	0.7	53.6	26,755,066
Rural	3.7	3.1	1.4	29.1	6.3	8.6	0.4	2.4	0.5	55.6	9.2	8.2	12.1	1.9	12.2	0.8	44.4	18,016,471
Urban	0.8	0.6	0.5	8.5	1.8	2.8	0.2	12.1	0.1	27.5	3.8	6.7	10.8	14.9	35.8	0.5	72.5	8,738,595
Taita-Taveta County	0.4	0.6	0.4	24.7	2.7	1.2	0.1	5.8	0.1	35.9	2.3	1.1	3.8	6.4	50.3	0.1	64.1	183,089
Taveta Constituency	0.1	0.0	1.3	22.5	2.3	0.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	29.9	2.1	3.1	8.5	4.8	51.6	0.0	70.1	49,616
Chala	0.1	0.1	0.0	49.5	0.0	0.8	-	1.0	0.1	51.7	0.4	8.4	5.8	1.4	32.3	-	48.3	13,546
Mahoo	0.0	-	-	16.0	6.1	-	-	4.4	-	26.6	4.8	-	-	1.9	66.6	0.1	73.4	5,969
Chawia	1.4	6.0	0.0	18.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	44.3	1.4	0.0	7.7	1.9	44.6	0.1	55.7	13,764
Wusi/Kishamba	0.1	0.1	0.0	55.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	59.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	2.5	35.8	0.1	40.9	13,278
Voi Constituency	0.2	0.4	0.0	7.9	1.5	0.7	0.2	11.9	0.1	22.8	1.4	0.2	2.2	9.3	64.0	0.1	77.2	82,747
Mbololo	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.4	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	16.0	74.0	0.0	90.6	24,458
Maungu	0.7	0.0	0.0	28.3	6.4	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	39.7	5.6	0.2	7.0	1.9	45.1	0.5	60.3	11,605
Kaloleni	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	14.2	1.5	0.1	2.3	12.4	69.4	0.0	85.8	16,818
Maungu	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.6	0.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	15.1	77.2	0.0	93.0	8,517
Kasigau	0.1	1.3	0.0	3.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	50.6	0.2	56.6	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	41.7	0.0	43.4	13,480
Ngolia	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	5.6	3.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.2	1.0	2.0	6.3	0.9	72.4	0.1	82.8	7,869

Area																		
Bomani	8,091	89.0	0.0	74.6	13.5	0.3	-	0.5	11.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	5.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mboghoni	15,333	82.9	-	53.4	4.5	18.7	2.5	3.9	17.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	14.1	0.1	-	0.0
Mata	6,677	58.9	-	45.8	4.5	7.7	0.1	0.8	41.1	-	11.9	0.4	1.0	2.2	16.0	9.1	-	0.4
Wundanyi Constituency	36,697	39.8	0.2	26.3	6.8	0.6	0.4	5.5	60.2	0.1	1.2	0.1	2.9	5.3	49.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Wundanyi/Mbale	12,661	47.8	0.5	25.7	10.6	0.1	0.5	10.5	52.2	-	0.4	0.1	1.3	3.5	46.6	0.1	0.2	0.0
Werugha	5,969	39.7	0.1	29.2	7.2	0.4	0.1	2.7	60.3	0.1	0.1	-	1.6	6.7	48.9	0.1	0.9	2.0
Wumigu/Kishushe	10,283	41.0	0.0	32.6	4.1	1.1	0.8	2.4	59.0	0.4	3.5	0.1	7.5	4.4	42.8	0.2	0.1	0.2
Mwanda/Mgange	7,784	25.4	0.3	16.8	3.8	1.0	0.1	3.4	74.6	-	0.1	0.0	0.5	8.4	65.0	-	-	0.6
Mwatate Constituency	43,514	60.4	0.1	52.1	3.6	2.8	0.5	1.3	39.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.2	2.4	27.2	0.0	1.6	0.9
Ronge	6,898	61.0	0.2	56.6	3.1	0.1	-	1.0	39.0	-	0.1	0.2		3.4	34.5	0.1	-	0.8
Mwatate	9,562	88.5	0.1	78.7	7.0	1.8	0.8	0.1	11.5	-	6.3	0.1	1.5	-	1.2	0.1	1.2	1.1
Bura	9,503	54.8	-	45.0	3.5	3.3	1.3	1.7	45.2	0.1	7.1	-	4.0	1.8	31.3	0.0	-	0.9
Chawia	9,083	54.7	0.1	43.3	1.7	8.0	-	1.6	45.3	0.0	15.3	-	0.1	4.0	17.9	-	6.5	1.5
Wusi/Kishamba	8,468	40.8	0.2	35.6	2.4	0.1	0.3	2.3	59.2	-	-	-	0.0	3.1	56.0	-	0.1	-
Voi Constituency	53,262	78.1	0.1	64.1	10.0	2.4	0.2	1.2	21.9	0.1	11.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	7.5	-	0.5	0.2
Mbololo	16,304	90.0	0.0	71.9	17.5	0.1	-	0.4	10.0	0.0	6.7	0.6			2.7	-	-	0.1
Maungu	7,267	63.4	0.4	49.1	1.8	7.6	0.2	4.4	36.6	0.2	1.8	0.5	2.0	6.8	24.5	-	0.0	0.6
Kaloleni	11,494	85.7	-	68.4	13.0	2.6	0.1	1.5	14.3	-	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	-	0.1	0.1
Maungu	4,883	92.7	-	77.0	14.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	7.3	-	3.9	0.1			0.2	-	2.9	0.3
Kasigau	8,286	45.6	-	43.5	0.9	1.0	-	0.2	54.4	0.4	47.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.5	-	1.4	0.1
Ngolia	5,028	83.1	0.1	72.4	1.1	6.5	1.8	1.2	16.9	-	0.2	0.1	2.6	5.2	8.6	-	0.1	0.3

Table 39.25: Source of Water of Female headed Household by county Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/ River	Unpro- tected Spring	Unpro- tected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unim- proved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kenya	2.8	2.7	1.3	25.2	5.3	7.4	0.3	4.4	0.3	49.7	8.1	7.7	11.3	5.1	17.5	0.7	50.3	11,164,581
Rural	3.4	3.5	1.6	30.6	6.5	8.9	0.3	1.8	0.4	57.0	9.5	8.0	11.5	1.6	11.7	0.8	43.0	8,058,724
Urban	1.0	0.8	0.6	11.1	2.3	3.4	0.2	11.1	0.1	30.5	4.7	7.0	10.5	14.2	32.5	0.6	69.5	3,105,857
Taita-Taveta County	0.4	0.5	0.3	25.8	2.8	1.2	0.0	6.7	0.0	37.7	2.3	0.8	2.8	5.7	50.5	0.1	62.3	91,739
Taveta Constituency	0.0	-	1.2	18.9	2.1	0.3	0.1	3.7	0.0	26.3	2.0	2.9	8.8	5.1	54.9	-	73.7	17,338
Chala	-	-	-	45.6	-	0.9	-	0.7	0.1	47.3	0.8	8.7	6.5	1.2	35.4	-	52.7	4,450
Mahoo	-	-	-	14.7	5.6	-	-	6.3	-	26.5	4.5	-	0.5	3.2	65.3	-	73.5	2,317
Bomani	0.1	-	0.1	1.5	5.4	-	0.1	1.4	-	8.6	0.1	-	0.3	13.8	77.1	-	91.4	2,719
Mboghoni	0.0	-	-	9.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.1	-	12.5	3.6	1.9	16.2	5.1	60.6	-	87.5	5,307
Mata	0.1	-	7.8	13.5	2.8	-	0.4	12.5	-	37.0	0.5	0.4	13.7	4.4	44.0	-	63.0	2,545
Wundanyi Constituency	0.4	0.3	0.2	52.7	6.0	2.6	0.0	1.2	-	63.4	5.2	0.2	0.3	5.7	25.0	0.1	36.6	20,294
Wundanyi/Mbale	0.1	0.3	0.1	44.4	5.6	1.1	-	1.0	-	52.6	10.4	0.4	0.5	9.9	25.9	0.3	47.4	6,639
Werugha	1.0	1.0	-	51.4	4.9	1.2	-	0.1	-	59.6	3.6	-	-	7.0	29.9	-	40.4	2,690
Wumigu/Kishushe	0.4	0.3	0.5	51.6	5.0	7.1	-	3.1	-	68.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.8	26.8	0.0	32.0	5,571
Mwanda/Mgange	0.4	0.1	-	64.9	8.0	0.4	0.1	-	-	73.9	3.2	0.1	0.1	2.8	19.7	0.1	26.1	5,394
Mwatate Constituency	0.8	1.2	0.0	29.2	2.2	1.3	0.0	5.7	-	40.4	1.1	0.6	2.0	3.3	52.5	0.0	59.6	24,622
Ronge	1.0	-	-	36.4	2.8	-	0.1	-	-	40.3	0.4	-	-	3.1	56.2	-	59.7	3,880
Mwatate	0.8	1.2	-	1.5	-	0.5	-	7.7	-	11.7	-	0.8	1.7	6.1	79.7	0.0	88.3	4,332
Bura	0.6	-	0.0	30.4	1.7	4.4	-	7.1	-	44.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.9	48.4	0.0	55.8	6,919

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18
Chawia	1.3	4.9	0.1	20.5	3.3	-	-	12.4	-	42.4	1.0	-	7.3	2.2	47.1	0.0	57.6	4,681
Wusi/Kishamba	0.3	0.2	-	55.1	3.2	-	-	0.1	-	58.9	1.5	0.6	-	2.7	36.3	-	41.1	4,810
Voi Constituency	0.2	0.3	-	8.6	1.4	0.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	24.5	1.6	0.3	1.8	8.0	63.7	0.1	75.5	29,485
Mbololo	0.0	-	-	2.2	0.1	-	0.1	5.8	-	8.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	13.1	78.2	-	91.9	8,154
Maungu	0.7	-	-	34.6	5.5	3.4	-	0.6	0.1	44.9	7.8	0.2	6.0	2.0	38.5	0.6	55.1	4,338
Kaloleni	0.0	-	-	9.3	-	-	0.1	4.7	0.0	14.1	1.5	-	1.6	11.0	71.7	-	85.9	5,324
Maungu	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	5.7	-	6.5	0.0	-	0.1	15.8	77.5	-	93.5	3,634
Kasigau	-	1.2	-	3.0	-	-	-	55.9	-	60.1	-	-	0.1	0.8	39.0	0.1	39.9	5,194
Ngolia	0.5	-	-	7.1	6.4	3.6	-	0.2	-	17.8	0.6	2.4	5.9	0.6	72.6	0.1	82.2	2,841

Table 39.26: Human Waste Disposal by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanita-tion	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unim-proved Sanitation	Number of HH Memmbers
Kenya	5.91	2.76	0.27	4.57	47.62	61.14	20.87	0.27	17.58	0.14	38.86	37,919,647
Rural	0.14	0.37	0.08	3.97	48.91	53.47	22.32	0.07	24.01	0.13	46.53	26,075,195
Urban	18.61	8.01	0.70	5.90	44.80	78.02	17.67	0.71	3.42	0.18	21.98	11,844,452
Taita-Taveta County	1.10	3.37	0.24	11.65	50.80	67.17	27.19	0.04	5.51	0.09	32.83	274,828
Taveta Constituency	0.71	1.87	0.24	3.29	35.17	41.28	51.60	0.01	7.08	0.03	58.72	66,954
Chala	0.08	0.21	0.00	1.50	22.99	24.78	68.12	0.02	7.07	0.02	75.22	17,996
Mahoo	0.23	1.23	0.00	5.24	39.50	46.20	45.53	0.00	8.27	0.00	53.80	8,286
Bomani	3.22	8.90	0.72	6.71	52.56	72.11	27.60	0.02	0.26	0.01	27.89	10,810
Mboghoni	0.21	0.34	0.19	3.40	26.63	30.78	65.89	0.01	3.30	0.03	69.22	20,640
Mata	0.55	0.83	0.48	0.81	53.76	56.44	20.99	0.02	22.47	0.08	43.56	9,222
Wundanyi Constituency	1.05	2.50	0.09	17.09	50.31	71.04	27.71	0.04	1.19	0.01	28.96	56,991
Wundanyi/Mbale	2.13	4.12	0.08	17.93	59.33	83.60	16.18	0.13	0.10	0.00	16.40	19,300
Werugha	0.18	0.82	0.21	15.66	69.68	86.56	13.35	0.00	0.09	0.00	13.44	8,659
Wumigu/Kishushe	0.99	2.78	0.01	15.00	35.16	53.94	43.22	0.00	2.84	0.00	46.06	15,854
Mwanda/Mgange	0.11	0.88	0.13	19.33	42.59	63.04	35.36	0.00	1.54	0.05	36.96	13,178
Mwatate Constituency	0.21	1.22	0.07	24.03	61.75	87.28	9.38	0.04	3.12	0.18	12.72	68,136
Ronge	0.00	1.08	0.00	33.41	58.38	92.87	4.32	0.19	2.48	0.15	7.13	10,778
Mwatate	0.58	2.53	0.11	18.39	68.74	90.34	6.48	0.02	3.02	0.14	9.66	13,894
Bura	0.28	1.55	0.05	31.88	44.68	78.44	18.11	0.01	3.11	0.34	21.56	16,422
Chawia	0.04	0.15	0.17	14.57	69.83	84.77	8.57	0.01	6.45	0.20	15.23	13,764
Wusi/Kishamba	0.09	0.65	0.02	22.41	69.92	93.09	6.55	0.00	0.33	0.03	6.91	13,278
Voi Constituency	2.19	6.97	0.48	4.48	54.77	68.88	21.76	0.06	9.18	0.12	31.12	82,747
Mbololo	5.37	10.41	1.01	5.72	33.98	56.49	43.17	0.05	0.18	0.11	43.51	24,458
Maungu	0.34	4.43	0.03	2.70	74.67	82.17	9.68	0.03	8.07	0.04	17.83	11,605
Kaloleni	2.29	15.39	0.77	5.60	60.17	84.21	14.01	0.14	1.62	0.01	15.79	16,818
Maungu	0.55	0.93	0.00	1.63	66.62	69.73	7.28	0.08	22.68	0.22	30.27	8,517
Kasigau	0.14	0.06	0.00	2.44	53.66	56.30	12.43	0.00	31.07	0.20	43.70	13,480
Ngolia	0.06	0.42	0.17	7.41	67.63	75.69	21.25	0.00	2.77	0.29	24.31	7,869

Table 39.27: Human Waste Disposal in Male Headed household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency/ wards	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unim-proved Sanitation	Number of HH Memmbers
Kenya	6.30	2.98	0.29	4.60	47.65	61.81	20.65	0.28	17.12	0.14	38.19	26,755,066
Rural	0.15	0.40	0.08	3.97	49.08	53.68	22.22	0.07	23.91	0.12	46.32	18,016,471
Urban	18.98	8.29	0.73	5.89	44.69	78.58	17.41	0.70	3.13	0.18	21.42	8,738,595
Taita-Taveta County	1.17	3.69	0.24	10.88	50.48	66.46	27.91	0.03	5.53	0.07	33.54	183,089
Taveta Constituency	0.68	1.88	0.17	3.23	35.33	41.30	51.81	0.01	6.85	0.02	58.70	49,616
Chala	0.09	0.20	0.00	1.51	22.80	24.61	68.72	0.02	6.63	0.02	75.39	13,546
Mahoo	0.15	1.12	0.00	5.26	39.96	46.49	44.88	0.00	8.63	0.00	53.51	5,969
Bomani	3.30	9.03	0.73	6.58	52.22	71.86	27.88	0.00	0.25	0.01	28.14	8,091
Mboghoni	0.15	0.38	0.14	3.37	26.68	30.72	65.66	0.01	3.59	0.02	69.28	15,333
Mata	0.39	0.78	0.09	0.55	55.97	57.78	20.89	0.03	21.22	0.07	42.22	6,677
Wundanyi Constituency	1.16	2.91	0.07	16.24	51.38	71.77	26.62	0.04	1.56	0.01	28.23	36,697
Wundanyi/Mbale	2.14	4.59	0.05	16.97	60.43	84.18	15.65	0.13	0.04	0.00	15.82	12,661
Werugha	0.17	0.94	0.15	15.36	70.11	86.73	13.20	0.00	0.07	0.00	13.27	5,969

County/ Constituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unimproved Sanitation	Number of HH Members
Wumigu/Kishushe	1.27	3.44	0.02	14.42	35.42	54.58	41.60	0.00	3.82	0.00	45.42	10,283
Mwanda/Mgange	0.19	0.99	0.12	18.14	43.38	62.82	34.94	0.00	2.17	0.06	37.18	7,784
Mwatate Constituency	0.27	1.26	0.07	22.76	62.35	86.71	9.60	0.03	3.53	0.14	13.29	43,514
Ronge	0.00	1.07	0.00	34.15	57.25	92.48	4.65	0.13	2.61	0.13	7.52	6,898
Mwatate	0.67	2.50	0.08	17.54	69.02	89.81	7.02	0.03	3.05	0.08	10.19	9,562
Bura	0.38	1.94	0.08	30.27	44.42	77.09	18.59	0.01	4.00	0.31	22.91	9,503
Chawia	0.07	0.04	0.15	12.72	70.43	83.41	9.22	0.00	7.24	0.13	16.59	9,083
Wusi/Kishamba	0.12	0.58	0.02	21.69	70.41	92.82	6.85	0.00	0.32	0.01	7.18	8,468
Voi Constituency	2.38	7.89	0.56	4.59	54.28	69.70	21.48	0.05	8.67	0.10	30.30	53,262
Mbololo	5.64	11.86	1.20	5.72	33.84	58.26	41.33	0.05	0.23	0.13	41.74	16,304
Maungu	0.52	5.72	0.00	2.56	71.61	80.42	9.55	0.06	9.98	0.00	19.58	7,267
Kaloleni	2.24	15.39	0.78	5.72	61.29	85.43	13.10	0.05	1.42	0.00	14.57	11,494
Maungu	0.72	1.00	0.00	2.48	66.50	70.69	7.31	0.14	21.54	0.31	29.31	4,883
Kasigau	0.14	0.07	0.00	2.28	53.68	56.18	13.43	0.00	30.30	0.08	43.82	8,286
Ngolia	0.10	0.56	0.26	7.20	68.56	76.67	20.54	0.00	2.57	0.22	23.33	5,028

Table 39.28: Human Waste Disposal in Female Headed Household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unimproved Sanitation	Number of HH Memmbers
Kenya	5.0	2.2	0.2	4.5	47.6	59.5	21.4	0.3	18.7	0.2	40.5	11,164,581.0
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.0	48.5	53.0	22.6	0.1	24.2	0.1	47.0	8,058,724.0
Urban	17.6	7.2	0.6	5.9	45.1	76.4	18.4	0.7	4.3	0.2	23.6	3,105,857.0
Taita-Taveta	1.0	2.7	0.2	13.2	51.4	68.6	25.8	0.0	5.5	0.1	31.4	91,739.0
Taveta	0.8	1.8	0.4	3.5	34.7	41.2	51.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	58.8	17,338.0
Chala	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	23.6	25.3	66.3	0.0	8.4	0.0	74.7	4,450.0
Mahoo	0.4	1.5	0.0	5.2	38.3	45.4	47.2	0.0	7.3	0.0	54.6	2,317.0
Bomani	3.0	8.5	0.7	7.1	53.6	72.9	26.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	27.1	2,719.0
Mboghoni	0.4	0.2	0.3	3.5	26.5	30.9	66.5	0.0	2.5	0.1	69.1	5,307.0
Mata	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	48.0	52.9	21.3	0.0	25.7	0.1	47.1	2,545.0
Wundanyi	0.9	1.8	0.1	18.6	48.4	69.7	29.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	30.3	20,294.0
Wundanyi/Mbale	2.1	3.2	0.1	19.8	57.2	82.5	17.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	17.5	6,639.0
Werugha	0.2	0.6	0.3	16.3	68.7	86.2	13.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	13.8	2,690.0
Wumigu/Kishushe	0.5	1.6	0.0	16.1	34.7	52.8	46.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	47.2	5,571.0
Mwanda/Mgange	0.0	0.7	0.1	21.0	41.5	63.4	36.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	36.6	5,394.0
Mwatate	0.1	1.1	0.1	26.3	60.7	88.3	9.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	11.7	24,622.0
Ronge	0.0	1.1	0.0	32.1	60.4	93.6	3.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	6.4	3,880.0
Mwatate	0.4	2.6	0.2	20.3	68.1	91.5	5.3	0.0	2.9	0.3	8.5	4,332.0
Bura	0.1	1.0	0.0	34.1	45.0	80.3	17.4	0.0	1.9	0.4	19.7	6,919.0
Chawia	0.0	0.4	0.2	18.2	68.7	87.4	7.3	0.0	4.9	0.3	12.6	4,681.0
Wusi/Kishamba	0.0	0.8	0.0	23.7	69.1	93.6	6.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	6.4	4,810.0
Voi	1.8	5.3	0.3	4.3	55.7	67.4	22.3	0.1	10.1	0.2	32.6	29,485.0
Mbololo	4.8	7.5	0.6	5.7	34.2	53.0	46.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	47.0	8,154.0
Maungu	0.0	2.3	0.1	2.9	79.8	85.1	9.9	0.0	4.9	0.1	14.9	4,338.0
Kaloleni	2.4	15.4	0.7	5.4	57.7	81.6	16.0	0.3	2.1	0.0	18.4	5,324.0
Maungu	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	66.8	68.4	7.2	0.0	24.2	0.1	31.6	3,634.0
Kasigau	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	53.6	56.5	10.8	0.0	32.3	0.4	43.5	5,194.0
Ngolia	0.0	0.2	0.0	7.8	66.0	74.0	22.5	0.0	3.1	0.4	26.0	2,841.0

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