

Exploring Kenya's Inequality

Pulling Apart or Pooling Together?

Tharaka Nithi County



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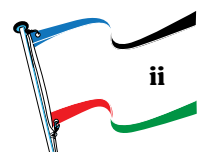
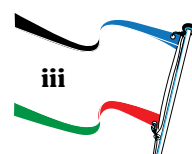


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Foreword

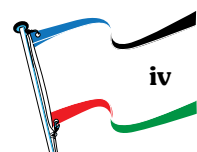
Kenya, like all African countries, focused on poverty alleviation at independence, perhaps due to the level of vulnerability of its populations but also as a result of the 'trickle down' economic discourses of the time, which assumed that poverty rather than distribution mattered – in other words, that 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?'

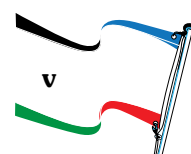


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Striking Features on Intra-County Inequality in Kenya

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 x_i be a point on the X-axis, and y_i a point on the Y-axis, the Gini coefficient formula is:

$$Gini = 1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - x_{i-1})(y_i + y_{i-1})}{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - x_{i-1})^2}$$

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.

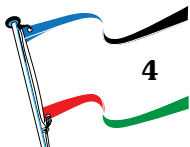
The sample in the 2005/06 KIHBS, which was a representative subset of the population, collected detailed information regarding consumption expenditures. The survey gives poverty estimate of urban and rural poverty at the national level, the provincial level and, albeit with less precision, at the district 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 equivalent¹ 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.

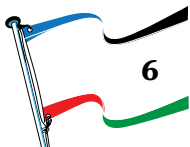
Spatial Dimensions

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.

¹This 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.

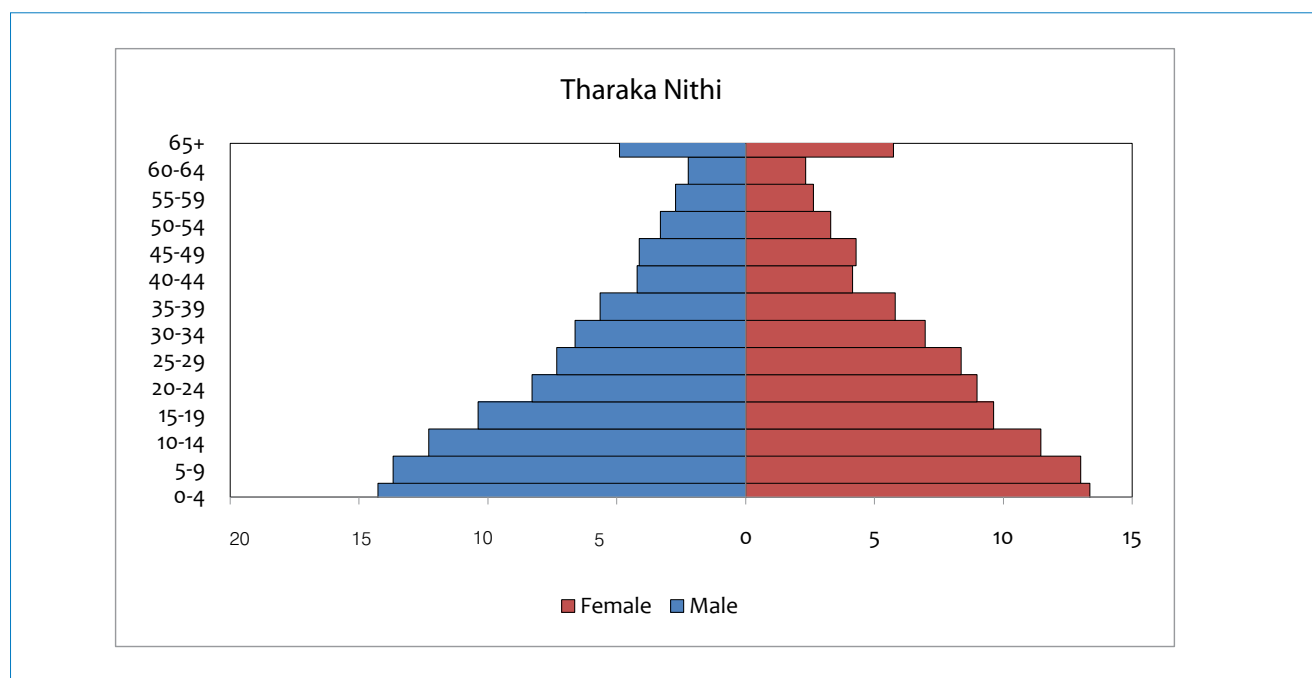


Tharaka Nithi County



THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

Figure 41.1: Tharaka Nithi Population Pyramid



Population

Due to declining fertility rates among women, Tharaka Nithi County is at the onset of a transitional population structure where 0-14 year olds, constituting 39% of the total population, are declining while the youthful population of 15-34 year olds, constituting 33.3% 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 41.3 up to ward level.

Table 41: Overall Employment by Education Levels in Tharaka Nithi County

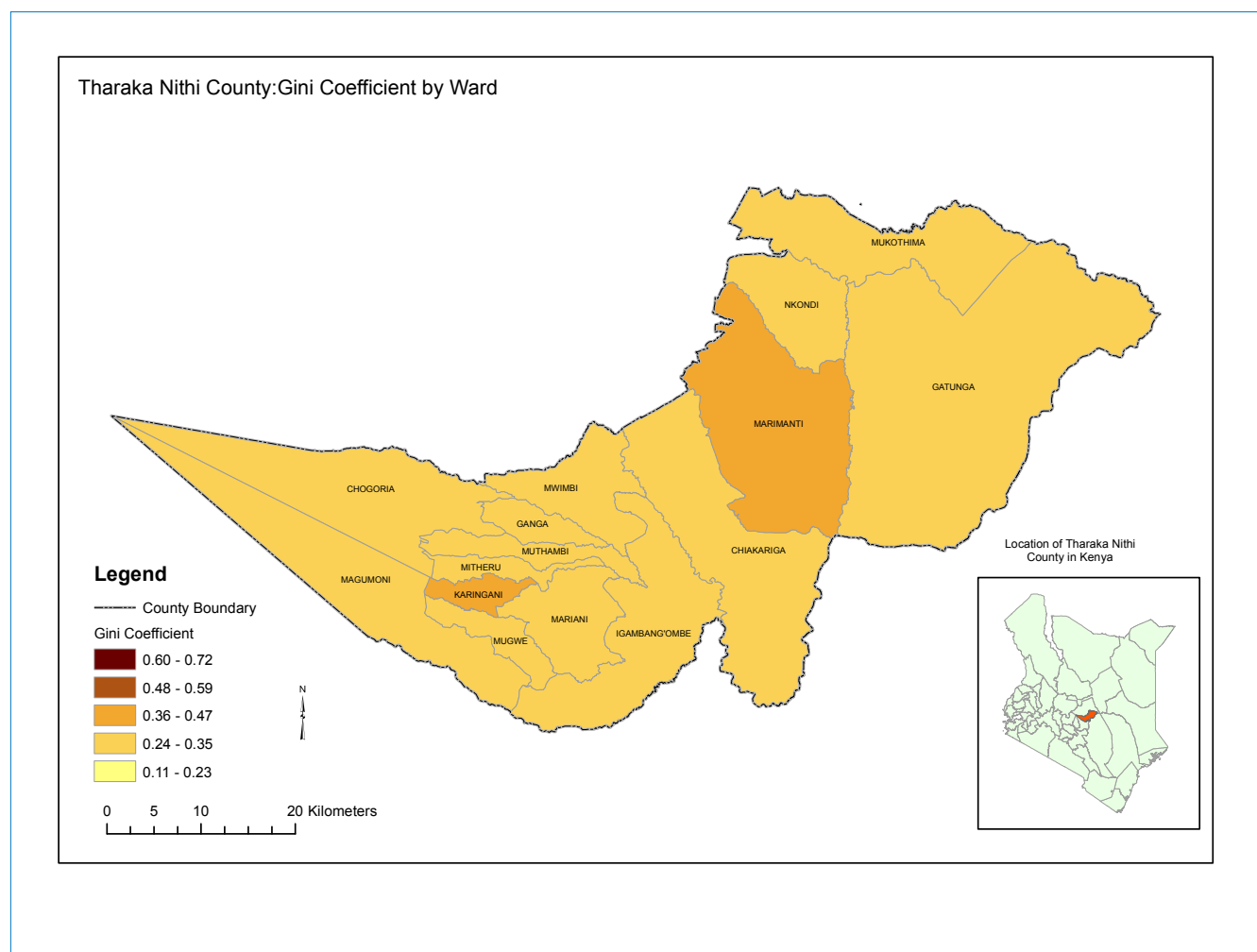
Education Level	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Total	18.2	10.7	48.7	0.7	6.7	11.5	0.5	3.0	200,435
None	12.7	10.0	60.7	1.8	8.5	0.5	2.1	3.9	15,512
Primary	15.1	10.7	55.1	0.5	6.9	8.6	0.4	2.7	118,084
Secondary+	25.0	10.9	34.6	0.8	5.8	19.3	0.2	3.4	66,839

In Tharaka Nithi County, 13% of the residents with no formal education 15% of those with a primary education and 25% of those with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Work for pay is highest in Nairobi at 49% and this is almost twice the level in Tharaka Nithi for those with secondary or above level of education.

Gini Coefficient

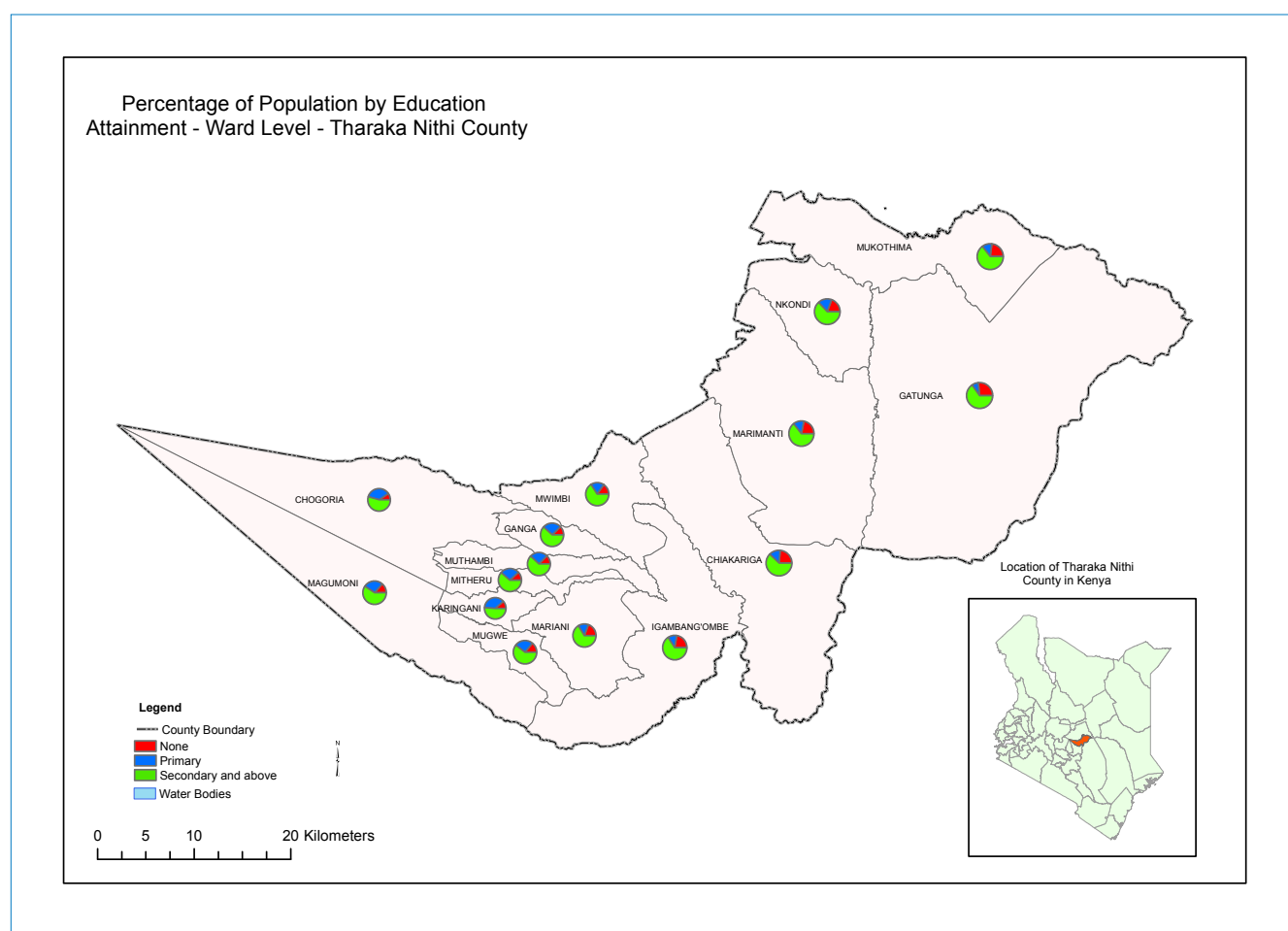
In this report, the Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of '0' represents perfect equality, while an index of '1' implies perfect inequality. Tharaka-Nithi County's Gini index is 0.398 compared with Turkana County, which has the least inequality nationally (0.283).

Figure 41.2: Tharaka Nithi County-Gini Coefficient by Ward



Education

Figure 41.3: Tharaka Nithi County-Percentage of Population by Education Attainment by Ward



A total of 21% of Tharaka Nithi County residents have a secondary level of education or above. Maara constituency has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 28%. This is twice Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Maara constituency is 7 percentage points above the county average. Karingani ward has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 38%. This is almost five times Gatunga ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Karingani ward is 17 percentage points above the county average.

A total of 62% of Tharaka Nithi County residents have a primary level of education only. Tharaka constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 64%. This is 4 percentage points above Chuka/Igambangombe constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Tharaka constituency is 2 percentage points above the county average. Three wards, Mariani, Mwimbi and Igambangombe, have the highest share of residents with a primary level of education at 66% each. This is 15 percentage points above Karingani ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Mariani, Mwimbi and Igambangombe wards are 4 percentage points above the county average.

A total of 17% of Tharaka Nithi County residents have no formal education. Tharaka constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 23%. This is almost two times Maara constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. Tharaka constituency is 6 percentage points above the county average. Gatunga ward has the highest percentage of residents with no formal education at 27%. This is three times Chogoria ward, which has the lowest percentage of residents with no formal education. Gatunga ward is 10 percentage points above the county average.

Energy

Cooking Fuel

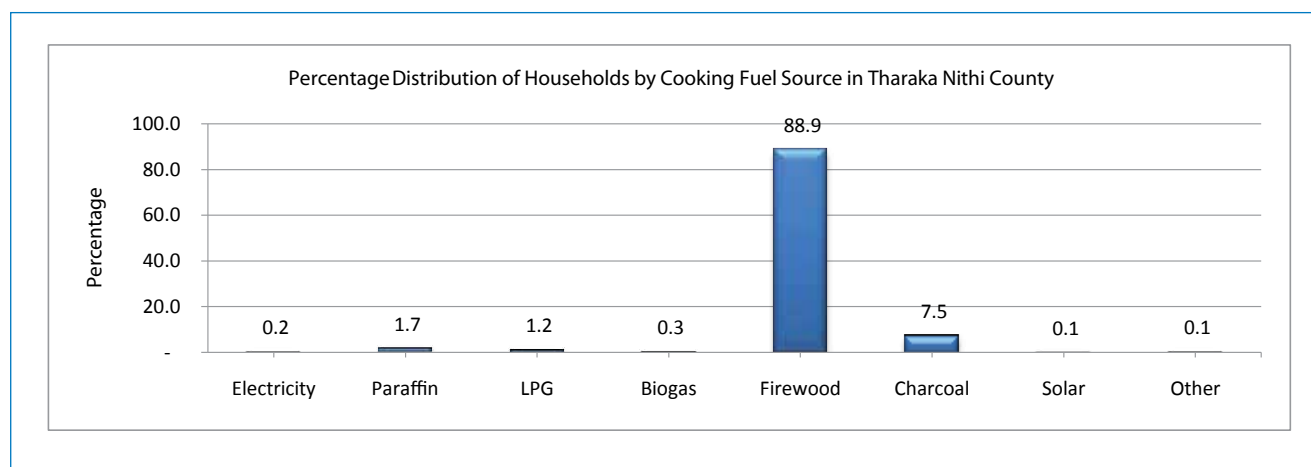


Figure 41.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel in Tharaka Nithi County

Just 1% of residents in Tharaka Nithi County use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 2% use paraffin. 89% use firewood and 8% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by gender with 90% of male female headed households and 87% of female headed households.

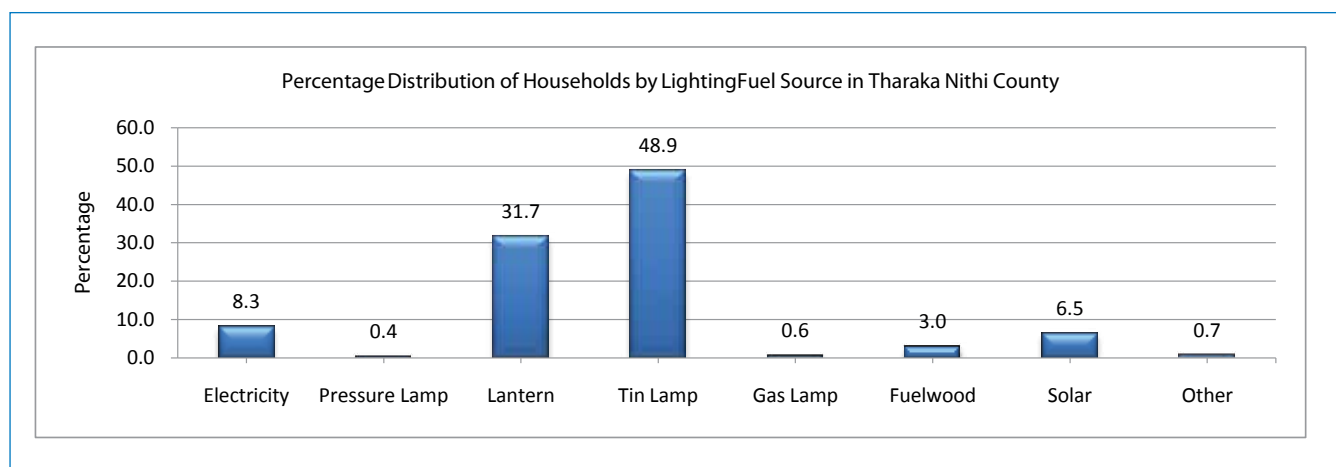
Tharaka constituency has the highest level of firewood use in Tharaka Nithi County at 93%. This is 8 percentage points above Chuka/Igambangombe constituency at 85%. Tharaka constituency 4 percentage points above the county average. Muthambi ward has the highest level of firewood use in Tharaka Nithi County at 91%. This is 36 percentage points above Karingani ward, which has the lowest share at 55%. This is 2 percentage points above the county average.

Chuka/Igambangombe constituency has the highest level of charcoal use in Tharaka Nithi County at 10%. This is twice Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share. Chuka/Igambangombe constituency is about 2 percentage points above the county average. Karingani ward has the highest share of charcoal use in Tharaka Nithi

County at 28%. This is 25 percentage points more than Ganga ward, which has the lowest share. Karingani ward is 20% above the county average.

Lighting

Figure 41.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting Fuel in Tharaka Nithi County



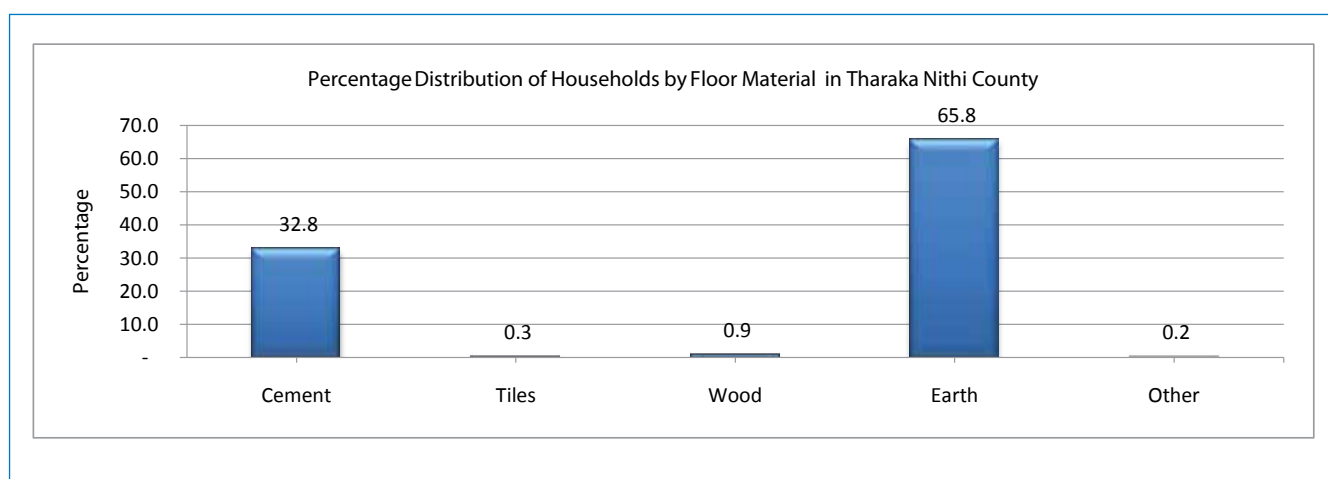
Only 8% of residents in Tharaka Nithi County use electricity as their main source of lighting. A further 32% use lanterns, and 49% use tin lamps. 3% use fuel wood. Electricity use by gender has no significant variation with female headed households at 9% as compared with male headed households at 8%.

Chuka/Igambangombe constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 11%. That is 8 percentage points above Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest level of electricity use. Chuka/Igambangombe constituency is 3 percentage points above the county average. Karingani ward has the highest level of electricity use at 37%. That is 37 percentage points above Mukothima ward, which has the lowest level of electricity use. Karingani ward is 29 percentage points above the county average.

Housing

Flooring

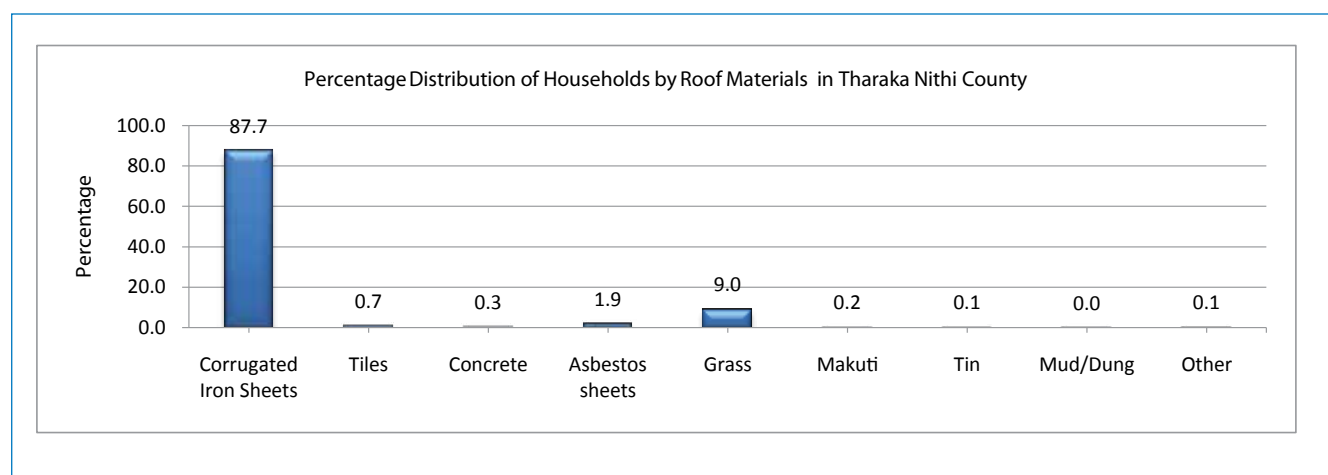
Figure 41.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in Tharaka Nithi County



In Tharaka Nithi County, 33% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 66% have earth floors. Less than 1% has tiles and just 1% has wood floors. Maara constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 42%. That is twice Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Maara constituency is 9 percentage points above the county average. Karingani ward has the highest share of cement floors at 70%. That is almost 9 times Gatunga ward, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Karingani ward is 37 percentage points above the county average.

Roofing

Figure 41.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Material in Tharaka Nithi County



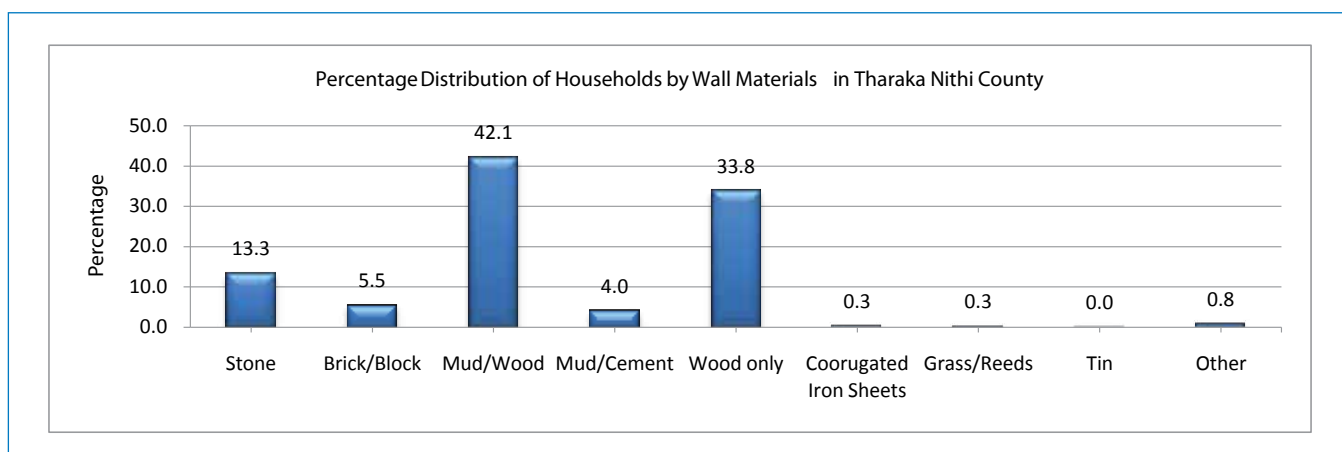
In Tharaka Nithi County, less than 1% of residents have homes with concrete roofs, while 88% have corrugated iron sheet roofs. Grass and makuti roofs constitute 9% of homes, and none have mud/dung roofs.

Maara constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 94%. That is 16 percentage points above Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Maara constituency is 6 percentage points above the county average. Mitheru ward has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 98%. That is 31 percentage points above Gatunga ward, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Mitheru ward is 10 percentage points above the county average.

Tharaka constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 18%. That is five times Maara constituency, which has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs. Tharaka constituency is 9 percentage points above the county average. Gatunga ward has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 30%. This is 30 percentage points above Chogoria ward, which has the lowest share. Gatunga ward is 21 percentage points above the county average.

Walls

Figure 41.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Material in Tharaka Nithi County



In Tharaka Nithi County, 19% of homes have either brick or stone walls. 46% of homes have mud/wood or mud/cement walls. 34% have wood walls. Less than 1% has corrugated iron or grass/thatched walls. 1% has tin or other walls.

Chuka/Igambangombe constituency, which has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 21%. That is 4 percentage points above Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Chuka/Igambangombe constituency is 2 percentage points above the county average. Karingani ward has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 47%. That is almost seven times Gatunga ward, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Karingani ward is 28 percentage points above the county average.

Tharaka constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 80%. That is almost four times Maara constituency, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement. Tharaka constituency is 34 percentage points above the county average. Gatunga ward has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 89%. That is 11 times Chogoria ward, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement walls. Gatunga ward is 43 percentage points above the county average.

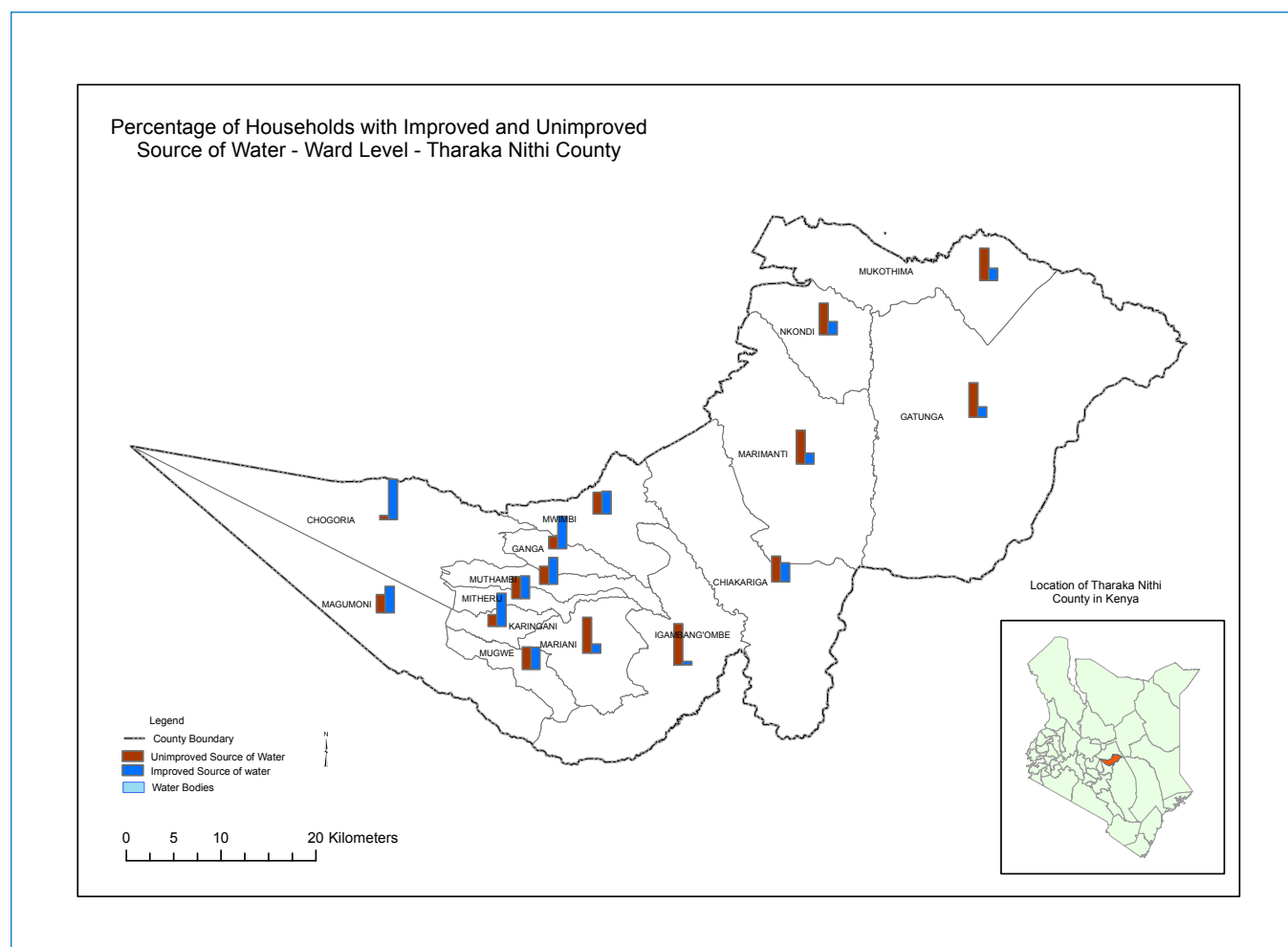
Water

Improved sources of water comprise protected springs, protected wells, boreholes, piped water into dwellings, collected piped and rain water; while unimproved sources include ponds, dams, lake, stream/river, unprotected springs, unprotected wells, jabia, water vendors and other.

In Tharaka Nithi County, 46% of residents use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. There is a slight gender differential in use of improved sources with 47% of male headed households and 44% in female headed households using it.

Maara constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 68%. That is twice Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sources of water. Maara constituency is 22 percentage points above the county average. Chogoria ward has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 91%. That is 11 times Igambangombe ward, which has the lowest share using improved sources of water. Chogoria ward is 45 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 41.9: Tharaka Nithi County-Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sources of Water by Ward

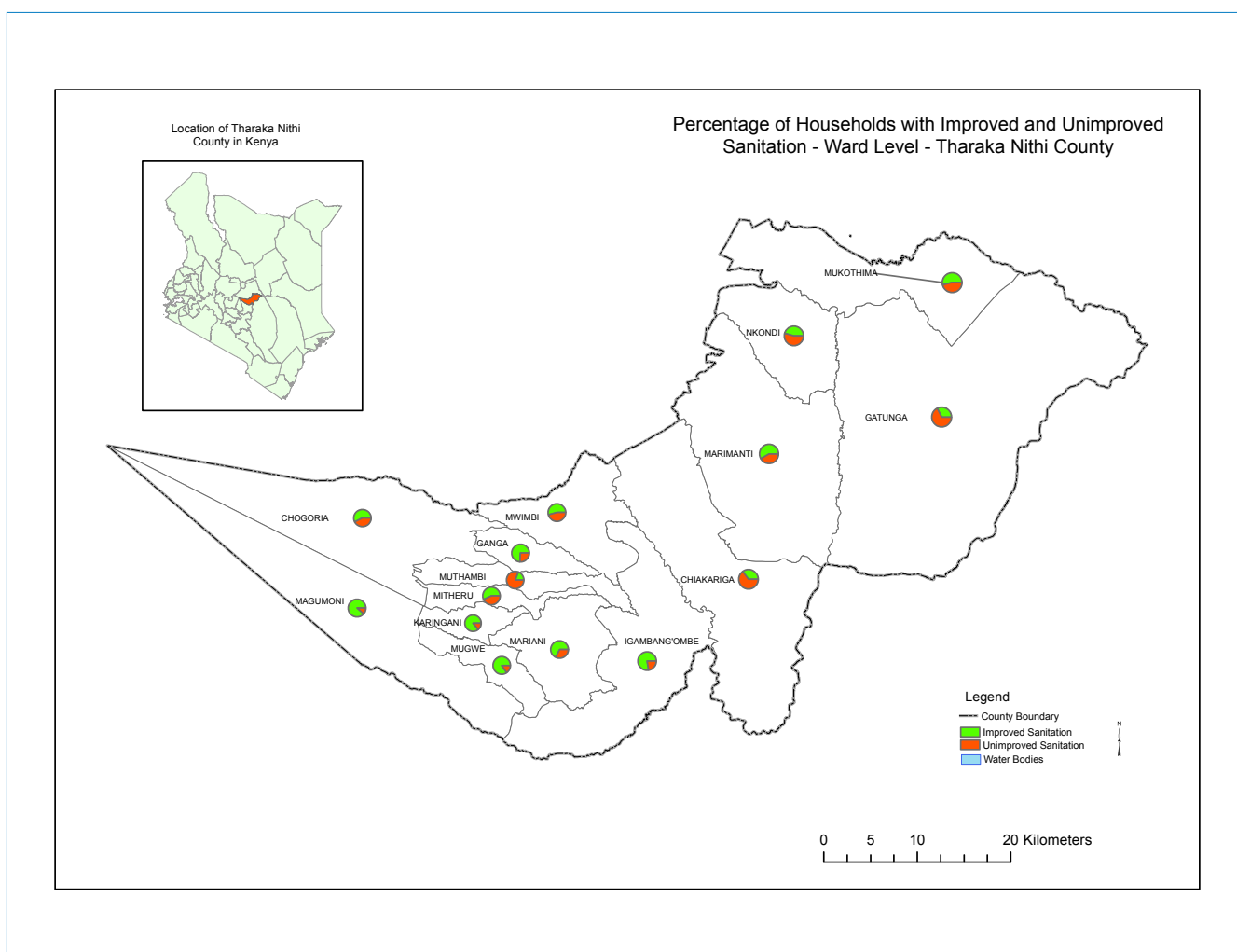


Sanitation

A total of 60% of residents in Tharaka Nithi County use improved sanitation, while the rest use unimproved sanitation. There is no differential by gender in the use of improved sanitation, with both male and female headed households at 60% each.

Chuka/Igambangombe constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 82%. That is almost twice Tharaka constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Chuka/Igambangombe constituency is 22 percentage points above the county average. Magumoni ward has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 88%. That is almost five times Muthambi ward, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Magumoni ward is 28 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 41.10: Tharaka Nithi County –Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sanitation by Ward



Tharaka Nithi County Annex Tables

41. THARAKANITHI

Table 41.1: Gender, Age group, Demographic indicators and Households Size by County Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/ Wards	Gender			Age group								Demographic indicators					Proportion of HH Members:			
	Total Pop	Male	Female	0-5 yrs	0-14 yrs	10-18 yrs	15-34 yrs	15-64 yrs	65+ yrs	sex Ratio	Total dependency Ratio	Child dependency Ratio	aged dependency ratio	0-3	4-6	7+	total			
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			
TharakaNithi County	360,111	175,996	184,115	60,089	140,489	72,512	119,866	200,435	19,187	0.956	0.797	0.701	0.096	43.0	42.8	14.3	86,790			
Maara Constituency	105,039	52,536	52,503	15,066	36,499	19,597	34,432	61,875	6,665	1.001	0.698	0.590	0.108	47.7	43.2	9.1	27,674			
Mitheru	14,861	7,537	7,324	2,152	5,188	2,658	4,734	8,733	940	1.029	0.702	0.594	0.108	48.2	43.9	7.9	3,965			
Muthambi	19,328	9,620	9,708	2,849	7,087	3,699	6,266	11,149	1,092	0.991	0.734	0.636	0.098	45.3	45.0	9.7	4,949			
Mwimbi	22,863	11,415	11,448	3,579	8,408	4,415	7,291	12,848	1,607	0.997	0.779	0.654	0.125	45.8	43.0	11.1	5,827			
Ganga	17,376	8,616	8,760	2,542	6,161	3,332	5,548	10,015	1,200	0.984	0.735	0.615	0.120	45.0	46.4	8.7	4,484			
Chogoria	30,611	15,348	15,263	3,944	9,655	5,493	10,593	19,130	1,826	1.006	0.600	0.505	0.095	51.6	40.4	8.0	8,449			
Chukal/gambangombe Constituency	126,479	61,190	65,289	20,309	47,927	25,226	42,160	71,678	6,874	0.937	0.765	0.669	0.096	47.4	41.9	10.7	32,892			
Mariani	14,108	6,958	7,150	2,388	5,566	2,747	4,428	7,715	827	0.973	0.829	0.721	0.107	47.7	41.1	11.2	3,668			
Karingani	22,445	10,868	11,577	3,124	7,282	3,941	8,872	14,286	877	0.939	0.571	0.510	0.061	58.3	35.8	5.9	6,861			
Magumoni	35,746	17,318	18,428	5,294	13,068	7,261	11,755	20,580	2,098	0.940	0.737	0.635	0.102	45.3	44.7	10.0	9,109			
Mugwe	24,174	11,756	12,418	3,620	8,851	4,937	7,951	13,881	1,442	0.947	0.742	0.638	0.104	44.9	44.4	10.7	6,150			

Igambangombe	30,006	14,290	15,716	5,883	13,160	6,340	9,154	15,216	1,630	0.909	0.972	0.865	0.107	41.6	42.6	15.9	7104
Tharaka Constituency	128,593	62,270	66,323	24,714	56,063	27,689	43,274	66,882	5,648	0.939	0.923	0.838	0.084	32.4	43.3	24.4	26224
Gatunga	25,466	12,340	13,126	5,308	11,572	5,362	8,440	12,904	990	0.940	0.973	0.897	0.077	29.8	44.9	25.4	5099
Mukothima	24,194	11,688	12,506	4,676	10,438	5,275	8,462	12,897	859	0.935	0.876	0.809	0.067	29.4	43.2	27.4	4679
Nkondi	15,408	7,441	7,967	2,768	6,330	3,194	5,291	8,255	823	0.934	0.867	0.767	0.100	31.2	45.1	23.7	3037
Chiakariga	33,914	16,428	17,486	6,498	14,973	7,382	10,950	17,268	1,673	0.939	0.964	0.867	0.097	34.4	42.2	23.4	7172
Marimanti	29,611	14,373	15,238	5,464	12,750	6,476	10,131	15,558	1,303	0.943	0.903	0.820	0.084	35.0	42.3	22.8	6237

Table 41.2: Employment by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/ Wards	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapaci- tated	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
TharakaNithi County	18.2	10.7	48.7	0.7	6.7	11.5	0.5	3.0	200,435
Maara Constituency	21.1	9.2	54.2	0.7	2.5	9.5	0.6	2.2	61,875
Mitheru	19.5	8.5	58.2	0.6	4.8	5.5	1.0	1.9	8,733
Muthambi	25.2	7.5	52.6	0.4	1.7	9.5	0.5	2.5	11,149
Mwimbi	16.4	7.7	57.9	1.0	3.6	10.3	0.7	2.4	12,848
Ganga	17.0	9.0	62.1	0.7	1.8	7.7	0.6	1.1	10,015
Chogoria	24.6	11.7	46.8	0.6	1.6	11.6	0.5	2.5	19,130
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	19.7	11.3	37.8	0.7	12.9	13.7	0.5	3.5	71,678
Mariani	13.2	8.8	50.1	0.5	11.3	14.5	0.5	1.1	7,715
Karingani	31.8	17.4	21.0	1.0	12.0	12.1	0.4	4.4	14,286
Magumoni	17.5	9.1	43.0	0.5	11.1	14.6	0.4	3.9	20,580
Mugwe	20.9	11.2	39.4	0.8	8.5	14.9	0.7	3.5	13,881
Igambangombe	13.5	9.7	39.0	0.7	21.2	12.3	0.4	3.2	15,216
Tharaka Constituency	14.0	11.4	55.2	0.8	3.8	11.2	0.4	3.4	66,882
Gatunga	10.0	12.4	60.9	0.5	3.3	9.6	0.4	3.0	12,904
Mukothima	12.1	10.6	59.7	0.7	3.3	9.3	0.3	4.0	12,897
Nkondi	16.2	11.6	49.3	0.9	4.5	14.0	0.6	2.8	8,255
Chiakariga	15.2	11.6	56.8	0.8	2.2	11.2	0.3	2.0	17,268
Marimanti	16.2	10.8	47.9	0.8	6.2	12.6	0.6	5.0	15,558

Table 41.3: Employment and Education Levels by County, Constituency and Wards

County /constituency/ Wards	Education Totallevel	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Ag- ricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home- maker	Fulltime Student	Incapaci- tated	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
TharakaNithi	Total	18.2	10.7	48.7	0.7	6.7	11.5	0.5	3.0	200,435
TharakaNithi	None	12.7	10.0	60.7	1.8	8.5	0.5	2.1	3.9	15,512
TharakaNithi	Primary	15.1	10.7	55.1	0.5	6.9	8.6	0.4	2.7	118,084
TharakaNithi	Secondary+	25.0	10.9	34.6	0.8	5.8	19.3	0.2	3.4	66,839
Maara Constituency	Total	21.1	9.2	54.2	0.7	2.5	9.5	0.6	2.2	61,875
Maara Constituency	None	19.7	5.9	63.0	3.1	2.3	0.6	3.2	2.1	2,390
Maara Constituency	Primary	18.4	8.8	62.7	0.5	2.5	5.0	0.7	1.6	33,929
Maara Constituency	Secondary+	24.8	10.2	42.2	0.7	2.7	16.2	0.3	3.0	25,556
Mitheru Wards	Total	19.5	8.5	58.2	0.6	4.8	5.5	1.0	1.9	8,733
Mitheru Wards	None	19.6	6.8	58.8	3.4	3.4	-	6.4	1.7	296
Mitheru Wards	Primary	17.2	8.0	64.9	0.5	4.2	2.7	1.1	1.5	4,826
Mitheru Wards	Secondary+	22.6	9.3	49.2	0.5	5.7	9.7	0.4	2.6	3,611
Muthambi Wards	Total	25.2	7.5	52.6	0.4	1.7	9.5	0.5	2.5	11,149
Muthambi Wards	None	21.9	5.0	64.4	2.3	2.9	0.2	1.0	2.3	579
Muthambi Wards	Primary	21.7	7.6	61.4	0.3	1.7	5.1	0.5	1.7	6,207
Muthambi Wards	Secondary+	30.7	7.8	38.6	0.4	1.7	17.0	0.3	3.7	4,363
Mwimbi Wards	Total	16.4	7.7	57.9	1.0	3.6	10.3	0.7	2.4	12,848
Mwimbi Wards	None	16.9	4.0	64.8	4.5	3.0	0.4	3.5	2.9	693
Mwimbi Wards	Primary	14.3	7.8	64.1	0.9	3.5	6.7	0.6	2.0	8,386
Mwimbi Wards	Secondary+	21.0	8.2	42.6	0.7	3.8	20.1	0.3	3.3	3,769
Ganga Wards	Total	17.0	9.0	62.1	0.7	1.8	7.7	0.6	1.1	10,015
Ganga Wards	None	17.3	5.2	69.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	4.0	1.2	347
Ganga Wards	Primary	15.8	8.8	67.6	0.5	1.7	4.3	0.6	0.7	5,739

Ganga Wards	Secondary+	18.7	9.5	53.6	0.9	2.1	13.4	0.3	1.7	3,929
Chogoria Wards	Total	24.6	11.7	46.8	0.6	1.6	11.6	0.5	2.5	19,130
Chogoria Wards	None	22.7	9.7	56.6	2.7	1.3	2.1	3.0	1.9	475
Chogoria Wards	Primary	22.2	10.9	57.8	0.4	1.5	5.0	0.6	1.7	8,771
Chogoria Wards	Secondary+	26.8	12.6	36.7	0.8	1.8	17.9	0.3	3.2	9,884
Chuka/Igambangombe-Constituency	Total	19.7	11.3	37.8	0.7	12.9	13.7	0.5	3.5	71,678
Chuka/Igambangombe-Constituency	None	12.0	9.1	50.3	2.1	19.2	0.9	2.8	3.6	4,258
Chuka/Igambangombe-Constituency	Primary	16.4	11.0	45.2	0.5	14.0	9.3	0.4	3.3	40,808
Chuka/Igambangombe-Constituency	Secondary+	26.0	11.9	24.6	0.8	10.3	22.4	0.2	3.8	26,612
Mariani Wards	Total	13.2	8.8	50.1	0.5	11.3	14.5	0.5	1.1	7,715
Mariani Wards	None	7.2	6.4	63.1	1.3	16.7	1.1	2.9	1.3	545
Mariani Wards	Primary	11.6	8.9	55.3	0.3	11.7	11.1	0.3	0.7	5,344
Mariani Wards	Secondary+	19.8	9.2	30.9	0.7	8.5	28.5	0.2	2.3	1,826
Karingani Wards	Total	31.8	17.4	21.0	1.0	12.0	12.1	0.4	4.4	14,286
Karingani Wards	None	21.4	15.4	30.1	4.2	19.4	1.8	3.1	4.5	448
Karingani Wards	Primary	27.6	17.1	28.8	0.9	14.2	6.3	0.5	4.7	6,243
Karingani Wards	Secondary+	35.9	17.8	13.9	1.0	9.6	17.5	0.2	4.2	7,595
Magumoni Wards	Total	17.5	9.1	43.0	0.5	11.1	14.6	0.4	3.9	20,580
Magumoni Wards	None	11.3	6.6	54.0	2.5	14.7	1.4	3.5	6.1	804
Magumoni Wards	Primary	15.2	9.0	51.6	0.3	11.2	8.9	0.4	3.5	11,233
Magumoni Wards	Secondary+	21.1	9.4	30.7	0.5	10.5	23.5	0.2	4.2	8,543
Mugwe Wards	Total	20.9	11.2	39.4	0.8	8.5	14.9	0.7	3.5	13,881
Mugwe Wards	None	11.5	10.3	55.7	1.8	12.6	1.2	4.3	2.7	602
Mugwe Wards	Primary	18.8	12.0	46.7	0.5	8.6	9.2	0.7	3.5	7,810
Mugwe Wards	Secondary+	25.0	10.2	27.3	1.2	7.8	24.5	0.4	3.7	5,469
Igambangombe Wards	Total	13.5	9.7	39.0	0.7	21.2	12.3	0.4	3.2	15,216
Igambangombe Wards	None	11.5	9.1	48.1	1.7	24.1	0.4	1.9	3.2	1,859
Igambangombe Wards	Primary	11.5	10.0	41.5	0.5	22.2	10.8	0.3	3.4	10,178
Igambangombe Wards	Secondary+	21.1	9.3	25.5	0.5	16.4	24.2	0.1	2.8	3,179
Tharaka Constituency	Total	14.0	11.4	55.2	0.8	3.8	11.2	0.4	3.4	66,882
Tharaka Constituency	None	11.1	11.5	65.0	1.3	5.0	0.2	1.5	4.5	8,864

Tharaka Constituency	Primary	11.3	11.8	58.4	0.6	3.8	10.7	0.3	3.1	43,347
Tharaka Constituency	Secondary+	23.6	10.2	39.5	0.9	3.2	19.1	0.1	3.4	14,671
Gatunga Wards	Total	10.0	12.4	60.9	0.5	3.3	9.6	0.4	3.0	12,904
Gatunga Wards	None	9.4	11.0	70.4	1.1	2.6	0.1	1.5	4.0	2,178
Gatunga Wards	Primary	8.1	13.2	62.1	0.3	3.2	10.2	0.2	2.6	8,856
Gatunga Wards	Secondary+	19.6	10.1	44.3	0.8	4.4	17.4	0.1	3.3	1,870
Mukothima Wards	Total	12.1	10.6	59.7	0.7	3.3	9.3	0.3	4.0	12,897
Mukothima Wards	None	10.6	11.3	66.4	1.5	4.2	0.3	0.8	4.9	1,947
Mukothima Wards	Primary	9.7	10.7	63.1	0.5	3.4	8.9	0.2	3.6	8,313
Mukothima Wards	Secondary+	21.0	10.0	44.2	0.9	2.3	17.4	-	4.3	2,637
Nkondi Wards	Total	16.2	11.6	49.3	0.9	4.5	14.0	0.6	2.8	8,255
Nkondi Wards	None	14.7	12.5	58.2	1.2	7.3	0.2	2.6	3.3	931
Nkondi Wards	Primary	14.2	12.5	52.8	0.7	4.6	12.6	0.4	2.3	4,963
Nkondi Wards	Secondary+	21.1	9.5	38.5	1.3	3.4	22.5	0.2	3.7	2,361
Chiakariga Wards	Total	15.2	11.6	56.8	0.8	2.2	11.2	0.3	2.0	17,268
Chiakariga Wards	None	11.7	12.7	67.8	1.4	2.7	0.3	1.3	2.1	2,020
Chiakariga Wards	Primary	12.3	11.7	60.6	0.6	2.0	10.9	0.2	1.7	10,991
Chiakariga Wards	Secondary+	24.3	10.9	41.7	1.1	2.2	17.2	0.1	2.6	4,257
Marimanti Wards	Total	16.2	10.8	47.9	0.8	6.2	12.6	0.6	5.0	15,558
Marimanti Wards	None	11.1	10.2	57.3	1.3	9.9	0.4	1.9	7.9	1,788
Marimanti Wards	Primary	12.8	11.3	51.9	0.8	6.2	11.6	0.5	5.0	10,224
Marimanti Wards	Secondary+	28.4	9.9	31.6	0.7	4.3	21.5	0.1	3.6	3,546

Table 41.4: 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	Incapacitated	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
TharakaNithi	Total	18.9	10.8	49.2	0.7	6.4	10.8	0.4	2.9	149,460
TharakaNithi	None	13.1	9.9	61.0	1.9	8.0	0.5	1.8	3.8	10,017
TharakaNithi	Primary	15.5	10.8	55.9	0.5	6.6	7.7	0.4	2.5	89,504
TharakaNithi	Secondary+	26.0	10.9	34.9	0.7	5.6	18.4	0.2	3.3	49,939
Maara Constituency	Total	21.3	9.3	54.8	0.7	2.4	9.1	0.5	1.9	48,388
Maara Constituency	None	20.3	5.8	63.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	2.7	2.0	1,682
Maara Constituency	Primary	18.4	8.8	63.5	0.5	2.4	4.5	0.6	1.3	26,786
Maara Constituency	Secondary+	25.2	10.2	42.5	0.6	2.5	15.9	0.3	2.8	19,920
Mitheru Ward	Total	19.2	8.6	57.7	0.7	4.6	6.9	0.8	1.5	7,038
Mitheru Ward	None	19.9	7.8	57.3	3.9	3.9	-	6.8	0.5	206
Mitheru Ward	Primary	16.9	8.2	65.9	0.6	4.2	2.4	0.8	1.0	3,858
Mitheru Ward	Secondary+	22.2	9.2	47.1	0.6	5.1	13.3	0.3	2.3	2,974
Muthambi Ward	Total	25.6	7.3	53.5	0.4	1.7	8.8	0.4	2.3	8,642
Muthambi Ward	None	20.9	4.5	66.4	1.8	2.9	0.2	1.1	2.2	449
Muthambi Ward	Primary	21.7	7.6	62.2	0.3	1.5	4.6	0.5	1.6	4,852
Muthambi Ward	Secondary+	32.0	7.3	39.1	0.3	1.7	16.0	0.2	3.4	3,341
Mwimbi Ward	Total	17.2	7.7	58.2	1.0	3.4	9.7	0.6	2.2	10,001
Mwimbi Ward	None	18.0	4.1	64.3	5.0	2.9	0.4	2.7	2.7	484
Mwimbi Ward	Primary	14.9	7.9	64.6	0.9	3.4	6.1	0.5	1.7	6,604
Mwimbi Ward	Secondary+	22.2	8.0	42.6	0.7	3.6	19.5	0.3	3.1	2,913
Ganga Ward	Total	17.5	8.9	62.6	0.7	1.8	7.0	0.5	1.0	7,838
Ganga Ward	None	17.7	5.3	69.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	3.5	1.3	226
Ganga Ward	Primary	16.0	8.6	68.2	0.4	1.7	3.9	0.6	0.6	4,557
Ganga Ward	Secondary+	19.6	9.7	53.8	0.9	2.0	12.1	0.2	1.7	3,055

Chogoria Ward	Total	24.5	11.9	47.9	0.6	1.5	11.0	0.5	2.2	14,869
Chogoria Ward	None	24.9	9.1	56.8	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	317
Chogoria Ward	Primary	21.8	11.0	58.9	0.3	1.4	4.7	0.5	1.4	6,915
Chogoria Ward	Secondary+	26.8	12.8	37.7	0.7	1.7	17.1	0.3	2.9	7,637
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	Total	20.6	11.4	38.5	0.7	12.5	12.6	0.4	3.4	52,733
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	None	12.2	9.6	50.7	2.1	18.5	1.1	2.6	3.2	2,659
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	Primary	17.1	11.2	45.9	0.5	13.5	8.4	0.3	3.1	30,466
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	Secondary+	27.1	12.0	25.2	0.7	10.2	20.8	0.2	3.8	19,608
Mariani Ward	Total	13.6	8.9	51.3	0.4	11.1	13.3	0.3	1.1	5,845
Mariani Ward	None	7.4	6.6	64.7	0.6	16.0	0.9	2.8	1.1	351
Mariani Ward	Primary	11.5	8.9	56.8	0.3	11.4	10.4	0.1	0.6	4,099
Mariani Ward	Secondary+	21.2	9.7	31.8	0.6	8.8	25.2	0.2	2.4	1,395
Karingani Ward	Total	32.0	17.2	22.2	1.0	12.1	11.1	0.3	4.1	10,451
Karingani Ward	None	26.4	16.2	27.1	3.6	18.4	2.2	2.2	4.0	277
Karingani Ward	Primary	27.9	16.4	30.1	0.9	14.3	5.7	0.3	4.2	4,704
Karingani Ward	Secondary+	35.8	17.9	15.1	1.0	9.9	16.2	0.1	4.0	5,470
Magumoni Ward	Total	18.3	9.4	43.3	0.4	10.8	13.6	0.4	3.9	15,581
Magumoni Ward	None	10.7	6.9	54.4	2.6	14.3	1.6	3.2	6.3	504
Magumoni Ward	Primary	15.6	9.6	51.7	0.2	10.9	8.2	0.3	3.4	8,620
Magumoni Ward	Secondary+	22.5	9.4	31.1	0.4	10.4	21.7	0.2	4.2	6,457
Mugwe Ward	Total	22.0	11.2	39.9	0.8	8.3	13.7	0.6	3.4	10,379
Mugwe Ward	None	11.0	11.8	55.9	2.1	11.2	1.3	4.3	2.4	374
Mugwe Ward	Primary	19.5	11.8	47.5	0.5	8.6	8.2	0.5	3.2	5,889
Mugwe Ward	Secondary+	26.6	10.3	27.5	1.1	7.6	22.7	0.4	3.9	4,116
Igambangombe Ward	Total	14.9	10.1	39.0	0.6	20.5	11.3	0.4	3.1	10,477
Igambangombe Ward	None	11.4	9.3	48.8	2.1	23.5	0.5	1.9	2.5	1,153
Igambangombe Ward	Primary	12.8	10.6	41.7	0.5	21.3	9.5	0.3	3.4	7,154
Igambangombe Ward	Secondary+	23.6	9.2	24.6	0.5	16.2	23.0	0.1	2.8	2,170
Tharaka Constituency	Total	14.6	11.6	55.3	0.7	3.6	10.5	0.4	3.3	48,339
Tharaka Constituency	None	11.5	11.3	65.1	1.4	4.7	0.2	1.2	4.6	5,676
Tharaka Constituency	Primary	11.7	12.1	58.9	0.6	3.7	9.6	0.3	3.0	32,252

Tharaka Constituency	Secondary+	25.2	10.0	38.8	0.9	2.9	18.5	0.1	3.5	10,411
Gatunga Ward	Total	10.0	12.7	61.7	0.5	3.1	9.0	0.4	2.6	9,563
Gatunga Ward	None	9.3	10.7	71.2	1.1	2.7	0.1	1.4	3.6	1,471
Gatunga Ward	Primary	8.2	13.8	63.0	0.3	3.0	9.2	0.2	2.3	6,747
Gatunga Ward	Secondary+	19.9	9.9	44.4	0.9	3.8	17.6	0.1	3.4	1,345
Mukothima Ward	Total	12.6	11.1	59.4	0.7	3.2	8.7	0.3	3.9	9,500
Mukothima Ward	None	10.4	11.8	65.7	1.8	3.9	0.3	0.7	5.4	1,246
Mukothima Ward	Primary	10.0	11.2	63.2	0.5	3.4	7.9	0.3	3.6	6,318
Mukothima Ward	Secondary+	22.6	10.4	43.2	0.9	2.1	16.6	-	4.2	1,936
Nkondi Ward	Total	17.5	12.2	49.3	0.9	4.1	13.1	0.4	2.6	6,063
Nkondi Ward	None	17.1	13.3	56.2	1.2	7.4	0.2	1.6	3.0	607
Nkondi Ward	Primary	15.3	13.1	53.0	0.7	4.0	11.5	0.3	2.0	3,763
Nkondi Ward	Secondary+	22.3	9.6	38.6	1.1	3.0	21.4	0.2	3.8	1,693
Chiakariga Ward	Total	16.0	11.4	57.2	0.8	2.1	10.3	0.3	1.9	11,831
Chiakariga Ward	None	11.9	11.7	68.8	1.3	2.9	0.2	1.1	2.2	1,197
Chiakariga Ward	Primary	12.5	11.8	61.5	0.6	2.0	9.6	0.2	1.7	7,751
Chiakariga Ward	Secondary+	27.1	10.3	40.7	0.8	2.2	16.5	0.1	2.4	2,883
Marimanti Ward	Total	17.1	10.9	47.8	0.8	5.8	11.9	0.4	5.2	11,382
Marimanti Ward	None	11.9	9.9	57.8	1.5	8.5	0.5	1.4	8.6	1,155
Marimanti Ward	Primary	13.7	11.4	52.1	0.8	6.0	10.6	0.4	5.1	7,673
Marimanti Ward	Secondary+	30.0	9.9	30.5	0.7	3.9	20.9	0.2	3.9	2,554

Table 41.5: 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	Incapacitated	No work	Population (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
TharakaNithi	Total	16.2	10.4	47.0	.8	7.5	14.0	.7	3.5	51130
TharakaNithi	None	11.8	10.1	60.1	1.7	9.4	.4	2.6	4.0	5495
TharakaNithi	Primary	13.6	10.2	52.5	.5	7.9	11.4	.6	3.3	28591
TharakaNithi	Secondary+	22.0	10.8	33.5	.9	6.3	22.7	.2	3.6	17044
Maara Constituency	Total	20.2	9.1	51.5	.7	2.9	11.7	.9	3.0	13636
Maara Constituency	None	18.2	6.2	62.4	3.4	2.3	.7	4.4	2.4	707
Maara Constituency	Primary	18.3	8.7	59.5	.5	2.8	6.7	1.0	2.5	7145
Maara Constituency	Secondary+	22.8	9.9	40.4	.7	3.0	19.2	.4	3.6	5784
Mitheru Ward	Total	19.1	7.2	56.0	.3	5.3	7.2	1.7	3.3	1839
Mitheru Ward	None	18.9	4.4	62.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	5.6	4.4	90
Mitheru Ward	Primary	18.3	7.1	61.0	.1	4.1	4.1	2.1	3.2	968
Mitheru Ward	Secondary+	20.1	7.6	49.0	.3	7.0	11.9	.8	3.3	781
Muthambi Ward	Total	24.0	8.2	49.5	.6	1.9	11.9	.7	3.2	2512
Muthambi Ward	None	25.4	6.9	57.7	3.8	3.1	0.0	.8	2.3	130
Muthambi Ward	Primary	21.8	7.7	58.3	.2	2.2	6.7	.7	2.3	1355
Muthambi Ward	Secondary+	26.8	9.1	36.9	.6	1.4	20.2	.7	4.5	1027
Mwimbi Ward	Total	13.8	7.7	56.7	.9	4.0	12.4	1.1	3.3	2847
Mwimbi Ward	None	14.4	3.8	66.0	3.3	3.3	.5	5.3	3.3	209
Mwimbi Ward	Primary	12.2	7.6	62.2	.8	4.0	9.1	1.1	3.0	1782
Mwimbi Ward	Secondary+	17.2	8.8	42.9	.6	4.2	22.3	.2	3.9	856
Ganga Ward	Total	15.3	9.1	60.4	.8	2.0	10.3	.8	1.2	2177
Ganga Ward	None	16.5	5.0	69.4	2.5	.8	0.0	5.0	.8	121
Ganga Ward	Primary	15.0	9.9	65.1	.7	1.9	5.9	.7	.9	1182
Ganga Ward	Secondary+	15.7	8.7	52.7	.7	2.4	17.7	.5	1.6	874
Chogoria Ward	Total	25.1	11.2	42.9	.9	2.0	13.7	.7	3.4	4261
Chogoria Ward	None	18.5	10.8	56.1	4.5	1.3	2.5	5.1	1.3	157
Chogoria Ward	Primary	23.6	10.5	53.4	.6	1.9	6.4	.7	2.8	1858
Chogoria Ward	Secondary+	26.8	11.9	33.2	.9	2.1	20.6	.3	4.1	2246
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	Total	17.2	10.9	36.1	.8	14.0	16.5	.7	3.8	18940
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	None	11.5	8.4	49.7	1.9	20.5	.8	3.1	4.2	1599
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	Primary	14.3	10.6	42.9	.5	15.3	12.0	.6	3.8	10343
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	Secondary+	22.9	11.8	22.9	.9	10.5	26.9	.2	3.8	6998
Mariani Ward	Total	12.0	8.5	46.4	.7	12.0	18.3	1.0	1.2	1870
Mariani Ward	None	6.7	6.2	60.3	2.6	18.0	1.5	3.1	1.5	194
Mariani Ward	Primary	11.7	9.2	50.5	.4	12.5	13.7	.9	1.0	1245

Mariani Ward	Secondary+	15.1	7.4	28.1	.7	7.7	39.2	.2	1.6	431
Karingani Ward	Total	31.2	17.9	17.6	1.0	11.5	14.7	.7	5.3	3830
Karingani Ward	None	13.5	14.0	35.1	5.3	21.1	1.2	4.7	5.3	171
Karingani Ward	Primary	26.4	19.1	24.8	.6	13.9	8.2	.8	6.1	1539
Karingani Ward	Secondary+	36.0	17.4	11.0	1.0	9.1	20.5	.2	4.7	2120
Magumoni Ward	Total	14.8	8.0	42.2	.7	11.8	18.0	.6	3.9	5001
Magumoni Ward	None	12.3	6.0	53.3	2.3	15.3	1.0	4.0	5.7	300
Magumoni Ward	Primary	13.8	7.1	51.2	.5	12.1	11.3	.5	3.6	2614
Magumoni Ward	Secondary+	16.5	9.3	29.4	.7	11.0	28.8	.1	4.1	2087
Mugwe Ward	Total	17.6	11.3	38.1	.9	8.9	18.3	1.0	3.9	3502
Mugwe Ward	None	12.3	7.9	55.3	1.3	14.9	.9	4.4	3.1	228
Mugwe Ward	Primary	16.6	12.6	44.0	.5	8.6	12.0	1.1	4.5	1921
Mugwe Ward	Secondary+	20.0	9.9	26.8	1.5	8.4	30.1	.3	3.2	1353
Igambangombe Ward	Total	10.3	8.8	39.0	.7	22.8	14.6	.4	3.4	4737
Igambangombe Ward	None	11.8	8.9	46.9	1.0	24.9	.3	1.8	4.4	706
Igambangombe Ward	Primary	8.2	8.5	41.0	.6	24.3	13.8	.2	3.4	3024
Igambangombe Ward	Secondary+	15.8	9.5	27.4	.7	16.8	26.9	.1	2.8	1007
Tharaka Constituency	Total	12.2	10.9	54.7	.8	4.3	13.1	.6	3.5	18554
Tharaka Constituency	None	10.4	11.8	64.8	1.2	5.5	.2	1.9	4.2	3189
Tharaka Constituency	Primary	10.0	10.8	56.9	.5	4.2	13.9	.4	3.3	11103
Tharaka Constituency	Secondary+	19.5	10.4	41.3	1.1	3.8	20.6	.0	3.3	4262
Gatunga Ward	Total	10.0	11.3	58.8	.5	3.9	11.1	.6	3.9	3342
Gatunga Ward	None	9.5	11.6	68.9	1.0	2.5	0.0	1.7	4.8	707
Gatunga Ward	Primary	8.0	11.3	59.1	.3	3.8	13.5	.3	3.8	2110
Gatunga Ward	Secondary+	18.7	10.7	44.2	.6	5.9	16.8	.2	3.0	525
Mukothima Ward	Total	10.7	9.2	60.5	.7	3.5	11.1	.3	4.0	3396
Mukothima Ward	None	11.0	10.4	67.6	1.0	4.9	.1	.9	4.1	701
Mukothima Ward	Primary	8.6	8.9	62.8	.5	3.3	12.0	.2	3.8	1995
Mukothima Ward	Secondary+	16.7	9.0	46.7	.9	2.7	19.6	0.0	4.4	700
Nkondi Ward	Total	13.0	10.0	49.0	1.1	5.8	16.7	1.0	3.4	2203
Nkondi Ward	None	10.2	10.8	62.0	1.2	7.1	.3	4.3	4.0	324
Nkondi Ward	Primary	10.9	10.4	51.7	.7	6.2	16.1	.6	3.4	1209
Nkondi Ward	Secondary+	18.1	9.0	37.9	1.8	4.3	25.5	.1	3.3	670
Chiakariga Ward	Total	13.3	12.1	56.1	.9	2.2	13.0	.3	2.1	5439
Chiakariga Ward	None	11.4	14.2	66.3	1.6	2.4	.4	1.6	2.1	823
Chiakariga Ward	Primary	11.6	11.6	58.5	.5	2.1	13.9	.2	1.6	3240
Chiakariga Ward	Secondary+	18.5	12.1	44.1	1.5	2.1	18.5	0.0	3.1	1376
Marimanti Ward	Total	13.4	10.7	47.9	.7	7.3	14.4	.9	4.6	4174
Marimanti Ward	None	9.8	10.9	56.5	.9	12.5	.2	2.7	6.6	634
Marimanti Ward	Primary	10.2	10.9	51.1	.7	6.8	14.6	.9	4.7	2549
Marimanti Ward	Secondary+	24.0	10.0	34.4	.5	5.2	23.0	0.0	2.8	991

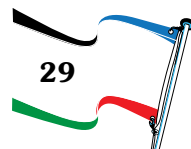


Table 41.6: Gini Coefficient by County, Constituency and Ward

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
TharakaNithi County	0.010	3,220	0.009	0.398
Maara Constituency	0.003	4,060	0.0033	0.368
Mitheru	0.000	3,400	0.0004	0.280
Muthambi	0.001	2,900	0.0004	0.314
Mwimbi	0.001	3,130	0.0006	0.318
Ganga	0.000	3,320	0.0005	0.276
Chogoria	0.001	6,220	0.0015	0.349
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.003	3,800	0.0037	0.365
Mariani	0.000	3,230	0.0004	0.349
Karingani	0.001	5,980	0.0010	0.319
Magumoni	0.001	3,390	0.0009	0.269
Mugwe	0.001	4,580	0.0009	0.342
Igambangombe	0.001	2,300	0.0005	0.329
Tharaka Constituency	0.003	1,970	0.0020	0.341
Gatunga	0.001	1,470	0.0003	0.282
Mukothima	0.001	1,860	0.0004	0.310
Nkondi	0.000	2,230	0.0003	0.316
Chiakariga	0.001	2,050	0.0005	0.340
Marimanti	0.001	2,280	0.0005	0.373

Table 41.7: 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
TharakaNithi County	17.4	61.6	21.1	327,447
Maara Constituency	12.1	60.5	27.5	96,833
Mitheru	11.6	61.1	27.3	13,703
Muthambi	12.5	62.0	25.6	17,720
Mwimbi	15.3	66.0	18.7	20,930
Ganga	12.6	61.9	25.6	16,019
Chogoria	9.4	54.4	36.3	28,461
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	15.9	60.3	23.7	115,411
Mariani	19.4	66.1	14.5	12,876
Karingani	11.4	51.1	37.5	20,733
Magumoni	13.6	59.6	26.9	32,933
Mugwe	14.3	60.3	25.4	22,165
Igambangombe	22.1	65.7	12.2	26,704
Tharaka Constituency	23.3	63.7	13.0	115,203
Gatunga	26.6	65.0	8.4	22,618
Mukothima	23.0	64.6	12.4	21,619

Nkondi	19.5	63.0	17.5	13,836
Chiakariga	23.6	62.0	14.3	30,433
Marimanti	22.1	64.3	13.6	26,697

Table 41.8: Education for Male and Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	None	Primary	Second-ary+	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
TharakaNithi County	15.3	62.8	21.8	159,501		19.3	60.4	20.3	167,946
Maara Constituency	10.8	61.8	27.4	48,394		13.3	59.2	27.5	48,439
Mitheru	9.9	62.4	27.7	6,955		13.3	59.7	27.0	6,748
Muthambi	11.8	62.8	25.5	8,802		13.2	61.2	25.6	8,918
Mwimbi	13.5	67.0	19.5	10,431		17.2	64.9	17.9	10,499
Ganga	11.1	63.6	25.3	7,926		14.0	60.2	25.8	8,093
Chogoria	8.7	56.0	35.3	14,280		10.1	52.7	37.2	14,181
Chuka/Igambangombe Con-stituency	14.3	61.7	24.0	55,678		17.5	59.1	23.4	59,733
Mariani	17.8	66.6	15.6	6,356		21.0	65.5	13.5	6,520
Karingani	10.6	52.8	36.6	10,060		12.1	49.5	38.4	10,673
Magumoni	12.0	61.0	27.0	15,904		15.0	58.2	26.8	17,029
Mugwe	12.5	62.2	25.3	10,742		15.9	58.6	25.6	11,423
Igambangombe	19.8	66.7	13.5	12,616		24.2	64.8	11.0	14,088
Tharaka Constituency	20.3	64.9	14.8	55,429		26.0	62.6	11.4	59,774
Gatunga	23.4	66.5	10.1	10,869		29.6	63.6	6.8	11,749
Mukothima	20.1	66.0	13.9	10,429		25.7	63.3	11.0	11,190
Nkondi	15.8	64.7	19.5	6,644		22.9	61.5	15.6	7,192
Chiakariga	20.9	63.4	15.7	14,654		26.1	60.8	13.1	15,779
Marimanti	19.5	64.5	15.9	12,833		24.5	64.0	11.5	13,864

Table 41.9: 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
TharakaNithi County	0.2	1.7	1.2	0.3	88.9	7.5	0.1	0.1	86,790
Maara Constituency	0.2	1.6	1.3	0.3	89.8	6.5	0.1	0.1	27,674
Mitheru	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	94.5	3.8	0.1	0.0	3,965
Muthambi	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	90.8	6.8	0.1	0.1	4,949
Mwimbi	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	93.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	5,827
Ganga	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	95.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	4,484
Chogoria	0.4	3.5	3.0	0.4	81.6	10.8	0.1	0.2	8,449
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.2	2.7	1.7	0.4	84.9	10.0	0.1	0.2	32,892
Mariani	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	94.2	4.7	-	0.1	3,668
Karingani	0.7	9.0	6.3	0.7	54.6	28.0	0.0	0.6	6,861
Magumoni	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	91.1	6.1	0.2	0.0	9,109
Mugwe	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	92.2	5.9	0.1	0.0	6,150
Igambangombe	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.3	94.9	3.7	0.0	0.1	7,104
Tharaka Constituency	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	93.1	5.3	0.1	0.2	26,224
Gatunga	-	0.3	0.0	0.1	96.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	5,099
Mukothima	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	95.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	4,679
Nkondi	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	95.1	4.0	0.2	-	3,037
Chiakariga	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	93.3	4.7	0.2	0.1	7,172
Marimanti	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	87.4	9.5	0.1	0.4	6,237

Table 41.10: 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
TharakaNithi County	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	89.7	6.7	0.1	0.2	59,079
Maara Constituency	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.3	90.9	5.6	0.1	0.1	19,764
Mitheru	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	95.4	3.3	0.1	0.0	2,853
Muthambi	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	92.0	5.8	0.1	0.1	3,547
Mwimbi	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	94.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	4,149
Ganga	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.3	95.4	2.5	0.1	0.1	3,190
Chogoria	0.4	3.2	2.8	0.3	83.4	9.6	0.1	0.2	6,025
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.3	2.7	1.6	0.4	85.7	9.0	0.1	0.2	21,832
Mariani	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	94.4	4.4	0.0	0.1	2,533
Karingani	0.8	9.1	5.9	0.6	58.1	24.9	0.0	0.6	4,596
Magumoni	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	91.6	5.4	0.2	0.0	6,215
Mugwe	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	92.9	5.1	0.1	0.0	4,171
Igambangombe	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.3	94.7	3.8	0.0	0.1	4,317
Tharaka Constituency	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	93.2	5.1	0.1	0.2	17,483
Gatunga	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	96.8	2.6	0.1	0.1	3,509
Mukothima	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	95.2	4.1	0.1	0.1	3,218
Nkondi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	95.2	3.9	0.2	0.0	2,086
Chiakariga	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	93.3	4.6	0.0	0.2	4,459
Marimanti	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.2	87.7	8.9	0.2	0.5	4,211

Table 41.11: 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
TharakaNithi County	0.2	1.7	1.3	0.3	87.3	9.0	0.1	0.1	27,711
Maara Constituency	0.2	1.9	1.5	0.4	87.1	8.8	0.1	0.1	7,910
Mitheru	-	1.8	0.6	0.3	92.2	5.0	-	0.1	1,112
Muthambi	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	87.6	9.5	0.1	-	1,402
Mwimbi	-	0.5	0.6	0.1	91.7	7.0	0.1	0.1	1,678
Ganga	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	94.7	4.3	0.2	-	1,294
Chogoria	0.5	4.3	3.7	0.5	77.1	13.7	0.0	0.1	2,424
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.1	2.6	1.8	0.4	83.1	11.8	0.1	0.1	11,060
Mariani	0.1	0.2	-	0.5	93.7	5.6	-	-	1,135

Karingani	0.4	8.9	7.2	0.9	47.6	34.4	-	0.5	2,265
Magumoni	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.1	89.8	7.6	0.1	-	2,894
Mugwe	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	90.9	7.5	0.1	-	1,979
Igambangombe	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	95.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	2,787
Tharaka Constituency	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	92.9	5.7	0.2	0.1	8,741
Gatunga	-	0.1	-	0.1	96.7	3.0	0.1	-	1,590
Mukothima	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	95.2	4.0	0.1	0.1	1,461
Nkondi	-	-	0.1	0.3	95.1	4.3	0.2	-	951
Chiakariga	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.2	93.3	4.8	0.3	0.0	2,713
Marimanti	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	86.8	10.9	0.0	0.1	2,026

Table 41.12: 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
TharakaNithi County	8.3	0.4	31.7	48.9	0.6	3.0	6.5	0.7	59,079
Maara Constituency	9.6	0.5	43.3	38.6	0.7	1.1	6.0	0.3	19,764
Mitheru	4.7	0.2	47.0	37.8	0.3	1.2	8.7	0.2	2,853
Muthambi	6.7	0.1	38.8	47.3	0.5	1.3	4.8	0.4	3,547
Mwimbi	2.7	0.9	23.4	65.7	1.3	1.8	4.1	0.2	4,149
Ganga	6.0	0.1	39.9	46.2	0.5	0.7	6.3	0.2	3,190
Chogoria	20.3	0.7	59.8	11.2	0.5	0.5	6.5	0.5	6,025
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	11.4	0.4	36.1	43.3	0.7	2.2	5.3	0.6	21,832
Mariani	1.6	0.1	23.2	66.1	0.6	3.1	3.8	1.4	2,533
Karingani	36.7	1.1	37.1	18.7	0.5	0.6	4.6	0.8	4,596
Magumoni	7.5	0.2	48.6	34.8	0.7	1.6	6.5	0.2	6,215
Mugwe	5.0	0.3	43.5	40.2	1.1	1.5	8.0	0.3	4,171
Igambangombe	2.4	0.3	19.4	69.0	0.5	4.8	2.9	0.7	4,317
Tharaka Constituency	2.9	0.3	13.8	66.6	0.6	5.9	8.4	1.4	17,483
Gatunga	0.7	0.3	10.6	64.8	0.9	14.3	6.4	2.0	3,509
Mukothima	0.1	0.4	15.2	64.5	0.4	5.4	13.5	0.4	3,218
Nkondi	0.5	0.2	17.7	59.5	0.4	2.5	18.2	1.0	2,086
Chiakariga	4.8	0.4	13.8	70.1	0.5	4.5	4.6	1.4	4,459
Marimanti	6.0	0.3	13.6	69.0	0.6	2.7	6.0	1.7	4,211

Table 41.13: 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
TharakaNithi County	8.0	0.4	32.7	47.8	0.6	2.6	7.1	0.8	59,079
Maara Constituency	9.3	0.5	43.8	38.3	0.6	0.8	6.4	0.3	19,764
Mitheru	3.9	0.2	47.8	37.4	0.3	1.0	9.2	0.2	2,853
Muthambi	6.2	0.1	39.0	47.3	0.5	1.0	5.3	0.5	3,547
Mwimbi	2.7	0.7	23.7	65.6	1.2	1.6	4.4	0.1	4,149
Ganga	6.3	0.1	40.5	45.6	0.5	0.4	6.4	0.2	3,190
Chogoria	19.7	0.8	60.1	10.8	0.5	0.4	7.1	0.5	6,025
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	10.9	0.4	37.6	41.8	0.7	2.0	6.0	0.6	21,832
Mariani	1.5	0.1	24.2	65.0	0.7	2.8	4.2	1.5	2,533
Karingani	34.2	1.2	38.9	18.1	0.5	0.5	5.6	1.0	4,596
Magumoni	7.3	0.1	49.9	33.5	0.7	1.3	7.0	0.1	6,215
Mugwe	4.9	0.3	44.9	38.2	1.2	1.3	8.9	0.4	4,171
Igambangombe	2.4	0.2	19.5	68.8	0.4	4.6	3.3	0.7	4,317
Tharaka Constituency	3.0	0.4	14.1	65.9	0.6	5.5	9.3	1.4	17,483
Gatunga	0.7	0.4	10.9	65.1	0.8	13.4	6.7	1.9	3,509
Mukothima	0.2	0.5	16.1	62.3	0.3	5.7	14.4	0.5	3,218
Nkondi	0.5	0.2	18.8	56.5	0.5	2.1	20.6	0.9	2,086
Chiakariga	4.9	0.4	13.2	70.8	0.5	3.9	4.8	1.5	4,459
Marimanti	6.2	0.3	13.7	68.7	0.6	2.2	6.6	1.7	4,211

Table 41.14: 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
TharakaNithi County	8.8	0.4	29.5	51.2	0.7	3.7	5.1	0.7	27,711
Maara Constituency	10.5	0.5	42.2	39.3	0.8	1.6	4.9	0.2	7,910
Mitheru	6.7	0.1	44.8	38.8	0.4	1.8	7.4	0.1	1,112
Muthambi	8.1	0.1	38.3	47.1	0.6	2.0	3.7	0.1	1,402
Mwimbi	2.9	1.2	22.6	65.8	1.7	2.4	3.3	0.2	1,678
Ganga	5.4	0.1	38.5	47.7	0.6	1.4	6.2	0.2	1,294
Chogoria	21.7	0.5	58.9	12.3	0.5	0.9	4.8	0.3	2,424
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	12.3	0.5	33.1	46.4	0.6	2.7	3.9	0.5	11,060

Mariani	1.8	0.2	21.0	68.6	0.5	3.8	3.0	1.1	1,135
Karingani	41.6	1.0	33.5	19.8	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.4	2,265
Magumoni	7.9	0.2	45.9	37.8	0.6	2.1	5.3	0.2	2,894
Mugwe	5.3	0.3	40.6	44.4	1.1	2.0	6.1	0.3	1,979
Igambangombe	2.4	0.4	19.2	69.2	0.6	5.0	2.4	0.7	2,787
Tharaka Constituency	2.9	0.2	13.4	68.0	0.6	6.7	6.8	1.3	8,741
Gatunga	0.6	0.1	9.8	64.3	1.1	16.3	5.7	2.1	1,590
Mukothima	0.1	0.2	13.3	69.4	0.4	4.9	11.4	0.3	1,461
Nkondi	0.5	0.2	15.4	66.0	0.3	3.6	12.8	1.2	951
Chiakariga	4.6	0.4	14.8	69.0	0.5	5.5	4.1	1.1	2,713
Marimanti	5.6	0.1	13.4	69.7	0.6	3.8	4.9	1.8	2,026

Table 41.15: Main material of the Floor by County, Constituency and Wards

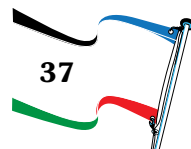
County/Constituency/ wards	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households
Kenya	41.2	1.6	0.7	56.0	0.5	8,493,380
Rural	22.1	0.3	0.7	76.5	0.4	5,239,879
Urban	71.8	3.5	0.9	23.0	0.8	3,253,501
TharakaNithi County	32.8	0.3	0.9	65.8	0.2	86,790
Maara Constituency	42.2	0.5	1.3	55.8	0.2	27,674
Mitheru	39.9	0.2	0.9	58.8	0.1	3,965
Muthambi	36.2	0.4	1.1	62.0	0.4	4,949
Mwimbi	24.3	0.3	1.1	74.2	0.2	5,827
Ganga	32.6	0.4	1.0	65.7	0.3	4,484
Chogoria	64.2	0.8	2.0	32.9	0.1	8,449
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	37.9	0.3	0.7	60.9	0.2	32,892
Mariani	21.1	0.1	0.6	78.1	0.1	3,668
Karingani	69.7	0.8	0.7	28.5	0.4	6,861
Magumoni	39.6	0.2	0.7	59.4	0.2	9,109
Mugwe	37.0	0.2	1.1	61.4	0.3	6,150
Igambangombe	14.5	0.1	0.6	84.7	0.1	7,104
Tharaka Constituency	16.6	0.2	0.7	82.4	0.1	26,224
Gatunga	7.5	0.0	0.8	91.5	0.1	5,099
Mukothima	15.6	0.3	0.6	83.5	0.0	4,679
Nkondi	22.8	0.2	0.3	76.7	0.0	3,037
Chiakariga	17.4	0.3	0.7	81.4	0.2	7,172
Marimanti	20.7	0.1	0.9	78.1	0.1	6,237

Table 41.16: Main Material of the Floor in Male and Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ wards	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	House- holds	Ce- ment	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
TharakaNithi County	32.7	0.3	1.0	65.8	0.2	59,079	33.0	0.3	0.8	65.7	0.2	27,711
Maara Constituency	41.5	0.4	1.4	56.5	0.2	19,764	44.0	0.5	1.1	54.2	0.3	7,910
Mitheru	38.9	0.1	0.9	59.9	0.1	2,853	42.5	0.5	0.8	55.9	0.2	1,112
Muthambi	35.2	0.4	1.2	63.0	0.3	3,547	38.6	0.3	1.0	59.6	0.6	1,402
Mwimbi	23.3	0.3	1.2	75.0	0.2	4,149	26.8	0.2	0.7	72.1	0.1	1,678
Ganga	32.3	0.3	1.0	66.1	0.2	3,190	33.2	0.5	1.1	64.8	0.5	1,294
Chogoria	63.7	0.8	2.2	33.2	0.1	6,025	65.5	0.8	1.5	32.1	0.1	2,424
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	38.1	0.3	0.7	60.7	0.2	21,832	37.6	0.3	0.8	61.1	0.3	11,060
Mariani	20.6	0.1	0.6	78.6	0.1	2,533	22.3	-	0.6	76.9	0.2	1,135
Karingani	68.5	0.7	0.7	29.8	0.3	4,596	72.1	1.0	0.7	25.7	0.5	2,265
Magumoni	39.6	0.2	0.7	59.3	0.2	6,215	39.5	0.2	0.6	59.6	0.1	2,894
Mugwe	37.3	0.2	1.1	61.1	0.3	4,171	36.4	0.3	1.2	61.9	0.3	1,979
Igambangombe	14.4	0.1	0.6	84.8	0.1	4,317	14.6	-	0.7	84.5	0.2	2,787
Tharaka Constituency	16.2	0.2	0.7	82.7	0.1	17,483	17.3	0.2	0.6	81.8	0.1	8,741
Gatunga	7.5	0.0	0.9	91.5	0.1	3,509	7.6	-	0.6	91.7	0.1	1,590
Mukothima	14.9	0.3	0.7	84.1	0.0	3,218	17.0	0.2	0.3	82.3	0.1	1,461
Nkondi	23.8	0.2	0.3	75.7	-	2,086	20.6	0.2	0.3	78.8	0.1	951
Chiakariga	16.9	0.3	0.7	81.8	0.3	4,459	18.4	0.4	0.6	80.6	0.1	2,713
Marimanti	20.0	0.1	0.9	78.8	0.1	4,211	21.9	0.1	1.0	76.8	0.1	2,026

Table 41.17: 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
TharakaNithi County	87.7	0.7	0.3	1.9	9.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	86,790
Maara Constituency	94.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	27,674
Mitheru	97.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,965



Muthambi	92.2	0.8	0.1	2.2	4.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	4,949
Mwimbi	88.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	5,827
Ganga	96.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4,484
Chogoria	97.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	8,449
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	89.3	0.8	0.5	1.9	6.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	32,892
Mariani	87.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	10.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	3,668
Karingani	93.0	1.0	2.5	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	6,861
Magumoni	96.6	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	9,109
Mugwe	95.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6,150
Igambangombe	72.6	1.1	0.0	1.4	24.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	7,104
Tharaka Constituency	78.4	0.6	0.0	3.1	17.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	26,224
Gatunga	67.1	0.3	0.1	2.9	29.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,099
Mukothima	84.0	0.8	0.0	2.2	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	4,679
Nkondi	86.6	0.5	0.0	6.2	6.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,037
Chiakariga	80.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	16.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	7,172
Marimanti	77.3	0.8	0.1	3.4	18.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	6,237

Table 41.18: 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
TharakaNithi County	88.1	0.7	0.3	1.9	8.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	59,079
Maara Constituency	94.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,764
Mitheru	97.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,853
Muthambi	92.0	0.7	0.1	2.3	4.5	0.2	0.0	-	0.1	3,547
Mwimbi	88.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	10.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	4,149
Ganga	96.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	-	-	0.0	3,190
Chogoria	97.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0	6,025
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	89.8	0.8	0.5	1.8	6.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	21,832
Mariani	87.6	0.5	-	0.3	10.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	-	2,533
Karingani	93.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	4,596
Magumoni	96.7	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	6,215
Mugwe	94.8	0.6	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	4,171
Igambangombe	72.7	1.1	-	1.1	24.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	4,317
Tharaka Constituency	78.9	0.6	0.0	3.1	16.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	17,483

Gatunga	68.1	0.3	0.1	3.2	27.8	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	3,509
Mukothima	84.1	0.8	-	2.3	12.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,218
Nkondi	87.3	0.5	-	5.7	6.3	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	2,086
Chiakariga	80.5	0.6	0.0	2.3	16.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,459
Marimanti	78.1	0.8	0.1	3.3	17.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	4,211

Table 41.19: 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	Households
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
TharakaNithi County	86.6	0.7	0.3	2.1	9.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	27,711
Maara Constituency	94.4	0.8	0.2	0.8	3.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	7,910
Mitheru	98.3	0.8	-	-	0.8	-	-	-	0.1	1,112
Muthambi	92.7	1.1	-	1.8	3.9	-	-	-	0.5	1,402
Mwimbi	88.1	0.5	-	0.4	10.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	1,678
Ganga	96.7	0.5	-	-	2.3	0.2	-	-	0.4	1,294
Chogoria	96.6	1.2	0.7	1.4	-	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	2,424
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	88.3	0.7	0.6	2.1	7.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	11,060
Mariani	86.6	0.5	-	0.1	11.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	-	1,135
Karingani	92.4	0.8	3.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	2,265
Magumoni	96.4	0.4	-	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	2,894
Mugwe	95.4	0.5	-	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,979
Igambangombe	72.3	1.3	-	1.9	24.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	2,787
Tharaka Constituency	77.4	0.5	0.0	3.1	18.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	8,741
Gatunga	64.8	0.3	0.1	2.3	31.7	0.8	0.1	-	-	1,590
Mukothima	83.8	0.6	-	2.2	13.2	-	-	-	0.1	1,461
Nkondi	85.1	0.4	-	7.5	6.7	0.2	0.1	-	-	951
Chiakariga	79.9	0.3	0.0	2.2	17.3	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	2,713
Marimanti	75.8	1.0	0.0	3.8	19.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	2,026

Table 41.20: 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	House-holds
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
TharakaNithi County	13.3	5.5	42.1	4.0	33.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	86,790
Maara Constituency	16.1	1.9	20.1	1.9	57.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.9	27,674
Mitheru	11.8	3.4	9.6	0.9	68.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	6.0	3,965
Muthambi	13.4	1.3	21.1	3.0	57.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.1	4,949
Mwimbi	11.1	1.9	46.4	2.5	36.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	5,827
Ganga	8.4	1.4	19.0	2.0	67.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	4,484
Chogoria	27.4	1.9	6.9	1.3	61.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	8,449
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	17.5	3.4	35.9	3.2	39.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	32,892
Mariani	7.4	2.3	42.7	1.2	45.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	3,668
Karingani	45.3	1.9	9.4	1.2	41.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	6,861
Magumoni	13.6	2.7	31.1	4.0	47.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	9,109
Mugwe	12.4	2.3	23.0	1.3	60.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	6,150
Igambangombe	5.3	7.2	75.2	6.8	4.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	7,104
Tharaka Constituency	5.0	11.9	72.9	7.1	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	26,224
Gatunga	1.2	5.7	85.6	3.5	3.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	5,099
Mukothima	4.6	22.4	64.7	4.9	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	4,679
Nkondi	5.7	19.2	61.1	11.1	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	3,037
Chiakariga	5.1	6.7	74.7	10.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	7,172
Marimanti	7.9	11.6	72.5	5.5	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	6,237

Table 41.21: 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
TharakaNithi County	12.6	5.6	40.7	3.8	35.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.8	59,079
Maara Constituency	14.9	1.9	19.7	1.9	59.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.9	19,764
Mitheru	10.6	3.5	9.1	0.8	69.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.0	2,853
Muthambi	11.5	1.3	21.5	3.1	59.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.8	3,547
Mwimbi	10.3	1.9	46.2	2.4	37.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	4,149
Ganga	8.1	1.2	18.5	1.8	68.9	0.1	-	0.0	1.3	3,190
Chogoria	25.9	1.9	6.1	1.3	63.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	6,025
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	16.7	3.4	34.1	3.1	42.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	21,832
Mariani	6.8	2.2	40.3	1.1	48.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	2,533
Karingani	41.8	1.8	8.9	1.2	45.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	4,596
Magumoni	13.1	2.9	30.4	3.7	49.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	6,215
Mugwe	11.9	2.4	22.5	1.2	61.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	4,171
Igambangombe	5.3	7.4	73.8	7.3	5.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	4,317
Tharaka Constituency	4.8	12.6	72.6	6.9	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	17,483
Gatunga	1.2	5.8	85.6	3.4	3.0	0.2	0.6	-	0.1	3,509
Mukothima	4.1	23.4	63.5	5.0	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	3,218
Nkondi	5.7	20.6	60.5	10.5	2.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	2,086
Chiakariga	5.0	7.1	74.8	10.5	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	4,459
Marimanti	7.8	11.8	72.5	5.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	4,211

Table 41.22: Main Material of the Wall in Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency	Stone	Brick/ Block	Mud/ Wood	Mud/ Cement	Wood only	Corrugat- ed Iron Sheets	Grass /Reeds	Tin	Other	House- holds
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
TharakaNithi County	14.8	5.2	45.0	4.3	29.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	27,711
Maara Constituency	19.1	1.9	21.1	1.9	53.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.1	7,910
Mitheru	14.9	2.9	10.8	0.9	63.8	0.8	-	-	5.8	1,112
Muthambi	18.0	1.4	20.0	2.5	53.6	0.4	-	0.1	3.9	1,402
Mwimbi	13.2	1.7	47.0	2.8	34.1	0.2	0.4	-	0.5	1,678
Ganga	9.0	1.7	20.4	2.5	64.1	0.1	0.1	-	2.2	1,294
Chogoria	31.1	2.0	8.9	1.2	55.7	0.6	-	0.0	0.5	2,424
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	19.2	3.2	39.4	3.4	33.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	11,060
Mariani	9.0	2.4	48.2	1.5	37.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1,135
Karingani	52.2	1.9	10.4	1.1	33.2	0.7	0.1	-	0.5	2,265
Magumoni	14.7	2.0	32.7	4.8	44.9	0.6	0.2	-	0.1	2,894
Mugwe	13.5	1.9	24.2	1.3	58.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	1,979
Igambangombe	5.3	6.9	77.4	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.4	-	-	2,787
Tharaka Constituency	5.3	10.6	73.5	7.6	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	8,741
Gatunga	1.3	5.5	85.5	3.8	3.0	-	0.9	0.1	-	1,590
Mukothima	5.5	20.2	67.2	4.4	2.4	0.1	0.1	-	-	1,461
Nkondi	5.6	16.0	62.5	12.4	2.6	0.3	0.5	-	0.1	951
Chiakariga	5.2	6.2	74.6	11.5	1.2	0.3	0.5	-	0.6	2,713
Marimanti	8.2	11.2	72.4	5.5	1.5	0.3	0.1	-	0.7	2,026

Table 41.23: Source of Water 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	Protect- ed Well	Bore- hole	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
TharakaNithi County	0.3	0.0	0.0	46.6	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	54.2	1.1	4.7	10.5	8.6	20.9	0.1	45.8	360,111
Maara Constituency	0.4	0.0	0.0	26.3	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	31.8	1.7	5.4	2.4	21.8	36.9	0.1	68.2	105,039
Mitheru	1.3	0.0	0.1	43.1	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	49.3	0.9	22.2	3.7	0.9	22.6	0.3	50.7	14,861
Muthambi	0.4	0.1	0.0	30.4	3.8	2.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	39.0	4.0	6.7	2.3	19.6	28.4	0.0	61.0	19,328
Mwimbi	0.1	0.0	0.0	42.1	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.7	47.6	2.0	4.1	6.0	11.6	28.6	0.0	52.4	22,863
Ganga	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	27.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	9.7	60.2	0.0	72.6	17,376
Chogoria	0.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	9.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	47.6	42.2	0.0	90.7	30,611
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.5	0.0	0.0	51.2	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	56.8	1.4	6.4	11.6	5.2	18.5	0.1	43.2	126,479
Mariani	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.8	7.7	3.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	81.0	2.5	6.4	0.6	1.0	8.4	0.1	19.0	14,108
Karingani	0.1	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.7	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	25.8	1.0	2.5	8.6	14.5	47.4	0.1	74.2	22,445
Magumoni	0.5	0.1	0.0	35.4	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	41.4	1.3	9.4	18.4	5.9	23.4	0.1	58.6	35,746
Mugwe	1.6	0.0	0.0	44.4	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	50.3	2.3	11.5	23.5	3.9	8.4	0.1	49.7	24,174
Igambangombe	0.1	0.1	0.0	88.2	0.8	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	92.2	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.5	4.0	0.1	7.8	30,006
Tharaka Constituency	0.1	0.0	0.1	58.8	0.7	9.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	69.9	0.3	2.4	16.1	1.1	10.1	0.1	30.1	128,593
Gatunga	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	0.9	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.0	0.1	6.7	6.1	0.0	10.1	0.0	23.0	25,466

Mukothima	0.1	0.1	0.4	65.2	0.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	71.9	0.5	0.2	8.4	0.2	18.7	0.0	28.1	24,194
Nkondi	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	71.1	0.7	0.1	22.9	0.2	5.0	0.0	28.9	15,408
Chiakariga	0.1	0.0	0.0	45.2	0.6	10.6	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	0.3	2.0	22.3	3.6	14.0	0.2	42.4	33,914
Marimanti	0.1	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.8	14.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	75.6	0.2	2.2	20.4	0.3	1.4	0.0	24.4	29,611

Table 41.24: 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	Protect- ed 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
TharakaNithi County	0.3	0.0	0.0	45.9	1.5	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	53.5	1.1	4.7	10.4	9.0	21.1	0.1	46.5	260,441
Maara Constituency	0.3	0.0	0.0	26.8	1.9	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	32.1	1.8	5.4	2.4	22.2	36.0	0.1	67.9	79,873
Mitharu	1.0	-	0.1	43.2	2.3	2.5	-	0.0	-	49.0	1.0	21.7	3.8	0.9	23.2	0.3	51.0	11,386
Muthambi	0.4	0.1	0.0	31.9	3.4	2.3	0.1	1.8	-	40.1	4.3	6.8	2.4	19.2	27.1	-	59.9	14,569
Mwimbi	0.1	-	0.1	43.3	1.1	3.3	-	0.1	0.7	48.7	2.2	4.2	5.8	11.9	27.3	-	51.3	17,425
Ganga	0.0	-	0.0	19.9	2.4	2.4	-	0.6	2.0	27.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	10.2	59.6	-	72.6	13,157
Chogoria	0.3	-	-	7.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	48.9	41.1	0.0	90.9	23,336
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	55.8	1.4	6.6	11.8	5.4	19.1	0.1	44.2	89,735
Mariani	0.1	-	-	67.9	8.3	3.3	-	0.4	-	80.0	2.5	6.5	0.6	1.2	9.1	0.1	20.0	10,330
Karingani	0.1	-	-	22.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	25.9	1.0	2.7	8.7	14.4	47.2	0.1	74.1	16,103

Magumoni	0.5	0.1	0.0	35.1	1.6	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	40.8	1.3	9.1	18.7	6.1	23.9	0.1	59.2	26,058
Mugwe	1.5	0.0	-	44.6	1.6	2.4	-	0.2	0.0	50.2	2.2	11.6	22.9	4.3	8.8	0.1	49.8	17,472
Igambangombe	0.1	0.0	0.0	87.6	0.9	2.8	0.1	0.5	-	92.0	0.4	1.9	1.2	0.4	4.1	0.1	8.0	19,772
Tharaka Constituency	0.1	0.0	0.1	58.8	0.7	10.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	70.2	0.3	2.3	15.9	1.1	10.1	0.1	29.8	90,833
Gatunga	-	-	-	62.7	1.0	13.2	-	0.1	-	76.9	0.1	6.4	6.1	-	10.5	0.0	23.1	18,485
Mukothina	0.1	0.1	0.4	65.6	0.9	5.2	-	0.0	0.2	72.4	0.6	0.2	8.1	0.1	18.5	0.1	27.6	17,488
Nkondi	-	-	-	69.6	0.1	0.6	-	0.6	-	70.9	0.6	-	22.6	0.2	5.8	-	29.1	11,061
Chiakariga	0.1	-	0.0	43.8	0.6	11.8	0.1	0.9	-	57.3	0.4	2.0	22.4	3.9	13.9	0.2	42.7	22,499
Marimanti	0.1	-	0.0	60.0	0.7	14.8	0.0	0.1	-	75.7	0.2	2.1	20.5	0.3	1.2	-	24.3	21,300

Table 41.25: Source of Water of Female headed Household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotect- ed Spring	Unprotect- ed Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unim- proved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwell- ing	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
TharakaNithi County	0.3	0.0	0.0	48.4	1.5	4.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	55.9	0.9	4.6	11.0	7.3	20.2	0.1	44.1	99,670
Maara Constituency	0.4	-	-	24.8	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	30.7	1.4	5.5	2.4	20.3	39.6	0.0	69.3	25,166
Mitheru	2.2	-	-	42.9	2.6	2.2	-	0.3	-	50.2	0.8	23.9	3.5	0.7	20.6	0.3	49.8	3,475
Muthambi	0.1	-	-	25.6	4.8	2.3	-	2.7	0.0	35.5	3.2	6.4	2.0	20.6	32.3	-	64.5	4,759
Mwimbi	0.1	-	-	38.5	0.8	4.4	-	0.2	0.4	44.3	1.6	3.8	6.8	10.8	32.7	0.0	55.7	5,438

Ganga	-	-	-	-	21.5	2.9	1.7	-	0.1	1.3	27.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	8.3	62.0	-	72.4	4,219
Chogoria	0.3	-	-	-	7.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.7	-	9.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	43.6	45.6	-	90.3	7,275
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	54.0	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	59.4	1.3	6.1	11.1	4.8	17.1	0.1	40.6	36,744
Mariani	-	-	-	6.1	75.0	6.1	2.4	-	0.3	0.0	83.8	2.5	6.1	0.6	0.4	6.4	0.1	16.2	3,778
Karingani	0.2	-	-	1.1	21.9	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	25.7	1.0	2.0	8.6	14.8	47.9	0.0	74.3	6,342
Magumoni	0.5	0.0	-	2.0	36.3	2.0	3.8	-	0.5	0.0	43.1	1.2	10.3	17.9	5.4	22.1	0.0	56.9	9,688
Mugwe	1.7	-	0.0	1.6	44.1	1.6	2.7	-	0.4	-	50.5	2.7	11.0	25.2	3.0	7.3	0.2	49.5	6,702
Igambangombe	0.1	0.1	-	0.6	89.3	0.6	2.2	-	0.3	-	92.7	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.8	3.8	0.1	7.3	10,234
Tharaka Constituency	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	58.8	0.8	9.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	69.2	0.2	2.6	16.5	1.1	10.2	0.0	30.8	37,760
Gatunga	0.1	-	-	0.8	62.9	0.8	13.4	-	-	-	77.3	0.3	7.5	5.9	0.1	9.0	-	22.7	6,981
Mukothina	-	-	0.5	1.1	64.1	1.1	4.8	-	-	0.1	70.6	0.2	0.3	9.2	0.4	19.3	-	29.4	6,706
Nkondi	-	-	-	-	71.3	-	0.3	-	0.1	-	71.6	0.8	0.2	23.9	0.3	3.1	0.0	28.4	4,347
Chiakariga	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	47.8	0.7	8.3	0.0	1.2	-	58.1	0.2	2.1	22.1	3.0	14.4	0.1	41.9	11,415
Marimanti	0.1	-	-	1.1	59.5	1.1	14.7	-	0.1	-	75.4	0.1	2.5	19.9	0.3	1.8	-	24.6	8,311

Table 41.26: Human Waste Disposal 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 Members
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
TharakaNithi County	0.23	0.94	0.28	7.17	51.58	60.19	36.16	0.05	3.53	0.08	39.81	360,111
Maara Constituency	0.32	0.99	0.67	7.37	42.94	52.29	47.30	0.04	0.26	0.11	47.71	105,039
Mitheru	0.15	0.19	0.00	6.83	49.58	56.75	43.05	0.05	0.14	0.01	43.25	14,861
Muthambi	0.04	0.08	1.08	8.59	9.35	19.14	80.29	0.04	0.46	0.08	80.86	19,328
Mwimbi	0.05	0.41	0.00	4.55	49.39	54.41	44.93	0.06	0.59	0.01	45.59	22,863
Ganga	0.30	0.43	0.13	9.48	63.69	74.02	25.37	0.02	0.08	0.52	25.98	17,376
Chogoria	0.77	2.72	1.55	7.76	44.32	57.13	42.74	0.04	0.06	0.03	42.87	30,611
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.33	1.66	0.20	6.50	73.71	82.39	15.84	0.08	1.63	0.06	17.61	126,479
Mariani	0.00	0.05	0.09	4.45	62.97	67.56	30.82	0.04	1.38	0.21	32.44	14,108
Karingani	1.44	8.15	0.52	6.29	69.42	85.82	13.36	0.03	0.78	0.01	14.18	22,445
Magumoni	0.09	0.53	0.22	7.03	80.56	88.44	11.21	0.20	0.07	0.08	11.56	35,746
Mugwe	0.24	0.26	0.12	5.46	78.51	84.59	15.26	0.03	0.06	0.06	15.41	24,174
Igambangombe	0.02	0.03	0.03	7.83	69.93	77.83	16.61	0.04	5.51	0.01	22.17	30,006
Tharaka Constituency	0.05	0.20	0.03	7.66	36.87	44.81	47.05	0.03	8.06	0.06	55.19	128,593
Gatunga	0.04	0.00	0.04	1.65	30.95	32.67	45.06	0.02	22.22	0.02	67.33	25,466
Mukothima	0.07	0.07	0.07	6.08	47.20	53.48	38.82	0.00	7.65	0.05	46.52	24,194
Nkondi	0.03	0.10	0.01	6.88	38.66	45.68	51.83	0.08	2.34	0.07	54.32	15,408
Chiakariga	0.08	0.49	0.02	14.61	20.07	35.26	59.92	0.04	4.70	0.07	64.74	33,914
Marimanti	0.02	0.19	0.03	6.57	51.82	58.63	38.24	0.00	3.04	0.08	41.37	29,611

Table 41.27: 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	Unimproved Sanitation	Number of HH Members
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
TharakaNithi County	0.23	0.89	0.30	6.88	52.02	60.32	36.45	0.05	3.10	0.08	39.68	260,441
Maara Constituency	0.30	1.02	0.69	7.15	43.26	52.43	47.18	0.05	0.23	0.11	47.57	79,873
Mithuru	0.18	0.23	0.00	6.69	49.40	56.51	43.26	0.07	0.15	0.01	43.49	11,386
Muthambi	0.01	0.06	1.23	8.19	9.38	18.87	80.59	0.02	0.44	0.08	81.13	14,569
Mwimbi	0.07	0.47	0.00	4.61	49.74	54.89	44.55	0.06	0.49	0.02	45.11	17,425
Ganga	0.32	0.48	0.17	9.09	63.68	73.74	25.65	0.02	0.06	0.52	26.26	13,157
Chogoria	0.72	2.71	1.49	7.54	45.07	57.52	42.36	0.05	0.06	0.01	42.48	23,336
Chuka/Igambangombe Constituency	0.36	1.53	0.22	6.30	74.34	82.74	15.72	0.08	1.40	0.07	17.26	89,735
Mariani	0.00	0.03	0.09	4.39	62.71	67.21	31.37	0.00	1.19	0.22	32.79	10,330
Karingani	1.52	7.43	0.55	6.01	70.43	85.95	13.08	0.04	0.93	0.01	14.05	16,103
Magumoni	0.12	0.48	0.24	6.74	81.17	88.75	10.89	0.19	0.07	0.10	11.25	26,058
Mugwe	0.22	0.21	0.15	5.67	78.17	84.43	15.45	0.02	0.05	0.06	15.57	17,472
Igambangombe	0.04	0.04	0.03	7.51	71.24	78.85	16.27	0.06	4.81	0.01	21.15	19,772
Tharaka Constituency	0.05	0.15	0.03	7.22	37.66	45.11	47.50	0.02	7.31	0.06	54.89	90,833
Gatunga	0.03	0.00	0.03	1.47	32.04	33.58	46.12	0.02	20.26	0.02	66.42	18,485
Mukothima	0.09	0.01	0.09	5.75	47.06	53.00	40.05	0.00	6.88	0.07	47.00	17,488
Nkondi	0.05	0.14	0.02	6.90	38.97	46.06	51.66	0.12	2.09	0.07	53.94	11,061
Chiakanga	0.05	0.39	0.02	13.77	19.96	34.18	61.74	0.00	4.00	0.07	65.82	22,499
Marimanti	0.02	0.16	0.00	6.65	52.86	59.69	37.61	0.00	2.64	0.07	40.31	21,300

Table 41.28: 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 Members
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
TharakaNithi	0.2	1.1	0.2	7.9	50.4	59.8	35.4	0.1	4.6	0.1	40.2	99,670.0
Maara	0.3	0.9	0.6	8.0	41.9	51.8	47.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	48.2	25,166.0
Mithuru	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.3	50.2	57.6	42.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	42.4	3,475.0
Muthambi	0.1	0.1	0.6	9.8	9.3	20.0	79.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	80.0	4,759.0
Mwimbi	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.4	48.3	52.9	46.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	47.1	5,438.0
Ganga	0.2	0.3	0.0	10.7	63.7	74.9	24.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	25.1	4,219.0
Chogoria	0.9	2.8	1.8	8.5	41.9	55.9	44.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	44.1	7,275.0
Chuka/Igambangombe	0.3	2.0	0.1	7.0	72.1	81.5	16.1	0.1	2.2	0.0	18.5	36,744.0
Mariani	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6	63.7	68.5	29.3	0.1	1.9	0.2	31.5	3,778.0
Karingani	1.3	10.0	0.4	7.0	66.8	85.5	14.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	14.5	6,342.0
Magumoni	0.0	0.7	0.2	7.8	78.9	87.6	12.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	12.4	9,688.0
Mugwe	0.3	0.4	0.0	4.9	79.4	85.0	14.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.0	6,702.0
Igambangombe	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	67.4	75.9	17.3	0.0	6.8	0.0	24.1	10,234.0
Tharaka	0.1	0.3	0.0	8.7	34.9	44.1	46.0	0.0	9.9	0.1	55.9	37,760.0
Gatunga	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	28.0	30.3	42.3	0.0	27.4	0.0	69.7	6,981.0
Mukothima	0.0	0.2	0.0	6.9	47.6	54.7	35.6	0.0	9.7	0.0	45.3	6,706.0
Nkondi	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	37.9	44.7	52.3	0.0	3.0	0.1	55.3	4,347.0
Chiakariga	0.1	0.7	0.0	16.3	20.3	37.4	56.3	0.1	6.1	0.1	62.6	11,415.0
Mainmanti	0.0	0.3	0.1	6.4	49.2	55.9	39.9	0.0	4.1	0.1	44.1	8,311.0



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