Exploring Kenya's Inequality

Pulling Apart or Pooling Together?

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Foreword

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

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

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

We envisage that this work will be particularly helpful to county leaders who are tasked with the responsibility of ensuring equitable social and economic development while addressing the needs of marginalized groups and regions. We also hope that it will help in informing public engagement with the devolution process and be instrumental in formulating strategies and actions to overcome exclusion of groups or individuals from the benefits of growth and development in Kenya.
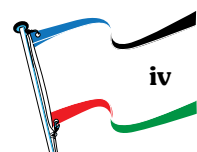
It is therefore our great pleasure to present 'Exploring Kenya's inequality: Pulling apart or pooling together?'
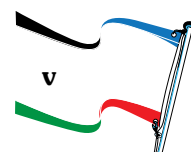
Acknowledgements

Striking Features on Intra-County Inequality in Kenya

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

Income/expenditure inequalities

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

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

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

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

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

Access to Education

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

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

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

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

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

Access to Improved Sanitation

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

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

Access to Improved Sources of Water

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

Access to Improved Sources of Lighting

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

Access to Improved Housing

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

Overall ranking of the variables

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

Abbreviations

AMADPOC   African Migration and Development Policy Centre

CRA   Commission on Revenue Allocation

DANIDA   Danish International Development Agency

DAP   Drivers of Accountability Programme

EAs   Enumeration Areas

HDI   Human Development Index

IBP   International Budget Partnership

IEA   Institute of Economic Affairs

IPAR   Institute of Policy Analysis and Research

KIHBS   Kenya Intergraded Household Budget Survey

KIPPRA   Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

KNBS   Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

LPG   Liquefied Petroleum Gas

NCIC   National Cohesion and Integration Commission

NTA   National Taxpayers Association

PCA   Principal Component Analysis

SAEs   Small Area Estimation

SID   Society for International Development

TISA   The Institute for Social Accountability

VIP latrine   Ventilated-Improved Pit latrine

VOCs   Volatile Organic Carbons

WDR   World Development Report

Introduction

Background

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

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

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

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

Methodology
Gini-coefficient of inequality

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

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

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

An Illustration of the Lorenz Curve

Small Area Estimation (SAE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

First Stage (Consumption Model): This stage involved the use of regression analysis to explore the relationship between an agreed set of characteristics in the household and the consumption levels of the same households from the survey data. The regression equation was then used to estimate and explain daily per capita consumption and expenditure of households using socio-economic variables

such as household size, education levels, housing characteristics and access to basic services, and other auxiliary variables. While the census did not contain household expenditure data, it did contain these socio-economic variables.

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

Identification of poor households Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

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

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

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

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

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

Concepts and definitions

Inequality

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

Equality and Equity

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

Poverty

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

Spatial Dimensions

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

Employment

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

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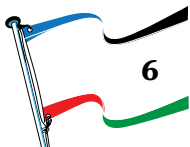
The unemployed are therefore among the most vulnerable in society and are prone to poverty. Levels and patterns of employment and wages are also significant in determining degrees of poverty and inequality. Macroeconomic policy needs to emphasize the need for increasing regular good quality 'work for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

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

Education

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

Water

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

Sanitation

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

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

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

Housing Conditions (Roof, Wall and Floor)

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

Energy fuel for cooking and lighting

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

West Pokot County

WEST POKOT COUNTY

Figure 47.1: West Pokot Population Pyramid
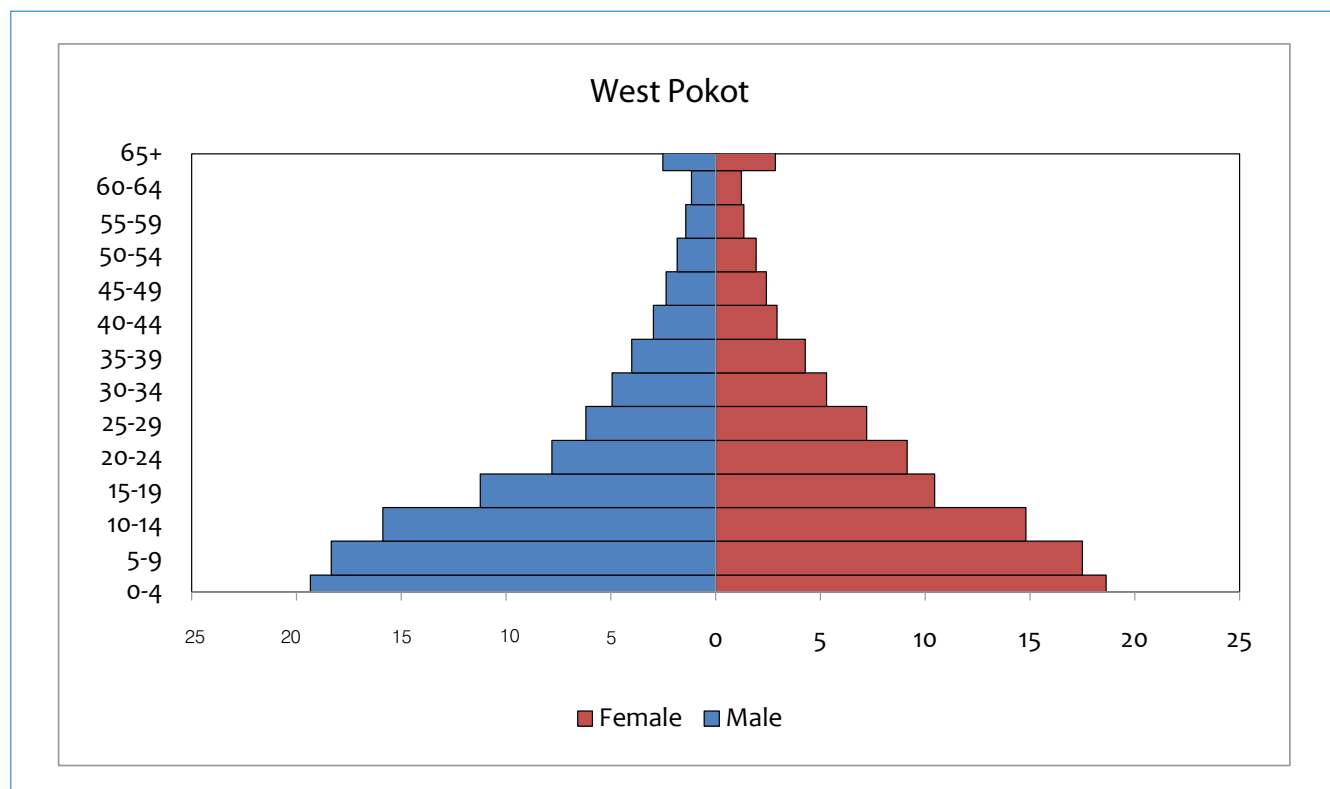
Population

West Pokot County has a child rich population, where 0-14 year olds constitute 52% of the total population. This is due to high fertility rates among women as shown by the highest percentage household size of 4-6 members at 38%.

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 47.3 up to ward level.

Table 47: Overall Employment by education Levels in West Pokot County

Education Level	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricul-tural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Total	7.4	11.8	48.7	1.0	12.3	10.7	0.4	7.7	229,712
None	3.4	11.3	59.3	1.1	15.4	0.1	0.6	8.9	117,175
Primary	6.8	12.5	42.5	0.9	10.2	20.7	0.3	6.1	84,850
Secondary+	26.3	11.3	22.9	1.2	5.9	24.8	0.1	7.5	27,687

In West Pokot County, 3% of the residents with no formal education, 7% of those with a primary education and 26% of those with a secondary level of education or above are working for pay. Work for pay is highest in Nairobi at 49% this is almost twice the level in West Pokot for those with a secondary level of education or above.

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. West Pokot County's Gini index is 0.318 compared with Turkana County, which has the least inequality nationally (0.283).

Figure 47.2: West Pokot County-Gini Coefficient by Ward

West Pokot County:Gini Coefficient by Ward

Legend
County Boundary
Gini Coefficient
0.60 - 0.72
0.48 - 0.59
0.36 - 0.47
0.24 - 0.35
0.11 - 0.23

Location of West Pokot County in Kenya
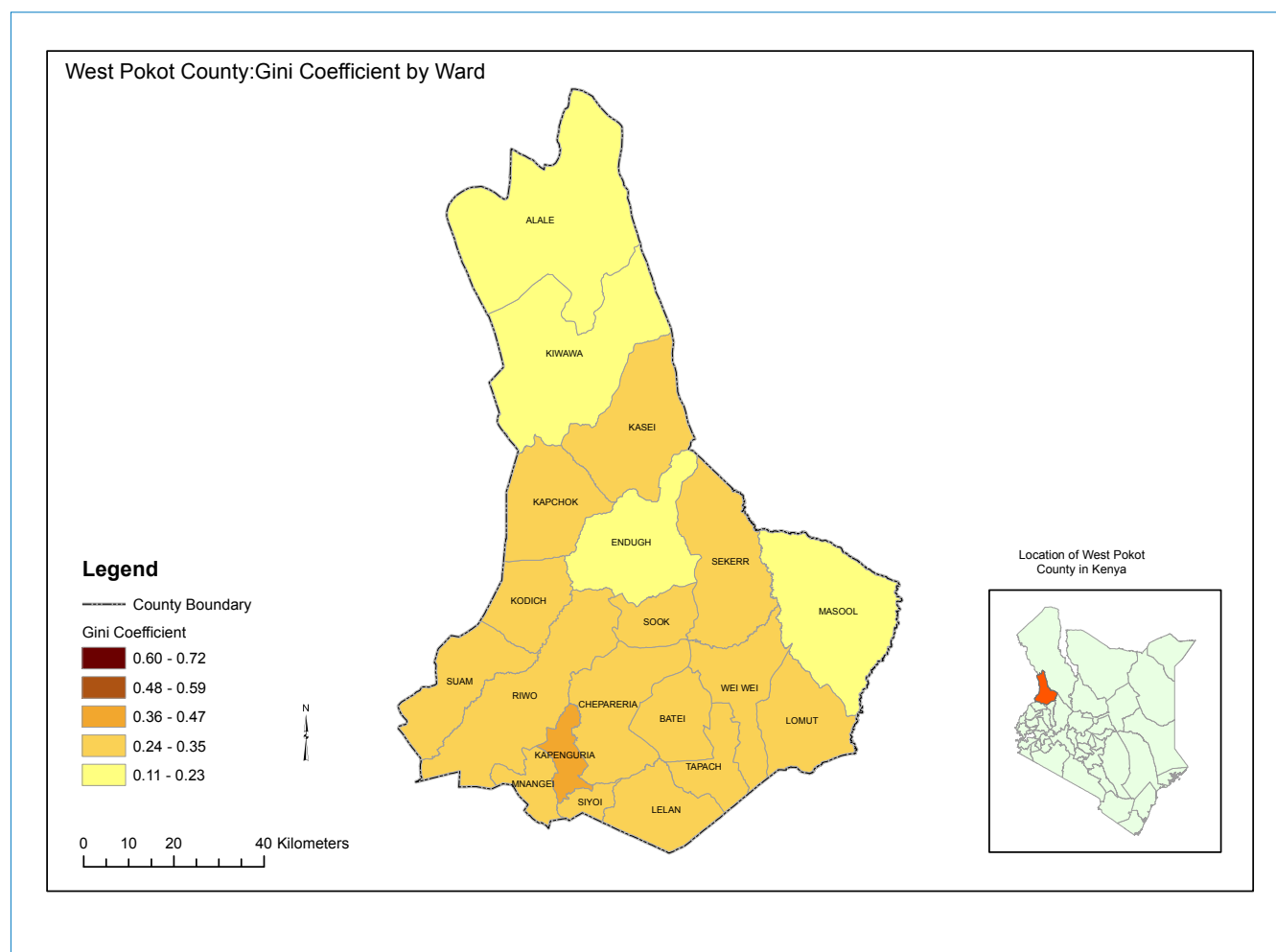
Education

Figure 47.3: West Pokot County-Percentage of Population by Education Attainment by Ward
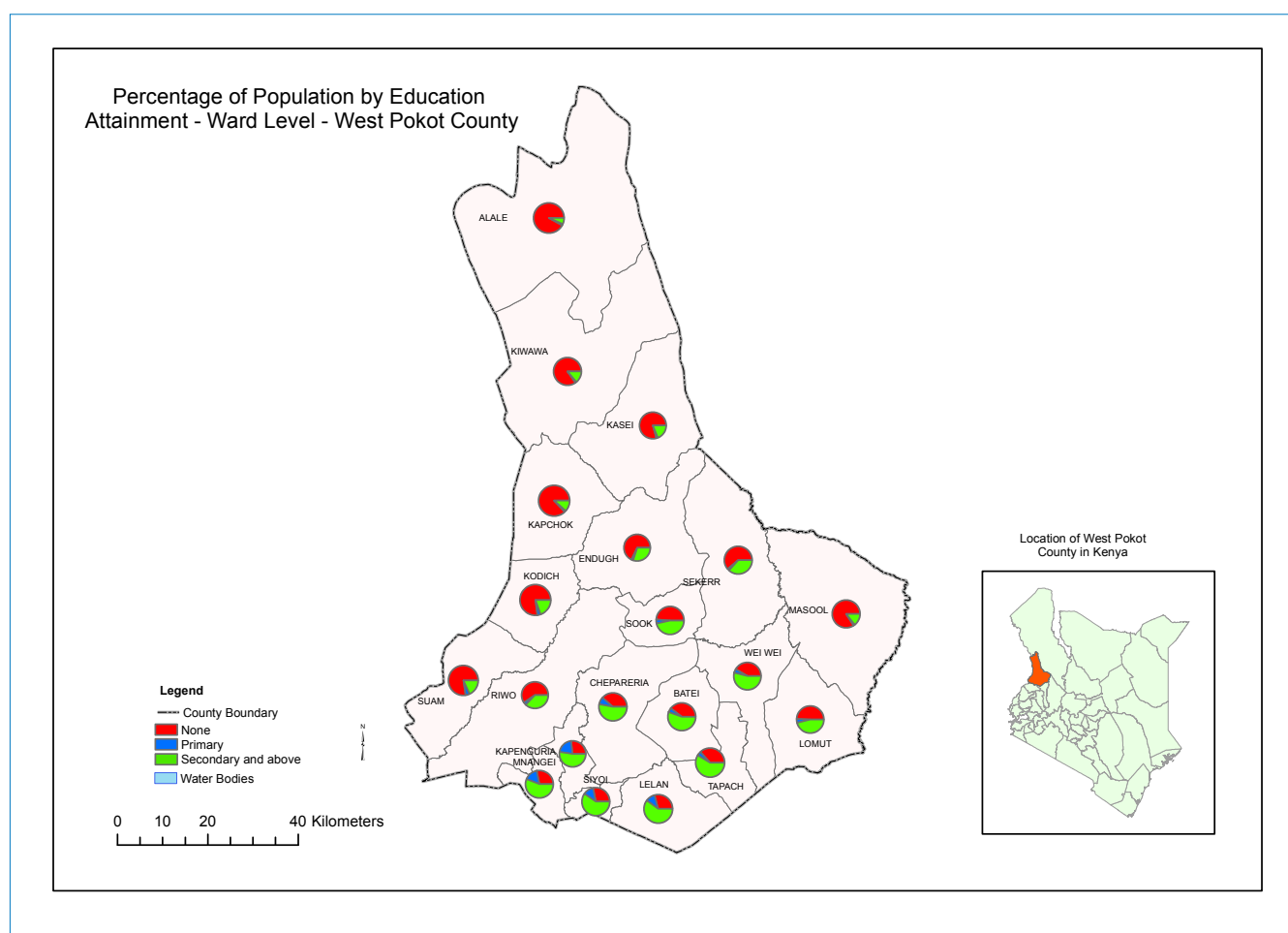
Only 6% of West Pokot County residents have a secondary level of education or above. Kapenguria constituency has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 11%. This is 9 percentage points above Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Kapenguria constituency is 5 percentage points above the county average. Kapenguria ward has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 21%. This is 19 percentage points above Masool ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Kapenguria ward is 15 percentage points above the county average.

A total of 38% of West Pokot County residents have a primary level of education only. Pokot South constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 56%. This is four times Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Pokot South constituency is 18 percentage points above the county average. Two wards, Lelan and Siyoi, have the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 60% each. This is almost nine times Alale ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Lelan and Siyoi wards are 22 percentage points above the county average.

A total of 55% of West Pokot County residents have no formal education. Kacheliba constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 84%. This is 48 percentage points above Pokot South constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. Kacheliba constituency is 29 percentage points above the county average. Alale ward has the highest percentage of residents with no formal education at 92%. This is three times Kapenguria ward, which has the lowest percentage of residents with no formal education. Alale ward is 37 percentage points above the county average.

Energy

Cooking Fuel

Figure 47.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel in West Pokot County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Cooking Fuel Source in West Pokot County
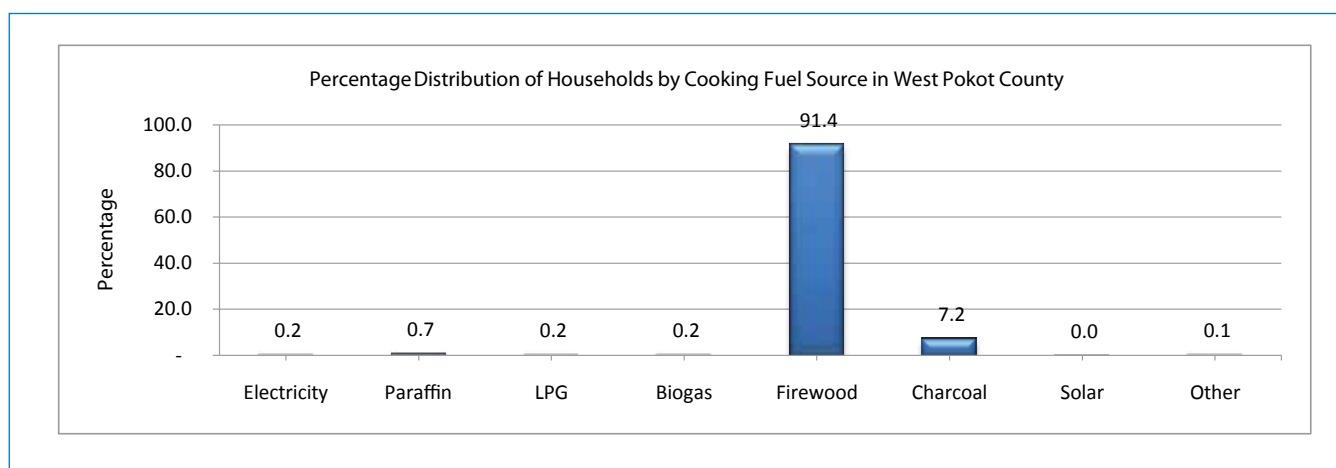
Less than 1% of residents in West Pokot County use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 1% use paraffin. 91% use firewood and 7% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by gender with 91% of male headed households and 93% in female headed households using it.

Two constituencies, Kacheliba and Sigor, have the highest level of firewood use in West Pokot County at 98% each. This is 16 percentage points above Kapenguria constituency, which has the lowest share at 82%. Kacheliba and Sigor constituencies are at 7 percentage points above the county average. Three wards, Kiwawa, Sook and Kodich, have the highest level of firewood use in West Pokot County at 99% each. This is 43 percentage points above Kapenguria ward, which has the lowest share at 56%. Kiwawa, Sook and Kodichare 8 percentage points above the county average.

Kapenguria constituency has the highest level of charcoal use at 16%.This is 14 percentage points above Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest share. Kapenguria constituency is 9 percentage points above the county average. Kapenguria ward has the highest level of charcoal use in West Pokot County at 39%.This is 38 percentage points more than Kiwawa ward, which has the lowest share. Kapenguria ward is 32 percentage points above the county average.

Lighting

Figure 47.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting Fuel in West Pokot County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Lighting Fuel Source in West Pokot County

Source	Percentage
Electricity	3.0
Pressure Lamp	0.1
Lantern	23.9
Tin Lamp	24.9
Gas Lamp	0.5
Fuelwood	46.8
Solar	0.5
Other	0.4
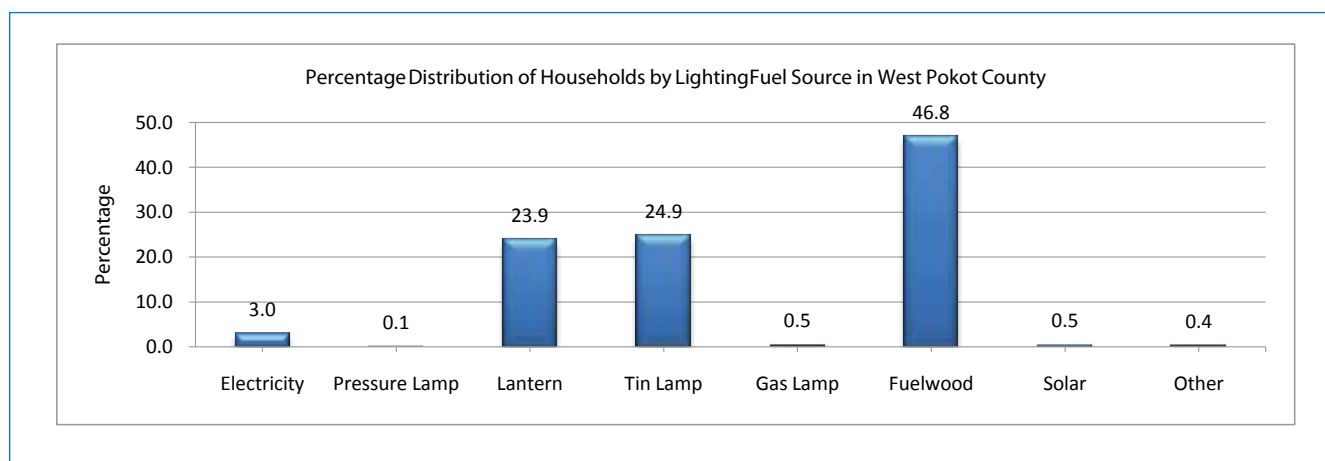
Only 3% of residents in West Pokot County use electricity as their main source of lighting. A further 24% use lanterns, and 25% use tin lamps. 47% use fuel wood. Electricity use is equal by gender with 3% of both male headed households and female headed households using it.

Kapenguria constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 8%. That is 8 percentage points above Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest level of electricity use. Kapenguria constituency is 5 percentage points above the county average. Kapenguria ward has the highest level of electricity use at 22%. That is 22 percentage points above Sook, Kodich, Kapchok, Kiwawa, and Alale wards, which have no levels of electricity use. Kapenguria ward is 19 percentage points above the county average.

Housing

Flooring

In West Pokot County, 13% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 86% have earth floors. Less than 1% has tile and 1% have wood floors. Kapenguria constituency has the highest share of cement floors at 26%. That is 22 percentage points above Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Kapenguria constituency is 13 percentage points above the county average. Kapenguria ward has the highest share of cement floors at 55%. That is 53 percentage points above Kapchok ward, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Kapenguria ward is 42 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 47.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in West Pokot County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in West Pokot County

Material	Percentage
Cement	13.1
Tiles	0.2
Wood	0.5
Earth	85.9
Other	0.3
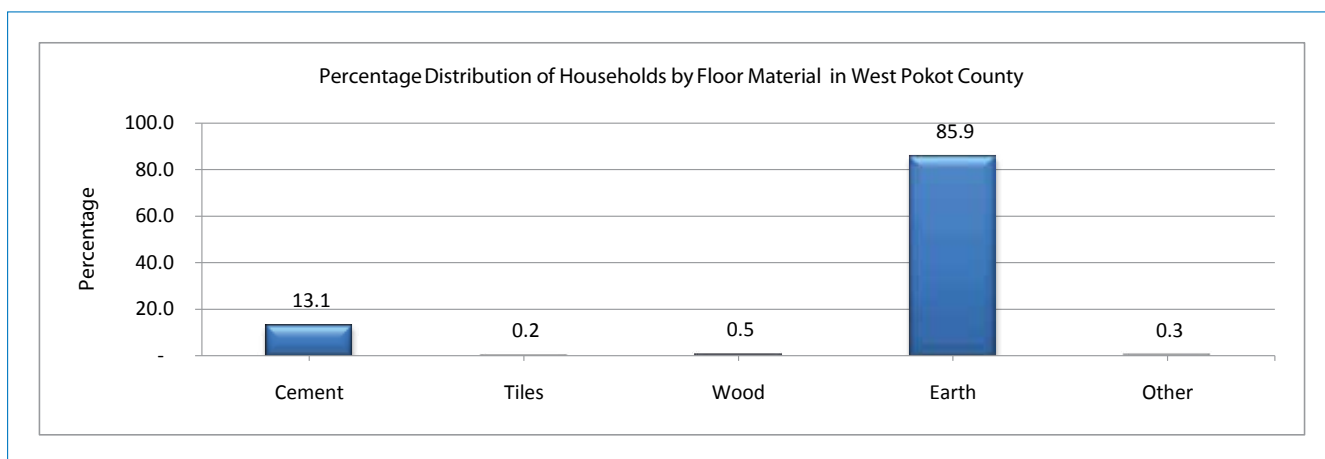
Roofing

Figure 47.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Material in West Pokot County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Materials in West Pokot County
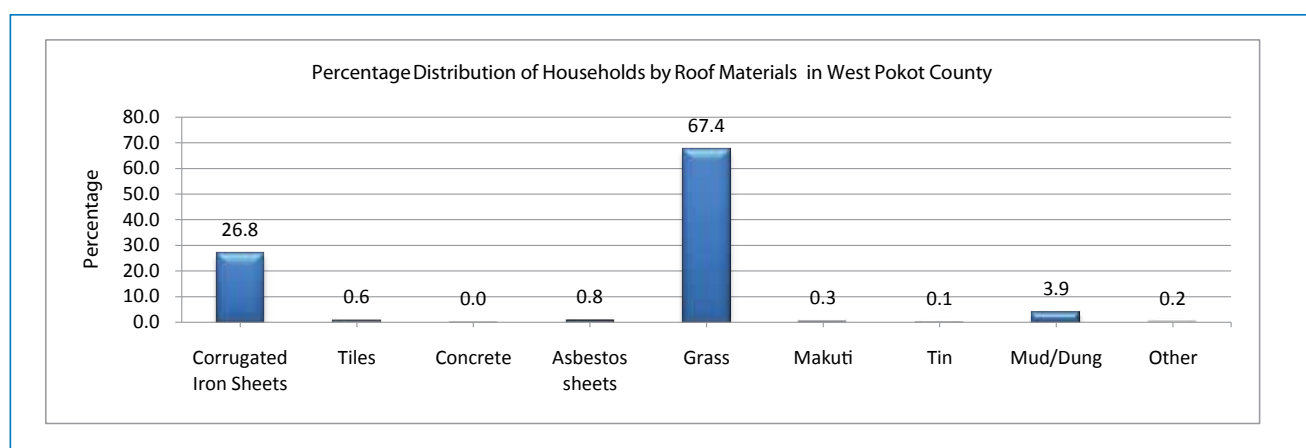
In West Pokot County, none of the residents have homes with concrete roofs, while 27% have corrugated iron sheet roofs. Grass and makuti roofs constitute 68% of homes, and 4% have mud/dung roofs.

Kapenguria constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 46%. That is 40 percentage points above Kacheliba constituency has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Kapenguria constituency is 19 percentage points above the county average. Kapenguria ward has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 74%. That is 71 percentage points above Kasei ward, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs Kapenguria ward is 47 percentage points above the county average.

Sigor constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 87%. That is 36 percentage points above Kapenguria constituency has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs. Sigor constituency is 19 percentage points above the county average. Masool ward has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 94%. This is four times Kapenguria ward, which has the lowest share. Masool ward is 26 percentage points above the county average.

Walls

Figure 47.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Material in West Pokot County

Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Materials in West Pokot County
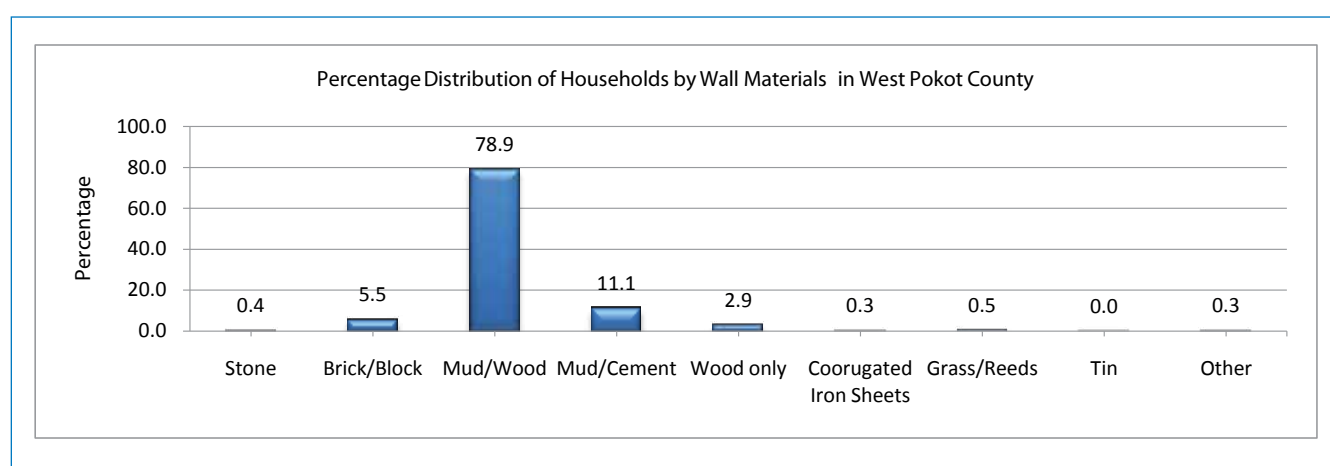
In West Pokot County, 6% of homes have either brick or stone walls. 90% of homes have mud/wood or mud/cement walls. 3% have wood walls. Less than 1% has corrugated iron walls. 1% has grass/thatched walls. Less than 1% has tin or other walls.

Kapenguria constituency has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 13%.That is 12 percentage points above Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Kapenguria constituency is 7 percentage points above the county average. Kapenguria ward has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 32%.That is 32 percentage points above Kasei ward, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Kapenguria ward is 26 percentage points above the county average.

Pokot South constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 96%.That is 12 percentage points above Kapenguria constituency, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement. Pokot South constituency is 6 percentage points above the county average. Tapach ward has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 99%.That is 49 percentage points above Masool ward, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement walls. Tapach ward is 9 percentage points above the county average.

Water

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

In West Pokot County, 25% of residents use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. There is no significant gender differential in use of improved sources as 25% of male headed households and 26% in female headed households use it.

Kacheliba constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 33%.That is almost twice Sigor constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sources of water. Kacheliba constituency is 8 percentage points above the county average. Kodich ward has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 56%.That is 44 percentage points above Masool ward with the lowest share using improved sources of water. Kodich ward is 31 percentage points above the county average.
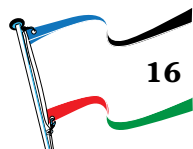
Figure 47.9: West Pokot County-Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sources of Water by Ward
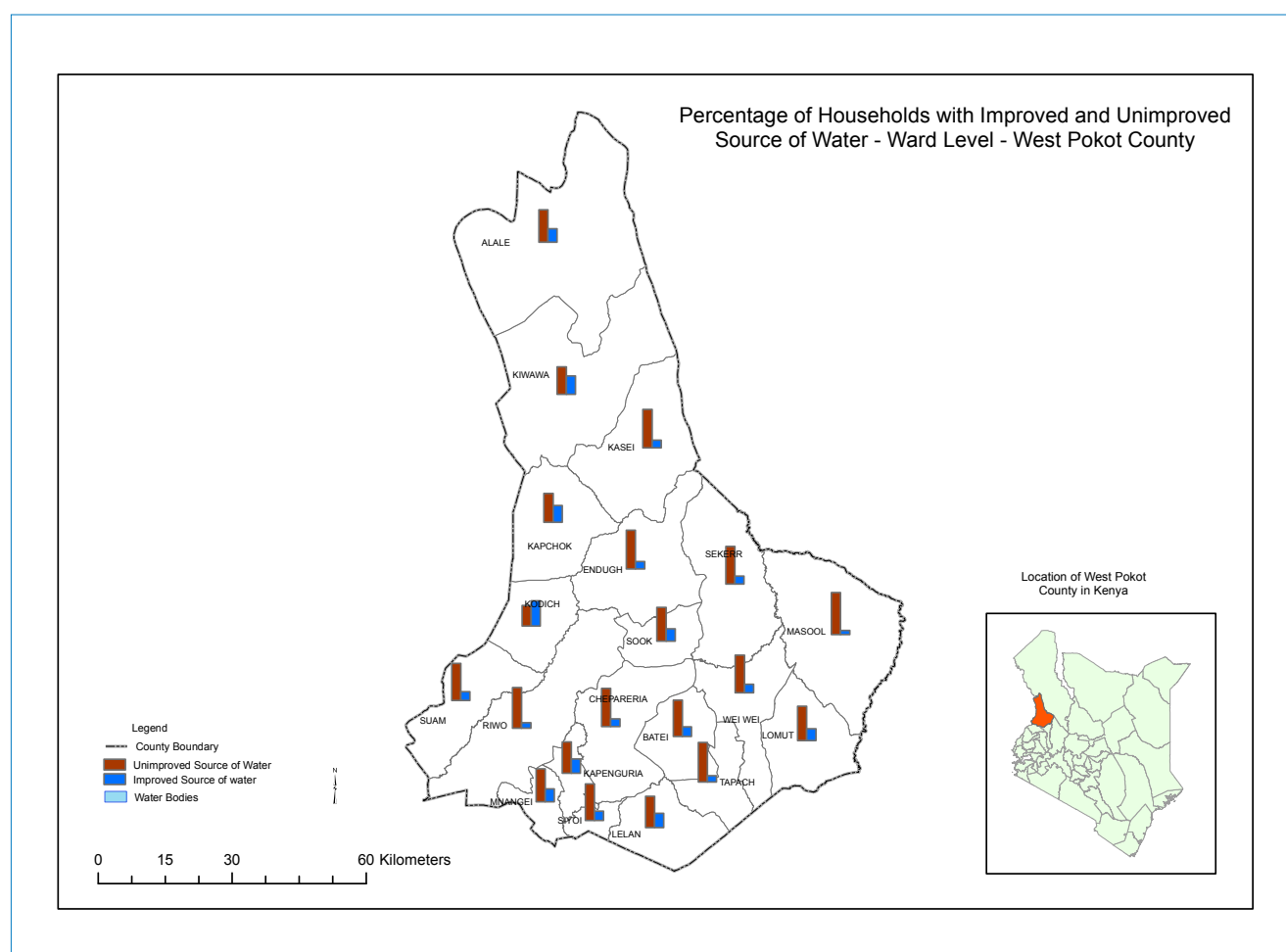
Sanitation

A total of 27% of residents in West Pokot County use improved sanitation, while the rest use unimproved sanitation. Use of improved sanitation is equal by either gender with both male and female headed households at 27%.

Pokot South constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 48%.That is 16 times Kacheliba constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Pokot South constituency is 21 percentage points above the county average. Siyoi ward has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 82%.That is 81 percentage points above Kiwawa ward, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Siyoi ward is 55 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 47.10: West Pokot County –Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sanitation by Ward
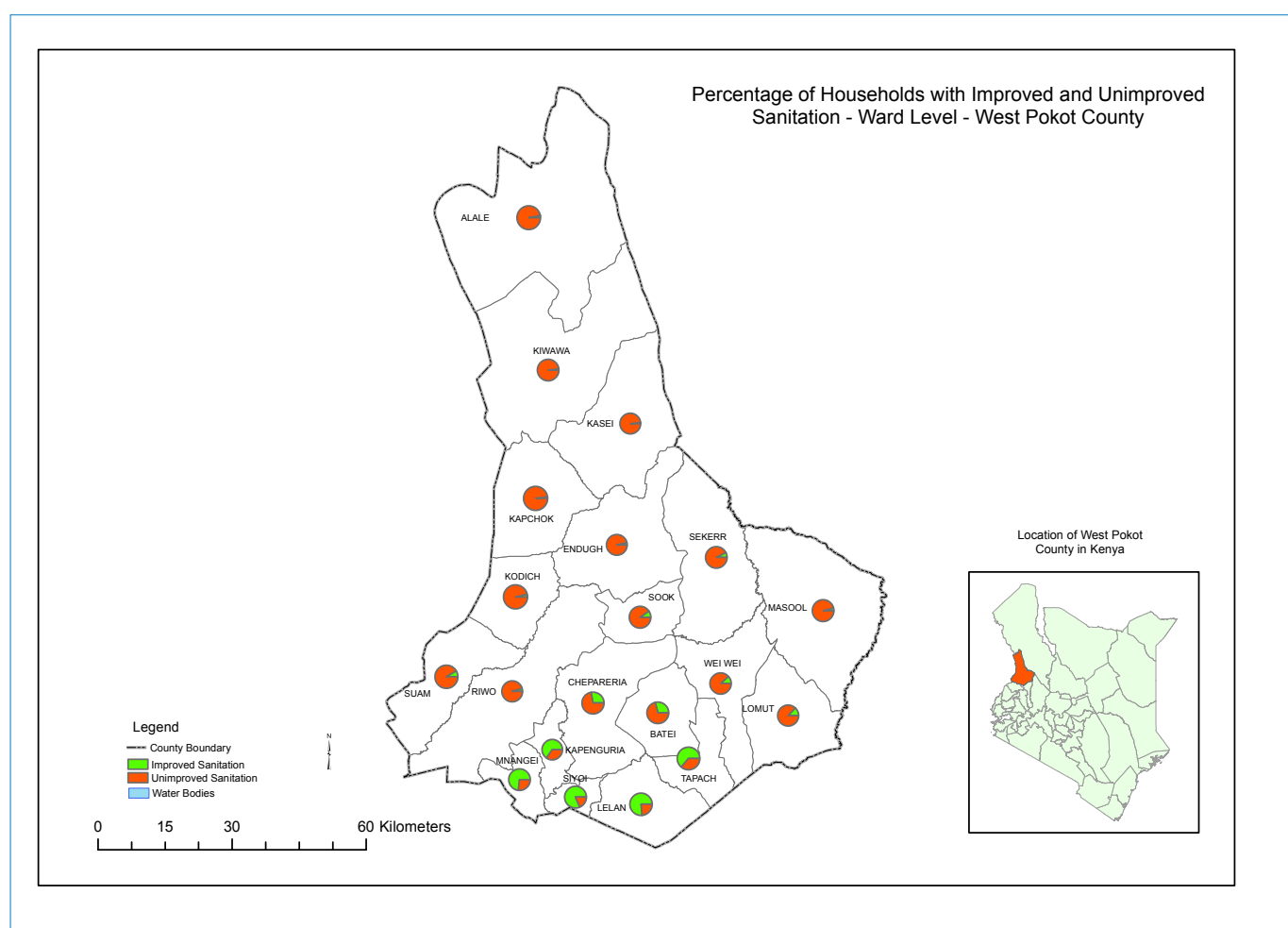
West Pokot County Annex Tables

47. WEST POKOT

Table 47.1: Gender, Age group, Demographic Indicators and Households Size by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Gender			Age group							Demographic indicators			Prortion of HH Members:			
	Total 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
West Pokot County	509,587	253,183	256,404	115,509	266,187	125,993	158,609	229,712	13,688	0.987	1.218	1.159	0.060	23.4	38.4	38.2	78,946
Kapenguria Constituency	137,741	68,243	69,498	31,524	69,057	31,691	44,304	64,786	3,898	0.982	1.126	1.066	0.060	30.6	40.9	28.5	26660
Riwo	27,486	13,500	13,986	6,855	14,413	6,105	7,988	12,153	920	0.965	1.262	1.186	0.076	28.6	44.5	26.9	5259
Kapenguria	29,069	14,233	14,836	6,139	13,672	6,733	10,352	14,769	628	0.959	0.968	0.926	0.043	37.4	35.9	26.7	5934
Mnangei	34,272	17,114	17,158	7,373	16,530	8,073	11,685	16,831	911	0.997	1.036	0.982	0.054	30.4	37.6	32.1	6414
Siyoi	17,321	8,730	8,591	3,682	8,417	4,158	5,738	8,311	593	1.016	1.084	1.013	0.071	28.1	38.9	32.9	3205
Endugh	17,179	8,544	8,635	4,318	9,195	3,675	4,990	7,521	463	0.989	1.284	1.223	0.062	30.3	48.0	21.7	3556
Sook	12,414	6,122	6,292	3,157	6,830	2,947	3,551	5,201	383	0.973	1.387	1.313	0.074	22.5	46.4	31.1	2292
Sigor Constituency	84,545	42,646	41,899	18,971	42,485	19,808	26,479	39,158	2,902	1.018	1.159	1.085	0.074	25.5	39.8	34.6	14840
Sekerr	16,765	8,652	8,113	3,822	8,347	3,807	5,139	7,849	569	1.066	1.136	1.063	0.072	22.1	43.4	34.5	2945
Masool	14,739	7,625	7,114	3,024	7,133	3,587	5,098	7,167	439	1.072	1.057	0.995	0.061	19.0	38.7	42.2	2212
Lomut	24,622	12,150	12,472	5,696	12,652	5,732	7,418	10,984	986	0.974	1.242	1.152	0.090	27.6	39.2	33.2	4446
Wei Wei	28,419	14,219	14,200	6,429	14,353	6,682	8,824	13,158	908	1.001	1.160	1.091	0.069	28.4	38.9	32.7	5237
Kacheliba Constituency	155,562	77,680	77,882	34,680	85,860	41,672	47,216	66,652	3,050	0.997	1.334	1.288	0.046	11.1	30.1	58.7	15338

Suam	22,974	11,908	11,066	4,813	11,650	5,858	7,354	10,693	631	1.076	1.149	1.089	0.059	9.7	31.9	58.4	2349
Kodich	22,468	11,320	11,148	4,945	12,176	6,018	6,931	9,812	480	1.015	1.290	1.241	0.049	8.2	36.4	55.4	2660
Kasei	14,760	7,113	7,647	3,949	8,180	3,244	4,349	6,211	369	0.930	1.376	1.317	0.059	26.2	40.3	33.5	2528
Kapchok	23,671	11,813	11,858	5,195	13,378	6,680	7,036	9,851	442	0.996	1.403	1.358	0.045	5.8	23.5	70.6	1359
Kiwawa	28,226	13,791	14,435	6,723	15,748	7,102	8,622	11,974	504	0.955	1.357	1.315	0.042	10.0	24.9	65.0	2922
Alale	43,463	21,735	21,728	9,055	24,728	12,770	12,924	18,111	624	1.000	1.400	1.365	0.034	6.4	23.8	69.9	3520
Pokot South Constituency	131,739	64,614	67,125	30,334	68,785	32,822	40,610	59,116	3,838	0.963	1.228	1.164	0.065	21.7	40.1	38.1	22108
Chepareria	41,537	20,404	21,133	9,407	21,343	10,444	12,867	19,009	1,185	0.966	1.185	1.123	0.062	24.4	42.2	33.4	7495
Batei	30,531	15,086	15,445	7,384	16,018	7,103	9,303	13,551	962	0.977	1.253	1.182	0.071	22.5	39.2	38.3	4977
Lelan	33,443	16,432	17,011	7,442	17,149	8,444	10,683	15,299	995	0.966	1.186	1.121	0.065	19.7	38.3	42.0	5294
Tapach	26,228	12,692	13,536	6,101	14,275	6,831	7,757	11,257	696	0.938	1.330	1.268	0.062	18.7	39.8	41.5	4342

Table 47.2: Employment by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/olunteer	Retired/Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Kenya	**23.7**	**13.1**	**32.0**	**1.1**	**9.2**	**12.8**	**0.5**	**7.7**	**20,249,800**
Rural	15.6	11.2	43.5	1.0	8.8	13.0	0.5	6.3	12,984,788
Urban	38.1	16.4	11.4	1.3	9.9	12.2	0.3	10.2	7,265,012
West Pokot County	**7.4**	**11.8**	**48.7**	**1.0**	**12.3**	**10.7**	**0.4**	**7.7**	**229,712**
Kapenguria Constituency	**12.6**	**11.5**	**29.8**	**0.9**	**19.4**	**17.6**	**0.5**	**7.6**	**64,786**
Riwo	3.7	11.0	41.0	1.3	22.2	9.8	0.7	10.4	12,153
Kapenguria	22.7	13.2	17.9	0.9	16.2	21.0	0.5	7.5	14,769
Mnangei	17.6	14.3	24.4	1.1	11.1	20.1	0.4	11.0	16,831
Siyoi	12.4	8.4	43.2	0.7	8.8	21.0	0.7	4.8	8,311
Endugh	2.5	8.1	22.5	0.5	52.5	11.2	0.3	2.5	7,521
Sook	3.6	9.1	44.5	0.4	18.0	21.5	0.3	2.7	5,201
Sigor Constituency	**4.8**	**14.2**	**56.9**	**1.1**	**8.6**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**9.1**	**39,158**
Sekerr	5.5	21.9	50.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.0	10.0	7,849
Masool	4.6	10.0	54.3	1.1	11.1	1.4	0.4	17.2	7,167
Lomut	3.2	8.8	57.7	0.6	14.3	5.8	0.4	9.3	10,984
Wei Wei	5.7	16.4	61.4	0.8	4.7	6.7	0.1	4.1	13,158
Kacheliba Constituency	**3.9**	**10.6**	**62.6**	**1.1**	**10.0**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**9.6**	**66,652**
Suam	7.3	8.6	61.3	1.9	4.7	3.5	0.2	12.5	10,693
Kodich	5.9	17.4	54.1	1.6	4.2	2.8	0.4	13.6	9,812
Kasei	2.5	12.2	58.9	0.5	21.5	2.1	0.2	2.2	6,211
Kapchok	2.6	10.1	52.9	0.6	18.3	1.3	0.4	13.8	9,851
Kiwawa	2.3	7.9	68.6	0.8	9.9	1.6	1.0	7.8	11,974
Alale	2.9	9.5	70.4	1.1	8.0	0.8	0.2	7.1	18,111
Pokot South Constituency	**7.4**	**11.8**	**48.3**	**1.0**	**9.6**	**17.0**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**59,116**
Chepareria	6.9	11.1	29.2	0.7	19.2	24.1	0.3	8.7	19,009
Batei	7.1	15.5	50.6	1.3	8.5	11.3	0.6	5.2	13,551
Lelan	10.8	11.5	55.1	1.2	2.7	16.4	0.3	2.1	15,299
Tapach	4.1	9.0	68.4	0.9	4.3	12.6	0.1	0.5	11,257

Table 47.3: Employment and Education Levels by County, Constituency and Wards

County /constituency/ Wards	Education Totallevel	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Kenya	**Total**	**23.7**	**13.1**	**32.0**	**1.1**	**9.2**	**12.8**	**0.5**	**7.7**	**20,249,800**
Kenya	**None**	**11.1**	**14.0**	**44.4**	**1.7**	**14.7**	**0.8**	**1.2**	**12.1**	**3,154,356**
Kenya	**Primary**	**20.7**	**12.6**	**37.3**	**0.8**	**9.6**	**12.1**	**0.4**	**6.5**	**9,528,270**
Kenya	Secondary+	32.7	13.3	20.2	1.2	6.6	18.6	0.2	7.3	7,567,174
Rural	Total	15.6	11.2	43.5	1.0	8.8	13.0	0.5	6.3	12,984,788
Rural	None	8.5	13.6	50.0	1.4	13.9	0.7	1.2	10.7	2,614,951
Rural	Primary	15.5	10.8	45.9	0.8	8.4	13.2	0.5	5.0	6,785,745
Rural	Secondary+	21.0	10.1	34.3	1.0	5.9	21.9	0.3	5.5	3,584,092
Urban	Total	38.1	16.4	11.4	1.3	9.9	12.2	0.3	10.2	7,265,012
Urban	None	23.5	15.8	17.1	3.1	18.7	1.5	1.6	18.8	539,405
Urban	Primary	33.6	16.9	16.0	1.0	12.3	9.5	0.4	10.2	2,742,525
Urban	Secondary+	43.2	16.1	7.5	1.3	7.1	15.6	0.2	9.0	3,983,082
West Pokot	Total	7.4	11.8	48.7	1.0	12.3	10.7	0.4	7.7	229,712
West Pokot	None	3.4	11.3	59.3	1.1	15.4	0.1	0.6	8.9	117,175
West Pokot	Primary	6.8	12.5	42.5	0.9	10.2	20.7	0.3	6.1	84,850
West Pokot	Secondary+	26.3	11.3	22.9	1.2	5.9	24.8	0.1	7.5	27,687
Kapenguria Constituency	**Total**	**12.6**	**11.5**	**29.8**	**0.9**	**19.4**	**17.6**	**0.5**	**7.6**	**64,786**
Kapenguria Constituency	**None**	**5.6**	**10.7**	**39.5**	**0.9**	**33.6**	**0.2**	**1.0**	**8.6**	**21,842**
Kapenguria Constituency	**Primary**	**10.3**	**11.9**	**29.5**	**0.8**	**14.3**	**26.2**	**0.3**	**6.7**	**29,484**
Kapenguria Constituency	**Secondary+**	**29.2**	**12.1**	**14.9**	**1.2**	**7.4**	**26.9**	**0.2**	**8.1**	**13,460**
Riwo Wards	Total	3.7	11.0	41.0	1.3	22.2	9.8	0.7	10.4	12,153
Riwo Wards	None	2.0	11.2	46.2	1.2	26.3	0.1	1.0	12.1	7,284
Riwo Wards	Primary	3.5	11.2	36.2	1.3	17.1	23.0	0.3	7.4	4,073
Riwo Wards	Secondary+	21.2	7.7	18.6	1.9	10.2	30.4	-	10.1	796
Kapenguria Wards	Total	22.7	13.2	17.9	0.9	16.2	21.0	0.5	7.5	14,769
Kapenguria Wards	None	15.6	13.1	31.5	0.9	27.2	0.5	1.7	9.5	2,483
Kapenguria Wards	Primary	16.0	12.8	19.9	0.8	17.7	26.1	0.3	6.4	7,025
Kapenguria Wards	Secondary+	35.0	13.8	8.8	1.2	9.1	23.9	0.3	7.9	5,261
Mnangei Wards	Total	17.6	14.3	24.4	1.1	11.1	20.1	0.4	11.0	16,831
Mnangei Wards	None	13.1	13.5	37.3	1.3	17.5	0.5	1.3	15.4	3,140
Mnangei Wards	Primary	13.1	14.9	24.6	0.9	11.8	24.0	0.3	10.5	8,991
Mnangei Wards	Secondary+	29.4	13.5	15.2	1.3	5.6	25.9	0.1	9.0	4,700
Siyoi Wards	Total	12.4	8.4	43.2	0.7	8.8	21.0	0.7	4.8	8,311
Siyoi Wards	None	15.0	7.7	55.1	1.1	13.1	0.4	1.7	5.9	1,412
Siyoi Wards	Primary	9.4	8.6	45.2	0.5	8.3	23.8	0.5	3.7	5,059

Siyoi Wards	Secondary+	18.8	8.2	28.7	1.0	6.7	29.3	0.2	7.2	1,840
Endugh Wards	Total	2.5	8.1	22.5	0.5	52.5	11.2	0.3	2.5	7,521
Endugh Wards	None	0.6	7.3	23.6	0.3	65.4	0.1	0.5	2.3	5,167
Endugh Wards	Primary	2.8	10.4	21.3	1.0	26.7	35.6	-	2.3	2,002
Endugh Wards	Secondary+	29.0	6.5	11.9	0.3	10.2	35.8	-	6.3	352
Sook Wards	Total	3.6	9.1	44.5	0.4	18.0	21.5	0.3	2.7	5,201
Sook Wards	None	1.3	11.7	55.9	0.3	27.3	0.1	0.4	2.9	2,356
Sook Wards	Primary	2.8	7.1	38.0	0.4	11.8	37.7	0.2	2.1	2,334
Sook Wards	Secondary+	18.0	5.9	21.1	1.2	2.9	46.6	-	4.3	511
Sigor Constituency	**Total**	**4.8**	**14.2**	**56.9**	**1.1**	**8.6**	**4.9**	**0.4**	**9.1**	**39,158**
Sigor Constituency	**None**	**3.2**	**14.1**	**62.3**	**1.3**	**8.6**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**10.0**	**20,581**
Sigor Constituency	**Primary**	**3.8**	**14.8**	**54.0**	**0.9**	**8.8**	**9.6**	**0.4**	**7.8**	**16,036**
Sigor Constituency	**Secondary+**	**24.2**	**11.9**	**31.2**	**1.5**	**6.4**	**14.1**	**0.3**	**10.6**	**2,541**
Sekerr Wards	Total	5.5	21.9	50.8	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.0	10.0	7,849
Sekerr Wards	None	5.2	19.7	57.9	2.6	5.0	0.1	0.6	8.9	4,745
Sekerr Wards	Primary	3.5	26.2	41.7	2.5	4.0	8.7	1.8	11.6	2,784
Sekerr Wards	Secondary+	28.1	16.6	22.5	1.9	5.3	11.9	1.3	12.5	320
Masool Wards	Total	4.6	10.0	54.3	1.1	11.1	1.4	0.4	17.2	7,167
Masool Wards	None	3.4	10.3	56.0	1.1	11.4	0.0	0.4	17.4	6,087
Masool Wards	Primary	6.3	8.9	47.8	1.0	10.0	9.0	-	17.1	879
Masool Wards	Secondary+	33.8	7.5	28.4	1.0	9.0	8.0	-	12.4	201
Lomut Wards	Total	3.2	8.8	57.7	0.6	14.3	5.8	0.4	9.3	10,984
Lomut Wards	None	1.3	8.1	68.2	0.7	12.9	0.1	0.5	8.3	4,876
Lomut Wards	Primary	2.3	9.1	52.8	0.4	16.5	9.3	0.3	9.3	5,190
Lomut Wards	Secondary+	18.5	11.0	29.9	0.7	9.4	16.2	0.3	14.1	918
Wei Wei Wards	Total	5.7	16.4	61.4	0.8	4.7	6.7	0.1	4.1	13,158
Wei Wei Wards	None	2.8	19.3	68.6	0.8	4.5	0.1	0.3	3.8	4,873
Wei Wei Wards	Primary	4.6	15.2	60.4	0.7	5.0	10.2	0.1	4.0	7,183
Wei Wei Wards	Secondary+	26.0	12.1	35.3	2.1	3.8	14.1	-	6.7	1,102
Kacheliba Constituency	**Total**	**3.9**	**10.6**	**62.6**	**1.1**	**10.0**	**1.9**	**0.4**	**9.6**	**66,652**
Kacheliba Constituency	**None**	**2.1**	**10.3**	**65.8**	**1.1**	**10.6**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**9.6**	**57,338**
Kacheliba Constituency	**Primary**	**5.7**	**13.0**	**49.8**	**0.9**	**7.3**	**13.2**	**0.4**	**9.8**	**6,169**
Kacheliba Constituency	**Secondary+**	**31.5**	**10.5**	**29.4**	**1.3**	**4.4**	**12.6**	**0.2**	**10.2**	**3,145**
Suam Wards	Total	7.3	8.6	61.3	1.9	4.7	3.5	0.2	12.5	10,693

Suam Wards	None	4.0	8.3	68.7	1.9	4.5	0.0	0.2	12.4	8,324
Suam Wards	Primary	8.4	10.7	43.2	1.6	5.8	16.7	0.1	13.5	1,499
Suam Wards	Secondary+	36.9	7.9	21.2	2.5	4.6	14.3	0.1	12.5	870
Kodich Wards	Total	5.9	17.4	54.1	1.6	4.2	2.8	0.4	13.6	9,812
Kodich Wards	None	3.7	18.0	57.1	1.9	4.4	0.1	0.5	14.3	7,803
Kodich Wards	Primary	6.3	17.8	47.9	0.8	3.9	12.3	0.3	10.8	1,320
Kodich Wards	Secondary+	29.6	8.9	31.9	0.6	2.5	15.0	-	11.6	689
Kasei Wards	Total	2.5	12.2	58.9	0.5	21.5	2.1	0.2	2.2	6,211
Kasei Wards	None	0.9	12.2	60.6	0.4	23.1	0.2	0.2	2.5	5,200
Kasei Wards	Primary	3.1	12.8	54.4	0.4	15.7	13.0	0.1	0.5	767
Kasei Wards	Secondary+	35.3	11.1	36.5	0.8	6.6	8.2	-	1.6	244
Kapchok Wards	Total	2.6	10.1	52.9	0.6	18.3	1.3	0.4	13.8	9,851
Kapchok Wards	None	2.2	10.1	54.1	0.6	18.8	0.1	0.4	13.8	8,789
Kapchok Wards	Primary	1.9	9.8	48.8	0.6	13.9	11.3	1.1	12.7	727
Kapchok Wards	Secondary+	12.8	10.8	32.2	0.9	14.0	13.1	-	16.1	335
Kiwawa Wards	Total	2.3	7.9	68.6	0.8	9.9	1.6	1.0	7.8	11,974
Kiwawa Wards	None	1.3	7.8	70.6	0.8	10.6	0.1	1.0	7.9	10,640
Kiwawa Wards	Primary	3.2	8.4	57.7	1.0	5.1	15.0	1.2	8.5	944
Kiwawa Wards	Secondary+	28.5	8.5	41.0	0.5	3.6	10.8	1.0	6.2	390
Alale Wards	Total	2.9	9.5	70.4	1.1	8.0	0.8	0.2	7.1	18,111
Alale Wards	None	1.4	8.8	73.1	1.1	8.4	-	0.2	7.0	16,582
Alale Wards	Primary	7.9	17.1	52.0	0.8	4.3	8.3	0.1	9.5	912
Alale Wards	Secondary+	36.6	16.7	26.6	1.3	0.8	10.1	-	7.9	617
Pokot South Constituency	**Total**	**7.4**	**11.8**	**48.3**	**1.0**	**9.6**	**17.0**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**59,116**
Pokot South Constituency	**None**	**5.0**	**12.4**	**59.0**	**1.1**	**16.0**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**5.6**	**17,414**
Pokot South Constituency	**Primary**	**5.3**	**11.9**	**47.2**	**0.9**	**7.7**	**22.7**	**0.2**	**4.1**	**33,161**
Pokot South Constituency	**Secondary+**	**20.5**	**10.2**	**30.7**	**1.1**	**3.9**	**29.1**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**8,541**
Chepareria Wards	Total	6.9	11.1	29.2	0.7	19.2	24.1	0.3	8.7	19,009
Chepareria Wards	None	3.8	11.0	42.5	0.7	31.8	0.2	0.6	9.4	6,357
Chepareria Wards	Primary	4.9	11.4	24.8	0.6	14.6	35.2	0.2	8.5	9,652
Chepareria Wards	Secondary+	20.0	10.2	15.2	0.9	6.9	39.1	-	7.7	3,000
Batei Wards	Total	7.1	15.5	50.6	1.3	8.5	11.3	0.6	5.2	13,551
Batei Wards	None	5.3	16.2	59.0	1.5	10.5	0.2	1.3	6.2	4,632
Batei Wards	Primary	5.0	15.3	49.2	1.1	8.0	16.5	0.3	4.7	7,613

Batei Wards	Secondary+	25.8	13.9	29.4	1.5	4.4	20.4	0.2	4.3	1,306
Lelan Wards	Total	10.8	11.5	55.1	1.2	2.7	16.4	0.3	2.1	15,299
Lelan Wards	None	9.1	12.6	69.1	1.4	4.6	0.2	0.9	2.1	2,955
Lelan Wards	Primary	7.8	11.9	55.9	1.1	2.6	18.7	0.1	1.9	9,205
Lelan Wards	Secondary+	21.2	9.5	39.5	1.2	1.3	24.6	0.1	2.6	3,139
Tapach Wards	Total	4.1	9.0	68.4	0.9	4.3	12.6	0.1	0.5	11,257
Tapach Wards	None	3.5	9.7	80.6	1.1	4.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	3,470
Tapach Wards	Primary	3.0	8.9	65.3	0.8	4.5	17.1	0.1	0.4	6,691
Tapach Wards	Secondary+	13.4	7.7	49.2	0.6	2.6	25.1	-	1.5	1,096

Table 47.4: Employment and Education Levels in Male Headed Household by County, Constituency and Wards

County, Constituency, Wards	Education Level reached	Work for Pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural holding	Internal/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	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
West Pokot	Total	8.1	12.4	49.1	1.0	11.9	9.4	0.4	7.7	161,965
West Pokot	None	3.5	11.9	59.2	1.1	14.7	0.1	0.5	9.0	80,973
West Pokot	Primary	7.3	13.3	44.0	0.9	10.3	17.8	0.3	6.2	61,433
West Pokot	Secondary+	29.3	11.8	23.3	1.2	5.7	21.3	0.1	7.3	19,559
Kapenguria Constituency	Total	13.7	12.2	30.6	0.9	19.3	15.2	0.5	7.7	46,051
Kapenguria Constituency	None	5.6	11.0	39.6	0.8	33.1	0.2	0.9	8.8	15,301
Kapenguria Constituency	Primary	11.2	12.8	30.9	0.9	14.6	22.7	0.3	6.8	21,192
Kapenguria Constituency	Secondary+	32.5	12.7	15.6	1.2	7.3	22.6	0.1	7.9	9,558

Riwo Ward	Total	4.5	11.5	41.1	1.3	21.5	8.3	0.6	11.2	8,640
Riwo Ward	None	2.1	11.6	46.3	1.1	24.8	0.0	0.9	13.2	5,110
Riwo Ward	Primary	4.1	12.3	36.8	1.4	18.0	19.2	0.2	8.0	2,922
Riwo Ward	Secondary+	27.1	7.1	17.8	1.6	10.5	25.2	-	10.7	608
Kapenguria Ward	Total	25.2	13.7	18.2	1.0	15.4	18.4	0.5	7.7	10,253
Kapenguria Ward	None	18.0	12.8	30.8	0.7	24.6	0.6	1.6	10.9	1,584
Kapenguria Ward	Primary	17.6	13.4	20.7	0.8	17.3	23.2	0.3	6.8	4,976
Kapenguria Ward	Secondary+	38.6	14.4	9.3	1.2	9.0	19.6	0.3	7.6	3,693
Mnangei Ward	Total	19.1	15.3	24.6	1.2	11.1	17.8	0.3	10.7	11,741
Mnangei Ward	None	13.4	13.7	37.6	1.4	16.4	0.4	1.3	15.8	1,987
Mnangei Ward	Primary	14.0	16.1	25.3	1.0	12.3	20.7	0.2	10.3	6,402
Mnangei Ward	Secondary+	32.2	14.5	15.6	1.3	5.5	22.4	0.1	8.3	3,352
Siyoi Ward	Total	13.8	8.8	45.6	0.8	8.0	17.8	0.6	4.7	5,760
Siyoi Ward	None	16.4	7.2	56.3	1.3	11.1	0.4	1.6	5.6	900
Siyoi Ward	Primary	10.3	9.2	47.8	0.6	7.9	20.1	0.5	3.6	3,585
Siyoi Ward	Secondary+	22.0	8.6	31.5	0.9	6.0	23.6	0.1	7.2	1,275
Endugh Ward	Total	2.8	9.1	23.9	0.5	51.4	9.5	0.4	2.5	5,811
Endugh Ward	None	0.6	8.1	24.5	0.3	63.6	0.1	0.6	2.3	3,990
Endugh Ward	Primary	3.3	11.9	24.4	1.0	27.1	29.9	-	2.5	1,548
Endugh Ward	Secondary+	31.5	7.3	12.1	-	10.6	32.2	-	6.2	273
Sook Ward	Total	3.9	9.9	46.4	0.4	17.7	18.9	0.3	2.6	3,846
Sook Ward	None	1.3	12.6	56.8	0.3	25.7	0.1	0.4	2.7	1,730
Sook Ward	Primary	3.1	7.9	41.0	0.3	12.7	32.9	0.2	2.0	1,759
Sook Ward	Secondary+	20.7	6.2	22.4	1.1	3.6	40.6	-	5.3	357
Sigor Constituency	**Total**	**5.1**	**14.5**	**58.0**	**1.1**	**7.9**	**4.4**	**0.4**	**8.7**	**29,794**
Sigor Constituency	**None**	**3.3**	**14.2**	**63.5**	**1.2**	**7.8**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**9.5**	**15,488**
Sigor Constituency	**Primary**	**4.0**	**15.2**	**55.4**	**0.8**	**8.2**	**8.4**	**0.4**	**7.6**	**12,376**
Sigor Constituency	**Secondary+**	**26.7**	**11.8**	**30.8**	**1.2**	**6.3**	**12.9**	**0.2**	**10.1**	**1,930**
Sekerr Ward	Total	5.8	22.1	51.0	2.3	4.5	3.4	1.0	9.9	6,375
Sekerr Ward	None	5.2	19.7	58.2	2.4	4.9	0.1	0.6	8.9	3,880
Sekerr Ward	Primary	3.9	27.0	41.9	2.1	3.6	8.1	1.7	11.6	2,241
Sekerr Ward	Secondary+	31.5	16.5	20.9	2.0	5.9	12.2	0.8	10.2	254
Masool Ward	Total	4.8	10.1	56.5	1.1	10.0	1.2	0.3	15.8	5,276
Masool Ward	None	3.5	10.4	58.4	1.1	10.2	0.0	0.4	15.9	4,476

Masool Ward	Primary	6.7	9.0	49.8	1.1	9.2	7.8	-	16.4	654
Masool Ward	Secondary+	34.9	7.5	28.1	1.4	7.5	8.2	-	12.3	146
Lomut Ward	Total	3.7	8.9	58.8	0.5	13.5	5.1	0.4	9.1	8,046
Lomut Ward	None	1.3	8.3	69.0	0.6	12.0	0.1	0.6	8.1	3,497
Lomut Ward	Primary	2.7	9.1	54.7	0.3	15.6	8.0	0.2	9.4	3,862
Lomut Ward	Secondary+	21.8	11.4	29.4	0.6	9.2	14.4	0.1	13.1	687
Wei Wei Ward	Total	5.9	16.3	62.6	0.7	4.4	6.0	0.1	3.9	10,097
Wei Wei Ward	None	2.9	18.8	69.9	0.7	3.8	0.1	0.2	3.6	3,635
Wei Wei Ward	Primary	4.6	15.4	61.9	0.6	4.9	8.9	0.1	3.6	5,619
Wei Wei Ward	Secondary+	27.9	11.5	35.5	1.5	3.8	12.7	-	7.1	843
Kacheliba Constituency	Total	4.3	11.0	62.1	1.1	9.2	2.0	0.4	9.9	44,869
Kacheliba Constituency	None	2.3	10.9	65.5	1.1	9.9	0.1	0.4	10.0	38,246
Kacheliba Constituency	Primary	6.4	12.4	49.2	0.9	7.0	14.1	0.4	9.4	4,357
Kacheliba Constituency	Secondary+	33.3	10.9	29.5	1.5	3.1	12.0	0.1	9.6	2,266
Suam Ward	Total	7.4	8.5	61.4	1.8	4.2	4.0	0.2	12.6	8,129
Suam Ward	None	4.2	8.4	68.6	1.8	4.0	0.0	0.2	12.8	6,332
Suam Ward	Primary	7.9	9.5	43.5	1.5	5.4	19.8	-	12.5	1,162
Suam Ward	Secondary+	38.3	8.2	21.9	2.4	3.6	14.3	-	11.3	635
Kodich Ward	Total	6.2	18.1	54.6	1.4	3.4	3.0	0.5	13.0	6,818
Kodich Ward	None	3.7	19.1	57.6	1.6	3.4	0.1	0.5	14.0	5,408
Kodich Ward	Primary	7.2	17.4	49.4	0.7	4.2	12.1	0.3	8.7	908
Kodich Ward	Secondary+	31.9	8.6	31.5	0.4	1.4	17.3	-	9.0	502
Kasei Ward	Total	2.9	12.9	59.8	0.4	19.7	2.0	0.1	2.3	4,263
Kasei Ward	None	0.9	12.8	61.8	0.4	21.1	0.2	0.1	2.6	3,604
Kasei Ward	Primary	4.3	13.7	54.1	0.2	14.1	12.9	0.2	0.4	488
Kasei Ward	Secondary+	40.9	12.3	32.2	0.6	5.3	8.2	-	0.6	171
Kapchok Ward	Total	2.7	10.3	52.3	0.7	19.0	1.5	0.5	13.0	6,751
Kapchok Ward	None	2.2	10.3	53.6	0.7	19.9	0.1	0.4	12.8	5,956
Kapchok Ward	Primary	2.2	8.8	47.1	0.7	14.0	12.6	1.4	13.1	556
Kapchok Ward	Secondary+	14.2	11.7	32.2	1.3	9.2	11.7	-	19.7	239
Kiwawa Ward	Total	2.5	8.7	68.4	0.8	9.4	1.4	0.7	8.1	7,622
Kiwawa Ward	None	1.4	8.9	70.1	0.8	10.0	0.0	0.7	8.2	6,767
Kiwawa Ward	Primary	4.5	7.4	58.0	1.0	5.5	14.6	1.2	7.7	595
Kiwawa Ward	Secondary+	26.5	8.8	46.9	0.8	2.3	7.7	1.2	5.8	260

County, Constituency and Wards	Education Level reached	Work for Pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural holding	Internal/ Volunteer	Retired/ Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Population (15-64)
Alale Ward	Total	3.5	9.8	69.6	1.2	6.5	0.8	0.2	8.3	11,286
Alale Ward	None	1.6	9.0	72.9	1.2	6.9	-	0.2	8.2	10,179
Alale Ward	Primary	9.9	17.3	49.4	0.9	3.9	8.6	-	10.0	648
Alale Ward	Secondary+	38.8	17.4	25.5	2.6	0.7	6.8	-	8.3	459
Pokot South Constituency	**Total**	**8.1**	**12.7**	**49.2**	**0.9**	**9.6**	**14.5**	**0.3**	**4.6**	**41,251**
Pokot South Constituency	**None**	**5.3**	**13.1**	**58.6**	**1.0**	**15.6**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**5.5**	**11,938**
Pokot South Constituency	**Primary**	**5.8**	**13.0**	**49.0**	**0.8**	**8.0**	**19.0**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**23,508**
Pokot South Constituency	**Secondary+**	**23.3**	**10.8**	**31.0**	**0.9**	**3.9**	**25.6**	**0.1**	**4.4**	**5,805**
Chepareria Ward	Total	7.5	12.0	31.3	0.6	19.0	21.1	0.2	8.3	13,539
Chepareria Ward	None	3.8	11.3	44.3	0.7	30.4	0.2	0.6	8.7	4,486
Chepareria Ward	Primary	5.4	12.8	27.4	0.5	15.4	30.1	0.1	8.4	6,910
Chepareria Ward	Secondary+	22.1	10.8	16.5	0.9	6.9	35.5	-	7.3	2,143
Batei Ward	Total	7.2	15.9	51.9	1.2	8.2	9.7	0.6	5.3	9,946
Batei Ward	None	5.4	16.4	59.6	1.4	9.5	0.1	1.2	6.4	3,361
Batei Ward	Primary	5.1	16.0	50.8	1.1	7.9	14.0	0.3	4.8	5,696
Batei Ward	Secondary+	27.9	14.2	29.4	1.0	4.6	18.1	-	4.8	889
Lelan Ward	Total	12.5	12.6	55.1	1.1	2.6	13.7	0.3	2.1	10,377
Lelan Ward	None	11.1	14.2	65.3	1.2	4.8	0.1	1.0	2.3	1,864
Lelan Ward	Primary	8.9	12.8	57.1	1.1	2.5	15.4	0.1	2.0	6,431
Lelan Ward	Secondary+	24.9	10.3	39.8	1.1	1.1	20.4	0.2	2.3	2,082
Tapach Ward	Total	4.3	9.8	70.3	0.8	4.2	10.0	0.1	0.5	7,389
Tapach Ward	None	3.4	10.8	80.2	0.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	2,227
Tapach Ward	Primary	3.0	9.7	68.3	0.8	4.5	13.3	0.0	0.5	4,471
Tapach Ward	Secondary+	15.9	7.7	51.7	0.6	2.5	20.4	-	1.3	691

Table 47.5: 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/ Homemaker	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
West Pokot	Total	5.8%	10.3%	47.6%	1.1%	13.2%	13.9%	.5%	7.6%	67688
West Pokot	None	3.0%	10.2%	59.4%	1.1%	16.9%	.1%	.7%	8.5%	36159
West Pokot	Primary	5.4%	10.4%	38.4%	.9%	10.0%	28.6%	.3%	6.0%	23418
West Pokot	Secondary+	19.3%	10.0%	21.9%	1.4%	6.3%	33.0%	.2%	7.9%	8111
Kapenguria Constituency	**Total**	**10.0%**	**9.9%**	**27.9%**	**.8%**	**19.8%**	**23.4%**	**.6%**	**7.5%**	**18702**
Kapenguria Constituency	**None**	**5.5%**	**9.9%**	**39.2%**	**.9%**	**34.9%**	**.4%**	**1.2%**	**8.0%**	**6538**
Kapenguria Constituency	**Primary**	**8.2%**	**9.6%**	**25.9%**	**.6%**	**13.7%**	**35.1%**	**.4%**	**6.5%**	**8277**
Kapenguria Constituency	**Secondary+**	**21.4%**	**10.5%**	**13.0%**	**1.2%**	**7.7%**	**37.2%**	**.2%**	**8.8%**	**3887**
Riwo Ward	Total	2.4%	9.5%	40.8%	1.2%	23.6%	13.3%	.9%	8.2%	3533
Riwo Ward	None	1.7%	10.2%	46.0%	1.2%	29.7%	.3%	1.4%	9.6%	2174
Riwo Ward	Primary	2.1%	8.4%	34.7%	1.1%	14.9%	32.6%	.3%	5.8%	1152
Riwo Ward	Secondary+	11.1%	8.7%	19.3%	2.4%	8.2%	43.0%	0.0%	7.2%	207
Kapenguria Ward	Total	17.1%	12.2%	17.1%	.9%	18.2%	26.9%	.7%	6.9%	4496
Kapenguria Ward	None	11.5%	13.6%	32.5%	1.1%	32.0%	.3%	1.9%	7.1%	898
Kapenguria Ward	Primary	12.2%	11.5%	17.8%	.6%	18.8%	33.1%	.4%	5.6%	2046
Kapenguria Ward	Secondary+	26.9%	12.4%	7.3%	1.2%	9.5%	34.0%	.3%	8.4%	1552
Mnangei Ward	Total	14.2%	12.0%	23.8%	.8%	11.4%	25.5%	.5%	11.9%	5069
Mnangei Ward	None	12.4%	13.1%	36.7%	1.3%	19.4%	.8%	1.5%	14.8%	1152
Mnangei Ward	Primary	10.8%	12.0%	22.9%	.5%	10.6%	31.8%	.3%	11.0%	2581
Mnangei Ward	Secondary+	22.1%	11.0%	14.3%	1.1%	5.9%	34.5%	.1%	11.0%	1336
Siyoi Ward	Total	9.3%	7.5%	38.0%	.5%	10.4%	28.4%	.8%	5.1%	2546
Siyoi Ward	None	12.5%	8.6%	52.8%	.6%	16.6%	.4%	2.0%	6.5%	511
Siyoi Ward	Primary	7.3%	7.3%	38.8%	.3%	9.1%	32.8%	.5%	3.8%	1470
Siyoi Ward	Secondary+	11.5%	7.1%	22.3%	1.1%	8.3%	42.1%	.4%	7.3%	565
Endugh Ward	Total	1.2%	4.7%	17.6%	.5%	56.5%	17.0%	.1%	2.3%	1703
Endugh Ward	None	.4%	4.5%	20.7%	.3%	71.5%	.2%	.2%	2.2%	1177
Endugh Ward	Primary	.7%	5.3%	10.8%	.9%	25.4%	55.2%	0.0%	1.8%	453
Endugh Ward	Secondary+	16.4%	4.1%	9.6%	1.4%	9.6%	52.1%	0.0%	6.8%	73
Sook Ward	Total	2.7%	6.8%	39.0%	.6%	18.7%	29.2%	.3%	2.8%	1355
Sook Ward	None	1.1%	9.3%	53.5%	.3%	31.6%	.2%	.5%	3.5%	626
Sook Ward	Primary	1.9%	4.5%	28.9%	.7%	9.2%	52.3%	.2%	2.3%	575
Sook Ward	Secondary+	11.7%	5.2%	18.2%	1.3%	1.3%	60.4%	0.0%	1.9%	154
Sigor Constituency	Total	3.7%	13.4%	53.6%	1.3%	10.8%	6.4%	.4%	10.4%	9341
Sigor Constituency	None	2.8%	13.6%	59.0%	1.3%	11.2%	.0%	.4%	11.7%	5081
Sigor Constituency	Primary	2.9%	13.2%	49.5%	1.2%	10.8%	13.4%	.5%	8.4%	3649
Sigor Constituency	Secondary+	16.0%	12.1%	32.2%	2.1%	6.9%	17.8%	.7%	12.1%	611
Sekerr Ward	Total	4.4%	20.8%	50.4%	3.2%	5.4%	4.4%	1.2%	10.2%	1455
Sekerr Ward	None	5.1%	20.1%	57.2%	2.8%	5.5%	.1%	.5%	8.6%	856

29
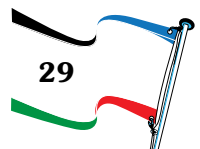
Sekerr Ward	Primary	1.9%	22.5%	42.0%	4.1%	5.4%	10.5%	2.1%	11.4%	533
Sekerr Ward	Secondary+	15.2%	16.7%	28.8%	1.5%	3.0%	10.6%	3.0%	21.2%	66
Masool Ward	Total	4.1%	9.6%	48.0%	1.0%	14.2%	1.7%	.4%	21.0%	1889
Masool Ward	None	3.1%	9.8%	49.5%	1.1%	14.5%	0.0%	.5%	21.6%	1609
Masool Ward	Primary	4.9%	8.4%	41.8%	.9%	12.4%	12.4%	0.0%	19.1%	225
Masool Ward	Secondary+	30.9%	7.3%	29.1%	0.0%	12.7%	7.3%	0.0%	12.7%	55
Lomut Ward	Total	1.8%	8.6%	54.7%	.7%	16.5%	7.7%	.3%	9.6%	2936
Lomut Ward	None	1.2%	7.8%	66.0%	.9%	15.2%	0.0%	.2%	8.7%	1378
Lomut Ward	Primary	1.3%	9.1%	47.2%	.6%	19.0%	13.3%	.4%	9.2%	1327
Lomut Ward	Secondary+	8.7%	10.0%	31.2%	.9%	10.0%	21.6%	.9%	16.9%	231
Wei Wei Ward	Total	4.9%	16.8%	57.4%	1.1%	5.7%	9.1%	.2%	4.8%	3061
Wei Wei Ward	None	2.5%	20.6%	64.9%	.9%	6.4%	.1%	.4%	4.2%	1238
Wei Wei Ward	Primary	4.4%	14.2%	55.2%	.8%	5.4%	14.7%	.1%	5.1%	1564
Wei Wei Ward	Secondary+	19.7%	13.9%	34.7%	3.9%	3.9%	18.5%	0.0%	5.4%	259
Kacheliba Constituency	**Total**	**3.1%**	**9.6%**	**63.4%**	**1.2%**	**11.6%**	**1.7%**	**.6%**	**8.9%**	**21801**
Kacheliba Constituency	**None**	**1.8%**	**9.2%**	**66.3%**	**1.2%**	**12.2%**	**.1%**	**.6%**	**8.7%**	**19068**
Kacheliba Constituency	**Primary**	**4.4%**	**13.8%**	**49.9%**	**.9%**	**7.5%**	**12.7%**	**.4%**	**10.4%**	**1853**
Kacheliba Constituency	**Secondary+**	**27.5%**	**9.2%**	**29.2%**	**1.4%**	**7.6%**	**13.6%**	**.2%**	**11.3%**	**880**
Suam Ward	Total	7.0%	8.9%	60.8%	2.3%	5.8%	3.1%	.3%	11.8%	2566
Suam Ward	None	3.4%	8.4%	69.2%	2.2%	5.7%	0.0%	.3%	10.8%	1986
Suam Ward	Primary	8.3%	13.1%	40.6%	2.0%	6.3%	14.3%	.3%	15.1%	350
Suam Ward	Secondary+	36.1%	7.0%	19.6%	3.0%	6.5%	12.6%	.4%	14.8%	230
Kodich Ward	Total	5.1%	15.7%	53.0%	2.2%	6.2%	2.4%	.4%	15.1%	2989
Kodich Ward	None	3.7%	15.7%	56.0%	2.5%	6.7%	.2%	.5%	14.8%	2390
Kodich Ward	Primary	4.4%	18.7%	44.4%	1.0%	3.4%	12.6%	.2%	15.3%	412
Kodich Ward	Secondary+	23.5%	9.6%	33.2%	1.1%	5.3%	8.6%	0.0%	18.7%	187
Kasei Ward	Total	1.6%	10.6%	56.9%	.7%	25.6%	2.3%	.3%	2.0%	1948
Kasei Ward	None	.8%	10.6%	57.8%	.6%	27.6%	.1%	.4%	2.1%	1596
Kasei Ward	Primary	1.1%	11.1%	54.8%	.7%	18.3%	13.3%	0.0%	.7%	279
Kasei Ward	Secondary+	21.9%	8.2%	46.6%	1.4%	9.6%	8.2%	0.0%	4.1%	73
Kapchok Ward	Total	2.4%	9.7%	54.2%	.5%	16.6%	.9%	.2%	15.4%	3102
Kapchok Ward	None	2.3%	9.6%	54.9%	.6%	16.4%	.0%	.2%	16.0%	2836
Kapchok Ward	Primary	1.2%	12.9%	54.1%	0.0%	13.5%	7.1%	0.0%	11.2%	170
Kapchok Ward	Secondary+	9.4%	8.3%	32.3%	0.0%	26.0%	16.7%	0.0%	7.3%	96
Kiwawa Ward	Total	2.0%	6.4%	69.0%	.9%	10.8%	1.9%	1.6%	7.4%	4352
Kiwawa Ward	None	1.1%	6.0%	71.4%	.9%	11.6%	.1%	1.7%	7.3%	3873
Kiwawa Ward	Primary	.9%	10.0%	57.3%	.9%	4.3%	15.8%	1.1%	9.7%	349
Kiwawa Ward	Secondary+	32.3%	7.7%	29.2%	0.0%	6.2%	16.9%	.8%	6.9%	130
Alale Ward	Total	2.2%	8.9%	71.3%	.9%	10.3%	.9%	.3%	5.2%	6844
Alale Ward	None	1.2%	8.5%	73.3%	.9%	10.8%	0.0%	.3%	5.0%	6387
Alale Ward	Primary	9.2%	15.0%	52.6%	.3%	4.8%	10.2%	.3%	7.5%	293
Alale Ward	Secondary+	29.3%	14.0%	28.7%	1.2%	1.2%	18.9%	0.0%	6.7%	164
Pokot South Constituency	**Total**	**5.8%**	**9.8%**	**46.0%**	**1.1%**	**9.6%**	**22.8%**	**.4%**	**4.5%**	**17844**
Pokot South Constituency	**None**	**4.4%**	**10.8%**	**59.8%**	**1.2%**	**16.9%**	**.3%**	**.8%**	**5.6%**	**5472**
Pokot South Constituency	**Primary**	**4.0%**	**9.4%**	**42.8%**	**1.0%**	**7.1%**	**31.7%**	**.2%**	**3.9%**	**9639**
Pokot South Constituency	**Secondary+**	**14.6%**	**9.0%**	**30.0%**	**1.4%**	**3.8%**	**36.6%**	**.1%**	**4.7%**	**2733**
Chepareria Ward	Total	5.4%	8.7%	24.0%	.8%	19.5%	31.7%	.3%	9.5%	5464

Chepareria Ward	None	3.7%	10.0%	38.3%	.6%	35.2%	.3%	.7%	11.2%	1869
Chepareria Ward	Primary	3.6%	7.9%	18.1%	.9%	12.7%	48.0%	.2%	8.7%	2738
Chepareria Ward	Secondary+	14.9%	8.6%	12.0%	1.1%	6.8%	48.1%	0.0%	8.5%	857
Batei Ward	Total	6.7%	14.2%	47.1%	1.4%	9.5%	15.7%	.6%	4.7%	3592
Batei Ward	None	5.0%	15.6%	57.1%	1.7%	12.9%	.5%	1.3%	5.8%	1268
Batei Ward	Primary	4.7%	13.4%	44.3%	1.0%	8.3%	23.8%	.2%	4.3%	1909
Batei Ward	Secondary+	21.4%	13.5%	29.6%	2.7%	4.1%	25.1%	.5%	3.1%	415
Lelan Ward	Total	7.0%	9.4%	54.9%	1.3%	3.0%	22.1%	.3%	2.1%	4924
Lelan Ward	None	5.9%	10.0%	75.3%	1.6%	4.4%	.4%	.8%	1.6%	1093
Lelan Ward	Primary	5.0%	9.7%	53.0%	1.1%	3.0%	26.5%	.1%	1.7%	2774
Lelan Ward	Secondary+	13.7%	8.0%	39.0%	1.3%	1.6%	33.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1057
Tapach Ward	Total	3.8%	7.5%	64.8%	1.1%	4.3%	17.7%	.3%	.5%	3864
Tapach Ward	None	3.6%	7.9%	81.2%	1.4%	4.6%	.1%	.6%	.6%	1242
Tapach Ward	Primary	2.9%	7.3%	59.2%	.9%	4.5%	24.8%	.1%	.3%	2218
Tapach Ward	Secondary+	9.2%	7.4%	45.0%	.7%	2.7%	33.2%	0.0%	1.7%	404

Table 47.6: 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
West Pokot County	0.013	1,900	0.007	0.318
Kapenguria Constituency	0.004	2,550	0.0027	0.360
Riwo	0.001	1,540	0.0003	0.233
Kapenguria	0.001	3,760	0.0009	0.354
Mnangei	0.001	3,060	0.0008	0.328
Siyoi	0.000	2,830	0.0004	0.270
Endugh	0.000	1,380	0.0002	0.185
Sook	0.000	1,790	0.0002	0.242
Sigor Constituency	0.002	1,690	0.0011	0.265
Sekerr	0.000	1,700	0.0002	0.247
Masool	0.000	1,210	0.0001	0.186
Lomut	0.001	1,770	0.0003	0.272
Wei Wei	0.001	1,860	0.0004	0.266
Kacheliba Constituency	0.004	1,410	0.0014	0.246
Suam	0.001	1,580	0.0002	0.280
Kodich	0.001	1,620	0.0003	0.246
Kasei	0.000	1,610	0.0002	0.250
Kapchok	0.000	1,180	0.0001	0.236
Kiwawa	0.001	1,230	0.0003	0.208
Alale	0.001	1,350	0.0004	0.217
Pokot South Constituency	0.004	1,830	0.0019	0.273
Chepareria	0.001	1,840	0.0006	0.272
Batei	0.001	1,560	0.0004	0.241
Lelan	0.001	2,110	0.0006	0.292
Tapach	0.001	1,750	0.0004	0.245

Table 47.7: 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
West Pokot County	55.4	38.3	6.3	446,270
Kapenguria Constituency	**40.7**	**47.9**	**11.4**	**120,447**
Riwo	59.6	37.0	3.4	23,530
Kapenguria	26.8	52.5	20.7	25,722
Mnangei	28.2	56.1	15.8	30,310
Siyoi	28.1	59.6	12.3	15,331
Endugh	67.8	29.8	2.4	14,863
Sook	48.7	46.4	4.9	10,691
Sigor Constituency	**55.3**	**41.2**	**3.5**	**73,739**
Sekerr	61.2	36.5	2.3	14,468
Masool	84.0	14.5	1.6	13,204
Lomut	49.6	46.1	4.4	21,340
Wei Wei	41.4	54.1	4.5	24,727
Kacheliba Constituency	84.4	13.2	2.4	137,916
Suam	77.6	18.0	4.3	20,458
Kodich	77.1	19.3	3.6	19,829
Kasei	79.2	18.8	2.0	12,598
Kapchok	86.9	11.5	1.7	21,164
Kiwawa	84.8	13.6	1.6	24,768
Alale	91.9	6.5	1.6	39,099
Pokot South Constituency	36.0	56.4	7.6	114,168
Chepareria	38.5	53.0	8.4	36,218
Batei	39.5	55.5	5.0	26,290
Lelan	29.1	60.0	10.9	29,016
Tapach	36.7	58.4	4.9	22,644

Table 47.8: Education for Male and Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	None	Primary	Secondary+	Total Pop	None	Primary	Secondary+	Total Pop
Kenya	**23.5**	**51.8**	**24.7**	**16,819,031**	**26.8**	**52.2**	**21.0**	**17,205,365**
Rural	27.7	54.9	17.4	11,472,394	31.2	54.4	14.4	11,841,868
Urban	14.4	45.2	40.4	5,346,637	17.2	47.2	35.6	5,363,497
West Pokot County	**52.6**	**39.7**	**7.7**	**221,159**	**58.2**	**36.9**	**4.9**	**225,111**
Kapenguria Constituency	**37.3**	**49.4**	**13.3**	**59,432**	**44.1**	**46.4**	**9.4**	**61,015**
Riwo	54.7	40.5	4.9	11,517	64.4	33.6	2.1	12,013
Kapenguria	24.7	51.9	23.4	12,555	28.8	53.0	18.2	13,167
Mnangei	25.9	56.1	18.0	15,054	30.4	56.0	13.7	15,256
Siyoi	26.0	59.9	14.1	7,699	30.3	59.2	10.5	7,632

Endugh	61.9	34.4	3.7	7,367	73.7	25.3	1.1	7,496
Sook	43.6	49.3	7.1	5,240	53.6	43.6	2.8	5,451
Sigor Constituency	51.8	43.4	4.8	37,144	58.8	39.0	2.2	36,595
Sekerr	58.2	38.5	3.3	7,486	64.5	34.3	1.3	6,982
Masool	82.8	15.4	1.8	6,881	85.3	13.5	1.3	6,323
Lomut	44.5	49.4	6.1	10,424	54.3	42.9	2.7	10,916
Wei Wei	36.8	57.0	6.2	12,353	46.0	51.2	2.8	12,374
Kacheliba Constituency	82.4	14.6	3.0	68,860	86.5	11.9	1.7	69,056
Suam	76.2	18.6	5.2	10,660	79.2	17.4	3.4	9,798
Kodich	74.9	20.8	4.3	10,012	79.3	17.8	2.9	9,817
Kasei	74.9	22.2	2.9	6,037	83.2	15.7	1.1	6,561
Kapchok	85.6	12.4	2.0	10,512	88.1	10.5	1.3	10,652
Kiwawa	82.3	15.4	2.3	12,047	87.2	11.9	0.9	12,721
Alale	90.3	7.5	2.2	19,592	93.5	5.5	1.0	19,507
Pokot South Constituency	32.5	57.9	9.6	55,723	39.3	55.0	5.7	58,445
Chepareria	35.1	54.7	10.2	17,733	41.8	51.5	6.7	18,485
Batei	34.7	58.5	6.7	12,874	44.0	52.6	3.4	13,416
Lelan	27.0	59.6	13.4	14,195	31.0	60.4	8.6	14,821
Tapach	32.8	60.3	6.9	10,921	40.3	56.6	3.1	11,723

Table 47.9: 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
West Pokot County	**0.2**	**0.7**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**91.4**	**7.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**78,946**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.5**	**1.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**81.5**	**15.9**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**26,660**
Riwo	0.0	0.4	-	0.1	97.7	1.7	0.0	0.1	5,259
Kapenguria	0.5	3.3	0.9	0.4	55.9	38.6	0.0	0.3	5,934
Mnangei	0.2	1.5	0.7	0.1	72.2	25.1	0.1	0.2	6,414
Siyoi	-	0.4	0.1	0.3	92.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	3,205
Endugh	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	96.3	0.6	-	0.1	3,556

Sook	-	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.9	0.5	-	0.2	2,292
Sigor Constituency	**-**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**97.5**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**14,840**
Sekerr	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	2,945
Masool	-	0.4	0.0	-	97.5	2.0	-	0.1	2,212
Lomut	-	0.2	-	0.1	97.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	4,446
Wei Wei	-	0.4	0.0	0.1	96.8	2.7	-	0.1	5,237
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**97.6**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**15,338**
Suam	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	94.4	4.8	0.1	0.3	2,349
Kodich	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	98.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	2,660
Kasei	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.9	1.0	-	0.9	2,528
Kapchok	-	0.1	-	0.1	98.1	1.7	-	-	1,359
Kiwawa	-	0.2	0.1	-	99.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	2,922
Alale	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	97.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	3,520
Pokot South Constituency	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**94.9**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**22,108**
Chepareria	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	94.2	4.5	0.1	0.1	7,495
Batei	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.1	94.5	3.9	-	0.1	4,977
Lelan	-	0.9	0.1	0.2	94.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	5,294
Tapach	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	97.6	2.2	0.0	0.1	4,342

Table 47.10: 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
West Pokot County	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	90.7	7.7	0.0	0.1	51,791
Kapenguria Constituency	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	80.3	16.7	0.0	0.2	17,559
Riwo	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	97.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	3,311
Kapenguria	0.6	4.1	1.2	0.4	53.4	39.8	0.1	0.4	3,883
Mnangei	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.1	70.5	26.2	0.1	0.2	4,250
Siyoi	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	90.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	2,129
Endugh	3.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	2,440
Sook	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.2	1,546
Sigor Constituency	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	97.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	10,370
Sekerr	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	2,204
Masool	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.7	1.8	0.0	0.1	1,425
Lomut	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	97.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	2,956

Wei Wei	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	96.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	3,785
Kacheliba Constituency	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	97.0	2.1	0.1	0.3	9,442
Suam	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	93.9	5.5	0.1	0.2	1,628
Kodich	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	98.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	1,730
Kasei	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	97.4	1.4	0.0	1.1	1,469
Kapchok	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	97.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	876
Kiwawa	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	98.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	1,668
Alale	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	96.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	2,071
Pokot South Constituency	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.2	94.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	14,420
Chepareria	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	93.7	4.9	0.1	0.0	4,940
Batei	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.1	94.6	3.7	0.0	0.1	3,391
Lelan	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.2	93.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	3,380
Tapach	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	96.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	2,709

Table 47.11: 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
West Pokot County	**0.1**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**92.7**	**6.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**27,155**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.3**	**0.8**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**83.9**	**14.5**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**9,101**
Riwo	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	98.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	1,948
Kapenguria	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	60.6	36.3	-	0.1	2,051
Mnangei	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	75.6	23.0	0.0	0.0	2,164
Siyoi	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	94.7	4.6	-	-	1,076
Endugh	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	96.9	0.7	-	0.1	1,116
Sook	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	98.9	0.3	-	0.1	746
Sigor Constituency	**-**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**97.7**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**4,470**
Sekerr	-	-	-	-	98.4	1.6	-	-	741
Masool	-	0.3	0.1	-	97.1	2.4	-	0.1	787
Lomut	-	0.3	-	0.1	97.9	1.7	0.1	-	1,490
Wei Wei	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	97.5	2.1	-	0.1	1,452
Kacheliba Constituency	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**98.4**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**5,896**
Suam	-	0.6	-	0.1	95.7	3.2	0.1	0.3	721
Kodich	-	0.1	-	0.1	99.2	0.2	-	0.3	930

Kasei	-	-	0.1	0.4	98.5	0.5	-	0.6	1,059
Kapchok	-	-	-	-	98.8	1.2	-	-	483
Kiwawa	-	-	0.1	-	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	1,254
Alale	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	98.3	1.4	-	-	1,449
Pokot South Constituency	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**95.9**	**3.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**7,688**
Chepareria	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	95.2	3.7	0.1	0.2	2,555
Batei	-	1.4	-	0.1	94.2	4.3	-	0.1	1,586
Lelan	-	0.9	0.1	0.3	95.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	1,914
Tapach	-	0.1	0.1	-	98.7	1.0	-	0.1	1,633

Table 47.12: 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
West Pokot County	**3.0**	**0.1**	**23.9**	**24.9**	**0.5**	**46.8**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**51,791**
Kapenguria Constituency	**8.0**	**0.2**	**29.3**	**30.6**	**0.5**	**30.6**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**17,559**
Riwo	0.1	0.1	7.0	31.4	0.8	60.3	0.2	0.2	3,311
Kapenguria	21.7	0.4	39.4	34.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.1	3,883
Mnangei	10.3	0.3	47.7	36.1	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.2	4,250
Siyoi	2.7	0.2	43.4	50.5	0.4	2.2	0.5	0.2	2,129
Endugh	2.9	0.1	8.2	4.5	0.3	83.0	0.1	0.9	2,440
Sook	0.0	0.1	15.5	16.8	0.3	65.6	1.6	0.0	1,546
Sigor Constituency	**0.2**	**0.0**	**13.3**	**18.9**	**0.5**	**66.5**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**10,370**
Sekerr	0.2	0.0	12.0	15.6	0.4	70.9	0.6	0.2	2,204
Masool	0.1	0.1	3.5	3.0	0.5	92.5	0.0	0.2	1,425
Lomut	0.1	0.0	12.1	17.0	0.5	69.7	0.5	0.1	2,956
Wei Wei	0.4	0.1	19.1	29.0	0.4	50.4	0.2	0.4	3,785
Kacheliba Constituency	0.1	0.0	6.3	9.7	0.5	82.3	0.4	0.7	9,442
Suam	0.1	0.1	10.9	19.9	0.6	67.7	0.5	0.2	1,628
Kodich	0.0	0.1	8.9	16.5	0.3	71.7	0.7	1.8	1,730
Kasei	0.2	0.0	7.9	7.9	0.8	82.8	0.3	0.1	1,469
Kapchok	0.0	0.0	5.1	9.1	0.3	85.3	0.2	0.1	876
Kiwawa	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.0	0.6	90.9	0.3	1.5	1,668
Alale	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.2	0.3	91.5	0.3	0.1	2,071
Pokot South Constituency	0.7	0.1	36.7	32.4	0.6	28.5	0.6	0.4	14,420
Chepareria	1.5	0.1	34.1	31.5	0.5	31.3	0.9	0.1	4,940
Batei	0.2	0.1	26.7	28.6	0.9	41.6	0.6	1.2	3,391
Lelan	0.8	0.1	50.1	35.3	0.6	12.4	0.5	0.2	3,380
Tapach	0.1	0.0	36.0	34.9	0.6	28.1	0.1	0.2	2,709

Table 47.13: 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**
West Pokot County	**3.1**	**0.1**	**24.7**	**25.6**	**0.5**	**45.1**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**51,791**
Kapenguria Constituency	**8.3**	**0.2**	**30.0**	**30.8**	**0.4**	**29.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**17,559**
Riwo	0.0	0.1	7.9	33.9	0.8	56.8	0.3	0.2	3,311
Kapenguria	22.7	0.5	39.7	33.7	0.4	2.6	0.3	0.2	3,883
Mnangei	10.3	0.3	48.2	35.6	0.4	4.0	0.9	0.2	4,250
Siyoi	2.5	0.2	43.7	50.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	2,129
Endugh	3.3	0.1	9.1	4.6	0.3	81.4	0.2	1.1	2,440
Sook	0.0	0.1	17.3	18.0	0.3	62.5	1.8	0.1	1,546
Sigor Constituency	**0.3**	**0.0**	**14.2**	**19.2**	**0.5**	**65.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**10,370**
Sekerr	0.2	0.0	12.5	15.5	0.4	70.5	0.7	0.2	2,204
Masool	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.9	0.5	93.1	0.1	0.1	1,425
Lomut	0.1	0.0	13.6	16.6	0.7	68.4	0.6	0.1	2,956
Wei Wei	0.5	0.1	19.9	29.6	0.4	49.0	0.3	0.3	3,785
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.0**	**0.1**	**7.2**	**11.4**	**0.5**	**79.5**	**0.5**	**0.9**	**9,442**
Suam	0.1	0.1	12.0	20.3	0.7	66.0	0.7	0.2	1,628
Kodich	0.1	0.1	9.1	18.3	0.4	68.5	0.9	2.7	1,730
Kasei	0.1	0.1	8.5	9.5	0.6	80.8	0.3	0.1	1,469
Kapchok	0.0	0.0	6.4	10.3	0.3	82.5	0.3	0.1	876
Kiwawa	0.0	0.0	3.1	5.2	0.5	88.9	0.4	1.9	1,668
Alale	0.0	0.0	4.3	5.4	0.3	89.4	0.5	0.0	2,071
Pokot South Constituency	**0.8**	**0.1**	**37.1**	**33.1**	**0.6**	**27.3**	**0.6**	**0.4**	**14,420**
Chepareria	1.5	0.2	34.9	32.1	0.5	29.7	1.0	0.1	4,940
Batei	0.1	0.1	27.9	30.1	0.9	39.3	0.6	1.0	3,391
Lelan	0.8	0.1	50.3	35.9	0.6	11.5	0.5	0.2	3,380
Tapach	0.1	0.0	36.5	35.2	0.5	27.5	0.1	0.1	2,709

Table 47.14: 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
West Pokot County	**2.8**	**0.1**	**22.3**	**23.5**	**0.5**	**50.1**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**27,155**
Kapenguria Constituency	**7.6**	**0.2**	**27.9**	**30.2**	**0.5**	**33.1**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**9,101**
Riwo	0.1	-	5.4	27.2	0.8	66.2	0.1	0.3	1,948
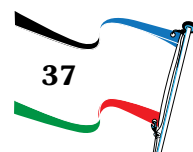
Kapenguria	19.8	0.2	39.0	34.9	0.6	5.3	0.2	0.1	2,051
Mnangei	10.4	0.4	46.7	37.1	0.3	4.2	0.7	0.2	2,164
Siyoi	3.0	0.2	42.8	50.9	0.2	2.1	0.7	-	1,076
Endugh	2.0	-	6.5	4.3	0.2	86.6	-	0.5	1,116
Sook	-	0.1	11.8	14.5	0.5	72.0	1.1	-	746
Sigor Constituency	**0.1**	**0.0**	**11.1**	**18.1**	**0.4**	**69.6**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**4,470**
Sekerr	0.1	-	10.7	15.9	0.5	72.1	0.4	0.3	741
Masool	0.1	0.1	4.3	3.2	0.4	91.4	-	0.5	787
Lomut	0.1	-	9.3	17.7	0.1	72.2	0.5	0.1	1,490
Wei Wei	0.2	-	17.0	27.5	0.6	54.0	0.1	0.6	1,452
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.1**	**0.0**	**4.8**	**7.1**	**0.5**	**86.9**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**5,896**
Suam	0.1	-	8.3	19.0	0.6	71.7	-	0.3	721
Kodich	-	-	8.4	13.1	0.2	77.6	0.4	0.2	930
Kasei	0.4	-	7.0	5.8	1.0	85.6	0.2	0.1	1,059
Kapchok	-	-	2.7	6.8	0.2	90.3	-	-	483
Kiwawa	-	0.1	1.8	2.5	0.8	93.6	0.2	1.0	1,254
Alale	-	-	2.5	2.6	0.2	94.5	0.1	0.1	1,449
Pokot South Constituency	**0.7**	**0.1**	**35.8**	**31.2**	**0.6**	**30.8**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**7,688**
Chepareria	1.4	0.1	32.7	30.4	0.3	34.5	0.6	-	2,555
Batei	0.3	0.1	24.3	25.5	0.9	46.6	0.6	1.6	1,586
Lelan	0.8	0.1	49.7	34.1	0.6	13.9	0.6	0.1	1,914
Tapach	0.1	-	35.3	34.4	0.7	29.2	0.2	0.2	1,633

Table 47.15: 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
West Pokot County	**13.1**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**85.9**	**0.3**	**78,946**
Kapenguria Constituency	**25.9**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**72.8**	**0.3**	**26,660**
Riwo	4.7	0.0	0.5	94.6	0.2	5,259
Kapenguria	55.3	0.9	0.7	43.0	0.1	5,934
Mnangei	36.9	0.2	0.6	62.1	0.2	6,414
Siyoi	24.7	0.3	0.2	74.1	0.7	3,205

County/Constituency/ wards	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households
Endugh	2.8	0.8	1.5	94.4	0.5	3,556
Sook	4.7	0.0	0.5	94.6	0.1	2,292
Sigor Constituency	**4.7**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**94.7**	**0.1**	**14,840**
Sekerr	3.1	0.1	0.2	96.5	0.1	2,945
Masool	3.0	-	0.4	96.5	0.1	2,212
Lomut	4.9	0.1	0.7	94.2	0.1	4,446
Wei Wei	6.1	-	0.4	93.4	0.1	5,237
Kacheliba Constituency	**3.5**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**95.5**	**0.6**	**15,338**
Suam	7.9	-	0.3	89.8	2.0	2,349
Kodich	3.7	0.1	0.8	94.2	1.3	2,660
Kasei	2.2	-	0.3	97.4	0.2	2,528
Kapchok	1.8	-	0.3	97.9	0.1	1,359
Kiwawa	2.2	0.0	0.7	97.0	0.1	2,922
Alale	3.0	0.0	0.3	96.6	0.1	3,520
Pokot South Constituency	**10.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**89.3**	**0.1**	**22,108**
Chepareria	14.4	0.1	0.6	84.8	0.1	7,495
Batei	6.3	0.0	0.4	93.1	0.1	4,977
Lelan	13.4	0.1	0.5	86.0	0.1	5,294
Tapach	2.6	-	0.7	96.6	0.1	4,342

Table 47.16: Main Material of the Floor in Male and Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ wards	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households	Cement	Tiles	Wood	Earth	Other	Households
Kenya	**42.8**	**1.6**	**0.8**	**54.2**	**0.6**	**5,762,320**	**37.7**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**59.8**	**0.5**	**2,731,060**
Rural	22.1	0.3	0.7	76.4	0.4	3,413,616	22.2	0.3	0.6	76.6	0.3	1,826,263
Urban	72.9	3.5	0.9	21.9	0.8	2,348,704	69.0	3.6	0.9	25.8	0.8	904,797
West Pokot County	**13.3**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**85.7**	**0.3**	**51,791**	**12.7**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**86.3**	**0.2**	**27,155**
Kapenguria Constituency	**26.0**	**0.4**	**0.7**	**72.7**	**0.3**	**17,559**	**25.7**	**0.4**	**0.6**	**73.1**	**0.2**	**9,101**
Riwo	5.9	-	0.7	93.3	0.2	3,311	2.8	0.1	0.2	96.8	0.2	1,948
Kapenguria	55.8	0.8	0.7	42.5	0.1	3,883	54.3	0.9	0.7	44.1	0.0	2,051
Mnangei	36.4	0.1	0.6	62.7	0.2	4,250	38.0	0.4	0.5	60.9	0.1	2,164
Siyoi	23.6	0.2	0.2	75.4	0.6	2,129	27.0	0.5	0.3	71.6	0.7	1,076
Endugh	3.1	1.0	1.4	93.9	0.6	2,440	2.1	0.4	1.6	95.4	0.4	1,116
Sook	4.8	0.1	0.4	94.6	0.2	1,546	4.4	-	0.8	94.8	-	746
Sigor Constituency	**4.7**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**94.7**	**0.1**	**10,370**	**4.6**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**94.7**	**0.2**	**4,470**
Sekerr	2.9	-	0.2	96.8	0.1	2,204	3.8	0.4	0.1	95.5	0.1	741
Masool	2.2	-	0.2	97.4	0.1	1,425	4.4	-	0.6	94.8	0.1	787
Lomut	5.0	0.1	0.6	94.2	0.1	2,956	4.6	0.1	0.8	94.2	0.2	1,490
Wei Wei	6.5	-	0.4	93.0	0.1	3,785	5.0	-	0.3	94.6	0.1	1,452
Kacheliba Constituency	**4.3**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**94.5**	**0.7**	**9,442**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**97.0**	**0.5**	**5,896**

Suam	8.6	-	0.4	88.7	2.3	1,628	6.2	-	0.1	92.4	1.2	721
Kodich	4.5	0.1	0.9	93.4	1.2	1,730	2.3	0.1	0.5	95.6	1.5	930
Kasei	2.7	-	0.2	96.9	0.2	1,469	1.5	-	0.4	98.0	0.1	1,059
Kapchok	2.2	-	0.2	97.5	0.1	876	1.0	-	0.4	98.6	-	483
Kiwawa	3.0	-	0.5	96.3	0.1	1,668	1.1	0.1	0.8	97.9	0.1	1,254
Alale	3.9	0.0	0.4	95.6	0.0	2,071	1.7	-	0.1	98.1	0.1	1,449
Pokot South Constituency	9.9	0.0	0.5	89.4	0.1	14,420	10.3	0.1	0.5	89.0	0.1	7,688
Chepareria	14.4	0.0	0.6	84.8	0.2	4,940	14.4	0.1	0.5	84.9	0.1	2,555
Batei	6.3	0.0	0.3	93.3	0.1	3,391	6.5	-	0.7	92.7	0.1	1,586
Lelan	12.4	0.1	0.6	86.9	0.1	3,380	15.0	0.2	0.3	84.4	0.1	1,914
Tapach	3.0	-	0.7	96.2	0.1	2,709	1.9	-	0.6	97.4	0.1	1,633

Table 47.17: 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
West Pokot County	**26.8**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**67.4**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**3.9**	**0.2**	**78,946**
Kapenguria Constituency	**46.3**	**0.9**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**51.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**26,660**
Riwo	10.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	89.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,259
Kapenguria	74.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	22.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	5,934
Mnangei	72.9	0.5	0.1	2.0	24.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	6,414
Siyoi	70.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	28.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	3,205
Endugh	4.1	0.2	0.0	2.6	92.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	3,556
Sook	14.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	82.8	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	2,292
Sigor Constituency	**12.4**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**86.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**14,840**
Sekerr	9.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	88.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2,945
Masool	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	93.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	2,212
Lomut	10.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	89.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,446
Wei Wei	18.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	80.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	5,237
Kacheliba Constituency	**6.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**74.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**18.0**	**0.3**	**15,338**
Suam	11.7	1.5	0.0	0.3	84.8	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.3	2,349
Kodich	6.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	92.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	2,660
Kasei	3.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	91.9	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	2,528
Kapchok	3.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	88.4	0.1	0.0	7.4	0.0	1,359
Kiwawa	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	56.9	0.0	0.2	37.7	0.0	2,922
Alale	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	49.3	0.6	0.3	41.6	0.9	3,520
Pokot South Constituency	**27.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**69.6**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**0.0**	**22,108**

Chepareria	34.5	0.5	0.1	1.5	62.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	7,495
Batei	22.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	72.7	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	4,977
Lelan	34.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	63.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	5,294
Tapach	12.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	86.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,342

Table 47.18: Main Roofing Material in Male Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos sheets	Grass	Ma-kuti	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
West Pokot County	**27.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**67.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**3.3**	**0.2**	**51,791**
Kapenguria Constituency	**46.3**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**1.2**	**50.9**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**17,559**
Riwo	10.8	0.3	-	0.5	88.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3,311
Kapenguria	74.7	3.2	0.0	0.8	20.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	3,883
Mnangei	72.1	0.5	0.1	1.9	25.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4,250
Siyoi	69.3	0.6	-	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.3	-	0.7	2,129
Endugh	4.3	0.2	-	2.8	92.0	0.3	-	0.2	0.2	2,440
Sook	14.2	0.1	-	1.0	83.1	0.2	-	1.4	-	1,546
Sigor Constituency	**12.2**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**86.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**10,370**
Sekerr	9.5	0.4	-	0.2	88.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	2,204
Masool	4.1	0.1	-	-	94.3	0.1	-	0.4	0.9	1,425
Lomut	10.6	0.3	-	0.3	88.7	-	-	0.0	-	2,956
Wei Wei	18.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	80.9	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	3,785
Kacheliba Constituency	**7.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**74.6**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**16.1**	**0.3**	**9,442**
Suam	12.3	1.9	-	0.4	83.3	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	1,628
Kodich	8.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	90.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	1,730
Kasei	3.7	0.5	-	1.2	90.9	0.1	-	2.9	0.5	1,469
Kapchok	4.0	0.3	0.1	-	87.9	-	-	7.6	-	876
Kiwawa	6.1	0.6	-	0.1	57.8	-	0.2	35.3	0.1	1,668
Alale	8.6	0.1	-	0.0	50.7	0.5	0.3	38.8	0.8	2,071
Pokot South Constituency	**27.2**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**69.7**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**14,420**

Chepareria	34.4	0.6	0.1	1.3	62.3	0.5	-	0.9	0.0	4,940
Batei	22.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	72.6	0.3	-	2.9	-	3,391
Lelan	33.9	0.8	0.1	0.7	63.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	3,380
Tapach	12.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	87.2	0.4	-	0.1	0.0	2,709

Table 47.19: 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
West Pokot County	**26.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**67.0**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**5.0**	**0.1**	**27,155**
Kapenguria Constituency	**46.2**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**51.6**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**9,101**
Riwo	9.1	0.2	-	0.1	90.5	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	1,948
Kapenguria	72.5	1.3	-	1.0	25.2	-	-	-	0.0	2,051
Mnangei	74.7	0.5	-	2.3	22.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	2,164
Siyoi	71.5	0.9	0.1	0.3	26.2	-	0.3	-	0.7	1,076
Endugh	3.6	0.4	-	2.2	93.7	0.1	-	0.1	-	1,116
Sook	16.0	0.4	-	0.4	82.3	0.3	-	0.7	-	746
Sigor Constituency	**12.8**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**86.2**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**4,470**
Sekerr	10.3	0.7	0.1	1.2	86.9	-	0.3	0.4	0.1	741
Masool	7.5	0.1	0.1	-	92.0	-	-	0.3	-	787
Lomut	9.7	0.1	-	0.4	89.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	1,490
Wei Wei	20.2	0.1	-	0.3	79.3	-	-	0.1	-	1,452
Kacheliba Constituency	**4.4**	**0.3**	**-**	**0.2**	**73.3**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**21.1**	**0.3**	**5,896**
Suam	10.4	0.7	-	0.1	88.3	0.4	-	-	-	721
Kodich	4.2	0.5	-	0.1	94.5	0.2	-	0.4	-	930
Kasei	2.3	0.1	-	0.8	93.3	0.1	-	3.1	0.3	1,059
Kapchok	3.1	-	-	-	89.4	0.4	-	7.0	-	483
Kiwawa	2.6	0.6	-	-	55.7	0.1	0.2	40.9	-	1,254
Alale	5.0	0.1	-	0.1	47.2	0.8	0.2	45.8	1.0	1,449

Pokot South Constituency	**27.4**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**69.4**	**0.5**	**-**	**1.2**	**-**	**7,688**
Chepareria	34.6	0.4	0.0	1.9	61.4	0.4	-	1.3	-	2,555
Batei	21.7	0.5	-	1.3	72.8	0.1	-	3.6	-	1,586
Lelan	35.0	0.7	-	0.6	62.7	0.8	-	0.1	-	1,914
Tapach	12.5	0.4	-	-	86.3	0.7	-	-	-	1,633

Table 47.20: Main material of the wall by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/ Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Kenya	**16.7**	**16.9**	**36.5**	**7.7**	**11.1**	**6.7**	**3.0**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**8,493,380**
Rural	5.7	13.8	50.0	7.6	14.4	2.5	4.4	0.3	1.4	5,239,879
Urban	34.5	21.9	14.8	7.8	5.8	13.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	3,253,501
West Pokot County	**0.4**	**5.5**	**78.9**	**11.1**	**2.9**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**78,946**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.4**	**12.8**	**71.1**	**13.3**	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**26,660**
Riwo	0.1	0.8	88.0	7.5	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.8	5,259
Kapenguria	0.9	31.3	46.6	19.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	5,934
Mnangei	0.3	20.6	62.0	15.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	6,414
Siyoi	0.4	4.3	76.2	18.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	3,205
Endugh	0.1	1.3	87.5	4.8	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	3,556
Sook	0.1	0.6	89.5	8.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2,292
Sigor Constituency	**0.7**	**1.2**	**77.4**	**9.1**	**9.6**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**14,840**
Sekerr	0.1	0.8	74.0	11.9	10.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	2,945
Masool	0.1	1.0	42.2	7.3	41.0	0.2	6.4	0.1	1.6	2,212
Lomut	1.8	0.9	89.1	5.5	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4,446
Wei Wei	0.2	1.7	84.1	11.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	5,237
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.2**	**1.1**	**88.5**	**6.1**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**15,338**
Suam	0.0	3.6	80.9	10.1	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	2,349
Kodich	0.2	0.8	88.0	9.2	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2,660
Kasei	0.0	0.4	83.0	9.9	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.8	2,528
Kapchok	0.6	0.5	94.1	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1,359
Kiwawa	0.1	0.4	94.3	3.2	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,922
Alale	0.2	1.1	90.9	1.7	4.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	3,520

	Stone	Brick Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Pokot South Constituency	**0.5**	**2.7**	**82.6**	**13.3**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**22,108**
Chepareria	0.6	4.9	76.9	17.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	7,495
Batei	0.4	1.6	86.8	10.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	4,977
Lelan	0.7	2.2	80.6	15.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	5,294
Tapach	0.1	0.8	89.9	8.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,342

Table 47.21: 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
West Pokot County	**0.4**	**5.7**	**78.4**	**11.2**	**3.0**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**51,791**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.4**	**13.0**	**70.7**	**13.3**	**1.6**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**17,559**
Riwo	0.1	1.0	87.0	7.8	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	3,311
Kapenguria	0.9	31.7	45.5	20.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	-	3,883
Mnangei	0.3	20.8	62.1	15.4	0.4	0.8	0.2	-	0.0	4,250
Siyoi	0.5	3.9	76.5	18.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	2,129
Endugh	0.1	1.4	86.9	5.0	6.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	2,440
Sook	0.1	0.5	89.2	9.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	-	-	1,546
Sigor Constituency	**0.6**	**1.4**	**77.5**	**9.2**	**9.1**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.0**	**0.3**	**10,370**
Sekerr	0.1	0.9	74.3	12.0	10.4	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.4	2,204
Masool	0.1	1.1	42.5	6.2	39.6	0.1	8.6	0.2	1.6	1,425
Lomut	1.8	1.1	88.9	5.5	2.7	0.0	-	-	-	2,956
Wei Wei	0.2	2.0	83.7	11.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	3,785
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.2**	**1.4**	**87.2**	**6.7**	**2.6**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**9,442**
Suam	0.1	4.2	79.1	10.8	2.5	-	1.8	-	1.5	1,628
Kodich	0.3	1.0	86.5	9.7	1.0	-	1.4	-	-	1,730
Kasei	-	0.5	81.1	11.3	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.5	1,469
Kapchok	0.9	0.3	95.0	2.9	0.6	-	0.3	-	-	876
Kiwawa	0.1	0.5	94.6	3.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	1,668

Alale	0.1	1.4	89.3	2.2	5.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	2,071
Pokot South Constituency	**0.5**	**2.7**	**82.7**	**13.0**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**14,420**
Chepareria	0.6	4.9	77.1	16.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	-	0.0	4,940
Batei	0.4	1.7	87.1	9.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	3,391
Lelan	0.7	2.3	80.9	14.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	3,380
Tapach	0.0	0.8	89.6	9.1	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	2,709

Table 47.22: Main Material of the Wall in Female Headed Households by County, Constituency andWard

County/ Constituency	Stone	Brick/ Block	Mud/ Wood	Mud/ Cement	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/ Reeds	Tin	Other	Households
Kenya	**15.0**	**17.5**	**40.4**	**7.9**	**10.5**	**5.1**	**2.1**	**0.3**	**1.2**	**2,731,060**
Rural	5.4	14.9	52.1	8.0	12.6	2.4	2.8	0.4	1.4	1,826,263
Urban	34.2	22.6	16.9	7.6	6.2	10.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	904,797
West Pokot County	**0.4**	**5.2**	**79.8**	**10.9**	**2.9**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**27,155**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.4**	**12.6**	**72.0**	**13.1**	**1.4**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**9,101**
Riwo	0.1	0.4	89.7	7.1	1.8	-	0.2	-	0.6	1,948
Kapenguria	0.9	30.5	48.6	19.0	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	-	2,051
Mnangei	0.3	20.2	61.6	16.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	2,164
Siyoi	0.3	5.1	75.7	17.9	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.7	1,076
Endugh	0.1	1.2	88.7	4.4	5.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	1,116
Sook	0.3	0.7	90.1	8.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	-	-	746
Sigor Constituency	**0.8**	**0.8**	**77.0**	**9.0**	**10.8**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**4,470**
Sekerr	0.3	0.5	73.1	11.5	12.0	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	741
Masool	0.3	1.0	41.6	9.3	43.5	0.4	2.5	-	1.5	787
Lomut	1.9	0.6	89.5	5.4	2.4	-	0.3	-	-	1,490
Wei Wei	0.3	1.1	85.3	11.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	1,452
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.1**	**0.7**	**90.6**	**5.0**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**0.1**	**0.5**	**5,896**
Suam	-	2.1	85.0	8.5	2.4	-	1.4	-	0.7	721
Kodich	-	0.4	90.9	8.3	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	930
Kasei	-	0.2	85.6	8.0	3.5	-	0.6	0.1	2.0	1,059

Kapchok	-	0.8	92.5	3.9	1.7	-	1.0	-	-	483
Kiwawa	0.1	0.4	93.9	3.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	1,254
Alale	0.4	0.8	93.3	1.0	3.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	1,449
Pokot South Constituency	**0.5**	**2.6**	**82.3**	**14.0**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**-**	**7,688**
Chepareria	0.5	4.8	76.5	18.0	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	2,555
Batei	0.5	1.3	86.2	11.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	1,586
Lelan	0.7	2.2	79.9	16.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	-	1,914
Tapach	0.2	0.9	90.4	7.7	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	1,633

Table 47.23: Source of Water by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unimproved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kenya	2.7	2.4	1.2	23.2	5.0	6.9	0.3	5.2	0.4	47.4	7.6	7.7	11.6	5.9	19.2	0.7	52.6	37,919,647
Rural	3.6	3.2	1.5	29.6	6.4	8.7	0.4	2.2	0.5	56.0	9.2	8.1	12.0	1.8	12.1	0.8	44.0	26,075,195
Urban	0.9	0.7	0.5	9.2	1.9	2.9	0.2	11.8	0.1	28.3	4.0	6.8	10.7	14.7	34.9	0.5	71.7	11,844,452
West Pokot County	1.1	2.5	0.1	57.0	2.8	11.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	74.9	1.6	1.7	12.7	1.2	7.8	0.1	25.1	509,587
Kapenguria Constituency	0.7	0.8	0.3	67.8	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	76.8	3.5	2.3	8.7	2.1	6.4	0.2	23.2	137,741
Riwo	3.2	0.5	0.1	77.2	0.3	6.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	88.0	0.1	0.8	10.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	12.0	27,486
Kapenguria	0.1	0.2	1.0	64.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	69.2	2.8	1.7	4.4	7.1	14.6	0.3	30.8	29,069
Mnangei	0.1	0.1	0.1	65.5	2.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	71.0	7.2	5.9	8.5	1.3	5.8	0.3	29.0	34,272
Siyoi	0.1	0.1	0.0	70.7	7.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	8.4	0.6	0.5	1.2	10.0	0.1	20.8	17,321
Endugh	0.0	0.1	0.5	66.2	5.1	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.7	0.5	1.7	8.5	0.8	3.7	0.1	15.3	17,179
Sook	0.1	0.0	0.0	58.8	6.3	6.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.1	0.8	25.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	28.4	12,414
Sigor Constituency	1.1	0.3	0.1	71.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	80.9	0.5	0.1	3.9	1.2	13.3	0.0	19.1	84,545
Sekerr	0.6	0.0	0.0	76.9	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	82.5	0.6	0.1	2.8	0.1	13.9	0.0	17.5	16,765
Masool	5.6	1.5	0.0	69.5	0.3	10.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	88.2	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.1	8.5	0.0	11.8	14,739
Lomut	0.0	0.2	0.0	66.5	4.3	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	74.3	0.9	0.0	7.6	0.9	16.3	0.0	25.7	24,622
Wei Wei	0.0	0.0	0.2	74.6	6.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	81.8	0.5	0.1	2.0	2.7	13.0	0.0	18.2	28,419
Kacheliba Constituency	1.2	6.4	0.0	27.6	1.9	29.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	66.7	0.1	2.7	30.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	33.3	155,562
Suam	0.1	1.2	0.0	55.4	0.2	21.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	79.4	0.3	0.1	20.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	20.6	22,974
Kodich	2.3	1.6	0.1	23.6	0.3	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.1	7.9	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	22,468
Kasei	2.2	6.7	0.0	58.1	2.1	13.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	82.9	0.0	5.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.1	14,760

County/Constituency/Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unimproved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kapchok	0.1	3.2	0.0	28.4	0.7	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	0.0	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	23,671
Kiwawa	2.4	7.7	0.0	8.1	1.8	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	0.1	3.1	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.3	28,226
Alale	0.9	12.4	0.0	16.9	4.4	36.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.2	0.2	1.7	25.5	0.1	1.3	0.0	28.8	43,463
Pokot South Constituency	**1.1**	**1.2**	**0.1**	**70.8**	**3.0**	**2.7**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**78.9**	**2.0**	**0.9**	**1.9**	**1.8**	**14.4**	**0.1**	**21.1**	**131,739**
Chepareria	0.0	0.3	0.1	76.7	2.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	1.4	1.9	3.5	1.9	7.2	0.1	16.1	41,537
Batei	4.7	4.3	0.0	62.3	2.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.9	2.7	1.2	3.5	1.6	13.0	0.0	22.1	30,531
Lelan	0.2	0.3	0.0	65.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	67.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	25.8	0.2	32.1	33,443
Tapach	0.0	0.0	0.1	78.5	6.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	12.9	0.0	13.7	26,228

Table 47.24: Source of Water of Male headed Household by County Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unimproved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kenya	**2.7**	**2.3**	**1.1**	**22.4**	**4.8**	**6.7**	**0.4**	**5.6**	**0.4**	**46.4**	**7.4**	**7.7**	**11.7**	**6.2**	**19.9**	**0.7**	**53.6**	**26,755,066**
Rural	3.7	3.1	1.4	29.1	6.3	8.6	0.4	2.4	0.5	55.6	9.2	8.2	12.1	1.9	12.2	0.8	44.4	18,016,471
Urban	0.8	0.6	0.5	8.5	1.8	2.8	0.2	12.1	0.1	27.5	3.8	6.7	10.8	14.9	35.8	0.5	72.5	8,738,595
West Pokot County	**1.0**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**58.3**	**2.8**	**10.2**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**75.4**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**12.2**	**1.3**	**7.7**	**0.1**	**24.6**	**346,815**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**68.1**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**-**	**77.1**	**3.5**	**2.3**	**8.5**	**2.0**	**6.3**	**0.2**	**22.9**	**94,592**
Riwo	3.3	0.5	0.0	77.4	0.3	6.7	-	0.2	-	88.3	0.1	0.7	10.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	11.7	18,707
Kapenguria	0.1	0.1	1.1	64.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	1.6	-	68.7	3.0	1.7	4.5	7.0	15.0	0.3	31.3	19,370
Mnangei	0.2	0.1	0.2	66.0	3.0	0.7	-	1.5	-	71.6	7.1	5.9	8.1	1.3	5.6	0.4	28.4	23,254
Siyoi	-	0.1	0.0	70.7	7.4	1.2	0.0	0.1	-	79.6	8.9	0.3	0.3	1.2	9.6	0.1	20.4	11,668
Endugh	-	3.9	0.5	67.2	4.7	7.7	-	0.1	-	84.1	0.5	1.9	8.8	0.8	4.0	-	15.9	12,658
Sook	0.1	-	-	60.5	5.9	6.5	0.2	-	-	73.3	0.2	0.8	24.1	-	1.5	0.1	26.7	8,935

Sigor Constituency	**62,323**	**18.6**	**-**	**12.8**	**1.3**	**3.9**	**0.1**	**0.6**	**81.4**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**-**	**3.1**	**3.9**	**72.8**	**0.1**	**0.3**	**0.9**
Sekerr	13,186	17.6	-	13.8	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.6	82.4	0.3	0.2	-	1.9	2.8	76.6	0.0	0.1	0.5
Masool	10,251	8.6	-	5.9	-	2.4	0.3	0.1	91.4	-	1.0	-	10.1	0.3	74.1	-	1.2	4.8
Lomut	17,405	25.5	-	15.9	1.0	7.7	0.0	0.9	74.5	-	0.3	-	2.8	4.1	67.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Wei Wei	21,481	18.4	-	13.0	2.9	2.0	0.1	0.5	81.6	-	0.3	-	0.8	6.0	74.4	0.1	-	-
Kacheliba Constituency	**100,517**	**33.4**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.1**	**29.9**	**2.8**	**0.1**	**66.6**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**27.7**	**1.6**	**29.2**	**0.0**	**6.6**	**1.2**
Suam	16,965	19.0	-	0.1	0.0	18.4	0.2	0.2	81.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	22.8	0.2	54.7	0.0	1.2	0.1
Kodich	15,434	55.1	0.1	-	0.0	46.8	8.2	0.1	44.9	-	-	-	15.9	0.4	24.6	-	1.8	2.2
Kasei	9,125	16.5	0.0	-	-	10.7	5.8	-	83.5	-	0.1	-	13.1	2.2	60.5	0.0	5.4	2.2
Kapchok	15,827	36.8	-	-	-	36.7	-	0.1	63.2	-	-	-	29.9	0.8	28.7	-	3.7	0.1
Kiwawa	16,988	40.0	-	0.0	-	36.4	3.6	0.1	60.0	0.0	-	-	40.0	1.4	8.3	-	8.0	2.3
Alale	26,178	29.4	-	1.7	0.2	25.8	1.4	0.2	70.6	-	0.1	-	33.7	3.5	18.2	0.1	14.2	0.9
Pokot South Constituency	**89,383**	**20.8**	**0.1**	**13.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**0.9**	**2.1**	**79.2**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-**	**2.9**	**2.9**	**70.7**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Chepareria	29,181	16.7	0.2	7.3	2.1	3.6	1.9	1.6	83.3	-	0.0	-	5.2	2.2	75.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Batei	21,638	20.8	-	12.2	1.6	3.3	1.1	2.6	79.2	-	0.0	-	4.1	2.6	63.1	0.0	4.4	4.9
Lelan	21,897	31.3	0.3	24.7	3.1	-	0.0	3.2	68.7	0.1	0.4	-	0.1	1.8	65.7	-	0.3	0.2
Tapach	16,667	13.8	-	12.8	0.2	0.0	-	0.8	86.2	-	-	-	1.0	6.2	78.9	-	-	0.1

Table 47.25: Source of Water of Female headed Household by County Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/River	Unprotected Spring	Unprotected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unimproved Sources	Protected Spring	Protected Well	Borehole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collection	Improved Sources	Number of Individuals
Kenya	**2.8**	**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
West Pokot County	1.1	2.7	0.1	54.1	3.0	12.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	74.0	1.5	1.8	13.6	1.1	8.0	0.1	26.0	162,772
Kapenguria Constituency	0.7	1.1	0.3	67.2	3.1	2.8	0.1	0.8	-	76.1	3.5	2.5	8.9	2.2	6.6	0.2	23.9	43,149
Riwo	3.1	0.6	0.1	76.8	0.3	6.4	-	-	-	87.4	0.3	1.0	11.2	-	0.1	-	12.6	8,779
Kapenguria	0.3	0.3	0.8	65.6	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.4	-	70.2	2.3	1.8	4.2	7.2	14.0	0.3	29.8	9,699
Mnangei	0.0	0.0	-	64.7	2.5	0.6	-	-	-	69.6	7.5	5.8	9.3	1.3	6.2	0.3	30.4	11,018
Siyoi	0.2	-	-	70.8	6.6	0.6	-	-	-	78.2	7.5	1.1	0.8	1.3	10.9	0.1	21.8	5,653
Endugh	0.1	8.9	0.6	63.4	6.2	7.3	-	-	-	86.5	0.5	1.3	7.9	1.0	2.7	0.2	13.5	4,521
Sook	0.2	-	0.1	54.3	7.5	5.4	-	-	-	67.5	-	0.9	29.9	-	1.4	0.3	32.5	3,479
Sigor Constituency	1.6	0.5	0.1	69.0	3.7	4.4	-	0.2	-	79.5	0.5	0.1	4.1	0.9	14.9	-	20.5	22,222
Sekerr	0.8	-	-	77.8	1.0	3.4	-	-	-	83.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	-	14.2	-	17.0	3,579
Masool	7.4	2.3	-	59.2	0.3	11.7	-	0.2	-	81.1	-	-	4.0	0.2	14.7	-	18.9	4,488
Lomut	-	0.2	0.1	64.7	4.8	3.7	-	0.3	-	73.9	0.8	-	7.3	0.7	17.2	-	26.1	7,217
Wei Wei	0.1	-	0.3	75.1	6.0	1.0	-	0.0	-	82.6	0.7	0.0	1.8	2.0	12.9	-	17.4	6,938
Kacheliba Constituency	1.3	6.1	0.0	24.8	2.5	32.0	-	0.0	0.0	66.8	0.1	2.6	30.2	0.0	0.2	-	33.2	55,045
Suam	-	1.1	-	57.4	0.2	15.8	-	0.2	-	74.6	0.3	-	25.0	0.1	-	-	25.4	6,009
Kodich	2.6	1.3	0.2	21.4	0.1	16.5	-	-	0.0	42.3	-	7.4	50.3	-	-	-	57.7	7,034
Kasei	2.2	8.8	-	54.3	1.9	14.6	-	0.1	-	81.8	0.1	5.2	12.8	-	-	-	18.2	5,635

Kapchok	-	2.3	-	27.8	0.5	37.3	-	-	-	67.9	-	-	32.0	0.1	-	-	32.1	7,844
Kiwawa	2.5	7.4	-	7.8	2.3	41.8	-	-	-	61.7	0.1	2.4	35.7	-	0.1	-	38.3	11,238
Alale	0.9	9.7	-	14.9	5.6	40.8	-	-	-	72.0	0.2	2.0	25.2	-	0.7	-	28.0	17,285
Pokot South Constituency	0.9	1.0	0.1	71.0	3.1	2.1	-	0.0	-	78.3	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.5	15.8	0.0	21.7	42,356
Chepareria	0.0	0.3	0.1	79.7	2.1	3.2	-	0.1	-	85.4	1.0	1.9	3.4	1.2	7.1	0.1	14.6	12,356
Batei	4.1	4.1	-	60.3	2.3	4.1	-	-	-	74.9	3.1	1.3	3.9	1.7	15.0	-	25.1	8,893
Lelan	0.2	0.3	-	64.3	1.5	0.1	-	-	-	66.4	2.7	-	-	2.8	28.0	0.1	33.6	11,546
Tapach	-	-	0.2	77.8	7.0	1.5	-	-	-	86.5	0.3	-	-	0.1	13.1	-	13.5	9,561

Table 47.26: Human Waste Disposal by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	PitLatrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unimproved Sanitation	Number of HH Memmbers
Kenya	**5.91**	**2.76**	**0.27**	**4.57**	**47.62**	**61.14**	**20.87**	**0.27**	**17.58**	**0.14**	**38.86**	**37,919,647**
Rural	0.14	0.37	0.08	3.97	48.91	53.47	22.32	0.07	24.01	0.13	46.53	26,075,195
Urban	18.61	8.01	0.70	5.90	44.80	78.02	17.67	0.71	3.42	0.18	21.98	11,844,452
West Pokot County	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.06**	**2.21**	**24.53**	**27.01**	**5.91**	**0.04**	**66.98**	**0.06**	**72.99**	**509,587**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.31**	**0.31**	**0.07**	**4.60**	**39.20**	**44.48**	**8.70**	**0.10**	**46.69**	**0.04**	**55.52**	**137,741**
Riwo	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.83	3.74	4.64	2.28	0.05	92.98	0.04	95.36	27,486
Kapenguria	0.27	1.03	0.14	5.54	58.24	65.22	17.58	0.36	16.81	0.03	34.78	29,069
Mnangei	0.14	0.26	0.08	11.18	61.46	73.12	11.11	0.06	15.64	0.08	26.88	34,272
Siyoi	0.16	0.08	0.04	3.67	77.81	81.76	12.48	0.00	5.76	0.01	18.24	17,321
Endugh	1.59	0.10	0.02	0.03	1.90	3.65	0.87	0.00	95.48	0.00	96.35	17,179
Sook	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.17	9.38	9.57	0.99	0.00	89.44	0.00	90.43	12,414
Sigor Constituency	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.02**	**1.08**	**8.71**	**9.87**	**4.07**	**0.01**	**86.05**	**0.00**	**90.13**	**84,545**
Sekerr	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.44	6.98	7.52	3.81	0.00	88.67	0.00	92.48	16,765
Masool	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	3.75	3.80	1.59	0.00	94.61	0.00	96.20	14,739
Lomut	0.02	0.00	0.04	2.08	10.86	12.99	0.95	0.00	86.05	0.00	87.01	24,622
Wei Wei	0.06	0.05	0.00	1.14	10.44	11.69	8.22	0.02	80.07	0.00	88.31	28,419
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.01**	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.53**	**2.85**	**3.44**	**1.21**	**0.01**	**95.25**	**0.09**	**96.56**	**155,562**
Suam	0.00	0.06	0.14	1.86	6.53	8.60	2.32	0.00	89.02	0.06	91.40	22,974
Kodich	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.91	2.75	3.68	1.03	0.03	95.04	0.22	96.32	22,468
Kasei	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.22	1.42	1.72	3.00	0.06	95.11	0.11	98.28	14,760
Kapchok	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.54	1.44	2.07	0.74	0.00	97.19	0.00	97.93	23,671
Kiwawa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.42	1.44	0.92	0.00	97.64	0.00	98.56	28,226
Alale	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.14	3.22	0.56	0.00	96.08	0.14	96.78	43,463
Pokot South Constituency	**0.03**	**0.04**	**0.11**	**2.45**	**44.96**	**47.59**	**9.74**	**0.02**	**42.57**	**0.07**	**52.41**	**131,739**
Chepareria	0.01	0.00	0.33	2.46	25.14	27.95	16.90	0.05	55.07	0.03	72.05	41,537
Batei	0.02	0.15	0.00	1.87	26.84	28.89	3.70	0.01	67.18	0.22	71.11	30,531
Lelan	0.08	0.02	0.00	2.05	74.04	76.18	7.71	0.02	16.08	0.00	23.82	33,443
Tapach	0.00	0.02	0.00	3.61	60.38	64.01	8.01	0.00	27.91	0.06	35.99	26,228

Table 47.27: 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 Memmbers
Kenya	**6.30**	**2.98**	**0.29**	**4.60**	**47.65**	**61.81**	**20.65**	**0.28**	**17.12**	**0.14**	**38.19**	**26,755,066**
Rural	0.15	0.40	0.08	3.97	49.08	53.68	22.22	0.07	23.91	0.12	46.32	18,016,471
Urban	18.98	8.29	0.73	5.89	44.69	78.58	17.41	0.70	3.13	0.18	21.42	8,738,595
West Pokot County	**0.10**	**0.11**	**0.06**	**2.14**	**24.57**	**26.99**	**6.07**	**0.04**	**66.86**	**0.04**	**73.01**	**346,815**
Kapenguria Constituency	**0.31**	**0.34**	**0.08**	**4.23**	**38.79**	**43.74**	**8.72**	**0.11**	**47.40**	**0.04**	**56.26**	**94,592**
Riwo	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.79	4.46	5.32	2.25	0.08	92.30	0.05	94.68	18,707
Kapenguria	0.28	1.17	0.19	5.17	59.09	65.90	17.88	0.37	15.80	0.05	34.10	19,370
Mnangei	0.14	0.27	0.12	10.39	60.85	71.77	11.50	0.06	16.60	0.07	28.23	23,254
Siyoi	0.09	0.06	0.06	3.48	78.36	82.05	12.52	0.00	5.42	0.01	17.95	11,668
Endugh	1.52	0.14	0.00	0.05	1.86	3.56	0.92	0.00	95.51	0.00	96.44	12,658
Sook	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	9.86	10.07	1.23	0.00	88.70	0.00	89.93	8,935
Sigor Constituency	**0.02**	**0.03**	**0.01**	**1.05**	**8.88**	**10.00**	**4.14**	**0.01**	**85.85**	**0.00**	**90.00**	**62,323**
Sekerr	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.38	7.83	8.28	3.93	0.00	87.79	0.00	91.72	13,186

Masool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.86	2.86	0.83	0.00	96.31	0.00	97.14	10,251
Lomut	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.22	11.42	13.69	0.94	0.00	85.36	0.01	86.31	17,405
Wei Wei	0.06	0.05	0.00	1.02	10.34	11.47	8.44	0.03	80.06	0.00	88.53	21,481
Kacheliba Constituency	**0.01**	**0.03**	**0.03**	**0.64**	**3.39**	**4.10**	**1.42**	**0.02**	**94.39**	**0.07**	**95.90**	**100,517**
Suam	0.00	0.08	0.09	1.86	6.35	8.38	2.78	0.00	88.76	0.08	91.62	16,965
Kodich	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.33	4.33	1.31	0.05	93.99	0.32	95.67	15,434
Kasei	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.28	1.96	2.37	3.08	0.10	94.36	0.10	97.63	9,125
Kapchok	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.82	1.69	2.63	0.74	0.00	96.63	0.00	97.37	15,827
Kiwawa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.88	1.88	1.10	0.00	97.02	0.00	98.12	16,988
Alale	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.08	4.00	4.13	0.66	0.00	95.21	0.00	95.87	26,178
Pokot South Constituency	**0.02**	**0.02**	**0.10**	**2.39**	**44.30**	**46.84**	**9.82**	**0.03**	**43.28**	**0.03**	**53.16**	**89,383**
Chepareria	0.00	0.00	0.31	2.62	25.61	28.55	16.78	0.07	54.58	0.02	71.45	29,181
Batei	0.03	0.07	0.00	1.86	26.08	28.04	3.94	0.00	67.92	0.10	71.96	21,638
Lelan	0.07	0.00	0.00	2.06	74.39	76.53	7.89	0.03	15.55	0.00	23.47	21,897
Tapach	0.00	0.03	0.00	3.10	61.13	64.26	7.83	0.00	27.91	0.00	35.74	16,667

Table 47.28: Human Waste Disposal in Female Headed Household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Con-stituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unim-proved Sanitation	Number of HH Memmbers
Kenya	**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**
West Pokot	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	24.5	27.1	5.6	0.0	67.2	0.1	72.9	162,772.0
Kapenguria	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.4	40.1	46.1	8.7	0.1	45.1	0.0	53.9	43,149.0
Riwo	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	2.2	3.2	2.4	0.0	94.4	0.0	96.8	8,779.0
Kapenguria	0.2	0.8	0.0	6.3	56.6	63.9	17.0	0.3	18.8	0.0	36.1	9,699.0
Mnangei	0.1	0.2	0.0	12.9	62.7	75.9	10.3	0.1	13.6	0.1	24.1	11,018.0
Siyoi	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.1	76.7	81.1	12.4	0.0	6.5	0.0	18.9	5,653.0
Endugh	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	3.9	0.7	0.0	95.4	0.0	96.1	4,521.0
Sook	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.2	8.3	0.4	0.0	91.3	0.0	91.7	3,479.0
Sigor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.2	9.5	3.9	0.0	86.6	0.0	90.5	22,222.0
Sekerr	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	3.9	4.7	3.4	0.0	91.9	0.0	95.3	3,579.0
Masool	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.9	3.3	0.0	90.7	0.0	94.1	4,488.0
Lomut	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.5	11.3	1.0	0.0	87.7	0.0	88.7	7,217.0
Wei Wei	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	10.7	12.4	7.5	0.0	80.1	0.0	87.6	6,938.0
Kacheliba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.0	96.8	0.1	97.8	55,045.0
Suam	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	7.1	9.2	1.0	0.0	89.8	0.0	90.8	6,009.0
Kodich	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.0	97.3	0.0	97.8	7,034.0
Kasei	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.9	0.0	96.3	0.1	99.3	5,635.0
Kapchok	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	98.3	0.0	99.1	7,844.0
Kiwawa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	98.6	0.0	99.2	11,238.0
Alale	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	97.4	0.3	98.2	17,285.0
Pokot South	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	46.4	49.2	9.6	0.0	41.1	0.2	50.8	42,356.0
Chepareria	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	24.0	26.6	17.2	0.0	56.2	0.1	73.4	12,356.0
Batei	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	28.7	30.9	3.1	0.0	65.4	0.5	69.1	8,893.0
Lelan	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	73.4	75.5	7.4	0.0	17.1	0.0	24.5	11,546.0
Tapach	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	59.1	63.6	8.3	0.0	27.9	0.2	36.4	9,561.0

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About SID

The Society for International Development (SID) is an international network of individuals and organizations with an interest in development, policy and governance research and dialogue. Since its creation in 1957, SID has consistently been at the forefront of reappraising prevalent development ideas and has confronted the theory and practice of development,challenging existing practices and suggesting alternative approaches. Over the years, three values have been – and remain – at the core of the Society's work – respect for diversity, participation and equity. SID East Africa is incorporated as a Company Limited by Guarantee under the Laws of Kenya. It serves as the Regional Office of the SID International Secretariat which is headquartered in Rome, Italy.

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