

Exploring Kenya's Inequality

Pulling Apart or Pooling Together?

Marsabit County



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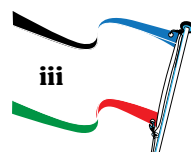
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Foreword

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

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

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

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

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

Ali Hersi

Society for International Development (SID)
Regional Director

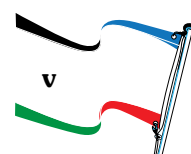


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Stefano Prato
Managing Director,
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Striking Features on Intra-County Inequality in Kenya

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

Income/expenditure inequalities

1. The five counties with the worst income inequality (measured as a ratio of the top to the bottom decile) are in Coast. The ratio of expenditure by the wealthiest to the poorest is 20 to one and above in Lamu, Tana River, Kwale, and Kilifi. This means that those in the top decile have 20 times as much expenditure as those in the bottom decile. This is compared to an average for the whole country of nine to one.
2. Another way to look at income inequality is to compare the mean expenditure per adult across wards within a county. In 44 of the 47 counties, the mean expenditure in the poorest wards is less than 40 percent the mean expenditure in the wealthiest wards within the county. In both Kilifi and Kwale, the mean expenditure in the poorest wards (Garashi and Ndavaya, respectively) is less than 13 percent of expenditure in the wealthiest ward in the county.
3. Of the five poorest counties in terms of mean expenditure, four are in the North (Mandera, Wajir, Turkana and Marsabit) and the last is in Coast (Tana River). However, of the five most unequal counties, only one (Marsabit County) is in the North (looking at ratio of mean expenditure in richest to poorest ward). The other four most unequal counties by this measure are: Kilifi, Kwale, Kajiado and Kitui.
4. If we look at Gini coefficients for the whole county, the most unequal counties are also in Coast: Tana River (.631), Kwale (.604), and Kilifi (.570).
5. The most equal counties by income measure (ratio of top decile to bottom) are: Narok, West Pokot, Bomet, Nandi and Nairobi. Using the ratio of average income in top to bottom ward, the five most equal counties are: Kirinyaga, Samburu, Siaya, Nyandarua, Narok.

Access to Education

6. Major urban areas in Kenya have high education levels but very large disparities. Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu all have gaps between highest and lowest wards of nearly 50 percentage points in share of residents with secondary school education or higher levels.
7. In the 5 most rural counties (Baringo, Siaya, Pokot, Narok and Tharaka Nithi), education levels are lower but the gap, while still large, is somewhat lower than that espoused in urban areas. On average, the gap in these 5 counties between wards with highest share of residents with secondary school or higher and those with the lowest share is about 26 percentage points.
8. The most extreme difference in secondary school education and above is in Kajiado County where the top ward (Ongata Rongai) has nearly 59 percent of the population with secondary education plus, while the bottom ward (Mosiro) has only 2 percent.
9. One way to think about inequality in education is to compare the number of people with no education



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

Access to Improved Sanitation

10. Kajiado County has the highest gap between wards with access to improved sanitation. The best performing ward (Ongata Rongai) has 89 percent of residents with access to improved sanitation while the worst performing ward (Mosiro) has 2 percent of residents with access to improved sanitation, a gap of nearly 87 percentage points.
11. There are 9 counties where the gap in access to improved sanitation between the best and worst performing wards is over 80 percentage points. These are Baringo, Garissa, Kajiado, Kericho, Kilifi, Machakos, Marsabit, Nyandarua and West Pokot.

Access to Improved Sources of Water

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

Access to Improved Sources of Lighting

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

Access to Improved Housing

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

Overall ranking of the variables

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

Abbreviations

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

Introduction

Background

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

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

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

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

Methodology

Gini-coefficient of inequality

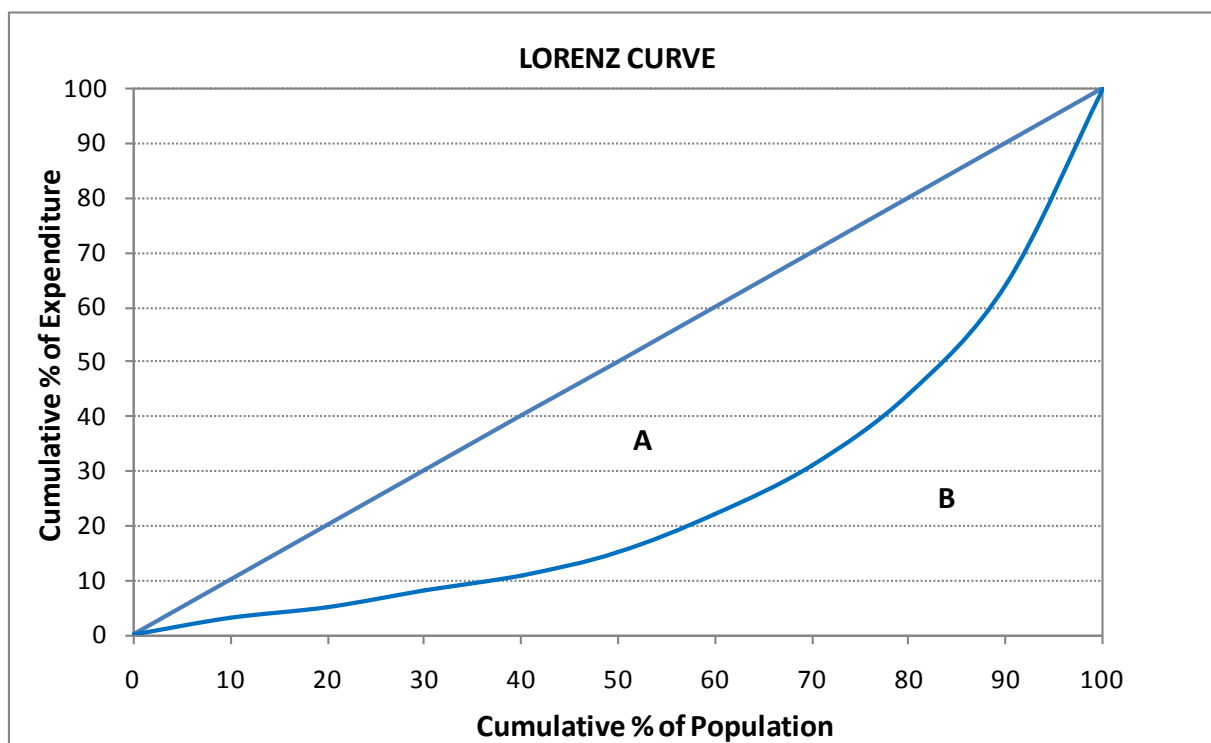
This is the most commonly used measure of inequality. The coefficient varies between '0', which reflects complete equality and '1' which indicates complete inequality. Graphically, the Gini coefficient can be



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

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

An Illustration of the Lorenz Curve



Small Area Estimation (SAE)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Identification of poor households Principal Component Analysis (PCA)

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

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

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

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

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

Concepts and definitions

Inequality

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

Equality and Equity

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

Poverty

The poverty line is a threshold below which people are deemed poor. Statistics summarizing the bottom of the consumption distribution (i.e. those that fall below the poverty line) are therefore provided. In 2005/06, the poverty line was estimated at Ksh1,562 and Ksh2,913 per adult equivalent¹ per month for rural and urban households respectively. Nationally, 45.2 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (2009 estimates) down from 46 percent in 2005/06.

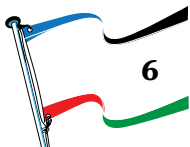
Spatial Dimensions

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

Employment

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

¹This is basically the idea that every person needs different levels of consumption because of their age, gender, height, weight, etc. and therefore we take this into account to create an adult equivalent based on the average needs of the different populations



The unemployed are therefore among the most vulnerable in society and are prone to poverty. Levels and patterns of employment and wages are also significant in determining degrees of poverty and inequality. Macroeconomic policy needs to emphasize the need for increasing regular good quality 'work for pay' that is covered by basic labour protection. The population and housing census 2009 included questions on labour and employment for the population aged 15-64.

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

Education

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

Water

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

Sanitation

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

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

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

Housing Conditions (Roof, Wall and Floor)

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

Energy fuel for cooking and lighting

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

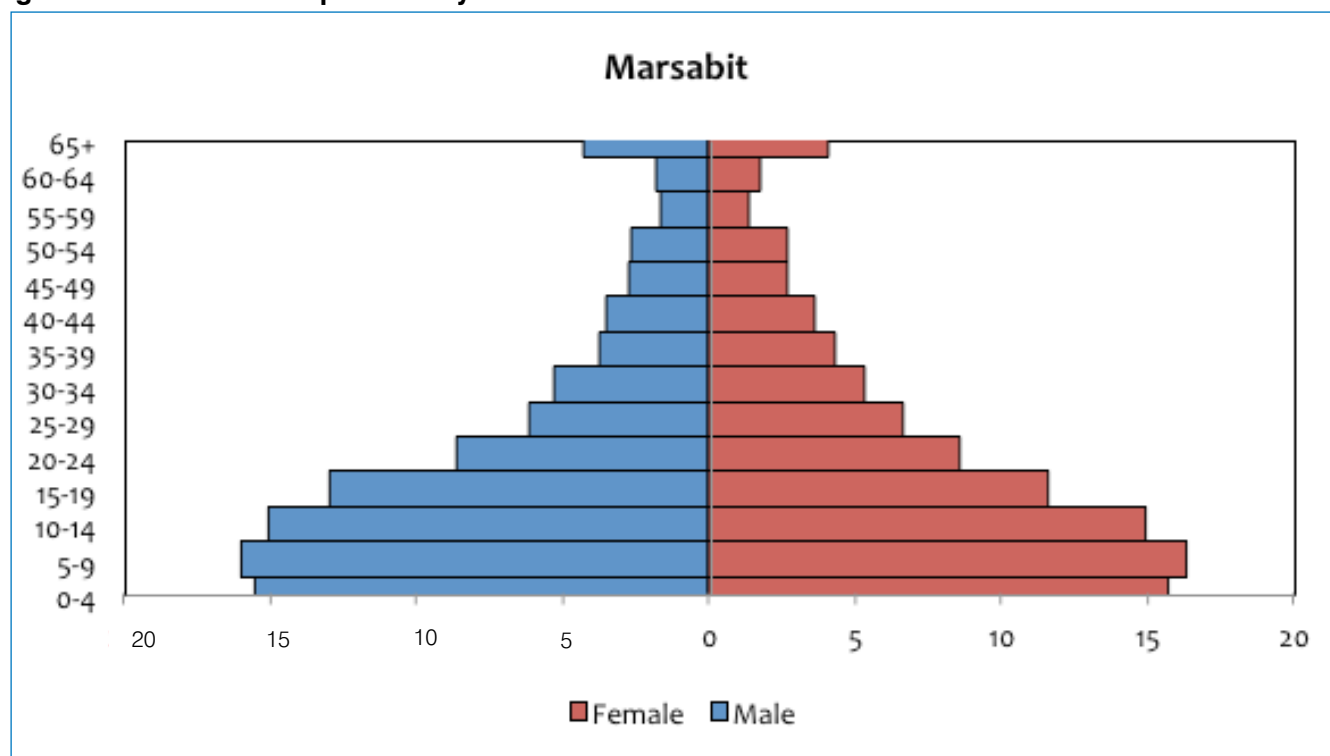


Marsabit County



MARSABIT COUNTY

Figure 25.1: Marsabit Population Pyramid



Population

Marsabit County has a child rich population, where 0-14 year olds constitute 47% of the total population. This is due to high fertility rates among women as shown by the highest percentage of household size of 4-6 members at 41%.

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 25.3 up to ward level.

Table 25: Overall Employment by Education Levels in Marsabit County

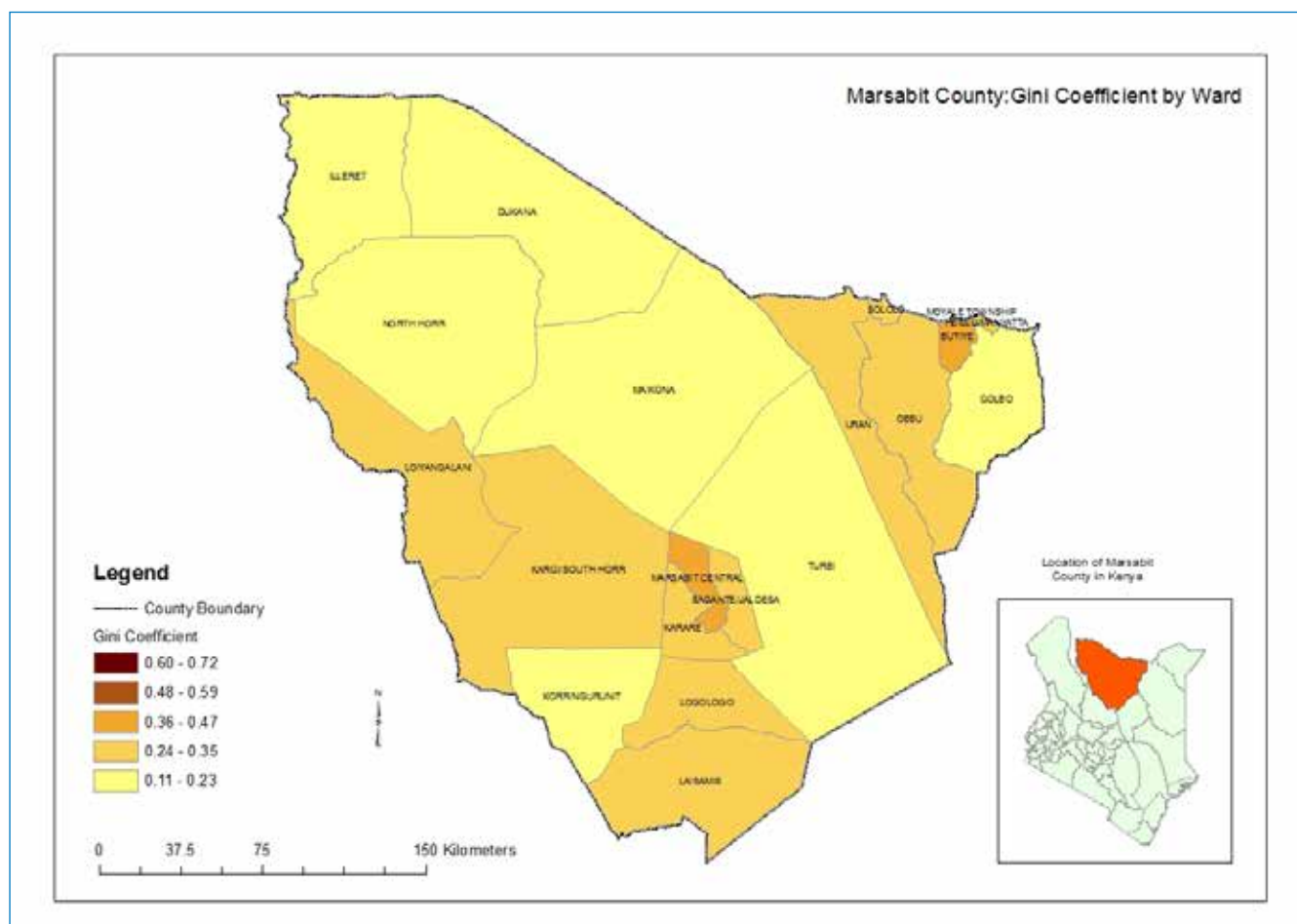
Education Level	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agricultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Total	9.9	10.6	48.2	1.0	12.7	8.4	0.6	8.6	141,236
None	6.0	11.1	58.5	0.9	14.6	0.4	0.7	7.8	100,796
Primary	12.5	10.5	27.1	1.1	10.3	27.7	0.4	10.5	25,272
Secondary+	31.5	7.6	14.5	1.8	3.7	29.4	0.3	11.3	15,168

In Marsabit County 6% of the residents with no formal education are working for pay, 13% of those with a primary education and 32% of those with a secondary level of education or above. Work for pay is highest in Nairobi at 49% and this is 17 percentage points above the level in Marsabit for those with a secondary level of education or above.

Gini Coefficient

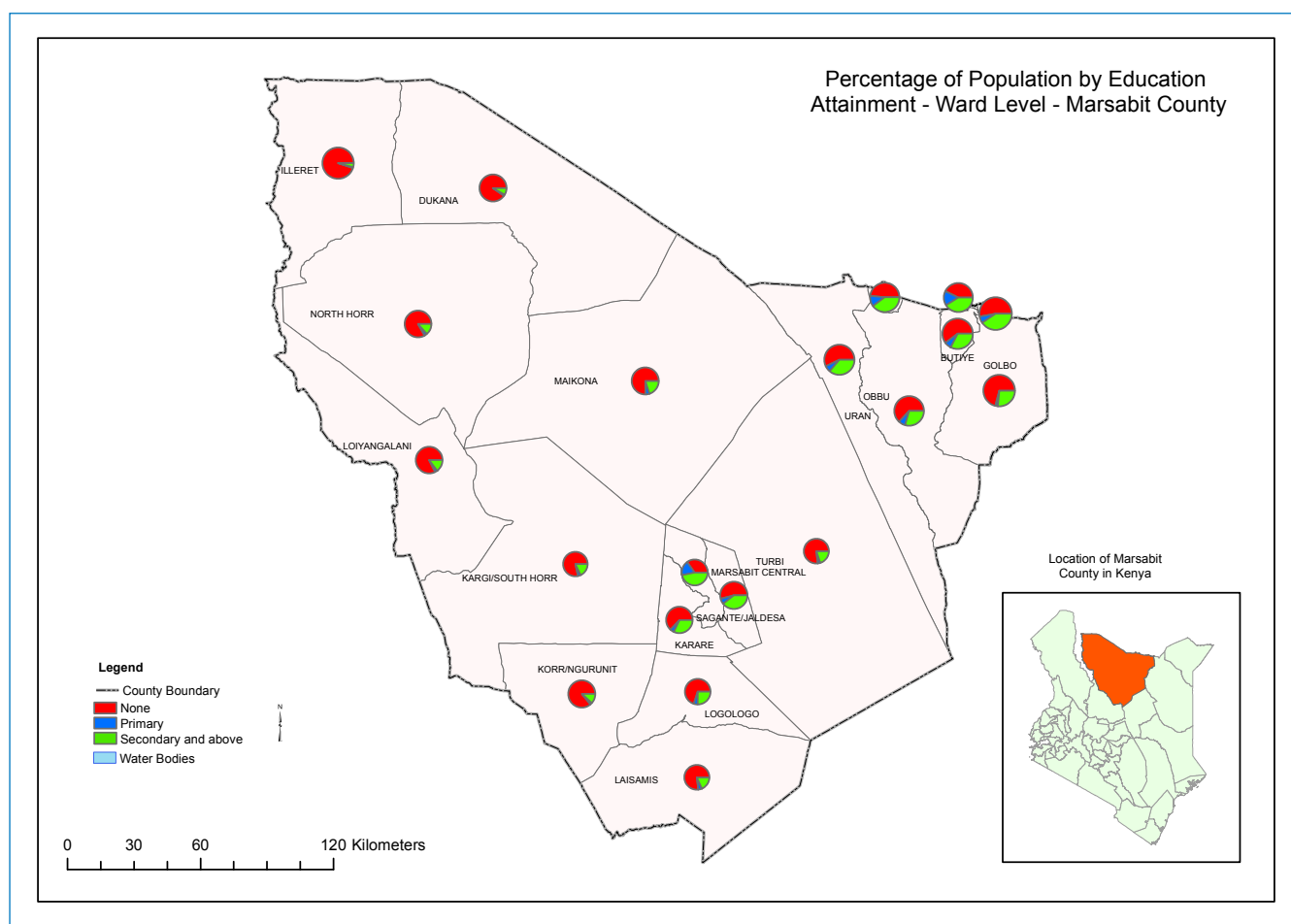
In this report, the Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Gini index of '0' represents perfect equality, while an index of '1' implies perfect inequality. Marsabit County's Gini index is 0.365 compared with Turkana County, which has the least inequality nationally (0.283).

Figure 25.2: Marsabit County-Gini Coefficient by Ward



Education

Figure 25.3: Marsabit County-Percentage of Population by Education Attainment by Ward



Only 6% of Marsabit County residents have a secondary level of education or above. Saku constituency has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 12%. This is four times North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Saku constituency is 6 percentage points above the county average. Marsabit Central ward has the highest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above at 18%. This is 17 percentage points above Illeret ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a secondary level of education or above. Marsabit Central ward is 12 percentage points above the county average.

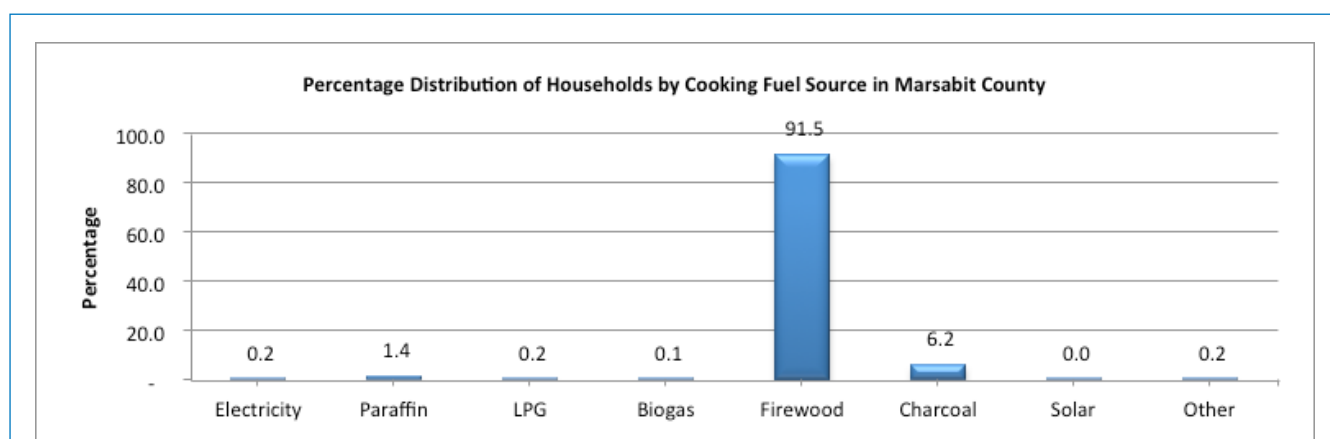
A total of 26% of Marsabit County residents have a primary level of education only. Saku constituency has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 41%. This is almost three times above North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Saku constituency is 15 percentage points above the county average. Marsabit Central ward has the highest share of residents with a primary level of education only at 47%. This is 12 percentage points above Illeret ward, which has the lowest share of residents with a primary level of education only. Marsabit Central ward is 21 percentage points above the county average.

A total of 68% of Marsabit County residents have no formal education. North Horr constituency has the highest share of residents with no formal education at 84%. This is almost two times Saku constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. North Horr constituency is 16 percentage points above the county average. Illeret ward has the highest percentage of residents with no formal education at 95%. This is almost three times Marsabit Central ward, which has the lowest percentage of residents with no formal education. Illeret ward is 27 percentage points above the county average.

Energy

Cooking Fuel

Figure 25.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel in Marsabit County



Less than 1% of residents in Marsabit County use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), and 1% use paraffin. 92% use firewood and 6% use charcoal. Firewood is the most common cooking fuel by gender; 91% in male headed households and 93% in female headed households.

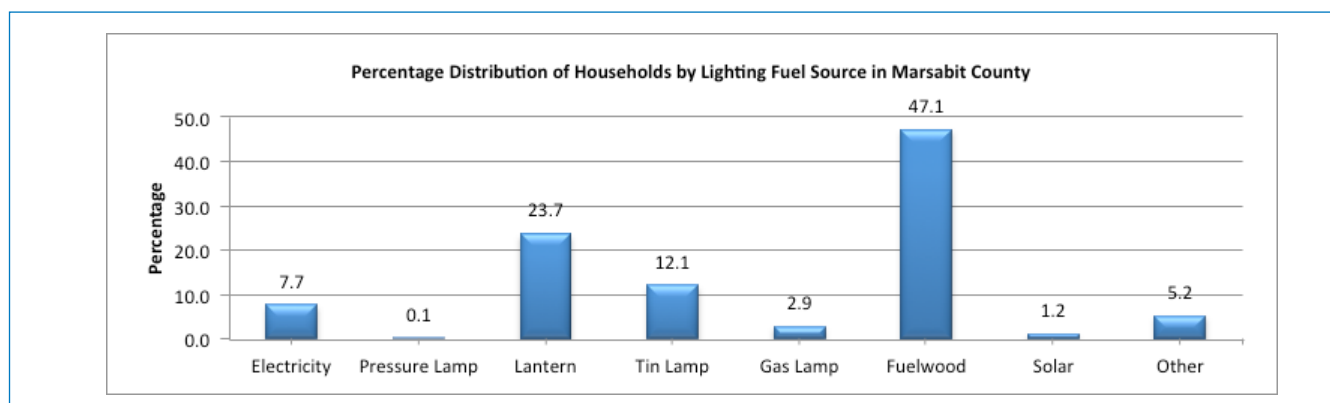
North Horr constituency has the highest level of firewood use in Marsabit County at 98%. This is 15 percentage points above Saku constituency, which has the smallest share at 83%. North Horr constituency is 6 percentage points above the county average. Dukana ward has the highest level of firewood use in Marsabit County at 100%. This is four times Moyale Township ward, which has the lowest share at 25%. This is 8 percentage points above the county average.

Moyale constituency has the highest level of charcoal use in Marsabit County at 11%. This is 10 percentage points above North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share at 1%. Moyale constituency is about 5 percentage points above the county average. Moyale Township ward has the highest level of charcoal use in Marsabit County at 64%. This is 64 percentage points more than Dukana ward, which has the lowest share. Moyale Township ward is 58 percentage points above the county average.

Saku constituency has the highest level of use of paraffin in Marsabit County at 5%. This is 5 percentage points above Laisamis constituency which has the lowest share of paraffin use. Saku constituency is 4 percentage points higher than the county average. Marsabit Central ward has the highest level of use of paraffin in Marsabit County at 9%. This is 9% points above Loiyangalani that has no level of paraffin use. Marsabit Central Ward is 8% above the county average.

Lighting

Figure 25.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting Fuel in Marsabit County



Only 8% of residents in Marsabit County use electricity as their main source of lighting. A further 23% use lanterns, and 12% use tin lamps. 47% use fuel wood. Electricity use is slightly common in male headed households at 8% as compared with female headed households at 7%.

Saku constituency has the highest level of electricity use at 19%. This is 19 percentage points above Laisamis and North Horr constituencies, which have the lowest level of electricity use. Saku constituency is 11 percentage points above the county average. Moyale Township ward has the highest level of electricity use at 60%. This is 60 percentage points above Turbi, Logologo and Laisamis ward that have no levels of electricity use. Moyale Township ward is 52 percentage points above the county average.

Housing

Flooring

In Marsabit County, 17% of residents have homes with cement floors, while 82% have earth floors. Less than 1% has wood or tile floors. Moyale Constituency with the highest share of cement floors at 32%. That is 16 times North Horr constituency has the lowest share of cement floors. Moyale constituency is 15 percentage points above the county average. Moyale Township ward has the highest share of cement floors at 85%. That is 84 percentage points above Dukana ward, which has the lowest share of cement floors. Moyale Township ward is 68 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 25.6: Percentage Distribution of Households by Floor Material in Marsabit County

Roofing

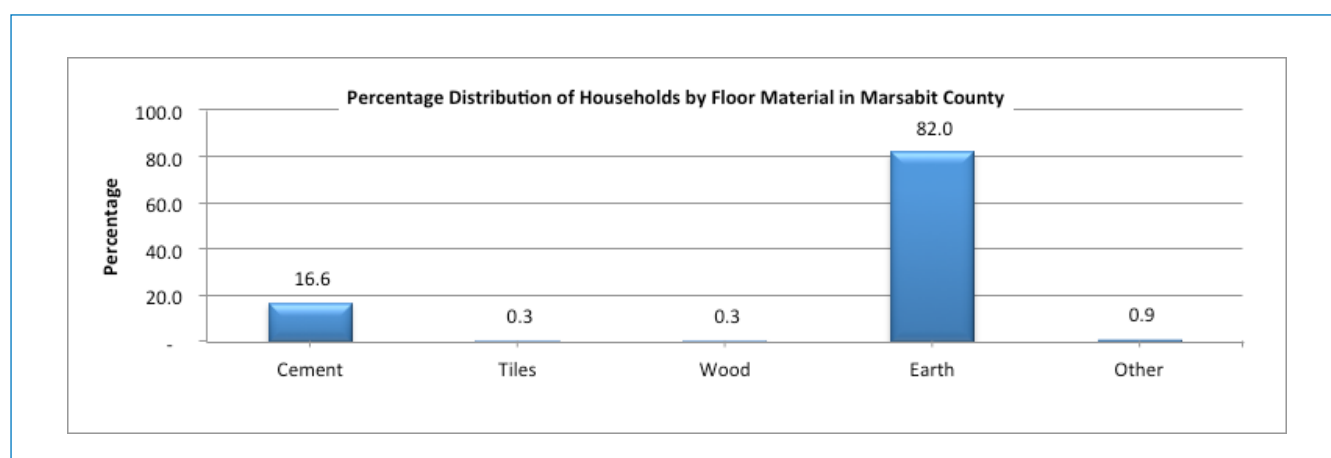
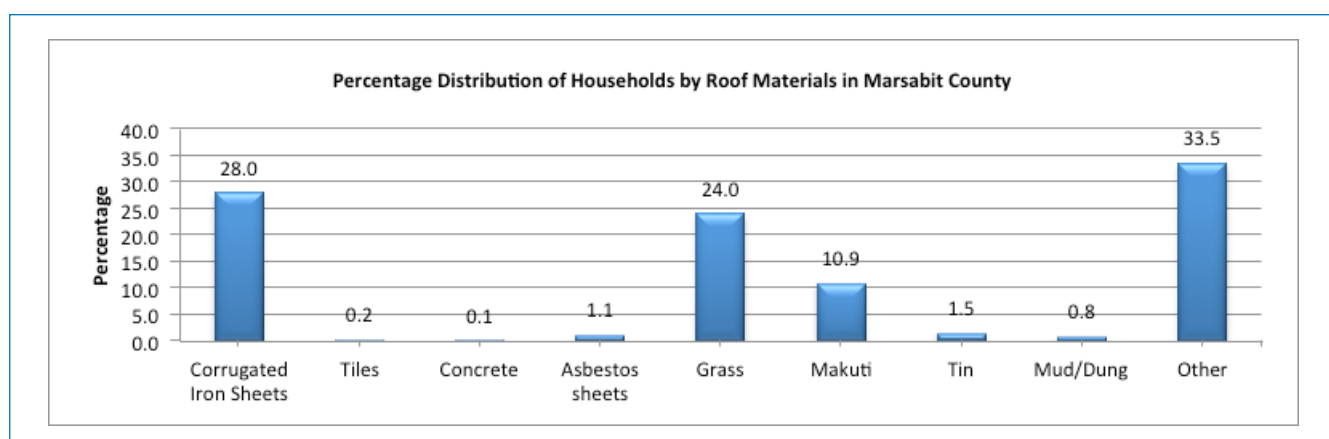


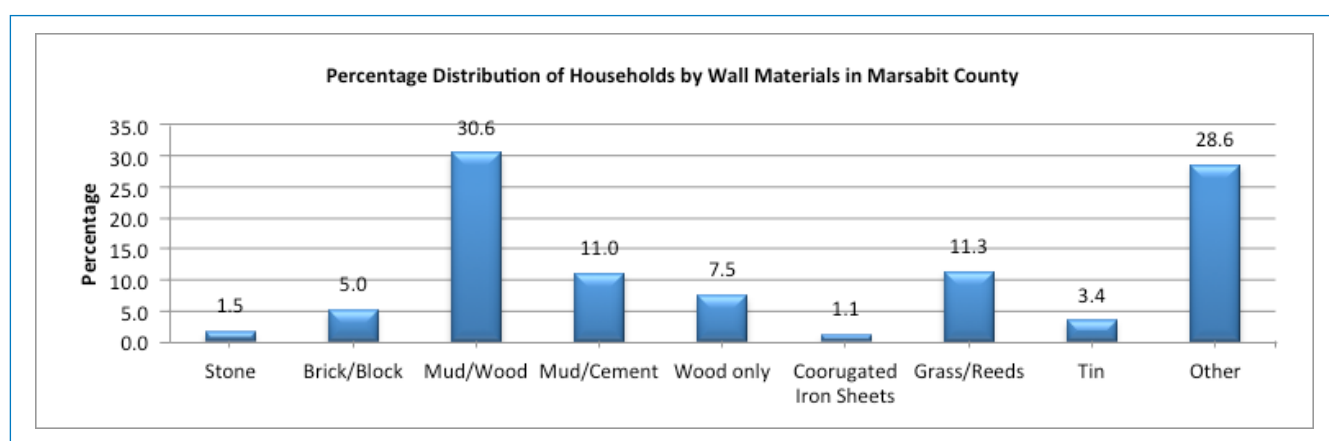
Figure 25.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by Roof Material in Marsabit County

In Marsabit County, less than 1% of residents have homes with concrete roofs, while 28% have corrugated iron roofs. Grass and makuti roofs constitute 35% of homes, and 1% has mud/dung roofs.

Saku constituency has the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 62%. That is almost nine times North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Saku constituency is 34 percentage points above the county average. Two wards, Marsabit Central and Moyale Township, have the highest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs at 91% each. That is almost 23 times Korr/Ngurunit ward, which has the lowest share of corrugated iron sheet roofs. Marsabit Central and Moyale Township ward is 63 percentage points above the county average.

Moyale constituency has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 49%. That is three times North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share of grass/makuti roofs. Moyale constituency is 14 percentage points above the county average. Golbo ward, which has the highest share of grass/makuti roofs at 81%. This is 80 percentage points above Moyale Township ward that the lowest share. Golbo ward is 46 percentage points above the county average.

Walls

Figure 25.8: Percentage Distribution of Households by Wall Material in Marsabit County

In Marsabit County, 7% of homes have either brick or stone walls. 42% of homes have mud/wood or mud/cement walls. 8% have wood walls. 1% has corrugated iron walls. 11% has grass/thatched walls. 32% have tin or other walls.

Moyale constituency, which has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 11%. That is almost six times North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Moyale constituency is 4 percentage points above the county average. Moyale Township ward has the highest share of brick/stone walls at 49%. That is 49 percentage points above Obbu ward, which has the lowest share of brick/stone walls. Moyale Township ward is 42 percentage points above the county average.

Saku constituency has the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls at 83%. That is almost eight times North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement. Saku constituency is 41 percentage points above the county average. Two wards, Sololo and Karare, have the highest share of mud with wood/cement walls 90% each. That is almost 23 times Laisamis ward, which has the lowest share of mud with wood/cement walls. Sololo and Karare ward is 48 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 Marsabit County, 38% of residents use improved sources of water, with the rest relying on unimproved sources. Use of improved sources is higher in female headed households at 41% compared with male headed households at 36%.

Moyale constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 45%. That is almost twice North Horr constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sources of water. Moyale constituency is 7 percentage points above the county average. Logologo ward has the highest share of residents using improved sources of water at 100%. That is 99 percentage points above Dukana ward, which has the lowest share using improved sources of water. Logologo ward is 62 percentage points above the county average.

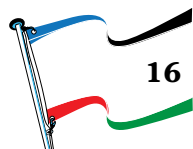
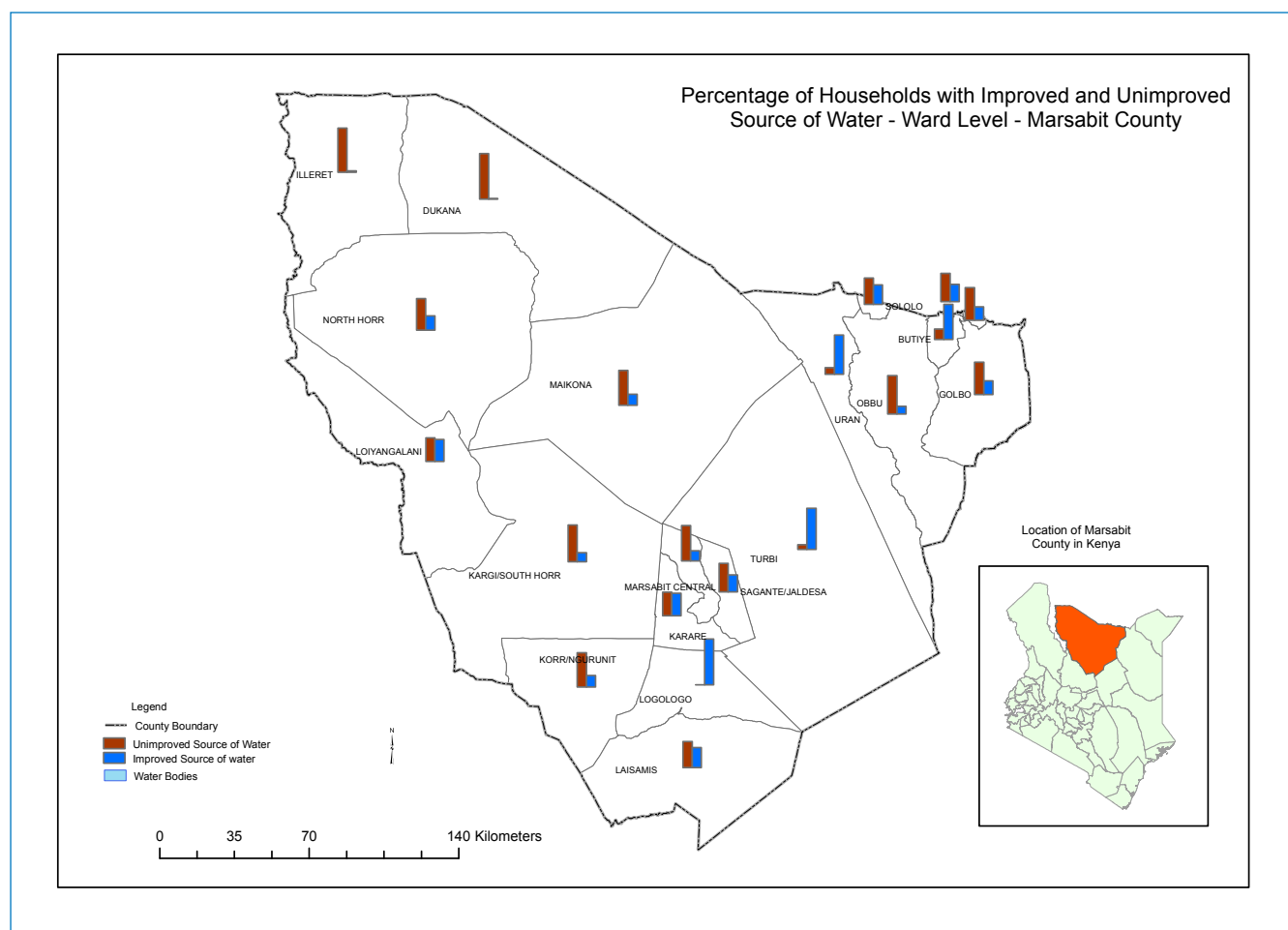


Figure 25.9: Marsabit County-Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sources of Water by Ward

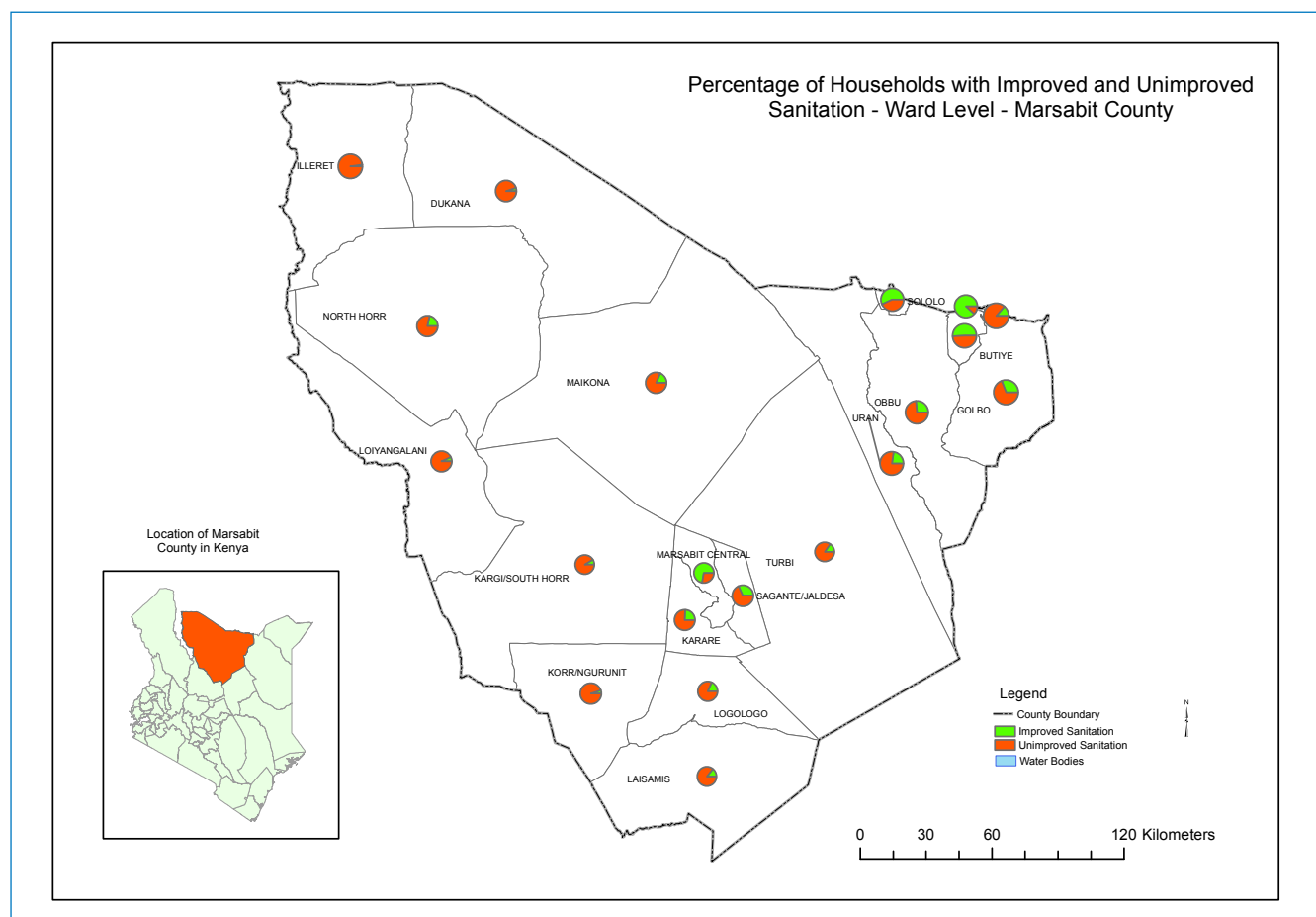


Sanitation

A total of 27% of residents in Marsabit County use improved sanitation, while the rest use unimproved sanitation. There is no significant gender differential in use of improved sanitation, at 26% in male headed households and 29% in female headed households.

Saku constituency has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 48%. That is five times Laisamis constituency, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Saku constituency is 21 percentage points above the county average. Moyale Township ward has the highest share of residents using improved sanitation at 88%. That is almost 44 times Illeret ward, which has the lowest share using improved sanitation. Moyale Township is 61 percentage points above the county average.

Figure 25.10: Marsabit County –Percentage of Households with Improved and Unimproved Sanitation by Ward



Marsabit County Annex Tables

25. MARSABIT

Table 25.1: Gender, Age group, Demographic Indicators and Households Size by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Gender			Age group						Demographic indicators				Proportion of HH Members:			
	Total Pop	Male	Female	0-5 yrs	0-14 yrs	10-18 yrs	15-34 yrs	15-64 yrs	65+ yrs	sex Ratio	Total dependency Ratio	Child dependency Ratio	aged dependency ratio	0-3	4-6	7+	total
Kenya	37,919,647	18,787,698	19,131,949	7,035,670	16,346,414	8,293,207	13,329,717	20,249,800	1,323,433	0.982	0.873	0.807	0.065	41.5	38.4	20.1	8,493,380
Rural	26,075,195	12,869,034	13,206,161	5,059,515	12,024,773	6,134,730	8,303,007	12,984,788	1,065,634	0.974	1.008	0.926	0.082	33.2	41.3	25.4	5,239,879
Urban	11,844,452	5,918,664	5,925,788	1,976,155	4,321,641	2,158,477	5,026,710	7,265,012	257,799	0.999	0.630	0.595	0.035	54.8	33.7	11.5	3,253,501
Marsabit County	288,413	148,814	139,599	54,859	135,104	74,398	94,192	141,236	12,073	1.066	1.042	0.957	0.085	28.7	41.4	29.9	53,599
Moyale Constituency	102,905	53,575	49,330	18,898	50,810	30,020	33,407	48,576	3,519	1.086	1.118	1.046	0.072	17.2	37.7	45.1	15,693
Buriye	17,447	9,192	8,255	2,908	7,965	5,119	6,143	8,811	671	1.114	0.980	0.904	0.076	16.8	40.2	43.1	2,758
Sololo	8,219	4,170	4,049	1,381	3,727	2,434	2,756	4,070	422	1.030	1.019	0.916	0.104	22.1	44.2	33.7	1,455
Heillu/Manyatta	21,116	11,055	10,061	3,642	10,760	6,752	6,866	9,715	641	1.099	1.174	1.108	0.066	11.9	31.8	56.4	2,933
Golbo	28,905	15,137	13,768	6,195	15,807	8,141	8,174	12,291	807	1.099	1.352	1.286	0.066	11.0	36.5	52.5	3,807
Moyale Township	12,308	5,996	6,312	2,269	5,735	3,442	4,411	6,176	397	0.950	0.993	0.929	0.064	33.0	31.6	35.4	2,212
Uran	9,721	5,252	4,469	1,680	4,562	2,695	3,208	4,782	377	1.175	1.033	0.954	0.079	15.3	46.0	38.7	1,631
Obbu	5,189	2,773	2,416	823	2,254	1,437	1,849	2,731	204	1.148	0.900	0.825	0.075	18.8	43.9	37.2	897
North Horr Constituency	74,669	40,892	33,777	11,967	31,117	18,324	25,986	39,664	3,888	1.211	0.883	0.785	0.098	31.8	44.4	23.8	15,131
Dukana	18,598	10,547	8,051	2,642	6,978	4,668	7,191	10,630	990	1.310	0.750	0.656	0.093	29.4	46.9	23.8	3,724
Maikona	19,132	10,081	9,051	3,068	7,849	4,501	6,344	10,072	1,211	1.114	0.900	0.779	0.120	29.3	47.2	23.4	3,836
Turbi	10,295	5,560	4,735	1,798	4,397	2,474	3,383	5,291	607	1.174	0.946	0.831	0.115	44.9	41.4	13.8	2,494

North Horr	17,157	9,678	7,479	2,627	6,943	4,111	6,095	9,304	910	1,294	0.844	0.746	0.098	34.3	44.6	21.1	3611
Iliret	9,487	5,026	4,461	1,832	4,950	2,570	2,973	4,367	170	1,127	1.172	1.134	0.039	15.9	35.7	48.4	1466
Saku Constituency	45,893	22,802	23,091	8,692	20,973	11,586	15,049	22,905	2,015	0.987	1.004	0.916	0.088	35.1	40.6	24.4	9482
Sagante/Jaldesa	16,740	8,368	8,372	3,250	7,899	4,290	5,104	7,937	904	1.000	1.109	0.995	0.114	26.9	44.0	29.2	3112
Karare	8,954	4,417	4,537	2,071	4,315	2,110	2,883	4,341	298	0.974	1.063	0.994	0.069	33.3	46.1	20.5	1918
Marsabit Central	20,199	10,017	10,182	3,371	8,759	5,186	7,062	10,627	813	0.984	0.901	0.824	0.077	41.5	35.8	22.6	4452
Laisamis Constituency	64,946	31,545	33,401	15,302	32,204	14,468	19,750	30,091	2,651	0.944	1.158	1.070	0.088	34.1	42.8	23.0	13293
Loiyangalani	16,191	8,066	8,125	3,693	7,983	3,871	5,145	7,649	559	0.993	1.117	1.044	0.073	31.0	45.1	23.9	3262
Kargi/South Horr	9,753	4,682	5,071	2,392	4,810	2,115	2,929	4,420	523	0.923	1.207	1.088	0.118	29.6	41.8	28.6	1838
Korri/Ngurunit	21,256	10,304	10,952	4,891	10,491	4,719	6,439	9,923	842	0.941	1.142	1.057	0.085	28.5	42.5	29.0	3939
Logologo	5,119	2,563	2,556	1,128	2,430	1,137	1,657	2,449	240	1.003	1.090	0.992	0.098	35.9	44.1	20.0	1095
Laisamis	12,627	5,930	6,697	3,198	6,490	2,626	3,580	5,650	487	0.885	1.235	1.149	0.086	46.5	41.1	12.5	3159

Table 25.2: Employment by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agri-cultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	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
Marsabit County	9.9	10.6	48.2	1.0	12.7	8.4	0.6	8.6	141,236
Moyale Constituency	13.6	9.4	27.3	1.1	23.3	14.3	1.0	9.9	48,576
Butiye	11.3	5.3	30.5	0.6	25.2	13.6	1.0	12.5	8,811
Sololo	19.9	8.2	26.7	3.3	9.6	19.0	0.6	12.6	4,070
Heillu/Manyatta	15.9	13.7	13.0	0.9	25.9	19.1	1.4	10.2	9,715
Golbo	7.5	7.0	38.4	0.8	29.4	9.7	1.0	6.1	12,291
Moyale Township	25.3	13.2	3.8	1.4	25.0	18.1	1.0	12.3	6,176
Uran	12.3	7.2	43.8	1.2	17.7	12.1	0.6	5.3	4,782
Obbu	7.3	16.1	44.1	0.7	6.3	8.4	0.4	16.7	2,731
North Horr Constituency	3.8	12.1	66.4	0.7	6.2	2.1	0.3	8.5	39,664
Dukana	2.2	6.0	75.3	0.4	5.3	1.3	0.2	9.3	10,630
Maikona	4.2	11.3	70.3	0.5	4.2	1.9	0.3	7.2	10,072
Turbi	4.0	35.1	46.8	0.7	3.1	2.4	0.2	7.7	5,291
North Horr	4.7	5.4	67.4	0.8	8.0	3.7	0.4	9.7	9,304
Illeret	4.9	14.9	57.1	1.7	12.9	0.5	0.4	7.6	4,367
Saku Constituency	18.6	9.5	36.8	1.7	12.8	10.5	0.7	9.6	22,905
Sagante/Jaldesa	13.5	5.1	43.7	1.7	18.6	9.6	0.6	7.3	7,937
Karare	8.3	5.6	67.3	0.8	4.0	8.6	0.4	5.0	4,341
Marsabit Central	26.5	14.3	19.2	2.1	12.0	12.0	0.8	13.1	10,627
Laisamis Constituency	5.3	11.5	66.5	0.9	4.0	5.5	0.3	6.0	30,091
Loiyangalani	5.7	12.7	68.8	0.4	1.9	4.4	0.4	5.8	7,649
Kargi/South Horr	4.3	17.6	58.6	0.6	8.0	6.7	0.3	4.0	4,420
Korr/Ngurunit	3.6	5.8	77.9	0.7	2.5	4.2	0.1	5.3	9,923
Logologo	4.7	7.7	54.9	1.6	5.3	11.0	0.3	14.7	2,449
Laisamis	8.7	16.8	54.8	1.7	6.0	6.0	0.5	5.6	5,650

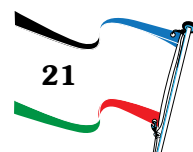


Table 25.3: Employment and Education Levels by County, Constituency and Wards

County /constituency/Wards	Education Totallevel	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agri-cultural Holding	Intern/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	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
Marsabit	Total	9.9	10.6	48.2	1.0	12.7	8.4	0.6	8.6	141,236
Marsabit	None	6.0	11.1	58.5	0.9	14.6	0.4	0.7	7.8	100,796
Marsabit	Primary	12.5	10.5	27.1	1.1	10.3	27.7	0.4	10.5	25,272
Marsabit	Secondary+	31.5	7.6	14.5	1.8	3.7	29.4	0.3	11.3	15,168
Moyale Constituency	Total	13.6	9.4	27.3	1.1	23.3	14.3	1.0	9.9	48,576
Moyale Constituency	None	10.9	10.1	35.8	1.1	30.3	1.0	1.3	9.6	30,964
Moyale Constituency	Primary	12.4	9.4	14.8	1.0	14.9	37.0	0.5	10.0	11,025
Moyale Constituency	Secondary+	28.6	6.5	8.7	1.4	4.3	38.9	0.4	11.4	6,587
Butiye Wards	Total	11.3	5.3	30.5	0.6	25.2	13.6	1.0	12.5	8,811
Butiye Wards	None	9.4	5.7	39.1	0.6	31.5	0.2	1.1	12.4	5,822
Butiye Wards	Primary	12.1	5.8	15.7	0.8	18.2	34.5	0.9	12.0	1,837
Butiye Wards	Secondary+	19.8	2.4	10.3	0.8	4.8	47.7	0.4	13.7	1,152
Sololo Wards	Total	19.9	8.2	26.7	3.3	9.6	19.0	0.6	12.6	4,070
Sololo Wards	None	19.5	10.2	37.1	5.1	14.9	0.2	0.9	12.0	2,146
Sololo Wards	Primary	11.6	7.4	20.0	1.4	5.2	40.8	0.4	13.2	1,070
Sololo Wards	Secondary+	31.2	4.2	8.9	1.2	1.6	39.0	0.4	13.6	854

Heillu/Manyatta Wards	Total	15.9	13.7	13.0	0.9	25.9	19.1	1.4	10.2	9,715
Heillu/Manyatta Wards	None	14.7	16.3	19.8	0.8	34.7	1.2	1.8	10.9	5,748
Heillu/Manyatta Wards	Primary	15.9	11.8	3.9	0.9	16.8	41.1	0.8	8.8	2,740
Heillu/Manyatta Wards	Secondary+	22.0	5.9	1.6	1.1	5.1	53.7	0.8	9.9	1,227
Golbo Wards	Total	7.5	7.0	38.4	0.8	29.4	9.7	1.0	6.1	12,291
Golbo Wards	None	6.3	6.4	44.5	0.5	34.7	1.3	1.2	5.1	9,459
Golbo Wards	Primary	8.6	9.2	18.4	1.4	14.4	38.3	0.3	9.4	2,120
Golbo Wards	Secondary+	21.2	8.3	17.1	2.5	3.9	36.7	-	10.3	712
Moyale Township Wards	Total	25.3	13.2	3.8	1.4	25.0	18.1	1.0	12.3	6,176
Moyale Township Wards	None	20.3	14.8	4.3	1.5	40.1	3.4	1.8	13.9	2,676
Moyale Township Wards	Primary	16.8	13.0	4.2	1.1	21.0	31.0	0.3	12.7	1,753
Moyale Township Wards	Secondary+	41.5	11.1	2.5	1.6	6.0	27.6	0.3	9.6	1,747
Uran Wards	Total	12.3	7.2	43.8	1.2	17.7	12.1	0.6	5.3	4,782
Uran Wards	None	9.9	7.8	53.0	1.4	22.9	0.1	0.8	4.3	3,191
Uran Wards	Primary	8.5	6.8	31.7	0.8	9.4	37.6	0.4	4.8	1,024
Uran Wards	Secondary+	32.5	4.2	13.4	1.1	3.0	33.7	0.4	11.8	567
Obbu Wards	Total	7.3	16.1	44.1	0.7	6.3	8.4	0.4	16.7	2,731
Obbu Wards	None	6.1	20.5	44.9	0.4	7.8	0.1	0.6	19.8	1,922
Obbu Wards	Primary	4.8	6.9	47.2	0.8	4.4	29.7	0.2	6.0	481
Obbu Wards	Secondary+	17.7	4.0	35.1	1.8	0.6	26.2	-	14.6	328
North Horr Constituency	Total	3.8	12.1	66.4	0.7	6.2	2.1	0.3	8.5	39,664
North Horr Constituency	None	1.9	12.2	70.9	0.7	6.8	0.0	0.3	7.3	34,120
North Horr Constituency	Primary	7.5	12.8	45.8	0.6	3.5	14.4	0.2	15.3	3,531
North Horr Constituency	Secondary+	31.0	8.2	26.2	1.4	1.2	15.2	0.2	16.7	2,013
Dukana Wards	Total	2.2	6.0	75.3	0.4	5.3	1.3	0.2	9.3	10,630
Dukana Wards	None	1.0	5.8	79.0	0.4	5.8	0.0	0.2	7.8	9,704
Dukana Wards	Primary	5.4	8.2	45.0	0.3	0.5	15.5	-	25.1	625
Dukana Wards	Secondary+	36.2	7.3	17.3	0.3	0.3	13.3	-	25.3	301
Maikona Wards	Total	4.2	11.3	70.3	0.5	4.2	1.9	0.3	7.2	10,072
Maikona Wards	None	1.5	11.3	77.0	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.3	5.0	8,054
Maikona Wards	Primary	6.2	13.3	50.3	0.5	4.5	9.0	0.3	15.9	1,252

Maikona Wards	Secondary+	29.5	8.0	32.9	2.1	1.2	9.8	0.1	16.5	766
Turbi Wards	Total	4.0	35.1	46.8	0.7	3.1	2.4	0.2	7.7	5,291
Turbi Wards	None	1.7	38.5	47.6	0.8	3.6	0.0	0.2	7.7	4,353
Turbi Wards	Primary	6.1	23.3	49.9	0.3	1.0	12.6	0.3	6.5	619
Turbi Wards	Secondary+	31.7	11.9	29.5	0.3	0.9	15.4	-	10.3	319
North Horr Wards	Total	4.7	5.4	67.4	0.8	8.0	3.7	0.4	9.7	9,304
North Horr Wards	None	2.5	5.2	73.7	0.8	8.6	0.0	0.4	8.8	7,890
North Horr Wards	Primary	9.7	7.4	39.0	1.0	5.9	23.3	0.2	13.4	879
North Horr Wards	Secondary+	29.0	6.2	19.8	0.9	2.1	25.2	0.4	16.5	535
Illeret Wards	Total	4.9	14.9	57.1	1.7	12.9	0.5	0.4	7.6	4,367
Illeret Wards	None	3.6	14.9	58.7	1.7	13.6	0.0	0.4	7.1	4,119
Illeret Wards	Primary	19.9	16.0	34.0	1.9	3.2	9.0	-	16.0	156
Illeret Wards	Secondary+	35.9	10.9	26.1	5.4	-	6.5	-	15.2	92
Saku Constituency	Total	18.6	9.5	36.8	1.7	12.8	10.5	0.7	9.6	22,905
Saku Constituency	None	12.3	9.2	50.1	1.6	17.3	0.1	0.9	8.5	11,037
Saku Constituency	Primary	16.9	10.6	30.3	1.2	10.9	18.9	0.5	10.7	7,198
Saku Constituency	Secondary+	36.0	8.3	15.2	2.6	5.1	22.1	0.3	10.3	4,670
Sagante/Jaldesa Wards	Total	13.5	5.1	43.7	1.7	18.6	9.6	0.6	7.3	7,937
Sagante/Jaldesa Wards	None	11.5	5.3	50.7	1.8	24.2	0.0	0.7	5.8	4,565
Sagante/Jaldesa Wards	Primary	13.9	4.9	36.0	1.2	12.9	21.6	0.5	9.0	2,380
Sagante/Jaldesa Wards	Secondary+	22.3	4.5	29.6	2.1	6.9	24.4	0.2	10.0	992
Karare Wards	Total	8.3	5.6	67.3	0.8	4.0	8.6	0.4	5.0	4,341
Karare Wards	None	5.1	5.9	77.2	0.8	4.8	0.1	0.5	5.5	2,828
Karare Wards	Primary	9.4	5.4	53.1	0.4	2.3	25.4	0.3	3.8	1,121
Karare Wards	Secondary+	28.3	3.8	36.0	2.3	2.6	22.5	0.3	4.3	392
Marsabit Central Wards	Total	26.5	14.3	19.2	2.1	12.0	12.0	0.8	13.1	10,627
Marsabit Central Wards	None	19.0	16.8	28.2	1.9	18.3	0.3	1.5	14.1	3,644
Marsabit Central Wards	Primary	21.1	15.8	19.8	1.5	12.1	15.2	0.6	13.9	3,697
Marsabit Central Wards	Secondary+	41.1	10.0	8.4	2.8	4.9	21.4	0.3	11.1	3,286
Laisamis Constituency	Total	5.3	11.5	66.5	0.9	4.0	5.5	0.3	6.0	30,091
Laisamis Constituency	None	2.8	11.7	73.8	0.7	4.6	0.2	0.3	5.9	24,675

Laisamis Constituency	Primary	8.5	11.3	40.6	1.1	1.8	30.0	0.2	6.5	3,518
Laisamis Constituency	Secondary+	30.7	9.4	20.6	2.0	0.5	29.2	-	7.6	1,898
Loiyangalani Wards	Total	5.7	12.7	68.8	0.4	1.9	4.4	0.4	5.8	7,649
Loiyangalani Wards	None	3.6	12.7	74.8	0.4	2.1	0.1	0.4	5.9	6,220
Loiyangalani Wards	Primary	8.9	13.2	48.4	0.1	1.4	23.6	0.2	4.3	1,017
Loiyangalani Wards	Secondary+	28.4	12.6	28.2	1.5	0.2	20.4	-	8.7	412
Kargi/South Horr Wards	Total	4.3	17.6	58.6	0.6	8.0	6.7	0.3	4.0	4,420
Kargi/South Horr Wards	None	1.5	18.7	66.1	0.5	9.2	0.1	0.3	3.7	3,580
Kargi/South Horr Wards	Primary	6.1	15.1	32.9	1.3	3.2	35.7	0.4	5.4	538
Kargi/South Horr Wards	Secondary+	34.1	8.9	14.9	1.7	2.0	33.4	-	5.0	302
Korr/Ngurunit Wards	Total	3.6	5.8	77.9	0.7	2.5	4.2	0.1	5.3	9,923
Korr/Ngurunit Wards	None	2.0	5.7	83.4	0.7	2.7	0.2	0.2	5.2	8,637
Korr/Ngurunit Wards	Primary	7.4	6.5	46.9	1.0	1.4	31.8	0.1	4.9	842
Korr/Ngurunit Wards	Secondary+	27.0	6.8	28.2	1.1	-	29.3	-	7.7	444
Logologo Wards	Total	4.7	7.7	54.9	1.6	5.3	11.0	0.3	14.7	2,449
Logologo Wards	None	2.9	8.1	63.1	1.3	6.6	0.6	0.2	17.2	1,806
Logologo Wards	Primary	6.3	5.4	38.2	2.3	2.1	38.0	0.7	7.0	429
Logologo Wards	Secondary+	16.8	8.4	19.2	1.9	0.5	44.4	-	8.9	214
Laisamis Wards	Total	8.7	16.8	54.8	1.7	6.0	6.0	0.5	5.6	5,650
Laisamis Wards	None	4.5	17.8	64.0	1.4	7.4	0.1	0.6	4.3	4,432
Laisamis Wards	Primary	12.6	15.3	28.8	1.9	1.6	27.8	-	12.1	692
Laisamis Wards	Secondary+	39.4	9.9	12.0	3.4	0.4	27.4	-	7.6	526

Table 25.4: Employment and Education Levels in Male Headed Household by County, Constituency and Wards

County, Constituency and Wards	Education Level reached	Work for Pay	Family Business	Family Agri-cultural holding	Internal/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Population (15-64)
Kenya National	Total	25.5	13.5	31.6	1.1	9.0	11.4	0.4	7.5	14,757,992
Kenya National	None	11.4	14.3	44.2	1.6	13.9	0.9	1.0	12.6	2,183,284
Kenya National	Primary	22.2	12.9	37.3	0.8	9.4	10.6	0.4	6.4	6,939,667
Kenya National	Secondary+	35.0	13.8	19.8	1.1	6.5	16.5	0.2	7.0	5,635,041
Rural Rural	Total	16.8	11.6	43.9	1.0	8.3	11.7	0.5	6.3	9,262,744

Rural Rural	None	8.6	14.1	49.8	1.4	13.0	0.8	1.0	11.4	1,823,487
Rural Rural	Primary	16.5	11.2	46.7	0.8	8.0	11.6	0.4	4.9	4,862,291
Rural Rural	Secondary+	23.1	10.6	34.7	1.0	5.5	19.6	0.2	5.3	2,576,966
Urban Urban	Total	40.2	16.6	10.9	1.3	10.1	10.9	0.3	9.7	5,495,248
Urban Urban	None	25.8	15.5	16.1	3.0	18.2	1.4	1.3	18.7	359,797
Urban Urban	Primary	35.6	16.9	15.4	1.0	12.8	8.1	0.3	9.9	2,077,376
Urban Urban	Secondary+	45.1	16.6	7.3	1.2	7.4	13.8	0.1	8.5	3,058,075
Marsabit	Total	10.6	11.0	49.8	0.9	11.9	7.1	0.5	8.0	97,984
Marsabit	None	6.1	11.3	60.1	0.8	13.5	0.3	0.6	7.3	71,404
Marsabit	Primary	14.6	11.2	27.4	1.1	10.3	25.1	0.4	9.9	16,285
Marsabit	Secondary+	35.9	8.5	14.0	1.8	3.6	25.8	0.3	10.2	10,295
Moyale Constituency	Total	14.4	9.8	30.3	1.0	22.0	12.2	0.9	9.5	34,464
Moyale Constituency	None	10.7	10.1	39.2	0.9	27.9	0.8	1.1	9.3	22,650
Moyale Constituency	Primary	14.3	10.7	15.7	1.1	14.4	33.8	0.5	9.4	7,274
Moyale Constituency	Secondary+	32.8	7.3	9.0	1.5	4.5	34.4	0.3	10.3	4,540
Butiye Ward	Total	11.5	5.2	35.0	0.5	23.5	11.8	0.8	11.6	6,351
Butiye Ward	None	9.0	5.2	43.8	0.4	28.6	0.1	0.9	12.0	4,397
Butiye Ward	Primary	13.9	6.7	17.8	0.7	16.9	32.9	0.7	10.5	1,177
Butiye Ward	Secondary+	22.1	2.7	11.6	0.9	5.0	45.9	0.4	11.3	777
Sololo Ward	Total	22.0	9.3	27.3	3.0	8.9	16.8	0.5	12.2	2,630
Sololo Ward	None	20.5	11.2	38.2	4.4	13.4	-	0.5	11.8	1,393
Sololo Ward	Primary	13.3	9.0	20.2	1.8	5.4	35.9	0.4	14.0	679
Sololo Ward	Secondary+	36.4	4.8	8.8	1.1	2.0	35.7	0.4	10.9	558
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	Total	17.7	13.8	13.1	0.9	25.8	17.8	1.4	9.4	6,627
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	None	15.9	15.8	19.9	0.7	34.6	1.1	1.8	10.3	3,944
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	Primary	17.9	13.1	4.0	1.1	16.9	38.8	0.9	7.3	1,843
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	Secondary+	25.5	6.2	1.5	1.3	4.3	50.5	0.6	10.1	840
Golbo Ward	Total	7.8	7.5	42.0	0.8	27.4	7.7	1.0	5.9	9,454
Golbo Ward	None	6.3	6.7	47.9	0.5	31.5	1.1	1.2	4.9	7,474
Golbo Ward	Primary	10.4	10.6	20.3	1.4	14.0	33.6	0.3	9.5	1,468
Golbo Ward	Secondary+	23.2	10.2	19.1	2.7	4.9	29.5	-	10.4	512

Moyale Township Ward	Total	29.7	14.5	3.9	1.3	22.4	15.5	0.9	11.8	3,942
Moyale Township Ward	None	22.3	16.2	4.8	1.3	37.3	2.9	1.6	13.7	1,572
Moyale Township Ward	Primary	19.9	15.0	4.2	1.1	19.5	27.2	0.4	12.8	1,128
Moyale Township Ward	Secondary+	47.8	12.1	2.6	1.5	6.2	20.9	0.4	8.5	1,242
Uran Ward	Total	12.4	6.9	46.7	1.0	17.0	10.4	0.5	5.1	3,390
Uran Ward	None	9.0	7.4	56.1	1.2	21.3	0.1	0.6	4.3	2,313
Uran Ward	Primary	9.4	6.6	34.0	0.6	9.8	35.0	0.4	4.1	682
Uran Ward	Secondary+	37.7	4.3	13.9	0.8	3.8	27.8	-	11.6	395
Obbu Ward	Total	6.9	18.6	43.6	0.8	4.7	6.7	0.2	18.6	2,070
Obbu Ward	None	5.6	22.3	44.1	0.4	5.4	0.1	0.3	21.8	1,557
Obbu Ward	Primary	5.4	8.8	49.2	1.3	3.7	25.9	-	5.7	297
Obbu Ward	Secondary+	18.1	5.1	32.4	2.8	0.9	28.2	-	12.5	216
North Horr Constituency	Total	3.8	12.4	68.2	0.7	5.6	1.8	0.2	7.2	30,483
North Horr Constituency	None	1.8	12.6	72.4	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.3	6.3	26,665
North Horr Constituency	Primary	8.3	12.6	47.1	0.8	3.3	14.3	0.2	13.6	2,390
North Horr Constituency	Secondary+	33.7	8.5	25.9	1.3	1.1	14.9	0.2	14.4	1,428
Dukana Ward	Total	2.3	6.0	78.1	0.4	4.7	1.2	0.1	7.2	8,252
Dukana Ward	None	1.0	5.8	81.5	0.4	5.1	0.0	0.1	6.1	7,601
Dukana Ward	Primary	6.5	8.3	49.8	0.2	0.2	15.0	-	20.0	434
Dukana Ward	Secondary+	38.7	7.8	17.5	0.5	0.5	14.3	-	20.7	217
Maikona Ward	Total	4.3	11.6	71.1	0.4	3.9	1.9	0.3	6.5	7,742
Maikona Ward	None	1.6	12.0	77.1	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.3	4.6	6,346
Maikona Ward	Primary	6.9	12.1	50.6	0.6	4.5	9.7	0.2	15.4	826
Maikona Ward	Secondary+	30.2	6.7	33.7	1.8	0.9	11.6	0.2	15.1	570
Turbi Ward	Total	3.8	38.9	45.1	0.6	2.1	2.0	0.1	7.2	3,911
Turbi Ward	None	1.6	42.4	45.6	0.7	2.4	-	0.1	7.3	3,275
Turbi Ward	Primary	5.8	23.7	50.5	0.5	0.5	12.9	-	6.2	434
Turbi Ward	Secondary+	36.1	16.3	26.2	0.5	1.0	11.4	-	8.4	202
North Horr Ward	Total	4.6	4.7	70.4	0.8	7.8	3.1	0.4	8.3	7,136
North Horr Ward	None	2.3	4.4	76.3	0.7	8.3	0.0	0.3	7.7	6,173
North Horr Ward	Primary	10.4	7.0	40.6	1.4	5.6	22.8	0.3	12.1	589

North Horr Ward	Secondary+	33.4	6.4	19.8	1.1	1.9	23.3	0.5	13.6	374
Illeret Ward	Total	5.0	15.2	59.9	1.6	11.1	0.3	0.4	6.3	3,442
Illeret Ward	None	3.6	15.1	61.7	1.6	11.5	-	0.4	6.1	3,270
Illeret Ward	Primary	25.2	18.7	31.8	1.9	4.7	5.6	-	12.1	107
Illeret Ward	Secondary+	41.5	15.4	20.0	4.6	-	9.2	-	9.2	65
Saku Constituency	Total	21.7	9.7	35.9	1.6	12.0	9.1	0.6	9.2	14,964
Saku Constituency	None	13.9	9.0	50.3	1.6	16.0	0.1	0.9	8.2	7,173
Saku Constituency	Primary	20.2	11.1	29.0	1.2	11.1	16.3	0.5	10.6	4,603
Saku Constituency	Secondary+	41.6	9.3	13.5	2.2	4.5	19.1	0.3	9.5	3,188
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	Total	15.4	5.2	44.9	1.7	17.4	8.4	0.5	6.6	5,178
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	None	12.7	5.4	53.4	1.9	21.2	-	0.6	4.7	3,013
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	Primary	16.8	4.7	35.0	1.2	14.3	18.7	0.5	8.9	1,541
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	Secondary+	25.2	5.1	28.0	2.1	6.3	23.2	0.3	9.8	624
Karare Ward	Total	10.3	5.6	66.8	0.8	4.0	7.0	0.3	5.1	2,660
Karare Ward	None	6.0	6.2	76.2	0.9	4.8	0.1	0.3	5.5	1,805
Karare Ward	Primary	12.4	4.6	52.4	0.5	2.6	23.5	0.2	3.9	614
Karare Ward	Secondary+	37.3	3.7	33.2	1.2	2.1	17.4	-	5.0	241
Marsabit Central Ward	Total	30.6	14.6	17.9	1.8	11.1	10.5	0.8	12.7	7,126
Marsabit Central Ward	None	21.4	15.8	26.6	1.7	17.8	0.3	1.6	14.8	2,355
Marsabit Central Ward	Primary	24.3	16.8	19.4	1.4	11.2	13.0	0.6	13.3	2,448
Marsabit Central Ward	Secondary+	46.4	11.1	7.5	2.3	4.2	18.2	0.4	9.9	2,323
Laisamis Constituency	Total	5.8	11.9	67.6	0.8	3.2	4.6	0.3	5.8	18,073
Laisamis Constituency	None	3.0	12.0	74.6	0.6	3.7	0.1	0.3	5.7	14,916
Laisamis Constituency	Primary	10.0	11.9	42.4	1.2	1.5	26.5	0.3	6.1	2,018
Laisamis Constituency	Secondary+	34.8	11.0	20.5	2.6	0.4	24.1	-	6.5	1,139
Loiyangalani Ward	Total	6.1	14.2	68.1	0.4	1.5	3.7	0.3	5.6	4,941
Loiyangalani Ward	None	3.8	14.1	73.5	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.3	6.0	4,017
Loiyangalani Ward	Primary	10.2	14.3	51.1	0.2	0.6	19.8	0.3	3.5	665
Loiyangalani Ward	Secondary+	30.5	15.4	28.2	1.9	0.4	18.1	-	5.4	259
Kargi/South Horr Ward	Total	5.6	16.6	61.7	0.6	6.3	5.6	0.4	3.2	2,403
Kargi/South Horr Ward	None	1.3	17.3	70.5	0.4	7.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	1,934

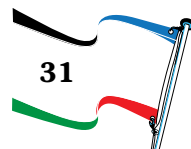
Kargi/South Horr Ward	Primary	9.5	15.5	32.7	1.4	2.8	32.0	0.4	5.6	284
Kargi/South Horr Ward	Secondary+	44.3	10.8	14.1	1.6	1.1	23.2	-	4.9	185
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	Total	4.0	6.0	77.7	0.6	2.2	4.0	0.2	5.3	6,225
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	None	2.3	6.0	83.2	0.5	2.3	0.1	0.2	5.4	5,435
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	Primary	7.3	5.1	46.9	0.8	1.8	32.9	0.2	5.0	505
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	Secondary+	31.6	7.7	26.0	2.8	-	26.3	-	5.6	285
Logologo Ward	Total	4.1	9.1	57.5	1.4	4.8	8.2	0.2	14.6	1,389
Logologo Ward	None	2.0	9.8	64.3	1.0	5.9	0.2	0.1	16.8	1,072
Logologo Ward	Primary	7.3	5.4	41.0	3.4	2.0	33.2	1.0	6.8	205
Logologo Ward	Secondary+	18.8	8.9	23.2	1.8	-	39.3	-	8.0	112
Laisamis Ward	Total	9.7	17.8	55.9	1.6	4.9	4.7	0.5	4.9	3,115
Laisamis Ward	None	5.0	18.6	65.3	1.2	5.9	0.1	0.7	3.3	2,458
Laisamis Ward	Primary	15.3	17.8	28.1	2.5	1.7	21.7	-	12.8	359
Laisamis Ward	Secondary+	41.6	11.1	11.7	4.0	0.7	22.1	-	8.7	298

Table 25.5: 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 Agri-cultural holding	Internal/ Volunteer	Retired/ Home-maker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Population(15-64)
Kenya National	Total	18.87	11.91	32.74	1.20	9.85	16.66	0.69	8.08	5,518,645
Kenya National	None	10.34	13.04	44.55	1.90	16.45	0.80	1.76	11.17	974,824
Kenya National	Primary	16.74	11.75	37.10	0.89	9.82	16.23	0.59	6.89	2,589,877
Kenya National	Secondary+	25.95	11.57	21.07	1.27	6.59	25.16	0.28	8.11	1,953,944
Rural Rural	Total	31.53	15.66	12.80	1.54	9.33	16.99	0.54	11.60	1,781,078
Rural Rural	None	8.36	12.26	50.31	1.60	15.77	0.59	1.67	9.44	794,993
Rural Rural	Primary	13.02	9.90	43.79	0.81	9.49	17.03	0.60	5.36	1,924,111
Rural Rural	Secondary+	15.97	8.87	33.03	1.06	6.80	27.95	0.34	5.98	1,018,463
Urban Urban	Total	12.83	10.12	42.24	1.04	10.09	16.51	0.76	6.40	3,737,567
Urban Urban	None	19.09	16.50	19.04	3.22	19.45	1.70	2.18	18.83	179,831
Urban Urban	Primary	27.49	17.07	17.79	1.13	10.76	13.93	0.55	11.29	665,766
Urban Urban	Secondary+	36.81	14.50	8.06	1.51	6.36	22.11	0.22	10.43	935,481

Marsabit	Total	8.4%	9.8%	44.3%	1.2%	14.4%	11.2%	.7%	9.9%	43310
Marsabit	None	5.8%	10.7%	54.6%	1.2%	17.4%	.5%	.8%	8.9%	29379
Marsabit	Primary	8.6%	9.1%	26.6%	1.0%	10.4%	32.5%	.4%	11.4%	8988
Marsabit	Secondary+	23.3%	5.7%	15.4%	2.0%	3.8%	36.2%	.3%	13.4%	4943
Moyale Constituency	Total	11.8%	8.5%	20.2%	1.4%	26.4%	19.4%	1.2%	11.1%	14098
Moyale Constituency	None	11.5%	10.2%	26.5%	1.6%	36.7%	1.5%	1.6%	10.4%	8312
Moyale Constituency	Primary	8.7%	6.8%	12.9%	.9%	15.7%	43.1%	.6%	11.2%	3747
Moyale Constituency	Secondary+	19.1%	4.7%	8.0%	1.1%	3.8%	48.8%	.5%	13.9%	2039
Butiye Ward	Total	10.7%	5.6%	18.8%	1.0%	29.6%	18.0%	1.5%	14.8%	2454
Butiye Ward	None	10.5%	7.2%	24.7%	1.2%	40.4%	.4%	1.8%	13.8%	1424
Butiye Ward	Primary	8.8%	4.2%	12.1%	.9%	20.5%	37.3%	1.2%	14.9%	659
Butiye Ward	Secondary+	15.1%	1.9%	7.8%	.5%	4.3%	51.2%	.5%	18.6%	371
Sololo Ward	Total	16.0%	6.3%	25.6%	3.9%	10.8%	23.1%	1.0%	13.5%	1440
Sololo Ward	None	17.7%	8.4%	35.2%	6.5%	17.7%	.7%	1.6%	12.4%	753
Sololo Ward	Primary	8.7%	4.6%	19.7%	.8%	4.9%	49.4%	.3%	11.8%	391
Sololo Ward	Secondary+	21.3%	3.0%	9.1%	1.4%	1.0%	45.3%	.3%	18.6%	296
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	Total	12.3%	13.4%	12.7%	.8%	26.1%	21.7%	1.4%	11.7%	3089
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	None	12.1%	17.2%	19.4%	1.1%	35.0%	1.4%	1.7%	12.1%	1805
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	Primary	11.7%	9.3%	3.7%	.6%	16.5%	45.7%	.8%	11.8%	897
Heillu/Manyatta Ward	Secondary+	14.5%	5.2%	1.8%	.5%	6.7%	60.7%	1.3%	9.3%	387
Golbo Ward	Total	6.6%	5.2%	26.2%	1.0%	36.3%	16.7%	1.1%	7.0%	2837
Golbo Ward	None	6.2%	5.2%	31.6%	.7%	46.6%	2.2%	1.4%	6.0%	1985
Golbo Ward	Primary	4.6%	5.8%	14.1%	1.5%	15.5%	48.9%	.3%	9.2%	652
Golbo Ward	Secondary+	16.0%	3.5%	12.0%	2.0%	1.5%	55.0%	0.0%	10.0%	200
Moyale Township Ward	Total	17.5%	10.9%	3.5%	1.5%	29.6%	22.6%	1.1%	13.3%	2230
Moyale Township Ward	None	17.4%	12.9%	3.7%	1.6%	44.0%	4.0%	2.2%	14.2%	1104
Moyale Township Ward	Primary	11.1%	9.1%	4.2%	1.1%	23.8%	38.0%	.2%	12.5%	623
Moyale Township Ward	Secondary+	25.6%	8.7%	2.0%	1.6%	5.4%	44.3%	0.0%	12.3%	503
Uran Ward	Total	11.8%	7.9%	36.5%	1.6%	19.4%	16.1%	.9%	5.8%	1387
Uran Ward	None	12.1%	8.8%	44.7%	1.7%	27.2%	0.0%	1.1%	4.3%	876
Uran Ward	Primary	6.7%	7.3%	27.3%	1.2%	8.5%	42.5%	.3%	6.2%	341
Uran Ward	Secondary+	20.6%	4.1%	12.4%	1.8%	1.2%	46.5%	1.2%	12.4%	170
Obbu Ward	Total	8.6%	8.3%	45.5%	.3%	11.3%	13.8%	1.1%	11.0%	661
Obbu Ward	None	8.5%	12.6%	47.9%	.5%	17.8%	0.0%	1.6%	11.0%	365
Obbu Ward	Primary	3.8%	3.8%	44.0%	0.0%	5.4%	35.9%	.5%	6.5%	184
Obbu Ward	Secondary+	17.0%	1.8%	40.2%	0.0%	0.0%	22.3%	0.0%	18.8%	112
North Horr Constituency	Total	3.9%	11.0%	60.1%	.8%	8.2%	2.9%	.4%	12.6%	9177
North Horr Constituency	None	2.0%	11.0%	65.4%	.8%	9.4%	.0%	.5%	10.9%	7449
North Horr Constituency	Primary	5.9%	13.3%	42.9%	.4%	3.9%	14.6%	.4%	18.7%	1142
North Horr Constituency	Secondary+	24.4%	7.3%	27.0%	1.5%	1.5%	15.7%	0.0%	22.5%	586
Dukana Ward	Total	2.0%	6.0%	65.5%	.3%	7.5%	1.7%	.5%	16.5%	2375
Dukana Ward	None	.8%	5.8%	70.3%	.3%	8.4%	0.0%	.5%	13.8%	2100
Dukana Ward	Primary	3.1%	7.9%	34.0%	.5%	1.0%	16.8%	0.0%	36.6%	191
Dukana Ward	Secondary+	29.8%	6.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	36.9%	84
Maikona Ward	Total	4.1%	10.4%	67.8%	.6%	5.4%	1.8%	.4%	9.5%	2330
Maikona Ward	None	1.2%	9.0%	76.6%	.4%	6.0%	0.0%	.4%	6.4%	1708
Maikona Ward	Primary	4.7%	15.7%	49.8%	.2%	4.5%	7.7%	.5%	16.9%	426
Maikona Ward	Secondary+	27.6%	11.7%	30.6%	3.1%	2.0%	4.6%	0.0%	20.4%	196

Turbi Ward	Total	4.5%	24.2%	51.5%	.9%	5.9%	3.6%	.4%	9.1%	1381
Turbi Ward	None	1.9%	26.7%	53.8%	1.1%	7.1%	.1%	.4%	8.9%	1078
Turbi Ward	Primary	7.0%	22.0%	48.4%	0.0%	2.2%	12.4%	1.1%	7.0%	186
Turbi Ward	Secondary+	23.9%	4.3%	35.0%	0.0%	.9%	22.2%	0.0%	13.7%	117
North Horr Ward	Total	5.1%	7.7%	57.3%	1.0%	8.7%	5.5%	.6%	14.1%	2169
North Horr Ward	None	3.3%	7.8%	64.5%	1.2%	9.6%	.1%	.7%	12.9%	1717
North Horr Ward	Primary	8.3%	8.3%	35.9%	.3%	6.6%	24.5%	0.0%	16.2%	290
North Horr Ward	Secondary+	18.5%	6.2%	19.8%	.6%	2.5%	29.6%	0.0%	22.8%	162
Illeret Ward	Total	4.4%	13.7%	46.3%	2.2%	19.6%	1.0%	.3%	12.5%	922
Illeret Ward	None	3.7%	14.3%	46.9%	2.0%	21.4%	.1%	.4%	11.2%	846
Illeret Ward	Primary	8.2%	10.2%	38.8%	2.0%	0.0%	16.3%	0.0%	24.5%	49
Illeret Ward	Secondary+	22.2%	0.0%	40.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.6%	27
Saku Constituency	Total	12.6%	9.0%	38.3%	1.9%	14.2%	13.2%	.7%	10.1%	7944
Saku Constituency	None	9.4%	9.7%	49.6%	1.6%	19.6%	.2%	1.0%	8.9%	3863
Saku Constituency	Primary	11.0%	9.6%	32.6%	1.3%	10.5%	23.8%	.5%	10.9%	2600
Saku Constituency	Secondary+	24.0%	6.0%	19.0%	3.6%	6.5%	28.6%	.2%	12.0%	1481
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	Total	10.0%	4.9%	41.4%	1.7%	21.0%	11.8%	.6%	8.6%	2759
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	None	9.0%	5.0%	45.5%	1.8%	29.8%	.1%	.9%	7.9%	1552
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	Primary	8.6%	5.4%	37.9%	1.2%	10.5%	26.9%	.4%	9.2%	839
Sagante/Jaldesa Ward	Secondary+	17.4%	3.5%	32.3%	2.2%	7.9%	26.4%	0.0%	10.3%	368
Karare Ward	Total	5.2%	5.5%	67.9%	.8%	3.9%	11.2%	.7%	4.8%	1681
Karare Ward	None	3.6%	5.4%	79.0%	.7%	4.9%	.1%	.9%	5.5%	1023
Karare Ward	Primary	5.7%	6.3%	53.8%	.2%	2.0%	27.8%	.4%	3.7%	507
Karare Ward	Secondary+	13.9%	4.0%	40.4%	4.0%	3.3%	30.5%	.7%	3.3%	151
Marsabit Central Ward	Total	18.3%	13.8%	21.7%	2.6%	13.7%	15.2%	.7%	13.9%	3504
Marsabit Central Ward	None	14.5%	18.7%	31.3%	2.2%	18.9%	.2%	1.3%	12.8%	1288
Marsabit Central Ward	Primary	14.7%	13.7%	20.4%	1.8%	13.9%	20.0%	.6%	15.0%	1254
Marsabit Central Ward	Secondary+	28.1%	7.3%	10.6%	4.2%	6.5%	29.1%	.2%	14.0%	962
Laisamis Constituency	Total	5.1%	10.9%	64.4%	1.0%	5.2%	6.8%	.3%	6.4%	12091
Laisamis Constituency	None	2.6%	11.3%	72.4%	1.0%	6.1%	.3%	.3%	6.1%	9755
Laisamis Constituency	Primary	6.6%	10.6%	38.1%	.9%	2.1%	34.6%	.1%	6.9%	1499
Laisamis Constituency	Secondary+	31.3%	6.5%	18.6%	1.7%	.6%	33.1%	0.0%	8.2%	837
Loiyangalani Ward	Total	4.8%	10.0%	70.1%	.4%	2.6%	5.4%	.4%	6.1%	2702
Loiyangalani Ward	None	3.2%	10.0%	77.2%	.5%	2.8%	.2%	.5%	5.6%	2200
Loiyangalani Ward	Primary	6.3%	11.1%	43.3%	0.0%	2.8%	30.5%	0.0%	6.0%	351
Loiyangalani Ward	Secondary+	25.2%	7.9%	28.5%	.7%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%	13.9%	151
Kargi/South Horr Ward	Total	2.6%	18.8%	54.8%	.6%	9.9%	8.0%	.2%	5.0%	2017
Kargi/South Horr Ward	None	1.6%	20.4%	60.9%	.5%	11.4%	.1%	.2%	4.9%	1646
Kargi/South Horr Ward	Primary	2.4%	14.6%	33.1%	1.2%	3.5%	39.8%	.4%	5.1%	254
Kargi/South Horr Ward	Secondary+	17.9%	6.0%	16.2%	1.7%	3.4%	49.6%	0.0%	5.1%	117
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	Total	3.2%	5.5%	77.8%	1.0%	2.9%	4.5%	.1%	5.1%	3717
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	None	1.6%	5.2%	83.8%	.9%	3.3%	.3%	.1%	4.8%	3202
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	Primary	7.7%	8.6%	46.7%	1.2%	.9%	30.2%	0.0%	4.7%	338
Korr/Ngurunit Ward	Secondary+	23.7%	4.5%	28.8%	1.7%	0.0%	31.1%	0.0%	10.2%	177
Logologo Ward	Total	5.5%	5.9%	51.4%	1.7%	5.9%	14.5%	.4%	14.8%	1056
Logologo Ward	None	4.2%	5.7%	61.3%	1.8%	7.6%	1.2%	.4%	17.7%	733
Logologo Ward	Primary	5.4%	5.4%	35.6%	1.4%	2.3%	42.3%	.5%	7.2%	222
Logologo Ward	Secondary+	14.9%	7.9%	14.9%	2.0%	1.0%	49.5%	0.0%	9.9%	101



Laisamis Ward	Total	9.8%	15.2%	52.2%	1.6%	7.2%	7.5%	.4%	6.2%	2599
Laisamis Ward	None	3.8%	16.9%	62.3%	1.6%	9.3%	.1%	.5%	5.5%	1974
Laisamis Ward	Primary	9.9%	12.6%	29.3%	1.2%	1.5%	34.1%	0.0%	11.4%	334
Laisamis Ward	Secondary+	50.2%	6.5%	9.6%	2.1%	0.0%	26.8%	0.0%	4.8%	291

Table 25.6: 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
Marsabit County	0.008	1,860	0.004	0.365
Moyale Constituency	0.003	2,050	0.0016	0.379
Butiye	0.000	1,940	0.0003	0.351
Sololo	0.000	2,070	0.0001	0.319
Heillu/Manyatta	0.001	2,460	0.0004	0.301
Golbo	0.001	1,270	0.0003	0.234
Moyale Township	0.000	4,310	0.0004	0.347
Uran	0.000	1,150	0.0001	0.225
Obbu	0.000	1,320	0.0001	0.223
North Horr Constituency	0.002	1,330	0.0008	0.214
Dukana	0.001	1,580	0.0002	0.163
Maikona	0.001	1,220	0.0002	0.223
Turbi	0.000	1,220	0.0001	0.222
North Horr	0.000	1,280	0.0002	0.222
Illeret	0.000	1,260	0.0001	0.174
Saku Constituency	0.001	2,900	0.0010	0.444
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.000	1,470	0.0002	0.253
Karare	0.000	1,740	0.0001	0.291
Marsabit Central	0.001	4,600	0.0007	0.387
Laisamis Constituency	0.002	1,430	0.0007	0.252
Loiyangalani	0.000	1,420	0.0002	0.244
Kargi/South Horr	0.000	1,380	0.0001	0.261
Korr/Ngurunit	0.001	1,330	0.0002	0.212
Logologo	0.000	1,560	0.0001	0.272
Laisamis	0.000	1,600	0.0002	0.290

Table 25.7: 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
Marsabit County	68.2	25.8	6.0	260,786
Moyale Constituency	58.5	34.2	7.2	93,671
Butiye	60.3	32.4	7.3	16,019
Sololo	48.5	39.8	11.8	7,557

Heillu/Manyatta	53.0	40.5	6.5	19,334
Golbo	70.8	26.3	2.9	25,926
Moyale Township	42.7	41.2	16.1	11,072
Uran	57.4	36.0	6.6	8,950
Obbu	63.4	29.4	7.3	4,813
North Horr Constituency	83.5	13.5	3.0	68,617
Dukana	90.1	8.1	1.8	17,234
Maikona	75.6	19.9	4.5	17,502
Turbi	76.7	19.7	3.6	9,358
North Horr	83.0	13.5	3.5	15,866
Illeret	94.8	4.1	1.1	8,657
Saku Constituency	47.2	41.3	11.5	41,433
Sagante/Jaldesa	53.8	39.5	6.7	15,117
Karare	63.0	32.0	5.1	7,916
Marsabit Central	35.0	46.7	18.3	18,400
Laisamis Constituency	81.0	15.6	3.4	57,065
Loiyangalani	82.5	14.6	3.0	14,316
Kargi/South Horr	78.6	17.8	3.7	8,485
Korr/Ngurunit	85.9	11.7	2.4	18,883
Logologo	70.2	24.8	5.0	4,401
Laisamis	76.8	18.3	4.9	10,980

Table 25.8: 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
Marsabit County	64.8	27.1	8.1	134,406	71.8	24.4	3.8	126,380
Moyale Constituency	54.0	36.3	9.8	48,742	63.5	32.0	4.5	44,929
Butiye	56.9	33.1	10.0	8,464	64.0	31.7	4.3	7,555
Sololo	43.6	40.9	15.4	3,803	53.4	38.6	8.0	3,754
Heillu/Manyatta	49.1	42.5	8.4	10,096	57.3	38.2	4.5	9,238
Golbo	64.9	30.8	4.3	13,626	77.4	21.3	1.3	12,300
Moyale Township	34.9	42.9	22.2	5,358	50.0	39.6	10.4	5,714
Uran	53.2	36.9	9.9	4,829	62.2	35.0	2.8	4,121
Obbu	61.9	28.9	9.2	2,566	65.0	30.0	5.0	2,247
North Horr Constituency	82.2	13.7	4.1	37,733	85.3	13.1	1.7	30,884
Dukana	89.0	8.4	2.7	9,826	91.7	7.8	0.5	7,408

Maikona	73.5	20.4	6.1	9,234	78.0	19.4	2.7	8,268
Turbi	75.5	19.8	4.7	5,066	78.2	19.6	2.2	4,292
North Horr	81.8	13.7	4.6	8,998	84.7	13.3	2.0	6,868
Illeret	93.1	5.3	1.7	4,609	96.9	2.7	0.4	4,048
Saku Constituency	42.1	42.8	15.1	20,505	52.2	39.8	8.1	20,928
Sagante/Jaldesa	47.7	42.6	9.8	7,553	60.0	36.5	3.5	7,564
Karare	60.3	33.0	6.7	3,871	65.5	31.0	3.6	4,045
Marsabit Central	29.8	47.2	23.0	9,081	40.0	46.3	13.7	9,319
Laisamis Constituency	77.3	17.5	5.2	27,426	84.4	13.9	1.7	29,639
Loiyangalani	78.9	16.8	4.2	7,089	86.0	12.3	1.7	7,227
Kargi/South Horr	75.0	19.1	5.9	4,020	81.8	16.6	1.7	4,465
Korr/Ngurunit	82.9	13.4	3.8	9,058	88.7	10.3	1.1	9,825
Logologo	68.3	24.6	7.2	2,174	72.0	25.0	3.0	2,227
Laisamis	70.7	21.5	7.8	5,085	82.0	15.6	2.4	5,895

Table 25.9: 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
Marsabit County	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.1	91.5	6.2	0.0	0.2	53,599
Moyale Constituency	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.1	86.0	11.4	0.1	0.2	15,693
Butiye	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	94.5	4.5	0.1	0.1	2,758
Sololo	0.1	2.1	0.2	-	95.5	2.1	0.1	-	1,455
Heillu/Manyatta	0.8	0.8	-	0.0	92.4	5.5	0.1	0.4	2,933
Golbo	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	3,807
Moyale Township	0.8	8.7	0.9	0.5	25.0	63.7	0.1	0.2	2,212
Uran	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	98.2	1.1	0.1	-	1,631
Obbu	0.1	0.8	-	-	98.3	0.6	-	0.2	897
North Horr Constituency	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	98.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	15,131
Dukana	-	-	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	3,724
Maikona	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	97.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	3,836
Turbi	-	0.6	0.2	0.2	98.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	2,494
North Horr	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	98.6	1.2	-	0.1	3,611
Illeret	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	95.2	2.9	0.1	1.4	1,466
Saku Constituency	0.6	4.5	0.6	0.3	83.3	10.5	0.0	0.2	9,482
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	98.0	1.0	-	0.2	3,112
Karare	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	97.9	1.2	0.1	0.1	1,918

Marsabit Central	1.1	9.0	1.1	0.6	66.7	21.1	0.0	0.3	4,452
Laisamis Constituency	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	96.4	3.0	0.0	0.2	13,293
Loiyangalani	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	93.9	5.4	0.1	0.3	3,262
Kargi/South Horr	-	0.1	0.1	-	97.1	2.7	-	0.1	1,838
Korr/Ngurunit	-	-	0.1	0.1	98.7	0.9	-	0.2	3,939
Logologo	-	-	-	0.2	99.0	0.8	-	-	1,095
Laisamis	-	0.5	0.3	0.1	94.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	3,159

Table 25.10: 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
Marsabit County	0.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	90.7	6.4	0.0	0.2	33,330
Moyale Constituency	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.2	86.0	10.6	0.0	0.2	10,325
Butiye	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	94.2	4.5	0.1	0.2	1,853
Sololo	0.0	3.1	0.4	0.0	93.6	2.8	0.1	0.0	828
Heillu/Manyatta	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	92.8	5.0	0.0	0.6	1,877
Golbo	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.1	2,672
Moyale Township	0.9	12.5	1.3	0.7	22.6	61.5	0.1	0.4	1,382
Uran	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	98.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	1,092
Obbu	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	97.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	621
North Horr Constituency	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	98.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	10,553
Dukana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	2,729
Maikona	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	97.5	1.2	0.0	0.3	2,656
Turbi	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	97.5	1.0	0.0	0.1	1,621
North Horr	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	2,505
Illeret	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	95.5	2.8	0.1	1.1	1,042
Saku Constituency	0.7	6.2	0.7	0.4	80.4	11.2	0.0	0.3	5,750
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	97.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	1,869
Karare	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	97.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1,047
Marsabit Central	1.2	12.1	1.4	0.7	62.7	21.2	0.0	0.5	2,834
Laisamis Constituency	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	95.3	3.9	0.0	0.2	6,702
Loiyangalani	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	93.0	6.2	0.1	0.4	1,804
Kargi/South Horr	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.3	3.3	0.0	0.2	901
Korr/Ngurunit	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	98.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	2,004
Logologo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	98.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	566
Laisamis	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	92.0	6.2	0.1	0.1	1,427

Table 25.11: 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

Marsabit County	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	93.0	6.0	0.1	0.1	20,269
Moyale Constituency	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	86.0	12.9	0.1	0.0	5,368
Butiye	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	95.2	4.4	-	-	905
Sololo	0.2	0.6	-	-	97.9	1.3	-	-	627
Heillu/Manyatta	1.2	0.3	-	-	91.9	6.3	0.2	0.1	1,056
Golbo	-	-	-	0.1	98.9	0.9	0.1	-	1,135
Moyale Township	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.2	28.9	67.5	0.1	-	830
Uran	0.2	0.6	-	-	98.3	0.7	0.2	-	539
Obbu	-	-	-	-	99.6	0.4	-	-	276
North Horr Constituency	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	98.8	0.6	0.0	0.3	4,578
Dukana	-	-	-	-	99.8	0.2	-	-	995
Maikona	-	0.3	0.3	0.1	98.6	0.4	-	0.3	1,180
Turbi	-	-	0.1	-	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	873
North Horr	-	-	-	0.1	99.4	0.5	-	0.1	1,106
Illeret	-	-	-	-	94.3	3.3	-	2.4	424
Saku Constituency	0.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	87.8	9.4	0.1	0.2	3,732
Sagante/Jaldesa	-	0.3	0.1	0.2	98.5	0.6	-	0.3	1,243
Karare	-	0.1	0.2	-	98.7	0.7	0.2	-	871
Marsabit Central	0.7	3.6	0.6	0.4	73.7	20.8	0.1	0.1	1,618
Laisamis Constituency	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	97.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	6,591
Loiyangalani	-	-	0.1	0.1	95.0	4.5	0.1	0.3	1,458
Kargi/South Horr	-	0.1	0.1	-	97.8	2.0	-	-	937
Korr/Ngurunit	-	-	0.2	0.1	99.0	0.7	-	0.1	1,935
Logologo	-	-	-	-	99.8	0.2	-	-	529
Laisamis	-	-	0.2	-	97.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	1,732

Table 25.12: 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
Marsabit County	7.7	0.1	23.7	12.1	2.9	47.1	1.2	5.2	33,330
Moyale Constituency	14.6	0.1	40.4	18.3	5.2	20.4	0.6	0.4	10,325
Butiye	8.6	0.0	54.7	10.9	0.5	24.8	0.3	0.1	1,853
Sololo	1.2	0.1	49.3	23.2	7.6	13.9	4.1	0.6	828
Heillu/Manyatta	23.6	0.3	33.1	26.9	11.9	4.1	0.1	0.1	1,877
Golbo	0.5	0.1	54.3	20.3	3.2	20.9	0.2	0.5	2,672
Moyale Township	59.5	0.2	36.5	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1,382
Uran	0.1	0.1	3.7	28.0	10.2	57.2	0.7	0.0	1,092
Obbu	0.1	0.0	23.9	16.2	5.9	51.3	0.4	2.2	621
North Horr Constituency	0.1	0.1	8.3	4.5	2.0	68.9	1.3	14.8	10,553
Dukana	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.8	0.5	85.6	0.5	6.8	2,729
Maikona	0.2	0.1	13.3	7.8	0.9	51.9	1.2	24.6	2,656
Turbi	0.0	0.1	12.3	6.0	8.9	68.2	0.7	3.8	1,621
North Horr	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.5	0.6	61.9	2.5	24.3	2,505
Illeret	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.4	0.5	89.8	1.4	4.8	1,042

Saku Constituency	18.9	0.4	39.3	26.8	3.9	8.5	1.2	1.1	5,750
Sagante/Jaldesa	1.3	0.9	44.4	40.9	1.4	9.1	0.8	1.0	1,869
Karare	0.6	0.1	50.4	20.3	0.9	25.7	1.3	0.9	1,047
Marsabit Central	39.1	0.1	31.0	19.7	6.9	0.6	1.4	1.3	2,834
Laisamis Constituency	0.1	0.0	10.3	2.8	0.5	81.5	1.9	2.9	6,702
Loiyangalani	0.2	0.1	11.0	1.5	0.5	74.8	2.3	9.5	1,804
Kargi/South Horr	0.1	0.0	5.8	2.0	0.7	87.4	3.5	0.5	901
Korr/Ngurunit	0.1	0.0	5.8	1.7	0.6	89.7	0.8	1.3	2,004
Logologo	0.0	0.0	27.4	10.5	0.0	60.0	1.1	1.0	566
Laisamis	0.0	0.0	12.0	3.3	0.2	82.1	2.1	0.3	1,427

Table 25.13: 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
Marsabit County	8.2	0.1	23.0	11.8	2.9	47.4	1.3	5.4	33,330
Moyale Constituency	14.5	0.1	38.4	18.1	5.1	22.8	0.7	0.3	10,325
Butiye	7.7	0.1	50.7	11.4	0.5	29.1	0.4	0.1	1,853
Sololo	1.6	0.2	48.9	23.3	8.0	12.0	5.4	0.6	828
Heillu/Manyatta	23.9	0.4	35.2	25.4	10.9	3.9	0.1	0.2	1,877
Golbo	0.4	0.1	49.8	21.5	3.6	23.8	0.1	0.6	2,672
Moyale Township	63.3	0.1	33.7	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,382
Uran	0.1	0.0	3.9	26.6	10.1	58.4	0.8	0.0	1,092
Obbu	0.2	0.0	18.5	14.5	6.9	58.0	0.5	1.4	621
North Horr Constituency	0.1	0.0	7.1	4.1	1.7	71.7	1.3	14.0	10,553
Dukana	0.1	0.0	5.3	0.5	0.5	88.0	0.6	4.9	2,729
Maikona	0.2	0.1	11.4	7.6	0.9	54.1	1.4	24.3	2,656
Turbi	0.0	0.1	9.7	5.6	7.2	73.6	0.5	3.3	1,621
North Horr	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.8	0.7	63.7	2.2	24.0	2,505
Illeret	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.4	0.5	90.0	1.7	4.4	1,042
Saku Constituency	21.2	0.4	39.1	25.3	3.9	7.8	1.3	1.0	5,750
Sagante/Jaldesa	1.6	1.1	46.9	38.9	1.4	8.1	1.0	1.1	1,869
Karare	0.7	0.0	50.1	19.1	0.8	26.8	1.4	1.1	1,047
Marsabit Central	41.8	0.1	29.9	18.6	6.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	2,834
Laisamis Constituency	0.1	0.0	10.4	2.7	0.4	81.0	2.1	3.2	6,702
Loiyangalani	0.3	0.2	10.6	2.2	0.6	74.0	2.5	9.5	1,804
Kargi/South Horr	0.0	0.0	6.0	1.4	0.6	87.9	3.7	0.4	901
Korr/Ngurunit	0.1	0.0	6.2	1.8	0.4	88.8	1.1	1.5	2,004
Logologo	0.0	0.0	23.0	8.7	0.0	66.8	0.9	0.7	566
Laisamis	0.0	0.0	13.7	2.9	0.2	80.2	2.5	0.5	1,427

Table 25.14: 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
Marsabit County	6.8	0.1	24.9	12.5	2.9	46.7	1.2	4.9	20,269
Moyale Constituency	14.8	0.1	44.4	18.6	5.4	15.7	0.5	0.4	5,368
Butiye	10.4	-	62.9	9.9	0.7	15.8	0.2	0.1	905
Sololo	0.8	-	49.9	23.0	7.0	16.4	2.2	0.6	627
Heillu/Manyatta	22.9	0.2	29.3	29.6	13.6	4.3	0.1	-	1,056
Golbo	0.7	0.1	64.8	17.4	2.3	13.9	0.4	0.4	1,135
Moyale Township	53.3	0.5	41.2	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	830
Uran	0.2	0.2	3.3	30.6	10.6	54.7	0.4	-	539
Obbu	-	-	35.9	19.9	3.6	36.2	0.4	4.0	276
North Horr Constituency	0.0	0.1	11.0	5.5	2.8	62.6	1.4	16.6	4,578
Dukana	-	-	6.7	1.4	0.6	79.0	0.4	11.9	995
Maikona	-	0.1	17.6	8.3	0.8	46.9	0.9	25.3	1,180
Turbi	0.1	0.1	17.0	6.8	12.1	58.1	1.0	4.8	873
North Horr	-	-	6.1	7.1	0.5	57.8	3.2	25.2	1,106
Illeret	-	0.2	3.1	0.5	0.5	89.4	0.7	5.7	424
Saku Constituency	15.4	0.3	39.7	29.1	3.8	9.5	1.0	1.2	3,732
Sagante/Jaldesa	1.0	0.7	40.7	44.0	1.4	10.5	0.6	1.0	1,243
Karare	0.5	0.1	50.6	21.8	1.0	24.2	1.0	0.7	871
Marsabit Central	34.5	0.1	33.0	21.6	7.0	0.8	1.3	1.7	1,618
Laisamis Constituency	0.1	0.0	10.2	2.9	0.5	81.9	1.7	2.7	6,591
Loiyangalani	0.1	0.1	11.4	0.7	0.4	75.8	2.1	9.4	1,458
Kargi/South Horr	0.1	-	5.5	2.5	0.9	87.0	3.4	0.6	937
Korr/Ngurunit	0.1	-	5.3	1.6	0.8	90.6	0.5	1.1	1,935
Logologo	-	-	32.1	12.5	-	52.7	1.3	1.3	529
Laisamis	-	-	10.6	3.6	0.1	83.6	1.8	0.2	1,732

Table 25.15: 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
Marsabit County	16.6	0.3	0.3	82.0	0.9	53,599
Moyale Constituency	31.7	0.6	0.3	66.0	1.4	15,693
Butiye	32.0	0.1	0.3	65.8	1.7	2,758
Sololo	29.1	0.1	0.1	69.3	1.3	1,455
Heillu/Manyatta	47.7	0.4	0.5	48.3	2.9	2,933
Golbo	4.9	-	0.2	94.2	0.7	3,807
Moyale Township	84.9	3.4	0.1	10.4	1.2	2,212
Uran	7.1	-	0.1	92.4	0.5	1,631
Obbu	10.3	-	0.3	88.5	0.9	897
North Horr Constituency	1.7	0.0	0.2	97.6	0.5	15,131

Dukana	0.8	0.0	0.2	98.8	0.2	3,724
Maikona	1.9	0.0	0.1	97.7	0.2	3,836
Turbi	2.7	0.0	0.0	96.2	1.0	2,494
North Horr	1.3	0.1	0.2	98.2	0.2	3,611
Illeret	2.2	-	0.8	95.0	2.1	1,466
Saku Constituency	30.1	0.4	0.5	68.5	0.5	9,482
Sagante/Jaldesa	4.1	0.3	0.6	94.5	0.5	3,112
Karare	10.0	0.1	0.3	89.3	0.4	1,918
Marsabit Central	57.0	0.6	0.4	41.4	0.6	4,452
Laisamis Constituency	6.3	0.0	0.2	92.6	0.9	13,293
Loiyangalani	4.1	0.0	0.2	95.3	0.4	3,262
Kargi/South Horr	7.9	0.2	0.4	91.2	0.3	1,838
Korr/Ngurunit	3.0	-	0.2	95.6	1.1	3,939
Logologo	13.7	-	0.1	81.8	4.4	1,095
Laisamis	9.0	0.1	0.1	90.7	0.1	3,159

Table 25.16: 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
Marsabit County	16.9	0.4	0.3	81.6	0.9	33,330	16.3	0.1	0.3	82.5	0.9	20,269
Moyale Constituency	30.1	0.8	0.3	67.6	1.2	10,325	34.8	0.2	0.2	63.0	1.8	5,368
Butiye	29.5	0.1	0.4	68.5	1.5	1,853	37.1	0.2	0.2	60.3	2.1	905
Sololo	31.4	0.2	0.2	66.9	1.2	828	26.0	-	-	72.6	1.4	627
Heillu/Manyatta	47.7	0.4	0.6	49.2	2.1	1,877	47.7	0.5	0.5	46.9	4.5	1,056
Golbo	4.2	-	0.2	94.9	0.7	2,672	6.4	-	0.4	92.4	0.8	1,135
Moyale Township	83.2	5.1	0.1	10.5	1.1	1,382	87.7	0.6	0.1	10.2	1.3	830
Uran	8.2	-	0.1	91.1	0.5	1,092	4.6	-	-	95.0	0.4	539
Obbu	8.9	-	0.5	89.4	1.3	621	13.4	-	-	86.6	-	276
North Horr Constituency	1.8	0.0	0.2	97.5	0.5	10,553	1.4	0.0	0.3	97.7	0.7	4,578
Dukana	0.8	0.0	0.2	98.9	0.1	2,729	0.7	-	0.1	98.6	0.6	995
Maikona	2.3	0.0	0.1	97.3	0.2	2,656	1.0	-	0.1	98.6	0.3	1,180
Turbi	2.0	-	-	96.9	1.1	1,621	4.0	0.1	0.1	95.0	0.8	873
North Horr	1.7	0.1	0.2	97.9	0.2	2,505	0.5	-	0.5	98.7	0.4	1,106
Illeret	2.6	-	0.7	94.7	2.0	1,042	1.2	-	0.9	95.5	2.4	424

Saku Constituency	32.6	0.5	0.4	65.9	0.5	5,750	26.2	0.3	0.5	72.4	0.6	3,732
Sagante/Jaldesa	4.2	0.3	0.6	94.4	0.5	1,869	3.9	0.3	0.6	94.7	0.6	1,243
Kararet	10.2	0.1	0.3	88.9	0.5	1,047	9.6	-	0.3	89.7	0.3	871
Marsabit Central	59.7	0.7	0.4	38.7	0.6	2,834	52.3	0.4	0.6	46.0	0.7	1,618
Laisamis Constituency	6.7	0.1	0.2	91.7	1.3	6,702	5.8	0.0	0.2	93.6	0.4	6,591
Loiyangalani	4.7	-	0.3	94.5	0.5	1,804	3.4	0.1	0.1	96.3	0.2	1,458
Kargi/South Horr	8.2	0.3	0.2	90.7	0.6	901	7.7	-	0.5	91.8	-	937
Korr/Ngurunit	3.5	-	0.2	95.0	1.2	2,004	2.5	-	0.1	96.3	1.0	1,935
Logologo	11.7	-	-	80.2	8.1	566	15.9	-	0.2	83.6	0.4	529
Laisamis	10.8	0.1	0.1	88.9	0.1	1,427	7.6	-	0.1	92.3	0.1	1,732

Table 25.17: 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
Marsabit County	28.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	24.0	10.9	1.5	0.8	33.5	53,599
Moyale Constituency	44.8	0.2	0.1	1.3	47.7	0.9	0.0	1.2	3.8	15,693
Butiye	48.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	39.4	3.9	0.0	5.5	1.9	2,758
Sololo	52.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	44.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.5	1,455
Heillu/Manyatta	65.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	8.3	2,933
Golbo	11.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	80.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.9	3,807
Moyale Township	90.8	0.3	0.0	6.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	2,212
Uran	20.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	78.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1,631
Obbu	22.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	69.9	1.3	0.0	0.1	6.0	897
North Horr Constituency	7.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	11.4	4.6	3.4	0.1	72.9	15,131
Dukana	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	16.0	3.9	0.3	0.1	75.0	3,724
Maikona	8.5	0.1	0.1	0.8	10.7	6.8	0.4	0.2	72.3	3,836
Turbi	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.8	0.0	88.0	2,494
North Horr	7.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	7.5	0.1	0.0	84.2	3,611
Illeret	11.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	39.2	1.6	31.9	0.1	15.5	1,466
Saku Constituency	61.5	0.6	0.1	3.1	25.7	1.3	1.4	1.0	5.4	9,482
Sagante/Jaldesa	35.9	0.8	0.1	3.9	56.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	3,112
Karare	34.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	30.7	6.1	3.0	4.4	21.1	1,918
Marsabit Central	91.2	0.6	0.1	3.7	1.7	0.0	1.8	0.1	0.8	4,452
Laisamis Constituency	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	9.3	36.5	1.1	1.1	43.8	13,293
Loiyangalani	6.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	15.8	49.8	0.1	1.0	25.7	3,262
Kargi/South Horr	9.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.7	65.2	5.3	3.6	14.9	1,838
Korr/Ngurunit	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	33.5	0.1	0.3	57.6	3,939
Logologo	15.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.8	12.1	0.2	2.8	63.1	1,095
Laisamis	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	13.9	18.4	1.1	0.2	55.4	3,159

Table 25.18: Main Roofing Material in Male Headed Households by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/Wards	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Tiles	Concrete	Asbestos sheets	Grass	Makuti	Tin	Mud/ Dung	Other	Households
Kenya	73.0	2.3	3.9	2.3	13.5	3.2	0.3	0.5	1.0	5,762,320
Rural	69.2	0.8	0.2	1.8	21.5	4.4	0.2	0.9	1.1	3,413,616
Urban	78.5	4.6	9.3	2.9	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.9	2,348,704
Marsabit County	27.8	0.2	0.1	1.1	25.8	8.3	1.5	0.8	34.4	33,330
Moyale Constituency	42.0	0.2	0.1	1.5	50.1	1.1	0.1	1.3	3.6	10,325
Butiye	43.6	0.1	0.4	-	43.4	5.2	-	5.7	1.6	1,853
Sololo	55.0	0.2	-	-	43.0	0.2	-	0.1	1.4	828
Heillu/Manyatta	65.5	0.3	-	-	26.0	0.1	-	0.5	7.6	1,877
Golbo	10.0	0.2	-	1.5	82.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.6	2,672
Moyale Township	89.4	0.4	-	8.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1,382
Uran	20.8	0.2	-	-	77.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1,092
Obbu	19.0	0.2	-	-	71.7	1.6	-	0.2	7.4	621
North Horr Constituency	6.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	12.8	3.6	3.3	0.1	72.9	10,553
Dukana	4.0	0.1	0.1	-	20.4	3.3	0.4	0.1	71.4	2,729
Maikona	8.8	0.1	0.1	1.0	9.6	5.2	0.6	0.3	74.3	2,656
Turbi	5.1	0.1	-	0.1	4.0	0.1	1.0	-	89.7	1,621
North Horr	6.9	0.0	-	0.1	0.4	5.4	0.2	-	87.1	2,505
Illeret	12.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	44.4	1.6	28.4	-	13.0	1,042
Saku Constituency	63.3	0.7	0.1	2.9	24.3	1.1	1.8	1.0	4.9	5,750
Sagante/Jaldesa	38.1	1.0	0.1	3.6	55.2	0.2	-	-	1.8	1,869
Karare	34.0	0.3	-	0.3	30.5	5.7	2.7	5.0	21.6	1,047
Marsabit Central	90.7	0.6	0.1	3.4	1.7	-	2.7	0.1	0.8	2,834
Laisamis Constituency	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	10.1	32.9	0.8	1.0	46.4	6,702
Loiyangalani	7.2	0.1	-	0.6	17.9	44.0	0.1	1.0	29.2	1,804
Kargi/South Horr	9.8	0.2	0.1	-	2.8	57.5	4.0	3.1	22.5	901
Korr/Ngurunit	4.1	-	-	-	6.2	29.7	-	0.3	59.6	2,004
Logologo	14.1	-	-	0.2	9.7	13.4	-	2.5	60.1	566
Laisamis	13.5	-	-	0.1	10.5	15.3	1.0	0.1	59.4	1,427

Table 25.19: 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
Marsabit County	28.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	21.1	15.1	1.5	0.9	32.0	20,269
Moyale Constituency	50.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	43.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	4.1	5,368
Butiye	59.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	31.0	1.1	0.1	5.3	2.5	905
Sololo	50.1	0.2	0.3	-	47.4	0.5	-	-	1.6	627
Heillu/Manyatta	66.5	0.2	-	0.1	23.3	0.2	-	0.2	9.6	1,056
Golbo	15.6	0.3	-	1.7	76.0	0.1	-	0.7	5.6	1,135

Moyale Township	93.0	0.1	-	4.2	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	830
Uran	19.9	0.2	-	-	79.8	-	-	-	0.2	539
Obbu	30.4	-	-	-	65.9	0.7	-	-	2.9	276
North Horr Constituency	7.8	0.1	-	0.2	8.1	7.0	3.9	0.0	72.9	4,578
Dukana	5.6	0.2	-	-	3.8	5.5	0.1	-	84.7	995
Maikona	7.8	0.1	-	0.3	13.4	10.4	-	0.1	67.9	1,180
Turbi	7.3	0.1	-	-	7.2	0.1	0.3	-	84.9	873
North Horr	9.4	0.1	-	-	0.3	12.4	0.1	-	77.8	1,106
Illeret	9.2	-	-	0.7	26.2	1.4	40.6	0.2	21.7	424
Saku Constituency	58.7	0.5	0.1	3.4	27.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	6.1	3,732
Sagante/Jaldesa	32.5	0.5	0.1	4.4	59.4	0.4	-	-	2.7	1,243
Karare	34.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	30.9	6.5	3.4	3.8	20.4	871
Marsabit Central	92.0	0.6	0.1	4.4	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.9	1,618
Laisamis Constituency	7.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	8.6	40.3	1.4	1.2	41.1	6,591
Loiyangalani	5.9	0.1	-	1.2	13.3	57.1	0.1	1.0	21.3	1,458
Kargi/South Horr	8.2	0.4	-	-	0.6	72.6	6.6	4.1	7.5	937
Korr/Ngurunit	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	37.4	0.2	0.2	55.5	1,935
Logologo	17.4	-	0.2	-	1.7	10.8	0.4	3.2	66.4	529
Laisamis	8.9	0.1	-	-	16.7	20.8	1.2	0.2	52.1	1,732

Table 25.20: Main material of the wall by County, Constituency and Wards

County/Constituency/ Wards	Stone	Brick/Block	Mud/ Wood	Mud/Ce- ment	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
Marsabit County	1.5	5.0	30.6	11.0	7.5	1.1	11.3	3.4	28.6	53,599
Moyale Constituency	1.0	10.1	46.9	18.1	2.1	0.2	18.6	0.0	3.0	15,693
Butiye	0.5	8.4	45.6	20.7	0.8	0.1	22.2	0.0	1.7	2,758
Sololo	0.3	5.8	69.5	20.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.5	1,455
Heillu/Manyatta	0.4	8.0	44.5	28.4	3.1	0.1	8.4	0.0	7.1	2,933
Golbo	0.2	1.1	50.7	6.0	3.7	0.1	34.8	0.1	3.4	3,807
Moyale Township	5.2	43.9	17.2	30.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.2	2,212
Uran	0.2	0.7	63.6	10.8	1.0	0.4	23.0	0.0	0.2	1,631
Obbu	0.0	0.3	49.4	6.8	3.8	0.1	35.9	0.1	3.6	897
North Horr Constituency	1.7	0.7	9.1	2.2	3.4	0.9	7.6	2.8	71.6	15,131
Dukana	0.2	0.2	4.2	0.8	6.3	0.2	7.6	0.4	80.1	3,724
Maikona	1.0	1.0	15.8	4.2	1.1	0.3	4.4	0.4	71.8	3,836
Turbi	6.5	0.4	5.3	1.7	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.7	82.3	2,494
North Horr	0.9	0.6	12.2	2.2	4.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	79.4	3,611
Illeret	0.6	1.8	3.1	1.2	5.9	7.9	42.4	25.2	11.9	1,466
Saku Constituency	3.0	7.0	60.0	23.4	2.0	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.9	9,482
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.4	1.6	82.8	6.2	2.8	2.1	3.3	0.0	0.9	3,112
Karare	1.8	2.0	79.0	10.7	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1,918
Marsabit Central	5.4	12.9	35.8	40.9	1.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	4,452

Laisamis Constituency	1.0	2.6	14.9	3.8	22.3	1.5	14.1	10.1	29.7	13,293
Loiyangalani	1.7	1.1	32.0	7.0	14.2	0.4	23.8	0.0	19.9	3,262
Kargi/South Horr	2.4	1.1	17.5	5.4	28.1	0.4	15.0	1.3	28.9	1,838
Korr/Ngurunit	0.3	2.3	6.3	1.0	27.1	0.2	16.5	10.8	35.4	3,939
Logologo	0.3	1.2	26.6	8.0	33.1	1.9	0.3	18.2	10.5	1,095
Laisamis	0.5	6.0	2.2	1.5	17.6	4.7	5.5	22.0	39.9	3,159

Table 25.21: 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
Marsabit County	1.8	5.4	28.7	10.8	6.6	1.1	12.6	2.7	30.3	33,330
Moyale Constituency	1.0	10.1	44.6	17.2	2.2	0.3	21.7	0.0	2.8	10,325
Butiye	0.5	8.0	43.7	19.2	0.9	0.1	26.2	-	1.5	1,853
Sololo	0.2	6.6	67.5	20.9	0.4	1.7	1.2	-	1.4	828
Heillu/Manyatta	0.4	8.0	44.3	28.4	3.4	0.1	9.1	-	6.2	1,877
Golbo	0.1	1.2	48.2	5.1	3.9	0.2	38.1	0.1	3.3	2,672
Moyale Township	5.6	47.0	16.1	28.9	0.3	-	0.9	0.1	1.2	1,382
Uran	0.1	0.7	59.1	12.0	1.3	0.5	25.9	-	0.4	1,092
Obbu	-	0.3	41.2	7.1	3.9	-	42.5	0.2	4.8	621
North Horr Constituency	1.9	0.8	7.4	1.8	3.7	1.1	8.3	2.7	72.3	10,553
Dukana	0.1	0.3	3.6	0.8	6.4	0.2	7.7	0.5	80.4	2,729
Maikona	1.4	1.3	13.5	3.8	1.1	0.3	4.7	0.6	73.5	2,656
Turbi	8.0	0.3	3.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.8	1.0	82.5	1,621
North Horr	1.2	0.6	9.7	1.5	5.0	-	0.2	0.2	81.7	2,505
Illeret	0.7	2.2	2.5	1.1	5.9	9.1	47.3	22.0	9.3	1,042
Saku Constituency	3.5	8.0	57.7	23.8	2.2	2.4	1.3	0.2	1.0	5,750
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.4	1.8	82.3	6.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	-	0.8	1,869
Karare	1.6	1.7	77.4	11.1	2.7	2.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	1,047
Marsabit Central	6.2	14.4	34.1	40.1	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.7	2,834
Laisamis Constituency	1.4	3.0	12.9	3.8	21.7	1.3	15.1	9.0	31.9	6,702
Loiyangalani	2.3	1.3	27.0	6.4	15.1	0.4	23.6	-	23.9	1,804
Kargi/South Horr	3.3	1.3	13.5	5.2	28.9	0.3	24.2	1.2	22.0	901
Korr/Ngurunit	0.5	2.6	4.9	1.1	26.0	0.2	15.4	11.5	37.8	2,004
Logologo	-	0.5	22.1	7.4	33.6	2.8	0.4	14.8	18.4	566
Laisamis	0.7	7.7	2.2	1.8	14.8	4.1	4.0	19.3	45.3	1,427

Table 25.22: Main Material of the Wall in Female Headed Households by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constitu- ency	Stone	Brick/ Block	Mud/Wood	Mud/Ce- ment	Wood only	Corrugated Iron Sheets	Grass/ Reeds	Tin	Other	House- holds
Kenya	15.0	17.5	40.4	7.9	10.5	5.1	2.1	0.3	1.2	2,731,060
Rural	5.4	14.9	52.1	8.0	12.6	2.4	2.8	0.4	1.4	1,826,263
Urban	34.2	22.6	16.9	7.6	6.2	10.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	904,797
Marsabit County	1.1	4.5	33.7	11.4	8.9	1.0	9.2	4.5	25.8	20,269
Moyale Constituency	1.1	10.0	51.3	20.0	1.8	0.1	12.5	0.0	3.3	5,368
Butiye	0.3	9.3	49.5	23.9	0.8	0.1	13.9	-	2.2	905
Sololo	0.5	4.6	72.1	19.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	-	1.6	627
Heillu/Manyatta	0.6	8.0	44.8	28.2	2.6	0.2	7.0	-	8.6	1,056
Golbo	0.4	0.9	56.7	8.0	3.3	-	26.9	0.1	3.7	1,135
Moyale Township	4.7	38.8	19.2	33.9	0.6	0.1	1.4	-	1.3	830
Uran	0.4	0.7	72.7	8.3	0.6	0.2	17.1	-	-	539
Obbu	-	0.4	67.8	6.2	3.6	0.4	21.0	-	0.7	276
North Horr Constit- uency	1.0	0.4	13.1	2.9	2.8	0.5	6.0	3.2	70.0	4,578
Dukana	0.5	-	5.9	0.9	5.9	-	7.4	0.1	79.2	995
Maikona	0.3	0.4	21.1	5.0	1.1	0.2	3.7	0.1	68.1	1,180
Turbi	3.7	0.6	8.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	3.0	-	81.9	873
North Horr	0.3	0.5	18.0	3.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	74.2	1,106
Illeret	0.5	0.7	4.7	1.4	5.9	5.0	30.4	33.0	18.4	424
Saku Constituency	2.4	5.5	63.5	22.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	3,732
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.5	1.3	83.5	5.9	2.7	1.9	3.3	-	1.0	1,243
Karare	2.1	2.4	81.1	10.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.6	871
Marsabit Central	4.0	10.4	38.8	42.4	1.5	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1,618
Laisamis Constit- uency	0.6	2.3	16.9	3.8	22.9	1.6	13.2	11.3	27.5	6,591
Loiyangalani	1.0	0.8	38.3	7.7	13.1	0.3	23.9	-	14.9	1,458
Kargi/South Horr	1.5	0.9	21.2	5.5	27.3	0.4	6.2	1.4	35.5	937
Korr/Ngurunit	0.2	2.0	7.8	1.0	28.2	0.2	17.6	10.1	33.0	1,935
Logologo	0.6	1.9	31.4	8.7	32.5	0.9	0.2	21.7	2.1	529
Laisamis	0.4	4.7	2.3	1.2	19.9	5.1	6.8	24.3	35.4	1,732

Table 25.23: 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
Marsabit County	7.5	4.3	1.4	0.6	1.2	35.7	1.3	10.1	0.1	62.2	1.7	10.1	18.8	0.2	6.3	0.6	37.8	288,413
Moyale Constituency	20.9	11.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	10.4	0.5	10.7	0.2	55.0	1.2	12.6	26.0	0.1	4.5	0.6	45.0	102,905
Butiye	2.2	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	22.2	4.1	38.0	34.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	77.8	17,447
Sololo	55.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	58.2	0.0	0.5	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	41.8	8,219
Heillu/Manyatta	7.9	20.6	1.0	0.4	3.3	36.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	70.6	1.6	20.4	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	29.4	21,116
Golbo	33.2	15.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	16.0	0.0	67.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	33.0	28,905
Moyale Township	0.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.7	50.7	1.1	62.7	1.2	13.8	14.4	0.7	4.2	2.9	37.3	12,308
Uran	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	0.3	3.1	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.0	9,721
Obbu	79.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.2	87.1	0.0	0.1	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	5,189
North Horr Constituency	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	1.7	62.4	4.1	2.1	0.0	72.8	1.4	12.7	12.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	27.2	74,669
Dukana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	18,598
Maikona	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	51.5	16.0	1.9	0.1	74.4	3.4	21.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	25.6	19,132
Turbi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	12.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.1	87.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.7	10,295
North Horr	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	64.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.1	2.4	30.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	34.9	17,157
Illeret	0.1	0.1	12.2	1.7	4.1	79.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	2.6	9,487
Saku Constituency	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	28.8	0.4	35.9	0.1	66.6	4.8	5.7	11.8	0.4	9.2	1.4	33.4	45,893
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	47.0	0.2	12.0	0.2	61.1	2.4	7.4	21.0	0.1	7.6	0.3	38.9	16,740
Karare	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.7	19.6	4.4	9.6	0.0	15.6	0.0	49.3	8,954
Marsabit Central	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.7	71.6	0.1	78.3	0.3	4.8	5.1	0.9	7.8	2.8	21.7	20,199
Laisamis Constituency	0.2	0.8	3.9	2.3	1.1	49.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	58.2	0.8	6.4	19.2	0.4	14.4	0.5	41.8	64,946
Loiyangalani	0.7	2.9	15.6	3.2	3.4	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.1	6.5	0.8	1.2	44.8	0.0	53.5	16,191
Kargi/South Horr	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	69.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.1	1.9	5.8	0.0	14.4	0.0	22.2	9,753
Korri/Ngurunit	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.2	2.1	6.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	25.8	21,256
Logologo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	5,119
Laisamis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	53.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	54.7	0.4	12.4	26.4	0.6	5.4	0.0	45.3	12,627

Table 25.24: Source of Water of Male headed Household by County Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/ River	Unpro- tected Spring	Unpro- tected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unim- proved Sources	Pro- tected Spring	Protected Well	Bore- hole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped	Rain Water Collec- tion	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
Marsabit County	7.8	4.9	1.6	0.6	1.3	36.1	1.4	10.1	0.1	63.8	1.6	9.5	18.7	0.2	5.6	0.6	36.2	193,322
Moyale Constituency	20.8	12.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	9.6	0.5	11.2	0.2	55.8	1.1	11.3	26.6	0.1	4.5	0.6	44.2	71,604
Buitye	2.5	11.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	-	0.3	0.2	23.1	3.8	32.0	39.5	-	1.4	0.1	76.9	12,321
Sololo	55.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.0	-	57.4	-	0.7	41.7	-	-	0.2	42.6	5,065
Heilu/Manyatta	8.5	22.0	0.9	0.4	2.9	35.4	-	0.6	-	70.8	1.5	20.4	6.4	0.1	-	0.9	29.2	14,070
Golbo	31.5	17.6	0.1	0.0	-	2.3	0.1	18.6	-	70.2	0.0	0.0	17.5	-	12.3	-	29.8	21,959
Moyale Township	0.1	7.1	-	-	0.0	3.0	0.5	50.1	1.1	62.0	1.4	13.0	14.2	0.9	4.5	3.9	38.0	7,523
Uran	11.2	-	-	-	2.5	0.4	-	-	-	14.2	0.4	3.5	81.9	-	-	-	85.8	6,823
Obbu	75.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	7.9	-	0.3	83.6	-	-	16.4	-	-	-	16.4	3,843
North Horr Constit- uency	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.0	64.2	3.9	1.7	0.0	74.3	1.4	11.4	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	25.7	56,230
Dukana	-	0.1	-	-	1.1	98.0	-	-	-	99.2	-	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	0.8	14,452
Maikona	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.0	53.2	15.2	1.8	0.1	75.9	3.8	19.3	0.7	0.0	-	0.3	24.1	14,345
Turbi	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	9.7	-	10.1	-	0.1	89.8	-	-	-	89.9	7,351
North Horr	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.8	67.5	-	-	-	68.8	1.7	26.8	2.6	0.0	0.1	-	31.2	12,809
Iliret	0.1	0.1	13.1	1.9	3.8	77.8	-	-	-	96.7	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	3.3	7,273

Saku Constituency	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	28.8	0.4	36.2	0.1	67.0	4.7	5.5	11.6	0.4	9.3	1.5	33.0	29,020
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.0	-	-	-	2.0	47.2	0.3	12.8	0.1	62.5	2.4	6.7	20.0	0.1	8.1	0.2	37.5	10,777
Karare	-	-	-	-	1.5	49.6	-	-	0.1	51.1	19.6	4.5	9.5	-	15.3	0.1	48.9	5,346
Marsabit Central	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	-	4.9	0.6	70.8	0.1	77.5	0.4	5.0	5.4	0.7	7.9	3.2	22.5	12,897
Laisamis Constituency	0.2	0.7	5.3	2.6	1.2	50.4	0.0	0.0	-	60.5	0.6	6.3	18.5	0.4	13.0	0.7	39.5	36,468
Loiyangalani	0.5	2.3	19.5	3.3	3.2	23.1	-	-	-	51.9	-	6.7	1.2	1.4	38.8	0.0	48.1	9,894
Kargi/South Horr	-	-	-	9.6	0.2	70.4	-	-	-	80.2	-	1.4	7.2	0.0	11.2	0.0	19.8	5,112
Korri/Ngurunit	0.0	0.4	-	1.2	0.5	72.7	-	0.1	-	74.9	1.8	7.1	14.2	-	0.1	1.9	25.1	12,325
Logologo	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	99.9	2,808
Laisamis	-	-	-	-	0.9	55.6	0.2	-	-	56.7	0.2	10.7	26.8	0.4	5.3	-	43.3	6,329

Table 25.25: Source of Water of Female headed Household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/Constituency/ Wards	Pond	Dam	Lake	Stream/ River	Unpro- tected Spring	Unpro- tected Well	Jabia	Water vendor	Other	Unim- proved Sources	Pro- tected Spring	Protected Well	Bore- hole	Piped into Dwelling	Piped Water Collec- tion	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	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	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	69.5	3,105,857
Marsabit County	7.0	3.1	0.9	0.6	1.0	34.8	1.1	10.1	0.1	58.9	1.9	11.5	19.0	0.3	8.0	41.1	95,091
Moyale Constituency	21.1	7.9	0.3	0.1	1.2	12.1	0.3	9.8	0.2	53.0	1.3	15.7	24.8	0.1	4.5	47.0	31,301
Butiye	1.4	7.2	-	0.2	0.1	10.5	-	0.5	0.3	20.2	4.7	52.5	20.6	-	1.8	79.8	5,126
Sololo	57.1	-	-	-	0.4	2.1	-	-	-	59.6	-	0.1	40.1	-	-	40.4	3,154

Heiluu/Manyatta	6.7	17.8	1.2	0.3	4.1	39.5	-	0.7	-	70.4	1.9	20.5	6.2	-	-	1.0	29.6	7,046
Golbo	38.8	7.9	-	0.1	0.1	2.7	-	7.5	-	57.1	-	-	26.5	-	16.4	-	42.9	6,946
Moyale Township	-	6.1	-	0.1	-	4.1	0.9	51.7	1.0	63.9	0.8	15.0	14.6	0.5	3.9	1.3	36.1	4,785
Uran	11.4	-	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	13.6	-	2.2	84.2	-	-	-	86.4	2,898
Obbu	92.3	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	97.2	-	0.2	2.6	-	-	-	2.8	1,346
North Horr Constituency	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	56.9	4.7	3.3	-	68.0	1.6	16.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	-	32.0	18,439
Dukana	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	98.3	-	-	-	98.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	1.3	4,146
Maikona	-	2.4	-	-	0.6	46.7	18.3	1.9	-	69.9	2.0	27.8	0.2	0.1	-	-	30.1	4,787
Turbi	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	-	17.8	0.1	0.2	81.9	-	0.1	-	82.2	2,944
North Horr	0.0	-	-	-	0.8	53.7	-	-	-	54.5	4.3	39.5	1.7	-	-	-	45.5	4,348
Illeret	-	-	9.2	1.3	5.3	83.7	-	-	-	99.5	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.5	2,214
Saku Constituency	-	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	28.8	0.4	35.3	0.2	66.0	5.0	6.0	12.2	0.6	9.1	1.1	34.0	16,873
Sagante/Jaldesa	-	-	-	0.1	1.3	46.5	-	10.5	0.3	58.5	2.2	8.8	22.9	0.2	6.8	0.6	41.5	5,963
Karare	-	-	-	-	1.5	48.6	-	-	0.1	50.2	19.6	4.3	9.9	-	16.0	-	49.8	3,608
Marsabit Central	-	0.9	0.2	-	0.1	4.7	1.0	72.9	0.1	79.9	0.1	4.6	4.6	1.2	7.5	2.2	20.1	7,302
Laisamis Constituency	0.2	0.9	2.1	1.9	1.0	49.0	0.1	-	0.0	55.3	1.0	6.6	20.2	0.4	16.2	0.4	44.7	28,478
Loiyangalani	0.9	3.9	9.5	3.1	3.6	17.0	-	-	-	37.9	0.1	6.2	0.3	1.0	54.4	-	62.1	6,297
Kargi/South Horr	-	-	-	5.7	0.2	69.2	-	-	-	75.1	0.3	2.4	4.2	-	18.0	-	24.9	4,641
Korri/Ngurunit	0.0	0.3	-	0.8	0.1	72.0	-	-	0.1	73.2	2.4	5.4	17.7	-	0.0	1.3	26.8	8,931
Logologo	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	99.9	-	-	-	99.9	2,311
Laisamis	-	-	-	-	0.5	51.7	0.5	-	-	52.7	0.5	14.2	26.1	0.8	5.6	-	47.3	6,298

Table 25.26: Human Waste Disposal by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unimproved Sanitation	Number of HH Members
Kenya	5.91	2.76	0.27	4.57	47.62	61.14	20.87	0.27	17.58	0.14	38.86	37,919,647
Rural	0.14	0.37	0.08	3.97	48.91	53.47	22.32	0.07	24.01	0.13	46.53	26,075,195
Urban	18.61	8.01	0.70	5.90	44.80	78.02	17.67	0.71	3.42	0.18	21.98	11,844,452
Marsabit County	0.05	0.16	0.04	2.68	23.94	26.86	11.14	0.04	61.74	0.21	73.14	288,413
Moyale Constituency	0.09	0.14	0.02	2.18	36.11	38.54	17.54	0.06	43.60	0.26	61.46	102,905
Butiye	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.12	50.26	50.46	0.85	0.15	48.52	0.03	49.54	17,447
Sololo	0.30	0.21	0.00	1.23	55.29	57.03	15.59	0.06	26.21	1.12	42.97	8,219
Heillu/Manyatta	0.10	0.14	0.00	4.03	9.18	13.45	63.47	0.00	23.04	0.03	86.55	21,116
Golbo	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.00	30.69	30.90	2.68	0.03	66.29	0.10	69.10	28,905
Moyale Township	0.04	0.68	0.00	9.16	78.14	88.02	7.58	0.00	4.09	0.31	11.98	12,308
Uran	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.14	22.26	22.45	11.90	0.17	65.48	0.00	77.55	9,721
Obbu	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.47	24.09	26.56	6.90	0.08	64.64	1.83	73.44	5,189
North Horr Constituency	0.01	0.08	0.05	3.50	9.68	13.33	5.52	0.05	80.78	0.32	86.67	74,669
Dukana	0.00	0.02	0.03	2.26	2.76	5.07	9.27	0.02	85.42	0.23	94.93	18,598
Maikona	0.06	0.06	0.15	5.59	12.75	18.61	5.15	0.00	75.88	0.36	81.39	19,132
Turbi	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	13.89	15.16	0.40	0.02	83.78	0.64	84.84	10,295
North Horr	0.00	0.04	0.05	5.78	15.67	21.54	7.63	0.14	70.47	0.22	78.46	17,157
Illeret	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.03	1.62	2.03	0.62	0.06	96.99	0.30	97.97	9,487
Saku Constituency	0.07	0.39	0.06	4.72	42.70	47.95	16.31	0.02	35.59	0.14	52.05	45,893
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.00	0.11	0.05	4.83	26.46	31.45	15.82	0.04	52.60	0.08	68.55	16,740
Karare	0.12	0.11	0.00	2.51	21.66	24.40	6.32	0.03	69.21	0.03	75.60	8,954
Marsabit Central	0.11	0.75	0.10	5.61	65.48	72.05	21.14	0.00	6.58	0.22	27.95	20,199
Laisamis Constituency	0.00	0.11	0.02	1.09	7.80	9.03	3.82	0.02	87.07	0.07	90.97	64,946
Loiyangalani	0.00	0.28	0.05	1.09	5.61	7.03	8.15	0.02	84.71	0.09	92.97	16,191
Kargi/South Horr	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	7.62	8.89	5.31	0.03	85.75	0.02	91.11	9,753
Korr/Ngurunit	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.71	4.45	5.18	1.79	0.00	92.95	0.07	94.82	21,256
Logologo	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.33	18.01	18.46	1.47	0.00	79.96	0.12	81.54	5,119
Laisamis	0.00	0.15	0.00	1.93	12.25	14.33	1.49	0.05	84.08	0.05	85.67	12,627

Table 25.27: 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
Marsabit County	0.06	0.19	0.04	2.69	22.77	25.76	10.69	0.04	63.31	0.20	74.24	193,322
Moyale Constituency	0.10	0.18	0.03	2.26	33.32	35.89	16.31	0.07	47.54	0.19	64.11	71,604
Butiye	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.17	45.09	45.36	0.85	0.13	53.62	0.04	54.64	12,321
Sololo	0.30	0.28	0.00	1.48	56.35	58.40	14.97	0.10	25.59	0.95	41.60	5,065
Heillu/Manyatta	0.15	0.11	0.00	5.05	9.24	14.55	61.16	0.00	24.24	0.05	85.45	14,070
Golbo	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.00	27.07	27.32	2.57	0.05	69.93	0.13	72.68	21,959
Moyale Township	0.07	1.12	0.00	9.26	77.30	87.74	8.07	0.00	3.96	0.23	12.26	7,523
Uran	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.13	23.29	23.48	11.51	0.25	64.77	0.00	76.52	6,823
Obbu	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.68	20.77	23.45	6.58	0.10	69.11	0.75	76.55	3,843
North Horr Constituency	0.01	0.08	0.06	3.23	8.51	11.89	5.39	0.04	82.39	0.30	88.11	56,230
Dukana	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.90	2.54	4.49	9.11	0.02	86.17	0.20	95.51	14,452
Maikona	0.03	0.08	0.15	5.03	11.98	17.27	5.04	0.00	77.38	0.31	82.73	14,345
Turbi	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	9.84	11.30	0.37	0.00	87.73	0.60	88.70	7,351
North Horr	0.00	0.05	0.05	5.54	14.39	20.04	7.20	0.12	72.45	0.20	79.96	12,809
Illeret	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.04	1.86	2.20	0.54	0.08	96.84	0.34	97.80	7,273
Saku Constituency	0.11	0.48	0.06	4.88	43.74	49.27	16.24	0.02	34.31	0.16	50.73	29,020
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.00	0.13	0.05	5.25	27.92	33.35	15.95	0.06	50.53	0.10	66.65	10,777
Karare	0.21	0.09	0.00	2.56	20.95	23.81	6.40	0.00	69.73	0.06	76.19	5,346
Marsabit Central	0.17	0.94	0.09	5.52	66.40	73.13	20.56	0.00	6.07	0.24	26.87	12,897
Laisamis Constituency	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.97	7.39	8.53	3.44	0.01	87.93	0.10	91.47	36,468
Loiyangalani	0.00	0.44	0.00	1.32	5.30	7.06	6.82	0.03	85.94	0.14	92.94	9,894
Kargi/South Horr	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	7.14	8.02	5.26	0.00	86.72	0.00	91.98	5,112
Korr/Ngurunit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	4.66	5.26	1.72	0.00	92.94	0.08	94.74	12,325
Logologo	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.18	14.25	14.64	0.71	0.00	84.44	0.21	85.36	2,808
Laisamis	0.00	0.21	0.00	1.56	13.13	14.90	1.22	0.00	83.79	0.09	85.10	6,329

Table 25.28: Human Waste Disposal in Female Headed Household by County, Constituency and Ward

County/ Constituency	Main Sewer	Septic Tank	Cess Pool	VIP Latrine	Pit Latrine	Improved Sanitation	Pit Latrine Uncovered	Bucket	Bush	Other	Unimproved Sanitation	Number of HH Memmbers
Kenya	5.0	2.2	0.2	4.5	47.6	59.5	21.4	0.3	18.7	0.2	40.5	11,164,581.0
Rural	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.0	48.5	53.0	22.6	0.1	24.2	0.1	47.0	8,058,724.0
Urban	17.6	7.2	0.6	5.9	45.1	76.4	18.4	0.7	4.3	0.2	23.6	3,105,857.0
Marsabit	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	26.3	29.1	12.1	0.0	58.6	0.2	70.9	95,091.0
Moyale	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.0	42.5	44.6	20.4	0.0	34.6	0.4	55.4	31,301.0
Butiye	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.7	62.7	0.8	0.2	36.3	0.0	37.3	5,126.0
Sololo	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	53.6	54.8	16.6	0.0	27.2	1.4	45.2	3,154.0
Heillu/Manyatta	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	9.1	11.3	68.1	0.0	20.6	0.0	88.7	7,046.0
Golbo	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	42.2	3.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	57.8	6,946.0
Moyale Township	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	79.5	88.4	6.8	0.0	4.3	0.4	11.6	4,785.0
Uran	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	19.8	20.0	12.8	0.0	67.1	0.0	80.0	2,898.0
Obbu	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	33.6	35.4	7.8	0.0	51.9	4.9	64.6	1,346.0
North Horr	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.3	13.2	17.7	5.9	0.1	75.9	0.4	82.3	18,439.0
Dukana	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	7.1	9.8	0.0	82.8	0.3	92.9	4,146.0
Maikona	0.1	0.0	0.1	7.2	15.1	22.6	5.5	0.0	71.4	0.5	77.4	4,787.0
Turbi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	24.0	24.8	0.5	0.1	73.9	0.7	75.2	2,944.0
North Horr	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	19.5	26.0	8.9	0.2	64.6	0.3	74.0	4,348.0
Illeret	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.0	97.5	0.1	98.5	2,214.0
Saku	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.5	40.9	45.7	16.4	0.0	37.8	0.1	54.3	16,873.0
Sagante/Jaldesa	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.1	23.8	28.0	15.6	0.0	56.3	0.1	72.0	5,963.0
Karare	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	22.7	25.3	6.2	0.1	68.4	0.0	74.7	3,608.0
Marsabit Central	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.8	63.9	70.2	22.2	0.0	7.5	0.2	29.8	7,302.0
Laisamis	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	8.3	9.7	4.3	0.0	86.0	0.0	90.3	28,478.0
Loiyangalani	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	7.0	10.2	0.0	82.8	0.0	93.0	6,297.0
Kargi/South Horr	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.1	9.8	5.4	0.1	84.7	0.0	90.2	4,641.0
Korr/Ngurunait	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	4.2	5.1	1.9	0.0	93.0	0.1	94.9	8,931.0
Logologo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.6	23.1	2.4	0.0	74.5	0.0	76.9	2,311.0
Laisamis	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.3	11.4	13.8	1.8	0.1	84.4	0.0	86.2	6,298.0



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