

Key Findings of the Kenya Comprehensive Poverty Analysis Report

Background

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

Key Findings

Multidimensional poverty

Below are the high-level findings of the report:

- **More than 27% (1 in every 3) of the population in Kenya is BOTH multidimensional and monetary poor:**
 - 26% of the population is only multidimensionally poor
 - 9% of the population is only monetary poor
- **More than half of the Kenyan population (53% or 23.4million Kenyans) are multidimensionally poor** - deprived of at least 3 basic needs, services and rights out of the seven analysed namely nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation, and housing.
- **Deprivations in education, housing and economic activity are the largest contributors to multidimensional poverty among adult women and men in Kenya**
- **Multidimensional poverty affects women more than men:**
 - **Young women (aged 18-34) are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than young men:** 50% of young women are multidimensionally poor compared to 47% of young men.
 - **Adult women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience greater deprivation intensity compared to men:** More than 65% of adult women are multidimensionally poor compared to 56% of adult men. Multidimensionally poor adult women experience 4.5 deprivations on average out of the 7 identified, while multidimensionally poor men experience 4.3 deprivations on average.
 - **Elderly women (aged 60+) experience greater multidimensional poverty than elderly men:** Nearly 68% of elderly women are multidimensionally poor compared to 48% of elderly men.

Monetary Poverty

- **More than 1 in every 3 Kenyans (36% or 15.9M) – are monetary poor:**
 - Children comprise more than half of those considered monetary poor at 55%
 - Followed by youth at 22%
 - The elderly account for the smallest proportion at 6%
- **Monetary poverty is higher in rural areas than in urban areas** - 40% of the rural population is monetary poor compared to 29% of the urban population, especially among youth and adult women and men.

Detailed Findings

Deprivation analysis for youths (18-34 years)

Deprivation rates across key indicators. Key indicators - nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation and housing.

Women aged 18-34 are most deprived of education, economic activity and information as compared to men:

- 46% percent of young women are deprived of economic activity compared to 34% of young men
- 56% of young women are deprived of education compared to 49% of young men
- 13% of young women are deprived of information compared to 11% of young men

See [Annex 20](#) for the raw data findings

Monetary and multidimensional poverty among youths (18-34 years)

Young women (aged 18-34) experience slightly higher rates of multidimensional poverty than young men of the same age:

- Young women's national rate of multidimensional poverty: 50%
- Young men's national rate of multidimensional poverty: 47%

Young women and men experience the same rate of monetary poverty nationally, at 29%

See [Annex 23](#) for the raw data findings

Poverty and deprivation among adult women and men (35-59 years)

Deprivation rates by key indicator for adult women and men. The indicators are nutrition, education, economic activity, information, water, sanitation and housing.

Adult women (aged 35-59) are most deprived of education and economic activity compared to adult men. Adult women are specifically deprived of secondary or higher education and participation in the labour market the most.

- 76% percent of adult women are deprived of secondary or higher education, compared to 62% of adult men
- 81% of adult women are deprived of access to the labour market, compared to 67% of adult men

Multiple deprivation analysis – Adult Men and Women (aged 35-59)

Adult women (aged 35-59) are more likely to experience a larger number of deprivations than adult men:

- Nearly 93% of adult women experience at least one deprivation compared to 89% of adult men
- The deprivation distribution for adult women peaks at 4 or more deprivations (19% of women) compared to 2 deprivations (17% of men) for adult men
- More than 13% of adult women experience 6 or more deprivations, compared to 10% of adult men

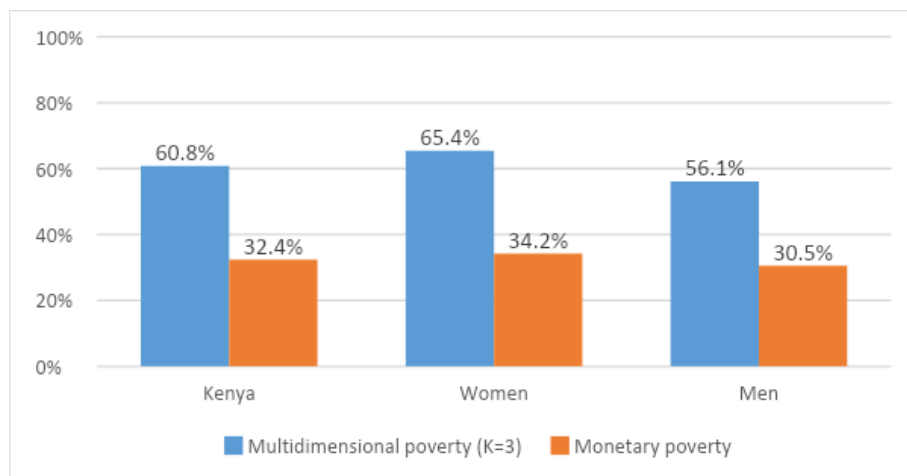
See [Annex 26](#) for the raw data findings

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

- **Definition of multidimensional poverty** - Adult women and men deprived in 3 up to 7 dimensions used in the analysis (threshold K=3) are characterized multidimensionally poor
- **Definition of monetary poverty** – Adult women and men living in households with an adult equivalent monthly consumption below KSh 1,954 in rural areas and below KSh 2,551 in urban areas are considered monetary poor
- **National multidimensional poverty rate** - The multidimensional poverty rate in Kenya of 61% is nearly twice the monetary poverty rate (32%) as shown in Figure 6.8 (below).

Adult women experience a wider gap between their monetary and multidimensional poverty - The difference between multidimensional and monetary poverty incidence among women – 31 percentage points – is considerably higher compared to men (16 percentage points)

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



Source: KIHBS 2015-16.

Deprivation analysis for the elderly (60+ years)

Analysis was based on deprivation in realization of at least 3 basic needs, services and rights out of the six analysed namely nutrition, education, information, water, sanitation, and housing.

For elderly women and men (aged 60+) across key indicators, the greatest differences in deprivation are recorded across education, access to information and nutrition:

- Twice as many elderly women are deprived of education compared to elderly men (71% percent of elderly women compared to 35% of elderly men)
- 33% of elderly women are deprived access to information compared to 21% of elderly men
- 54% of elderly women are deprived of nutrition compared to 49% of elderly men

See [Annex 30](#) for the raw data findings

Multiple deprivation analysis – Elderly Women and Men (age 60+)

Elderly women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor and experience a greater number of deprivations than elderly men:

- Nearly 63% of women aged 60+ years are multidimensionally poor compared to 48% of their male peers
- These women experience 4.2 deprivations on average out of the 6 analysed, while average deprivation intensity among elderly men is 4.0

See [Annex 32](#) for the raw data findings

Youth (18-34 years)

Young women are more likely to be multidimensionally poor than young men; half of young women, 50 per cent, are multidimensionally poor compared to 47 per cent of young men.

Women and men (35-59 years)

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

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

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

Elderly (60+)

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

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