Intra-County Equity

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Equity conceptualised

- ‘Equity’ is not ‘equality’

- ‘Equality’ – sameness

- Equity – justice; fairness

- Horizontal equity – treating equals equally

- Vertical equity – treating unequals appropriately unequally
Intra-county Expenditure Quintiles, 2005/06
Disposal of Human Waste, 2005/06
CRA’s equitable share formula

• $Ca_i = (45\%) P_i + (20\%) PV_i + (8\%) A_i + (25\%) BS_i + (2\%) FR_i$.

• $Ca$ is total revenue for counties; $i$ lists counties 1 to 47; $P$ is the population; $PV$ is the poverty gap; $A$ is area; $BS$ is the basic equal share; and $FR$ reflects fiscal responsibility.
Equitable CG Shares, Absolute and Per Head Allocations, FY 2013/14

Source: CRA (2012)

Absolute Allocations
- Nairobi CG highest because of population
- Impoverished Turkana and Mandera also do well...
- ...but low population high poverty Isiolo and Lamu small shares

Per head allocations
- Generally equitable
- Nairobi and other low poverty CGs get lowest per head allocations
- Highest poverty CGs get highest allocations
Sectoral Spending across Counties

The bar chart shows the distribution of spending across different sectors for various counties in Kenya. Each bar represents one county, and the height of the bar indicates the percentage of spending in a particular sector. The sectors include Agriculture, Trade, Education, Public Works, Water, and Health. The chart provides a visual representation of how resources are allocated across counties, highlighting variations in spending priorities.