

Abstract:

This article examines the effects of education on the magnitude of poverty among female-headed households in Yathui and Central Divisions of Machakos District, Kenya. The study adopted a descriptive and cross-sectional study design. The study was based on a sample size of 80 female-headed households, five key informants, four focused group discussions, six case studies and secondary data. Stratified and systematic sampling was used to select the units of observation. The analysis of data was done using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings showed the calculated chi square value is higher than the table value chi square ($\chi^2 = 31.233$, $df=1$ $p < 0.05$), indicating that the two attributes had a relationship. In general these statistics confirmed that there was poverty among female-headed households who had low level of education.