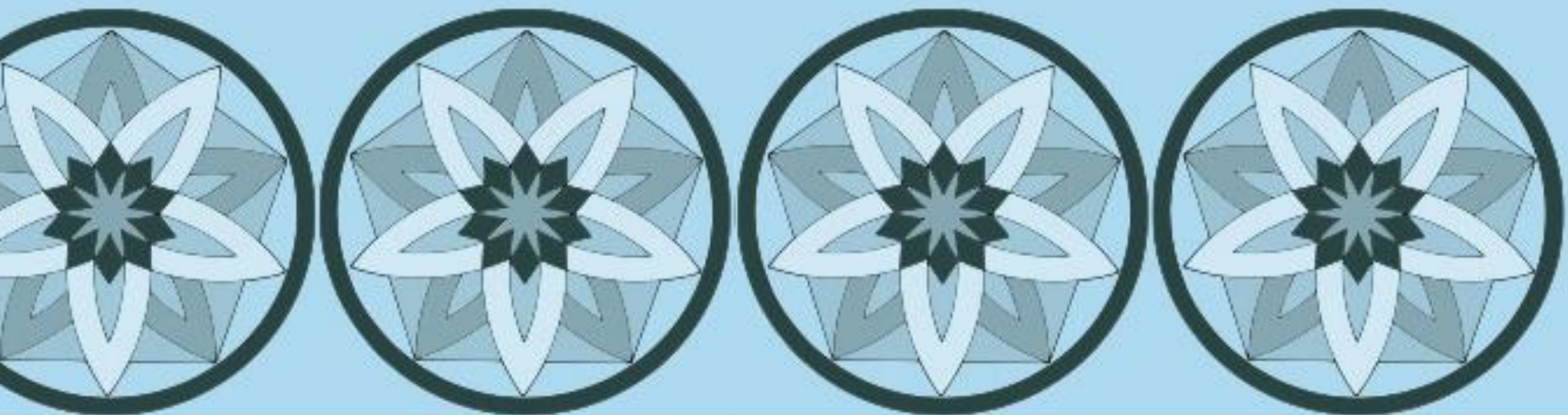


# Survey Methodology



**2014 Kenya Demographic  
and Health Survey (KDHS)**

*Follow along on  
Twitter!  
#KenyaDHS  
@KNBS2013  
@DHSprogram*



The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2014 KDHS) was implemented by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics from May 2014 to October 2014 in partnership with the Ministry of Health, the National AIDS Control Council (NACC), the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), and the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI). Funding for the KDHS was provided by the Government of Kenya with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID), the World Bank, the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the German Development Bank (KfW), the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Micronutrient Initiative (MI). ICF International provided technical assistance for the survey through The DHS Program, a USAID-funded project that helps implement population and health surveys in countries worldwide.



# The Survey

- The 2014 KDHS is the 6<sup>th</sup> Demographic and Health Survey conducted in Kenya as part of The DHS Program.
- It is designed to provide estimates at the national and regional levels, as well as for urban and rural areas, and for many indicators in each of the 47 counties.

# Sample Design

**Sampling Frame:** Fifth National Sample Survey and Evaluation Program (NASSEP V)

**First Stage:** 617 urban and 995 rural clusters selected

**Second Stage:** Selection of 25 households from each of the 1,612 clusters. 99% of the households were occupied.

Selected households were visited and interviewed; **women age 15-49** in all of the selected households were interviewed. **Men age 15-54 were interviewed in half** of the selected households.

# Questionnaires

- Household Questionnaire (full and short)
- Woman's Questionnaire (full and short)
- Man's Questionnaire
  
- Shorter questionnaires used to measure priority indicators at the county level; half of the sample answered the short versions
  
- Questionnaires were translated into 16 languages

# Fieldwork and Data Processing

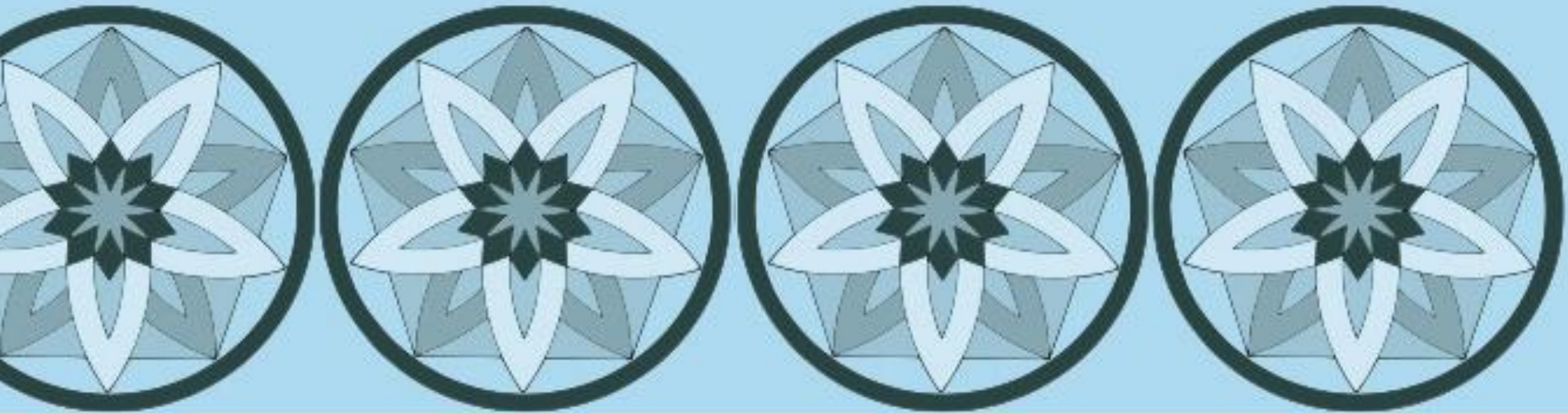
- Total of 48 teams
  - 1 supervisor, 1 field editor, 3 female interviewers, 1 male interviewer, and 1 driver
- Fieldwork conducted from **7 May – 20 October, 2014.**
- Paper questionnaires used in field and completed questionnaires were sent to KNBS in Nairobi for data processing.
- Data entry began on 28 May, 2014. All data were double entered by 42 keyers, 5 editors, 4 supervisors, and 1 data manager.
- Data entry completed on 28 January, 2015.

# Results of the Household and Individual Interviews (Full and Short Questionnaires)

<b>Household Interviews</b>	
Households selected	39,679
Households occupied	36,812
Households interviewed	36,430
Response rate	99%
<b>Interviews with Women age 15-49</b>	
Eligible women	32,172
Women interviewed	31,079
Response rate	97%
<b>Interviews with Men age 15-54</b>	
Eligible men	14,217
Men interviewed	12,819
Response rate	90%



# Household and Respondent Characteristics



**2014 Kenya Demographic  
and Health Survey (KDHS)**

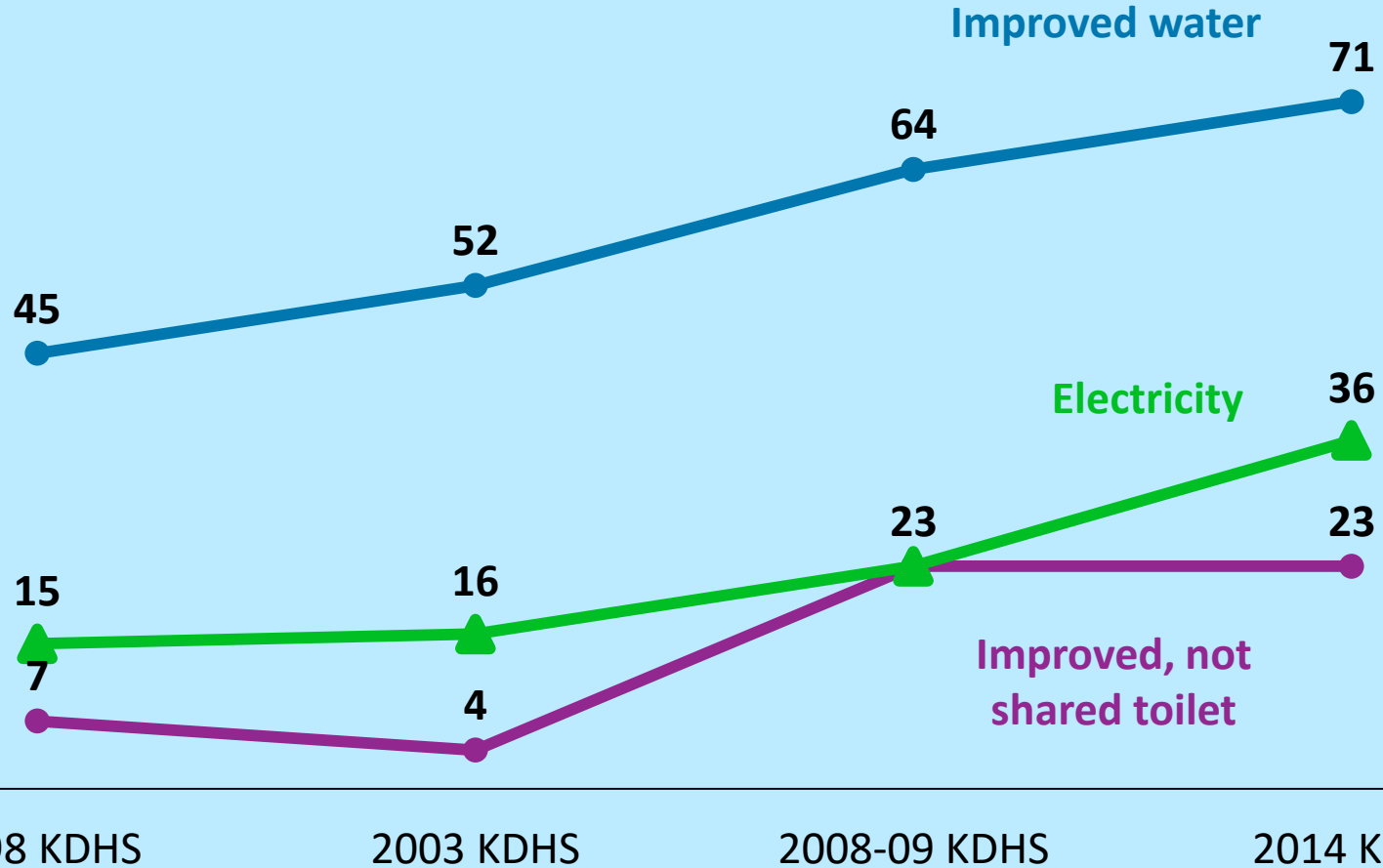


# Kenya's Households

- **32%** of households are **headed by females**.
- Households have an average of **3.9 members**.
- **43%** of the population is **under 15** years of age.

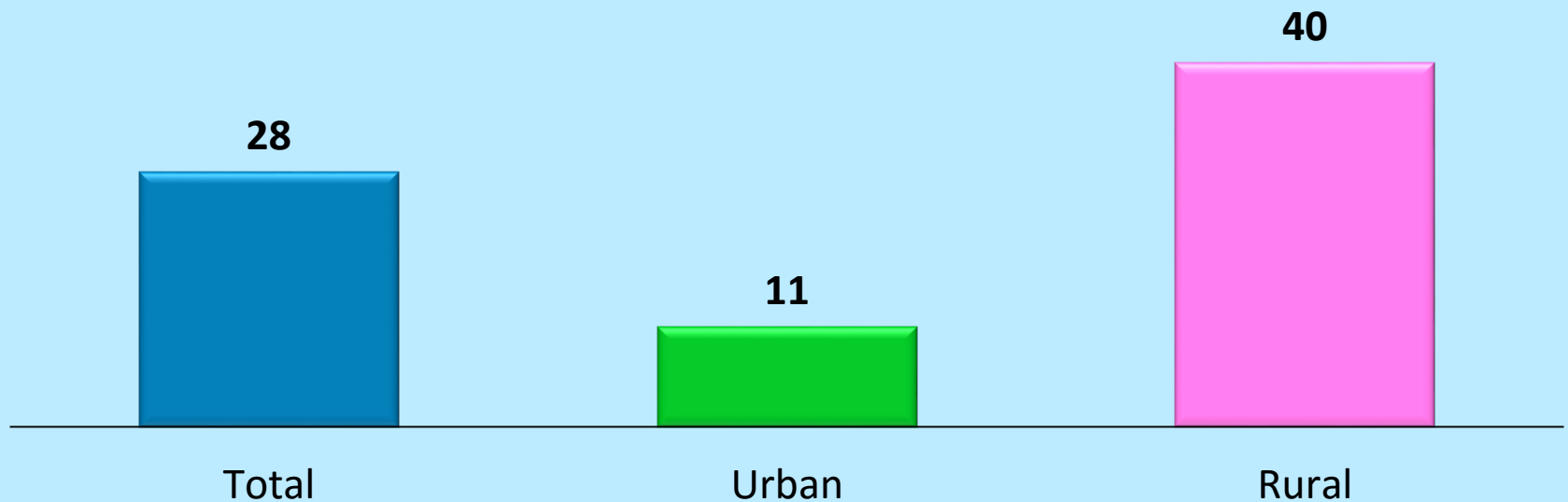
# Trends in Improved Water, Sanitation, and Electricity

*Percent of households*



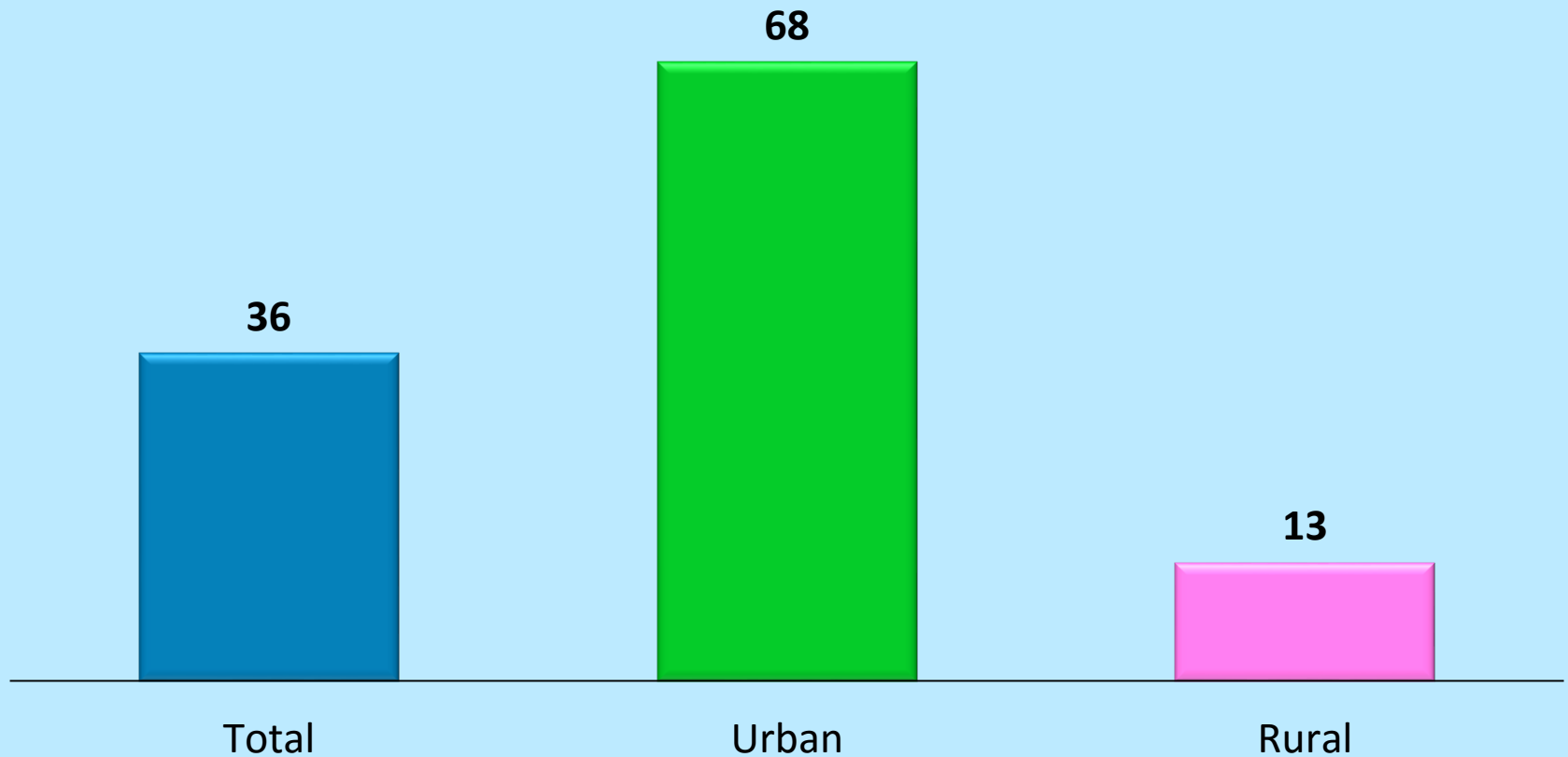
# Time to Obtain Drinking Water Round Trip

*Percent of households needing 30 minutes or longer to obtain drinking water*



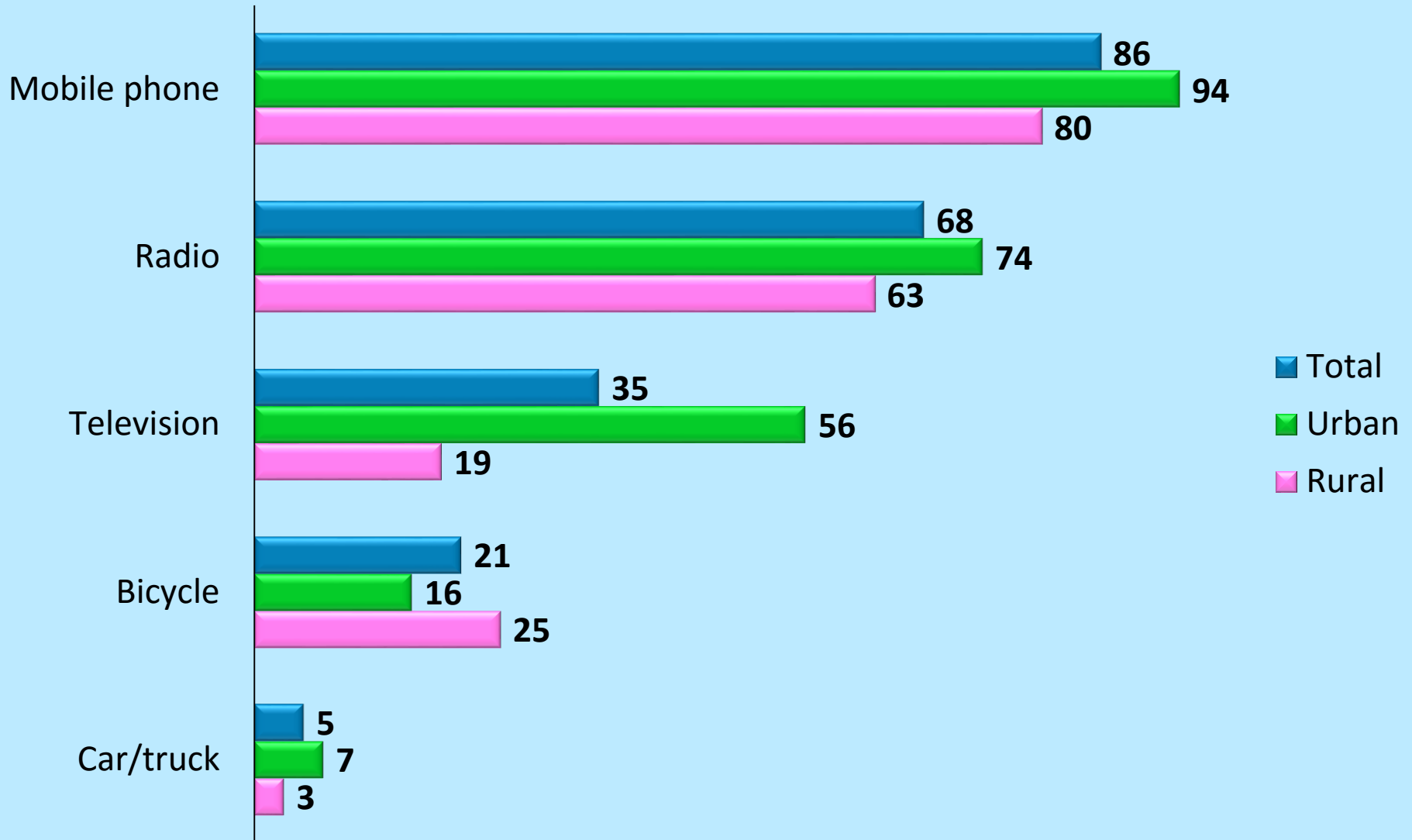
# Electricity

*Percent of households*



# Household Durable Goods and Possessions

*Percent of households with:*



# Wealth Index

- Wealth is determined by scoring households based on a set of characteristics, including access to electricity and ownership of various consumer goods.
- Households are then ranked, from lowest score to highest score.
- This list is then separated into 5 equal pieces (or quintiles) each representing 20% of the population.
- Therefore, those in the highest quintiles may not be “rich” but they are of higher socioeconomic status than 80% of Kenya.

# Wealth Index

	Lowest	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Middle	4 <sup>th</sup>	Highest
Urban	6%	8%	11%	26%	49%
Rural	27%	26%	25%	17%	5%

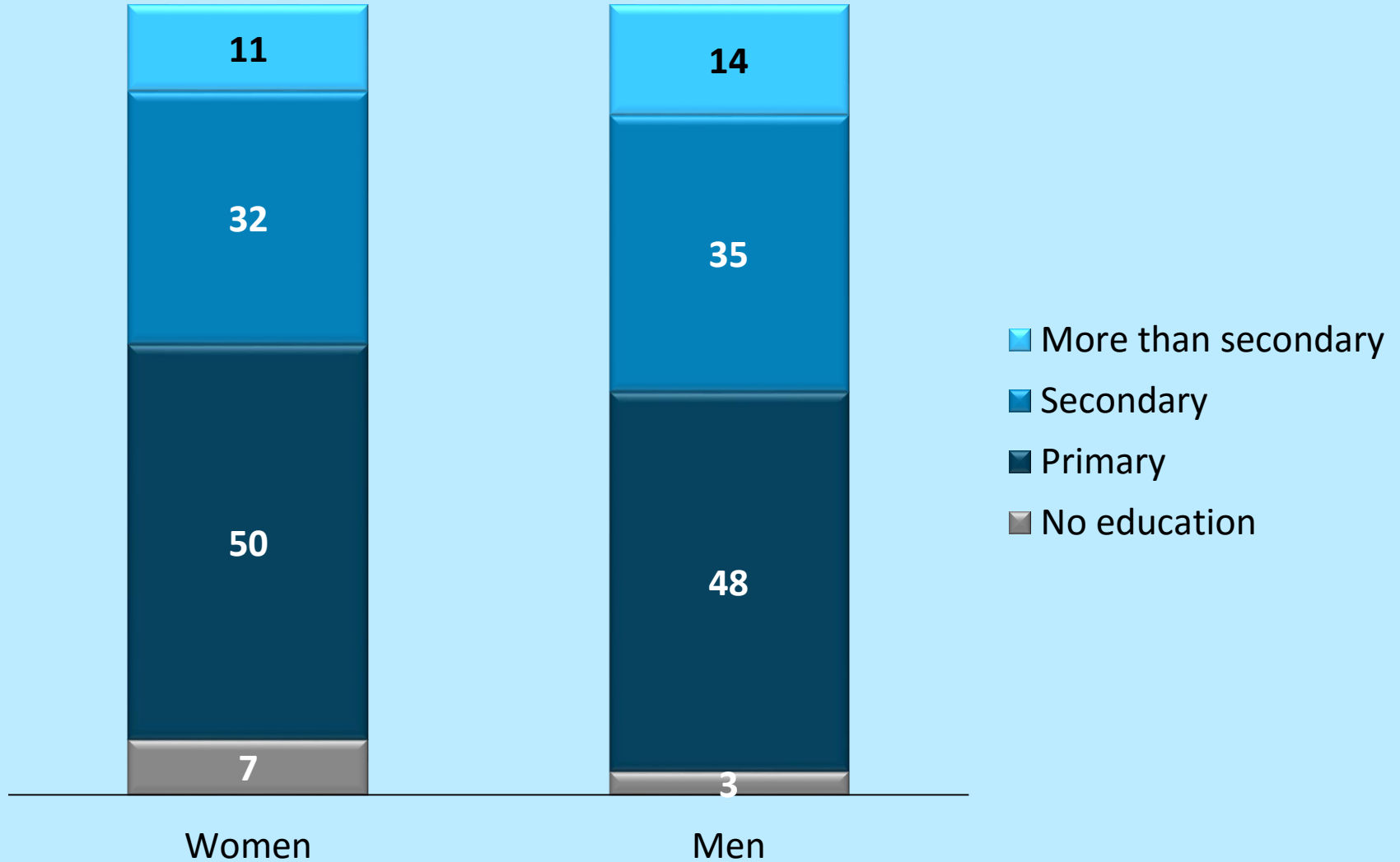
Very few urban households are in the poorest **two quintiles**; very few rural households are in the wealthiest **two quintiles**.

**North Eastern (73%)** has the largest proportion of households in the **poorest** quintile; **Nairobi (67%)** has the largest proportion of households in the **wealthiest** quintile.



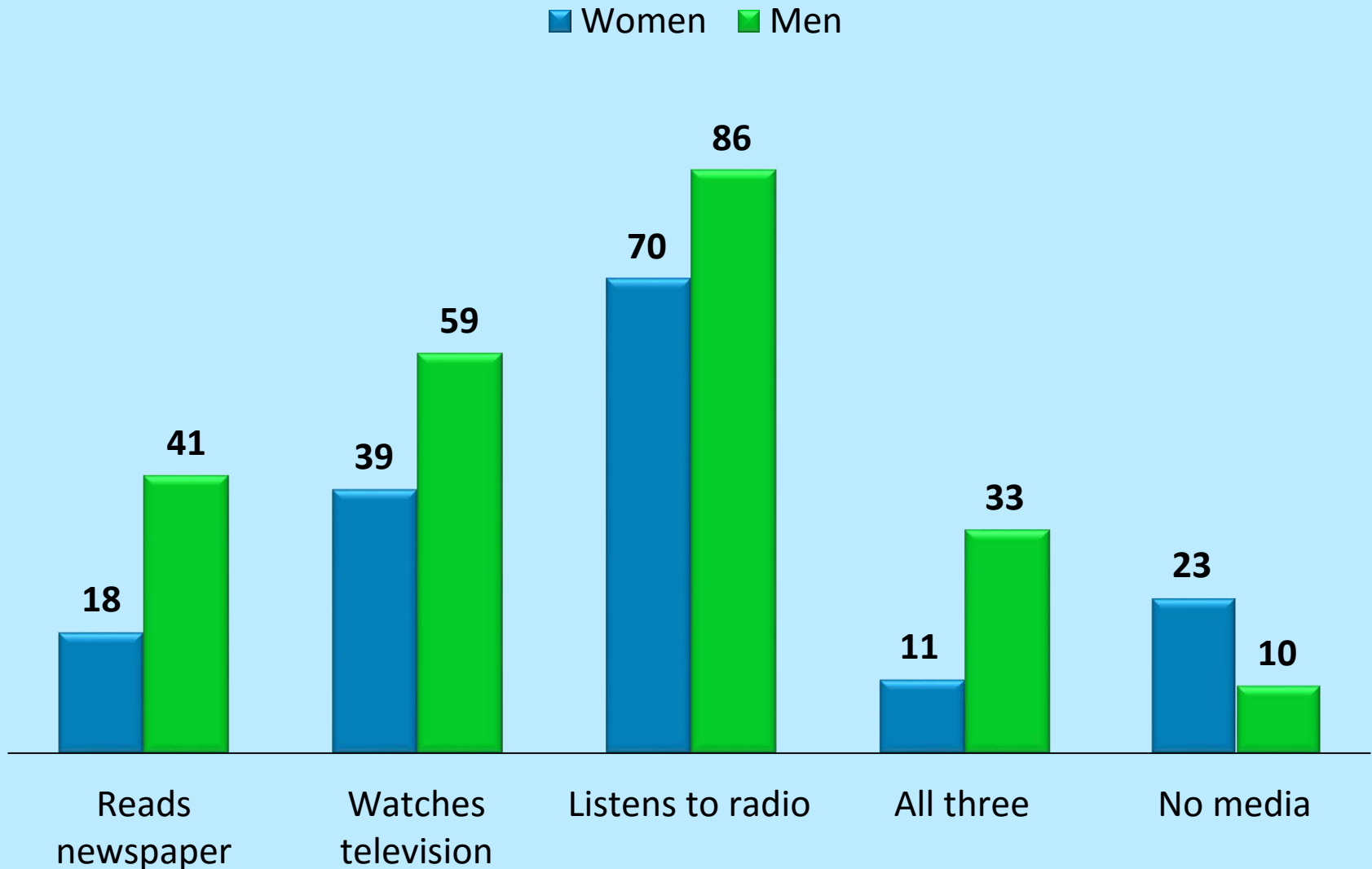
# Educational Attainment of Respondents Age 15-49

*Percent of women and men age 15-49*



# Exposure to Mass Media

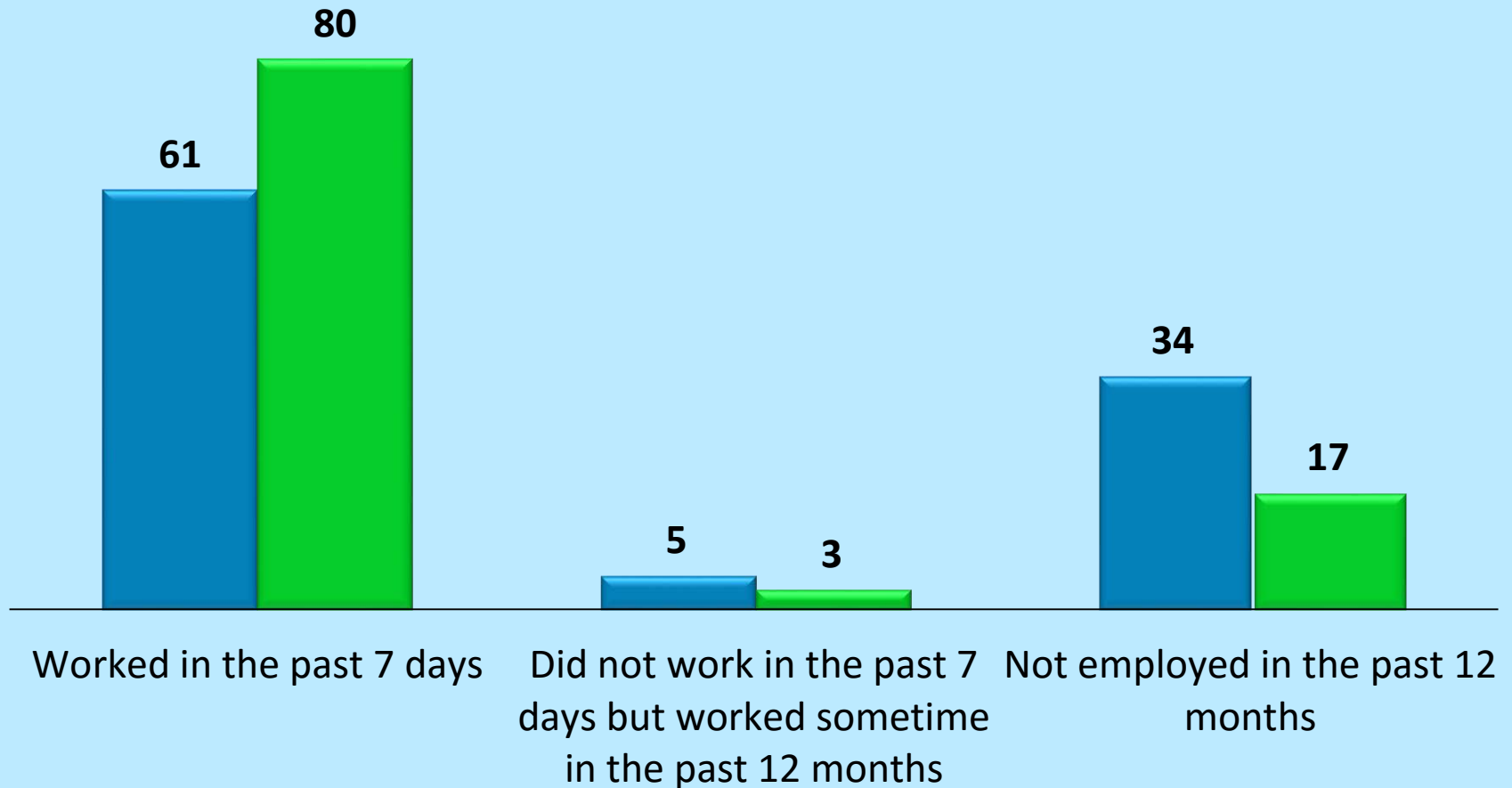
*Percent of women and men age 15-49 with access to media at least once a week*



# Employment

*Percent of women and men age 15-49*

■ Women ■ Men



# Cancer Screenings

*Percent of women and men age 15-49*

■ Total ■ Urban ■ Rural

