

# Kenya - Urban Reproductive Health Initiative 2010, Baseline Survey

Report generated on: October 29, 2014

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# Overview

## Identification

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ID NUMBER  
KEN\_2010\_KURHI\_v01\_M

## Version

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VERSION DESCRIPTION  
Version 01

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's reproductive health strategy aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality and unintended pregnancy in the developing world by increasing access to high-quality, voluntary FP services. The reproductive health strategy is being implemented at the country level through the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (URHI) being implemented in Kenya, Nigeria, India and Senegal.

In Kenya, the URHI, hereinafter referred to as Tupange. The main objective of the project is to increase modern contraceptive use in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu by 20 percentage points over the five-year life of the project. The urban centers of Machakos and Kakamega are additional "delayed" interventions sites that are included in the baseline data collection presented here although data in these delayed sites were collected only from women.

Key elements of the Tupange include:

- Integrating high-quality FP services with maternal and newborn health services, especially post-abortion, postpartum, antenatal care and HIV/AIDS services;
- Improving the overall quality of FP services, particularly in high-volume settings;
- Increasing access to FP services for the urban poor through public-private partnerships and other private sector approaches;
- Creating sustained demand for FP services among the urban poor; and
- Creating a supportive policy environment for ensuring access to FP supplies and services, particularly for the urban poor.

KIND OF DATA  
Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS  
Household, woman age 15-49 years, man 15-59 years

## Scope

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### NOTES

Respondents were asked about demographic characteristics, for information on current and past FP method use, fertility desires and intentions, health-seeking behaviors for themselves and their children, how they pay for health care services, exposure to FP messages, and migration patterns, using a structured questionnaire.

### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Health	World Bank	
Population & Reproductive Health	World Bank	

## KEYWORDS

Urban, Fertility, Reproduction

## Coverage

## GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Urban areas (five cities in Kenya - Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Machakos, and Kakamega)

## UNIVERSE

All women aged 15-49 years who were either usual residents or visitors present in the sampled households on the night prior to the survey were eligible for a detailed interview. In addition, in half of the sampled households in Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, all men aged 15-59 years were asked to participate in a detailed interview.

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Planning and National Development

## OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Measurement, Learning & Evaluation		Designed the project
Jhpiego		Project partners
Center for Communication Programs		Project partners
Marie Stopes International		Project partners
National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development		Project partners
Pharm Access Africa Limited		Project partners

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation		Funded the project

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS	Ministry of Planning and National Development	Metadata producer
Accelerated Data Program	ADP	International Household Survey Network	Review of the metadata

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2013-05-31

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 02 (October 2013). Edited version based on Version 01 (July 2012) DDI that was done by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and reviewed by Accelerated Data Program, International Household Survey Network.

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_KEN\_2010\_KURHI\_v02\_M

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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The household survey sample was drawn from the population residing in the five cities/urban centers. The most recent Population and Housing Census (2009) was used to identify clusters from which a representative sample of households for each city/urban center was drawn. A total of 13,140 households were selected for interviewing, ensuring that the sample was sufficient to allow analysis of the findings by each of the five intervention sites. Nairobi was intentionally oversampled (4,260 vs. 2,220 households) due its significantly larger size. With the exception of Machakos and Kakamega, the sample in each urban area was apportioned equally between formal and informal localities.

A two-stage cluster sampling design was used for each urban area. Stage one involved selecting a random sample of clusters in each urban area. In Nairobi, 71 clusters were randomly selected in each of the formal and informal areas (domains), for a total of 142. In Mombasa and Kisumu, 37 clusters were randomly drawn from each domain, for a total 74 per urban area. In Machakos and Kakamega, 74 clusters were randomly selected per urban area. In the second stage, a random sample of 30 households was selected within each selected cluster. Interviews with women took place in all households selected. In Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, half of the households (15) in each of the selected clusters were also selected to interview men.

## Deviations from Sample Design

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Nairobi was intentionally oversampled (4,260 vs. 2,220 households) due its significantly larger size. With the exception of Machakos and Kakamega, the sample in each urban area was apportioned equally between formal and informal localities.

## Response Rate

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Of the 13,140 households selected for inclusion in the sample, 12,565 were occupied and eligible for interviews. Of these, 10,992 households were interviewed successfully (197 declined), a response rate of 84 percent. There were a total of 10,502 eligible women, of whom 8,932 consented and participated in an interview, yielding a response rate of 85.1 percent. There were 3,815 eligible men, of whom 2,503 consented and participated in an interview, a response rate of 65.6 percent.

For the household survey, non-response was primarily due to the absence of a suitable member of the household during each of three visits (37 percent; not displayed). Non-responses during the male and female interviews were due mainly to the subject's absence at the time of the household interview (76 percent and 78 percent respectively) or at any of the three follow-up visits.

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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Three questionnaires were used to collect baseline information-one for each of the households, one for women and one for men. In Machakos and Kakamega, only women were interviewed. Questionnaires were based on the questionnaires used by the Demographic and Health Survey program in Kenya but were modified and expanded by all in-country partners to reflect MLE and Tupange objectives.

Questionnaires were translated from English into Kiswahili, Luhya, Kamba and Dholuo-the four most commonly spoken languages in the five cities. Final revisions were made to the questionnaires following extensive pre-testing and training of field staff. The household questionnaire was administered prior to the women's and men's questionnaires to facilitate the identification of eligible household members. The methodology and questionnaires were tested in Kisumu and Nairobi August 5-8, 2010, in clusters outside the planned intervention areas to minimize chances of contamination. Survey instruments were finalized based on feedback from and lessons learned during the pre-test.

# Data Collection

## Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-09	2010-11	Baseline

## Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

## Questionnaires

Three questionnaires were used to collect baseline information-one for each of the households, one for women and one for men. In Machakos and Kakamega, only women were interviewed. Questionnaires were based on the questionnaires used by the Demographic and Health Survey program in Kenya but were modified and expanded by all in-country partners to reflect MLE and Tupange objectives.

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## Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS	Ministry of Planning and National Development

## Supervision

Supervisors were given supplementary training on the identification of clusters and households for the survey, distribution of assignments to the research assistants, accounting for the completed questionnaires, and what to look out for when carrying out the initial editing of the questionnaires while in the field. All trainees were taken for practice interviews in households in selected clusters in the town of Nakuru. Each trainee was tasked with collecting data for two of each of the questionnaires depending on the availability of the eligible respondents at the household level. During the last day of the training, the final field teams were formed and supervisors, research assistants and field editors were identified.

# Data Processing

## Data Editing

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A data processing team was selected and trained at the KNBS offices in Nairobi. Most of the data processing staff were selected from the reserve members from the field survey teams. Staff from MLE and APHRC conducted the five-day training between October 26 and November 1, followed by on-the-job training for an additional four days. Fifteen data entry clerks, four office editors, one system administrator, one supervisor and one manager participated in the training. Data processing began in November 2010 and was finalized in March 2011.

To ensure that all questionnaires were processed, a "data audit" was conducted and completed at the end of March 2011. The tabulation of the survey results, particularly the program tables, was done in May 2011. Data analysts from the University of North Carolina and APHRC produced the tables and preliminary results that were shared with program teams on June 2-3, 2011.

To ensure that all questionnaires were processed, a "data audit" was conducted and completed at the end of March 2011. The tabulation of the survey results, particularly the program tables, was done in May 2011. Data analysts from the University of North Carolina and APHRC produced the tables and preliminary results that were shared with program teams on June 2-3, 2011. Further analysis of the data that allowed inclusion of results regarding additional indicators was completed by July 2011 and an initial draft baseline report was prepared by mid-September 2011.



## Data Appraisal

No content available



# Documentation

## Questionnaires

### Kenya Baseline Survey MLE/KURHI Household Questionnaire

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Title Kenya Baseline Survey MLE/KURHI Household Questionnaire  
 Author(s) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics  
 Country Kenya  
 Language English , Swahili  
 Description KURHI 2010 survey for households  
 Filename Kenya HH survey eng\_swa final.pdf

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### Kenya Baseline Survey 2010 MLE/KURHI Man Questionnaire

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Title Kenya Baseline Survey 2010 MLE/KURHI Man Questionnaire  
 Author(s) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics  
 Country Kenya  
 Language English , Swahili  
 Description KURHI 2010 survey for men  
 Filename Kenya Man eng\_swa final .pdf

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### Kenya Baseline Survey MLE/KURHI Woman Questionnaire

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Title Kenya Baseline Survey MLE/KURHI Woman Questionnaire  
 Author(s) Kenya National Bureau of Statistics  
 Country Kenya  
 Language English  
 Description KURHI 2010 survey for women  
 Filename Kenya female survey eng\_swa final.pdf

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## Reports

### Kenya Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (Tupange), Report of the 2010 Baseline Household Survey

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Title Kenya Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (Tupange), Report of the 2010 Baseline Household Survey  
 Author(s) Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation Measurement, Learning & Evaluation Kenya National Bureau of Statistics  
 Date 2011-10-01  
 Country Kenya  
 Language English  
 Description This report presents some of the key findings from the Tupange/MLE 2010 baseline household survey, which was designed by the Measurement, Learning & Evaluation (MLE) project of the Urban Reproductive Health Initiative and Tupange, the Kenya Urban Reproductive Health Initiative, and executed by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

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Attachment 1. Kenya Urban Reproductive Health Initiative Questionnaires—Women, Men and Household	

## Technical documents

### README file Kenya Data v1

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Title	README file Kenya Data v1
Author(s)	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Date	2011-05-01
Country	Kenya
Language	English
Description	Description of six datasets and their key variables.
Filename	README file Kenya Data v1.pdf

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