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Volume 1

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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|---------------|
| LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS | ix |
| FOREWORD | xxv |
| ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS | xxvii |
| READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2022 KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (KDHS) | xxix |
| SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | xxxvii |
| MAP OF KENYA | xl |
| | |
| 1 INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY..... | 1 |
| 1.1 Survey Objectives..... | 1 |
| 1.2 Sample Design..... | 1 |
| 1.3 Questionnaires | 4 |
| 1.4 Anthropometry Measurements | 5 |
| 1.5 Training of Trainers and Pretest | 6 |
| 1.6 Pretest | 6 |
| 1.7 Training of Field Staff | 6 |
| 1.8 Fieldwork..... | 7 |
| 1.9 Data Processing | 7 |
| 1.10 Response Rates..... | 7 |
| | |
| 2 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION | 9 |
| 2.1 Housing Characteristics..... | 9 |
| 2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies..... | 10 |
| 2.1.2 Cooking..... | 10 |
| 2.1.3 Heating and Lighting | 10 |
| 2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies..... | 10 |
| 2.2 Household Wealth | 12 |
| 2.2.1 Household Durable Goods..... | 12 |
| 2.2.2 Wealth Index..... | 12 |
| 2.3 Household Population and Composition | 13 |
| 2.4 Children's Living Arrangements and Parental Survival..... | 13 |
| 2.5 Birth Registration | 14 |
| 2.6 Education..... | 15 |
| 2.6.1 Educational Attainment | 16 |
| 2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance | 17 |
| 2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5..... | 18 |
| 2.7 Disability | 18 |
| 2.7.1 Disability by Domain and Age | 19 |
| 2.7.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics | 19 |
| 2.8 Deaths and Injuries from Road Traffic Accidents | 19 |
| 2.9 Food Security Status..... | 20 |
| 2.10 COVID-19 Testing, Vaccination, and Deaths | 21 |
| 2.11 Health Insurance Coverage..... | 21 |
| 2.12 Outpatient and Inpatient Health Expenditures..... | 23 |
| 2.13 Social Protection..... | 23 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 3 | CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS | 67 |
| 3.1 | Basic Characteristics of Survey Respondents..... | 67 |
| 3.2 | Education and Literacy | 68 |
| 3.3 | Mass Media Exposure and Internet Usage | 69 |
| 3.4 | Employment | 70 |
| 3.5 | Occupation..... | 71 |
| 3.6 | Type of Employment for Women..... | 72 |
| 3.7 | Tobacco Use | 72 |
| 3.8 | Alcohol Consumption..... | 73 |
| 3.9 | Place of Birth and Recent Migration | 74 |
| 3.9.1 | Type of Migration..... | 76 |
| 3.9.2 | Reason for Migration | 76 |
| 4 | MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY | 127 |
| 4.1 | Marital Status..... | 127 |
| 4.2 | Marriage Registration..... | 128 |
| 4.3 | Polygyny..... | 128 |
| 4.4 | Age at First Marriage..... | 130 |
| 4.5 | Age at First Sexual Intercourse | 132 |
| 4.6 | Recent Sexual Activity | 132 |
| 5 | FERTILITY | 151 |
| 5.1 | Current Fertility | 151 |
| 5.2 | Children Ever Born and Living | 153 |
| 5.3 | Birth Intervals..... | 153 |
| 5.4 | Insusceptibility to Pregnancy..... | 155 |
| 5.5 | Age at First Menstruation | 155 |
| 5.6 | Arrival of Menopause..... | 156 |
| 5.7 | Age at First Birth | 156 |
| 5.8 | Teenage Pregnancy | 157 |
| 5.9 | Pregnancy Outcomes and Induced Abortion Rates | 158 |
| 6 | FERTILITY PREFERENCES..... | 175 |
| 6.1 | Desire for Another Child | 175 |
| 6.2 | Ideal Family Size | 177 |
| 6.3 | Fertility Planning Status | 178 |
| 6.4 | Wanted Fertility Rates | 180 |
| 7 | FAMILY PLANNING | 191 |
| 7.1 | Contraceptive Knowledge and Use | 191 |
| 7.1.1 | Use of Emergency Contraception | 194 |
| 7.1.2 | Knowledge of the Fertile Period | 194 |
| 7.2 | Source of Modern Contraceptive Methods..... | 194 |
| 7.3 | Informed Choice | 195 |
| 7.4 | Discontinuation of Contraceptives | 196 |
| 7.5 | Demand for Family Planning | 196 |
| 7.5.1 | Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning | 198 |
| 7.5.2 | Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception | 199 |
| 7.5.3 | Exposure to Family Planning Messages | 199 |
| 7.6 | Contact of Nonusers with Family Planning Providers..... | 200 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| 8 | INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY..... | 233 |
| 8.1 | Infant and Child Mortality | 234 |
| 8.2 | Perinatal Mortality | 235 |
| 8.3 | High-risk Fertility Behaviour | 236 |
| 9 | MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE..... | 243 |
| 9.1 | Antenatal Care Coverage and Content | 244 |
| 9.1.1 | Skilled Providers..... | 244 |
| 9.1.2 | Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits | 245 |
| 9.2 | Components of Antenatal Care..... | 245 |
| 9.2.1 | Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation during Pregnancy..... | 246 |
| 9.2.2 | Source of Iron-containing Supplements..... | 247 |
| 9.3 | Protection against Neonatal Tetanus | 247 |
| 9.4 | Delivery Services..... | 248 |
| 9.4.1 | Institutional Deliveries..... | 248 |
| 9.4.2 | Delivery by Caesarean | 250 |
| 9.4.3 | Skilled Assistance during Delivery..... | 251 |
| 9.5 | Postnatal Care | 253 |
| 9.5.1 | Postnatal Health Check for Mothers | 253 |
| 9.5.2 | Postnatal Health Check for Newborns | 254 |
| 9.5.3 | Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns | 255 |
| 9.6 | Men's Involvement in Maternal Health Care | 256 |
| 9.7 | Problems in Accessing Health Care | 257 |
| 9.8 | Distance and Means of Transport to the Nearest Health Facility | 257 |
| 9.9 | Community Health Care Visits and Services | 258 |
| 10 | CHILD HEALTH..... | 303 |
| 10.1 | Child's Size and Birth Weight | 304 |
| 10.2 | Vaccination of Children..... | 304 |
| 10.2.1 | Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability | 304 |
| 10.2.2 | Basic Antigen Coverage | 305 |
| 10.2.3 | National Schedule Coverage..... | 306 |
| 10.3 | Symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection and Careseeking Behaviour | 308 |
| 10.4 | Fever and Careseeking Behaviour | 309 |
| 10.5 | Diarrhoeal Disease..... | 309 |
| 10.5.1 | Diarrhoea and Careseeking Behaviour | 309 |
| 10.5.2 | Feeding Practices | 310 |
| 10.5.3 | Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments | 311 |
| 10.6 | Treatment of Childhood Illness | 312 |
| 10.7 | Early Childhood Development | 312 |
| 11 | NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS | 337 |
| 11.1 | Nutritional Status of Children..... | 337 |
| 11.2 | Growth Monitoring and Promotion | 341 |
| 11.3 | Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices | 342 |
| 11.3.1 | Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth..... | 342 |
| 11.3.2 | Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding | 343 |
| 11.3.3 | Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding | 344 |
| 11.3.4 | Introduction of Complementary Foods | 344 |
| 11.3.5 | Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption..... | 344 |

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| 11.3.6 | Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children | 347 |
| 11.3.7 | Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators | 348 |
| 11.4 | Infant and Young Child Feeding Counselling | 348 |
| 11.5 | Micronutrient Supplementation and Deworming among Children | 349 |
| 11.6 | Adults' Nutritional Status..... | 351 |
| 11.6.1 | Nutritional Status of Women | 352 |
| 11.6.2 | Nutritional Status of Men..... | 354 |
| 11.7 | Women's Dietary Practices | 355 |
| 11.8 | Presence of Iodised Salt in Households..... | 356 |
| 12 | MALARIA | 389 |
| 12.1 | Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets..... | 390 |
| 12.2 | Household Access and Use of ITNs | 393 |
| 12.3 | Use of ITNs by Children and Pregnant Women | 395 |
| 12.4 | Reasons Mosquito Nets Were Not Used | 396 |
| 12.5 | Malaria in Pregnancy..... | 397 |
| 12.6 | Case Management of Malaria in Children..... | 398 |
| 12.6.1 | Care Seeking and Diagnosis of Malaria in Children Under 5 with Fever..... | 398 |
| 12.6.2 | Use of Recommended Antimalarials | 398 |
| 13 | KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV, AIDS, AND TUBERCULOSIS | 421 |
| 13.1 | Tuberculosis: Knowledge, Diagnosis, and Preventive Treatment | 422 |
| 13.1.1 | Knowledge and Beliefs about Tuberculosis..... | 422 |
| 13.1.2 | Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Preventive Treatment..... | 422 |
| 13.2 | Knowledge and Attitudes about Medicines to Treat or Prevent HIV | 422 |
| 13.3 | Discriminatory Attitudes towards People Living with HIV | 424 |
| 13.4 | Multiple Sexual Partners | 425 |
| 13.5 | Coverage of HIV Testing Services | 426 |
| 13.5.1 | HIV Testing of Pregnant Women | 426 |
| 13.5.2 | Experience with Prior HIV Testing | 427 |
| 13.6 | Disclosure, Shame, and Stigma among Self-reported HIV Positive | 431 |
| 13.7 | Male Circumcision | 432 |
| 13.8 | Self-reporting of Sexually Transmitted Infections | 433 |
| 13.9 | Knowledge and Behaviour Related to HIV and AIDS among Young People..... | 433 |
| 13.9.1 | Knowledge about HIV Prevention..... | 433 |
| 13.9.2 | First Sex | 434 |
| 13.9.3 | Premarital Sex..... | 435 |
| 13.9.4 | Multiple Sexual Partners..... | 435 |
| 13.9.5 | Recent HIV Testing | 436 |
| 14 | CHRONIC CONDITIONS..... | 471 |
| 14.1 | Physical Activity | 472 |
| 14.2 | High Blood Pressure..... | 473 |
| 14.3 | High Blood Sugar..... | 473 |
| 14.4 | Heart Disease or Chronic Heart Disease | 474 |
| 14.5 | Lung Disease or a Chronic Lung Condition | 474 |
| 14.6 | Mental Health Conditions, Depression, and Anxiety | 474 |
| 14.7 | Breast and Cervical Cancer Examinations | 475 |
| 14.8 | Arthritis | 478 |
| 14.9 | Cancer of the Prostate..... | 479 |

| | | |
|-----------|---|------------|
| 15 | WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT | 497 |
| 15.1 | Married Women's and Men's Employment | 498 |
| 15.2 | Control over Women's Earnings | 499 |
| 15.3 | Control over Men's Earnings | 499 |
| 15.4 | Women's and Men's Ownership of Assets | 500 |
| 15.4.1 | Ownership of a House or Land | 500 |
| 15.4.2 | Documentation of House or Land Ownership | 502 |
| 15.4.3 | Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts..... | 502 |
| 15.5 | Participation in Decision Making | 504 |
| 15.6 | Attitudes toward Wife Beating | 505 |
| 15.7 | Negotiating Sexual Relations | 505 |
| 15.8 | Women's Participation in Decision Making about Sexual and Reproductive Health | 506 |
| 16 | HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION | 553 |
| 16.1 | Drinking Water Sources, Availability, and Treatment | 553 |
| 16.1.1 | Drinking Water Service Ladder | 554 |
| 16.1.2 | Person Collecting Drinking Water..... | 557 |
| 16.1.3 | Availability of Drinking Water | 557 |
| 16.1.4 | Treatment of Drinking Water..... | 558 |
| 16.2 | Sanitation..... | 558 |
| 16.2.1 | Sanitation Service Ladder | 559 |
| 16.2.2 | Removal and Disposal of Excreta..... | 560 |
| 16.3 | Disposal of Children's Stools | 561 |
| 16.4 | Handwashing | 561 |
| 16.5 | Menstrual Hygiene | 562 |
| 17 | GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE..... | 585 |
| 17.1 | Measurement of Violence..... | 587 |
| 17.2 | Women's Experience of Physical Violence | 588 |
| 17.2.1 | Perpetrators of Physical Violence | 589 |
| 17.2.2 | Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy | 589 |
| 17.3 | Experience of Sexual Violence..... | 590 |
| 17.3.1 | Prevalence of Sexual Violence | 590 |
| 17.3.2 | Perpetrators of Sexual Violence..... | 590 |
| 17.3.3 | Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner..... | 590 |
| 17.3.4 | Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence | 590 |
| 17.4 | Experience of Different Forms of Violence | 590 |
| 17.5 | Forms of Controlling Behaviours and Intimate Partner Violence | 591 |
| 17.5.1 | Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours | 591 |
| 17.5.2 | Prevalence of Intimate-partner Violence Perpetrated by Current or Most Recent Spouse/Intimate Partner | 593 |
| 17.5.3 | Intimate-partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner | 595 |
| 17.6 | Injuries to Women and Men due to Intimate Partner Violence | 597 |
| 17.7 | Violence Initiated by Women and Men against Spouses/Intimate Partners | 597 |
| 17.8 | Help Seeking among Women Who Have Experienced Violence..... | 598 |
| 17.8.1 | Prevalence of Help Seeking | 598 |
| 17.8.2 | Sources for Help | 598 |
| 18 | FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION..... | 635 |
| 18.1 | Respondents' Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation..... | 636 |
| 18.2 | Female Genital Mutilation among Women | 636 |
| 18.2.1 | Prevalence and Type of FGM | 636 |
| 18.2.2 | Age at Circumcision among Women | 637 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| 18.3 | Female Genital Mutilation among Daughters..... | 638 |
| 18.4 | Person Who Performed the Circumcision | 638 |
| 18.5 | Female Circumcision Over Time..... | 638 |
| 18.6 | Attitudes towards Female Genital Mutilation..... | 639 |
| 18.7 | Effects of Female Genital Mutilation | 639 |
| 18.8 | Help-seeking Behaviours..... | 639 |
| REFERENCES | | 653 |

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS

| | | |
|---------------|---|----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY | 1 |
| | Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews | 8 |
| | Figure 1.1 2022 Kenya DHS Sample Design | 3 |
| 2 | HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION | 9 |
| Table 2.1 | Household characteristics: Housing | 26 |
| Table 2.2 | Household characteristics: Cooking | 27 |
| Table 2.3 | Household characteristics: Heating and lighting | 28 |
| Table 2.4 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies..... | 29 |
| Table 2.4C | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county | 30 |
| Table 2.5 | Household possessions | 31 |
| Table 2.6 | Wealth quintiles..... | 32 |
| Table 2.7 | Household population by age, sex, and residence | 33 |
| Table 2.8 | Household composition | 34 |
| Table 2.9 | Children's living arrangements and orphanhood..... | 35 |
| Table 2.9C | Children's living arrangements and orphanhood by county | 36 |
| Table 2.10 | Birth registration of children under age 5..... | 37 |
| Table 2.10C | Birth registration of children under age 5 by county | 38 |
| Table 2.11.1 | Educational attainment of the female household population..... | 39 |
| Table 2.11.1C | Educational attainment of the female household population by county | 40 |
| Table 2.11.2 | Educational attainment of the male household population | 41 |
| Table 2.11.2C | Educational attainment of the male household population by county | 42 |
| Table 2.12 | School attendance ratios | 43 |
| Table 2.12C | School attendance ratios by county | 44 |
| Table 2.13 | Participation rate in organised learning | 46 |
| Table 2.13C | Participation rate in organised learning by county | 47 |
| Table 2.14 | Disability by domain and age | 48 |
| Table 2.15.1 | Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women | 49 |
| Table 2.15.1C | Disability among adults according to county: Women..... | 50 |
| Table 2.15.2 | Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men | 51 |
| Table 2.15.2C | Disability among adults according to county: Men | 52 |
| Table 2.16 | Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents | 53 |
| Table 2.16C | Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by county | 54 |
| Table 2.17 | Food security status | 55 |
| Table 2.17C | Food security status by county | 56 |
| Table 2.18.1 | COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination | 57 |
| Table 2.18.1C | COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination by county | 58 |
| Table 2.18.2 | COVID-19 cases and deaths..... | 59 |
| Table 2.18.2C | COVID-19 cases and deaths by county | 60 |
| Table 2.19 | Health insurance coverage..... | 61 |
| Table 2.19C | Health insurance coverage by county | 62 |
| Table 2.20.1 | Average annual expenditure on inpatient admissions [in Kenyan shillings] | 63 |
| Table 2.20.2 | Average monthly expenditure on outpatient visits [in Kenyan shillings]..... | 63 |
| Table 2.21.1 | Cash transfer: All households..... | 64 |

| | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| Table 2.21.2 | Cash transfer: Households receiving cash transfer or social assistance..... | 64 |
| Table 2.21.3 | Cash transfer by residence and household wealth | 64 |
| Table 2.21.3C | Cash transfer or social assistance by county..... | 65 |
| | | |
| Figure 2.1 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence..... | 11 |
| Figure 2.2 | Household wealth by residence | 12 |
| Figure 2.3 | Population pyramid | 13 |
| Figure 2.4 | Children's living arrangements by residence | 14 |
| Figure 2.5 | Birth registration by household wealth..... | 14 |
| Figure 2.6 | Birth registration: trends..... | 15 |
| Figure 2.7 | Educational attainment of the household population..... | 16 |
| Figure 2.8 | Secondary school attendance by household wealth..... | 18 |
| | | |
| Map 2.1 | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county | 11 |
| Map 2.2 | Birth registration by county..... | 15 |
| Map 2.3 | Health insurance coverage by county | 22 |
| | | |
| 3 | CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS | 67 |
| Table 3.1 | Background characteristics of respondents | 79 |
| Table 3.1C | Background characteristics of respondents by county..... | 80 |
| Table 3.2.1 | Educational attainment: Women | 81 |
| Table 3.2.1C | Educational attainment by county: Women..... | 82 |
| Table 3.2.2 | Educational attainment: Men..... | 83 |
| Table 3.2.2C | Educational attainment by county: Men | 84 |
| Table 3.3.1 | Literacy: Women | 85 |
| Table 3.3.1C | Literacy by county: Women | 86 |
| Table 3.3.2 | Literacy: Men | 87 |
| Table 3.3.2C | Literacy by county: Men | 88 |
| Table 3.4.1 | Exposure to mass media: Women | 89 |
| Table 3.4.1C | Exposure to mass media by county: Women..... | 90 |
| Table 3.4.2 | Exposure to mass media: Men..... | 91 |
| Table 3.4.2C | Exposure to mass media by county: Men | 92 |
| Table 3.5.1 | Internet usage: Women..... | 93 |
| Table 3.5.1C | Internet usage by county: Women | 94 |
| Table 3.5.2 | Internet usage: Men | 95 |
| Table 3.5.2C | Internet usage by county: Men | 96 |
| Table 3.6.1 | Employment status: Women..... | 97 |
| Table 3.6.1C | Employment status by county: Women | 98 |
| Table 3.6.2 | Employment status: Men | 99 |
| Table 3.6.2C | Employment status by county: Men | 100 |
| Table 3.7.1 | Occupation: Women..... | 101 |
| Table 3.7.1C | Occupation by county: Women | 102 |
| Table 3.7.2 | Occupation: Men | 103 |
| Table 3.7.2C | Occupation by county: Men | 104 |
| Table 3.8 | Type of employment: Women..... | 105 |
| Table 3.9.1 | Tobacco smoking: Women..... | 105 |
| Table 3.9.1C | Tobacco smoking by county: Women | 106 |
| Table 3.9.2 | Tobacco smoking: Men | 107 |
| Table 3.9.2C | Tobacco smoking by county: Men | 108 |
| Table 3.10 | Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men | 109 |
| Table 3.11 | Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use | 110 |
| Table 3.12 | Any tobacco use by background characteristics..... | 110 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Table 3.12C | Any tobacco use by county..... | 111 |
| Table 3.13.1 | Alcohol consumption: Women | 112 |
| Table 3.13.1C | Alcohol consumption by county: Women | 113 |
| Table 3.13.2 | Alcohol consumption: Men | 114 |
| Table 3.13.2C | Alcohol consumption by county: Men | 115 |
| Table 3.14.1 | Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women..... | 116 |
| Table 3.14.2 | Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men | 117 |
| Table 3.15.1 | Residence at birth and recent migration: Women..... | 118 |
| Table 3.15.1C | Residence at birth and recent migration by county: Women | 119 |
| Table 3.15.2 | Residence at birth and recent migration: Men | 120 |
| Table 3.15.2C | Residence at birth and recent migration by county: Men | 121 |
| Table 3.16 | Type of migration | 122 |
| Table 3.17.1 | Reason for migration: Women | 123 |
| Table 3.17.1C | Reason for migration by county: Women..... | 124 |
| Table 3.17.2 | Reason for migration: Men..... | 125 |
| Table 3.17.2C | Reason for migration by county: Men | 126 |
| | | |
| Figure 3.1 | Education of survey respondents | 68 |
| Figure 3.2 | More than secondary education by household wealth | 68 |
| Figure 3.3 | Exposure to mass media | 69 |
| Figure 3.4 | Trends in exposure to media..... | 69 |
| Figure 3.5 | Internet usage by residence..... | 70 |
| Figure 3.6 | Employment status by number of living children..... | 71 |
| Figure 3.7 | Occupation..... | 72 |
| | | |
| Map 3.1 | Lifetime migration by county | 75 |
| | | |
| 4 MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY | | 127 |
| Table 4.1 | Current marital status | 134 |
| Table 4.2 | Marriage registration | 135 |
| Table 4.2C | Marriage registration by county | 136 |
| Table 4.3.1 | Number of women's co-wives..... | 137 |
| Table 4.3.1C | Number of women's co-wives by county | 138 |
| Table 4.3.2 | Number of men's wives..... | 139 |
| Table 4.3.2C | Number of men's wives by county | 140 |
| Table 4.4 | Age at first marriage..... | 141 |
| Table 4.5 | Median age at first marriage by background characteristics | 142 |
| Table 4.5C | Median age at first marriage by county | 143 |
| Table 4.6 | Age at first sexual intercourse | 144 |
| Table 4.7 | Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics | 145 |
| Table 4.7C | Median age at first sexual intercourse according to county | 146 |
| Table 4.8.1 | Recent sexual activity: Women | 147 |
| Table 4.8.1C | Recent sexual activity by county: Women | 148 |
| Table 4.8.2 | Recent sexual activity: Men | 149 |
| Table 4.8.2C | Recent sexual activity by county: Men..... | 150 |
| | | |
| Figure 4.1 | Marital status | 128 |
| Figure 4.2 | Trends in polygyny | 129 |
| Figure 4.3 | Median age at first sex and first marriage | 131 |
| Figure 4.4 | Trends in early marriage | 131 |
| Figure 4.5 | Median age at marriage by household wealth | 131 |
| Figure 4.6 | Trends in early sexual intercourse | 132 |
| | | |
| Map 4.1 | Polygyny by county | 130 |

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| 5 | FERTILITY..... | 151 |
| Table 5.1 | Current fertility | 160 |
| Table 5.2 | Fertility by background characteristics..... | 160 |
| Table 5.2C | Fertility by county | 161 |
| Table 5.3.1 | Trends in age-specific fertility rates | 162 |
| Table 5.3.2 | Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates | 162 |
| Table 5.4 | Children ever born and living..... | 162 |
| Table 5.5 | Birth intervals | 163 |
| Table 5.5C | Birth intervals by county | 164 |
| Table 5.6 | Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility | 165 |
| Table 5.7 | Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility..... | 165 |
| Table 5.8 | Age at first menstruation | 166 |
| Table 5.9 | Menopause..... | 166 |
| Table 5.10 | Age at first birth..... | 166 |
| Table 5.11 | Median age at first birth | 167 |
| Table 5.11C | Median age at first birth by county | 168 |
| Table 5.12 | Teenage pregnancy | 169 |
| Table 5.12C | Teenage pregnancy by county | 170 |
| Table 5.13 | Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15 | 170 |
| Table 5.14 | Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics | 171 |
| Table 5.14C | Pregnancy outcome by county..... | 172 |
| Table 5.15 | Induced abortion rates | 173 |
| Figure 5.1 | Trends in fertility by residence | 152 |
| Figure 5.2 | Fertility by education..... | 152 |
| Figure 5.3 | Fertility by education..... | 154 |
| Figure 5.4 | Trends in birth interval | 154 |
| Figure 5.5 | Trends in age at first birth..... | 156 |
| Figure 5.6 | Median age at first birth by household wealth..... | 156 |
| Figure 5.7 | Teenage pregnancy by household wealth..... | 157 |
| Figure 5.8 | Pregnancy outcome | 159 |
| Map 5.1 | Fertility by county | 153 |
| Map 5.2 | Teenage pregnancy by county | 158 |
| 6 | FERTILITY PREFERENCES..... | 175 |
| Table 6.1 | Fertility preferences by number of living children | 182 |
| Table 6.2.1 | Desire to limit childbearing: Women | 182 |
| Table 6.2.2 | Desire to limit childbearing: Men..... | 183 |
| Table 6.3 | Ideal number of children by number of living children | 184 |
| Table 6.4 | Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics | 185 |
| Table 6.4C | Mean ideal number of children by county..... | 186 |
| Table 6.5 | Fertility planning status | 187 |
| Table 6.6 | Wanted fertility rates | 188 |
| Table 6.6C | Wanted fertility rates by county | 189 |
| Figure 6.1 | Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children | 176 |
| Figure 6.2 | Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children | 176 |
| Figure 6.3 | Ideal family size | 177 |
| Figure 6.4 | Ideal family size by number of living children..... | 177 |
| Figure 6.5 | Trends in mean ideal family size | 178 |

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------|
| Figure 6.6 | Fertility planning status | 178 |
| Figure 6.7 | Trends in fertility planning status..... | 179 |
| Figure 6.8 | Fertility planning status | 179 |
| Figure 6.9 | Trends in wanted and total fertility..... | 180 |
| Map 6.1 | Wanted fertility rates by county | 181 |
| 7 | FAMILY PLANNING | 191 |
| Table 7.1 | Knowledge of contraceptive methods | 202 |
| Table 7.2 | Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics | 203 |
| Table 7.2C | Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to county | 204 |
| Table 7.3 | Current use of contraception by age | 205 |
| Table 7.4.1 | Trends in the current use of contraception | 206 |
| Table 7.4.2 | Current use of contraception according to background characteristics | 207 |
| Table 7.4.2C | Current use of contraception according to county | 208 |
| Table 7.5 | Timing of sterilisation | 209 |
| Table 7.6 | Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press..... | 209 |
| Table 7.6C | Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press by county | 210 |
| Table 7.7 | Use of emergency contraception | 211 |
| Table 7.7C | Use of emergency contraception by county..... | 212 |
| Table 7.8 | Knowledge of fertile period..... | 213 |
| Table 7.9 | Knowledge of fertile period by age | 213 |
| Table 7.10 | Source of modern contraception methods | 214 |
| Table 7.11 | Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms | 215 |
| Table 7.12 | Informed choice..... | 216 |
| Table 7.13 | Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates | 217 |
| Table 7.14 | Reasons for discontinuation..... | 218 |
| Table 7.15.1 | Need and demand for family planning among currently married women | 219 |
| Table 7.15.1C | Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by county | 220 |
| Table 7.15.2 | Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women | 221 |
| Table 7.16 | Decision-making about family planning | 222 |
| Table 7.17 | Decision-making about family planning by background characteristics | 222 |
| Table 7.17C | Decision-making about family planning by county..... | 223 |
| Table 7.18 | Pressure to become pregnant | 224 |
| Table 7.18C | Pressure to become pregnant by county | 225 |
| Table 7.19 | Future use of contraception | 226 |
| Table 7.20.1 | Exposure to family planning messages: Women | 226 |
| Table 7.20.1C | Exposure to family planning messages by county: Women | 227 |
| Table 7.20.2 | Exposure to family planning messages: Men | 228 |
| Table 7.20.2C | Exposure to family planning messages by county: Men | 229 |
| Table 7.21 | Contact of nonusers with family planning providers..... | 230 |
| Table 7.21C | Contact of nonusers with family planning providers by county | 231 |
| Figure 7.1 | Contraceptive use | 192 |
| Figure 7.2 | Trends in contraceptive use | 192 |
| Figure 7.3 | Source of modern contraceptive methods..... | 195 |
| Figure 7.4 | Contraceptive discontinuation rates..... | 196 |
| Figure 7.5 | Demand for family planning..... | 197 |

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| Figure 7.6 | Trends in demand for family planning | 197 |
| Figure 7.7 | Unmet need by education | 197 |
| Map 7.1 | Modern contraceptive use by county | 193 |
| Map 7.2 | Unmet need by county | 198 |
| 8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY..... | 233 | |
| Table 8.1 | Early childhood mortality rates | 237 |
| Table 8.2 | Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics | 237 |
| Table 8.3 | Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics | 237 |
| Table 8.3C | Ten-year early childhood mortality rates by county | 238 |
| Table 8.4 | Perinatal mortality | 239 |
| Table 8.4C | Perinatal mortality by county | 240 |
| Table 8.5 | High-risk fertility behaviour | 241 |
| Figure 8.1 | Trends in early childhood mortality rates | 234 |
| Figure 8.2 | Under-5 mortality by mother's education | 235 |
| Figure 8.3 | Perinatal mortality by mother's age at birth | 235 |
| 9 MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH CARE..... | 243 | |
| Table 9.1 | Antenatal care | 260 |
| Table 9.1C | Antenatal care by county | 261 |
| Table 9.2 | Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit | 262 |
| Table 9.2C | Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit by county | 263 |
| Table 9.3.1 | Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC | 264 |
| Table 9.3.1C | Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC by county | 265 |
| Table 9.3.2 | Components of antenatal care among all women | 266 |
| Table 9.3.2C | Components of antenatal care among all women by county | 267 |
| Table 9.4 | Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy | 268 |
| Table 9.4C | Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy by county | 269 |
| Table 9.5 | Source of iron-containing supplements | 270 |
| Table 9.6 | Tetanus toxoid injections | 271 |
| Table 9.6C | Tetanus toxoid injections by county | 272 |
| Table 9.7 | Place of delivery | 273 |
| Table 9.7C | Place of delivery by county | 274 |
| Table 9.8 | Caesarean section | 275 |
| Table 9.8C | Caesarean section by county | 276 |
| Table 9.9 | Assistance during delivery | 277 |
| Table 9.9C | Assistance during delivery by county | 278 |
| Table 9.10 | Duration of stay in health facility after birth | 279 |
| Table 9.11 | Timing of first postnatal check for the mother | 280 |
| Table 9.11C | Timing of first postnatal check for the mother by county | 281 |
| Table 9.12 | Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother | 282 |
| Table 9.12C | Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother by county | 283 |
| Table 9.13 | Content of postnatal care for the mother | 284 |
| Table 9.13C | Content of postnatal care for the mother by county | 285 |
| Table 9.14 | Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn | 286 |
| Table 9.14C | Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn by county | 287 |
| Table 9.15 | Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn | 288 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----|
| Table 9.15C | Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn by county | 289 |
| Table 9.16 | Content of postnatal care for newborns | 290 |
| Table 9.16C | Content of postnatal care for newborns by county | 291 |
| Table 9.17 | Postnatal checks on mother and newborn..... | 292 |
| Table 9.17C | Postnatal checks on mother and newborn by county..... | 293 |
| Table 9.18 | Men's involvement in maternal health care..... | 294 |
| Table 9.18C | Men's involvement in maternal health care by county..... | 295 |
| Table 9.19 | Problems in accessing health care | 296 |
| Table 9.19C | Problems in accessing health care by county | 297 |
| Table 9.20 | Distance from health care | 298 |
| Table 9.20C | Distance from health care by county | 299 |
| Table 9.21 | Community health care visits and services..... | 300 |
| Table 9.21C | Community health care visits and services by county | 301 |
| | | |
| Figure 9.1 | Trends in antenatal care coverage | 244 |
| Figure 9.2 | Components of antenatal care..... | 246 |
| Figure 9.3 | Trends in antenatal care services | 246 |
| Figure 9.4 | Trends in protection against neonatal tetanus..... | 248 |
| Figure 9.5 | Trends in place of birth..... | 249 |
| Figure 9.6 | Health facility births by birth order | 249 |
| Figure 9.7 | Caesarean section by household wealth | 251 |
| Figure 9.8 | Assistance during delivery..... | 251 |
| Figure 9.9 | Postnatal care by place of delivery | 255 |
| | | |
| Map 9.1 | Health facility births by county | 250 |
| Map 9.2 | Skilled assistance at delivery by county | 252 |
| | | |
| 10 CHILD HEALTH..... | 303 | |
| Table 10.1 | Child's size and weight at birth | 315 |
| Table 10.1C | Child's size and weight at birth by county | 316 |
| Table 10.2 | Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics | 317 |
| Table 10.2C | Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to county | 318 |
| Table 10.3 | Vaccinations by source of information..... | 319 |
| Table 10.4 | Vaccinations by background characteristics..... | 320 |
| Table 10.4C | Vaccinations by county | 321 |
| Table 10.5 | Source of vaccinations..... | 323 |
| Table 10.5C | Source of vaccinations by county | 324 |
| Table 10.6 | Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI..... | 325 |
| Table 10.6C | Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI by county | 326 |
| Table 10.7 | Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI..... | 327 |
| Table 10.8 | Children with fever and careseeking for fever | 328 |
| Table 10.8C | Children with fever and careseeking for fever by county | 329 |
| Table 10.9 | Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea..... | 330 |
| Table 10.9C | Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea by county | 331 |
| Table 10.10 | Feeding practices during diarrhoea..... | 332 |
| Table 10.10C | Feeding practices during diarrhoea by county | 333 |
| Table 10.11 | Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea | 334 |
| Table 10.12 | Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea | 335 |
| Table 10.13 | Early Childhood Development Index 2030 | 336 |

| | | |
|--|--|-----|
| Figure 10.1 | Trends in childhood vaccinations | 305 |
| Figure 10.2 | Childhood vaccinations | 307 |
| Figure 10.3 | Vaccination coverage by birth order | 307 |
| Figure 10.4 | Diarrhoea prevalence by age | 310 |
| Figure 10.5 | Feeding practices during diarrhoea..... | 310 |
| Figure 10.6 | Treatment of diarrhoea | 311 |
| Figure 10.7 | Symptoms of childhood illness and careseeking | 312 |
| 11 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS | 337 | |
| Table 11.1 | Nutritional status of children | 358 |
| Table 11.1C | Nutritional status of children by county | 359 |
| Table 11.2 | Child growth monitoring | 360 |
| Table 11.2C | Child growth monitoring by county | 361 |
| Table 11.3 | Early breastfeeding | 362 |
| Table 11.3C | Early breastfeeding by county | 363 |
| Table 11.4 | Breastfeeding status according to age..... | 364 |
| Table 11.5 | Infant feeding practices by age | 364 |
| Table 11.6 | Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview | 365 |
| Table 11.7 | Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview | 366 |
| Table 11.8 | Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children | 367 |
| Table 11.9 | Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months | 368 |
| Table 11.10 | Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators..... | 369 |
| Table 11.11 | Infant and young child feeding counselling..... | 370 |
| Table 11.12 | Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children..... | 371 |
| Table 11.12C | Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children by county | 372 |
| Table 11.13.1 | Nutritional status of women age 20–49 | 373 |
| Table 11.13.1C | Nutritional status of women age 20–49 by county | 374 |
| Table 11.13.2 | Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19 | 375 |
| Table 11.13.2C | Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19 by county | 376 |
| Table 11.13.3 | Nutritional status of men age 20–49 | 377 |
| Table 11.13.3C | Nutritional status of men age 20–49 by county | 378 |
| Table 11.13.4 | Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19 | 379 |
| Table 11.13.4C | Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19 by county | 380 |
| Table 11.14 | Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview | 381 |
| Table 11.14C | Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview by county | 382 |
| Table 11.15 | Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women | 384 |
| Table 11.15C | Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women by county | 385 |
| Table 11.16 | Presence of iodised salt in household | 386 |
| Table 11.16C | Presence of iodised salt in household by county | 387 |
| Figure 11.1 | Trends in child growth measures..... | 339 |
| Figure 11.2 | Stunting in children by household wealth | 340 |
| Figure 11.3 | Infant feeding practices by age | 343 |

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|
| Figure 11.4 | IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) by breastfeeding status | 346 |
| Figure 11.5 | IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) by mother's education | 347 |
| Figure 11.6 | Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by breastfeeding status | 348 |
| Figure 11.7 | Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by mother's education | 348 |
| Figure 11.8 | Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women and men | 352 |
| Figure 11.9 | Trends in women's nutritional status..... | 353 |
| Figure 11.10 | Minimum dietary diversity among women by education | 356 |
| Map 11.1 | Stunting in children by county..... | 340 |
| 12 MALARIA | 389 | |
| Table 12.1 | Household possession of mosquito nets | 400 |
| Table 12.1C | Household possession of mosquito nets by county | 402 |
| Table 12.2 | Source of mosquito nets | 403 |
| Table 12.2C | Source of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by county | 404 |
| Table 12.3 | Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)..... | 405 |
| Table 12.3C | Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) by county..... | 406 |
| Table 12.4 | Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household..... | 407 |
| Table 12.4C | Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household by county | 408 |
| Table 12.5 | Use of existing ITNs..... | 409 |
| Table 12.5C | Use of existing ITNs by county | 410 |
| Table 12.6 | Use of mosquito nets by children | 411 |
| Table 12.6C | Use of mosquito nets by children according to county..... | 412 |
| Table 12.7 | Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women..... | 413 |
| Table 12.8 | Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey | 414 |
| Table 12.8C | Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey by county | 415 |
| Table 12.9 | Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy | 416 |
| Table 12.9C | Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy according to county | 417 |
| Table 12.10 | Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis | 418 |
| Table 12.10C | Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis by county | 419 |
| Table 12.11 | Source of advice or treatment for children with fever | 420 |
| Table 12.12 | Type of antimalarial drugs used | 421 |
| Figure 12.1 | Household ownership of ITNs..... | 390 |
| Figure 12.2 | Trends in household ownership of ITNs | 391 |
| Figure 12.3 | Source of ITNs | 392 |
| Figure 12.4 | Access to and use of ITNs | 393 |
| Figure 12.5 | Trends in ITN access and use | 394 |
| Figure 12.6 | ITN use | 395 |
| Figure 12.7 | Trends in use of ITNs by children and pregnant women in households with at least one ITN | 396 |
| Figure 12.8 | Reason ITN was not used | 396 |
| Figure 12.9 | Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women | 397 |
| Figure 12.10 | Trends in ACT use by children with fever | 399 |

| | | |
|----------------|---|------------|
| Map 12.1 | ITN ownership by county | 392 |
| Map 12.2 | Use of INT by persons in the household by county..... | 394 |
| 13 | KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV, AIDS, AND TUBERCULOSIS | 421 |
| Table 13.1 | Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis | 438 |
| Table 13.1C | Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis by county | 439 |
| Table 13.2.1 | Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: Women | 440 |
| Table 13.2.2 | Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: Men | 441 |
| Table 13.3 | Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission..... | 442 |
| Table 13.4 | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | 443 |
| Table 13.4C | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by county | 444 |
| Table 13.5.1 | Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women..... | 445 |
| Table 13.5.1C | Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Women..... | 446 |
| Table 13.5.2 | Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men..... | 447 |
| Table 13.5.2C | Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Men | 448 |
| Table 13.6 | Pregnant women tested for HIV | 449 |
| Table 13.7.1 | Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women | 450 |
| Table 13.7.1C | Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women..... | 451 |
| Table 13.7.2 | Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men..... | 452 |
| Table 13.7.2C | Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Men..... | 453 |
| Table 13.7.3 | Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women and men..... | 454 |
| Table 13.7.3C | Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women and men | 455 |
| Table 13.8 | Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime..... | 456 |
| Table 13.9 | Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV | 456 |
| Table 13.10.1 | Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women | 457 |
| Table 13.10.2 | Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men..... | 458 |
| Table 13.11 | Male circumcision | 459 |
| Table 13.11C | Male circumcision by county | 460 |
| Table 13.12 | Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms | 461 |
| Table 13.12C | Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms by county | 462 |
| Table 13.13.1 | Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women..... | 463 |
| Table 13.13.1C | Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Women | 464 |
| Table 13.13.2 | Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men | 465 |
| Table 13.13.2C | Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Men..... | 466 |
| Table 13.14 | Age at first sexual intercourse among young people..... | 467 |
| Table 13.15 | Premarital sexual intercourse among young people | 467 |
| Table 13.16.1 | Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women | 468 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Table 13.16.2 | Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men | 469 |
| Table 13.17 | Recent HIV tests among young people | 470 |
| Figure 13.1 | Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission..... | 423 |
| Figure 13.2 | Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) | 423 |
| Figure 13.3 | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV | 424 |
| Figure 13.4 | Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV education | 425 |
| Figure 13.5 | Sex and condom use with non-cohabiting partners | 425 |
| Figure 13.6 | HIV testing | 427 |
| Figure 13.7 | Trends in HIV testing | 427 |
| Figure 13.8 | HIV testing by wealth quintile..... | 428 |
| Figure 13.9 | Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV | 432 |
| Figure 13.10 | Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people | 434 |
| Figure 13.11 | Trends in age at first sexual intercourse among young people..... | 435 |
| Map 13.1 | HIV testing by county | 429 |
| 14 CHRONIC CONDITIONS..... | 471 | |
| Table 14.1 | Physical activity..... | 480 |
| Table 14.1C | Physical activity by county..... | 481 |
| Table 14.2.1 | Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women..... | 482 |
| Table 14.2.1C | Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Women..... | 483 |
| Table 14.2.2 | Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men..... | 484 |
| Table 14.2.2C | Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Men..... | 485 |
| Table 14.3.1 | Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women | 486 |
| Table 14.3.2 | Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men | 487 |
| Table 14.4 | Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis and treatment | 488 |
| Table 14.5 | Lung disease and chronic lung condition diagnosis and treatment..... | 489 |
| Table 14.6 | Depression diagnosis and treatment | 490 |
| Table 14.6C | Depression diagnosis and treatment by county | 491 |
| Table 14.7 | Examinations for breast and cervical cancer | 492 |
| Table 14.7C | Examinations for breast and cervical cancer by county | 493 |
| Table 14.8 | Arthritis diagnosis and treatment..... | 494 |
| Table 14.8C | Arthritis diagnosis and treatment by county | 495 |
| Table 14.9 | Prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment | 496 |
| Figure 14.1 | Blood pressure and blood sugar diagnosis and treatment..... | 473 |
| Figure 14.2 | Breast and cervical cancer exams by education | 476 |
| Map 14.1 | Breast and cervical cancer exams by county | 477 |
| 15 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT | 497 | |
| Table 15.1 | Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men | 510 |
| Table 15.1.1C | Employment and cash earnings of currently married women by county | 511 |
| Table 15.1.2C | Employment and cash earnings of currently married men by county | 512 |
| Table 15.1.3 | Average monthly earnings..... | 513 |
| Table 15.2.1 | Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings | 514 |
| Table 15.2.1C | Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by county | 515 |
| Table 15.2.2 | Control over men's cash earnings | 516 |
| Table 15.2.2C | Control over men's cash earnings by county..... | 517 |

| | | |
|---------------|--|-----|
| Table 15.3.1 | House and land ownership: Women | 518 |
| Table 15.3.1C | House and land ownership by county: Women | 519 |
| Table 15.3.2 | House and land ownership: Men | 520 |
| Table 15.3.2C | House and land ownership by county: Men | 521 |
| Table 15.4.1 | House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women | 522 |
| Table 15.4.1C | House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women | 523 |
| Table 15.4.2 | House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men..... | 524 |
| Table 15.4.2C | House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men..... | 525 |
| Table 15.5.1 | Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women | 526 |
| Table 15.5.1C | Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women | 527 |
| Table 15.5.2 | Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women | 528 |
| Table 15.5.2C | Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women | 529 |
| Table 15.5.3 | Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men | 530 |
| Table 15.5.3C | Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men..... | 531 |
| Table 15.5.4 | Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men..... | 532 |
| Table 15.5.4C | Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men..... | 533 |
| Table 15.6.1 | Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women..... | 534 |
| Table 15.6.1C | Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Women | 535 |
| Table 15.6.2 | Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men | 536 |
| Table 15.6.2C | Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Men..... | 537 |
| Table 15.7 | Participation in decision making | 538 |
| Table 15.8.1 | Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics | 538 |
| Table 15.8.1C | Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics | 539 |
| Table 15.8.2 | Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics | 540 |
| Table 15.8.2C | Men's participation in decision making by county..... | 541 |
| Table 15.9.1 | Attitude toward wife beating: Women | 542 |
| Table 15.9.1C | Attitude toward wife beating by county: Women..... | 543 |
| Table 15.9.2 | Attitude toward wife beating: Men..... | 544 |
| Table 15.9.2C | Attitude toward wife beating: Men..... | 545 |
| Table 15.10 | Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband..... | 546 |
| Table 15.10C | Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband by county | 547 |
| Table 15.11 | Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband..... | 548 |
| Table 15.11C | Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband by county | 549 |
| Table 15.12 | Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health | 550 |
| Table 15.12C | Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health by county | 551 |
| Figure 15.1 | Control over women's earnings..... | 499 |
| Figure 15.2 | Ownership of a house or land | 501 |
| Figure 15.3 | Ownership of assets | 503 |

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------|
| Figure 15.4 | Participation in decision making | 504 |
| Figure 15.5 | Attitudes towards wife beating | 505 |
| Figure 15.6 | Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education..... | 507 |
| Map 15.1 | Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health by county | 508 |
| 16 | HOUSEHOLD WATER AND SANITATION | 563 |
| Table 16.1 | Household drinking water | 564 |
| Table 16.2 | Drinking water service ladder..... | 564 |
| Table 16.2C | Drinking water service ladder by county..... | 565 |
| Table 16.3 | Person collecting drinking water | 566 |
| Table 16.3C | Person collecting drinking water by county | 567 |
| Table 16.4 | Availability of sufficient drinking water | 568 |
| Table 16.4C | Availability of sufficient drinking water by county..... | 569 |
| Table 16.5 | Treatment of household drinking water..... | 570 |
| Table 16.5C | Treatment of household drinking water by county..... | 571 |
| Table 16.6 | Household sanitation facilities..... | 572 |
| Table 16.7 | Sanitation service ladder..... | 572 |
| Table 16.7C | Sanitation service ladder by county | 573 |
| Table 16.8 | Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities | 574 |
| Table 16.8C | Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities by county | 575 |
| Table 16.9 | Management of household excreta | 576 |
| Table 16.9C | Management of household excreta by county | 577 |
| Table 16.10 | Disposal of children's stools..... | 578 |
| Table 16.10C | Disposal of children's stools by county..... | 579 |
| Table 16.11 | Handwashing | 580 |
| Table 16.11C | Handwashing by county | 581 |
| Table 16.12 | Menstrual hygiene | 582 |
| Table 16.12C | Menstrual hygiene by county | 583 |
| Figure 16.1 | Household with improved source of drinking water service by residence | 554 |
| Figure 16.2 | Household population drinking water service by residence | 555 |
| Figure 16.3 | Person collecting drinking water | 557 |
| Figure 16.4 | Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by wealth quintile..... | 558 |
| Figure 16.5 | Household population sanitation service by residence | 559 |
| Figure 16.6 | Management of household excreta | 560 |
| Figure 16.7 | Management of household excreta by household wealth | 561 |
| Figure 16.8 | Menstrual hygiene by education..... | 563 |
| Map 16.1 | At least basic service for drinking water by county..... | 556 |
| 17 | GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE | 585 |
| Table 17.1 | Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator..... | 600 |
| Table 17.1C | Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator according to county | 601 |
| Table 17.2 | Persons committing physical violence..... | 602 |
| Table 17.3 | Experience of physical violence during pregnancy | 603 |
| Table 17.3C | Experience of violence during pregnancy by county..... | 604 |
| Table 17.4 | Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator | 605 |

| | | |
|--|--|------------|
| Table 17.4C | Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator according to county | 606 |
| Table 17.5 | Persons committing sexual violence..... | 607 |
| Table 17.6 | Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner..... | 608 |
| Table 17.6C | Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner according to county | 609 |
| Table 17.7 | Age at first experience of sexual violence..... | 610 |
| Table 17.8 | Experience of different forms of violence | 611 |
| Table 17.9.1 | Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Women | 612 |
| Table 17.9.2 | Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Men..... | 613 |
| Table 17.10.1 | Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Women | 614 |
| Table 17.10.1C | Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by county: Women | 615 |
| Table 17.10.2 | Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Men..... | 616 |
| Table 17.11.1 | Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Women..... | 617 |
| Table 17.11.1C | Intimate partner violence by county | 618 |
| Table 17.11.2 | Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Men | 619 |
| Table 17.12.1 | Intimate-partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators: Women | 620 |
| Table 17.12.2 | Intimate partner violence by wife's/intimate partner's and respondent's characteristics: Men..... | 622 |
| Table 17.13.1 | Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Women | 623 |
| Table 17.13.1C | Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months by county: Women | 624 |
| Table 17.13.2 | Violence by any wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Men..... | 625 |
| Table 17.14 | Injuries to women and men due to intimate partner violence..... | 626 |
| Table 17.15 | Physical violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by respondent's background characteristics | 627 |
| Table 17.15C | Violence by respondent against their husband/intimate partner by county | 628 |
| Table 17.16 | Violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by spouse/intimate partner characteristics and women's empowerment indicators | 629 |
| Table 17.17.1 | Help seeking to stop violence: Women | 631 |
| Table 17.17.1C | Help seeking to stop violence by county: Women | 632 |
| Table 17.17.2 | Help seeking to stop violence: Men | 633 |
| Table 17.18 | Sources for help to stop the violence..... | 634 |
| Figure 17.1 | Trends in physical violence | 588 |
| Figure 17.2 | Forms of controlling behaviours..... | 592 |
| Figure 17.3 | Prevalence of intimate partner violence among women..... | 593 |
| Figure 17.4 | Prevalence of intimate partner violence among men..... | 594 |
| Figure 17.5 | Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption | 595 |
| Figure 17.6 | Help seeking by type of violence experienced | 598 |
| Map 17.1 | Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months by county | 596 |
| 18 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION..... | | 635 |
| Table 18.1 | Knowledge of female circumcision..... | 641 |
| Table 18.2 | Prevalence of female circumcision..... | 642 |
| Table 18.3 | Age at circumcision..... | 643 |
| Table 18.4 | Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0–14 | 643 |

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----|
| Table 18.5 | Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother’s background characteristics | 644 |
| Table 18.6 | Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14..... | 645 |
| Table 18.7 | Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49 | 646 |
| Table 18.8.1 | Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion..... | 647 |
| Table 18.8.2 | Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by culture | 648 |
| Table 18.8.3 | Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by society..... | 649 |
| Table 18.9 | Opinion of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue..... | 650 |
| Table 18.10 | Effect of female circumcision..... | 651 |
| Table 18.11 | Help seeking behaviours among circumcised women..... | 652 |
| | | |
| Figure 18.1 | Type of FGM..... | 636 |
| Figure 18.2 | Trends in FGM | 637 |
| Figure 18.3 | FGM by age..... | 637 |
| Figure 18.4 | Age at circumcision | 637 |
| Figure 18.5 | Age at circumcision among women and girls..... | 638 |
| Figure 18.6 | Attitudes about FGM by circumcision status | 639 |

FOREWORD

The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) was the 7th to be carried out in Kenya, following similar surveys conducted in 1989, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008–09 and 2014. The survey's objective was to provide up to-date information on socio-economic, demographic, nutrition and health indicators for planning, monitoring and evaluation of various health programmes and policies. The 2022 KDHS was implemented in DHS-8 series that expanded some of the questions and had additional modules like early childhood development and chronic diseases. Further, the survey obtained information on indicators of interest as related to Universal Health Coverage, and these included healthcare financing and utilisation of community health services. The survey also provided an opportunity to obtain information on key indicators related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the latest global health threat.

This report provides baseline indicators that will be used in monitoring and evaluation of the progress of implementation of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and its commitments to the citizens as far as health support systems are concerned. The information in the report provides benchmark statistics on demographic profiles and health care status of households in the implementation of the Medium-Term Plan IV (MTP IV) and the country's economic blueprint, Vision 2030. Besides this, the report provides indicators to monitor and evaluate Kenya's achievements towards Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development Goals and aspirations of the Africa Agenda 2063. It is worth noting that for a number of indicators, the information in the report has been provided at county level to enable the county governments to adequately plan, monitor, and evaluate their respective health programmes and projects.

Generally, the 2022 KDHS shows an improvement in many of the health indicators. The total fertility rate (TFR) was 3.4 children per woman, having declined from 3.9 as reported in 2014 KDHS. The TFR has been on a declining trend from a high of 8.1 recorded in 1977–78 Kenya Fertility Survey (KFS). The use of modern methods of family planning among currently married women in Kenya has been on the rise, increasing from 18% in 1989 to 57% in 2022. There is notable improvement in maternal health indicators with more women attending four or more antenatal visits for their most recent live birth, at 66% in 2022 compared to 58% in 2014. Additionally, eight in ten live births were delivered in a health facility in 2022, up from six in ten recorded in 2014.

Mortality rates among infants and under-fives have also improved over time in Kenya. Infant mortality rate decreased from 61 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022. Similarly, under-five mortality rate declined from 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1989 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022. Prevalence of stunting among children under five years was 18% in 2022, representing a significant decrease from 35% in 2008–09. This indicates a reduction in chronic undernutrition. Moreover, 80% of children aged 12–23 months received all basic vaccinations (BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine, excluding polio vaccine given at birth) in 2022. The percentage of women age 15–49 who reported being circumcised declined from 38% in 1998 to 15% in 2022. This portrays a gradual shift in cultural practices and attitudes towards female genital mutilation in the country.

The 2022 KDHS was implemented by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation in The National Treasury and Economic Planning, National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI), National Syndemic Diseases Control Council (NSDCC), Council of Governors (CoG), Population Studies and Research Institute (PSRI) of University of Nairobi, State Department for Social Security and Protection in the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (SDSSP-MLSP), State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action in the Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action (SDGAA-MPSGAA), Anti-FGM Board, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), United States Agency for International Development-Kenya (USAID/Kenya), ICF, The United Nations Resident

Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), UN Women, The World Bank, Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), Nutrition International–Kenya, and the World Health Organization (WHO). KNBS provided leadership in the overall survey planning, development of survey tools, training of personnel, data collection and analysis.

KNBS appreciates the support provided by the various stakeholders, the steering committee, the technical committee, the secretariat, and all the survey personnel who worked tirelessly, through a period when the COVID-19 pandemic was at its peak and, in most cases, for very long hours to collect the data and to develop this report. Additionally, we are grateful to the respondents for taking their time to provide valuable information that has made this report possible.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ACT | artemisinin-based combination therapy |
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| AL | artemether-lumefantrine |
| ANC | antenatal care |
| ARI | acute respiratory infection |
| ART | antiretroviral therapy |
| BCG | bacillus Calmette-Guérin |
| BMI | body mass index |
| CAPI | computer-assisted personal interviewing |
| CBO | community-based organisation |
| CBR | crude birth rate |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women |
| CHAI | Clinton Health Access Initiative |
| CHW | community health worker |
| COVID-19 | coronavirus disease 2019 |
| CSI | Coping Strategies Index |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing |
| DHAP | dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DMPA-SC | subcutaneous depot medroxyprogesterone acetate |
| DPT | diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus vaccine |
| EA | enumeration area |
| ECD | early childhood development |
| ECDI | Early Childhood Development Index |
| EPSEM | Equal Probability Selection Method |
| FBO | faith-based organisation |
| FCS | Food Consumption Score |
| FGM | female genital mutilation |
| FP2030 | Family Planning 2030 |
| GAR | gross attendance ratio |
| GBV | gender-based violence |
| GFR | general fertility rate |
| GPI | Gender Parity Index |
| GPS | global positioning system |
| HepB | hepatitis B |
| Hib | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus |
| IPTp | intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy |
| IPV | inactivated polio vaccine |
| ITN | insecticide-treated net |
| IUD | intrauterine contraceptive device |
| IYCF | infant and young child feeding |

| | |
|----------|--|
| JMP | Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene |
| KDHS | Kenya Demographic and Health Survey |
| K-HMSF | Kenya Household Master Sample Frame |
| KMIS | Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| KPHC | Kenya Population and Housing Census |
| KSh | Kenya shilling |
| LAM | lactational amenorrhoea method |
| LLIN | long-lasting insecticidal net |
| LPG | liquefied petroleum gas |
| METS | metabolic equivalents |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| MR | measles-rubella |
| MTCT | mother-to-child transmission |
| MTP | Medium-Term Plan |
| MUAC | mid-upper arm circumference |
| NAR | net attendance ratio |
| NCD | non-communicable disease |
| NGAO | National Government Administration Officer |
| NGO | nongovernmental organisation |
| NHIF | National Hospital Insurance Fund |
| OPV | oral polio vaccine |
| ORS | oral rehydration salts |
| ORT | oral rehydration therapy |
| PCV | pneumococcal conjugate vaccine |
| PNC | postnatal care |
| RHF | recommended homemade fluids OR government recommended homemade fluids |
| SD | standard deviation |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SDM | standard days method |
| SP | sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine |
| STI | sexually transmitted infection |
| TB | tuberculosis |
| TFR | total fertility rate |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNSCR | United Nations Security Council Resolution |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| VIP | ventilated improved pit |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WG | Washington Group on Disability Statistics |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

READING AND UNDERSTANDING TABLES FROM THE 2022 KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY (KDHS)

The 2022 Kenya DHS final report is based on approximately 200 tables of data. For quick reference, they are located at the end of each chapter and can be accessed through links in the pertinent text (electronic version). Additionally, this more reader-friendly version features about 90 figures that clearly highlight trends, subnational patterns, and background characteristics. Large colourful maps display breakdowns for 47 counties in Kenya. The text has been simplified to highlight key points in bullets and to clearly identify indicator definitions in boxes.

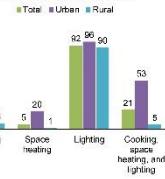
While the text and figures featured in each chapter highlight some of the most important findings from the tables, not every finding can be discussed or displayed graphically. For this reason, KDHS data users should be comfortable reading and interpreting tables.

The following pages provide an introduction to the organisation of KDHS tables, the presentation of background characteristics, and a brief summary of sampling and understanding denominators. In addition, this section provides some exercises for users as they practice their new skills in interpreting KDHS tables.

More than half (51%) of the urban population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting compared to 5% in rural areas (Figure 2.1).

There are differences across counties in the proportion of the population primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. Nairobi (76%), Kiambu (52%), Kakamega (49%), Mombasa (42%), Kirinyaga (31%), Machakos (39%), and Nyeri (28%) counties have a higher percentage of the population relying primarily on clean fuels and technologies than the national average (21%). Mandera County has the lowest percentage (1%) of the population primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies, followed by Tana River, Marsabit, Baringo, West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, and Elgeyo-Marakwet counties (2%) (Table 2.4c and Map 2.1).

Figure 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence
Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for:



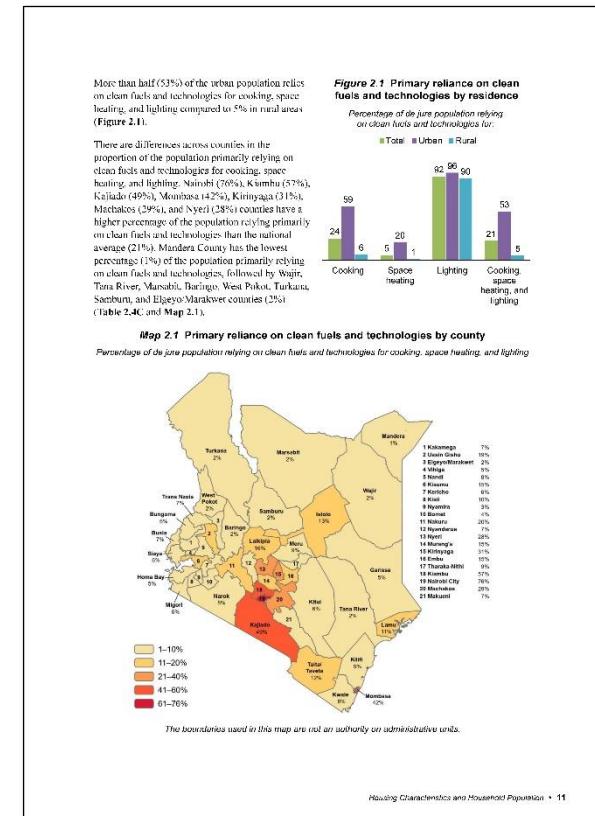
Map 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county
Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

The boundaries used in this map are not authority or administrative units.

Housing Characteristics and Household Population • 11

1–10%
11–20%
21–40%
41–60%
61–70%

1 Nairobi
2 Kiambu
3 Embu
4 Machakos
5 Mombasa
6 Thika
7 Ngong
8 Ruiru
9 Kiambere
10 Karatu
11 Maragua
12 Nyandarua
13 Nanyuki
14 Maragua
15 Embu
16 Thika
17 Embu and Homa Bay
18 Kiambere
19 Ngong
20 Maragua
21 Karatu



Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

| Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women 1 | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| Background characteristic 3 | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women 2 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.3 | 50.0 | 56.6 | 5.0 | 24.6 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 8.0 | 56.2 | 63.5 | 5.1 | 19.4 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 7.8 | 61.3 | 64.4 | 5.5 | 18.7 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 7.3 | 57.8 | 63.9 | 5.0 | 20.3 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 7.7 | 55.2 | 62.7 | 5.4 | 22.9 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 9.5 | 53.1 | 63.7 | 6.3 | 21.3 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 8.9 | 49.4 | 61.7 | 5.9 | 24.9 | 2,518 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.4 | 74.1 | 61.1 | 7.2 | 14.3 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 42.1 | 62.9 | 4.1 | 26.4 | 19,013 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.1 | 13.6 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 3.1 | 42.5 | 60.6 | 1.5 | 26.9 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 9.0 | 62.1 | 66.6 | 5.6 | 15.4 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 19.2 | 77.1 | 66.4 | 13.8 | 10.5 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 10.1 | 44.3 | 0.9 | 52.7 | 5,019 |
| Second | 4.9 | 26.2 | 65.8 | 1.8 | 27.4 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 7.1 | 54.7 | 67.3 | 4.2 | 19.0 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 8.5 | 71.2 | 64.7 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 14.6 | 89.2 | 64.7 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 8,231 |
| Total 4 | 8.3 | 55.2 | 62.2 | 5.4 | 21.5 | 32,156 |

¹ No education includes informal education (Madrasa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle, highlighted in orange in the table above. They tell you the topic and the specific population group being described. In this case, the table is about women age 15–49 and their exposure to different types of media. All eligible female respondents age 15–49 were asked these questions.

Step 2: Scan the column headings—highlighted in green in Example 1. They describe how the information is categorised. In this table, the first three columns of data show different types of media that women access at least once a week. The fourth column shows women who access all three types of media, while the fifth column shows women who do not access any of the three types of media on a weekly basis. The last column lists the number of women age 15–49 interviewed in the survey.

Step 3: Scan the row headings—the first vertical column highlighted in blue in Example 1. These show the different ways the data are divided into categories based on population characteristics. In this case, the table presents women's exposure to media by age, urban-rural residence, level of education, and wealth quintile. Most of the tables in the KDHS report will be divided into these same categories.

Step 4: Look at the row at the bottom of the table highlighted in pink. These percentages represent the totals of all women age 15–49 and their weekly access to different types of media. In this case, 8.3% of

women age 15–49 read a newspaper at least once a week, 55.2% watch television at least weekly, and 62.2% listen to the radio on a weekly basis.¹

Step 5: To find out what percentage of women in the rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week, draw two imaginary lines, as shown on the table. This shows that 62.9% of women in the rural areas listen to the radio at least once a week.

By looking at patterns by background characteristics, we can see how exposure to mass media varies across Kenya. Mass media are often used to communicate health messages. Knowing how mass media exposure varies among different groups can help programme planners and policy makers determine how to most effectively reach their target populations.

*For the purpose of this document, data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Practice: Use the table in Example 1 to answer the following questions:

- a) What percentage of women in Kenya do not access any of the three media at least once a week?
- b) Which age group of women is most likely to watch television at least once a week?
- c) Which women read a newspaper at least once a week by education level?
- d) Which age group is the least exposed to newspapers at least once a week?
- e) What are the lowest and the highest percentages (range) of women who accesses none of the three media at least once a week by education level?
- f) Is there a clear pattern in women who accesses all three media at least once a week by wealth quintile?

- (f) Yes, weekly exposure to all three media increases with the household quintile; 0.9% for women in the lowest quintile, 1.8% for the second lowest, 4.2% for the third, 5.9% for the fourth, and 11.0% for the highest quintile.
- (d) Women age 30–34 are the least exposed to newspaper at least once a week: 7.3%.
- (e) The range for women who accesses none of the three media at least once a week by education level is 10.5% for women with more than secondary education and 66.4% for women with no education.
- (c) Women with more than secondary level education read a newspaper at least once a week; 19.2% compared to 0.1% for women with no education, 3.1% for women with primary education, and 9.0% for women with secondary education.
- (b) Women age 30–34 are more likely to watch television at least once a week.
- (a) 21.5%

Answers:

¹ For the purpose of this document data are presented exactly as they appear in the table including decimal places. However, the text in the remainder of this report rounds data to the nearest whole percentage point.

Example 2: Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI

1

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|--|---|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | 2 Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ² | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ² | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <6 | 1.4 | 1,735 | (75.1) | (48.0) | 24 |
| 6–11 | 2.1 | 1,838 | (84.0) | (41.7) | 39 |
| 12–23 | 1.9 | 3,324 | 87.0 | 46.1 | 65 |
| 24–35 | 1.7 | 3,230 | 88.2 | 53.9 | 56 |
| 36–47 | 1.8 | 3,435 | 81.8 | 30.5 | 61 |
| 48–59 | 1.5 | 3,321 | 72.5 | 43.5 | 49 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 1.9 | 8,589 | 84.7 | 43.9 | 161 |
| Female | 1.6 | 8,294 | 79.4 | 43.0 | 132 |
| Mother's smoking status³ | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 0.0 | 55 | * | * | 0 |
| Does not smoke | 1.7 | 8,683 | 84.5 | 46.1 | 147 |
| Cooking fuels and technologies | | | | | |
| Clean fuel and technology ⁴ | 1.4 | 4,556 | (96.7) | (46.0) | 64 |
| Solid fuel ⁵ | 1.9 | 11,875 | 77.8 | 44.0 | 222 |
| Kerosene/paraffin | 1.7 | 432 | * | * | 7 |
| No food cooked in household | * | 21 | * | * | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 6,316 | 89.5 | 38.4 | 109 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 10,567 | 78.1 | 46.5 | 184 |
| Mother's education⁶ | | | | | |
| No education | 1.9 | 1,738 | 69.3 | 36.5 | 34 |
| Primary | 2.1 | 6,374 | 80.7 | 46.6 | 135 |
| Secondary | 1.5 | 5,719 | 84.0 | 33.5 | 85 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 3,053 | (95.2) | (59.9) | 40 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 3,784 | 78.5 | 44.6 | 96 |
| Second | 2.1 | 3,038 | 73.0 | 38.8 | 63 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 2,955 | 82.6 | 56.7 | 40 |
| Fourth | 1.4 | 3,410 | 88.6 | 34.8 | 48 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 3,697 | (96.3) | (45.4) | 46 |
| Total | 3 1.7 | 16,883 | 82.3 | 43.5 | 293 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Step 1: Read the title and subtitle. In this case, the table is about two separate groups of children: all children under age 5 (a) and children under age 5 with symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 2: Identify the two panels. First, identify the columns that refer to all children under age 5 (a), and then isolate the columns that refer only to children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey (b).

Step 3: Look at the first panel. What percentage of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It is 1.7%. Now look at the second panel. How many children under age 5 had

symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey? It's 293 children or 1.7% of the 16,883 children (with rounding). The second panel is a subset of the first panel.

Step 4: Only 1.7% of children under age 5 had symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Once these children are further divided into the background characteristic categories, there may be too few cases for the percentages to be reliable.

- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI under 6 months had advice or treatment sought the same or next day? 48%. This percentage is in parentheses because there are between 25 and 49 children (unweighted) in this category. Readers should use this number with caution—it may not be reliable. (For more information on weighted and unweighted numbers, see Example 4.)
- What percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI had advice or treatment sought and had no food cooked in household? There is no number in this cell—only an asterisk. This is because there are fewer than 25 children. Results for this group are not reported. The subgroup is too small, and therefore the data are not reliable.

Note: When parentheses or asterisks are used in a table, the explanation will be noted under the table. If there are no parentheses or asterisks in a table, you can proceed with confidence that enough cases were included in all categories that the data are reliable.

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in KDHS Tables

A sample is a group of people who have been selected for a survey. In the KDHS, the sample is designed to represent the national population age 15–49. In addition to national data, most countries want to collect and report data on smaller geographical or administrative areas. However, doing so requires a large enough sample size in each area. For the 2022 KDHS, the survey sample is representative at the national and county levels, and for urban and rural areas.

To generate statistics that are representative of the country as a whole and the 47 counties, the number of women surveyed in each county should contribute to the size of the total (national) sample in proportion to size of the county. However, if some counties have small populations, then a sample allocated in proportion to each county's population may not include sufficient women from each county for analysis. To solve this problem, counties with small populations are oversampled. For example, let's say that you have enough money to interview 32,156 women and want to produce results that are representative of Kenya as a whole and its counties (as in Table 3.1C). However, the total population of Kenya is not evenly distributed among the counties: some counties, such as Nairobi City, are heavily populated while others, such as are not. Thus, Lamu must be oversampled.

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each county in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each county. Within the counties, the number of women interviewed ranges from 483 in

| County | Women | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | 3 Weighted percent | 2 Weighted number | 1 Unweighted number |
| Mombasa | 2.9 | 947 | 749 |
| Kwale | 1.5 | 498 | 711 |
| Kilifi | 2.9 | 928 | 742 |
| Tana River | 0.5 | 149 | 641 |
| Lamu | 0.3 | 101 | 675 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.7 | 234 | 483 |
| Garissa | 0.9 | 290 | 641 |
| Wajir | 0.5 | 160 | 745 |
| Mandera | 0.6 | 206 | 723 |
| Marsabit | 0.4 | 129 | 535 |
| Isiolo | 0.4 | 137 | 623 |
| Meru | 3.0 | 979 | 602 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.8 | 271 | 535 |
| Embu | 1.1 | 358 | 584 |
| Kitui | 2.3 | 735 | 671 |
| Machakos | 3.1 | 992 | 699 |
| Makueni | 2.1 | 683 | 720 |
| Nyandarua | 1.3 | 409 | 590 |
| Nyeri | 1.6 | 501 | 529 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.5 | 481 | 605 |
| Murang'a | 2.2 | 692 | 557 |
| Kiambu | 6.5 | 2,094 | 668 |
| Turkana | 1.0 | 331 | 644 |
| West Pokot | 1.2 | 384 | 756 |
| Samburu | 0.5 | 156 | 615 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.1 | 675 | 713 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.1 | 983 | 731 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.7 | 228 | 591 |
| Nandi | 1.9 | 622 | 721 |
| Baringo | 1.2 | 378 | 687 |
| Laikipia | 1.0 | 332 | 576 |
| Nakuru | 5.2 | 1,658 | 782 |
| Narok | 2.2 | 718 | 744 |
| Kajiado | 2.8 | 887 | 660 |
| Kericho | 2.3 | 729 | 779 |
| Bomet | 2.0 | 650 | 778 |
| Kakamega | 4.0 | 1,283 | 810 |
| Vihiga | 1.2 | 371 | 721 |
| Bungoma | 3.5 | 1,138 | 841 |
| Busia | 1.9 | 622 | 768 |
| Siaya | 1.7 | 537 | 674 |
| Kisumu | 2.4 | 771 | 761 |
| Homa Bay | 2.1 | 662 | 712 |
| Migori | 2.1 | 674 | 777 |
| Kisii | 2.6 | 831 | 708 |
| Nyamira | 1.0 | 327 | 635 |
| Nairobi City | 13.2 | 4,235 | 944 |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 32,156 |

Taita/Taveta to 944 in Nairobi City. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each county.

With this distribution of interviews, some counties are overrepresented and some counties are underrepresented. For example, the population in Nairobi City is about 13.2% of the population in Kenya, while Lamu's population contributes only 0.3% of the population in Kenya. But as the blue column shows, the number of women interviewed in Nairobi City accounts for only about 2.9% of the total sample of women interviewed ($944 / 32,156$) and the number of women interviewed in Lamu accounts for almost the same percentage of the total sample of women interviewed (2%, or $675 / 32,156$). This unweighted distribution of women does not accurately represent the population.

In order to get statistics that are representative of Kenya, the distribution of the women in the sample needs to be weighted (or mathematically adjusted) such that it resembles the true distribution in the country. Women from a small county, like Lamu, should only contribute a small amount to the national total. Women from a large county, like Nairobi City, should contribute much more. Therefore, DHS statisticians mathematically calculate a “weight” which is used to adjust the number of women from each county so that each SUBUNIT’s contribution to the total is proportional to the actual population of the county. The numbers in the **purple column (2)** represent the “weighted” values. The weighted values can be smaller or larger than the unweighted values at the county level. The total national sample size of 32,156 women has not changed after weighting, but the distribution of the women in the counties has been changed to represent their contribution to the total population size.

How do statisticians weight each category? They take into account the probability that a woman was selected in the sample. If you were to compare the **green column (3)** to the actual population distribution of Kenya, you would see that women in each county are contributing to the total sample with the same weight that they contribute to the population of the country. The weighted number of women in the survey now accurately represents the proportion of women who live in Nairobi City and the proportion of women who live in Lamu.

With sampling and weighting, it is possible to interview enough women to provide reliable statistics at national and county levels. In general, only the weighted numbers are shown in each of the KDHS tables, so don’t be surprised if these numbers seem low: they may actually represent a larger number of women interviewed.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Kenya DHS 2022

| Indicator | | Residence | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------|--------|-------------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 1. No poverty | | | | |
| 1.4.1 | Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services | | | |
| a) | Access to basic drinking water services | 90.6 | 56.3 | 67.9 |
| b) | Access to basic sanitation services | 47.3 | 37.7 | 40.9 |
| c) | Access to basic hygiene services | 67.6 | 43.0 | 51.3 |
| d) | Access to electricity ¹ | 88.6 | 29.9 | 49.6 |
| e) | Access to clean fuels and technologies ² | 53.4 | 4.9 | 21.2 |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| Indicator | | Sex | | |
| | | Male | Female | Total |
| 2. Zero hunger | | | | |
| 2.2.1 | Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age | 19.6 | 15.6 | 17.6 |
| 2.2.2 | Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age | 8.3 | 7.9 | 8.1 |
| a) | Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 years of age | 5.4 | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| b) | Prevalence of overweight among children under 5 years of age | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| 3. Good health and well-being | | | | |
| 3.1.2 | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | na | na | 89.3 |
| 3.2.1 | Under-5 mortality rate ³ | 45.0 | 38.0 | 41.0 |
| 3.2.2 | Neonatal mortality rate ³ | 24.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 |
| 3.7.1 | Proportion of women of reproductive age (age 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | na | 74.6 | na |
| 3.7.2 | Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women | | | |
| a) | Girls age 10–14 years ⁴ | na | 2.0 | na |
| b) | Women age 15–19 years ⁵ | na | 73.0 | na |
| 3.a.1 | Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons age 15 years and older ⁶ | 12.4 | 1.3 | 6.8 ^a |
| 3.b.1 | Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme | | | |
| a) | Coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3 rd dose) ⁷ | 88.8 | 89.5 | 89.2 |
| b) | Coverage of measles containing vaccine (2 nd dose) ⁸ | 69.7 | 63.8 | 66.8 |
| c) | Coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) ⁹ | 91.2 | 91.1 | 91.2 |
| 4. Quality education | | | | |
| 4.2.1 | Proportion of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being | 76.4 | 79.8 | 78.0 |
| 4.2.2 | Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) | 86.9 | 88.8 | 87.9 |
| 5. Gender equality | | | | |
| 5.2.1 | Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls age 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months ^{10,11} | | | |
| a) | Physical violence | na | 28.1 | na |
| b) | Sexual violence | na | 16.0 | na |
| c) | Psychological violence | na | 7.1 | na |
| 5.2.2 | Proportion of women and girls age 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months ¹² | na | 22.1 | na |
| 5.3.1 | Proportion of women age 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 | na | 0.6 | na |
| a) | before age 15 | na | 2.2 | na |
| b) | before age 18 | na | 12.5 | na |
| 5.3.2 | Proportion of girls and women age 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting | na | 14.8 | na |
| 5.6.1 | Proportion of women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care ¹³ | na | 64.8 | na |
| 5.b.1 | Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone ¹⁴ | 80.4 | 77.5 | 79.0 ^a |
| 6. Clean water and sanitation | | | | |
| 6.1.1 | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | | | |
| a) | Proportion with basic drinking water services | 90.6 | 56.3 | 67.9 |
| b) | Proportion with water available when needed | 64.1 | 65.8 | 65.2 |
| 6.2.1 | Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) hand-washing facility with soap and water | | | |
| a) | Proportion using basic sanitation service | 47.3 | 37.7 | 40.9 |
| b) | Proportion in which excreta are safely disposed of in situ or treated off site | 89.6 | 53.8 | 65.9 |
| c) | Proportion using a hand-washing facility with soap and water | 67.6 | 43.0 | 51.3 |
| d) | Proportion using open defecation | 0.9 | 10.4 | 7.2 |
| 7. Affordable clean energy | | | | |
| 7.1.1 | Proportion of population with access to electricity ¹ | 88.6 | 29.9 | 49.6 |
| 7.1.2 | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology ² | 53.4 | 4.9 | 21.2 |

Continued...

Continued

| Indicator | Sex | | |
|---|------|--------|-------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| 8. Decent work and economic growth | | | |
| 8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider ¹⁴ | 39.1 | 28.5 | 33.8 ^a |
| 16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions | | | |
| 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men age 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 | 2.6 | 4.9 | na |
| 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority | 76.3 | 75.6 | 76.0 |
| 17. Partnerships for the goals | | | |
| 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet ¹⁵ | 56.2 | 44.2 | 50.2 ^a |

na = not applicable

¹ Persons living in households that report the primary source of lighting is electricity

² Persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

³ Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

⁴ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10–14 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10–14

⁵ Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 for the 3-year period preceding the survey, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15–19

⁶ Data are not age-standardised and are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

⁷ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib

⁸ The percentage of children age 24–35 months who received two doses of measles rubella (MR)

⁹ The percentage of children age 12–23 months who received three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)

¹⁰ Data are available for women age 15–49 who have ever been in union only.

¹¹ In the DHS, psychological violence is termed emotional violence.

¹² Data are available for women age 15–49 only.

¹³ Data are available for currently married women only.

¹⁴ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 only.

¹⁵ Data are available for women and men age 15–49 who have used the Internet in the last 12 months.

^a The total is calculated as the simple arithmetic mean of the percentages in the columns for males and females.

KENYA



INTRODUCTION AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2022 KDHS) was implemented by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other stakeholders. This is the 7th KDHS implemented in the country. Data collection took place from 17 February to 31 July 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, which is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and offers financial support and technical assistance for population and health surveys in countries worldwide. Other agencies and organisations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support include: The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Nutrition International, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI), and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the 2022 KDHS is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic sociodemographic, nutrition and health indicators. Specifically, the 2022 KDHS collected information on:

- Fertility levels and contraceptive prevalence
- Childhood mortality
- Maternal and child health
- Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)
- Anthropometric measures for children, women, and men
- Children's nutrition
- Woman's dietary diversity
- Knowledge and behaviour related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Noncommunicable diseases and other health issues
- Extent and pattern of gender-based violence
- Female genital mutilation.

The information collected in the 2022 KDHS will assist policymakers and programme managers in monitoring, evaluating, and designing programmes and strategies for improving the health of Kenya's population. The 2022 KDHS also provides indicators relevant to monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for Kenya, as well as indicators relevant for monitoring national and subnational development agendas such as the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTPs), and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2022 KDHS was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF). This is the frame that KNBS currently uses to conduct household-based sample surveys in Kenya. The frame is based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) data, in which a total of 129,067 enumeration areas (EAs) were developed. Of these EAs, 10,000 were selected with probability proportional to size to create the K-HMSF. The 10,000 EAs were randomised into four equal subsamples. A survey can utilise a subsample or a combination of subsamples based on the sample size requirements. The 2022 KDHS sample was drawn from subsample one of the K-HMSF. The EAs were developed into clusters through a process of household listing and geo-referencing. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 established a devolved system of government in which Kenya is divided into 47 counties. To design the

frame, each of the 47 counties in Kenya was stratified into rural and urban strata, which resulted in 92 strata since Nairobi City and Mombasa counties are purely urban.

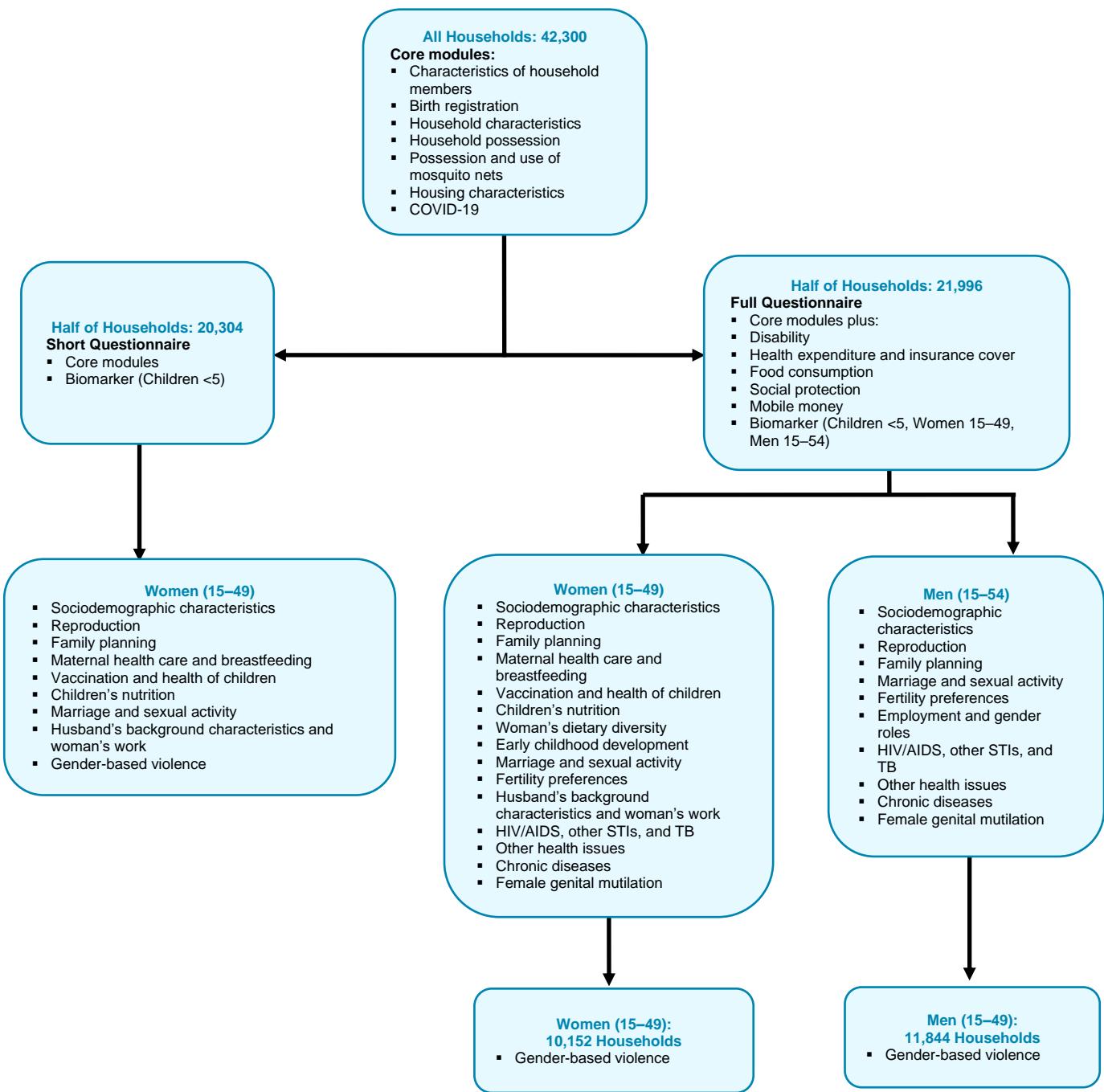
The 2022 KDHS was designed to provide estimates at the national level, for rural and urban areas separately, and, for some indicators, at the county level. The sample size was computed at 42,300 households, with 25 households selected per cluster, which resulted in 1,692 clusters spread across the country, 1,026 clusters in rural areas, and 666 in urban areas. The sample was allocated to the different sampling strata using power allocation to enable comparability of county estimates.

The 2022 KDHS employed a two-stage stratified sample design, where in the first stage 1,692 clusters were selected from the K-HMSF using the Equal Probability Selection Method (EPSEM). The clusters were selected independently in each sampling stratum. Household listing was carried out in all the selected clusters, and the resulting list of households served as a sampling frame for the second stage of selection, where 25 households were selected from each cluster. However, after the household listing procedure, it was found that some clusters had fewer than 25 households; therefore, all households from these clusters were selected into the sample. This resulted in 42,022 households being sampled for the 2022 KDHS. Interviews were conducted only in the pre-selected households and clusters; no replacement of the pre-selected units was allowed during the survey data collection stages.

Household listing was done with computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI) with the data transmitted to a central server for processing. During the listing exercise, geo-data were collected to assist in identifying the selected households. All clusters were standardised to have one Measure of Size (MoS) defined as an average of 100 households with a lower limit of 50 households and an upper limit of 149 households. Large EAs with more than 149 households were standardised by splitting them into nearly equal segments with one segment randomly selected and listed to form a cluster. There was no merging of EAs with less than 50 households. The listing exercise used interactive maps that ensured that in every EA, all listed households were within the EA boundaries.

The 2022 KDHS was successfully implemented in 1,691 clusters; one cluster in Mandera County could not be visited due to insecurity. As a result of the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the sampling strata and due to nonresponse, the survey was not self-weighting. Therefore, the resulting data have been weighted to be representative nationally as well as for other survey domains. Survey weights were based on the selection probabilities for each sample selection stage. Refer to Appendix A for detailed information on the 2022 KDHS sample design.

Figure 1.1 2022 Kenya DHS sample design



All women age 15–49 who were usual members of the selected households or who had slept in the households the night before the survey were eligible for interviews (**Figure 1.1**). The men's interview was conducted in half of the sampled households, where all men age 15–54 who were usual members of the selected households or who had slept in those households the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed. In a half of the men's subsample, one man per household was randomly selected for the gender-based violence module. In the other half of the men's subsample and in the sample of households not selected for the men's interview, one woman per household was randomly selected for the gender-based violence module. Thus, in three quarters of the sample, the gender-based violence module was administered to women, and in one quarter of the sample, the module was administered to men.

The Biomarker Questionnaire, which included height and weight measurements, was administered in all households with children age 0–59 months and in the men’s subsample, the Biomarker Questionnaire was administered with men age 15–54 and women age 15–49. Modules on disability, COVID-19, health insurance, health expenditures, road traffic accidents, household food expenditure, early childhood development (ECD), chronic diseases, and female genital mutilation (FGM) were administered in half of the households sampled for the 2022 KDHS. The GPS coordinates for all interviewed households were selected during data collection.

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Four questionnaires were used in the 2022 KDHS: Household Questionnaire, Woman’s Questionnaire, Man’s Questionnaire, and the Biomarker Questionnaire. The questionnaires, based on The DHS Program’s model questionnaires, were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Kenya. In addition, a self-administered Fieldworker Questionnaire was used to collect information about the survey’s fieldworkers.

The Household Questionnaire identified women and men who were eligible for the individual interviews and women age 15–49, men age 15–54, and children age 0–59 months for anthropometry. The Household Questionnaire also collected information on:

- Basic information on each person in the household (name, sex, age, education, relationship to the household head, survival of parents for children under age 18)
- Disability
- Assets, land ownership, and housing characteristics
- Sanitation, water, and other environmental health issues
- Health expenditures
- Traffic accident and injury
- COVID-19 (prevalence, vaccination, and related deaths)
- Household food consumption

The Woman’s Questionnaire collected information from women age 15–49 on:

- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Reproduction
- Family planning
- Maternal health care and breastfeeding
- Vaccination and health of children
- Children’s nutrition
- Woman’s dietary diversity
- Early childhood development
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Husband’s background characteristics and woman’s employment activity
- HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and TB
- Other health issues
- Chronic diseases
- Female genital mutilation
- Gender-based violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to men age 15–54. The questionnaire collected information on:

- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Reproduction
- Family planning
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Fertility preferences
- Employment and gender roles
- HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and TB
- Other health issues
- Chronic diseases
- Female genital mutilation
- Gender-based violence

The Biomarker Questionnaire collected information on anthropometry (weight and height measurements). The full Biomarker Questionnaire collected anthropometry measurements on children age 0–59 months, women age 15–49, and men age 15–54, while the short Biomarker Questionnaire collected weight and height measurements only on children age 0–59 months.

There were two versions of the questionnaires for the Household, the individual Woman's, and the Biomarker: the full and short questionnaires. The full version of the questionnaire contained all the modules and was administered to half of the household sample, while the short version of the questionnaire contained only core modules as indicated in **Figure 1.1** and was administered to the other half of the household sample that did not receive the full version of the questionnaire. All questions in the short questionnaires were also contained in the full questionnaires. This provides adequate sample size to enable county level estimations of some indicators.

The purpose of the Fieldworker Questionnaire was to collect basic background information on the individuals who were collecting data in the field. This included the Team Supervisor, CAPI Supervisor, Interviewer, and Biomarker Technician.

All questionnaires except the Fieldworker Questionnaire were translated into Kiswahili to make it easier for interviewers to ask questions in a language that respondents could understand. All questionnaires were programmed into tablet computers to allow for computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for data collection purposes, with the capability to choose Kiswahili or English.

The protocol for the 2022 KDHS was reviewed by the ICF Institutional Review Board. Country-specific reviews were not done because the survey was conducted in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2006.

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY MEASUREMENTS

Children under age 5, women age 15–49, and men age 15–54 had their weight and height measured in order to provide information on their nutritional status.

Weight measurements were taken using SECA scales with a digital display (model number SECA 874). Height and length were measured with a ShorrBoard® measuring board. Children younger than age 24 months are measured lying down (recumbent length), while older children and adults were measured standing (height).

To assess the precision of measurements, two children were randomly selected in each cluster for remeasurement. The 2022 KDHS adopted the guidelines of The DHS Program, which define a difference of less than one centimetre between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. The data collection application was programmed to calculate anthropometric z scores automatically. Children found to have a z score of less than negative three (-3) or more than three for height-for-age, weight-for-

height, or weight-for-age were flagged as having unusual measurements and were measured a second time. Remeasurement of flagged cases was performed to ensure accurate reporting of height and weight measurements. Children whose second measurement indicated severe wasting (weight-for-height z score less than -3) were referred for treatment to the nearest health facility, and the field team supervisor or another survey team member informed the caretaker of the affected child about the referral for treatment before the team left the cluster.

1.5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

A total of 45 trainers from KNBS, MoH, other government departments and agencies, universities, and development partners participated in the training of trainers. The training was supported by ICF and was held from 29 November to 3 December 2021. The objectives of the training were to:

- Equip trainers with adult learning principles and effective facilitation methods
- Review and finalise the 2022 KDHS questionnaires
- Familiarise trainers with the 2022 KDHS CAPI system
- Prepare and finalise materials for training of survey personnel (interviewers, supervisors, and biomarker technicians)

1.6 PRETEST

The pretest included classroom training and field practice for interviewers and biomarker technicians. The training took place from 11 December 2021 to 18 January 2022. The objectives of the pretest were to:

- Test the adequacy of the training agenda for the main survey
- Test the data collection instruments (questionnaires, manuals, and forms)
- Test the suitability of the CAPI data collection approach
- Evaluate the competence of personnel
- Assess the workload of field interviewers and biomarker technicians
- Test the adequacy of training procedures for the field personnel
- Test the adequacy of the planned duration of data collection
- Evaluate the overall administrative and financial structure and other general logistics issues
- Test the reliability of the central server data transmission mechanisms and the robustness of the system established to monitor the quality of data from the field
- Test the effectiveness of the publicity and advocacy strategy and data processing strategies

The training for the pretest included all aspects of the questionnaire content, interviewing procedures, and anthropometry practice with children. Two days were used for field practice, and then the field teams were sent to eight counties to pilot the survey tools and procedures. The pretest clusters were selected to include different geographical areas and different languages. These clusters were not part of the 2022 KDHS sample. After the fieldwork, a debriefing was held to assess issues from the pretest. The resolutions from the debriefing were used to finalise the questionnaires, CAPI programme, and field logistics before the implementation of the main training and data collection.

1.7 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

A total of 314 personnel (48 supervisors, 48 biomarker technicians, 144 female interviewers, 48 male interviewers, and 26 reserves) were trained at a central location from 17 January to 13 February 2022. The training included a detailed question-by-question explanation of the questionnaires, accompanied by explanations from the interviewer's manual, role-play demonstrations, group discussions, in-class practice interviewing in pairs, and assessment tests.

Anthropometry training provided the biomarker technicians with instruction, demonstrations, and practice in length/height and weight measurements for children and adults. The technicians completed a

standardisation exercise with measurements of children that were intended to gauge and improve accuracy and precision. Restandardisation exercises were conducted for those who did not pass the standardisation exercises. The biomarker technicians had a medical or health background. Appendix C Table C.7 provides the standardisation results.

1.8 FIELDWORK

Data collection for the 2022 KDHS was conducted by 48 teams from 17 February to 13 July 2022. Each team included one supervisor, one biomarker technician, three female interviewers, one male interviewer, and a driver. At the county level, the KDHS field teams were assisted by KNBS county statistical officers who provided links to National Government Administration Officers (NGAOs). Prior to the data collection, a county mobilisation team conducted targeted publicity within the clusters to prepare for the fieldwork. The KNBS field staff and village elders assisted in identifying the sampled clusters and households. Monitoring of data collection was undertaken by Technical Working Committee and Steering Committee members throughout the data collection period. The aim of monitoring was to ensure that the survey was conducted according to protocol and to provide real-time solutions to any challenges that were encountered.

1.9 DATA PROCESSING

CAPI was used during data collection. The devices used for CAPI were Android-based computer tablets programmed with a mobile version of CSPro. The CSPro software was developed jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau, Serpro S.A., and The DHS Program. Programming of questionnaires into the Android application was done by ICF, while configuration of tablets was completed by KNBS in collaboration with ICF. All fieldwork personnel were assigned usernames, and devices were password protected to ensure the integrity of the data.

Work was assigned by supervisors and shared via Bluetooth® to interviewers' tablets. After completion, assigned work was shared with supervisors, who conducted initial data consistency checks and edits and then submitted data to the central servers hosted at KNBS via SyncCloud. Data were downloaded from the central servers and checked against the inventory of expected returns to account for all data collected in the field. SyncCloud was also used to generate field check tables to monitor progress and identify any errors, which were communicated back to the field teams for correction.

Secondary editing was done by members of the KNBS and ICF central office team, who resolved any errors that were not corrected by field teams during data collection. A CSPro batch editing tool was used for cleaning and tabulation during data analysis.

1.10 RESPONSE RATES

Table 1.1 presents the response rates for the 2022 KDHS. A total of 42,022 households were selected for the survey, of which 38,731 (92%) were found to be occupied. Among the occupied households, 37,911 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98%. The response rates for urban and rural households were 96% and 99%, respectively. In the interviewed households, 33,879 women age 15–49 were identified as eligible for individual interviews. Of these, 32,156 women were interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95%. The response rates among women selected for the full and short questionnaires were similar (95%). In the households selected for the men's survey, 16,552 men age 15–54 were identified as eligible for individual interviews and 14,453 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 87%.

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Kenya DHS 2022

| Result | Residence | | |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | | | |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 16,610 | 25,412 | 42,022 |
| Households occupied | 14,869 | 23,862 | 38,731 |
| Households interviewed | 14,329 | 23,582 | 37,911 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 96.4 | 98.8 | 97.9 |
| Interviews with women age 15–49 | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 13,129 | 20,750 | 33,879 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 12,386 | 19,770 | 32,156 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 94.3 | 95.3 | 94.9 |
| HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR FULL QUESTIONNAIRES | | | |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 8,657 | 13,312 | 21,969 |
| Households occupied | 7,725 | 12,469 | 20,194 |
| Households interviewed | 7,429 | 12,318 | 19,747 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 96.2 | 98.8 | 97.8 |
| Interviews with women age 15–49 | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 6,911 | 10,914 | 17,825 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 6,517 | 10,384 | 16,901 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 94.3 | 95.1 | 94.8 |
| Interviews with men age 15–54 | | | |
| Number of eligible men | 6,134 | 10,418 | 16,552 |
| Number of eligible men interviewed | 5,232 | 9,221 | 14,453 |
| Eligible men response rate ² | 85.3 | 88.5 | 87.3 |
| HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR SHORT QUESTIONNAIRES | | | |
| Household interviews | | | |
| Households selected | 7,953 | 12,100 | 20,053 |
| Households occupied | 7,144 | 11,393 | 18,537 |
| Households interviewed | 6,900 | 11,264 | 18,164 |
| Household response rate ¹ | 96.6 | 98.9 | 98.0 |
| Interviews with women age 15–49 | | | |
| Number of eligible women | 6,218 | 9,836 | 16,054 |
| Number of eligible women interviewed | 5,869 | 9,386 | 15,255 |
| Eligible women response rate ² | 94.4 | 95.4 | 95.0 |

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

2

Key Findings

- **Electricity:** The proportion of households with electricity increased from 36% in 2014 to 58% in 2022.
- **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies:** 21% of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.
- **Orphanhood:** 9% of children under age 18 are orphans.
- **Birth registration:** Three in four (76%) children under age 5 are registered with the civil registration authority.
- **Education:** 88% of children who were age 5 at the beginning of the school year participated in organised learning.
- **Disability:** 5% of the population age 5 and over are reported to have either a lot of difficulty functioning in at least one domain or could not function in a domain at all.
- **Food security:** Overall, 3 in 10 households reported not having enough food or money to buy food in the seven days before the survey.
- **COVID-19:** 30% of the household population received COVID-19 vaccinations.

Information on the socioeconomic characteristics of the household population in the 2022 KDHS provides context for interpreting demographic and health indicators and furnishes an approximate indication of the representativeness of the survey. The information also sheds light on the living conditions of the population.

This chapter presents information on housing characteristics and household possessions; use of clean fuels and technologies (related to cooking, heating, and lighting); wealth; household population composition; children's living arrangements and orphanhood; birth registration; educational attainment and school attendance; disability; deaths and injuries from road accidents; COVID-19; food security status; health insurance and expenditure; and social protection.

Results from this chapter show progress towards achieving the SDG targets on the proportion of the population with access to electricity (Indicator 7.1.1) and the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Indicator 7.1.2).

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Nationally, more than half of the households (58%) have electricity, with the majority (90%) in urban areas compared to 36% in rural areas (**Table 2.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- In urban and rural areas, the dominant flooring material is cement at 59% and 39%, respectively.
- A higher percentage of urban households (61%) compared to rural households (32%) have one room used for sleeping. However, a higher percentage of rural households (30%) compared to urban households (14%) have three or more rooms used for sleeping.
- Nationally, 9% of people smoke daily in the home. A higher percentage of those in rural areas (11%) smoke daily in the home compared to the urban areas (5%).

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

The percentage of the population that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting where each component is defined as follows:

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

Includes stoves/cookers that use electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Clean heating fuels and technologies

Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

Includes electricity, solar lantern, battery powered or rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

Half of the households in Kenya cook indoors, with 30% having no separate room or kitchen for cooking. The majority of rural households (63%) have a separate building for cooking, compared to 8% in urban areas (**Table 2.2**).

Nationally, 24% of the population use clean fuels and technology for cooking. A higher percentage of the population in urban areas (59%) use clean fuels and technology for cooking, compared to 6% of the population in rural areas. For the population that uses solid fuels for cooking, majority (62%) use wood as the source of fuel.

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

The majority (77%) of households do not heat their homes. For those who do, 16% use manufactured cook stoves and only 1% use clean fuels and technologies for heating (**Table 2.3**).

Nine in ten people use clean fuels and technologies for lighting. The most common source of clean fuels and technologies are electricity (50%) and solar lanterns (34%).

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

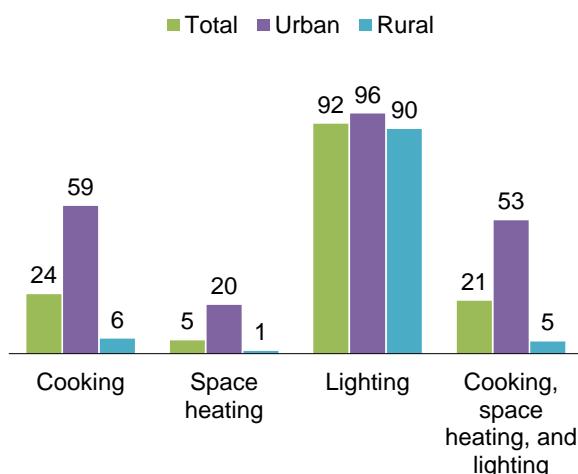
Nationally, 21% of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. There is a pattern between wealth status and primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies. The percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting increases with wealth quintile. Eight in ten people in the highest wealth quintile rely primarily on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting (**Table 2.4**).

More than half (53%) of the urban population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting compared to 5% in rural areas (**Figure 2.1**).

There are differences across counties in the proportion of the population primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. Nairobi City (76%), Kiambu (57%), Kajiado (49%), Mombasa (42%), Kirinyaga (31%), Machakos (29%), and Nyeri (28%) counties have a higher percentage of the population relying primarily on clean fuels and technologies than the national average (21%). Mandera County has the lowest percentage (1%) of the population primarily relying on clean fuels and technologies, followed by Wajir, Tana River, Marsabit, Baringo, West Pokot, Turkana, Samburu, and Elgeyo/Marakwet counties (2%) (**Table 2.4C** and **Map 2.1**).

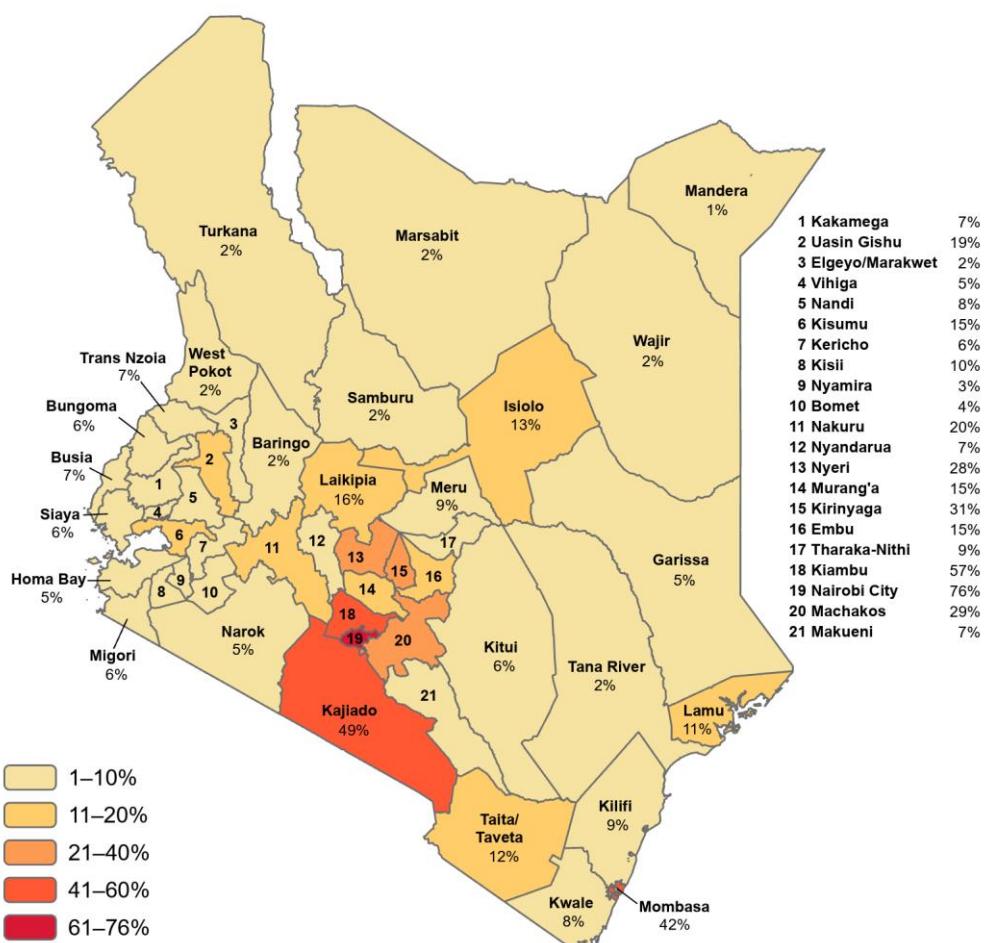
Figure 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence

Percentage of *de jure* population relying on clean fuels and technologies for:



Map 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county

Percentage of *de jure* population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

Household possessions reflect a household's economic status. The most commonly found item in households is a mobile phone (94%), followed by a bed (93%) (**Table 2.5**).

Television and/or radio provide a means of information access in households. More households own a radio than a television. Nationally, 66% of the households own a radio with 71% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas. Half of the households own a television, with 68% in urban areas and 38% in rural areas.

Nationally, 11% of the households own a computer with a wide variation between urban (21%) and rural (4%). The majority of households own a mobile phone, both in urban (97%) and rural (91%) areas.

Seventy-one percent of rural households own agricultural land as compared to 33% of urban households. In addition, 78% of rural households own farm animals as compared to 41% of urban households.

Trends: Possession of household ownership of mobile phones increased from 86% in 2014 to 94% in 2022.

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

Households are assigned scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own; these range from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived with principal component analysis.

National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

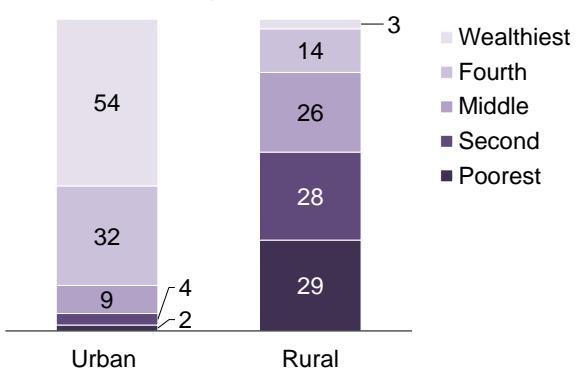
Sample: Households

Wealth index is a composite measure of a household's cumulative living standard. In this report, the wealth index is used as a background characteristic to compare the influence of wealth on various population, health, and nutrition indicators. More than half (54%) of the population in urban areas falls in the highest wealth quintile, as compared to 3% in the rural households (**Table 2.6** and **Figure 2.2**).

In Turkana County, 75% of the population falls within the lowest wealth quintile, while in Nairobi City almost no one does. In Nairobi City County, 71% of the population is in the highest wealth quintile. Mandera, Marsabit, and Bomet counties have the smallest proportion (2%) of the population in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 2.2 Household wealth by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by wealth quintiles



2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

A person or group of related or unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who acknowledge one adult male or female as the head of the household, who share the same housekeeping arrangements, and who are considered a single unit.

De facto population

All persons who stayed in the selected households the night before the interview (whether usual residents or visitors).

De jure population

All persons who are usual residents of the selected households, whether or not they stayed in the household the night before the interview.

How data are calculated

All tables are based on the de facto population, unless specified otherwise.

Figure 2.3 shows the population pyramid that depicts the age-sex structure of the population. The broad base depicts the youthfulness of the Kenyan population. Nationally, the dependent population who are age 0–14 and 65+ account for 45% of the population with 37% in urban areas and 48% in rural areas (**Table 2.7**).

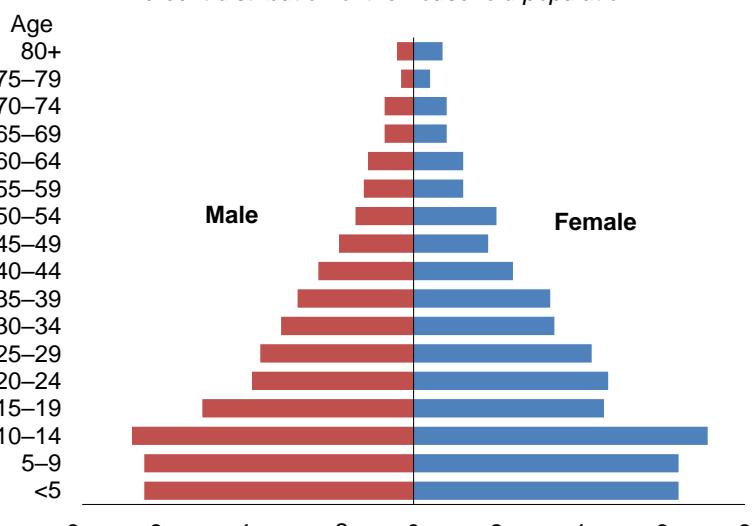
A third of households in Kenya are headed by women. In the rural areas, 36% of households are headed by women compared to 31% in the urban areas (**Table 2.8**).

Nationally, the mean household size is four persons. Rural households have a mean household size of about four compared to urban households with about three members.

Nationally, only 1% of households with children under age 18 have both parents who are dead. Eight percent of all households with children under age 18 are single orphans. Rural areas have a greater proportion (10%) of households with a single orphan than urban areas (4%). In rural areas, 26% of households with children under age 18 have orphans and/or children who are not living with their biological parents compared to 10% in urban areas.

Figure 2.3 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

Nine percent of children under age 18 are orphans. Nationally, 53% of children under age 18 live with both parents. Even with both parents still alive, 11% of children do not live with any of their parents, while 23% live with their mothers as their fathers live elsewhere. Fifty-nine percent of children living in urban areas live with both their parents compared with 50% in rural areas (**Table 2.9** and **Figure 2.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Percentage of orphans was high in the lowest wealth quintile at 12% and low in the highest wealth quintile at 4%.
- Homa Bay County has the highest proportion of children who are double orphans at 3% (**Table 2.9C**).
- Vihiga County has the highest percentage of children (27%) not living with a biological parent, while Kiambu County has the least (5%).

2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

Child has a birth certificate or child does not have a birth certificate, but the birth is registered with the civil registration authority.

Sample: De jure children under age 5

Birth registration is the process of officially recording the birth of a child with the office of the registrar. This process is important for establishing legal identity, accessing government services, and protecting the rights of children.

Three in four (76%) children are registered with the civil registration authority. Thirty four percent of children whose births are registered have a birth certificate (**Table 2.10**).

As household wealth rises, there is a corresponding increase in the registration of births. A higher proportion of children in the highest wealth quintile (88%) than those in the lowest wealth quintile (63%) have their births registered (**Figure 2.5**).

Urban areas have a greater proportion of registered children's births than rural areas (81% versus 73%). Nyeri County has the highest proportion of children under age 5 whose birth are registered with civil authority (96%) whereas Wajir County has the lowest (50%) (**Map 2.2**). Turkana County has the lowest percentage of children with a birth certificate (8%), while Nyeri County has the highest (58%) (**Table 2.10C**).

Figure 2.4 Children's living arrangements by residence

Percentage of children under age 18 living with both parents

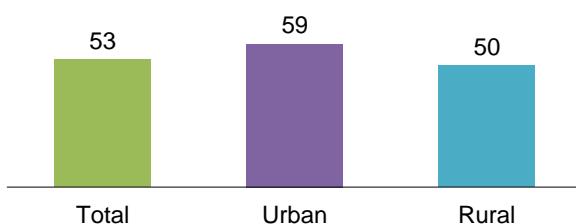
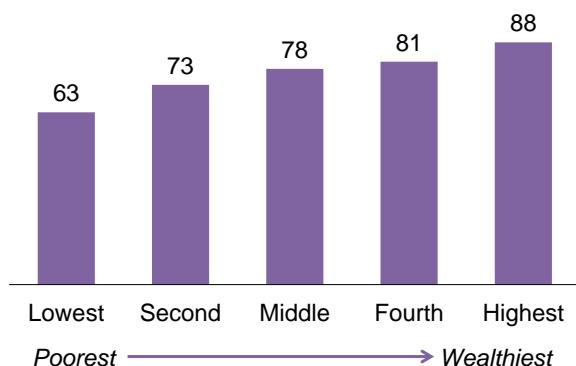


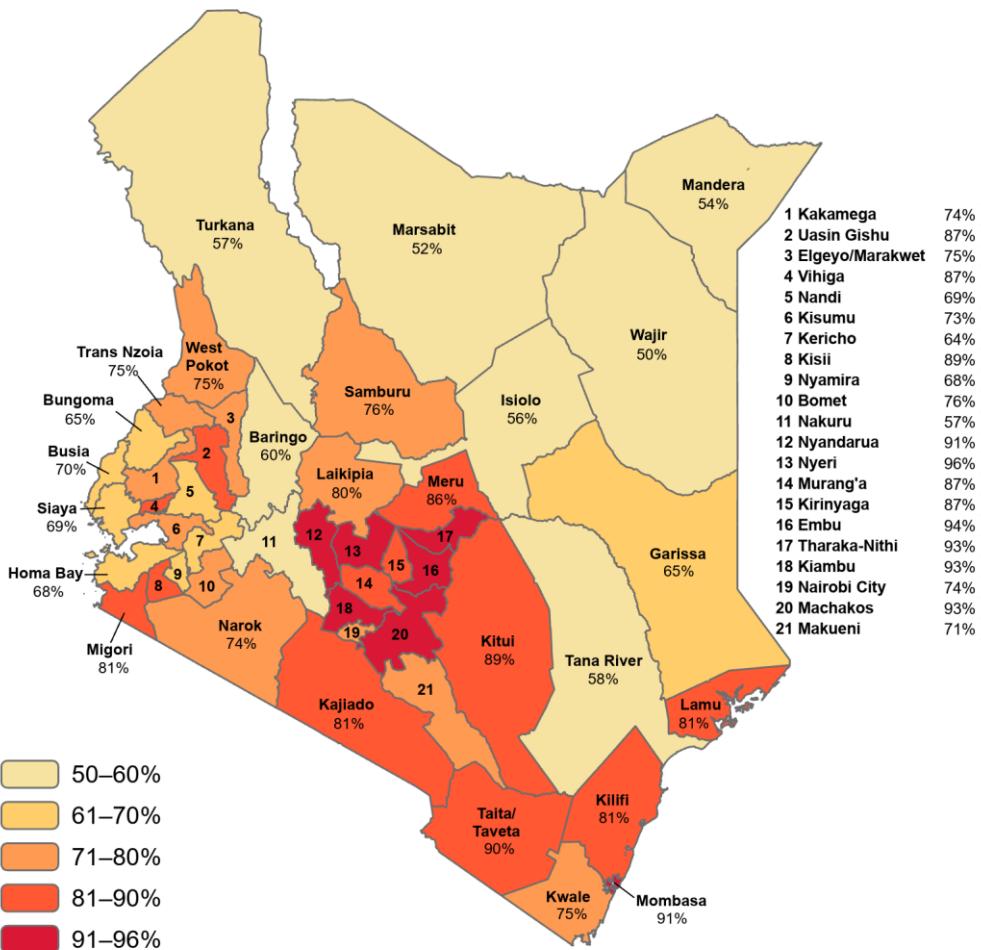
Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authority



Map 2.2 Birth registration by county

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil registration authority



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

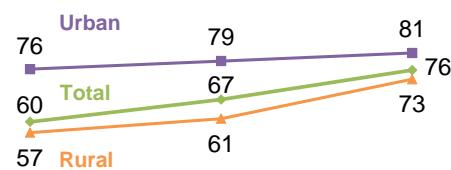
Trends: The proportion of de jure children under age 5 whose births were registered has increased from 60% in 2008–09 to 67% in 2014 and 76% in 2022. The percentage of children registered with civil registration authority in rural areas increased from 57% in 2008–09 to 73% in 2022 (Figure 2.6).

2.6 EDUCATION

Education is a vital element in Kenya's socio-economic development. Education facilitates improvement in health and also serves as a powerful tool in building correct civic attitudes and reducing conflicts. The level of educational attainment is highly correlated with individuals' attitude on health seeking behaviours and in solving other societal problems. The 2022 KDHS results are instrumental in providing information on educational attainment among household members and indicators on school attendance among the population.

Figure 2.6 Birth registration

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil registration authority



2008–09
KDHS 2014
KDHS 2022
KDHS

2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

Half of the population has completed less than the median number of years of schooling, and half of the population has completed more than the median number of years of schooling.

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

Overall, about 12% of women and 13% of men have more than secondary education. Thirteen percent of women compared to 10% of men have no education, while about 15% of both women and men have completed only primary education. The median years completed is seven for both women and men (**Table 2.11.1** and **Table 2.11.2**).

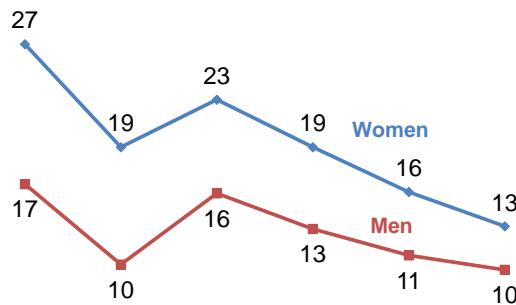
Trends: Between 2003 and 2022, there is a declining trend in the proportion of women and men age 6 and older with no education from 23% to 13% among of women and 16% to 10% among men (**Figure 2.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in urban areas have the highest median number of years of education completed (9.0 years for women and 9.9 years for men) compared to those in rural areas (6.2 years for women and 6.4 years for men) (**Table 2.11.1** and **Table 2.11.2**).
- The proportion of the population with more than secondary education increases with an increase in wealth, with the highest percentage of women (33%) and men (38%) are in the highest wealth quintile.
- Thirty-seven percent of girls and 40% of boys age 6–9 have no education.
- Nairobi City has the highest median number of years of schooling at 11.0 years for women and 11.3 for men. In the arid and semi-arid counties of Mandera and Turkana, the median number of years of schooling for women is less than one year (**Table 2.11.1C** and **Table 2.11.2C**).

Figure 2.7 Educational attainment of the household population

Percentage of the household population age 6 and above with no education



1993 1998 2003 2008–09 2014 2022
KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Sample: Children age 6–13 for primary school NAR and children age 14–17 for secondary school NAR

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population.

Sample: Children age 6–13 for primary school GAR and children age 14–17 for secondary school GAR

There is no major difference in NAR for girls (87%) and boys (86%) for primary school children age 6–13. Overall, almost half (49%) of children within the official secondary school age (14–17) are attending secondary school. About 53% of the girls within the official secondary school age are attending secondary school compared to 45% of the boys within the same age (**Table 2.12**).

The GAR for primary school exceeds 100% (105% for girls and 109% for boys), which indicates that the system has both underage and overage learners. Conversely, the GAR in secondary school is less than 100% (84% for girls and 81% for boys), which implies that all children age 14–17 are not in school.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

The ratio of female to male students attending primary school and the ratio of female to male students attending secondary school. The index reflects the magnitude of the gender gap.

A GPI of less than one means there are more boys than girls in school. A GPI greater than one means there are more girls than boys. A GPI of one indicates equality between the two.

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

Nationally, the GPI for NAR is 1.02 for primary and 1.16 for secondary. This indicates that there is parity in overall school attendance by primary school-age girls and boys, while for secondary, more girls than boys are attending.

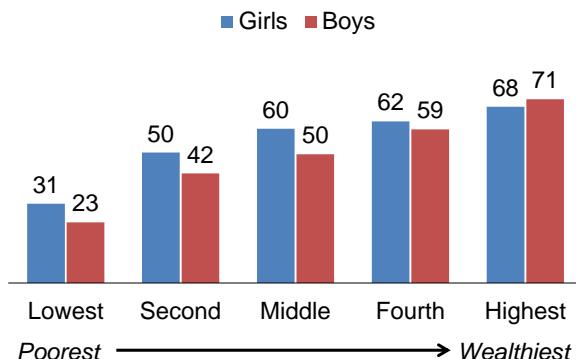
Patterns by background characteristics

- The NAR for primary school is higher in urban areas (89%) than in rural areas (85%). However, GAR in primary school is higher in rural areas at 108% compared to 104% in urban areas.
- Primary school NAR increases with increasing household wealth. The NAR for primary school increases from 75% in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The NAR for secondary school in rural areas is lower than that of urban areas at 46% and 58%, respectively.
- Turkana County has the lowest NAR (44%) and GAR (57%) for primary school. Nyandarua County has the highest NAR for primary school at 95% (**Table 2.12C**).

- The NAR for secondary school increases from 27% in the lowest wealth quintile to 69% for the highest wealth quintile. The NAR for the female population increases from 23% in the lowest wealth quintile to 71% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 2.8**).
- Tana River County has the lowest GAR in secondary school at 34%, while Kirinyaga County has the highest GAR at 113%.

Figure 2.8 Secondary school attendance by household wealth

Net attendance ratio for secondary school among children age 14–17



2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

Participation rate in organised learning—adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR)

Percentage of children of age one year younger than official primary school entry age (at the beginning of school year) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school. The ratio is termed adjusted because it includes children in primary school.

Sample: Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year

Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) is an indicator that measures the exposure of children to organised learning activities one year before they start primary school.

Eighty-eight percent of children who were age 5 at the beginning of the school year participated in organised learning; 66% attended an early childhood education programme, and 22% attended primary school (**Table 2.13** and **Table 2.13C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban areas have a higher participation rate (91%) in organised learning among children age 5 at the beginning of the school year than rural areas (86%).
- Children age 5 at the beginning of the school year in the lowest wealth quintile have the lowest participation rate (73%) in organised learning, while those in the highest wealth quintile have the highest participation rate (95%).

2.7 DISABILITY

Functional Domains

Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, washing all over, or dressing.

Persons with disability

Those with a lot of difficulty and those who cannot do at all in any of the domains.

Sample: De facto household population age 5 and older

The 2022 KDHS included a Disability Module with a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which are based on the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health. The questions address six core functional domains—seeing, hearing, communication, cognition, walking, and self-care—and provide the basic necessary information on disability. This information is comparable to that collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

2.7.1 Disability by Domain and Age

Five percent of the population age 5 and over are reported to have either a lot of difficulty functioning in at least one domain or could not function in a domain at all. However, 15% of the population age 5 and older are reported to have some level of difficulty in at least one domain. The most common type of disability is disability in mobility (2%) followed by disability in vision (2%) (**Table 2.14**).

2.7.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of disability is similar among women and men age 15 and older; 7% of women and 5% of men have disability
- Disability is more prevalent among widowed women and men than among others; 28% of widowed women have disability whereas the prevalence is 8% among divorced and separated, 5% among married, and 4% among never married women. Similarly, 21% of widowed men have disabilities compared to 8% of divorced or separated, 6% of married, and 3% of never married men (**Tables 2.15.1, 2.15.1C, 2.15.2 and 2.15.2C**).

2.8 DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Traffic Accident

An accident involving at least one vehicle on a road open to public traffic in which at least one person is injured or killed.

Severe Injury

Injuries resulting from traffic accidents that render one unable to carry out activities of daily life for at least a day.

Sample: De facto household population

Road traffic injuries cause considerable economic losses to individuals, their families, and nations as a whole. These losses arise from the cost of treatment as well as lost productivity for those killed or disabled by their injuries, and for family members who must take time off work or school to care for the injured.

In the 12 months before the survey, 1,466 persons per 100,000 population had severe injuries, while 135 persons per 100,000 population died due to road traffic injuries. Overall, 1,601 persons per 100,000 had severe injuries and died due to road traffic accidents (**Table 2.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Urban areas had the highest number (190) of deaths due to traffic injuries per 100,000 population, as compared to rural areas (107).
- Individuals in the fourth wealth quintile have the highest number of severe road traffic accident injuries and deaths per 100,000 population (2,123), while those in the lowest wealth quintile have the lowest (1,104).

- The counties with the highest number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population are Murang'a (365), Kisumu (307), West Pokot (264), Elgeyo/Marakwet (261), and Vihiga (247), while some counties such as Garissa, Mandera, Tana River, and Trans Nzoia did not report any deaths (**Table 2.16C**).
- The counties that reported the highest numbers of persons with severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population are Bungoma (3,036), Kisumu (2,868), Murang'a (2,577), Homa Bay (2,488), and Migori (2,302), while the counties with the lowest are Mandera (191), Tana River (282), Marsabit (284), Samburu (548), and Kwale (571).
- The counties with the highest deaths and severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population are Kisumu (3,175), Bungoma (3,062), Murang'a (2,943), Homa Bay (2,697), Migori (2,364), Tharaka-Nithi (2,321), Busia (2,310), and Laikipia (2,246).

2.9 FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

A composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutrition importance of different food groups.

- Poor:** Thresholds between 0–21
- Borderline:** Thresholds between 21.5–35
- Acceptable:** Thresholds >35.5

Households in the poor and borderline food consumption group are considered to have insufficient dietary intake.

Coping Strategies Index (CSI)

An indicator of household stress due to a lack of food or money to buy food.

The CSI measures the behaviours adopted by households when they have difficulties in meeting their food needs. The strategies adopted are: 1. Relying on less preferred and less expensive foods; 2. Borrowing food or relying on help from friends or relatives; 3. Limiting portion size at mealtimes; 4. Restricting consumption by adults in order for children to eat; and 5. Reducing the number of meals in a day.

- Minimal:** Thresholds between 0–3
- Stressed:** Thresholds between 4–18
- Crisis:** Thresholds >19

Sample: Households

The majority of households (85%) in Kenya had acceptable food consumption scores in the seven days before the survey. Four percent of households had poor food consumption, and 11% had borderline scores. Overall, 3 in 10 households in Kenya reported not having enough food or money to buy food in the seven days before the survey (**Table 2.17**).

Among households that reported not having food or enough money to purchase food, the mean coping strategy index CSI score was 20.1. Eleven percent of households reported minimal coping strategies, 44% reported stressed coping strategies, and 45% reported crisis coping strategies.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The likelihood of lacking food or money to purchase food decreased with increasing household wealth. More than half (53%) of households in the lowest wealth quintile reported not having enough food or money to buy food, whereas 12% of households in the highest wealth quintile did report not having enough food or money to buy food.

- The proportion of households that reported lacking food or money to purchase food is higher in rural areas (33%) than in urban areas (23%).
- The highest proportions of households reporting lacking food or money to purchase food were recorded in Turkana (80%), Vihiga (59%), Marsabit (58%), Busia (57%), Homa Bay (57%) and Samburu (55%) counties (**Table 2.17C**).

2.10 COVID-19 TESTING, VACCINATION, AND DEATHS

Kenya reported its first case of COVID-19 on 13th March 2020. Public health measures adopted to reduce the spread and impact of COVID-19 included hand hygiene, social distancing, mask-wearing, isolation, quarantine, and targeted lockdown measures. In March 2021, Kenya introduced 5 types of COVID-19 vaccines: Astra Zeneca, Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer, Moderna, and Sinopharm.

Twenty-seven percent of households had one or more persons who were tested for COVID-19, while 63% of households had one or more persons who received vaccination against COVID-19 (**Table 2.18.1**).

Twelve percent of household population had ever tested for COVID-19, while 30% had received vaccination against COVID-19.

The number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 is 621 per 100,000 population, while the number of deaths due COVID-19 related complications is 64 deaths per 100,000 population (**Table 2.18.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- COVID-19 testing and vaccination against COVID-19 is higher in urban areas than in rural areas; 20% of household population in urban areas have tested for COVID-19 compared with 8% in rural areas, while 34% of household population in urban areas have received vaccination against COVID-19 compared with 28% in rural areas (**Table 2.18.1**).
- The number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 per 100,000 population is higher in urban areas (1,347 per 100,000 population) than in rural areas (254 per 100,000 population) (**Table 2.18.2**).
- Cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 population increases with household wealth. The cases vary from 31 per 100,000 population in the lowest wealth quintile to 2,134 per 100,000 population in highest wealth quintile.
- Percentage of household population tested for COVID-19 is highest in Nairobi City (27%), Kajiado (23%), Nyeri (23%), Mombasa(21%) and Kisumu(20%), and lowest in Mandera, Tana River and Wajir and West Pokot counties at 3% each (**Table 2.18.1C**).
- Vaccination coverage is highest in Nyeri (48%), Kirinyaga (47%), Kiambu (39%), Nairobi City (38%) and Embu (38%) counties, while the lowest was in Tana River and Garissa counties at 5% each.
- Counties with the highest cases of COVID-19 per 100,000 population are Kajiado (2,522), Nairobi City (1,821), Kisumu (1,173), Nakuru (1,000), Kiambu (977), Murang'a (977) and Embu at 966. Elgeyo /Marakwet (0), Mandera (20) and Tana River (24) counties have the lowest cases COVID-19 per 100,000 population (**Table 2.18.2C**).

2.11 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

Health insurance for the population ensures that people are protected against unforeseen expenditures that may arise. Health insurance is one of the key components of financial protection for the population, because the cost associated with health payments during a disease episode can drive families into poverty.

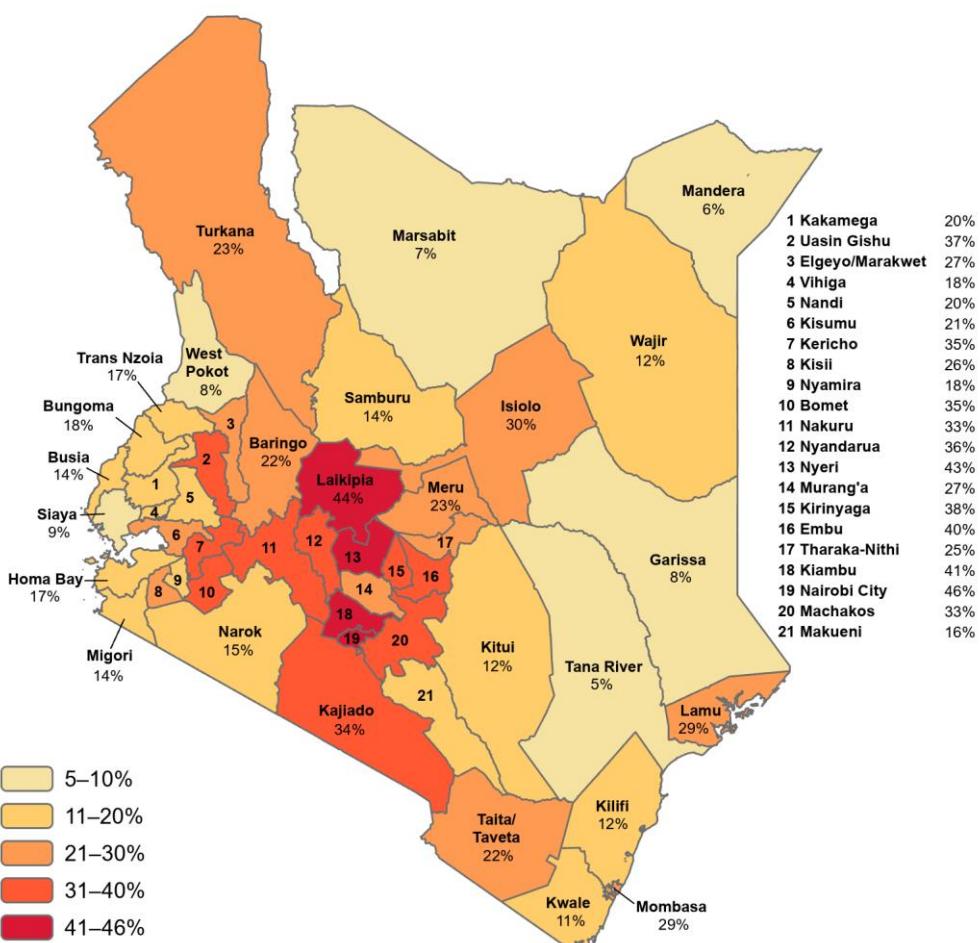
Nationally, one in four persons (26%) have some form of health insurance. The National Hospital Insurance Fund is the most common type of health insurance (**Tables 2.19** and **2.19C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Health insurance coverage is twice as high as in urban areas than in rural areas; 40% of household populations in urban areas have some form of health insurance compared to 19% in rural areas.
- Health insurance coverage increases with increasing wealth, from 5% the lowest wealth quintile to 58% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Health insurance coverage varies across the 47 counties from a low of 5% and 6%, respectively in Tana River and Mandera counties to a high of 46% and 44% in Nairobi City and Laikipia counties, respectively (**Map 2.3**).

Map 2.3 Health insurance coverage by county

Percentage of de jure household population with any form of health insurance



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

2.12 OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

Outpatient

An outpatient is someone who received healthcare without having stayed overnight at a health facility.

Inpatient

An inpatient is someone who stayed overnight at a health facility.

Out of Pocket Expenditure

Payments made to health care providers after a service has been rendered in the form of either cash or in-kind.

Sample: de facto household members.

In Kenya, people pay an average of KSh 37,362 for each in-patient visit per year and an average of KSh 1,735 for each outpatient visit per month (**Tables 2.20.1** and **2.20.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Males spend twice as much as females on inpatient admissions. Males spend an average of KSh 52,924 per year for inpatient admissions whereas females spend an average of KSh 27,536 per year.
- Average monthly expenditure for outpatient visits is also slightly higher among males than females (KSh 1,858 among males and KSh 1,637 among females).
- Outpatient health expenditure increases with an increase in age, with the oldest respondents reporting the highest outpatient health expenditure (KSh 898 for age 0–4 and KSh 4,078 for age 60 and older).
- Generally, persons in urban areas spend, on average, twice the amount spent by those in rural areas on inpatient (KSh 59,493 in urban areas and KSh 24,731 in rural areas) and outpatient (KSh 2,281 in urban areas and KSh 1,455 in rural areas) health expenditures.
- Cash payments, followed by NHIF payments, are the most common means of payment for both inpatient and outpatient expenditures. Household members paid by cash for inpatient expenditures an average of KSh 13,621 per year and KSh 9,330 through NHIF compared to KSh 6,202 paid through private insurance.

2.13 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection

Social protection covers the range of policies and programmes needed to reduce the lifelong consequences of poverty and exclusion.

Social protection systems help individuals and families, especially the poor and vulnerable, cope with crises and shocks, find jobs, improve productivity, invest in the health and education of their children, and protect the aging population.

In Kenya, current delivery instruments of social protection include cash transfers, food distribution, school-based feeding programmes, social health insurance, retirement benefits, price subsidies and public works among others.

Nationally, 17% of households receive cash transfer or social assistance; mainly from the government (national or county) at 11% followed by assistance received from friends, relatives, and neighbours (6%). Households receive cash transfer or social assistance mostly for supporting older persons (4%) and for food for work or cash for work (3%) (**Table 2.21.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Nine in ten households (91%) receiving cash transfer or social assistance for elderly persons receive it from the government; 86% from the national government and 9% from the county government (**Table 2.21.2**).
- Twenty percent of households in rural areas receive cash transfers or other social assistance compared to 13% households in urban areas (**Table 2.21.3**).
- Households in rural areas are more likely to receive cash transfer or other social assistance to support older persons (30%) than households in urban areas (9%).
- One in five households (20%) in the lowest wealth quintile receive food aid for persons in arid and semi-arid lands.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on household population and housing characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 2.1** **Household characteristics: Housing**
- **Table 2.2** **Household characteristics: Cooking**
- **Table 2.3** **Household characteristics: Heating and lighting**
- **Table 2.4** **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies**
- **Table 2.4C** **Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county**
- **Table 2.5** **Household possessions**
- **Table 2.6** **Wealth quintiles**
- **Table 2.7** **Household population by age, sex, and residence**
- **Table 2.8** **Household composition**
- **Table 2.9** **Children's living arrangements and orphanhood**
- **Table 2.9C** **Children's living arrangements and orphanhood by county**
- **Table 2.10** **Birth registration of children under age 5**
- **Table 2.10C** **Birth registration of children under age 5 by county**
- **Table 2.11.1** **Educational attainment of the female household population**
- **Table 2.11.1C** **Educational attainment of the female household population by county**
- **Table 2.11.2** **Educational attainment of the male household population**
- **Table 2.11.2C** **Educational attainment of the male household population by county**
- **Table 2.12** **School attendance ratios**
- **Table 2.12C** **School attendance ratios by county**
- **Table 2.13** **Participation rate in organised learning**
- **Table 2.13C** **Participation rate in organised learning by county**
- **Table 2.14** **Disability by domain and age**
- **Table 2.15.1** **Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women**
- **Table 2.15.1C** **Disability among adults according to county: Women**
- **Table 2.15.2** **Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men**
- **Table 2.15.2C** **Disability among adults according to county: Men**
- **Table 2.16** **Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**
- **Table 2.16C** **Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by county**
- **Table 2.17** **Food security status**
- **Table 2.17C** **Food security status by county**
- **Table 2.18.1** **COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination**
- **Table 2.18.1C** **COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination by county**
- **Table 2.18.2** **COVID-19 cases and deaths**
- **Table 2.18.2C** **COVID-19 cases and deaths by county**
- **Table 2.19** **Health insurance coverage**

- **Table 2.19C** Health insurance coverage by county
- **Table 2.20.1** Average annual expenditure on inpatient admissions [in Kenyan shillings]
- **Table 2.20.2** Average monthly expenditure on outpatient visits [in Kenyan shillings]
- **Table 2.21.1** Cash transfer: All households
- **Table 2.21.2** Cash transfer: Households receiving cash transfer or social assistance
- **Table 2.21.3** Cash transfer by residence and household wealth
- **Table 2.21.3C** Cash transfer or social assistance by county

Table 2.1 Household characteristics: Housing

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percent distribution by frequency of smoking in the home, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|---------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Electricity | | | | | | |
| Yes | 90.4 | 35.7 | 57.8 | 89.7 | 31.5 | 51.1 |
| No | 9.6 | 64.3 | 42.2 | 10.3 | 68.5 | 48.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Flooring material | | | | | | |
| Earth, sand | 5.5 | 35.0 | 23.1 | 6.7 | 36.6 | 26.5 |
| Dung | 0.8 | 17.6 | 10.8 | 1.1 | 20.0 | 13.6 |
| Wood/planks | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Parquet or polished wood | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Vinyl or asphalt strips | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Ceramic tiles | 26.8 | 7.0 | 15.0 | 28.5 | 6.7 | 14.0 |
| Cement | 58.7 | 38.6 | 46.7 | 56.0 | 35.2 | 42.2 |
| Carpet | 6.2 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 2.8 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Rooms used for sleeping | | | | | | |
| One | 61.2 | 32.0 | 43.8 | 45.0 | 21.8 | 29.6 |
| Two | 25.1 | 38.4 | 33.0 | 32.9 | 40.6 | 38.0 |
| Three or more | 13.6 | 29.6 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 37.6 | 32.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Frequency of smoking in the home | | | | | | |
| Daily | 5.1 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 11.0 | 8.9 |
| Weekly | 1.2 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Monthly | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Less than once a month | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Never | 92.8 | 85.9 | 88.7 | 93.4 | 86.1 | 88.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 | 47,730 | 94,296 | 142,026 |

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by place for cooking, cooking technology, and cooking fuel, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Place for cooking | | | | | | |
| In the house | 84.9 | 26.0 | 49.7 | 80.0 | 20.4 | 40.5 |
| Separate room/kitchen | 31.9 | 11.4 | 19.7 | 38.0 | 10.0 | 19.4 |
| No separate room/kitchen | 52.9 | 14.6 | 30.1 | 42.0 | 10.4 | 21.0 |
| In a separate building | 7.7 | 63.1 | 40.8 | 12.4 | 69.4 | 50.3 |
| Outdoors | 5.5 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 8.7 |
| No food cooked in household | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Main cooking technology | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 63.3 | 9.6 | 31.2 | 58.7 | 6.0 | 23.7 |
| Electric stove | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| LPG/natural gas stove | 59.9 | 8.8 | 29.4 | 55.7 | 5.5 | 22.4 |
| Piped natural gas stove | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| Biogas stove | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other fuels and technologies | 34.8 | 89.1 | 67.2 | 40.6 | 93.6 | 75.8 |
| Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol | 8.4 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Manufactured solid fuel stove | 16.9 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 20.2 | 6.2 | 10.9 |
| With a chimney | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| Without a chimney | 14.5 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 17.1 | 5.1 | 9.1 |
| Traditional solid fuel stove | 0.7 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 3.9 |
| With a chimney | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| Without a chimney | 0.5 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 |
| Three stone stove/open fire | 8.8 | 76.3 | 49.1 | 13.1 | 81.7 | 58.6 |
| No food cooked in household | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cooking fuel | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies¹ | 63.3 | 9.6 | 31.2 | 58.7 | 6.0 | 23.7 |
| Solid fuels for cooking | 26.2 | 88.4 | 63.3 | 34.0 | 93.3 | 73.4 |
| Charcoal | 16.9 | 7.7 | 11.4 | 20.1 | 6.5 | 11.0 |
| Wood | 9.2 | 80.1 | 51.6 | 13.8 | 86.3 | 61.9 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Sawdust | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other fuels | 8.6 | 0.7 | 3.9 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Gasoline/diesel | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Kerosene/paraffin | 8.4 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| No food cooked in household | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 | 47,730 | 94,296 | 142,026 |

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by heating technology, heating fuel, and main lighting fuel or technology, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|--|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|---------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Heating technology | | | | | | |
| Central heating | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Manufactured space heater | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Without a chimney | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Traditional space heater | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Without a chimney | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Manufactured cookstove | 11.8 | 19.1 | 16.1 | 13.3 | 19.4 | 17.4 |
| With a chimney | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| Without a chimney | 10.2 | 16.3 | 13.8 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 14.9 |
| Traditional cookstove | 0.4 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 5.6 |
| Without a chimney | 0.4 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 5.6 |
| Three stone stove/open fire | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| No heating in household | 84.6 | 71.0 | 76.5 | 82.4 | 70.0 | 74.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Heating fuel | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies ¹ | 2.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Central heating | 2.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Electricity | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Solar air heater | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Liquified petroleum gas (LPG)/cooking gas | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Charcoal | 11.8 | 18.6 | 15.8 | 13.3 | 18.8 | 16.9 |
| Wood | 0.7 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 7.4 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Agricultural crop | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Sawdust | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| No heating in household | 84.6 | 71.0 | 76.5 | 82.4 | 70.0 | 74.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Main lighting fuel or technology | | | | | | |
| Clean fuels and technologies | 95.2 | 88.2 | 91.0 | 96.0 | 89.2 | 91.5 |
| Electricity | 89.5 | 34.2 | 56.5 | 88.6 | 29.9 | 49.6 |
| Solar lantern | 3.9 | 44.0 | 27.9 | 5.1 | 49.1 | 34.3 |
| Rechargeable flashlight/torch/ lantern | 1.2 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 4.8 |
| Battery powered flashlight/ torch/lantern | 0.6 | 3.7 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Gasoline lamp | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Kerosene/paraffin lamp | 1.6 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 5.2 |
| Charcoal | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Wood | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Straw/shrubs/grass | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Oil lamp | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Candle | 2.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Other fuel | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| No lighting in household | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/ population | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 | 47,730 | 94,296 | 142,026 |

LPG = liquified petroleum gas

¹ Includes central heating, electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹ | Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking ² | Number of persons in households that reported cooking in the house | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ³ | Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ⁴ | Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting ⁵ | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.1 | 34.3 | 47,374 | 19.5 | 8,423 | 96.1 | 47,658 | 53.4 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 93.7 | 93,891 | 1.1 | 28,257 | 89.9 | 93,562 | 4.9 | 94,296 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 99.9 | 28,301 | 0.0 | 7,443 | 78.0 | 27,708 | 0.3 | 28,409 |
| Second | 0.2 | 98.7 | 28,249 | 0.1 | 7,720 | 87.7 | 28,357 | 0.6 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 4.0 | 93.3 | 28,198 | 0.9 | 8,774 | 95.2 | 28,362 | 3.2 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 29.7 | 63.1 | 28,152 | 2.6 | 7,720 | 99.1 | 28,395 | 24.8 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 84.9 | 13.9 | 28,365 | 33.0 | 5,023 | 99.9 | 28,399 | 77.1 | 28,400 |
| Total | 23.8 | 73.8 | 141,265 | 5.3 | 36,680 | 92.0 | 141,221 | 21.2 | 142,026 |

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

² Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

³ Includes electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

⁴ Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

⁵ In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

Table 2.4C Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county

Percentage of de jure population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, percentage relying on solid fuels for cooking, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for space heating, percentage relying on clean fuel and technologies for lighting, and percentage relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking ¹ | Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking ² | Number of persons in households that reported cooking in the house | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating ³ | Number of persons in households that reported use of space heating | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting ⁴ | Number of persons in households that reported use of lighting | Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting ⁵ | Number of persons |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|-------------------|
| Mombasa | 43.3 | 44.8 | 3,399 | 2.9 | 204 | 93.6 | 3,466 | 42.2 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 7.4 | 91.5 | 2,353 | 0.0 | 77 | 84.0 | 2,335 | 7.5 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 8.6 | 90.5 | 4,259 | 0.0 | 436 | 81.1 | 4,278 | 9.0 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 1.7 | 98.3 | 859 | 0.0 | 14 | 97.4 | 864 | 2.1 | 864 |
| Lamu | 10.0 | 89.9 | 467 | 0.0 | 8 | 99.0 | 470 | 10.6 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 11.9 | 87.1 | 1,120 | 1.6 | 124 | 91.5 | 1,128 | 11.5 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 4.1 | 94.9 | 1,505 | - | 0 | 97.4 | 1,512 | 4.6 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 0.9 | 99.1 | 913 | 0.0 | 23 | 98.6 | 910 | 1.7 | 920 |
| Mandera | 1.0 | 99.0 | 1,296 | 0.0 | 136 | 97.0 | 1,300 | 1.3 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 2.0 | 98.0 | 792 | 3.4 | 24 | 96.5 | 697 | 2.1 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 13.2 | 86.1 | 678 | 33.6 | 40 | 96.5 | 679 | 13.1 | 680 |
| Meru | 9.6 | 89.7 | 4,500 | 7.3 | 869 | 86.9 | 4,529 | 9.4 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.0 | 90.4 | 1,340 | 12.5 | 80 | 91.4 | 1,345 | 9.0 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 14.7 | 84.2 | 1,678 | 10.1 | 106 | 89.0 | 1,684 | 14.6 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 6.6 | 93.1 | 3,464 | 0.0 | 107 | 91.5 | 3,470 | 6.3 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 31.5 | 66.7 | 4,217 | 6.6 | 873 | 91.0 | 4,248 | 29.4 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 8.0 | 90.7 | 2,893 | 0.9 | 604 | 88.8 | 2,895 | 7.4 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 13.2 | 86.3 | 1,838 | 2.0 | 1,433 | 91.1 | 1,844 | 7.1 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 31.0 | 67.9 | 2,126 | 13.7 | 522 | 91.4 | 2,128 | 28.4 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 30.6 | 67.5 | 1,930 | 7.9 | 71 | 88.4 | 1,939 | 30.6 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 16.6 | 82.0 | 3,135 | 6.8 | 829 | 85.8 | 3,155 | 15.0 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 62.4 | 33.1 | 7,855 | 13.8 | 1,464 | 96.1 | 7,889 | 56.6 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 1.8 | 98.2 | 1,842 | 0.0 | 476 | 82.8 | 1,466 | 2.4 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 4.2 | 95.8 | 2,265 | 0.3 | 1,647 | 87.2 | 2,250 | 2.3 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 3.7 | 96.3 | 862 | 0.1 | 639 | 88.0 | 851 | 2.4 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.8 | 89.8 | 3,211 | 0.7 | 1,577 | 93.3 | 3,217 | 6.7 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 26.9 | 72.1 | 4,062 | 3.4 | 2,352 | 96.9 | 4,086 | 18.5 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 4.3 | 95.6 | 1,277 | 0.3 | 767 | 97.1 | 1,279 | 2.4 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 9.7 | 89.8 | 2,668 | 0.4 | 830 | 94.0 | 2,672 | 7.7 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 2.6 | 97.3 | 1,955 | 0.7 | 901 | 93.6 | 1,893 | 2.1 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 22.3 | 77.3 | 1,458 | 5.4 | 711 | 94.3 | 1,462 | 15.5 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 28.2 | 71.1 | 6,820 | 5.5 | 3,474 | 97.4 | 6,848 | 19.8 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 7.9 | 92.0 | 3,715 | 0.4 | 1,617 | 97.0 | 3,726 | 5.2 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 54.8 | 43.3 | 3,733 | 9.6 | 828 | 95.5 | 3,754 | 49.3 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 9.6 | 90.2 | 3,119 | 1.1 | 1,587 | 97.7 | 3,135 | 5.5 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 4.6 | 95.3 | 2,833 | 0.0 | 828 | 98.5 | 2,869 | 4.0 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 8.7 | 91.1 | 6,033 | 0.4 | 1,731 | 88.8 | 6,047 | 7.0 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 6.6 | 93.3 | 1,761 | 0.0 | 284 | 82.7 | 1,761 | 5.2 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 7.6 | 92.0 | 5,196 | 0.5 | 2,248 | 89.8 | 5,211 | 5.5 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 7.0 | 92.9 | 3,038 | 2.2 | 203 | 86.2 | 3,041 | 6.7 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 5.5 | 94.4 | 2,686 | 0.0 | 142 | 95.2 | 2,703 | 5.9 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 15.0 | 82.3 | 3,467 | 0.0 | 246 | 91.2 | 3,477 | 14.7 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 5.5 | 94.5 | 3,387 | 0.7 | 603 | 93.0 | 3,391 | 5.1 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 6.7 | 93.1 | 3,330 | 0.2 | 1,014 | 88.7 | 3,341 | 5.5 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 12.7 | 86.8 | 3,721 | 0.4 | 1,173 | 82.7 | 3,715 | 9.9 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 6.9 | 93.0 | 1,644 | 0.4 | 943 | 82.2 | 1,650 | 3.4 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 81.7 | 5.3 | 14,566 | 51.8 | 1,814 | 96.7 | 14,614 | 76.4 | 14,614 |
| Total | 23.8 | 73.8 | 141,265 | 5.3 | 36,680 | 92.0 | 141,221 | 21.2 | 142,026 |

¹ Includes stoves/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

² Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

³ Includes electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar air heater, and alcohol/ethanol

⁴ Includes electricity, solar lantern, rechargeable flashlight/torch/lantern, battery powered flashlight/torch/lantern, and biogas lamp

⁵ In order to calculate SDG indicator 7.1.2, persons living in households that report no cooking, no space heating, or no lighting are not excluded from the numerator.

Table 2.5 Household possessions

Percentage of households possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land, and livestock/farm animals by residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Possession | Residence | | |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Household effects | | | |
| Radio | 71.2 | 62.1 | 65.8 |
| Television | 67.6 | 38.2 | 50.1 |
| Mobile phone | 97.4 | 90.9 | 93.5 |
| Computer | 20.6 | 4.1 | 10.7 |
| Non-mobile telephone | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Refrigerator | 22.0 | 3.5 | 10.9 |
| Watch | 43.0 | 21.3 | 30.0 |
| Solar panel | 10.4 | 46.5 | 32.0 |
| Table | 85.8 | 86.3 | 86.1 |
| Chair | 83.0 | 88.6 | 86.4 |
| Sofa | 71.7 | 56.2 | 62.4 |
| Bed | 93.4 | 93.0 | 93.1 |
| Cupboard | 50.1 | 45.0 | 47.0 |
| Clock | 23.6 | 10.0 | 15.5 |
| Microwave oven | 14.5 | 2.1 | 7.1 |
| DVD player | 25.5 | 8.8 | 15.6 |
| Cassette or CD player | 13.1 | 4.5 | 8.0 |
| Means of transportation | | | |
| Bicycle | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.3 |
| Animal drawn cart | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Motorcycle/scooter | 10.8 | 15.3 | 13.5 |
| Car/truck | 13.1 | 5.2 | 8.4 |
| Boat with a motor | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Ownership of agricultural land | | | |
| | 33.3 | 70.7 | 55.6 |
| Ownership of farm animals¹ | | | |
| | 40.8 | 77.6 | 62.8 |
| Ownership of dwelling | | | |
| | 21.1 | 84.5 | 58.9 |
| Ownership of land on which dwelling is built | | | |
| | 20.2 | 80.6 | 56.3 |
| Number of households | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 |

¹ Local cattle (indigenous), exotic/grade cattle, horses, donkeys, camels, goats, sheep, chickens/other poultry, or pigs

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles, and the Gini coefficient, according to residence and county, Kenya DHS 2022

| Residence/county | Wealth quintile | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Gini coefficient ¹ |
|------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Lowest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Highest | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.9 | 3.7 | 9.0 | 32.0 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 47,730 | 0.10 |
| Rural | 29.2 | 28.3 | 25.6 | 14.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 94,296 | 0.24 |
| County | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 2.5 | 4.7 | 12.4 | 40.5 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 3,480 | 0.13 |
| Kwale | 51.8 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 13.4 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 2,359 | 0.40 |
| Kilifi | 53.0 | 10.0 | 15.7 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 4,293 | 0.43 |
| Tana River | 68.4 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 864 | 0.47 |
| Lamu | 30.6 | 19.6 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 470 | 0.31 |
| Taita/Taveta | 13.6 | 21.1 | 27.1 | 24.4 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 1,128 | 0.26 |
| Garissa | 32.5 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 32.9 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 1,516 | 0.28 |
| Wajir | 63.5 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 920 | 0.36 |
| Mandera | 71.6 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,302 | 0.28 |
| Marsabit | 61.7 | 11.1 | 13.2 | 12.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 795 | 0.42 |
| Isiolo | 37.4 | 7.9 | 14.1 | 22.7 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 680 | 0.37 |
| Meru | 23.9 | 28.0 | 21.4 | 20.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 4,568 | 0.28 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 25.1 | 26.9 | 22.3 | 18.0 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 1,345 | 0.36 |
| Embu | 14.4 | 20.7 | 28.0 | 23.9 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 1,685 | 0.30 |
| Kitui | 40.0 | 31.1 | 16.5 | 8.6 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 3,479 | 0.35 |
| Machakos | 7.7 | 24.7 | 24.6 | 16.5 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 4,250 | 0.31 |
| Makueni | 19.8 | 29.1 | 28.1 | 17.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 2,903 | 0.30 |
| Nyandarua | 5.6 | 21.9 | 36.0 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 1,846 | 0.24 |
| Nyeri | 2.7 | 9.5 | 32.4 | 34.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 2,138 | 0.21 |
| Kirinyaga | 4.2 | 12.8 | 29.8 | 32.6 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 1,940 | 0.24 |
| Murang'a | 6.1 | 15.8 | 32.8 | 33.8 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 3,155 | 0.19 |
| Kiambu | 0.9 | 3.0 | 12.1 | 35.8 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 7,889 | 0.15 |
| Turkana | 75.2 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,854 | 0.48 |
| West Pokot | 63.9 | 12.9 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,266 | 0.42 |
| Samburu | 67.7 | 6.5 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 863 | 0.48 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.9 | 34.7 | 26.2 | 18.7 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 3,219 | 0.33 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.2 | 16.6 | 22.1 | 30.7 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 4,090 | 0.31 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 30.0 | 24.4 | 26.9 | 16.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,279 | 0.28 |
| Nandi | 17.5 | 26.5 | 34.6 | 17.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 2,681 | 0.30 |
| Baringo | 41.9 | 17.5 | 21.1 | 15.4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 1,967 | 0.35 |
| Laikipia | 12.8 | 18.6 | 30.3 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 1,467 | 0.24 |
| Nakuru | 12.3 | 13.4 | 17.3 | 28.5 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 6,850 | 0.28 |
| Narok | 37.0 | 27.8 | 19.7 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 3,740 | 0.35 |
| Kajiado | 19.9 | 6.6 | 10.8 | 19.8 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 3,761 | 0.25 |
| Kericho | 13.5 | 31.4 | 30.9 | 18.6 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 3,135 | 0.29 |
| Bomet | 24.4 | 40.9 | 22.9 | 10.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,869 | 0.29 |
| Kakamega | 17.5 | 36.2 | 26.0 | 14.6 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 6,047 | 0.28 |
| Vihiga | 15.5 | 40.7 | 26.2 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,762 | 0.22 |
| Bungoma | 18.3 | 35.0 | 26.7 | 13.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 5,226 | 0.32 |
| Busia | 19.5 | 34.6 | 25.4 | 13.5 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 3,042 | 0.28 |
| Siaya | 16.6 | 37.9 | 30.6 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 2,703 | 0.31 |
| Kisumu | 15.0 | 25.3 | 22.1 | 24.0 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 3,477 | 0.32 |
| Homa Bay | 26.6 | 34.5 | 23.5 | 9.3 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 3,393 | 0.29 |
| Migori | 31.8 | 31.7 | 19.5 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 3,341 | 0.33 |
| Kisii | 19.6 | 31.6 | 26.6 | 15.4 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 3,722 | 0.33 |
| Nyamira | 19.2 | 31.1 | 30.7 | 15.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,653 | 0.23 |
| Nairobi City | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 23.8 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 14,614 | 0.09 |
| Total | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 142,026 | 0.28 |

¹ The Gini coefficient indicates the level of concentration of wealth, with 0 representing an equal wealth distribution and 1 representing a totally unequal distribution.

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

Percent distribution of the de facto household population by various age groups and percentage of the de facto household population age 10–19, according to sex and residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Urban | | | Rural | | | Total | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| <5 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 |
| 5–9 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 14.3 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 13.4 | 12.4 | 12.8 |
| 10–14 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 15.9 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 14.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 |
| 15–19 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 9.8 |
| 20–24 | 9.8 | 12.6 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 |
| 25–29 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| 30–34 | 9.5 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.6 |
| 35–39 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 |
| 40–44 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| 45–49 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| 50–54 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| 55–59 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 60–64 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 65–69 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 70–74 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| 75–79 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| 80 + | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Dependency age groups | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–14 | 35.6 | 33.9 | 34.7 | 43.6 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 41.0 | 38.4 | 39.7 |
| 15–64 | 62.3 | 63.6 | 63.0 | 50.8 | 52.5 | 51.6 | 54.6 | 56.2 | 55.4 |
| 65+ | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Child and adult populations | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–17 | 40.0 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 51.2 | 47.0 | 49.1 | 47.5 | 43.9 | 45.7 |
| 18+ | 59.9 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 48.7 | 52.9 | 50.9 | 52.4 | 56.0 | 54.3 |
| Don't know/missing | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Adolescents age 10–19 | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of persons | 21,807 | 23,841 | 45,648 | 44,222 | 46,612 | 90,834 | 66,029 | 70,454 | 136,483 |

Table 2.8 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of households; and percentage of households with orphans and children under age 18 not living with a biological parent, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Residence | | |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Household headship | | | |
| Male | 69.2 | 64.1 | 66.1 |
| Female | 30.8 | 35.9 | 33.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of usual members | | | |
| 1 | 27.9 | 15.5 | 20.5 |
| 2 | 17.0 | 11.9 | 14.0 |
| 3 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 15.7 |
| 4 | 16.1 | 17.0 | 16.6 |
| 5 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 12.7 |
| 6 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 8.8 |
| 7 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| 8 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 |
| 9+ | 1.8 | 4.9 | 3.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean size of households | 3.1 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Percentage of households with children under age 18 who are orphans or not living with a biological parent | | | |
| Double orphans | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Single orphans ¹ | 4.4 | 9.7 | 7.6 |
| Children not living with a biological parent ² | 7.9 | 21.2 | 15.8 |
| Orphans and/or children not living with a biological parent | 10.2 | 25.8 | 19.5 |
| Number of households | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 |

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent

² Children not living with a biological parent are those under age 18 living in households with neither their mother nor their father present.

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | | Total | Percent-age not living with a biological parent | Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹ | Number of children | |
|---------------------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|--------|
| | Living with both parents | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only mother alive | Only father alive | Both dead | Missing information on father/mother | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 60.9 | 26.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 17,661 |
| <2 | 64.2 | 28.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 6,910 |
| 2–4 | 58.7 | 24.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 10,751 |
| 5–9 | 53.9 | 22.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 6.8 | 17,806 |
| 10–14 | 47.8 | 21.0 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 12.1 | 20,042 |
| 15–17 | 44.8 | 19.7 | 8.4 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 12.6 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 16.5 | 9,811 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 52.9 | 21.9 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 8.9 | 32,799 |
| Female | 52.2 | 23.1 | 4.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 11.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 8.8 | 32,521 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.9 | 23.8 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 18,862 |
| Rural | 50.0 | 22.0 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 9.9 | 46,458 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 50.4 | 23.2 | 7.5 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 15,862 |
| Second | 48.9 | 20.2 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 14.1 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 10.4 | 14,251 |
| Middle | 49.2 | 22.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 13.4 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 9.1 | 12,954 |
| Fourth | 53.5 | 24.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 11,447 |
| Highest | 63.4 | 22.5 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 4.4 | 10,807 |
| Total <15 | 53.9 | 23.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 10.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 55,510 |
| Total <18 | 52.5 | 22.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 8.9 | 65,321 |

Note: Table is based on de jure members, i.e., usual residents.

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.9C Children's living arrangements and orphanhood by county

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by living arrangements and survival status of parents, percentage of children not living with a biological parent, and percentage of children with one or both parents dead, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Living with mother but not with father | | Living with father but not with mother | | Not living with either parent | | | | Missing information on father/mother | Percent-age not living with a biological parent | Percent-age with one or both parents dead ¹ | Number of children | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|------|--------|
| | Living with both parents | Father alive | Father dead | Mother alive | Mother dead | Both alive | Only mother alive | Only father alive | Both dead | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 62.6 | 21.3 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 5.2 | 1,350 |
| Kwale | 52.4 | 22.3 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 12.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 1,213 |
| Kilifi | 47.5 | 28.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 11.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 2,132 |
| Tana River | 70.1 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 498 |
| Lamu | 58.6 | 21.7 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 8.5 | 225 |
| Taita/Taveta | 48.2 | 26.9 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 7.9 | 479 |
| Garissa | 62.8 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 10.5 | 872 |
| Wajir | 60.7 | 17.9 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 10.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 8.7 | 560 |
| Mandera | 66.4 | 17.9 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 830 |
| Marsabit | 56.2 | 22.5 | 9.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 7.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 12.8 | 459 |
| Isiolo | 53.6 | 24.5 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 10.9 | 373 |
| Meru | 50.4 | 19.6 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 8.9 | 1,895 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 53.9 | 20.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 6.9 | 559 |
| Embu | 53.0 | 22.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 9.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 7.3 | 664 |
| Kitui | 44.4 | 34.5 | 3.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 7.9 | 1,566 |
| Machakos | 49.8 | 25.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 9.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 7.0 | 1,681 |
| Makueni | 38.8 | 33.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 12.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 14.7 | 6.3 | 1,198 |
| Nyandarua | 62.1 | 20.9 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 800 |
| Nyeri | 46.9 | 29.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 9.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 11.6 | 7.7 | 777 |
| Kirinyaga | 54.9 | 21.1 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 8.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 704 |
| Murang'a | 42.0 | 32.1 | 5.6 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 1,203 |
| Kiambu | 58.7 | 24.9 | 5.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 7.2 | 2,994 |
| Turkana | 44.9 | 22.0 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 13.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 19.9 | 16.7 | 1,082 |
| West Pokot | 54.6 | 24.7 | 4.5 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 11.4 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 7.2 | 1,365 |
| Samburu | 51.2 | 19.5 | 9.5 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 13.9 | 506 |
| Trans Nzoia | 42.0 | 26.9 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 17.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 20.1 | 7.4 | 1,670 |
| Uasin Gishu | 59.5 | 20.0 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 6.5 | 1,724 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 53.9 | 26.2 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 637 |
| Nandi | 52.5 | 20.7 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 13.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 9.2 | 1,226 |
| Baringo | 46.7 | 28.8 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 9.5 | 1,058 |
| Laikipia | 50.3 | 28.4 | 7.3 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 10.1 | 10.6 | 635 |
| Nakuru | 51.9 | 26.4 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 2,970 |
| Narok | 63.8 | 17.6 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 8.1 | 2,063 |
| Kajiado | 58.0 | 21.9 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 6.5 | 1,693 |
| Kericho | 58.7 | 19.1 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 8.2 | 1,407 |
| Bomet | 56.5 | 23.0 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 1,410 |
| Kakamega | 43.2 | 21.3 | 3.2 | 5.1 | 1.6 | 19.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 9.4 | 3,113 |
| Vihiga | 34.8 | 22.2 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 21.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 13.1 | 834 |
| Bungoma | 47.2 | 18.6 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 19.6 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 24.2 | 9.4 | 2,734 |
| Busia | 45.0 | 19.5 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 22.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 6.9 | 1,583 |
| Siaya | 43.7 | 20.0 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 13.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 15.7 | 1,338 |
| Kisumu | 53.1 | 17.8 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 15.5 | 1,649 |
| Homa Bay | 47.3 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 13.8 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 22.2 | 18.5 | 1,779 |
| Migori | 53.0 | 16.6 | 11.5 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 8.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 18.3 | 1,868 |
| Kisii | 44.3 | 23.6 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 14.4 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 11.3 | 1,833 |
| Nyamira | 42.7 | 22.2 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 16.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 19.7 | 10.0 | 793 |
| Nairobi City | 66.6 | 21.3 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 5,320 |
| Total <18 | 52.5 | 22.5 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 8.9 | 65,321 |

Note: Table is based on de jure members (usual residents).

¹ Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil registration authority, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | Number of children |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have birth certificate | | |
| Age | | | | |
| <1 | 15.3 | 58.4 | 73.7 | 3,555 |
| 1–4 | 38.5 | 38.1 | 76.5 | 14,107 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 34.0 | 42.3 | 76.3 | 8,975 |
| Female | 33.6 | 42.0 | 75.6 | 8,686 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 46.6 | 34.6 | 81.3 | 6,053 |
| Rural | 27.1 | 46.1 | 73.2 | 11,608 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 14.2 | 48.4 | 62.6 | 4,182 |
| Second | 25.0 | 47.6 | 72.6 | 3,381 |
| Middle | 34.0 | 44.3 | 78.4 | 3,174 |
| Fourth | 41.1 | 39.9 | 81.0 | 3,405 |
| Highest | 58.2 | 29.8 | 88.0 | 3,519 |
| Total | 33.8 | 42.2 | 76.0 | 17,661 |

Table 2.10C Birth registration of children under age 5 by county

Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil registration authority, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of children whose births are registered and who: | | Total percentage of children whose births are registered | Number of children |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | Had a birth certificate | Did not have birth certificate | | |
| Mombasa | 46.3 | 44.3 | 90.6 | 429 |
| Kwale | 20.9 | 54.1 | 75.1 | 326 |
| Kilifi | 23.3 | 58.0 | 81.3 | 540 |
| Tana River | 18.7 | 39.2 | 57.8 | 147 |
| Lamu | 48.8 | 32.0 | 80.8 | 65 |
| Taita/Taveta | 45.0 | 45.0 | 90.0 | 131 |
| Garissa | 46.2 | 18.9 | 65.2 | 238 |
| Wajir | 34.2 | 15.4 | 49.6 | 143 |
| Mandera | 34.0 | 19.6 | 53.6 | 260 |
| Marsabit | 31.2 | 21.0 | 52.3 | 138 |
| Isiolo | 33.8 | 22.6 | 56.4 | 101 |
| Meru | 21.0 | 64.6 | 85.6 | 490 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 41.8 | 51.4 | 93.2 | 141 |
| Embu | 46.7 | 47.6 | 94.2 | 170 |
| Kitui | 32.8 | 55.7 | 88.6 | 381 |
| Machakos | 35.1 | 58.3 | 93.4 | 417 |
| Makueni | 24.0 | 46.5 | 70.5 | 315 |
| Nyandarua | 51.8 | 38.7 | 90.6 | 205 |
| Nyeri | 58.2 | 38.1 | 96.2 | 226 |
| Kirinyaga | 50.0 | 37.1 | 87.1 | 198 |
| Murang'a | 39.5 | 47.7 | 87.2 | 319 |
| Kiambu | 46.7 | 46.2 | 92.9 | 961 |
| Turkana | 8.1 | 48.6 | 56.7 | 319 |
| West Pokot | 10.6 | 64.6 | 75.2 | 436 |
| Samburu | 17.0 | 59.3 | 76.3 | 150 |
| Trans Nzoia | 25.1 | 49.5 | 74.6 | 383 |
| Uasin Gishu | 43.3 | 43.5 | 86.8 | 509 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 30.4 | 44.9 | 75.3 | 170 |
| Nandi | 29.2 | 39.5 | 68.7 | 304 |
| Baringo | 26.7 | 33.6 | 60.3 | 272 |
| Laikipia | 48.0 | 32.4 | 80.4 | 163 |
| Nakuru | 39.6 | 17.7 | 57.3 | 893 |
| Narok | 22.3 | 51.6 | 74.0 | 567 |
| Kajiado | 31.0 | 50.0 | 81.0 | 541 |
| Kericho | 26.8 | 37.4 | 64.2 | 347 |
| Bomet | 29.3 | 46.6 | 75.9 | 347 |
| Kakamega | 37.5 | 36.4 | 73.9 | 703 |
| Vihiga | 32.4 | 54.1 | 86.5 | 175 |
| Bungoma | 28.1 | 36.5 | 64.5 | 661 |
| Busia | 28.1 | 41.7 | 69.8 | 391 |
| Siaya | 28.9 | 40.1 | 69.0 | 330 |
| Kisumu | 24.6 | 48.3 | 72.8 | 428 |
| Homa Bay | 24.9 | 42.7 | 67.6 | 408 |
| Migori | 20.9 | 59.7 | 80.6 | 451 |
| Kisii | 36.6 | 52.2 | 88.8 | 412 |
| Nyamira | 36.0 | 31.5 | 67.6 | 155 |
| Nairobi City | 48.0 | 25.5 | 73.6 | 1,807 |
| Total | 33.8 | 42.2 | 76.0 | 17,661 |

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary ⁴ | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–9 | 36.5 | 63.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,128 | 0.4 |
| 10–14 | 3.4 | 87.3 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,649 | 4.5 |
| 15–19 | 2.9 | 19.6 | 12.9 | 49.8 | 12.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 6,294 | 8.7 |
| 20–24 | 3.4 | 9.7 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 31.3 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 6,258 | 11.3 |
| 25–29 | 5.1 | 12.2 | 17.1 | 10.7 | 25.9 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 5,830 | 11.2 |
| 30–34 | 8.6 | 16.8 | 24.4 | 10.2 | 18.3 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 4,633 | 8.0 |
| 35–39 | 8.6 | 21.6 | 27.4 | 8.5 | 16.3 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 4,433 | 7.7 |
| 40–44 | 7.9 | 22.0 | 27.3 | 8.3 | 17.6 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 3,251 | 7.7 |
| 45–49 | 8.8 | 25.4 | 27.7 | 8.1 | 16.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 2,477 | 7.6 |
| 50–54 | 13.6 | 27.4 | 24.1 | 10.4 | 15.1 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 2,670 | 7.2 |
| 55–59 | 17.4 | 21.8 | 28.2 | 7.9 | 15.4 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 1,688 | 6.5 |
| 60–64 | 28.1 | 27.8 | 18.6 | 8.6 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 1,669 | 5.0 |
| 65+ | 51.9 | 27.0 | 12.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 3,722 | 0.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.7 | 25.3 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 19.4 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 20,247 | 9.0 |
| Rural | 15.7 | 40.5 | 16.1 | 12.0 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 39,486 | 6.2 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.0 | 45.8 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 11,441 | 3.1 |
| Second | 12.5 | 46.6 | 17.9 | 13.3 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 12,058 | 6.1 |
| Middle | 10.1 | 37.7 | 19.3 | 14.6 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 11,954 | 6.9 |
| Fourth | 7.5 | 27.6 | 17.0 | 13.1 | 19.6 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 11,767 | 7.8 |
| Highest | 5.6 | 20.2 | 9.9 | 10.3 | 21.1 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 12,512 | 11.2 |
| Total | 13.3 | 35.4 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 59,733 | 6.9 |

Note: Respondents who reported vocational training as their highest current or previous level of education have been excluded from this table. Total includes 46 women for whom information on age is missing.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education).

² Completed grade 8 at the primary level, for those under age 53; because of the change in the school system in the 1980s, those age 53 and above are considered to have completed primary if they completed grade 7.

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

Table 2.11.1C Educational attainment of the female household population by county

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary ⁴ | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| Mombasa | 11.3 | 29.9 | 17.5 | 9.9 | 17.3 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 1,435 | 7.5 |
| Kwale | 25.9 | 42.5 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 6.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,012 | 4.0 |
| Kilifi | 23.3 | 46.1 | 13.1 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,816 | 4.1 |
| Tana River | 49.5 | 33.2 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 331 | 0.0 |
| Lamu | 21.0 | 44.2 | 13.8 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 187 | 4.8 |
| Taita/Taveta | 11.4 | 32.3 | 23.6 | 10.9 | 14.2 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 448 | 7.2 |
| Garissa | 57.9 | 24.3 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 577 | 0.0 |
| Wajir | 59.6 | 25.8 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 361 | 0.0 |
| Mandera | 65.2 | 25.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 484 | 0.0 |
| Marsabit | 54.3 | 28.8 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 317 | 0.0 |
| Isiolo | 32.6 | 33.9 | 10.2 | 7.4 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 285 | 3.6 |
| Meru | 13.5 | 39.9 | 16.0 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 1,986 | 6.5 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.5 | 41.6 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 532 | 6.6 |
| Embu | 8.6 | 31.8 | 20.3 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 716 | 7.3 |
| Kitui | 15.1 | 36.8 | 21.9 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 1,496 | 6.6 |
| Machakos | 5.9 | 30.5 | 18.6 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 1,759 | 7.6 |
| Makueni | 10.8 | 33.0 | 20.9 | 12.5 | 13.8 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 1,244 | 7.2 |
| Nyandarua | 8.0 | 29.2 | 26.0 | 13.8 | 15.7 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 793 | 7.4 |
| Nyeri | 6.5 | 23.4 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 21.7 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 918 | 8.2 |
| Kirinyaga | 8.6 | 30.4 | 20.9 | 12.2 | 16.8 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 873 | 7.4 |
| Murang'a | 9.0 | 29.8 | 23.9 | 15.3 | 14.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 1,448 | 7.3 |
| Kiambu | 5.9 | 26.7 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 19.4 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 3,461 | 8.9 |
| Turkana | 62.7 | 24.7 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 745 | 0.0 |
| West Pokot | 38.9 | 39.4 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 854 | 2.2 |
| Samburu | 51.3 | 28.6 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 322 | 0.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.6 | 43.6 | 14.2 | 14.1 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 1,366 | 6.5 |
| Uasin Gishu | 6.5 | 31.7 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 16.8 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 1,596 | 7.9 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 8.9 | 39.2 | 15.8 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 494 | 6.9 |
| Nandi | 7.4 | 41.3 | 17.9 | 12.6 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 1,164 | 6.9 |
| Baringo | 17.5 | 39.7 | 13.6 | 8.6 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 778 | 6.1 |
| Laikipia | 10.9 | 32.7 | 17.0 | 12.8 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 626 | 7.2 |
| Nakuru | 8.5 | 32.9 | 17.4 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 2,994 | 7.4 |
| Narok | 23.8 | 42.7 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 1,428 | 5.0 |
| Kajiado | 17.5 | 27.6 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 16.4 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 1,513 | 7.4 |
| Kericho | 7.3 | 37.6 | 17.4 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 1,347 | 7.2 |
| Bomet | 8.9 | 43.7 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 9.6 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 1,177 | 6.7 |
| Kakamega | 10.4 | 43.5 | 14.5 | 12.6 | 10.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 2,584 | 6.5 |
| Vihiga | 7.2 | 44.1 | 16.7 | 16.5 | 10.7 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 801 | 6.6 |
| Bungoma | 7.1 | 43.9 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 10.5 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 2,201 | 6.8 |
| Busia | 12.0 | 49.9 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,269 | 5.8 |
| Siaya | 10.7 | 41.4 | 22.5 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1,145 | 6.6 |
| Kisumu | 7.0 | 39.5 | 18.7 | 16.3 | 9.9 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 1,437 | 7.1 |
| Homa Bay | 11.5 | 45.6 | 16.1 | 14.1 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 1,459 | 6.2 |
| Migori | 12.5 | 52.9 | 14.5 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,409 | 5.7 |
| Kisii | 8.4 | 39.7 | 13.9 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 1,644 | 6.9 |
| Nyamira | 8.9 | 40.4 | 13.2 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 745 | 6.9 |
| Nairobi City | 5.6 | 21.9 | 12.1 | 10.2 | 22.9 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 6,154 | 11.0 |
| Total | 13.3 | 35.4 | 15.1 | 11.8 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 59,733 | 6.9 |

Note: Respondents who reported vocational training as their highest current or previous level of education have been excluded from this table.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education).

² Completed grade 8 at the primary level, for those under age 53; because of the change in the school system in the 1980s, those age 53 and above are considered to have completed primary if they completed grade 7.

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary ⁴ | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–9 | 40.1 | 59.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7,129 | 0.2 |
| 10–14 | 4.0 | 89.9 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,326 | 4.1 |
| 15–19 | 2.7 | 27.3 | 14.5 | 44.3 | 9.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6,940 | 8.2 |
| 20–24 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 11.0 | 17.7 | 34.0 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 5,151 | 11.2 |
| 25–29 | 2.6 | 11.1 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 30.6 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 4,916 | 11.4 |
| 30–34 | 4.2 | 15.5 | 19.2 | 6.7 | 24.7 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 4,259 | 11.2 |
| 35–39 | 5.1 | 19.8 | 26.3 | 6.8 | 21.4 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 3,713 | 7.9 |
| 40–44 | 5.5 | 21.3 | 26.1 | 7.4 | 21.2 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 3,125 | 7.9 |
| 45–49 | 6.6 | 22.9 | 28.0 | 7.1 | 19.8 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 2,439 | 7.7 |
| 50–54 | 5.2 | 20.4 | 24.4 | 8.4 | 25.3 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 1,840 | 8.0 |
| 55–59 | 8.0 | 14.2 | 31.9 | 8.4 | 23.4 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 1,678 | 7.6 |
| 60–64 | 14.4 | 19.9 | 23.9 | 7.7 | 21.0 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 1,438 | 6.8 |
| 65+ | 22.7 | 25.9 | 24.4 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 2,859 | 6.1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.2 | 24.5 | 12.1 | 9.6 | 22.4 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 18,156 | 9.9 |
| Rural | 11.5 | 41.9 | 15.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 36,726 | 6.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.1 | 49.9 | 12.5 | 7.7 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 10,687 | 3.9 |
| Second | 9.1 | 46.0 | 17.7 | 13.3 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 11,144 | 6.3 |
| Middle | 7.1 | 36.9 | 19.0 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 11,410 | 7.2 |
| Fourth | 6.1 | 26.6 | 15.5 | 11.9 | 23.8 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 11,281 | 8.4 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 21.0 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 21.1 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 10,360 | 11.4 |
| Total | 10.0 | 36.2 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 54,882 | 7.1 |

Note: Respondents who reported vocational training as their highest current or previous level of education have been excluded from this table.
Total includes 87 men for whom information on age is missing.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education).

² Completed grade 8 at the primary level, for those under age 53; because of the change in the school system in the 1980s, those age 53 and above are considered to have completed primary if they completed grade 7.

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

Table 2.11.2C Educational attainment of the male household population by county

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary ⁴ | Total | Number | Median years completed |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------------|
| Mombasa | 8.0 | 25.7 | 16.6 | 9.5 | 23.7 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 1,428 | 7.9 |
| Kwale | 15.5 | 44.0 | 16.9 | 8.1 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 893 | 5.7 |
| Kilifi | 9.9 | 45.0 | 18.7 | 10.0 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 1,665 | 6.1 |
| Tana River | 41.3 | 34.4 | 9.3 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 317 | 1.7 |
| Lamu | 15.0 | 41.1 | 18.6 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 180 | 5.8 |
| Taita/Taveta | 7.1 | 34.6 | 23.3 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 449 | 7.2 |
| Garissa | 42.2 | 26.6 | 7.7 | 8.2 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 592 | 1.4 |
| Wajir | 45.0 | 30.1 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 330 | 0.9 |
| Mandera | 47.1 | 33.5 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 446 | 0.3 |
| Marsabit | 36.3 | 34.4 | 11.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 264 | 2.7 |
| Isiolo | 24.2 | 34.8 | 11.6 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 241 | 5.0 |
| Meru | 8.8 | 43.6 | 16.8 | 10.5 | 11.8 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 1,858 | 6.4 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 5.6 | 45.6 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 521 | 6.6 |
| Embu | 4.9 | 35.1 | 19.1 | 11.5 | 17.3 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 679 | 7.4 |
| Kitui | 9.7 | 40.9 | 20.2 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 1,344 | 6.7 |
| Machakos | 3.3 | 31.7 | 17.7 | 14.6 | 17.4 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 1,761 | 7.7 |
| Makueni | 6.5 | 38.7 | 20.9 | 11.7 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 1,088 | 7.1 |
| Nyandarua | 5.3 | 34.3 | 23.6 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 770 | 7.3 |
| Nyeri | 3.5 | 27.6 | 18.6 | 11.4 | 23.6 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 893 | 8.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 4.9 | 30.8 | 17.7 | 14.5 | 19.0 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 751 | 7.7 |
| Murang'a | 4.8 | 34.6 | 22.3 | 14.2 | 15.4 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 1,294 | 7.3 |
| Kiambu | 5.1 | 26.7 | 14.7 | 11.6 | 20.8 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 2,981 | 8.9 |
| Turkana | 51.4 | 27.1 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 625 | 0.0 |
| West Pokot | 32.5 | 40.7 | 5.8 | 9.7 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 793 | 3.1 |
| Samburu | 43.4 | 29.0 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 273 | 1.1 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.0 | 44.5 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 1,221 | 6.5 |
| Uasin Gishu | 6.7 | 31.0 | 13.1 | 8.8 | 19.0 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 1,527 | 7.9 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 7.9 | 38.6 | 15.4 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 500 | 7.1 |
| Nandi | 6.4 | 42.7 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 1,108 | 6.9 |
| Baringo | 13.6 | 40.5 | 14.1 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 771 | 6.3 |
| Laikipia | 7.9 | 29.7 | 18.9 | 13.9 | 18.1 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 590 | 7.5 |
| Nakuru | 6.4 | 34.5 | 16.6 | 13.4 | 17.3 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 2,559 | 7.4 |
| Narok | 20.2 | 45.6 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 1,444 | 4.8 |
| Kajiado | 15.8 | 27.5 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 18.7 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 1,396 | 7.8 |
| Kericho | 6.1 | 38.7 | 14.4 | 12.5 | 16.1 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 1,334 | 7.3 |
| Bomet | 6.5 | 43.6 | 16.3 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 1,133 | 6.8 |
| Kakamega | 8.3 | 45.5 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 2,460 | 6.4 |
| Vihiga | 7.0 | 41.6 | 18.5 | 13.3 | 12.8 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 690 | 6.9 |
| Bungoma | 8.5 | 42.0 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 1,972 | 6.8 |
| Busia | 7.3 | 50.9 | 14.0 | 12.4 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 1,214 | 6.1 |
| Siaya | 7.2 | 44.2 | 21.6 | 11.7 | 9.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 1,111 | 6.6 |
| Kisumu | 7.1 | 34.3 | 17.4 | 13.0 | 17.0 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 1,358 | 7.4 |
| Homa Bay | 10.2 | 44.4 | 14.8 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 1,218 | 6.3 |
| Migori | 10.1 | 51.1 | 14.8 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 1,215 | 5.8 |
| Kisii | 6.2 | 41.7 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 14.9 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 1,385 | 7.0 |
| Nyamira | 6.8 | 42.1 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 17.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 637 | 6.8 |
| Nairobi City | 4.7 | 20.2 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 26.6 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 5,606 | 11.3 |
| Total | 10.0 | 36.2 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 15.3 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 54,882 | 7.1 |

Note: Respondents who reported vocational training as their highest current or previous level of education have been excluded from this table.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education).

² Completed grade 8 at the primary level, for those under age 53; because of the change in the school system in the 1980s, those age 53 and above are considered to have completed primary if they completed grade 7.

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Net attendance ratio ¹ | | | | Gross attendance ratio ² | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ³ | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ³ |
| PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.6 | 90.1 | 88.9 | 1.03 | 104.2 | 103.6 | 103.9 | 0.99 |
| Rural | 84.7 | 85.8 | 85.2 | 1.01 | 110.3 | 105.3 | 107.8 | 0.95 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 74.5 | 75.0 | 74.8 | 1.01 | 102.2 | 96.9 | 99.6 | 0.95 |
| Second | 88.7 | 89.6 | 89.2 | 1.01 | 116.1 | 110.8 | 113.4 | 0.95 |
| Middle | 89.5 | 90.9 | 90.2 | 1.02 | 114.8 | 108.0 | 111.4 | 0.94 |
| Fourth | 89.0 | 91.1 | 90.1 | 1.02 | 106.8 | 105.9 | 106.4 | 0.99 |
| Highest | 90.2 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 1.03 | 102.2 | 102.9 | 102.6 | 1.01 |
| Total | 85.5 | 87.0 | 86.2 | 1.02 | 108.7 | 104.8 | 106.7 | 0.96 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOL | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.5 | 59.7 | 58.2 | 1.06 | 94.6 | 95.0 | 94.8 | 1.00 |
| Rural | 42.2 | 50.2 | 45.9 | 1.19 | 76.5 | 80.6 | 78.4 | 1.05 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.4 | 30.6 | 26.6 | 1.31 | 48.3 | 52.5 | 50.2 | 1.09 |
| Second | 42.3 | 50.4 | 46.2 | 1.19 | 79.2 | 80.1 | 79.7 | 1.01 |
| Middle | 49.7 | 59.6 | 54.1 | 1.20 | 88.4 | 94.6 | 91.2 | 1.07 |
| Fourth | 59.3 | 62.4 | 60.8 | 1.05 | 98.3 | 99.9 | 99.0 | 1.02 |
| Highest | 71.0 | 68.1 | 69.4 | 0.96 | 111.1 | 105.9 | 108.2 | 0.95 |
| Total | 45.4 | 52.7 | 48.8 | 1.16 | 80.5 | 84.3 | 82.3 | 1.05 |

Note: Respondents whose current or previous level of education was vocational training have been excluded from this table.

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6–13) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14–17) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.12C School attendance ratios by county

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the Gender Parity Index (GPI), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Net attendance ratio ¹ | | | | Gross attendance ratio ² | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ³ | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ³ |
| | | | | | PRIMARY SCHOOL | | | |
| Mombasa | 88.5 | 87.7 | 88.0 | 0.99 | 115.2 | 107.1 | 111.0 | 0.93 |
| Kwale | 78.9 | 79.0 | 78.9 | 1.00 | 109.6 | 104.5 | 106.9 | 0.95 |
| Kilifi | 86.0 | 89.3 | 87.6 | 1.04 | 122.0 | 121.5 | 121.8 | 1.00 |
| Tana River | 57.2 | 57.1 | 57.1 | 1.00 | 72.5 | 71.6 | 72.1 | 0.99 |
| Lamu | 84.4 | 86.0 | 85.2 | 1.02 | 107.4 | 106.7 | 107.1 | 0.99 |
| Taita/Taveta | 93.7 | 89.1 | 91.6 | 0.95 | 108.3 | 103.1 | 105.9 | 0.95 |
| Garissa | 49.0 | 48.6 | 48.8 | 0.99 | 62.6 | 66.0 | 64.1 | 1.05 |
| Wajir | 56.4 | 58.5 | 57.4 | 1.04 | 74.7 | 74.6 | 74.6 | 1.00 |
| Mandera | 58.3 | 51.6 | 55.1 | 0.89 | 78.9 | 65.9 | 72.5 | 0.84 |
| Marsabit | 73.4 | 66.8 | 69.9 | 0.91 | 88.7 | 78.6 | 83.4 | 0.89 |
| Isiolo | 74.8 | 78.7 | 76.9 | 1.05 | 92.1 | 93.6 | 92.9 | 1.02 |
| Meru | 85.5 | 89.1 | 87.5 | 1.04 | 112.8 | 105.1 | 108.5 | 0.93 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 88.1 | 88.1 | 88.1 | 1.00 | 114.6 | 104.9 | 110.1 | 0.92 |
| Embu | 92.5 | 92.3 | 92.4 | 1.00 | 112.5 | 105.1 | 108.8 | 0.93 |
| Kitui | 92.1 | 92.9 | 92.5 | 1.01 | 118.3 | 117.3 | 117.8 | 0.99 |
| Machakos | 93.5 | 91.8 | 92.6 | 0.98 | 115.4 | 103.9 | 109.7 | 0.90 |
| Makueni | 92.9 | 89.9 | 91.5 | 0.97 | 114.4 | 116.1 | 115.2 | 1.01 |
| Nyandarua | 95.3 | 95.4 | 95.3 | 1.00 | 118.4 | 112.1 | 115.5 | 0.95 |
| Nyeri | 92.5 | 91.4 | 92.0 | 0.99 | 118.2 | 104.7 | 111.9 | 0.89 |
| Kirinyaga | 91.1 | 91.9 | 91.5 | 1.01 | 104.7 | 106.4 | 105.6 | 1.02 |
| Murang'a | 93.7 | 92.7 | 93.2 | 0.99 | 108.9 | 102.3 | 105.6 | 0.94 |
| Kiambu | 92.2 | 95.0 | 93.7 | 1.03 | 106.1 | 104.2 | 105.1 | 0.98 |
| Turkana | 44.6 | 43.4 | 44.0 | 0.97 | 60.1 | 54.4 | 57.2 | 0.91 |
| West Pokot | 63.3 | 70.9 | 67.1 | 1.12 | 77.9 | 86.7 | 82.3 | 1.11 |
| Samburu | 57.2 | 60.0 | 58.6 | 1.05 | 70.1 | 70.6 | 70.4 | 1.01 |
| Trans Nzoia | 89.9 | 90.5 | 90.2 | 1.01 | 112.0 | 108.1 | 110.0 | 0.97 |
| Uasin Gishu | 84.9 | 92.0 | 88.5 | 1.08 | 107.0 | 109.5 | 108.3 | 1.02 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 87.7 | 90.3 | 88.9 | 1.03 | 112.4 | 108.8 | 110.7 | 0.97 |
| Nandi | 90.7 | 88.1 | 89.4 | 0.97 | 116.7 | 112.6 | 114.6 | 0.97 |
| Baringo | 81.2 | 87.5 | 84.0 | 1.08 | 100.4 | 113.3 | 106.2 | 1.13 |
| Laikipia | 89.8 | 91.6 | 90.7 | 1.02 | 106.4 | 106.1 | 106.2 | 1.00 |
| Nakuru | 88.3 | 90.5 | 89.4 | 1.02 | 111.1 | 106.4 | 108.6 | 0.96 |
| Narok | 80.6 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 1.01 | 107.9 | 102.5 | 105.3 | 0.95 |
| Kajiado | 83.8 | 80.8 | 82.2 | 0.96 | 104.4 | 99.2 | 101.7 | 0.95 |
| Kericho | 91.0 | 89.9 | 90.5 | 0.99 | 108.7 | 104.7 | 106.7 | 0.96 |
| Bomet | 91.7 | 92.7 | 92.2 | 1.01 | 125.3 | 116.8 | 121.2 | 0.93 |
| Kakamega | 90.8 | 91.7 | 91.2 | 1.01 | 123.3 | 115.1 | 119.4 | 0.93 |
| Vihiga | 91.8 | 92.4 | 92.2 | 1.01 | 120.7 | 117.8 | 119.1 | 0.98 |
| Bungoma | 86.5 | 92.0 | 89.3 | 1.06 | 116.1 | 114.5 | 115.3 | 0.99 |
| Busia | 90.9 | 90.4 | 90.7 | 0.99 | 124.0 | 111.5 | 117.9 | 0.90 |
| Siaya | 91.0 | 91.1 | 91.1 | 1.00 | 117.2 | 108.4 | 113.1 | 0.92 |
| Kisumu | 89.9 | 91.8 | 90.9 | 1.02 | 107.3 | 110.8 | 109.0 | 1.03 |
| Homa Bay | 85.7 | 86.6 | 86.2 | 1.01 | 111.5 | 100.7 | 106.0 | 0.90 |
| Migori | 85.7 | 85.4 | 85.5 | 1.00 | 115.7 | 106.5 | 111.0 | 0.92 |
| Kisii | 91.2 | 92.6 | 92.0 | 1.01 | 117.5 | 108.8 | 112.9 | 0.93 |
| Nyamira | 90.1 | 90.6 | 90.3 | 1.01 | 117.4 | 109.7 | 113.4 | 0.93 |
| Nairobi City | 87.8 | 93.1 | 90.6 | 1.06 | 100.1 | 102.7 | 101.5 | 1.03 |
| Total | 85.5 | 87.0 | 86.2 | 1.02 | 108.7 | 104.8 | 106.7 | 0.96 |

Continued...

Table 2.12C—Continued

| County | Net attendance ratio ¹ | | | | Gross attendance ratio ² | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|----------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ³ | Male | Female | Total | Gender Parity Index ³ |
| | | | | | SECONDARY SCHOOL | | | |
| Mombasa | 44.1 | 45.7 | 44.9 | 1.04 | 82.7 | 75.8 | 79.2 | 0.92 |
| Kwale | 22.0 | 26.2 | 24.0 | 1.19 | 48.6 | 43.4 | 46.0 | 0.89 |
| Kilifi | 23.2 | 14.7 | 19.1 | 0.63 | 69.0 | 46.6 | 58.3 | 0.68 |
| Tana River | 20.0 | 13.7 | 17.1 | 0.69 | 41.6 | 25.3 | 34.1 | 0.61 |
| Lamu | 31.5 | 35.6 | 33.8 | 1.13 | 62.4 | 58.7 | 60.4 | 0.94 |
| Taita/Taveta | 57.3 | 64.4 | 60.5 | 1.12 | 81.7 | 103.9 | 91.8 | 1.27 |
| Garissa | 22.5 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 0.87 | 51.8 | 34.7 | 42.4 | 0.67 |
| Wajir | 41.1 | 35.3 | 38.4 | 0.86 | 76.4 | 60.7 | 69.1 | 0.79 |
| Mandera | 28.7 | 19.9 | 24.8 | 0.69 | 51.5 | 36.6 | 44.9 | 0.71 |
| Marsabit | 39.6 | 30.6 | 35.7 | 0.77 | 62.9 | 71.2 | 66.5 | 1.13 |
| Isiolo | 42.2 | 47.8 | 44.9 | 1.13 | 70.5 | 81.6 | 75.9 | 1.16 |
| Meru | 45.8 | 50.3 | 47.8 | 1.10 | 77.8 | 78.7 | 78.2 | 1.01 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 38.4 | 50.1 | 43.2 | 1.31 | 80.4 | 82.5 | 81.3 | 1.03 |
| Embu | 58.0 | 64.8 | 60.6 | 1.12 | 85.8 | 127.3 | 101.7 | 1.48 |
| Kitui | 40.8 | 51.6 | 45.8 | 1.27 | 72.8 | 93.7 | 82.4 | 1.29 |
| Machakos | 62.6 | 76.8 | 68.3 | 1.23 | 101.8 | 115.9 | 107.4 | 1.14 |
| Makueni | 52.0 | 56.7 | 54.5 | 1.09 | 97.2 | 90.1 | 93.5 | 0.93 |
| Nyandarua | 60.1 | 67.5 | 63.4 | 1.12 | 75.6 | 86.1 | 80.4 | 1.14 |
| Nyeri | 60.8 | 78.9 | 69.3 | 1.30 | 88.6 | 99.0 | 93.5 | 1.12 |
| Kirinyaga | 75.6 | 70.1 | 73.0 | 0.93 | 123.1 | 101.2 | 112.6 | 0.82 |
| Murang'a | 62.4 | 78.7 | 70.8 | 1.26 | 100.5 | 105.7 | 103.2 | 1.05 |
| Kiambu | 69.3 | 72.6 | 70.8 | 1.05 | 92.4 | 106.2 | 98.7 | 1.15 |
| Turkana | 23.7 | 17.1 | 20.6 | 0.72 | 45.9 | 38.0 | 42.2 | 0.83 |
| West Pokot | 39.9 | 38.1 | 39.0 | 0.96 | 78.3 | 63.4 | 70.9 | 0.81 |
| Samburu | 36.7 | 27.8 | 32.5 | 0.76 | 60.7 | 35.7 | 49.1 | 0.59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 45.6 | 54.8 | 50.0 | 1.20 | 78.4 | 86.8 | 82.4 | 1.11 |
| Uasin Gishu | 44.4 | 58.3 | 52.2 | 1.31 | 80.9 | 84.7 | 83.0 | 1.05 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 46.3 | 55.6 | 50.0 | 1.20 | 90.8 | 98.5 | 93.8 | 1.08 |
| Nandi | 44.4 | 42.2 | 43.4 | 0.95 | 86.4 | 91.0 | 88.5 | 1.05 |
| Baringo | 37.7 | 44.4 | 41.0 | 1.18 | 84.5 | 66.6 | 75.8 | 0.79 |
| Laikipia | 62.5 | 68.1 | 65.3 | 1.09 | 91.5 | 88.6 | 90.1 | 0.97 |
| Nakuru | 51.5 | 58.7 | 54.8 | 1.14 | 92.9 | 103.8 | 97.9 | 1.12 |
| Narok | 16.6 | 36.0 | 25.9 | 2.17 | 42.0 | 51.1 | 46.4 | 1.22 |
| Kajiado | 50.4 | 47.7 | 49.2 | 0.95 | 85.4 | 68.9 | 77.7 | 0.81 |
| Kericho | 59.4 | 71.8 | 65.8 | 1.21 | 110.4 | 107.7 | 109.0 | 0.98 |
| Bomet | 35.7 | 52.5 | 44.4 | 1.47 | 90.7 | 87.7 | 89.2 | 0.97 |
| Kakamega | 43.5 | 50.5 | 46.4 | 1.16 | 75.5 | 79.8 | 77.2 | 1.06 |
| Vihiga | 45.0 | 48.9 | 47.1 | 1.09 | 75.1 | 79.4 | 77.4 | 1.06 |
| Bungoma | 35.4 | 51.4 | 43.5 | 1.45 | 81.6 | 78.5 | 80.0 | 0.96 |
| Busia | 35.0 | 45.7 | 39.6 | 1.30 | 74.9 | 89.3 | 81.1 | 1.19 |
| Siaya | 47.0 | 67.3 | 55.4 | 1.43 | 78.4 | 102.3 | 88.4 | 1.30 |
| Kisumu | 52.7 | 61.5 | 57.2 | 1.17 | 93.9 | 91.7 | 92.8 | 0.98 |
| Homa Bay | 40.7 | 58.9 | 48.9 | 1.45 | 76.9 | 94.1 | 84.7 | 1.22 |
| Migori | 33.5 | 40.1 | 36.6 | 1.20 | 48.4 | 62.2 | 55.0 | 1.28 |
| Kisii | 44.8 | 59.3 | 51.9 | 1.32 | 76.1 | 81.6 | 78.8 | 1.07 |
| Nyamira | 43.4 | 58.9 | 50.4 | 1.36 | 72.8 | 98.8 | 84.5 | 1.36 |
| Nairobi City | 60.4 | 62.6 | 61.5 | 1.04 | 98.7 | 112.3 | 105.5 | 1.14 |
| Total | 45.4 | 52.7 | 48.8 | 1.16 | 80.5 | 84.3 | 82.3 | 1.05 |

Note: Respondents whose current or previous level of education was vocational training have been excluded from this table.

¹ The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6–13) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14–17) population that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100.0.

² The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100.0.

³ The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of children attending | | | | Adjusted NAR ¹ | Number of children age 5 years at beginning of the school year |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|---|-------|---------------------------|--|
| | An early childhood education programme | Primary school | Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school | Total | | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 66.5 | 20.4 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 1,887 |
| Female | 64.5 | 24.4 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 1,856 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 67.7 | 23.5 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 1,132 |
| Rural | 64.6 | 21.9 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 2,611 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 55.3 | 17.2 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 1,019 |
| Second | 69.7 | 22.6 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 744 |
| Middle | 66.1 | 27.9 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 646 |
| Fourth | 72.9 | 20.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 678 |
| Highest | 68.5 | 26.3 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 657 |
| Total | 65.5 | 22.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 3,744 |

¹ The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children of age one year younger than official primary school entry age (at the beginning of school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

Table 2.13C Participation rate in organised learning by county

Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year by attendance at an early childhood education programme or primary school, and the adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution of children attending | | | | Adjusted NAR ¹ | Number of children age 5 years at beginning of the school year |
|-----------------|--|----------------|---|-------|---------------------------|--|
| | An early childhood education programme | Primary school | Neither an early childhood education programme nor primary school | Total | | |
| Mombasa | 74.3 | 18.3 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 93 |
| Kwale | 65.0 | 11.3 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 59 |
| Kilifi | 68.8 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 100.0 | 86.4 | 131 |
| Tana River | 44.5 | 5.6 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 50.2 | 31 |
| Lamu | 63.8 | 20.0 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 14 |
| Taita/Taveta | 77.2 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 30 |
| Garissa | 13.3 | 5.3 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 59 |
| Wajir | 20.9 | 8.6 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 37 |
| Mandera | 7.0 | 9.7 | 83.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 58 |
| Marsabit | 38.0 | 21.1 | 40.9 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 28 |
| Isiolo | 52.0 | 28.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 23 |
| Meru | 81.2 | 17.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 132 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | (62.4) | (29.8) | (7.8) | 100.0 | (92.2) | 24 |
| Embu | (73.8) | (23.7) | (2.5) | 100.0 | (97.5) | 31 |
| Kitui | 57.3 | 36.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 96 |
| Machakos | (52.1) | (45.8) | (2.1) | 100.0 | (97.9) | 66 |
| Makueni | 66.2 | 30.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 47 |
| Nyandarua | 83.2 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 42 |
| Nyeri | (63.3) | (30.9) | (5.8) | 100.0 | (94.2) | 42 |
| Kirinyaga | 69.4 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Murang'a | 84.5 | 11.7 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 73 |
| Kiambu | 68.1 | 28.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 168 |
| Turkana | 45.0 | 14.0 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 69 |
| West Pokot | 57.1 | 13.0 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 104 |
| Samburu | 45.7 | 19.0 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 64.7 | 31 |
| Trans Nzoia | 78.8 | 14.6 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 93 |
| Uasin Gishu | 73.8 | 21.5 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 89 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 63.3 | 31.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 34 |
| Nandi | 74.0 | 22.3 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 63 |
| Baringo | 65.7 | 21.7 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 69 |
| Laikipia | 74.7 | 19.6 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 30 |
| Nakuru | 75.8 | 18.9 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 160 |
| Narok | 70.5 | 14.2 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 123 |
| Kajiado | 55.5 | 29.1 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 137 |
| Kericho | 57.5 | 36.4 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 78 |
| Bomet | 71.7 | 25.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 76 |
| Kakamega | 75.8 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 185 |
| Vihiga | 71.2 | 27.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 39 |
| Bungoma | 68.2 | 24.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 151 |
| Busia | 70.7 | 21.1 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 93 |
| Siaya | 54.1 | 40.4 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 75 |
| Kisumu | 73.2 | 22.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 92 |
| Homa Bay | 70.4 | 24.1 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 95 |
| Migori | 63.8 | 19.9 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 116 |
| Kisii | 74.3 | 21.2 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 96 |
| Nyamira | 69.3 | 21.7 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 35 |
| Nairobi City | 67.0 | 27.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 282 |
| Total | 65.5 | 22.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 3,744 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ The adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR) to organised learning is the percentage of children of age one year younger than official primary school entry age (at the beginning of school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school.

Table 2.14 Disability by domain and age

Percent distribution of de facto household population age 5 and over by the degree of difficulty in functioning according to domain, and percent distribution by the highest degree of difficulty in functioning in at least one domain by age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Domain and age | Degree of difficulty | | | | | Total | A lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | Number of persons |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------|-------|--|-------------------|
| | No difficulty | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | Don't know | | | |
| Domain | | | | | | | | |
| Difficulty seeing | 88.8 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 61,502 |
| Difficulty hearing | 95.9 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 61,502 |
| Difficulty communicating | 98.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 61,502 |
| Difficulty remembering or concentrating | 94.5 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 61,502 |
| Difficulty walking or climbing steps | 92.5 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 61,502 |
| Difficulty washing all over or dressing | 97.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.9 | 61,502 |
| Difficulty in at least one domain¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 5–9 | 90.1 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 9,130 |
| 10–14 | 89.5 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 9,958 |
| 15–19 | 88.1 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 6,788 |
| 20–29 | 88.8 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 11,536 |
| 30–39 | 84.0 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 8,986 |
| 40–49 | 73.6 | 21.5 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 5,935 |
| 50–59 | 56.7 | 34.0 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 4,080 |
| 60+ | 30.7 | 43.0 | 23.6 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 26.2 | 5,046 |
| Age 15 and over | 75.5 | 18.0 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 42,372 |
| Total | 80.0 | 14.8 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 61,502 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Total includes 52 persons for whom information on age is missing.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2.15.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of women |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 84.6 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 |
| Married/living together | 75.8 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 19.2 | 4.8 | 0.1 |
| Divorced or separated | 68.0 | 17.6 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 3.3 | 24.2 | 7.6 | 0.1 |
| Widowed | 32.1 | 42.8 | 19.8 | 4.9 | 27.6 | 45.9 | 17.9 | 39.4 | 25.3 | 3.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.2 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 0.3 |
| Rural | 68.3 | 18.5 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 22.5 | 8.4 | 0.7 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 47.0 | 30.3 | 17.9 | 6.0 | 22.1 | 34.7 | 16.3 | 30.2 | 20.0 | 2.8 |
| Primary | 67.3 | 18.5 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 10.3 | 16.1 | 4.1 | 24.1 | 8.0 | 0.5 |
| Secondary | 82.5 | 11.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 14.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| More than secondary | 84.8 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 66.1 | 19.2 | 10.1 | 2.9 | 12.3 | 16.9 | 6.7 | 22.3 | 10.5 | 1.0 |
| Second | 67.0 | 19.0 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 11.5 | 16.4 | 4.3 | 23.1 | 9.0 | 0.7 |
| Middle | 69.8 | 17.5 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 4.9 | 21.9 | 7.7 | 0.5 |
| Fourth | 76.2 | 14.5 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 5.4 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 18.7 | 4.5 | 0.5 |
| Highest | 82.6 | 12.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 14.0 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| Total | 73.0 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 19.7 | 6.7 | 0.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | 7.3 | 2.4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 22,477 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Total includes 26 women for whom information on marital status is missing and 34 women for whom information on education.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 2.15.1C Disability among adults according to county: Women

Percentage of the de facto female household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of women | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|------|--------|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | | | |
| Mombasa | 79.3 | 14.1 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 7.4 | 1.1 | 15.6 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 583 |
| Kwale | 74.5 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 16.6 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 346 |
| Kilifi | 85.3 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 1.7 | 12.2 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 660 |
| Tana River | 85.1 | 8.4 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 11.1 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 108 |
| Lamu | 75.4 | 15.9 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 10.6 | 2.4 | 15.1 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 68 |
| Taita/Taveta | 85.0 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 187 |
| Garissa | 83.0 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 11.3 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 201 |
| Wajir | 78.9 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 15.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 117 |
| Mandera | 74.6 | 13.2 | 7.4 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 16.4 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 9.0 | 4.2 | 148 |
| Marsabit | 77.0 | 15.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 11.9 | 4.6 | 15.2 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 3.5 | 104 |
| Isiolo | 77.1 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 4.3 | 13.7 | 7.6 | 1.6 | 9.2 | 3.9 | 100 |
| Meru | 58.7 | 21.8 | 9.6 | 1.3 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 4.6 | 23.6 | 16.9 | 0.7 | 17.7 | 6.9 | 750 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 56.8 | 16.2 | 6.1 | 1.0 | 25.4 | 21.2 | 3.1 | 37.5 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 206 |
| Embu | 68.6 | 20.3 | 7.0 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 17.5 | 11.3 | 22.4 | 7.8 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 283 |
| Kitui | 76.1 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 8.0 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 18.4 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 583 |
| Machakos | 75.3 | 16.8 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 14.7 | 2.7 | 17.7 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 776 |
| Makueni | 68.2 | 18.4 | 6.8 | 1.4 | 10.5 | 12.6 | 5.0 | 27.1 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 510 |
| Nyandarua | 71.3 | 13.9 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 18.0 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 331 |
| Nyeri | 77.9 | 10.4 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 7.9 | 12.3 | 3.1 | 13.6 | 8.1 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 2.3 | 391 |
| Kirinyaga | 70.2 | 19.8 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 6.7 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 19.8 | 9.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 374 |
| Murang'a | 58.2 | 25.8 | 6.4 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 22.2 | 7.2 | 34.2 | 6.6 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 583 |
| Kiambu | 79.0 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 6.7 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 1.9 | 1,457 |
| Turkana | 60.6 | 28.4 | 16.4 | 6.2 | 13.0 | 17.1 | 7.9 | 32.6 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 235 |
| West Pokot | 77.0 | 13.1 | 8.9 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 4.2 | 19.0 | 3.3 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 265 |
| Samburu | 75.1 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 8.5 | 3.9 | 19.7 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 100 |
| Trans Nzoia | 68.0 | 20.8 | 6.3 | 2.9 | 10.2 | 15.4 | 4.1 | 23.8 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 485 |
| Usain Gishu | 84.3 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 14.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 641 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 78.1 | 13.5 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 1.5 | 16.6 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 2.2 | 173 |
| Nandi | 75.9 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 3.5 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 19.0 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 444 |
| Baringo | 76.0 | 14.5 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 6.7 | 11.5 | 5.3 | 18.6 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 263 |
| Laikipia | 68.2 | 18.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 3.1 | 21.8 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 3.0 | 242 |
| Nakuru | 76.9 | 14.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 17.1 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 1,122 |
| Narok | 80.0 | 11.8 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 12.7 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 476 |
| Kajiado | 80.4 | 13.1 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 16.6 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 566 |
| Kericho | 84.2 | 7.0 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 1.2 | 13.0 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 501 |
| Bomet | 81.6 | 11.9 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 14.5 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 424 |
| Kakamega | 64.0 | 26.7 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 15.1 | 5.0 | 29.2 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 901 |
| Vihiga | 60.5 | 26.5 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 13.0 | 23.1 | 3.3 | 26.2 | 12.5 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 303 |
| Bungoma | 60.2 | 26.7 | 8.7 | 1.1 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 1.3 | 26.0 | 13.4 | 0.3 | 13.7 | 3.3 | 766 |
| Busia | 69.1 | 16.1 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 16.2 | 5.6 | 20.7 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 2.9 | 444 |
| Siaya | 58.0 | 34.1 | 7.5 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 22.7 | 4.5 | 26.8 | 14.4 | 0.7 | 15.1 | 5.5 | 414 |
| Kisumu | 69.9 | 19.3 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 14.8 | 7.2 | 24.2 | 5.6 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 522 |
| Homa Bay | 45.7 | 34.3 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 28.4 | 25.7 | 10.6 | 31.9 | 20.4 | 1.9 | 22.2 | 11.1 | 512 |
| Migori | 51.2 | 27.2 | 13.8 | 2.7 | 19.8 | 26.0 | 2.2 | 29.5 | 19.1 | 0.2 | 19.3 | 7.0 | 474 |
| Kisii | 71.1 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 12.7 | 12.6 | 5.5 | 19.5 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 2.0 | 624 |
| Nyamira | 66.0 | 20.1 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 14.1 | 16.1 | 4.2 | 27.7 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 271 |
| Nairobi City | 83.5 | 11.2 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 2,446 |
| Total | 73.0 | 16.2 | 5.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 | 12.8 | 4.0 | 19.7 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 2.4 | 22,477 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2.15.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of men | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|---|---------------|-----|--------|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Don't know | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.0 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 2.7 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 7,765 |
| Married/living together | 73.6 | 16.7 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 20.3 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 10,830 |
| Divorced or separated | 68.4 | 15.0 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 969 |
| Widowed | 39.2 | 39.0 | 16.0 | 4.3 | 20.4 | 35.7 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 39.7 | 16.1 | 5.0 | 21.1 | 9.7 | 354 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.7 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 7,178 |
| Rural | 74.8 | 14.1 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 12,759 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 53.5 | 25.7 | 13.2 | 7.5 | 15.6 | 25.2 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 25.4 | 16.2 | 4.7 | 20.8 | 8.7 | 1,068 |
| Primary | 73.9 | 14.1 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 10.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 6.2 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 7,577 |
| Secondary | 83.4 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 7,568 |
| More than secondary | 84.6 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 3,645 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 72.7 | 15.5 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 3,257 |
| Second | 73.9 | 13.3 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 7.3 | 2.1 | 3,858 |
| Middle | 76.3 | 13.8 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 6.2 | 8.7 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 4,097 |
| Fourth | 81.5 | 11.3 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 4,631 |
| Highest | 85.7 | 9.5 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 4,094 |
| Total | 78.4 | 12.5 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 19,937 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Total includes 26 men for whom information on marital status is missing and 81 men for whom information on education.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 2.15.2C Disability among adults according to county: Men

Percentage of the de facto male household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, by the highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain ¹ | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of men | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|---|---------------|-----|--------|
| | | Seeing | Hearing | Communicating | Remembering or concentrating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | | | |
| Mombasa | 85.0 | 10.0 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 581 |
| Kwale | 76.0 | 16.1 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 16.8 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 312 |
| Kilifi | 87.0 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 9.8 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 578 |
| Tana River | 85.6 | 7.7 | 3.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 10.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 94 |
| Lamu | 75.0 | 11.2 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 16.2 | 8.0 | 0.8 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 61 |
| Taita/Taveta | 88.3 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 8.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 178 |
| Garissa | 83.9 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 9.3 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 176 |
| Wajir | 80.5 | 11.4 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 97 |
| Mandera | 80.8 | 11.7 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 8.8 | 5.7 | 11.1 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 119 |
| Marsabit | 75.7 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 13.7 | 3.7 | 14.4 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 2.6 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 77.2 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 16.3 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 78 |
| Meru | 65.8 | 15.8 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 21.3 | 11.4 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 4.1 | 758 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 73.1 | 11.1 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 13.5 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 23.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 1.6 | 206 |
| Embu | 73.8 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 8.6 | 11.5 | 8.6 | 18.4 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 7.5 | 2.2 | 276 |
| Kitui | 84.4 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 11.5 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 480 |
| Machakos | 79.7 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 2.3 | 15.7 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 720 |
| Makueni | 74.7 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 3.6 | 21.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 445 |
| Nyandarua | 77.4 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 15.4 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 274 |
| Nyeri | 85.2 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 10.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 362 |
| Kirinyaga | 80.7 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 5.1 | 10.8 | 4.5 | 14.2 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 309 |
| Murang'a | 67.2 | 19.8 | 7.3 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 25.4 | 6.7 | 0.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 526 |
| Kiambu | 85.0 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1,270 |
| Turkana | 68.5 | 20.8 | 9.9 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 12.3 | 5.3 | 25.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 6.1 | 3.1 | 167 |
| West Pokot | 78.8 | 13.4 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 14.8 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 211 |
| Samburu | 75.3 | 13.6 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 8.0 | 4.9 | 16.8 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 76 |
| Trans Nzoia | 72.3 | 18.5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 20.9 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 400 |
| Uasin Gishu | 86.8 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 605 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 79.5 | 12.1 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 8.0 | 1.5 | 17.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 168 |
| Nandi | 81.3 | 10.5 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 14.3 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 386 |
| Baringo | 79.6 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 1.8 | 5.4 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 16.5 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 238 |
| Laikipia | 75.1 | 15.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 2.4 | 19.4 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 233 |
| Nakuru | 80.8 | 10.8 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 956 |
| Narok | 81.1 | 9.2 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 438 |
| Kajiado | 86.6 | 9.3 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 488 |
| Kericho | 86.8 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 472 |
| Bomet | 86.9 | 10.7 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 383 |
| Kakamega | 72.6 | 16.4 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 22.0 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 804 |
| Vihiga | 67.0 | 18.5 | 6.2 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 15.5 | 2.2 | 22.8 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 255 |
| Bungoma | 67.5 | 20.2 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 8.6 | 1.8 | 22.5 | 8.3 | 1.2 | 9.4 | 2.7 | 662 |
| Busia | 71.3 | 15.0 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 4.7 | 17.5 | 9.9 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 395 |
| Siaya | 70.0 | 23.1 | 6.2 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 10.5 | 1.6 | 20.0 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 362 |
| Kisumu | 76.9 | 14.4 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 4.5 | 17.7 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 497 |
| Homa Bay | 55.2 | 22.3 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 19.4 | 14.2 | 8.0 | 28.6 | 15.3 | 0.6 | 15.9 | 4.9 | 385 |
| Migori | 61.9 | 20.6 | 10.0 | 3.9 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 1.5 | 22.5 | 15.2 | 0.3 | 15.5 | 3.6 | 356 |
| Kisii | 70.9 | 13.9 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 8.6 | 13.2 | 4.3 | 20.9 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 6.5 | 1.9 | 503 |
| Nyamira | 71.0 | 17.4 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 4.5 | 21.9 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 1.2 | 223 |
| Nairobi City | 86.1 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 12.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2,303 |
| Total | 78.4 | 12.5 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 19,937 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ If a person was reported to have difficulty in more than one domain, only the highest level of difficulty is shown.

Table 2.16 Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of severe road traffic accident injuries and deaths per 100,000 population in the 12 months before the survey, according to selected characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population | Number of persons who had severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | Number of deaths and severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | De jure household population |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 190 | 1,599 | 1,789 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 107 | 1,398 | 1,506 | 94,296 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 78 | 1,026 | 1,104 | 28,409 |
| Second | 120 | 1,578 | 1,697 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 135 | 1,564 | 1,699 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 211 | 1,912 | 2,123 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 132 | 1,250 | 1,382 | 28,400 |
| Total | 135 | 1,466 | 1,601 | 142,026 |

Table 2.16C Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents by county

Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, number of persons who had severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, and number of severe road traffic accident injuries and deaths per 100,000 population, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Number of deaths due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population | Number of persons who had severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | Number of deaths and severe injuries due to road traffic accidents per 100,000 population | De jure household population |
|-----------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Mombasa | 167 | 1,857 | 2,024 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 118 | 571 | 688 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 61 | 954 | 1,015 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 0 | 282 | 282 | 864 |
| Lamu | 105 | 1,344 | 1,450 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 133 | 700 | 833 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 0 | 698 | 698 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 162 | 917 | 1,079 | 920 |
| Mandera | 0 | 191 | 191 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 113 | 284 | 397 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 201 | 1,604 | 1,804 | 680 |
| Meru | 42 | 2,156 | 2,198 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 66 | 2,255 | 2,321 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 49 | 1,033 | 1,082 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 118 | 774 | 893 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 134 | 1,177 | 1,311 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 90 | 661 | 751 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 185 | 989 | 1,174 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 52 | 1,378 | 1,430 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 98 | 819 | 917 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 365 | 2,577 | 2,943 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 227 | 1,268 | 1,495 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 55 | 1,238 | 1,293 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 264 | 628 | 892 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 50 | 548 | 599 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0 | 1,360 | 1,360 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 34 | 1,553 | 1,587 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 261 | 753 | 1,014 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 77 | 1,087 | 1,163 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 170 | 625 | 794 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 212 | 2,034 | 2,246 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 194 | 1,028 | 1,222 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 16 | 1,047 | 1,062 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 128 | 1,617 | 1,745 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 185 | 923 | 1,109 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 108 | 970 | 1,078 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 96 | 1,716 | 1,812 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 247 | 1,435 | 1,681 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 26 | 3,036 | 3,062 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 141 | 2,169 | 2,310 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 11 | 1,101 | 1,112 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 307 | 2,868 | 3,175 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 208 | 2,488 | 2,697 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 61 | 2,302 | 2,364 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 88 | 1,465 | 1,552 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 56 | 1,558 | 1,614 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 238 | 1,657 | 1,895 | 14,614 |
| Total | 135 | 1,466 | 1,601 | 142,026 |

Table 2.17 Food security status

Percent distribution of households with poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption, percentage of households that report lacking food or money to purchase food in the seven days before the survey, and the mean coping strategies index, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Food consumption groups | | | Number of households with valid food consumption score | Percent-age of households that report lacking food or money to purchase food | Number of households | Coping strategy | | | Mean Coping Strategy Index | Number of households with total CSI greater than zero |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|--|--|----------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------------------|---|
| | Poor | Borderline | Acceptable | | | | Minimal | Stressed | Crises | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.9 | 7.7 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 7,903 | 23.0 | 7,903 | 9.1 | 45.5 | 45.4 | 20.5 |
| Rural | 4.4 | 12.8 | 82.7 | 100.0 | 11,758 | 32.7 | 11,758 | 11.6 | 43.5 | 45.0 | 19.9 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.7 | 21.8 | 67.5 | 100.0 | 3,233 | 53.4 | 3,233 | 10.0 | 41.4 | 48.6 | 21.4 |
| Second | 3.8 | 14.9 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 3,434 | 38.9 | 3,434 | 10.4 | 45.9 | 43.7 | 19.2 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 9.8 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 3,737 | 27.2 | 3,737 | 13.1 | 41.8 | 45.1 | 19.4 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 8.7 | 88.5 | 100.0 | 4,740 | 21.6 | 4,740 | 10.2 | 48.5 | 41.3 | 19.5 |
| Highest | 0.7 | 2.7 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 4,516 | 12.2 | 4,516 | 11.3 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 20.2 |
| Total | 3.8 | 10.8 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 19,660 | 28.8 | 19,660 | 10.8 | 44.1 | 45.1 | 20.1 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. The food consumption score reflects the quantity and quality of people's diet. The coping strategy index measures behaviours adopted by households when they have difficulties in meeting their food needs.

Table 2.17C Food security status by county

Percent distribution of households with poor, borderline or acceptable food consumption, percentage of households that report lacking food or money to purchase food in the seven days before the survey, and the mean coping strategies index, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Food Consumption Groups | | | Number of households with valid food consumption score | Number of households that report lacking food or money to purchase food | Number of households | Coping strategy | | | Mean Coping Strategy Index | Number of households with total CSI greater than zero | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|--|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------------------|---|-------|
| | Poor | Borderline | Acceptable | | | | Minimal | Stressed | Crises | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 2.7 | 13.5 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 559 | 25.2 | 559 | 6.0 | 48.4 | 45.6 | 20.2 | 141 |
| Kwale | 6.2 | 20.8 | 73.1 | 100.0 | 259 | 46.6 | 259 | 29.4 | 43.5 | 27.1 | 12.7 | 119 |
| Kilifi | 3.9 | 14.0 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 515 | 26.0 | 515 | 16.0 | 65.9 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 134 |
| Tana River | 4.6 | 17.8 | 77.6 | 100.0 | 95 | 41.6 | 95 | 4.0 | 64.9 | 31.1 | 16.6 | 40 |
| Lamu | 2.5 | 7.9 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 56 | 31.7 | 56 | 8.3 | 33.5 | 58.3 | 26.3 | 18 |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.3 | 25.1 | 71.6 | 100.0 | 173 | 29.1 | 173 | 11.0 | 40.5 | 48.5 | 20.2 | 50 |
| Garissa | 6.5 | 13.6 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 148 | 10.8 | 148 | 15.7 | 48.2 | 36.2 | (15.0) | 16 |
| Wajir | 8.5 | 10.5 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 74 | 31.9 | 74 | 11.7 | 49.8 | 38.5 | 14.6 | 24 |
| Mandera | 24.0 | 9.4 | 66.5 | 100.0 | 110 | 44.2 | 110 | 3.5 | 57.0 | 39.6 | 18.6 | 49 |
| Marsabit | 30.9 | 23.1 | 46.0 | 100.0 | 91 | 58.1 | 91 | 0.5 | 14.6 | 84.8 | 34.4 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 3.1 | 11.4 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 77 | 33.9 | 77 | 4.3 | 42.5 | 53.2 | 22.5 | 26 |
| Meru | 4.5 | 10.7 | 84.9 | 100.0 | 720 | 39.1 | 720 | 9.8 | 39.7 | 50.4 | 20.0 | 280 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.9 | 7.9 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 197 | 36.1 | 197 | 6.0 | 36.0 | 58.0 | 23.3 | 70 |
| Embu | 1.9 | 6.9 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 271 | 29.0 | 271 | 39.6 | 25.9 | 34.5 | 13.7 | 78 |
| Kitui | 6.2 | 8.4 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 473 | 43.6 | 473 | 10.3 | 64.6 | 25.1 | 15.1 | 202 |
| Machakos | 0.8 | 8.8 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 642 | 13.1 | 642 | 7.5 | 62.6 | 30.0 | 17.7 | 84 |
| Makueni | 7.6 | 24.0 | 68.5 | 100.0 | 406 | 22.5 | 406 | 41.8 | 37.2 | 21.1 | 11.8 | 91 |
| Nyandarua | 2.4 | 4.9 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 297 | 13.3 | 297 | 3.7 | 32.4 | 63.9 | 28.7 | 40 |
| Nyeri | 4.0 | 6.7 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 417 | 20.5 | 417 | 10.8 | 38.9 | 50.3 | 19.3 | 84 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.5 | 7.9 | 90.6 | 100.0 | 338 | 15.1 | 338 | 13.5 | 38.5 | 47.9 | 17.6 | 50 |
| Murang'a | 0.2 | 4.5 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 518 | 13.5 | 518 | 16.2 | 60.5 | 23.3 | 14.1 | 70 |
| Kiambu | 4.1 | 9.7 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 1,395 | 19.9 | 1,395 | 17.4 | 37.4 | 45.2 | 19.5 | 277 |
| Turkana | 28.3 | 23.2 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 203 | 80.0 | 203 | 3.8 | 52.5 | 43.7 | 22.6 | 161 |
| West Pokot | 7.5 | 15.7 | 76.8 | 100.0 | 213 | 24.5 | 213 | 25.1 | 35.7 | 39.2 | 15.9 | 44 |
| Samburu | 26.1 | 21.2 | 52.8 | 100.0 | 90 | 54.7 | 90 | 1.8 | 19.5 | 78.8 | 29.3 | 49 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.1 | 10.1 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 390 | 23.0 | 390 | 2.5 | 40.3 | 57.3 | 25.5 | 90 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.0 | 4.0 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 590 | 23.0 | 590 | 16.1 | 51.3 | 32.6 | 16.1 | 133 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.1 | 10.1 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 151 | 5.7 | 151 | 12.6 | 53.5 | 33.9 | (16.0) | 9 |
| Nandi | 4.4 | 16.4 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 381 | 19.3 | 381 | 12.0 | 38.3 | 49.6 | 23.0 | 73 |
| Baringo | 3.8 | 12.4 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 222 | 32.5 | 222 | 4.8 | 40.3 | 54.9 | 21.6 | 72 |
| Laikipia | 1.9 | 8.4 | 89.7 | 100.0 | 239 | 21.3 | 239 | 3.8 | 61.6 | 34.6 | 17.1 | 50 |
| Nakuru | 1.4 | 9.0 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 1,039 | 30.9 | 1,039 | 8.9 | 29.5 | 61.5 | 23.1 | 316 |
| Narok | 0.1 | 2.6 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 407 | 27.4 | 407 | 4.1 | 46.2 | 49.7 | 22.0 | 110 |
| Kajiado | 1.4 | 4.4 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 554 | 23.5 | 554 | 3.6 | 34.1 | 62.3 | 28.4 | 130 |
| Kericho | 1.6 | 3.6 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 389 | 1.7 | 389 | 4.3 | 65.9 | 29.9 | * | 7 |
| Bomet | 1.6 | 15.3 | 83.1 | 100.0 | 342 | 23.0 | 342 | 32.4 | 42.5 | 25.1 | 12.0 | 79 |
| Kakamega | 2.5 | 11.9 | 85.6 | 100.0 | 706 | 43.3 | 706 | 16.9 | 39.2 | 43.9 | 19.7 | 306 |
| Vihiga | 3.0 | 13.0 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 213 | 59.0 | 213 | 2.4 | 40.0 | 57.6 | 28.2 | 125 |
| Bungoma | 4.1 | 9.3 | 86.6 | 100.0 | 604 | 43.5 | 604 | 7.4 | 36.5 | 56.0 | 22.5 | 263 |
| Busia | 4.8 | 18.9 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 336 | 57.0 | 336 | 14.5 | 47.6 | 37.9 | 16.7 | 192 |
| Siaya | 4.3 | 16.4 | 79.2 | 100.0 | 363 | 29.4 | 363 | 19.3 | 44.9 | 35.7 | 15.8 | 107 |
| Kisumu | 1.2 | 16.4 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 466 | 44.2 | 466 | 1.2 | 50.6 | 48.2 | 24.2 | 205 |
| Homa Bay | 1.4 | 16.0 | 82.6 | 100.0 | 399 | 56.5 | 399 | 6.0 | 45.7 | 48.3 | 20.2 | 225 |
| Migori | 3.2 | 17.9 | 78.9 | 100.0 | 364 | 42.4 | 364 | 14.1 | 45.6 | 40.3 | 16.7 | 152 |
| Kisii | 7.9 | 17.8 | 74.3 | 100.0 | 493 | 20.1 | 493 | 2.5 | 39.8 | 57.7 | 22.7 | 99 |
| Nyamira | 2.8 | 15.9 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 219 | 47.6 | 219 | 4.6 | 40.3 | 55.1 | 22.1 | 104 |
| Nairobi City | 3.9 | 6.0 | 90.1 | 100.0 | 2,457 | 21.3 | 2,457 | 6.1 | 52.1 | 41.8 | 20.6 | 512 |
| Total | 3.8 | 10.8 | 85.4 | 100.0 | 19,660 | 28.8 | 19,660 | 10.8 | 44.1 | 45.1 | 20.1 | 5,610 |

Note: The food consumption score reflects the quantity and quality of people's diet. The coping strategy index measures behaviours adopted by households when they have difficulties in meeting their food needs. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 2.18.1 COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination

Percentage of households with one or more household members who tested for COVID-19, and percentage with one or more household members who received vaccination against COVID-19; percentage household population who tested for COVID-19, and percentage who received vaccination against COVID-19, according to residence and wealth quintile, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested for COVID-19 | Percentage of households with one or more persons who received vaccination against COVID-19 | Number of households | Percentage household population who tested for COVID-19 | Percentage of household population who received vaccination against COVID-19 | De jure household population |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 38.2 | 63.1 | 15,277 | 20.1 | 34.2 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 19.2 | 62.8 | 22,634 | 7.8 | 27.7 | 94,296 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.1 | 43.9 | 6,235 | 4.2 | 15.9 | 28,409 |
| Second | 17.1 | 61.1 | 6,628 | 6.9 | 26.0 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 22.6 | 65.7 | 7,328 | 9.7 | 31.5 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 30.0 | 64.2 | 9,043 | 14.5 | 34.6 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 46.0 | 74.4 | 8,678 | 24.5 | 41.3 | 28,400 |
| Total | 26.8 | 63.0 | 37,911 | 12.0 | 29.9 | 142,026 |

Table 2.18.1C COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination by county

Percentage of households with one or more household members who tested for COVID-19, and percentage with one or more household members who received vaccination against COVID-19; percentage household population who tested for COVID-19, and percentage who received vaccination against COVID-19, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Households | | | Population | | |
|-----------------|---|---|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested for COVID-19 | Percentage of households with one or more persons who received vaccination against COVID-19 | Number of households | Percentage household population who tested for COVID-19 | Percentage of household population who received vaccination against COVID-19 | De jure household population |
| Mombasa | 39.6 | 52.2 | 1,071 | 21.0 | 27.0 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 29.7 | 32.7 | 504 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 12.3 | 37.8 | 996 | 4.6 | 13.8 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 9.2 | 14.5 | 182 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 864 |
| Lamu | 19.5 | 36.3 | 109 | 7.0 | 12.6 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 20.6 | 69.4 | 332 | 10.4 | 35.2 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 15.5 | 17.9 | 269 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 7.6 | 36.9 | 137 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 920 |
| Mandera | 7.9 | 29.4 | 204 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 17.9 | 23.0 | 171 | 7.8 | 7.6 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 21.6 | 24.3 | 150 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 680 |
| Meru | 10.1 | 69.4 | 1,373 | 4.7 | 36.0 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 21.9 | 62.5 | 378 | 10.6 | 31.6 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 15.1 | 70.1 | 523 | 7.1 | 37.8 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 33.4 | 43.2 | 898 | 13.3 | 16.8 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 17.6 | 66.1 | 1,230 | 8.7 | 34.9 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 20.7 | 64.1 | 775 | 8.6 | 29.9 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 22.4 | 62.2 | 578 | 11.5 | 32.6 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 38.9 | 75.8 | 802 | 22.8 | 48.3 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 18.5 | 76.7 | 642 | 9.1 | 46.8 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 23.5 | 67.6 | 1,004 | 12.9 | 37.0 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 33.6 | 67.8 | 2,699 | 17.8 | 38.6 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 9.1 | 51.0 | 391 | 3.5 | 17.8 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 10.0 | 31.9 | 416 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 27.5 | 44.4 | 175 | 10.2 | 14.9 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 20.3 | 67.8 | 753 | 7.4 | 28.8 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 30.1 | 64.5 | 1,145 | 12.6 | 31.4 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 9.6 | 62.6 | 290 | 3.6 | 22.7 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 22.5 | 54.3 | 732 | 9.6 | 22.9 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 24.7 | 61.9 | 432 | 9.2 | 23.0 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 20.7 | 69.4 | 452 | 8.9 | 37.2 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 26.6 | 65.1 | 2,018 | 12.5 | 34.2 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 13.7 | 53.3 | 790 | 4.4 | 18.4 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 47.3 | 62.2 | 1,083 | 22.9 | 31.4 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 21.9 | 71.1 | 748 | 9.4 | 34.6 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 14.2 | 55.7 | 665 | 4.9 | 22.3 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 19.4 | 76.8 | 1,382 | 8.3 | 37.1 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 11.7 | 75.7 | 412 | 5.3 | 36.5 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 19.8 | 66.4 | 1,169 | 6.8 | 30.4 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 17.2 | 69.9 | 653 | 5.7 | 30.3 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 19.8 | 72.5 | 703 | 8.5 | 36.2 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 42.0 | 76.3 | 897 | 19.9 | 35.9 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 32.5 | 71.5 | 770 | 14.2 | 28.9 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 25.2 | 69.9 | 710 | 9.4 | 27.9 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 16.4 | 62.2 | 925 | 6.2 | 27.5 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 17.0 | 64.0 | 424 | 7.8 | 28.5 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 48.4 | 67.2 | 4,749 | 27.2 | 38.3 | 14,614 |
| Total | 26.8 | 63.0 | 37,911 | 12.0 | 29.9 | 142,026 |

Table 2.18.2 COVID-19 cases and deaths

Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested positive for COVID-19, and percentage with one or more persons who died from COVID-19 related complications; number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 per 100,000 population, number of deaths due COVID-19 related complications per 100,000 population, according to residence and wealth quintile, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | Population | | |
|------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---|--|
| | Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested positive for COVID-19 | Percentage of households with one or more persons who died from COVID-19 related complications | Number of households | Number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 per 100,000 population | Number of deaths due COVID-19 related complications per 100,000 population |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.4 | 0.2 | 15,277 | 1,347 | 90 |
| Rural | 0.9 | 0.2 | 22,634 | 254 | 50 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6,235 | 31 | 15 |
| Second | 0.5 | 0.2 | 6,628 | 154 | 56 |
| Middle | 0.8 | 0.2 | 7,328 | 236 | 76 |
| Fourth | 1.4 | 0.1 | 9,043 | 551 | 52 |
| Highest | 5.5 | 0.3 | 8,678 | 2,134 | 120 |
| Total | 1.9 | 0.2 | 37,911 | 621 | 64 |
| | | | | | 142,026 |

Table 2.18.2C COVID-19 cases and deaths by county

Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested positive for COVID-19, and percentage with one or more persons who died from COVID-19 related complications; number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 per 100,000 population, number of deaths due COVID-19 related complications per 100,000 population, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Households | | Population | | | De jure household population |
|-----------------|--|--|----------------------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested positive for COVID-19 | Percentage of households with one or more persons who died from COVID-19 related complications | Number of households | Number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 per 100,000 population | Number of deaths due COVID-19 related complications per 100,000 population | |
| Mombasa | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1,071 | 294 | 38 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 0.2 | 0.2 | 504 | 40 | 95 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 0.1 | 0.0 | 996 | 28 | 0 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 0.1 | 0.0 | 182 | 24 | 0 | 864 |
| Lamu | 1.8 | 0.1 | 109 | 439 | 30 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.9 | 0.3 | 332 | 774 | 120 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 1.2 | 1.2 | 269 | 271 | 386 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 0.2 | 0.3 | 137 | 55 | 40 | 920 |
| Mandera | 0.1 | 0.3 | 204 | 20 | 64 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 0.5 | 0.2 | 171 | 142 | 59 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 1.1 | 1.1 | 150 | 289 | 233 | 680 |
| Meru | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1,373 | 352 | 40 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.2 | 0.0 | 378 | 504 | 0 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 2.5 | 0.8 | 523 | 966 | 256 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 1.2 | 0.3 | 898 | 424 | 71 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1,230 | 623 | 102 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 1.2 | 0.1 | 775 | 418 | 67 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 0.6 | 0.0 | 578 | 231 | 0 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 1.1 | 0.2 | 802 | 467 | 60 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.1 | 0.1 | 642 | 444 | 37 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1,004 | 977 | 134 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2,699 | 977 | 23 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 0.2 | 0.3 | 391 | 73 | 87 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 0.6 | 0.3 | 416 | 140 | 69 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 0.6 | 0.3 | 175 | 180 | 197 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.0 | 0.1 | 753 | 230 | 32 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.7 | 0.3 | 1,145 | 813 | 77 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.0 | 0.1 | 290 | 0 | 11 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 0.6 | 0.2 | 732 | 206 | 41 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 0.7 | 0.0 | 432 | 143 | 0 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 2.5 | 0.3 | 452 | 766 | 83 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 3.2 | 0.2 | 2,018 | 1,000 | 57 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 0.6 | 0.1 | 790 | 137 | 30 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 5.4 | 0.1 | 1,083 | 2,522 | 31 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 1.2 | 0.3 | 748 | 308 | 83 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 0.3 | 0.0 | 665 | 69 | 0 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1,382 | 209 | 55 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 0.8 | 0.0 | 412 | 423 | 0 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1,169 | 167 | 89 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 1.1 | 0.1 | 653 | 266 | 29 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 0.4 | 0.0 | 703 | 110 | 8 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 2.8 | 0.1 | 897 | 1,173 | 34 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 1.2 | 0.2 | 770 | 331 | 37 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 1.7 | 0.1 | 710 | 461 | 28 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 0.5 | 0.1 | 925 | 129 | 34 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 0.6 | 0.2 | 424 | 154 | 53 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 4.6 | 0.3 | 4,749 | 1,821 | 124 | 14,614 |
| Total | 1.9 | 0.2 | 37,911 | 621 | 64 | 142,026 |

Table 2.19 Health insurance coverage

Percentage of de jure household population with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | National Health Insurance Fund | Private/commercial | Community-based | Other | None/don't know | Any health insurance | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0–14 | 18.8 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 28,981 |
| 15–64 | 27.1 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 70.1 | 29.9 | 40,940 |
| 65+ | 26.1 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 3,490 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.4 | 7.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 | 24,473 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 48,992 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 14,618 |
| Second | 10.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 14,749 |
| Middle | 20.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 14,524 |
| Fourth | 32.3 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 14,984 |
| Highest | 52.1 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 14,589 |
| Total | 23.8 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 73,465 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 2.19C Health insurance coverage by county

Percentage of de jure household population with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | National Health Insurance Fund | Private/commercial | Community-based | Other | None/don't know | Any health insurance | Number of persons |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Mombasa | 26.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 1,838 |
| Kwale | 10.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 1,229 |
| Kilifi | 11.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 2,218 |
| Tana River | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 462 |
| Lamu | 27.8 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 70.9 | 29.1 | 242 |
| Taita/Taveta | 21.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 599 |
| Garissa | 6.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 825 |
| Wajir | 11.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.7 | 12.3 | 485 |
| Mandera | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 6.1 | 694 |
| Marsabit | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 428 |
| Isiolo | 19.0 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 70.5 | 29.5 | 360 |
| Meru | 21.4 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.9 | 23.1 | 2,333 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 23.0 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 75.4 | 24.6 | 689 |
| Embu | 38.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 855 |
| Kitui | 10.3 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 88.3 | 11.7 | 1,756 |
| Machakos | 26.6 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 67.3 | 32.7 | 2,245 |
| Makueni | 10.7 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 1,517 |
| Nyandarua | 34.9 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 942 |
| Nyeri | 40.2 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 56.8 | 43.2 | 1,105 |
| Kirinyaga | 34.7 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 1,047 |
| Murang'a | 22.2 | 6.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 73.4 | 26.6 | 1,633 |
| Kiambu | 39.1 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 58.7 | 41.3 | 4,115 |
| Turkana | 7.6 | 2.9 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 77.1 | 22.9 | 936 |
| West Pokot | 6.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 92.4 | 7.6 | 1,140 |
| Samburu | 12.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 86.1 | 13.9 | 441 |
| Trans Nzoia | 15.6 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 1,652 |
| Uasin Gishu | 35.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 36.5 | 2,161 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 27.3 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 27.4 | 658 |
| Nandi | 18.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 1,436 |
| Baringo | 21.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 1,001 |
| Laikipia | 42.8 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 750 |
| Nakuru | 31.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 33.2 | 3,549 |
| Narok | 14.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 15.0 | 1,959 |
| Kajiado | 29.5 | 6.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 1,920 |
| Kericho | 32.5 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 1,612 |
| Bomet | 32.0 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.6 | 35.4 | 1,437 |
| Kakamega | 18.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 3,085 |
| Vihiga | 17.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.0 | 18.0 | 922 |
| Bungoma | 16.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.9 | 18.1 | 2,705 |
| Busia | 12.8 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 86.4 | 13.6 | 1,551 |
| Siaya | 9.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 1,398 |
| Kisumu | 18.0 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 78.7 | 21.3 | 1,783 |
| Homa Bay | 15.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 83.3 | 16.7 | 1,769 |
| Migori | 13.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 1,748 |
| Kisii | 25.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 1,995 |
| Nyamira | 16.5 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 82.5 | 17.5 | 865 |
| Nairobi City | 40.5 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53.7 | 46.3 | 7,376 |
| Total | 23.8 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 73.7 | 26.3 | 73,465 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Household Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 2.20.1 Average annual expenditure on inpatient admissions [in Kenyan shillings]

Average annual expenditure for household members who stayed overnight in a health facility in the 12 months before the survey by sex, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Females | | Males | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Average annual expenditure for inpatient admissions | Number of females with inpatient expenditure | Average annual expenditure for inpatient admissions | Number of males with inpatient expenditure | Average annual expenditure for inpatient admissions | Total number of household members with inpatient expenditure |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 14,037.7 | 280 | 46,642.4 | 287 | 30,552.6 | 567 |
| 5–17 | 16,896.3 | 287 | 16,971.0 | 330 | 16,936.2 | 618 |
| 18–29 | 22,847.7 | 726 | 44,103.5 | 266 | 28,545.1 | 992 |
| 30–39 | 25,307.9 | 407 | 104,036.3 | 148 | 46,311.1 | 555 |
| 40–49 | 57,216.5 | 178 | 73,230.4 | 124 | 63,795.2 | 302 |
| 50–59 | 58,227.8 | 151 | 64,134.1 | 103 | 60,622.2 | 253 |
| 60+ | 32,682.5 | 246 | 79,675.7 | 179 | 52,462.5 | 425 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 42,181.6 | 836 | 87,757.6 | 512 | 59,492.7 | 1,349 |
| Rural | 19,021.2 | 1,439 | 33,618.0 | 924 | 24,731.0 | 2,363 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8,101.3 | 381 | 13,613.7 | 255 | 10,310.7 | 636 |
| Second | 14,636.4 | 420 | 18,872.5 | 280 | 16,332.7 | 700 |
| Middle | 20,504.6 | 491 | 31,880.2 | 275 | 24,589.5 | 765 |
| Fourth | 25,038.7 | 453 | 50,705.1 | 304 | 35,345.7 | 757 |
| Highest | 60,330.0 | 531 | 133,628.0 | 323 | 88,035.9 | 853 |
| Means of payment | | | | | | |
| Cash | 11,809.5 | 2,275 | 16,490.2 | 1,437 | 13,621.1 | 3,712 |
| NHIF | 7,534.7 | 2,275 | 12,173.2 | 1,437 | 9,330.0 | 3,712 |
| Private insurance | 4,568.6 | 2,275 | 8,788.0 | 1,437 | 6,201.7 | 3,712 |
| In kind | 731.4 | 2,275 | 458.6 | 1,437 | 625.8 | 3,712 |
| Other means | 29.2 | 2,275 | 1,900.0 | 1,437 | 753.3 | 3,712 |
| Don't know means ¹ | 2,863.0 | 2,275 | 13,114.4 | 1,437 | 6,830.8 | 3,712 |
| Total 15–49 | 27,536.3 | 2,275 | 52,924.4 | 1,437 | 37,362.7 | 3,712 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ This row is based on any difference between the total cost and the breakdown by means of payment.

Table 2.20.2 Average monthly expenditure on outpatient visits [in Kenyan shillings]

Average monthly expenditure for household members who received care from a healthcare provider, pharmacy, or traditional healer without staying overnight at health facility in the 1 month before the survey by sex, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Females | | Males | | Total | | Total number of household members with outpatient expenditure |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------|---|
| | Average monthly expenditure for outpatient visits | Total number of females with outpatient expenditure | Average monthly expenditure for outpatient visits | Total males with outpatient expenditure | Average monthly expenditure for outpatient visits | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 | 927.7 | 859 | 868.4 | 881 | 897.7 | 1,740 | |
| 5–17 | 789.3 | 1,479 | 900.1 | 1,442 | 844.0 | 2,921 | |
| 18–29 | 1,289.2 | 1,075 | 1,132.9 | 795 | 1,222.8 | 1,870 | |
| 30–39 | 1,367.5 | 894 | 1,571.0 | 650 | 1,453.2 | 1,543 | |
| 40–49 | 1,473.3 | 615 | 1,479.1 | 549 | 1,476.0 | 1,164 | |
| 50–59 | 1,708.2 | 567 | 2,033.8 | 317 | 1,824.8 | 884 | |
| 60+ | 3,298.9 | 765 | 5,333.9 | 474 | 4,077.5 | 1,238 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2,111.6 | 2,429 | 2,502.8 | 1,851 | 2,280.7 | 4,279 | |
| Rural | 1,385.5 | 4,579 | 1,540.0 | 3,748 | 1,455.0 | 8,328 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 975.0 | 1,047 | 1,381.4 | 896 | 1,162.4 | 1,944 | |
| Second | 980.8 | 1,432 | 1,239.0 | 1,188 | 1,097.9 | 2,620 | |
| Middle | 1,157.7 | 1,434 | 1,289.9 | 1,134 | 1,216.1 | 2,568 | |
| Fourth | 2,169.0 | 1,566 | 1,679.9 | 1,229 | 1,953.9 | 2,795 | |
| Highest | 2,610.4 | 1,529 | 3,619.9 | 1,151 | 3,043.9 | 2,679 | |
| Means of payment | | | | | | | |
| Cash | 1,521.9 | 7,008 | 1,389.6 | 5,599 | 1,463.2 | 12,607 | |
| NHIF | 309.1 | 7,008 | 485.1 | 5,599 | 387.3 | 12,607 | |
| Private insurance | 97.5 | 7,008 | 110.7 | 5,599 | 103.4 | 12,607 | |
| In kind | 19.0 | 7,008 | 10.2 | 5,599 | 15.1 | 12,607 | |
| Other means | 0.4 | 7,008 | 3.6 | 5,599 | 1.8 | 12,607 | |
| Don't know means ² | 25.3 | 7,008 | 292.5 | 5,599 | 144.0 | 12,607 | |
| Total 15–49 | 1,637.2 | 7,008 | 1,858.2 | 5,599 | 1,735.3 | 12,607 | |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Total includes 3 females and 2 males for whom information on age is missing.

¹ This row is based on any difference between the total cost and the breakdown by means of payment.

Table 2.21.1 Cash transfer: All households

Percentage of households receiving a cash transfer or any social assistance, and percentage of households by reason for receiving cash or social assistance, Kenya DHS 2022

| Reason for receiving cash or social assistance | Percentage receiving a cash transfer or social assistance | Provider of cash or social assistance | | | | | | Number of households | |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | | Government | | National or county government | NGO, CBO, or other charitable organisation | Church, mosque, or any other religious organisation | Friends, relatives, or neighbours | | |
| | | National government | County government | | | | | | |
| Orphaned children 18 years or younger | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 37,911 | |
| Elderly person | 4.0 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 37,911 | |
| Person with severe disability | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 37,911 | |
| Urban food subsidy | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 37,911 | |
| Food aid for persons in arid and semi-arid lands | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 37,911 | |
| Health voucher | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 37,911 | |
| Food/cash for work | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 37,911 | |
| School feeding | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 37,911 | |
| Hunger safety net programme | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37,911 | |
| COVID-19 relief | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 37,911 | |
| Other | 6.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 37,911 | |
| Total | 16.8 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 10.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 6.2 | 37,911 | |

Table 2.21.2 Cash transfer: Households receiving cash transfer or social assistance

Among households receiving cash transfer or social assistance, percentage of households by reason for receiving cash or social assistance, according to the provider of the assistance, Kenya DHS 2022

| Provider of cash or social assistance | Reason for receiving cash or social assistance | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Orphaned children 18 years or younger | Elderly person | Person with severe disability | Food aid for persons in arid and semi-arid lands | | | Food/cash for work | School feeding | Hunger safety net programme | COVID-19 relief | Other |
| | | | | Urban food subsidy | Health voucher | Food/cash for work | | | | | |
| National or county government | 87.8 | 91.0 | 72.0 | 47.2 | 77.8 | 26.6 | 23.1 | 74.1 | 77.8 | 84.1 | 62.8 |
| National government | 76.0 | 85.9 | 65.7 | 29.4 | 44.8 | 14.2 | 17.0 | 32.4 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 34.6 |
| County government | 18.5 | 8.8 | 13.8 | 22.5 | 56.1 | 15.4 | 7.9 | 51.9 | 43.5 | 48.1 | 34.5 |
| NGO, CBO, or other charitable organisation | 12.2 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 10.3 | 28.2 | 8.6 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 22.8 | 22.9 | 9.2 |
| Church, mosque, or any other religious organisation | 6.3 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 27.4 | 18.1 | 25.3 | 14.3 | 5.9 | 14.2 | 17.0 | 8.7 |
| Friends, relatives, or neighbours | 13.4 | 16.4 | 30.1 | 56.1 | 29.9 | 75.3 | 80.2 | 30.5 | 22.4 | 33.6 | 40.5 |
| Number of households | 259 | 1,520 | 108 | 83 | 363 | 209 | 1,148 | 573 | 373 | 244 | 2,288 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6,380 |

Table 2.21.3 Cash transfer by residence and household wealth

Percentage of households receiving a cash transfer or any social assistance, and among households receiving cash transfer or social assistance, percentage of households by reason for receiving cash or social assistance, according to residence and wealth quintile, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Percent-age receiving a cash transfer or social assistance | Number of households | Orphaned children 18 years or younger | Elderly person | Person with severe disability | Urban food subsidy | Food aid for persons in arid and semi-arid lands | Health voucher | Food/cash for work | School feeding | Hunger safety net programme | COVID-19 relief | Other | Number of households receiving cash transfer or social assistance |
|------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.6 | 15,277 | 2.2 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 26.0 | 8.5 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 43.9 | 1,928 |
| Rural | 19.7 | 22,634 | 4.9 | 30.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 2.9 | 14.5 | 9.2 | 6.9 | 3.6 | 32.4 | 4,452 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.0 | 6,235 | 5.0 | 30.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 5.1 | 15.5 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 1,372 |
| Second | 18.9 | 6,628 | 7.9 | 31.4 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 16.3 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 30.3 | 1,253 |
| Middle | 19.3 | 7,328 | 3.9 | 29.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 9.7 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 37.9 | 1,415 |
| Fourth | 14.5 | 9,043 | 2.3 | 17.2 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 20.4 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 46.0 | 1,310 |
| Highest | 11.9 | 8,678 | 0.7 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 27.4 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 50.8 | 1,029 |
| Total | 16.8 | 37,911 | 4.1 | 23.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 18.0 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 35.9 | 6,380 |

Table 2.21.3C Cash transfer or social assistance by county

Percentage of households receiving a cash transfer or any social assistance, and among households receiving cash transfer or social assistance, percentage of households by reason for receiving cash or social assistance, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent-age receiving a cash transfer or social assistance | Number of house-holds | Or-phanned children 18 years or younger | Elderly person | Person with severe disability | Urban food subsidy | Food aid for persons in arid and semi-arid lands | Health voucher | Food/cash for work | School feeding | Hunger safety net pro-gramme | COVID-19 relief | Other | Number of house-holds receiving cash transfer or social assistance |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--|
| Mombasa | 11.4 | 1,071 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 24.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 21.5 | 31.2 | 122 |
| Kwale | 17.7 | 504 | 1.8 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 28.4 | 6.4 | 21.0 | 20.3 | 89 |
| Kilifi | 13.1 | 996 | 7.7 | 21.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 28.0 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 22.6 | 131 |
| Tana River | 19.5 | 182 | 8.7 | 24.5 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 43.8 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 35 |
| Lamu | 20.6 | 109 | 4.8 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 24.8 | 22 |
| Taita/Taveta | 17.7 | 332 | 5.0 | 26.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 13.0 | 38.2 | 59 |
| Garissa | 12.7 | 269 | 2.9 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 23.9 | 6.3 | 34 |
| Wajir | 21.8 | 137 | 9.5 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 61.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 30 |
| Mandera | 10.2 | 204 | 12.1 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 63.1 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 21 |
| Marsabit | 30.1 | 171 | 4.7 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 48.7 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 45.0 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 51 |
| Isiolo | 15.3 | 150 | 12.2 | 17.5 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 34.2 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 20.9 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 23 |
| Meru | 15.3 | 1,373 | 2.1 | 32.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 8.6 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 49.9 | 210 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 29.7 | 378 | 3.7 | 24.4 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 17.2 | 9.3 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 42.0 | 112 |
| Embu | 14.6 | 523 | 1.6 | 23.9 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 58.7 | 77 |
| Kitui | 15.9 | 898 | 1.6 | 46.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 24.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 143 |
| Machakos | 20.5 | 1,230 | 2.1 | 30.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 23.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 28.5 | 253 |
| Makueni | 17.4 | 775 | 5.4 | 48.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 12.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 135 |
| Nyandarua | 19.7 | 578 | 2.7 | 35.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 114 |
| Nyeri | 24.5 | 802 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 61.8 | 196 |
| Kirinyaga | 14.9 | 642 | 5.3 | 26.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 26.6 | 96 |
| Murang'a | 30.0 | 1,004 | 2.6 | 34.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 39.6 | 302 |
| Kiambu | 19.0 | 2,699 | 1.5 | 14.4 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 9.1 | 15.3 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 56.4 | 511 |
| Turkana | 61.4 | 391 | 3.0 | 8.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 73.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 47.3 | 36.8 | 9.1 | 240 |
| West Pokot | 8.8 | 416 | 13.6 | 41.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 16.5 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 9.9 | 36 |
| Samburu | 17.9 | 175 | 12.1 | 21.2 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 31 |
| Trans Nzoia | 15.4 | 753 | 6.5 | 24.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 24.1 | 19.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 28.9 | 116 |
| Uasin Gishu | 24.9 | 1,145 | 3.2 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 21.7 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 57.0 | 286 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 16.1 | 290 | 3.5 | 32.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 47 |
| Nandi | 15.0 | 732 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 16.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 56.2 | 110 |
| Baringo | 17.4 | 432 | 7.3 | 31.5 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 25.7 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 11.7 | 75 |
| Laikipia | 15.7 | 452 | 3.8 | 36.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 52.1 | 71 |
| Nakuru | 8.5 | 2,018 | 3.3 | 39.5 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 38.1 | 172 |
| Narok | 14.5 | 790 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 31.2 | 4.4 | 16.8 | 10.7 | 37.8 | 115 |
| Kajiado | 11.8 | 1,083 | 2.7 | 12.9 | 3.2 | 4.9 | 19.5 | 1.1 | 26.6 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 28.2 | 128 |
| Kericho | 15.3 | 748 | 4.2 | 31.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 44.4 | 114 |
| Bomet | 30.1 | 665 | 2.0 | 15.8 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 74.1 | 200 |
| Kakamega | 13.1 | 1,382 | 3.2 | 40.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 22.8 | 181 |
| Vihiga | 18.3 | 412 | 5.2 | 49.5 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 38.9 | 75 |
| Bungoma | 17.4 | 1,169 | 9.0 | 24.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 36.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 33.9 | 204 |
| Busia | 23.7 | 653 | 7.5 | 24.7 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 36.1 | 18.3 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 15.0 | 155 |
| Siaya | 10.5 | 703 | 7.2 | 45.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 22.6 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 10.0 | 18.7 | 74 |
| Kisumu | 9.0 | 897 | 14.3 | 22.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 23.0 | 10.1 | 81 |
| Homa Bay | 29.9 | 770 | 6.9 | 31.6 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 44.2 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 25.7 | 230 |
| Migori | 18.1 | 710 | 10.3 | 35.2 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 128 |
| Kisii | 18.4 | 925 | 8.7 | 22.0 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 28.6 | 170 |
| Nyamira | 19.6 | 424 | 7.8 | 31.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.1 | 83 |
| Nairobi City | 10.3 | 4,749 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 55.3 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 32.1 | 488 |
| Total | 16.8 | 37,911 | 4.1 | 23.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 18.0 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 35.9 | 6,380 |

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

- **Education:** The percentage of women with no education has declined, from 13% in 2003 to 6% in 2022. During the same period, the percentage of women who have more than secondary education increased from 6% to 19%.
- **Employment:** The percentage of women who were paid in cash only for their work in the past 12 months increased from 55% in the 2003 KDHS, to 66% in 2014, and to 79% in the 2022.
- **Migration:** 57% of women and 37% of men were born outside their current place of residence. 37% of women and 38% of men moved to their current place of residence in the last five years.
- **Internet usage:** In urban areas, 68% of women and 80% of men have used the internet in the past 12 months as compared with 28% of women and 41% of men in the rural areas.

This chapter presents information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the survey respondents such as age, education, literacy, marital status, mass media exposure and internet usage, employment, occupation, tobacco use, alcohol consumption, residence, and recent migration. This information is useful for understanding the factors that affect the use of reproductive health services, contraceptive use, and other health behaviours.

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The 2022 KDHS interviewed 32,156 women age 15–49 and 14,453 men age 15–54. The percentage of both women and men respondents decline with increasing age, from 19% of women and 23% of men in 15–19 age group to 8% of women and men in the 45–49 age group.

Seventy-nine percent of women reported their health status as good or very good, as compared with 85% of men.

One-third of women (33%) and nearly half (48%) of men have never been married. Fifty-five percent of women are either married or living together with a man as if married, while 46% of men are married or living together with a woman as if married.

Six percent of women and 3% of men have never attended school. Nineteen percent of women and 21% of men have more than secondary education (**Table 3.1** and **Table 3.1C**).

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

Respondents who have attended higher than secondary school are assumed to be literate. All other respondents are considered literate if they could read aloud all or part of a sentence shown to them.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Six percent of women and 3% of men age 15–49 have never attended school, while 19% of women and 21% of men have more than secondary education (**Figure 3.1**).

Ninety-one percent of women and 94% of men are literate (**Tables 3.3.1, 3.3.1C, 3.3.2, and 3.3.2C**).

Trends: The percentage of women with no education has declined, from 13% in 2003 to 6% in 2022. During the same period, the percentage of women who have more than secondary education increased from 6% to 19%.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seven percent of women in rural areas have no education compared with 3% women in urban areas, and only 1 in 10 women in rural areas have more than secondary education compared to 3 in 10 women in urban areas (**Tables 3.2.1 and 3.2.2**).
- Twenty-two percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile have no education compared to 1% of women in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of women and men with more than secondary education increases with the wealth quintile; from 1% of women and 3% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 44% of women and 50% of men in the highest quintile (**Figure 3.2**).
- The percentage of women who have no education is highest in Mandera County (71%), while that of men is highest in Turkana County (41%) (**Tables 3.2.1C and 3.2.2C**).

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed

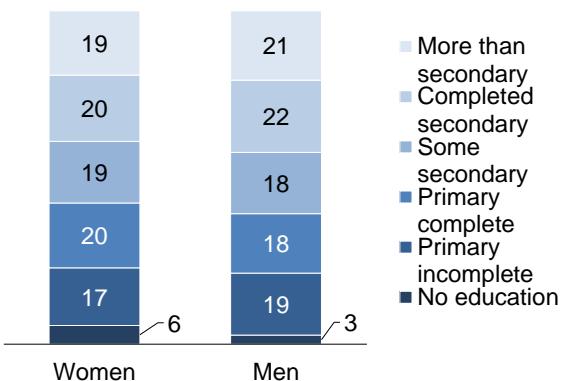
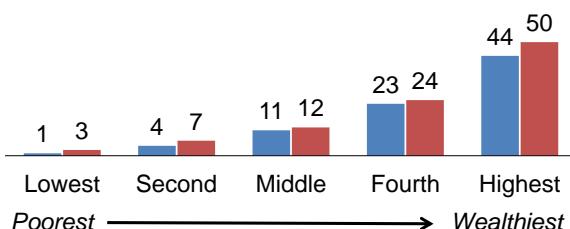


Figure 3.2 More than secondary education by household wealth

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 with secondary education complete

■ Women ■ Men



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. Those who responded *at least once a week* are considered regularly exposed to that form of media.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

Respondents were asked if they have ever used the internet from any device, if they used the internet in the previous 12 months, and if so, how often they have used it during the last month.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Access to mass media facilitates informational and intellectual growth. The percentage of those who have access to all three forms of media, including newspapers, television, and radio, is higher among men than among women (12% versus 5%). Radio is the most common form of media exposure for both women and men; 62% of women and 71% of men listen to the radio at least once a week compared with 55% of women and 60% of men who watch television. However, 22% of women and 15% of men do not access to any of the three media on a weekly basis (**Figure 3.3**).

Trends: The percentage of women with exposure to television has been increasing; from 29% in 2003 to 55% in 2022. During the same period, men's exposure to television increased from 45% to 60%. The percentage of both women and men exposed to radio has been declining. Women's exposure to radio declined from 75% in 2003 to 70% in 2014 and 62% in 2022 (**Figure 3.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among the three forms of media, television is the most common form of media exposure in urban areas (74% of women and 72% of men), while in rural areas, radio is the most common form of media (63% for women and 77% for men).
- Only 11% of women and 9% of men with more than a secondary education did not have access to any of the three types of media (newspapers, radio, and television) compared with 66% of women and 47% of men with no education (**Tables 3.4.1** and **3.4.2**).
- Ninety-three percent of women in Mandera County and 67% of men in Tana River County do not have access to any of the three forms of media at least once a week (**Tables 3.4.1C** and **3.4.2C**).

Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media

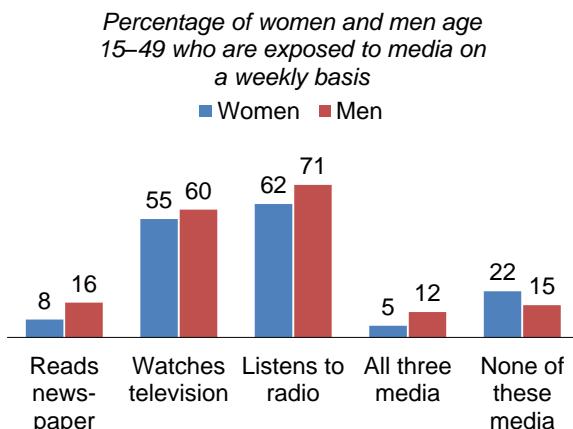
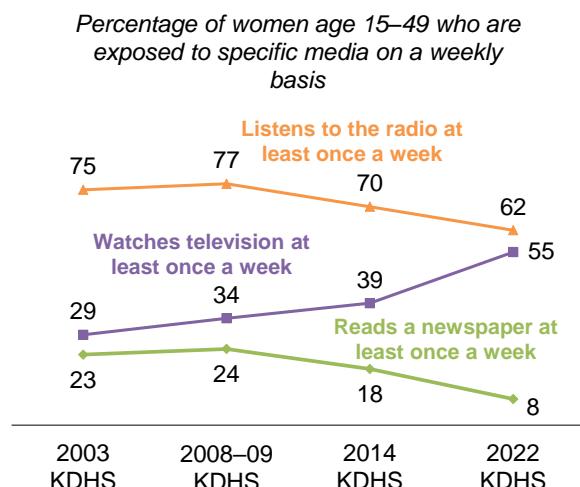


Figure 3.4 Trends in exposure to media



Internet usage

Internet provides significant economic benefits because it enables new forms of employment, business, communication, entertainment, expression, collaboration, access to a vast depth of knowledge, and learning resources, as well as access to services where traditional ways of service provision are lacking.

Overall, 44% of women and 56% of men age 15–49 used the internet in the past 12 months. Among those who have used the internet in the past 12 months, about two-thirds of both women and men age 15–49 use the internet on a daily basis (64% of women and 69% of men) (**Tables 3.5.1, 3.5.1C, 3.5.2, and 3.5.2C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Internet usage is more common in urban than rural areas. In urban areas, 68% of women and 80% of men have used the internet in the past 12 months compared with 28% of women and 41% of men in the rural areas (**Figure 3.5**).
- Among those who used the internet in the past 12 months, approximately 30% of women and 40% of men in the lowest wealth quintile used it almost daily, while in the highest wealth quintile, 77% of women and 86% of men used it almost every day.

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

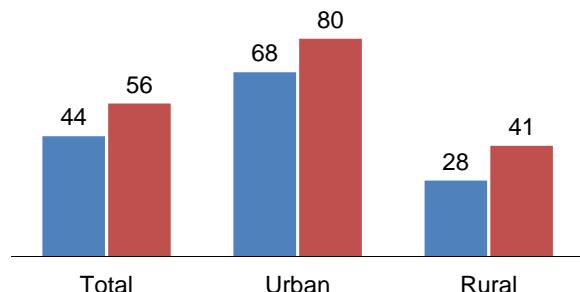
Currently employed is defined as having done work in the last seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the last seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Figure 3.5 Internet usage by residence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who used the Internet in the last 12 months

■ Women ■ Men



Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-eight percent of women with three to four living children are currently employed while 97% of men with three to four living children are currently employed (**Figure 3.6**).
- Sixty-five percent of women with more than secondary education are currently employed while 84% of men with the same level of education are employed.
- Mandera and Marsabit counties had the highest percentage of women not employed in the 12 months before the survey at 94% and 93%, respectively. Meru, Kirinyaga, and Kericho counties had the lowest percentage (below 25%) of women not employed in the 12 months before the survey (**Tables 3.6.1C** and **3.6.2C**).

3.5 OCCUPATION

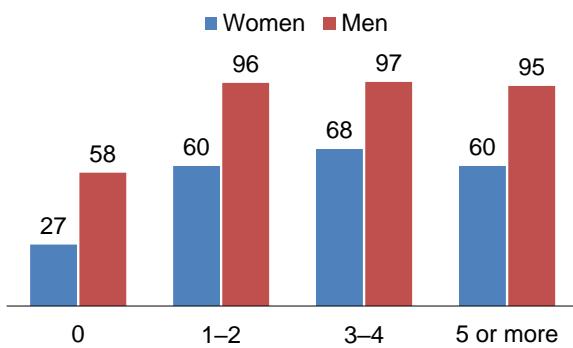
Occupation

Refers to the kind of work performed in a job. It is categorised as legislators/administrators/managers, professionals, technicians/associate professionals, secretarial/clerical/services and related workers, service workers/shop and market sales workers, skilled farm/fishery/wildlife and related workers, craft/related trades workers, plant/machine operators and assemblers, and elementary occupations.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

Figure 3.6 Employment status by number of living children

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently employed



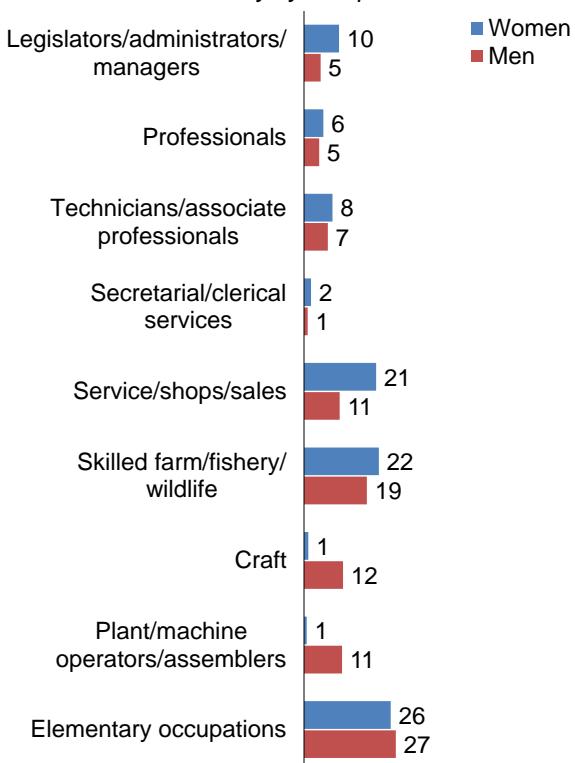
Among those who were employed in the 12 months before the survey, the majority are in elementary occupations with 26% of women and 27% of men. A higher percentage of women (10%) than that of men (5%) work as legislators, administrators, and managers (**Tables 3.7.1, 3.7.2** and **Figure 3.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers, as well as elementary occupations, are the two predominant job categories for men and women in the lowest and second lowest wealth quintiles. Specifically, for men in the lowest and second lowest quintiles, 30% and 29% respectively work in skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related occupations, while 40% and 32% respectively work in elementary occupations. For women in the lowest and second lowest quintiles, 40% and 44% respectively work in skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related occupations, while 32% and 26% respectively work in elementary occupations.
- The percentage of men in elementary occupations decreases with increasing wealth quintile from 40% in the lowest wealth quintile to 15% in the highest quintile.

Figure 3.7 Occupation

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



3.6 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

Women who did nonagricultural work in past year were more likely to receive cash only payment for their work than those who did agriculture work (88% versus 52%). Overall, 79% of women employed in the 12 months before the survey received cash only as payment for their work (**Table 3.8**).

Seventeen percent of women were not paid for their work. Half of women who did agricultural work in past year were self-employed (51%) compared to 44% of women who did nonagricultural work.

Trends: The percentage of women who were paid in cash only for their work in past 12 months increased from 55% in 2003, to 66% in 2014 and to 79% in the 2022.

3.7 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use

Respondents who smoke cigarettes or used tobacco products such as pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Products that contain tobacco are highly addictive as they contain an alkaloid—nicotine—which is likely to affect the heart, liver, and lungs. Use of tobacco through inhaling (smoking) does not only affect the person who smokes, but also affects those near the person including children.

Cigarette smoking and use of any type of tobacco are rare among women in Kenya; less than 1% of women age 15–49 smoke any type of tobacco (**Table 3.9.1**).

Eleven percent of men age 15–49 smoke any type of tobacco; 8% of men smoke tobacco daily and 3% are occasional smokers (**Table 3.9.2**). Among men who smoke cigarettes daily, 39% smoke fewer than five cigarettes each day, while 32% smoke five to nine cigarettes, 12% smoke 10–14 cigarettes, and 10% smoke 15–24 cigarettes each day. Seven percent of men who smoke cigarettes daily smoke 25 or more cigarettes daily (**Table 3.10**).

Less than 1% of women and 2% of men use smokeless tobacco (**Table 3.11**). Overall, 1% of women and 12% of men are currently using any type of tobacco (**Table 3.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage (12%) of men in rural areas smoke any type of tobacco than men in urban areas (9%) (**Table 3.9.2**).
- The percentage of men who smoke any type of tobacco is higher among men with no education (14%) and among those with primary education (18%) than among men with secondary education (8%) and those with more than a secondary education (6%).
- Smoking any type of tobacco decreases as the wealth quintile increases from 17% among men in the lowest quintile to 5% among those in the highest quintile.
- The counties with the highest percentage of men who smoke any type of tobacco are Meru (28%) and Murang'a (27%) (**Table 3.9.2C**).

3.8 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Alcohol Consumption

Respondents drink alcohol such as beer, wine, spirits, changáa, busaa, muratina, and mnazi.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Harmful use of alcohol is one of the leading risk factors for population health worldwide and has a direct impact on many health-related targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including those for maternal and child health, infectious diseases (HIV, viral hepatitis, tuberculosis), noncommunicable diseases and mental health, injuries, and poisonings (WHO 2018).

Twenty-six percent of men and 5% of women consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the month prior to the survey (**Table 3.13.1** and **Table 3.13.2**).

Among men and women who consumed alcoholic beverages, the majority (61% and 73% respectively) did so in 1 to 5 days in the month before the survey.

Seven percent of women consumed alcohol every day or almost every day. Men drink more frequently than women; 13% of men drink every day or almost every day.

Among women who consumed alcohol during the preceding month, 38% consumed only one drink on days when alcohol was consumed, while 26% consumed two drinks and 15% consumed three drinks (**Table 3.14.1**).

Twenty-two percent of men consumed three drinks on days when alcohol was consumed, 28% consumed two drinks, and 25% consumed only one drink (**Table 3.14.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty percent of men in urban areas consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the past 1 month compared with 23% of men in rural areas (**Table 3.13.2**).
- Alcohol consumption per day increases with age. The percentage of men who consume alcohol every day or almost every day increases from 5% among men age 15–19 to 19% among those age 45–49.
- The percentage of men who consume alcohol every day or almost every day decreases from 19% among men in the lowest quintile to 9% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Tharaka-Nithi County has the highest percentage (50%) of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, followed by Embu, Machakos, and Murang'a (40% for each county). Alcohol consumption is more common among women in Turkana (15%) followed by Kiambu and Murang'a counties both at 11% (**Table 3.13.1C** and **Table 3.13.2C**).

3.9 PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

Recent migrants

Percentage of respondents who were born outside of their current place of residence who moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years before the survey.

Lifetime migrants

Percentage of respondents who were born outside their current place of residence.

Lifetime internal migrants

Percentage of respondents who were born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were born outside their current place of residence

Fifty-seven percent of women were born outside their current place of residence; 55% were born in Kenya but outside of their current place of residence and 2% were born outside of Kenya. A lower percentage of men (37%) were born outside of the current place of residence, including 36% of men who were born in Kenya and 1% who were born outside of Kenya.

About 2 in 5 women and men who were born outside of their current place of residence moved to their current place of residence recently in the 5 years before the survey (37 % of women and 38% of men) (**Table 3.15.1** and **Table 3.15.2**).

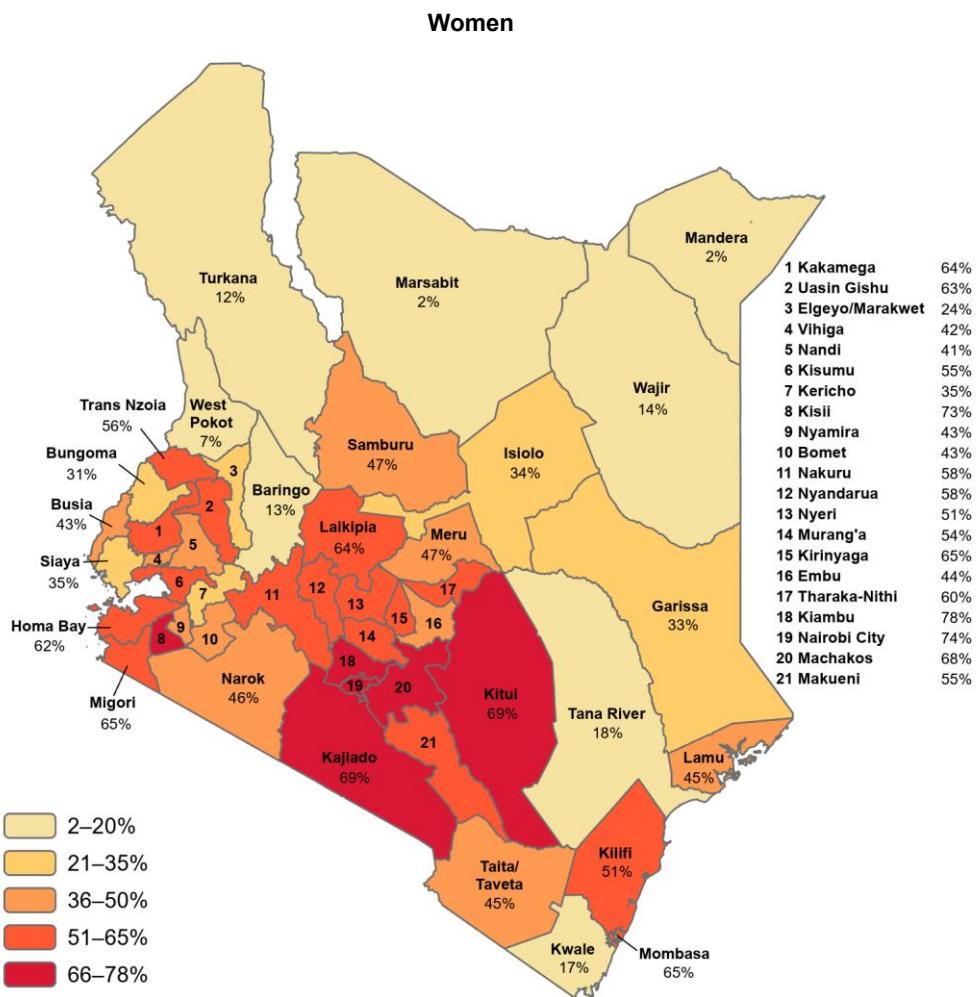
Patterns by background characteristics

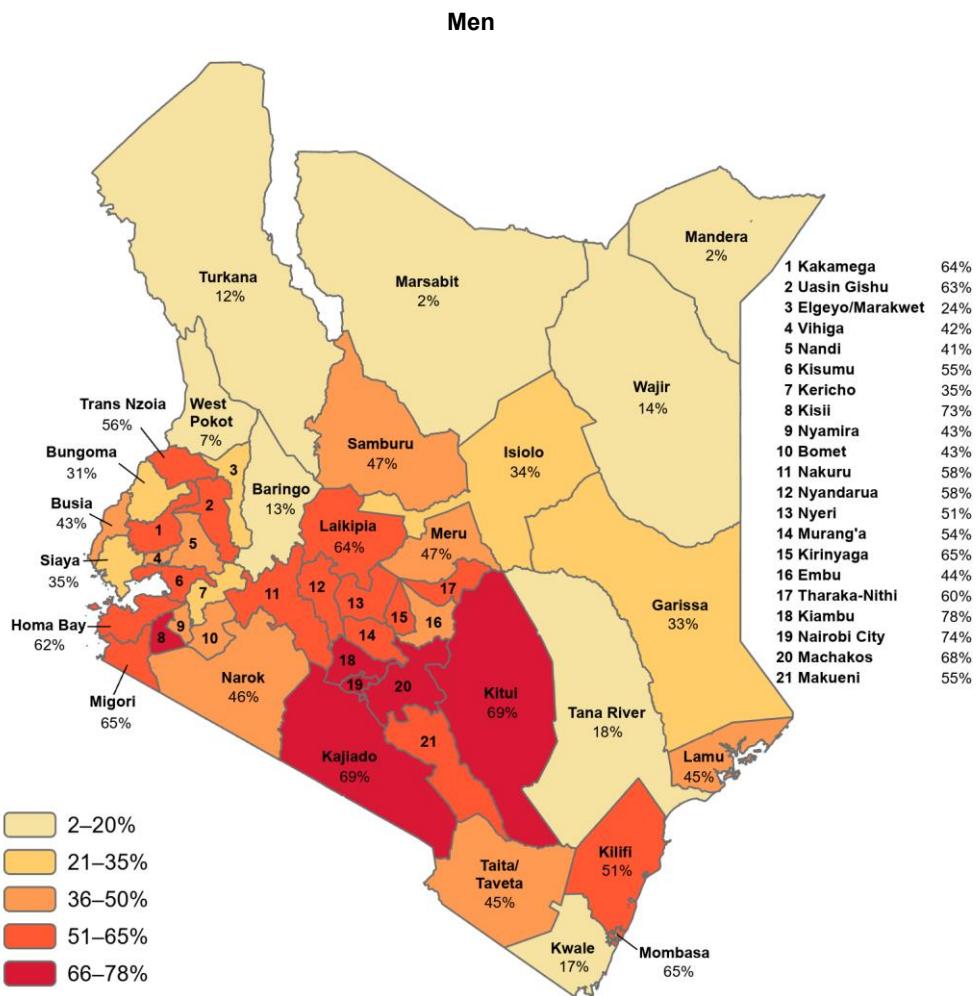
- Women and men age 25–29 have the highest percentage of lifetime migrants (67% for women and 49% for men). The highest percentage of recent movers are age 20–24 (65% for men and 69% for women)
- Among men, the percentage of lifetime migrants increases with increasing level of education from 24% among men with no education to 58% among men with more than a secondary education. Women with more than secondary education are the highest lifetime migrants at 71% as compared with 28% among women with no education who were born outside their current place of residence.
- Urban areas account for the highest number of lifetime migrants for both men and women; 72% of women and 65% of men in urban areas compared with 46% of women and 19% of men in rural areas were born outside their current place of residence.

- The percentage of lifetime migrants increases with increasing wealth quintile; from 33% in the lowest quintile to 75% in the highest quintile among women and from 10% to 65% among men.
- Counties that attracted the highest percentage of lifetime internal female migrants were Kiambu (78%), Nairobi City (74%) and Kisii (73%). Nairobi City (82%), Mombasa (67%) and Uasin Gishu (60%) attracted the highest percentage of lifetime internal male migrants (**Table 3.15.1C**, **Table 3.15.2C** and **Map 3.1**).

Map 3.1 Lifetime migration by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence





The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

3.9.1 Type of Migration

Most women and men age 15–49 who moved to their current place of residence in the 5 years before the survey moved from a rural area to an urban area (31%). Urban to urban migration is the next most common type of migration for both women and men (29%). Migrating from a rural area to another rural area is more frequent among women than among men (25% versus 18%) (**Table 3.16**).

Moving from rural to urban area is the most common type of migration for women and men age 15–24 (34% among those age 15–19 and 40% among those age 20–24) whereas moving from urban to urban is most common among women and men age 25–39 (36% for age 25–29, 35% for age 30–34, and 33% for age 35–39).

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

- The two most common reasons for migration among women are employment and marriage, both at 33%. For men, the main reason for migrating is employment at 60% (**Table 3.17.1**, **Table 3.17.1C**, **Table 3.17.2**, and **Table 3.17.2C**).
- Young women and men age 15–19 mainly migrate for family reunification/other family-related reasons (50% and 48% respectively).

- Migration for employment is substantially higher among urban women than their rural counterparts (49% versus 17%). Similarly, among men, 66% of men in urban areas moved to their current place of residence because of employment as compared with 47% of men in rural areas.
- Marriage is the main reason for women moving from rural to rural areas (40%), while for those moving from urban to rural areas, family reunification/ other family-related reasons (36%) are the main reason for migration.
- Marriage is the main reason for migration among women in the lowest wealth quintile households (67%), while for those in the highest wealth quintile, employment is the main reason for migration (48%). Men in the lowest wealth quintile move mainly because of family reunification or other family-related reasons (49%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- **Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents**
- **Table 3.1C Background characteristics of respondents by county**
- **Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women**
- **Table 3.2.1C Educational attainment by county: Women**
- **Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men**
- **Table 3.2.2C Educational attainment by county: Men**
- **Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women**
- **Table 3.3.1C Literacy by county: Women**
- **Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men**
- **Table 3.3.2C Literacy by county: Men**
- **Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women**
- **Table 3.4.1C Exposure to mass media by county: Women**
- **Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men**
- **Table 3.4.2C Exposure to mass media by county: Men**
- **Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women**
- **Table 3.5.1C Internet usage by county: Women**
- **Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men**
- **Table 3.5.2C Internet usage by county: Men**
- **Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women**
- **Table 3.6.1C Employment status by county: Women**
- **Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men**
- **Table 3.6.2C Employment status by county: Men**
- **Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women**
- **Table 3.7.1C Occupation by county: Women**
- **Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men**
- **Table 3.7.2C Occupation by county: Men**
- **Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1 Tobacco smoking: Women**
- **Table 3.9.1C Tobacco smoking by county: Women**
- **Table 3.9.2 Tobacco smoking: Men**
- **Table 3.9.2C Tobacco smoking by county: Men**
- **Table 3.10 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men**
- **Table 3.11 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use**
- **Table 3.12 Any tobacco use by background characteristics**
- **Table 3.12C Any tobacco use by county**
- **Table 3.13.1 Alcohol consumption: Women**

- **Table 3.13.1C Alcohol consumption by county: Women**
- **Table 3.13.2 Alcohol consumption: Men**
- **Table 3.13.2C Alcohol consumption by county: Men**
- **Table 3.14.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women**
- **Table 3.14.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men**
- **Table 3.15.1 Residence at birth and recent migration: Women**
- **Table 3.15.1C Residence at birth and recent migration by county: Women**
- **Table 3.15.2 Residence at birth and recent migration: Men**
- **Table 3.15.2C Residence at birth and recent migration by county: Men**
- **Table 3.16 Type of migration**
- **Table 3.17.1 Reason for migration: Women**
- **Table 3.17.1C Reason for migration by county: Women**
- **Table 3.17.2 Reason for migration: Men**
- **Table 3.17.2C Reason for migration by county: Men**

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.7 | 6,025 | 6,404 | 23.3 | 3,175 | 3,349 |
| 20–24 | 18.7 | 6,001 | 5,762 | 17.6 | 2,404 | 2,332 |
| 25–29 | 17.7 | 5,687 | 5,443 | 16.6 | 2,268 | 2,109 |
| 30–34 | 14.1 | 4,530 | 4,561 | 13.1 | 1,787 | 1,748 |
| 35–39 | 13.4 | 4,311 | 4,354 | 11.6 | 1,577 | 1,628 |
| 40–44 | 9.6 | 3,084 | 3,100 | 9.8 | 1,332 | 1,386 |
| 45–49 | 7.8 | 2,518 | 2,532 | 8.1 | 1,109 | 1,117 |
| Self-reported health status | | | | | | |
| Very good | 23.8 | 7,638 | 7,867 | 35.8 | 4,883 | 5,098 |
| Good | 55.4 | 17,823 | 17,988 | 48.9 | 6,677 | 6,607 |
| Moderate | 18.4 | 5,933 | 5,541 | 14.1 | 1,926 | 1,799 |
| Bad | 2.2 | 696 | 710 | 1.0 | 141 | 145 |
| Very bad | 0.2 | 67 | 50 | 0.2 | 26 | 20 |
| Religion | | | | | | |
| Catholic | 18.6 | 5,978 | 5,665 | 21.6 | 2,946 | 2,709 |
| Protestant | 36.6 | 11,776 | 10,777 | 36.6 | 4,994 | 4,806 |
| Evangelical churches | 24.5 | 7,885 | 6,981 | 18.4 | 2,514 | 2,143 |
| African Instituted churches | 8.7 | 2,790 | 2,542 | 8.7 | 1,181 | 922 |
| Orthodox | 0.4 | 132 | 81 | 0.2 | 25 | 23 |
| Islam | 7.1 | 2,275 | 4,852 | 7.2 | 987 | 2,148 |
| Hindu | 0.2 | 54 | 24 | 0.2 | 34 | 14 |
| Traditionists | 0.2 | 50 | 93 | 0.3 | 40 | 64 |
| No religion/atheists | 1.1 | 344 | 357 | 4.4 | 607 | 557 |
| Other | 2.7 | 873 | 784 | 2.4 | 324 | 283 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 32.5 | 10,438 | 10,048 | 48.2 | 6,576 | 6,486 |
| Married | 48.1 | 15,483 | 16,454 | 43.3 | 5,907 | 5,994 |
| Living together | 7.3 | 2,339 | 1,858 | 2.6 | 351 | 393 |
| Divorced/separated | 9.3 | 2,989 | 2,776 | 5.6 | 771 | 748 |
| Widowed | 2.8 | 908 | 1,020 | 0.4 | 49 | 48 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.9 | 13,143 | 12,386 | 39.4 | 5,382 | 5,003 |
| Rural | 59.1 | 19,013 | 19,770 | 60.6 | 8,270 | 8,666 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.5 | 1,770 | 3,836 | 2.7 | 369 | 774 |
| Primary | 36.3 | 11,687 | 11,807 | 35.9 | 4,894 | 5,150 |
| Secondary | 39.0 | 12,550 | 11,634 | 41.0 | 5,592 | 5,399 |
| More than secondary | 19.1 | 6,150 | 4,879 | 20.5 | 2,797 | 2,346 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.6 | 5,019 | 7,073 | 15.1 | 2,062 | 2,881 |
| Second | 17.7 | 5,698 | 5,742 | 18.9 | 2,584 | 2,660 |
| Middle | 18.9 | 6,069 | 6,345 | 20.2 | 2,754 | 2,873 |
| Fourth | 22.2 | 7,139 | 7,160 | 24.4 | 3,325 | 3,138 |
| Highest | 25.6 | 8,231 | 5,836 | 21.4 | 2,927 | 2,117 |
| Total 15–49 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 32,156 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 13,669 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 801 | 784 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 14,453 | 14,453 |

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.

na = not applicable.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.1C Background characteristics of respondents by county

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | | Men | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| Mombasa | 2.9 | 947 | 749 | 3.2 | 442 | 372 |
| Kwale | 1.5 | 498 | 711 | 1.5 | 209 | 320 |
| Kilifi | 2.9 | 928 | 742 | 3.0 | 405 | 319 |
| Tana River | 0.5 | 149 | 641 | 0.5 | 64 | 293 |
| Lamu | 0.3 | 101 | 675 | 0.3 | 41 | 253 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.7 | 234 | 483 | 0.8 | 103 | 192 |
| Garissa | 0.9 | 290 | 641 | 0.9 | 117 | 282 |
| Wajir | 0.5 | 160 | 745 | 0.5 | 63 | 314 |
| Mandera | 0.6 | 206 | 723 | 0.6 | 81 | 293 |
| Marsabit | 0.4 | 129 | 535 | 0.3 | 45 | 192 |
| Isiolo | 0.4 | 137 | 623 | 0.4 | 55 | 253 |
| Meru | 3.0 | 979 | 602 | 3.6 | 489 | 305 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.8 | 271 | 535 | 1.0 | 137 | 279 |
| Embu | 1.1 | 358 | 584 | 1.3 | 176 | 280 |
| Kitui | 2.3 | 735 | 671 | 2.3 | 312 | 296 |
| Machakos | 3.1 | 992 | 699 | 3.5 | 480 | 354 |
| Makueni | 2.1 | 683 | 720 | 2.0 | 279 | 308 |
| Nyandarua | 1.3 | 409 | 590 | 1.2 | 168 | 255 |
| Nyeri | 1.6 | 501 | 529 | 1.7 | 235 | 267 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.5 | 481 | 605 | 1.4 | 191 | 254 |
| Murang'a | 2.2 | 692 | 557 | 2.2 | 297 | 253 |
| Kiambu | 6.5 | 2,094 | 668 | 6.7 | 911 | 267 |
| Turkana | 1.0 | 331 | 644 | 0.8 | 111 | 225 |
| West Pokot | 1.2 | 384 | 756 | 1.1 | 150 | 288 |
| Samburu | 0.5 | 156 | 615 | 0.4 | 51 | 182 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.1 | 675 | 713 | 2.0 | 272 | 308 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.1 | 983 | 731 | 3.3 | 451 | 342 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.7 | 228 | 591 | 0.8 | 110 | 296 |
| Nandi | 1.9 | 622 | 721 | 1.9 | 265 | 334 |
| Baringo | 1.2 | 378 | 687 | 1.2 | 165 | 300 |
| Laikipia | 1.0 | 332 | 576 | 1.1 | 145 | 243 |
| Nakuru | 5.2 | 1,658 | 782 | 4.9 | 670 | 327 |
| Narok | 2.2 | 718 | 744 | 2.3 | 313 | 320 |
| Kajiado | 2.8 | 887 | 660 | 2.5 | 339 | 228 |
| Kericho | 2.3 | 729 | 779 | 2.4 | 330 | 368 |
| Bomet | 2.0 | 650 | 778 | 2.0 | 268 | 353 |
| Kakamega | 4.0 | 1,283 | 810 | 3.9 | 532 | 341 |
| Vihiga | 1.2 | 371 | 721 | 1.1 | 156 | 290 |
| Bungoma | 3.5 | 1,138 | 841 | 3.3 | 448 | 328 |
| Busia | 1.9 | 622 | 768 | 1.9 | 262 | 296 |
| Siaya | 1.7 | 537 | 674 | 1.7 | 227 | 282 |
| Kisumu | 2.4 | 771 | 761 | 2.5 | 345 | 356 |
| Homa Bay | 2.1 | 662 | 712 | 1.9 | 258 | 263 |
| Migori | 2.1 | 674 | 777 | 1.8 | 246 | 296 |
| Kisii | 2.6 | 831 | 708 | 2.4 | 326 | 300 |
| Nyamira | 1.0 | 327 | 635 | 1.0 | 133 | 246 |
| Nairobi City | 13.2 | 4,235 | 944 | 13.0 | 1,777 | 356 |
| Total 15-49 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 32,156 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 13,669 |

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Median years completed | Number of women |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 2.6 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 33.0 | 22.2 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 |
| 15–19 | 2.2 | 18.6 | 13.3 | 49.9 | 12.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 8.8 |
| 20–24 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 31.7 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 11.3 |
| 25–29 | 5.1 | 12.7 | 17.2 | 10.9 | 24.8 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 11.2 |
| 30–34 | 8.1 | 16.7 | 24.1 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 8.3 |
| 35–39 | 9.0 | 22.3 | 26.7 | 8.9 | 15.5 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 7.7 |
| 40–44 | 7.2 | 24.9 | 27.4 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 7.7 |
| 45–49 | 8.7 | 26.6 | 27.9 | 8.3 | 15.9 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 7.5 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.4 | 9.2 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 25.4 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 11.2 |
| Rural | 7.1 | 22.9 | 22.4 | 20.6 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 7.9 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.4 | 35.8 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 6.4 |
| Second | 3.8 | 28.7 | 25.5 | 24.0 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 7.7 |
| Middle | 2.8 | 17.6 | 24.7 | 23.7 | 20.1 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 8.6 |
| Fourth | 2.3 | 10.3 | 20.3 | 18.0 | 26.4 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 10.9 |
| Highest | 1.3 | 4.1 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 26.1 | 43.8 | 100.0 | 11.7 |
| Total | 5.6 | 17.3 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 9.3 |
| | | | | | | | | 31,811 |

Note: Excludes women who reported vocational as the highest level of schooling attended

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education)

² Completed 8 grades at the primary level

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.2.1C Educational attainment by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Median years completed | Number of women |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary | | |
| Mombasa | 6.8 | 14.7 | 22.4 | 13.2 | 22.1 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 9.4 944 |
| Kwale | 18.2 | 27.1 | 23.8 | 11.5 | 12.4 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 7.2 496 |
| Kilifi | 13.4 | 35.9 | 20.4 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 7.0 920 |
| Tana River | 42.1 | 24.8 | 15.5 | 4.8 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 3.8 149 |
| Lamu | 12.7 | 32.2 | 20.7 | 17.3 | 9.6 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 7.2 100 |
| Taita/Taveta | 2.1 | 16.1 | 30.7 | 16.2 | 22.7 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 8.2 227 |
| Garissa | 52.3 | 14.7 | 5.5 | 14.1 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 100.0 | a 290 |
| Wajir | 60.3 | 11.4 | 5.8 | 11.5 | 8.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | a 160 |
| Mandera | 71.0 | 10.8 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | a 206 |
| Marsabit | 62.0 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | a 129 |
| Isiolo | 25.5 | 14.4 | 18.6 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 7.5 136 |
| Meru | 1.7 | 28.7 | 21.5 | 19.9 | 14.4 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 7.9 964 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.3 | 25.5 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 16.9 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 8.5 262 |
| Embu | 1.2 | 13.6 | 24.4 | 19.8 | 22.4 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 9.7 349 |
| Kitui | 1.6 | 17.9 | 31.2 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 8.0 692 |
| Machakos | 0.4 | 9.9 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 22.4 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 10.7 919 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 14.5 | 29.2 | 19.6 | 20.5 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 9.0 655 |
| Nyandarua | 0.3 | 12.6 | 29.0 | 22.7 | 23.2 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 9.2 408 |
| Nyeri | 0.0 | 5.6 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 28.7 | 27.9 | 100.0 | 11.2 495 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.2 | 13.9 | 25.4 | 18.6 | 23.7 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 9.6 481 |
| Murang'a | 0.8 | 9.6 | 28.7 | 23.0 | 23.9 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 691 |
| Kiambu | 0.5 | 8.9 | 15.0 | 18.2 | 25.8 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 11.2 2,076 |
| Turkana | 58.6 | 16.3 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | a 331 |
| West Pokot | 30.4 | 28.1 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 6.1 382 |
| Samburu | 48.7 | 15.1 | 8.7 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 1.2 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.2 | 22.8 | 18.5 | 23.6 | 17.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 8.8 671 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.4 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 15.5 | 23.1 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 11.2 969 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.0 | 16.3 | 22.1 | 16.6 | 25.3 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 9.8 225 |
| Nandi | 0.7 | 22.5 | 22.4 | 18.9 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 8.9 620 |
| Baringo | 5.9 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 16.5 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 8.7 375 |
| Laikipia | 5.6 | 13.5 | 19.9 | 20.6 | 24.4 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 9.4 329 |
| Nakuru | 0.9 | 13.9 | 20.0 | 21.0 | 23.6 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 10.3 1,653 |
| Narok | 14.9 | 26.8 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 7.5 717 |
| Kajiado | 11.0 | 9.8 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 23.1 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 11.1 884 |
| Kericho | 0.4 | 17.7 | 22.9 | 19.7 | 19.7 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 9.4 727 |
| Bomet | 0.3 | 25.6 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 15.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 7.9 645 |
| Kakamega | 2.8 | 25.3 | 18.9 | 21.3 | 17.5 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 8.3 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 1.1 | 20.3 | 25.3 | 27.0 | 17.7 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 8.4 361 |
| Bungoma | 0.9 | 24.0 | 18.1 | 25.4 | 15.5 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 8.8 1,122 |
| Busia | 3.3 | 32.9 | 18.7 | 24.0 | 12.5 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 7.7 616 |
| Siaya | 1.1 | 22.2 | 31.8 | 23.3 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 7.8 535 |
| Kisumu | 0.7 | 16.5 | 26.2 | 25.6 | 16.3 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 8.8 768 |
| Homa Bay | 0.8 | 23.5 | 25.1 | 26.2 | 13.1 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 7.9 659 |
| Migori | 2.1 | 38.1 | 22.9 | 18.4 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 672 |
| Kisii | 0.6 | 17.9 | 17.5 | 26.7 | 23.0 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 9.3 823 |
| Nyamira | 0.4 | 16.1 | 17.3 | 31.0 | 24.9 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 9.6 325 |
| Nairobi City | 1.3 | 6.6 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 28.8 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 11.5 4,215 |
| Total | 5.6 | 17.3 | 19.5 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 9.3 31,811 |

Note: Excludes women who reported vocational as the highest level of schooling attended

a = Omitted because more than 50% of the women completed 0 years of education

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education)

² Completed 8 grades at the primary level

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Median years completed | Number of men |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 13.0 | 34.4 | 20.2 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 |
| 15–19 | 1.1 | 24.7 | 14.3 | 48.1 | 9.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 8.4 |
| 20–24 | 1.2 | 9.3 | 11.3 | 16.0 | 34.5 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 11.3 |
| 25–29 | 2.3 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 8.0 | 29.4 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 11.5 |
| 30–34 | 3.9 | 17.1 | 19.2 | 6.6 | 21.4 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 11.2 |
| 35–39 | 4.0 | 21.5 | 27.5 | 6.4 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 7.9 |
| 40–44 | 4.9 | 26.7 | 25.3 | 7.7 | 19.2 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 7.7 |
| 45–49 | 5.3 | 24.7 | 25.6 | 8.6 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 7.8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.6 | 8.0 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 28.0 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 11.4 |
| Rural | 3.5 | 25.5 | 20.2 | 21.1 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 8.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.4 | 40.4 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 10.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 6.9 |
| Second | 1.8 | 29.4 | 23.1 | 23.3 | 15.8 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 7.8 |
| Middle | 1.7 | 18.6 | 21.5 | 24.3 | 21.5 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 8.9 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 10.0 | 17.7 | 16.5 | 30.9 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 11.2 |
| Highest | 1.0 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 24.2 | 49.9 | 100.0 | 11.9 |
| Total 15–49 | 2.7 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 9.6 |
| 50–54 | 3.5 | 19.8 | 27.3 | 8.3 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 7.9 |
| Total 15–54 | 2.8 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 21.7 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 9.6 |

Note: Excludes men who reported vocational as the highest level of schooling attended

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education)

² Completed 8 grades at the primary level

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2C Educational attainment by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median years completed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Highest level of schooling | | | | | | Median years completed | Number of men |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | No education ¹ | Some primary | Completed primary ² | Some secondary | Completed secondary ³ | More than secondary | | |
| Mombasa | 3.1 | 11.2 | 24.0 | 11.5 | 28.3 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 11.0 436 |
| Kwale | 4.4 | 34.1 | 22.6 | 13.8 | 18.5 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 7.5 208 |
| Kilifi | 0.8 | 27.4 | 27.7 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 7.8 405 |
| Tana River | 29.6 | 25.0 | 17.2 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 6.3 64 |
| Lamu | 5.7 | 28.2 | 22.1 | 17.3 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 7.7 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.5 | 12.7 | 27.6 | 22.2 | 23.7 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 9.4 97 |
| Garissa | 16.3 | 17.5 | 12.5 | 16.6 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 8.7 117 |
| Wajir | 27.2 | 20.1 | 8.7 | 20.9 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 7.3 63 |
| Mandera | 34.3 | 20.3 | 7.9 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 6.3 81 |
| Marsabit | 28.5 | 12.4 | 17.7 | 15.3 | 18.7 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 7.5 44 |
| Isiolo | 9.2 | 13.1 | 20.1 | 13.7 | 19.9 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 55 |
| Meru | 3.7 | 28.7 | 17.9 | 20.2 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 7.9 473 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.0 | 33.7 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 13.2 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 7.9 121 |
| Embu | 0.0 | 19.4 | 20.5 | 17.1 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 171 |
| Kitui | 2.1 | 21.4 | 25.1 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 8.1 291 |
| Machakos | 0.3 | 13.6 | 22.0 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 10.1 460 |
| Makueni | 0.4 | 26.6 | 19.7 | 22.6 | 18.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 8.3 264 |
| Nyandarua | 0.7 | 11.7 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 23.4 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 9.3 168 |
| Nyeri | 1.4 | 9.7 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 31.7 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 11.1 232 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.1 | 19.5 | 15.7 | 17.6 | 27.4 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 10.5 191 |
| Murang'a | 0.6 | 18.5 | 30.2 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 8.1 294 |
| Kiambu | 1.1 | 11.5 | 15.6 | 20.3 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 11.1 895 |
| Turkana | 40.7 | 14.1 | 7.2 | 17.9 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 5.6 111 |
| West Pokot | 13.3 | 33.7 | 10.2 | 21.3 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 7.3 149 |
| Samburu | 25.9 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 19.4 | 13.8 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 8.3 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.4 | 24.1 | 14.6 | 24.3 | 18.0 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 9.1 268 |
| Uasin Gishu | 0.0 | 15.2 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 25.3 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 11.3 447 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.0 | 15.7 | 21.2 | 25.1 | 21.1 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 9.5 109 |
| Nandi | 1.3 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 15.3 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 9.0 263 |
| Baringo | 3.1 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 18.6 | 21.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 9.2 165 |
| Laikipia | 2.7 | 10.3 | 18.0 | 21.1 | 27.6 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 10.7 139 |
| Nakuru | 0.9 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 9.9 664 |
| Narok | 8.8 | 33.9 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 17.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 7.5 310 |
| Kajiado | 8.5 | 11.2 | 10.2 | 17.3 | 25.0 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 11.1 335 |
| Kericho | 0.6 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 25.7 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 10.1 328 |
| Bomet | 0.4 | 22.9 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 16.5 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 8.9 267 |
| Kakamega | 0.8 | 28.1 | 19.2 | 26.8 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 8.2 529 |
| Vihiga | 1.0 | 24.5 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 18.4 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 8.2 155 |
| Bungoma | 0.3 | 26.9 | 16.3 | 21.7 | 16.1 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 9.0 432 |
| Busia | 0.7 | 36.3 | 16.3 | 21.3 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 7.7 259 |
| Siaya | 1.2 | 23.0 | 27.0 | 27.7 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 7.9 227 |
| Kisumu | 0.0 | 16.2 | 24.0 | 21.4 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 343 |
| Homa Bay | 1.2 | 20.2 | 17.8 | 27.7 | 15.7 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 8.9 253 |
| Migori | 1.0 | 33.0 | 22.6 | 16.3 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 7.6 244 |
| Kisii | 0.4 | 20.4 | 15.3 | 16.2 | 25.9 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 10.4 326 |
| Nyamira | 0.6 | 21.6 | 14.3 | 25.3 | 21.3 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 9.4 133 |
| Nairobi City | 1.1 | 4.6 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 31.0 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 11.7 1,767 |
| Total 15–49 | 2.7 | 18.6 | 17.8 | 18.4 | 21.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 9.6 13,446 |

Note: Excludes women who reported vocational as the highest level of schooling attended

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education)

² Completed 8 grades at the primary level

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary, or secondary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of women |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 15.8 | 74.1 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 12,026 |
| 15–19 | 3.2 | 87.7 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 28.4 | 60.4 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 29.0 | 55.8 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 22.7 | 56.9 | 9.0 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 17.4 | 57.2 | 11.2 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 16.4 | 58.7 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 12.5 | 58.4 | 14.0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 2,518 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.0 | 58.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 10.9 | 67.1 | 10.2 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 19,013 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.0 | 54.8 | 13.5 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 5,019 |
| Second | 4.2 | 74.4 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 11.0 | 73.8 | 9.6 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 22.6 | 66.2 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 43.5 | 51.2 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 8,231 |
| Total | 19.1 | 63.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 32,156 |

¹ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.1C Literacy by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary, or secondary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of women |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Mombasa | 20.7 | 65.3 | 4.3 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 947 |
| Kwale | 6.8 | 55.0 | 19.9 | 18.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 7.6 | 68.7 | 4.7 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 928 |
| Tana River | 3.0 | 39.2 | 8.3 | 49.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.6 | 149 |
| Lamu | 7.4 | 71.8 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 11.9 | 74.1 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 234 |
| Garissa | 6.1 | 25.1 | 15.3 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.5 | 290 |
| Wajir | 2.6 | 23.8 | 8.6 | 65.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.9 | 160 |
| Mandera | 1.5 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 73.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 2.9 | 18.6 | 12.7 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.2 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 14.3 | 40.8 | 17.3 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 137 |
| Meru | 13.5 | 66.5 | 6.1 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 86.2 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 18.9 | 69.1 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 271 |
| Embu | 18.1 | 70.0 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 358 |
| Kitui | 15.4 | 65.8 | 13.6 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 735 |
| Machakos | 24.1 | 69.3 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 992 |
| Makueni | 15.5 | 74.8 | 7.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.1 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 12.0 | 78.3 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 27.6 | 67.9 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 17.1 | 67.5 | 12.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 14.0 | 73.8 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 31.4 | 62.7 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 5.8 | 22.2 | 7.8 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 9.8 | 33.3 | 22.0 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 384 |
| Samburu | 8.9 | 28.7 | 7.7 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 45.3 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 15.8 | 68.0 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 31.9 | 60.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 19.4 | 54.5 | 22.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 228 |
| Nandi | 19.0 | 67.6 | 10.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 622 |
| Baringo | 15.8 | 54.5 | 17.3 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 15.9 | 64.7 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 20.6 | 72.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 13.1 | 57.7 | 9.6 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 28.4 | 50.3 | 8.6 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 887 |
| Kericho | 19.5 | 54.0 | 25.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 729 |
| Bomet | 11.8 | 75.2 | 9.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 14.3 | 71.0 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 8.3 | 80.3 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 16.0 | 71.1 | 3.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 8.5 | 60.1 | 17.9 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 622 |
| Siaya | 8.1 | 62.4 | 20.3 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 537 |
| Kisumu | 14.6 | 74.1 | 9.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 771 |
| Homa Bay | 11.2 | 78.0 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 662 |
| Migori | 7.0 | 66.5 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 674 |
| Kisii | 14.2 | 71.3 | 11.0 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 831 |
| Nyamira | 10.3 | 86.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 327 |
| Nairobi City | 35.0 | 57.1 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 4,235 |
| Total | 19.1 | 63.5 | 8.4 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 32,156 |

¹ Refers to women who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and women with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary, or secondary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of men |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 13.0 | 75.1 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 5,579 |
| 15–19 | 2.3 | 86.0 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 27.2 | 60.7 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 34.7 | 50.6 | 9.9 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 31.3 | 48.9 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 20.2 | 55.9 | 13.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 89.8 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 16.0 | 56.5 | 18.4 | 9.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 17.6 | 55.6 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 33.4 | 54.9 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 12.1 | 66.6 | 12.8 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 8,270 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 59.3 | 18.6 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 2,062 |
| Second | 6.5 | 71.8 | 14.2 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 12.2 | 70.5 | 12.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 24.0 | 63.8 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 49.3 | 45.1 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 20.5 | 62.0 | 11.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 18.2 | 58.5 | 16.2 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 20.4 | 61.8 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 14,453 |

¹ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.3.2C Literacy by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Higher than secondary schooling | No schooling, primary, or secondary school | | | | | Total | Percentage literate ¹ | Number of men |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Can read a whole sentence | Can read part of a sentence | Cannot read at all | No card with required language | Blind/visually impaired | | | |
| Mombasa | 21.6 | 55.9 | 18.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 442 |
| Kwale | 6.6 | 72.2 | 6.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 13.0 | 78.4 | 7.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 405 |
| Tana River | 4.6 | 37.7 | 25.0 | 32.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 64 |
| Lamu | 12.4 | 74.9 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 12.5 | 80.9 | 1.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.6 | 103 |
| Garissa | 16.5 | 57.4 | 5.3 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.3 | 117 |
| Wajir | 10.3 | 58.4 | 9.7 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 63 |
| Mandera | 6.1 | 39.1 | 17.4 | 37.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.6 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 7.1 | 56.0 | 7.3 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 24.0 | 55.0 | 11.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 55 |
| Meru | 12.2 | 69.3 | 4.0 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 15.5 | 69.8 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 137 |
| Embu | 19.5 | 76.1 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 176 |
| Kitui | 16.3 | 73.0 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 312 |
| Machakos | 20.9 | 76.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 480 |
| Makueni | 12.0 | 76.7 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 12.5 | 73.7 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 22.5 | 68.3 | 6.7 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 18.8 | 57.5 | 21.2 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 13.3 | 77.6 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 26.2 | 58.5 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 911 |
| Turkana | 9.6 | 33.8 | 13.0 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.4 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 10.2 | 50.5 | 22.3 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 150 |
| Samburu | 19.0 | 51.5 | 2.0 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 18.4 | 60.1 | 20.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 32.2 | 60.2 | 7.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 16.7 | 64.7 | 15.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 110 |
| Nandi | 19.6 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 265 |
| Baringo | 16.8 | 59.8 | 17.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 19.3 | 71.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 17.1 | 58.5 | 19.7 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 670 |
| Narok | 14.5 | 36.9 | 27.6 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.0 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 27.5 | 57.4 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 339 |
| Kericho | 19.8 | 61.7 | 17.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 330 |
| Bomet | 15.7 | 73.3 | 10.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 11.5 | 79.7 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 11.5 | 64.6 | 19.3 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 18.0 | 66.0 | 3.7 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 448 |
| Busia | 12.9 | 67.0 | 3.9 | 15.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 262 |
| Siaya | 11.3 | 57.2 | 19.9 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 16.1 | 52.9 | 30.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 17.1 | 72.2 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 258 |
| Migori | 12.2 | 71.2 | 5.6 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 246 |
| Kisii | 21.8 | 57.2 | 19.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 16.9 | 60.4 | 18.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 40.4 | 50.3 | 7.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 20.4 | 61.8 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 14,453 |

¹ Refers to men who attended schooling higher than the secondary level and men with less schooling who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.3 | 50.0 | 56.6 | 5.0 | 24.6 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 8.0 | 56.2 | 63.5 | 5.1 | 19.4 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 7.8 | 61.3 | 64.4 | 5.5 | 18.7 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 7.3 | 57.8 | 63.9 | 5.0 | 20.3 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 7.7 | 55.2 | 62.7 | 5.4 | 22.9 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 9.5 | 53.1 | 63.7 | 6.3 | 21.3 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 8.9 | 49.4 | 61.7 | 5.9 | 24.9 | 2,518 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 10.4 | 74.1 | 61.1 | 7.2 | 14.3 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 6.8 | 42.1 | 62.9 | 4.1 | 26.4 | 19,013 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.1 | 13.6 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 3.1 | 42.5 | 60.6 | 1.5 | 26.9 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 9.0 | 62.1 | 66.6 | 5.6 | 15.4 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 19.2 | 77.1 | 66.4 | 13.8 | 10.5 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.0 | 10.1 | 44.3 | 0.9 | 52.7 | 5,019 |
| Second | 4.9 | 26.2 | 65.8 | 1.8 | 27.4 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 7.1 | 54.7 | 67.3 | 4.2 | 19.0 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 8.5 | 71.2 | 64.7 | 5.9 | 14.4 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 14.6 | 89.2 | 64.7 | 11.0 | 6.2 | 8,231 |
| Total | 8.3 | 55.2 | 62.2 | 5.4 | 21.5 | 32,156 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.4.1C Exposure to mass media by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 9.8 | 67.1 | 48.1 | 6.4 | 20.5 | 947 |
| Kwale | 4.9 | 33.2 | 40.4 | 3.1 | 47.0 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 3.3 | 34.7 | 44.2 | 0.7 | 40.2 | 928 |
| Tana River | 1.0 | 19.4 | 21.4 | 0.6 | 69.9 | 149 |
| Lamu | 1.9 | 46.6 | 28.4 | 1.1 | 37.9 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 13.2 | 58.6 | 62.8 | 7.8 | 18.7 | 234 |
| Garissa | 2.1 | 18.6 | 8.4 | 0.7 | 76.5 | 290 |
| Wajir | 3.8 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 73.9 | 160 |
| Mandera | 0.4 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 10.5 | 32.6 | 41.9 | 8.4 | 48.5 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 7.8 | 46.3 | 35.8 | 5.4 | 45.0 | 137 |
| Meru | 5.8 | 47.0 | 61.3 | 3.5 | 23.9 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.8 | 41.8 | 61.7 | 4.8 | 23.7 | 271 |
| Embu | 9.5 | 59.5 | 59.6 | 5.9 | 18.3 | 358 |
| Kitui | 3.4 | 21.1 | 60.4 | 2.3 | 35.8 | 735 |
| Machakos | 6.6 | 61.9 | 68.8 | 4.9 | 13.9 | 992 |
| Makueni | 5.1 | 42.0 | 68.9 | 3.2 | 21.5 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 6.0 | 69.7 | 71.9 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 15.2 | 74.4 | 74.0 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 3.5 | 72.9 | 63.3 | 2.1 | 16.8 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 19.7 | 68.5 | 68.9 | 12.7 | 14.1 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 8.5 | 79.1 | 71.6 | 6.7 | 10.8 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 0.4 | 17.0 | 27.5 | 0.2 | 68.4 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 4.3 | 23.2 | 43.2 | 2.8 | 48.5 | 384 |
| Samburu | 1.9 | 26.3 | 45.4 | 1.3 | 42.7 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 8.2 | 55.1 | 67.7 | 5.1 | 14.3 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 12.1 | 70.4 | 63.0 | 8.5 | 12.5 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 6.2 | 42.8 | 68.8 | 3.8 | 23.2 | 228 |
| Nandi | 9.5 | 46.7 | 69.1 | 4.6 | 19.5 | 622 |
| Baringo | 8.8 | 38.9 | 62.5 | 5.3 | 28.3 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 3.0 | 64.0 | 54.5 | 2.0 | 22.3 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 9.2 | 66.3 | 66.8 | 5.1 | 12.6 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 5.8 | 35.7 | 70.2 | 2.9 | 23.0 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 11.1 | 65.2 | 54.4 | 6.2 | 17.7 | 887 |
| Kericho | 10.2 | 48.1 | 63.1 | 8.6 | 29.5 | 729 |
| Bomet | 7.5 | 28.1 | 72.6 | 5.0 | 24.0 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 6.3 | 32.6 | 50.3 | 2.5 | 38.6 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 3.4 | 40.9 | 67.9 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 8.1 | 45.2 | 73.2 | 3.9 | 13.9 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 3.8 | 45.2 | 74.4 | 2.6 | 14.7 | 622 |
| Siaya | 6.1 | 46.4 | 74.4 | 3.0 | 14.5 | 537 |
| Kisumu | 8.2 | 60.9 | 68.6 | 5.7 | 16.0 | 771 |
| Homa Bay | 7.7 | 56.9 | 72.9 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 662 |
| Migori | 7.3 | 47.3 | 71.0 | 4.2 | 17.6 | 674 |
| Kisii | 5.6 | 42.9 | 60.5 | 4.3 | 29.5 | 831 |
| Nyamira | 9.5 | 43.4 | 69.8 | 7.7 | 22.4 | 327 |
| Nairobi City | 13.4 | 82.8 | 66.0 | 10.0 | 8.5 | 4,235 |
| Total | 8.3 | 55.2 | 62.2 | 5.4 | 21.5 | 32,156 |

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.5 | 54.6 | 66.7 | 7.2 | 18.5 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 13.1 | 57.7 | 68.7 | 9.5 | 17.5 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 15.9 | 63.0 | 68.9 | 10.8 | 13.1 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 20.3 | 63.8 | 73.0 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 22.9 | 63.1 | 78.2 | 18.5 | 12.2 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 17.9 | 58.8 | 76.3 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 18.6 | 59.8 | 74.6 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.6 | 71.6 | 63.0 | 15.7 | 13.5 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 12.7 | 51.7 | 76.5 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 8,270 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 19.3 | 48.1 | 0.0 | 47.0 | 369 |
| Primary | 8.5 | 48.3 | 72.9 | 6.2 | 18.6 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 16.3 | 63.6 | 73.4 | 12.1 | 12.7 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 31.5 | 76.6 | 66.7 | 22.5 | 9.2 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.5 | 24.1 | 65.4 | 3.2 | 30.5 | 2,062 |
| Second | 10.1 | 40.6 | 76.1 | 5.8 | 18.1 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 13.3 | 60.2 | 78.8 | 9.8 | 11.4 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 73.0 | 70.9 | 14.1 | 11.5 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 28.9 | 85.4 | 63.8 | 22.3 | 8.7 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 16.2 | 59.6 | 71.1 | 11.8 | 15.0 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 22.4 | 57.2 | 77.2 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 16.5 | 59.4 | 71.5 | 12.0 | 14.9 | 14,453 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.4.2C Exposure to mass media by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Reads a newspaper at least once a week | Watches television at least once a week | Listens to the radio at least once a week | Accesses all three media at least once a week | Accesses none of the three media at least once a week | Number of men |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| Mombasa | 16.4 | 58.3 | 57.6 | 8.4 | 19.1 | 442 |
| Kwale | 12.9 | 54.6 | 71.5 | 7.3 | 16.2 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 12.7 | 47.7 | 73.0 | 8.3 | 17.5 | 405 |
| Tana River | 8.0 | 20.3 | 20.3 | 4.0 | 67.3 | 64 |
| Lamu | 3.6 | 55.5 | 58.3 | 2.2 | 17.7 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 18.7 | 69.7 | 79.7 | 13.5 | 7.5 | 103 |
| Garissa | 4.6 | 35.2 | 42.3 | 0.3 | 37.1 | 117 |
| Wajir | 8.2 | 23.9 | 29.2 | 3.7 | 51.5 | 63 |
| Mandera | 4.8 | 15.4 | 25.0 | 1.7 | 64.4 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 1.6 | 37.4 | 44.8 | 1.3 | 35.0 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 14.5 | 58.5 | 61.3 | 7.8 | 18.5 | 55 |
| Meru | 18.5 | 67.8 | 74.2 | 14.2 | 12.1 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.7 | 47.7 | 70.0 | 5.4 | 18.8 | 137 |
| Embu | 8.3 | 56.1 | 78.8 | 5.8 | 14.6 | 176 |
| Kitui | 4.5 | 22.8 | 83.3 | 1.5 | 14.4 | 312 |
| Machakos | 14.4 | 75.1 | 95.4 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 480 |
| Makueni | 4.8 | 47.0 | 88.5 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 25.3 | 75.1 | 83.3 | 18.5 | 2.7 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 24.2 | 72.1 | 80.1 | 17.0 | 8.0 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.0 | 91.7 | 90.3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 12.6 | 61.9 | 79.6 | 10.1 | 8.9 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 17.1 | 72.4 | 74.6 | 11.3 | 8.1 | 911 |
| Turkana | 7.2 | 26.2 | 30.3 | 0.8 | 49.3 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 12.4 | 47.3 | 95.0 | 11.0 | 4.6 | 150 |
| Samburu | 5.2 | 34.0 | 39.6 | 4.6 | 45.9 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 17.3 | 56.5 | 68.4 | 12.8 | 17.1 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 39.4 | 76.9 | 82.5 | 32.4 | 4.9 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 2.6 | 51.6 | 74.5 | 1.1 | 14.4 | 110 |
| Nandi | 26.9 | 80.5 | 93.6 | 25.2 | 4.1 | 265 |
| Baringo | 15.7 | 47.2 | 82.2 | 11.7 | 14.1 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 9.8 | 59.9 | 54.8 | 5.1 | 16.7 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 24.0 | 63.2 | 77.9 | 21.6 | 16.2 | 670 |
| Narok | 5.3 | 71.2 | 94.4 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 23.7 | 59.2 | 73.1 | 17.6 | 15.3 | 339 |
| Kericho | 15.9 | 42.9 | 68.5 | 14.1 | 28.1 | 330 |
| Bomet | 7.1 | 16.8 | 33.0 | 2.9 | 59.0 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 16.9 | 62.1 | 88.3 | 11.4 | 5.7 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 10.4 | 50.9 | 80.1 | 8.2 | 10.1 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 27.6 | 60.1 | 78.7 | 16.8 | 9.0 | 448 |
| Busia | 14.8 | 48.1 | 76.7 | 8.1 | 12.8 | 262 |
| Siaya | 33.7 | 62.2 | 79.2 | 24.5 | 12.4 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 6.7 | 24.7 | 70.3 | 6.4 | 28.0 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 26.0 | 65.2 | 84.5 | 18.8 | 5.5 | 258 |
| Migori | 4.9 | 38.0 | 54.1 | 3.6 | 30.0 | 246 |
| Kisii | 6.8 | 48.9 | 87.8 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 13.1 | 39.5 | 76.3 | 8.8 | 19.2 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 17.4 | 77.5 | 44.1 | 12.0 | 15.7 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 16.2 | 59.6 | 71.1 | 11.8 | 15.0 | 13,652 |

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 31.2 | 28.2 | 6,025 | 52.4 | 25.8 | 12.2 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 1,699 |
| 20–24 | 63.1 | 59.7 | 6,001 | 67.4 | 19.6 | 5.7 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 3,582 |
| 25–29 | 60.6 | 56.6 | 5,687 | 67.5 | 21.7 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 3,217 |
| 30–34 | 50.7 | 47.4 | 4,530 | 62.3 | 24.8 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 2,149 |
| 35–39 | 42.6 | 39.3 | 4,311 | 62.0 | 25.5 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 1,694 |
| 40–44 | 38.6 | 35.9 | 3,084 | 63.2 | 27.3 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 1,108 |
| 45–49 | 32.6 | 30.2 | 2,518 | 60.7 | 25.2 | 8.5 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 761 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 71.0 | 67.7 | 13,143 | 69.8 | 20.1 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 8,903 |
| Rural | 31.2 | 27.9 | 19,013 | 53.1 | 28.5 | 9.8 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 5,306 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.5 | 6.0 | 1,770 | 59.8 | 24.1 | 6.3 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Primary | 22.6 | 19.2 | 11,687 | 40.4 | 36.1 | 12.4 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 2,242 |
| Secondary | 53.8 | 49.2 | 12,550 | 55.3 | 27.8 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 6,180 |
| More than secondary | 93.6 | 92.4 | 6,150 | 81.7 | 13.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 5,681 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5,019 | 29.7 | 35.0 | 16.2 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Second | 20.8 | 17.2 | 5,698 | 36.5 | 33.0 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 978 |
| Middle | 38.5 | 34.3 | 6,069 | 47.8 | 30.3 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 2,084 |
| Fourth | 61.1 | 56.3 | 7,139 | 58.7 | 27.4 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 4,017 |
| Highest | 84.7 | 82.8 | 8,231 | 76.6 | 16.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 6,818 |
| Total | 47.5 | 44.2 | 32,156 | 63.5 | 23.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 14,209 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.5.1C Internet usage by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among women who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
| Mombasa | 58.4 | 54.8 | 947 | 73.5 | 16.9 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 519 |
| Kwale | 27.1 | 26.8 | 498 | 61.9 | 28.9 | 8.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Kilifi | 26.1 | 24.6 | 928 | 69.0 | 24.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 229 |
| Tana River | 13.8 | 13.5 | 149 | 49.9 | 34.5 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Lamu | 36.9 | 34.4 | 101 | 60.0 | 25.7 | 6.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Taita/Taveta | 53.3 | 48.9 | 234 | 72.3 | 18.1 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Garissa | 34.4 | 34.0 | 290 | 69.6 | 11.3 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Wajir | 23.2 | 21.8 | 160 | 58.5 | 37.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Mandera | 10.1 | 9.9 | 206 | 76.7 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Marsabit | 11.2 | 10.3 | 129 | 72.5 | 25.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 |
| Isiolo | 35.5 | 31.9 | 137 | 51.8 | 32.5 | 5.9 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Meru | 45.5 | 37.0 | 979 | 51.5 | 23.5 | 6.5 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 362 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 42.8 | 37.0 | 271 | 52.1 | 31.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Embu | 35.0 | 31.9 | 358 | 54.0 | 29.3 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Kitui | 27.5 | 23.3 | 735 | 69.9 | 23.4 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Machakos | 59.2 | 55.8 | 992 | 59.0 | 29.9 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 553 |
| Makueni | 36.9 | 35.9 | 683 | 67.4 | 28.7 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Nyandarua | 47.1 | 40.8 | 409 | 47.8 | 29.4 | 12.4 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Nyeri | 64.1 | 61.4 | 501 | 61.4 | 24.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 308 |
| Kirinyaga | 50.5 | 46.5 | 481 | 61.3 | 26.5 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Murang'a | 46.6 | 44.6 | 692 | 57.8 | 28.9 | 11.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 309 |
| Kiambu | 68.3 | 63.9 | 2,094 | 65.4 | 21.7 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 1,337 |
| Turkana | 14.1 | 12.9 | 331 | 50.4 | 31.1 | 13.5 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 43 |
| West Pokot | 17.3 | 15.8 | 384 | 70.2 | 17.7 | 11.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Samburu | 22.6 | 21.2 | 156 | 56.3 | 31.2 | 8.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Trans Nzoia | 48.2 | 44.1 | 675 | 59.1 | 20.8 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Uasin Gishu | 64.9 | 61.2 | 983 | 61.2 | 28.2 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 602 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 32.3 | 28.1 | 228 | 61.3 | 24.8 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nandi | 39.6 | 36.4 | 622 | 55.8 | 26.1 | 11.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Baringo | 33.8 | 29.6 | 378 | 64.4 | 26.1 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Laikipia | 44.0 | 42.5 | 332 | 61.8 | 28.3 | 4.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 141 |
| Nakuru | 60.5 | 56.4 | 1,658 | 59.2 | 22.9 | 5.4 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 935 |
| Narok | 29.7 | 26.9 | 718 | 55.1 | 26.5 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Kajiado | 67.2 | 62.8 | 887 | 68.5 | 21.1 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 556 |
| Kericho | 35.3 | 32.0 | 729 | 81.4 | 11.6 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Bomet | 22.7 | 21.0 | 650 | 43.7 | 35.5 | 14.1 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Kakamega | 36.8 | 34.4 | 1,283 | 53.7 | 26.6 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Vihiga | 37.0 | 31.4 | 371 | 53.2 | 27.5 | 13.7 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Bungoma | 36.4 | 31.9 | 1,138 | 62.7 | 19.2 | 5.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 363 |
| Busia | 26.7 | 24.5 | 622 | 56.7 | 25.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Siaya | 34.3 | 31.4 | 537 | 51.4 | 28.7 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Kisumu | 36.6 | 32.8 | 771 | 49.9 | 31.9 | 15.5 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 253 |
| Homa Bay | 35.5 | 32.3 | 662 | 47.0 | 30.2 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Migori | 24.4 | 21.9 | 674 | 45.9 | 34.1 | 11.9 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Kisii | 33.6 | 31.5 | 831 | 42.9 | 37.0 | 19.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Nyamira | 25.9 | 21.2 | 327 | 41.4 | 30.2 | 18.2 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Nairobi City | 79.0 | 76.4 | 4,235 | 74.4 | 17.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 3,236 |
| Total | 47.5 | 44.2 | 32,156 | 63.5 | 23.2 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 14,209 |

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 40.8 | 37.7 | 3,175 | 51.2 | 28.2 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 1,197 |
| 20–24 | 76.1 | 72.3 | 2,404 | 71.6 | 19.0 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 1,739 |
| 25–29 | 78.2 | 75.1 | 2,268 | 74.3 | 15.1 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 1,704 |
| 30–34 | 68.4 | 63.8 | 1,787 | 73.4 | 15.4 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,140 |
| 35–39 | 58.9 | 54.7 | 1,577 | 72.6 | 17.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 863 |
| 40–44 | 49.3 | 45.0 | 1,332 | 64.3 | 23.5 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 600 |
| 45–49 | 42.3 | 38.8 | 1,109 | 68.9 | 20.8 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 430 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.4 | 80.0 | 5,382 | 77.0 | 14.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 4,306 |
| Rural | 45.2 | 40.7 | 8,270 | 58.0 | 25.7 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 3,366 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.4 | 8.9 | 369 | 41.2 | 34.2 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Primary | 32.9 | 28.3 | 4,894 | 47.6 | 29.5 | 12.3 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 1,385 |
| Secondary | 68.8 | 64.3 | 5,592 | 62.1 | 23.8 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 3,599 |
| More than secondary | 96.0 | 95.0 | 2,797 | 88.9 | 7.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,656 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.9 | 21.3 | 2,062 | 40.4 | 37.7 | 13.2 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 438 |
| Second | 35.7 | 30.5 | 2,584 | 49.7 | 26.6 | 15.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 787 |
| Middle | 52.2 | 48.6 | 2,754 | 57.2 | 26.7 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 1,338 |
| Fourth | 77.4 | 73.9 | 3,325 | 67.0 | 19.9 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 2,459 |
| Highest | 92.4 | 90.5 | 2,927 | 86.3 | 9.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 2,650 |
| Total 15–49 | 59.9 | 56.2 | 13,652 | 68.7 | 19.3 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 7,672 |
| 50–54 | 40.0 | 36.8 | 801 | 71.2 | 21.8 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Total 15–54 | 58.8 | 55.1 | 14,453 | 68.8 | 19.4 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 7,967 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.5.2C Internet usage by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever used the internet, and percentage who have used the internet in the last 12 months; and among men who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percent distribution by frequency of internet use in the last month, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever used the internet | Used the internet in the last 12 months | Number | Among respondents who have used the internet in the last 12 months, percentage who, in the last month, used internet: | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| | | | | Almost every day | At least once a week | Less than once a week | Not at all | Total | Number |
| Mombasa | 77.8 | 76.1 | 442 | 66.6 | 19.3 | 2.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 336 |
| Kwale | 55.0 | 52.2 | 209 | 45.3 | 32.5 | 9.4 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 109 |
| Kilifi | 56.5 | 49.0 | 405 | 63.8 | 22.9 | 11.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 199 |
| Tana River | 33.8 | 21.8 | 64 | 37.2 | 43.7 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Lamu | 62.1 | 60.6 | 41 | 62.4 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Taita/Taveta | 69.9 | 67.3 | 103 | 53.7 | 20.9 | 4.9 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Garissa | 51.3 | 51.3 | 117 | 77.7 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Wajir | 57.8 | 51.7 | 63 | 68.5 | 20.1 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Mandera | 32.9 | 32.9 | 81 | 51.6 | 34.4 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Marsabit | 41.8 | 38.5 | 45 | 34.9 | 59.4 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17 |
| Isiolo | 75.1 | 69.6 | 55 | 58.0 | 25.9 | 6.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Meru | 46.1 | 37.3 | 489 | 60.9 | 22.6 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 47.0 | 44.4 | 137 | 56.2 | 22.9 | 6.5 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Embu | 61.4 | 44.0 | 176 | 37.1 | 43.8 | 14.3 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Kitui | 39.8 | 34.7 | 312 | 53.4 | 28.7 | 16.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Machakos | 45.0 | 44.7 | 480 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Makueni | 37.4 | 36.8 | 279 | 55.3 | 29.7 | 11.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Nyandarua | 57.4 | 52.2 | 168 | 52.1 | 34.2 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 88 |
| Nyeri | 72.0 | 64.4 | 235 | 69.7 | 20.4 | 6.0 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Kirinyaga | 64.8 | 62.9 | 191 | 79.2 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Murang'a | 60.1 | 54.5 | 297 | 55.1 | 25.7 | 6.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Kiambu | 75.8 | 72.5 | 911 | 69.3 | 19.1 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 661 |
| Turkana | 19.0 | 19.0 | 111 | (45.6) | (46.3) | (6.8) | (1.3) | 100.0 | 21 |
| West Pokot | 45.7 | 39.9 | 150 | 28.5 | 48.7 | 19.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Samburu | 56.1 | 52.5 | 51 | 50.7 | 32.2 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Trans Nzoia | 55.1 | 54.9 | 272 | 54.2 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Uasin Gishu | 80.6 | 76.5 | 451 | 67.2 | 19.4 | 4.7 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 57.1 | 55.6 | 110 | 62.2 | 32.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Nandi | 57.3 | 47.9 | 265 | 79.6 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Baringo | 38.9 | 36.1 | 165 | 58.4 | 32.9 | 2.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Laikipia | 69.9 | 65.0 | 145 | 66.1 | 22.3 | 1.5 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Nakuru | 73.5 | 69.0 | 670 | 67.3 | 17.5 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 462 |
| Narok | 55.4 | 50.5 | 313 | 64.4 | 19.1 | 13.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Kajiado | 69.8 | 68.9 | 339 | 82.5 | 15.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Kericho | 47.9 | 46.0 | 330 | 68.2 | 18.6 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Bomet | 18.6 | 18.3 | 268 | 75.3 | 20.6 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Kakamega | 33.7 | 33.7 | 532 | 84.6 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Vihiga | 49.4 | 42.9 | 156 | 61.1 | 13.0 | 5.2 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Bungoma | 49.2 | 43.8 | 448 | 65.3 | 21.3 | 0.8 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 196 |
| Busia | 46.8 | 38.7 | 262 | 60.9 | 19.3 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Siaya | 46.3 | 41.6 | 227 | 53.7 | 24.1 | 13.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Kisumu | 51.7 | 45.8 | 345 | 27.0 | 46.2 | 20.3 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Homa Bay | 49.6 | 42.5 | 258 | 49.1 | 38.3 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Migori | 53.4 | 46.8 | 246 | 40.8 | 24.4 | 19.2 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 115 |
| Kisii | 49.8 | 48.4 | 326 | 58.6 | 30.8 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Nyamira | 36.3 | 34.3 | 133 | 56.0 | 27.8 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Nairobi City | 90.5 | 89.7 | 1,777 | 86.6 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,594 |
| Total 15–49 | 59.9 | 56.2 | 13,652 | 68.7 | 19.3 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 7,672 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months before the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months before the survey | Total | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|-------|-----------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.0 | 4.6 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 40.7 | 11.1 | 48.3 | 100.0 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 60.4 | 9.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 64.6 | 8.4 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 72.9 | 5.0 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 75.0 | 4.8 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 71.8 | 5.1 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 2,518 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 31.4 | 6.8 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 10,438 |
| Married or living together | 59.4 | 7.7 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 17,822 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 76.6 | 7.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 3,897 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 26.5 | 6.7 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 9,198 |
| 1–2 | 60.4 | 9.1 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 11,512 |
| 3–4 | 67.7 | 6.4 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 7,463 |
| 5+ | 60.4 | 5.6 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 3,983 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.1 | 8.0 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 49.1 | 6.9 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 19,013 |
| Education² | | | | | |
| No education | 31.2 | 5.2 | 63.6 | 100.0 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 56.9 | 6.9 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 44.8 | 7.4 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 65.4 | 8.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.7 | 6.4 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 5,019 |
| Second | 48.4 | 7.1 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 51.1 | 6.6 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 55.5 | 8.5 | 36.0 | 100.0 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 62.4 | 7.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 8,231 |
| Total | 52.4 | 7.4 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 32,156 |

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individual who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.6.1C Employment status by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by employment status, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Employed in the 12 months before the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months before the survey | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|---|-------|-----------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Mombasa | 51.4 | 5.5 | 43.1 | 100.0 | 947 |
| Kwale | 23.7 | 2.9 | 73.4 | 100.0 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 38.7 | 9.1 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 928 |
| Tana River | 22.0 | 2.9 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Lamu | 47.0 | 4.0 | 49.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 49.9 | 6.5 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Garissa | 19.0 | 1.6 | 79.4 | 100.0 | 290 |
| Wajir | 14.8 | 1.7 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Mandera | 5.1 | 0.5 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 6.2 | 0.9 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 33.4 | 3.0 | 63.6 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Meru | 67.2 | 10.2 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 57.7 | 7.9 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Embu | 63.8 | 5.0 | 31.2 | 100.0 | 358 |
| Kitui | 36.9 | 2.9 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 735 |
| Machakos | 48.2 | 5.7 | 46.1 | 100.0 | 992 |
| Makueni | 36.5 | 7.1 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 65.4 | 6.3 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 66.8 | 5.8 | 27.4 | 100.0 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 69.8 | 5.8 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 56.2 | 7.6 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 62.6 | 8.1 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 51.7 | 8.3 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 20.2 | 5.8 | 74.0 | 100.0 | 384 |
| Samburu | 30.8 | 5.2 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 41.0 | 9.7 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 52.1 | 12.4 | 35.5 | 100.0 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 41.8 | 3.8 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Nandi | 55.5 | 7.0 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 622 |
| Baringo | 63.7 | 3.7 | 32.6 | 100.0 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 61.7 | 5.4 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 57.4 | 7.9 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 44.0 | 7.1 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 56.9 | 7.9 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 887 |
| Kericho | 72.8 | 3.3 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 729 |
| Bomet | 60.9 | 7.7 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 46.8 | 7.7 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 42.0 | 2.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 56.0 | 6.5 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 54.8 | 8.2 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 622 |
| Siaya | 40.0 | 3.3 | 56.8 | 100.0 | 537 |
| Kisumu | 38.4 | 9.2 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 771 |
| Homa Bay | 60.3 | 4.6 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 662 |
| Migori | 58.0 | 7.8 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 674 |
| Kisii | 63.0 | 8.4 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 831 |
| Nyamira | 63.9 | 7.8 | 28.3 | 100.0 | 327 |
| Nairobi City | 57.3 | 10.8 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 4,235 |
| Total | 52.4 | 7.4 | 40.3 | 100.0 | 32,156 |

¹ "Currently employed" is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employed in the 12 months before the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months before the survey | Total | Number of men |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|-------|---------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 36.9 | 5.6 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 71.4 | 5.5 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 90.5 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 96.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 96.4 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 95.7 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 96.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,109 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 56.6 | 5.5 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 6,576 |
| Married or living together | 96.6 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 6,257 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 92.9 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 819 |
| Number of living children | | | | | |
| 0 | 57.5 | 5.5 | 37.0 | 100.0 | 6,711 |
| 1–2 | 96.2 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 3,550 |
| 3–4 | 96.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 2,208 |
| 5+ | 94.9 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,183 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 79.4 | 3.2 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 75.6 | 3.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 8,270 |
| Education² | | | | | |
| No education | 78.0 | 3.2 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Primary | 81.4 | 2.4 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 69.9 | 3.9 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 83.9 | 4.4 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.9 | 3.7 | 24.4 | 100.0 | 2,062 |
| Second | 74.6 | 4.2 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 76.9 | 3.6 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 80.5 | 2.3 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 79.4 | 3.7 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 77.1 | 3.4 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 96.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 78.2 | 3.3 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 14,453 |

¹ “Currently employed” is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.6.2C Employment status by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by employment status, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Employed in the 12 months before the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months before the survey | Total | Number of men |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|---|-------|---------------|
| | Currently employed ¹ | Not currently employed | | | |
| Mombasa | 80.3 | 1.5 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Kwale | 69.5 | 3.2 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 81.1 | 4.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 405 |
| Tana River | 65.0 | 2.2 | 32.9 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Lamu | 80.9 | 2.1 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 81.7 | 2.2 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Garissa | 67.3 | 0.9 | 31.8 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Wajir | 46.6 | 13.2 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Mandera | 42.4 | 7.3 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 49.4 | 3.3 | 47.3 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 80.6 | 4.3 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Meru | 70.5 | 6.4 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 96.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Embu | 82.1 | 3.9 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Kitui | 74.5 | 3.7 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Machakos | 70.2 | 0.5 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 480 |
| Makueni | 65.9 | 6.0 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 87.2 | 5.4 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 79.7 | 1.0 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 87.0 | 0.3 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 80.8 | 1.1 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 86.6 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 911 |
| Turkana | 34.7 | 4.2 | 61.1 | 100.0 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 77.9 | 14.5 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Samburu | 74.3 | 3.7 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 72.8 | 2.5 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 86.0 | 8.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 72.2 | 0.9 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Nandi | 70.5 | 1.1 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Baringo | 75.8 | 0.6 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 90.0 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 72.1 | 2.4 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 670 |
| Narok | 92.6 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 78.2 | 0.5 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Kericho | 85.8 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Bomet | 80.1 | 1.8 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 96.6 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 71.1 | 6.4 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 66.9 | 0.9 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Busia | 65.1 | 2.5 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Siaya | 61.8 | 7.4 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 57.3 | 9.7 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 94.4 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Migori | 92.5 | 3.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Kisii | 63.0 | 1.6 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 61.4 | 0.5 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 78.6 | 3.0 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 77.1 | 3.4 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 13,652 |

¹ “Currently employed” is defined as having done work in the last 7 days. Includes persons who did not work in the last 7 days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Legislators, administrators, and managers | Professionals | Tech-nicians and associate professionals | Secre-tarial, clerical services, and related workers | Service workers, shop and market sales workers | Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers | Craft and related trades workers | Plant and machine operators and assemblers | Elemen-tary occupa-tions | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 17.4 | 36.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 33.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,064 |
| 20–24 | 8.7 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 26.4 | 14.8 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 28.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 3,105 |
| 25–29 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 11.8 | 2.5 | 23.8 | 15.6 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 23.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 3,981 |
| 30–34 | 12.7 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 21.6 | 20.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 24.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 3,306 |
| 35–39 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 8.1 | 1.6 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 24.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 3,358 |
| 40–44 | 11.0 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 1.6 | 16.5 | 28.2 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 24.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,461 |
| 45–49 | 9.0 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 14.0 | 32.9 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 25.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,938 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 8.9 | 6.7 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 20.9 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 28.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 3,987 |
| Married or living together | 11.1 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 1.9 | 20.9 | 25.4 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 21.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 11,967 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 8.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 22.9 | 16.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 35.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 3,259 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 4.0 | 21.0 | 16.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 24.8 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 3,055 |
| 1–2 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 25.3 | 15.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 24.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 8,000 |
| 3–4 | 10.7 | 4.9 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 19.6 | 27.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 25.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 5,529 |
| 5+ | 7.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 12.6 | 38.3 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 30.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,629 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.0 | 6.9 | 9.9 | 3.1 | 29.0 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 28.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 8,561 |
| Rural | 8.9 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 15.0 | 36.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 23.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 10,652 |
| Education | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 22.2 | 24.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 32.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 644 |
| Primary | 7.8 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 16.6 | 32.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 34.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7,448 |
| Secondary | 11.6 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 26.7 | 21.6 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 26.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 6,556 |
| More than secondary | 11.9 | 11.8 | 28.9 | 5.1 | 20.7 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 4,565 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 6.4 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 12.9 | 40.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 32.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,217 |
| Second | 6.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 12.2 | 44.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,165 |
| Middle | 9.8 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 18.2 | 33.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 23.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3,505 |
| Fourth | 12.2 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 25.1 | 12.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 27.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 4,569 |
| Highest | 12.4 | 8.7 | 13.6 | 4.0 | 28.1 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 22.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 5,757 |
| Total | 10.3 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 25.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 19,213 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.7.1C Occupation by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Legis- lators, adminis- trators, and managers | Profes- sionals | Tech- nicians and associate profess- sionals | Secre- tarial, clerical services, and related workers | Service workers, shop and market sales workers | Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers | Craft and related trades workers | Plant and machine operators and assem- blers | Elemen- tary occu- pations | Missing | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|----------------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| Mombasa | 15.3 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 29.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 28.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 538 |
| Kwale | 20.5 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 30.7 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Kilifi | 14.2 | 7.0 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 21.8 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 33.7 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Tana River | 11.2 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 12.6 | 23.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Lamu | 8.1 | 11.8 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 17.7 | 26.4 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Taita/Taveta | 10.0 | 6.0 | 10.5 | 3.8 | 19.5 | 16.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 30.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Garissa | 9.1 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 1.7 | 22.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 39.9 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Wajir | 24.5 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 24.4 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Mandera | (27.9) | (4.1) | (4.6) | (4.6) | (12.8) | (3.7) | (6.5) | (0.0) | (33.9) | (1.9) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Marsabit | (33.8) | (5.5) | (19.1) | (2.7) | (17.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (21.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 9 |
| Isiolo | 18.0 | 6.5 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 19.0 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 34.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Meru | 7.7 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 14.8 | 45.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 20.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 757 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 7.1 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 19.8 | 35.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 20.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Embu | 27.0 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 32.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 15.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Kitui | 16.3 | 7.4 | 10.3 | 4.7 | 19.5 | 15.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 24.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 292 |
| Machakos | 19.8 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 2.4 | 25.0 | 7.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 24.0 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 534 |
| Makueni | 15.2 | 4.0 | 11.5 | 2.4 | 24.5 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 34.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 298 |
| Nyandarua | 10.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 12.0 | 52.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 15.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 293 |
| Nyeri | 16.6 | 6.7 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 16.6 | 23.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 19.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Kirinyaga | 10.9 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 21.7 | 19.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 31.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Murang'a | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 17.9 | 31.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 29.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Kiambu | 9.2 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 23.1 | 14.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 31.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 1,479 |
| Turkana | 7.7 | 2.1 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 39.2 | 9.4 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 22.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 199 |
| West Pokot | 10.9 | 5.1 | 15.2 | 1.6 | 21.3 | 40.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Samburu | 22.2 | 2.7 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 24.9 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 32.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Trans Nzoia | 6.1 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 1.6 | 19.6 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 43.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Uasin Gishu | 9.3 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 23.3 | 14.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 22.7 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 634 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 9.9 | 4.7 | 18.4 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Nandi | 8.3 | 2.9 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 53.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 389 |
| Baringo | 19.9 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 12.7 | 26.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 24.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 255 |
| Laikipia | 3.9 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 24.0 | 27.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 29.8 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 223 |
| Nakuru | 8.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 2.3 | 21.8 | 20.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 28.3 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 1,082 |
| Narok | 12.5 | 3.7 | 10.7 | 0.8 | 17.4 | 32.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Kajiado | 14.7 | 8.9 | 10.4 | 2.6 | 24.9 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 30.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 575 |
| Kericho | 11.1 | 2.1 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 61.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 554 |
| Bomet | 2.8 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 60.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 13.4 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 446 |
| Kakamega | 6.3 | 15.5 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 14.1 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 26.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 700 |
| Vihiga | 4.7 | 4.0 | 9.2 | 0.4 | 16.6 | 15.5 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 45.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Bungoma | 8.0 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 1.1 | 18.1 | 21.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 33.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 711 |
| Busia | 9.5 | 2.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 16.3 | 44.6 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 392 |
| Siaya | 6.2 | 11.4 | 10.2 | 1.7 | 20.7 | 19.4 | 3.4 | 1.0 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Kisumu | 13.3 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 3.8 | 29.4 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 32.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 368 |
| Homa Bay | 13.6 | 5.1 | 8.4 | 0.8 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 15.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 430 |
| Migori | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 1.1 | 10.8 | 36.5 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 33.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 443 |
| Kisii | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 53.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 593 |
| Nyamira | 6.1 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 59.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 234 |
| Nairobi City | 9.3 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 3.4 | 32.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 28.5 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 2,882 |
| Total | 10.3 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 25.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 19,213 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Legis-lators, admin-is-trators, and managers | Profes-sionals | Tech-nicians and associate profes-sionals | Secre-tarial, clerical services, and related workers | Service workers, shop and market sales workers | Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers | Craft and related trades workers | Plant and machine operators and assem-blers | Elemen-tary occupa-tions | Missing | Total | Number of men |
|----------------------------------|--|----------------|---|--|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 27.6 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 42.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,349 |
| 20–24 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 16.0 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 30.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,850 |
| 25–29 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 1.1 | 12.8 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 23.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 2,126 |
| 30–34 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 1.6 | 12.7 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 23.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 1,755 |
| 35–39 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 11.7 | 19.5 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 22.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,537 |
| 40–44 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 1.1 | 12.4 | 22.4 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 24.4 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,295 |
| 45–49 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 9.9 | 27.5 | 11.2 | 6.6 | 23.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 1,082 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 5.3 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 19.1 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 33.6 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 4,081 |
| Married or living together | 4.8 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 1.5 | 11.9 | 18.1 | 12.2 | 12.6 | 21.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 6,121 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 2.9 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 11.9 | 18.1 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 33.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 792 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 8.0 | 18.8 | 9.9 | 8.7 | 33.1 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 4,226 |
| 1–2 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 23.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 3,460 |
| 3–4 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 11.5 | 21.5 | 13.2 | 13.6 | 22.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,166 |
| 5+ | 4.5 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 10.0 | 27.8 | 12.2 | 10.0 | 24.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,142 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 7.9 | 9.4 | 2.1 | 16.3 | 5.0 | 12.2 | 11.6 | 22.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 4,444 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 27.7 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 30.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 6,550 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 8.5 | 25.4 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 42.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 300 |
| Primary | 3.2 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 23.9 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 35.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 4,097 |
| Secondary | 5.1 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 19.2 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 27.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 4,128 |
| More than secondary | 7.6 | 14.4 | 21.6 | 2.7 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 2,469 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 30.2 | 8.7 | 8.9 | 40.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,558 |
| Second | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 28.5 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 32.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,035 |
| Middle | 4.5 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 22.8 | 14.0 | 11.0 | 29.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,218 |
| Fourth | 5.8 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 11.9 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 12.5 | 24.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,752 |
| Highest | 7.8 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 2.4 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 8.2 | 10.6 | 14.6 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 2,431 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 27.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 10,994 |
| 50–54 | 5.6 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 1.8 | 12.0 | 26.4 | 11.1 | 3.3 | 22.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 780 |
| Total 15–54 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 19.0 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 26.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 11,774 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.7.2C Occupation by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Legis-lators, adminis-trators, and managers | Profes-sionals | Tech-nicians and associate profess-sionals | Secre-tarial, clerical services, and related workers | Service workers, shop and market sales workers | Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers | Craft and related trades workers | Plant and machine operators and assem-blers | Elemen-tary occu-pations | Missing | Total | Number of men |
|-----------------|--|----------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|--------------------------|---------|-------|------------------|
| Mombasa | 7.3 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 12.1 | 2.7 | 16.0 | 14.3 | 25.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 362 |
| Kwale | 5.8 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 12.6 | 26.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Kilifi | 2.5 | 2.5 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 12.8 | 15.2 | 24.8 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Tana River | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 25.9 | 6.4 | 8.7 | 40.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Lamu | 6.5 | 1.0 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 7.5 | 34.7 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 18.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Taita/Taveta | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 7.7 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Garissa | 7.6 | 5.0 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 17.9 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 22.2 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Wajir | 10.9 | 8.5 | 19.7 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 16.9 | 32.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Mandera | 11.2 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 9.3 | 14.9 | 32.7 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Marsabit | 2.9 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 21.3 | 41.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Isiolo | 4.3 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 17.4 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 13.9 | 36.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Meru | 8.0 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 5.8 | 46.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.7 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 15.5 | 22.3 | 12.2 | 6.8 | 30.6 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Embu | 3.1 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 23.6 | 9.7 | 10.7 | 23.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Kitui | 10.6 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 51.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Machakos | 3.8 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 9.9 | 22.4 | 9.4 | 27.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 340 |
| Makueni | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 13.7 | 54.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Nyandarua | 6.7 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 37.4 | 12.9 | 5.9 | 23.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Nyeri | 1.2 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 28.7 | 21.9 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.5 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 17.6 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Murang'a | 4.3 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 28.8 | 15.5 | 6.5 | 32.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 243 |
| Kiambu | 6.5 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 16.5 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 18.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 824 |
| Turkana | 2.4 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 20.7 | 24.7 | 12.8 | 11.5 | 15.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 43 |
| West Pokot | 9.1 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 42.3 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 24.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Samburu | 5.4 | 5.4 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 14.1 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 30.4 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.4 | 6.6 | 8.3 | 0.8 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 16.5 | 39.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.0 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 10.0 | 24.8 | 16.8 | 5.4 | 16.3 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 6.1 | 1.7 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 52.1 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Nandi | 2.5 | 2.2 | 9.5 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 37.7 | 14.4 | 9.6 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 190 |
| Baringo | 0.2 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 33.8 | 8.2 | 10.3 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Laikipia | 2.8 | 5.4 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 10.3 | 22.6 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 36.6 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 140 |
| Nakuru | 5.0 | 2.3 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 14.7 | 35.2 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 499 |
| Narok | 11.1 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 42.2 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 18.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Kajiado | 3.7 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 0.6 | 14.5 | 10.5 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 21.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Kericho | 2.1 | 2.0 | 5.9 | 1.4 | 11.0 | 25.2 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 35.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Bomet | 4.9 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 36.8 | 5.7 | 11.7 | 22.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 220 |
| Kakamega | 1.3 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 6.3 | 12.5 | 9.9 | 25.5 | 32.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 516 |
| Vihiga | 5.4 | 3.6 | 7.5 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 24.8 | 23.1 | 6.7 | 20.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Bungoma | 1.3 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 15.4 | 8.5 | 40.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Busia | 4.3 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 12.5 | 13.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 177 |
| Siaya | 0.9 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 29.9 | 18.7 | 12.8 | 20.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 157 |
| Kisumu | 4.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 16.6 | 51.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Homa Bay | 0.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 36.0 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 22.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 256 |
| Migori | 2.0 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 38.1 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 21.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Kisii | 8.8 | 1.7 | 9.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 27.0 | 7.5 | 13.2 | 26.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Nyamira | 9.9 | 2.3 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 26.2 | 9.0 | 12.3 | 24.3 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nairobi City | 7.6 | 9.1 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 17.4 | 1.3 | 7.1 | 8.6 | 26.3 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 1,450 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 7.0 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 18.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 27.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 10,994 |

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Kenya DHS 2022

| Employment characteristic | Agricultural work | Nonagricultural work | Missing | Total |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|---------|--------|
| Type of earnings | | | | |
| Cash only | 52.1 | 87.9 | 92.5 | 79.0 |
| Cash and in-kind | 6.3 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 3.7 |
| In-kind only | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Not paid | 40.8 | 8.8 | 6.2 | 16.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Type of employer | | | | |
| Employed by family member | 12.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 5.1 |
| Employed by nonfamily member | 36.9 | 53.6 | 61.4 | 49.6 |
| Self-employed | 50.9 | 43.7 | 36.1 | 45.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Continuity of employment | | | | |
| All year | 41.2 | 68.9 | 70.6 | 61.9 |
| Seasonal | 39.3 | 17.8 | 19.5 | 23.3 |
| Occasional | 19.6 | 13.3 | 10.0 | 14.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women employed during the last 12 months | 4,872 | 13,833 | 508 | 19,213 |

Note: Total includes women with information missing on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.9.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 3,063 |
| 25–29 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2,916 |
| 30–34 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,364 |
| 35–39 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,288 |
| 40–44 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1,615 |
| 45–49 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1,346 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 6,850 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 9,866 |
| Education⁴ | | | | |
| No education | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 920 |
| Primary | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2,599 |
| Second | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,974 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 3,086 |
| Fourth | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 4,328 |
| Total | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks.

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.9.1C Tobacco smoking by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Number of women |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | |
| Mombasa | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 493 |
| Kwale | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 489 |
| Tana River | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79 |
| Lamu | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.6 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 122 |
| Garissa | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 163 |
| Wajir | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 5.7 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 76 |
| Meru | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 131 |
| Embu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 180 |
| Kitui | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 373 |
| Machakos | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 544 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 3.9 | 0.8 | 4.7 | 172 |
| West Pokot | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 197 |
| Samburu | 2.2 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 116 |
| Nandi | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 332 |
| Baringo | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 862 |
| Narok | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 451 |
| Kericho | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 372 |
| Bomet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 572 |
| Busia | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 336 |
| Siaya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 344 |
| Migori | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 350 |
| Kisii | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 2,157 |
| Total | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks.

³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.9.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Smoking frequency | | | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker ⁴ | Non-smoker | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 8.2 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 90.9 | 100.0 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 14.6 | 0.9 | 14.7 | 10.4 | 4.5 | 85.1 | 100.0 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 18.4 | 0.6 | 18.6 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 21.3 | 0.6 | 21.4 | 17.4 | 4.0 | 78.6 | 100.0 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 25.9 | 1.2 | 26.3 | 21.7 | 4.6 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.8 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 12.0 | 0.6 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 8,270 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.6 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 8.7 | 5.1 | 86.2 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Primary | 17.3 | 1.1 | 17.6 | 13.3 | 4.4 | 82.3 | 100.0 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 7.5 | 0.5 | 7.8 | 5.3 | 2.4 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 5.4 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.1 | 1.1 | 16.8 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 2,062 |
| Second | 13.3 | 0.6 | 13.5 | 10.6 | 3.0 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 10.9 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 10.2 | 0.7 | 10.5 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 5.3 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 88.9 | 100.0 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 27.9 | 0.7 | 28.1 | 23.3 | 4.8 | 71.9 | 100.0 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 11.7 | 0.7 | 12.0 | 8.6 | 3.4 | 88.0 | 100.0 | 14,453 |

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.9.2C Tobacco smoking by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who smoke various tobacco products, and percent distribution of men by smoking frequency, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who smoke: ¹ | | | Smoking frequency | | | Number of men |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| | Cigarettes ² | Other type of tobacco ³ | Any type of tobacco | Daily smoker | Occasional smoker ⁴ | Non-smoker | |
| Mombasa | 19.9 | 0.4 | 20.3 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 79.7 | 100.0 442 |
| Kwale | 12.4 | 3.2 | 15.7 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 84.3 | 100.0 209 |
| Kilifi | 11.3 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 87.2 | 100.0 405 |
| Tana River | 11.2 | 0.7 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 88.8 | 100.0 64 |
| Lamu | 12.3 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 12.3 | 2.8 | 84.9 | 100.0 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 16.8 | 0.5 | 16.8 | 11.9 | 4.9 | 83.2 | 100.0 103 |
| Garissa | 5.9 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 94.1 | 100.0 117 |
| Wajir | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 98.2 | 100.0 63 |
| Mandera | 5.9 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 94.1 | 100.0 81 |
| Marsabit | 16.4 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 4.5 | 83.6 | 100.0 45 |
| Isiolo | 23.8 | 0.0 | 23.8 | 19.6 | 4.9 | 75.4 | 100.0 55 |
| Meru | 28.1 | 0.7 | 28.4 | 16.7 | 11.8 | 71.6 | 100.0 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 25.6 | 2.1 | 25.6 | 17.2 | 8.4 | 74.4 | 100.0 137 |
| Embu | 25.3 | 0.4 | 25.6 | 16.4 | 9.3 | 74.2 | 100.0 176 |
| Kitui | 20.2 | 1.1 | 20.6 | 15.2 | 5.8 | 79.0 | 100.0 312 |
| Machakos | 15.1 | 0.3 | 15.1 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 84.9 | 100.0 480 |
| Makueni | 25.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 18.4 | 6.6 | 75.0 | 100.0 279 |
| Nyandarua | 16.6 | 2.5 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 82.9 | 100.0 168 |
| Nyeri | 18.5 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 15.4 | 3.1 | 81.5 | 100.0 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 16.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 14.5 | 1.9 | 83.6 | 100.0 191 |
| Murang'a | 26.5 | 2.3 | 27.3 | 23.8 | 3.5 | 72.7 | 100.0 297 |
| Kiambu | 12.9 | 0.4 | 12.9 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 87.1 | 100.0 911 |
| Turkana | 10.1 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 89.9 | 100.0 111 |
| West Pokot | 6.8 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 92.8 | 100.0 150 |
| Samburu | 13.3 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 86.7 | 100.0 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 8.9 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 90.0 | 100.0 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 6.4 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 93.3 | 100.0 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 94.4 | 100.0 110 |
| Nandi | 9.3 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 90.6 | 100.0 265 |
| Baringo | 5.4 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 94.6 | 100.0 165 |
| Laikipia | 14.8 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 0.7 | 85.2 | 100.0 145 |
| Nakuru | 8.7 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 90.8 | 100.0 670 |
| Narok | 7.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 93.0 | 100.0 313 |
| Kajiado | 5.3 | 1.5 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 339 |
| Kericho | 5.1 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 0.3 | 94.9 | 100.0 330 |
| Bomet | 5.8 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 94.2 | 100.0 268 |
| Kakamega | 4.6 | 0.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 94.8 | 100.0 532 |
| Vihiga | 15.0 | 2.0 | 15.7 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 84.3 | 100.0 156 |
| Bungoma | 4.5 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 95.5 | 100.0 448 |
| Busia | 3.7 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 96.3 | 100.0 262 |
| Siaya | 4.0 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 95.6 | 100.0 227 |
| Kisumu | 3.6 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 96.4 | 100.0 345 |
| Homa Bay | 4.3 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 95.7 | 100.0 258 |
| Migori | 2.7 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 97.1 | 100.0 246 |
| Kisii | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 96.8 | 100.0 326 |
| Nyamira | 2.5 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 97.5 | 100.0 133 |
| Nairobi City | 6.7 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 92.8 | 100.0 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 10.7 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 3.3 | 88.9 | 100.0 13,652 |

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

³ Includes pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.10 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

Among men age 15–49 who smoke cigarettes daily, percent distribution by average number of cigarettes smoked per day, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Average number of cigarettes smoked per day ¹ | | | | | Total | Number of respondents who smoke cigarettes daily ¹ |
|------------------------------|--|------|-------|-------|------|-------|---|
| | <5 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–24 | ≥25 | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| 20–24 | 41.3 | 30.4 | 11.6 | 12.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| 25–29 | 37.2 | 39.2 | 11.2 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 106 |
| 30–34 | 48.2 | 31.5 | 10.9 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 180 |
| 35–39 | 34.6 | 32.0 | 11.2 | 12.5 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 201 |
| 40–44 | 38.0 | 28.1 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 232 |
| 45–49 | 33.7 | 35.3 | 14.7 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 237 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.1 | 36.6 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Rural | 38.0 | 30.4 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 732 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 36.9 | 35.2 | 11.3 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Primary | 39.6 | 30.8 | 12.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 635 |
| Secondary | 38.6 | 33.3 | 9.8 | 12.7 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 289 |
| More than secondary | 31.3 | 38.1 | 12.4 | 17.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.3 | 33.9 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Second | 39.7 | 28.7 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Middle | 37.8 | 31.0 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Fourth | 32.2 | 35.7 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 231 |
| Highest | 38.9 | 31.5 | 7.6 | 19.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Total 15–49 | 38.6 | 32.2 | 11.6 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 1,031 |
| 50–54 | 39.7 | 28.4 | 20.0 | 7.3 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Total 15–54 | 38.8 | 31.6 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 1,216 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, and kreteks

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.11 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who currently use smokeless tobacco, according to type of tobacco product, and percentage who use any type of tobacco, Kenya DHS 2022

| Tobacco product | Women | Men |
|--|--------|--------|
| Snuff, by mouth | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| Snuff, by nose | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Chewing tobacco | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Betel quid with tobacco | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Any type of smokeless tobacco ¹ | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| Any type of tobacco ² | 1.3 | 12.4 |
| Number | 16,716 | 13,652 |

Note: Table includes women and men who use smokeless tobacco daily or occasionally (less than daily). Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes snuff by mouth, snuff by nose, chewing tobacco, and betel quid with tobacco

² Includes all types of smokeless tobacco shown in this table plus cigarettes, kreteks, pipes, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.12 Any tobacco use by background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of women | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 3,125 | 1.4 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 1.2 | 3,063 | 7.0 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 1.3 | 2,916 | 10.4 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 1.3 | 2,364 | 17.1 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 1.0 | 2,288 | 21.0 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 1.7 | 1,615 | 22.9 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 2.9 | 1,346 | 27.6 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.2 | 6,850 | 10.5 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 9,866 | 13.7 | 8,270 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 9.5 | 920 | 25.5 | 369 |
| Primary | 1.0 | 6,107 | 19.0 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 0.4 | 6,481 | 8.6 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 1.0 | 3,208 | 6.7 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.7 | 2,599 | 19.7 | 2,062 |
| Second | 0.4 | 2,974 | 14.7 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 0.9 | 3,086 | 12.0 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 0.9 | 3,729 | 11.9 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 4,328 | 6.2 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 1.3 | 16,716 | 12.4 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | na | na | 29.1 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | 13.3 | 14,453 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.12C Any tobacco use by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who are currently using any type of tobacco, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | Men | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of women | Percentage using any type of tobacco | Number of men |
| Mombasa | 3.0 | 493 | 21.7 | 442 |
| Kwale | 0.6 | 260 | 15.7 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 2.8 | 489 | 13.5 | 405 |
| Tana River | 0.3 | 79 | 12.1 | 64 |
| Lamu | 2.7 | 54 | 16.8 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.8 | 122 | 20.1 | 103 |
| Garissa | 2.1 | 163 | 8.4 | 117 |
| Wajir | 0.3 | 90 | 2.4 | 63 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 113 | 5.9 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 10.4 | 72 | 31.9 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 3.6 | 76 | 28.5 | 55 |
| Meru | 0.3 | 488 | 29.2 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.1 | 131 | 26.3 | 137 |
| Embu | 0.0 | 180 | 26.2 | 176 |
| Kitui | 0.0 | 373 | 21.0 | 312 |
| Machakos | 0.4 | 544 | 15.5 | 480 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 356 | 25.3 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 0.8 | 225 | 18.4 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 1.6 | 261 | 19.0 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.0 | 262 | 17.0 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 1.7 | 339 | 30.7 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 1.1 | 1,095 | 16.8 | 911 |
| Turkana | 32.9 | 172 | 27.1 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 2.0 | 197 | 14.0 | 150 |
| Samburu | 15.6 | 79 | 35.6 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.0 | 359 | 10.0 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.2 | 527 | 9.7 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.0 | 116 | 5.9 | 110 |
| Nandi | 0.0 | 332 | 9.7 | 265 |
| Baringo | 1.6 | 193 | 6.6 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 1.8 | 173 | 17.4 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 0.8 | 862 | 9.5 | 670 |
| Narok | 0.2 | 374 | 8.5 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 0.7 | 451 | 8.5 | 339 |
| Kericho | 0.3 | 372 | 5.1 | 330 |
| Bomet | 0.0 | 327 | 6.5 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 0.4 | 652 | 5.2 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 0.5 | 201 | 16.1 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 0.8 | 572 | 5.2 | 448 |
| Busia | 0.3 | 336 | 3.9 | 262 |
| Siaya | 0.0 | 275 | 4.4 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 0.0 | 396 | 4.1 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 0.9 | 344 | 4.3 | 258 |
| Migori | 0.2 | 350 | 3.8 | 246 |
| Kisii | 0.1 | 463 | 3.2 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 0.4 | 168 | 2.7 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 1.1 | 2,157 | 7.6 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 1.3 | 16,716 | 12.4 | 13,652 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 3.13.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month; and among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | Number of women | Among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | Total | Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------|------------|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/ almost every day ¹ | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.1 | 3,125 | 80.5 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 | |
| 20–24 | 6.6 | 3,063 | 72.2 | 18.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 202 | |
| 25–29 | 6.6 | 2,916 | 79.6 | 8.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 193 | |
| 30–34 | 6.1 | 2,364 | 66.5 | 17.2 | 9.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 143 | |
| 35–39 | 6.0 | 2,288 | 75.5 | 8.9 | 2.8 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 137 | |
| 40–44 | 4.1 | 1,615 | 65.0 | 18.3 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 66 | |
| 45–49 | 4.9 | 1,346 | 58.1 | 13.9 | 16.2 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 66 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.6 | 6,850 | 74.2 | 12.2 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 590 | |
| Rural | 3.2 | 9,866 | 69.9 | 15.3 | 6.4 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 316 | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.5 | 920 | 56.8 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 41 | |
| Primary | 4.1 | 6,107 | 70.3 | 8.4 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 248 | |
| Secondary | 3.7 | 6,481 | 74.7 | 13.1 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 243 | |
| More than secondary | 11.7 | 3,208 | 74.8 | 16.2 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 375 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.5 | 2,599 | 56.8 | 16.5 | 11.2 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 91 | |
| Second | 2.4 | 2,974 | 73.4 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 71 | |
| Middle | 2.9 | 3,086 | 68.0 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 91 | |
| Fourth | 4.9 | 3,729 | 73.8 | 15.3 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 185 | |
| Highest | 10.8 | 4,328 | 76.2 | 12.4 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 469 | |
| Total | 5.4 | 16,716 | 72.7 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 906 | |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of changáa, busaa, muratina, mnazi, or Keg.

¹The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.13.1C Alcohol consumption by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month; and among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | Number of women | Among women who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | Total | Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------|------------|--|-------|---|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/ almost every day ¹ | | |
| Mombasa | 6.5 | 493 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 32 |
| Kwale | 1.6 | 260 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Kilifi | 3.3 | 489 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 16 |
| Tana River | 0.4 | 79 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Lamu | 2.4 | 54 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Taita/Taveta | 4.0 | 122 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Garissa | 1.7 | 163 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Wajir | 0.0 | 90 | * | * | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 113 | * | * | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Marsabit | 0.0 | 72 | * | * | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Isiolo | 0.8 | 76 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Meru | 5.7 | 488 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 28 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 5.3 | 131 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Embu | 3.5 | 180 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Kitui | 3.5 | 373 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Machakos | 5.9 | 544 | (70.5) | (11.5) | (13.4) | (4.6) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Makueni | 2.0 | 356 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Nyandarua | 2.6 | 225 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Nyeri | 8.2 | 261 | (87.0) | (2.1) | (0.0) | (10.9) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Kirinyaga | 6.7 | 262 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| Murang'a | 10.9 | 339 | (72.8) | (17.5) | (6.8) | (2.9) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Kiambu | 11.3 | 1,095 | (72.1) | (22.6) | (3.1) | (2.3) | 100.0 | 124 |
| Turkana | 14.8 | 172 | (44.8) | (26.6) | (19.7) | (8.9) | 100.0 | 26 |
| West Pokot | 3.9 | 197 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Samburu | 5.5 | 79 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.6 | 359 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Uasin Gishu | 6.4 | 527 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 34 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.4 | 116 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Nandi | 1.5 | 332 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Baringo | 7.0 | 193 | (79.0) | (7.7) | (5.9) | (7.5) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Laikipia | 4.5 | 173 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Nakuru | 5.2 | 862 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 45 |
| Narok | 2.7 | 374 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Kajiado | 7.7 | 451 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 35 |
| Kericho | 1.5 | 372 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Bomet | 0.9 | 327 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Kakamega | 4.4 | 652 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 28 |
| Vihiga | 1.8 | 201 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Bungoma | 8.5 | 572 | (76.6) | (17.3) | (5.2) | (1.0) | 100.0 | 48 |
| Busia | 5.7 | 336 | (76.5) | (5.1) | (6.8) | (11.6) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Siaya | 1.1 | 275 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Kisumu | 2.4 | 396 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Homa Bay | 2.6 | 344 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Migori | 2.3 | 350 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Kisii | 3.6 | 463 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 17 |
| Nyamira | 2.2 | 168 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Nairobi City | 8.7 | 2,157 | (70.3) | (9.0) | (11.6) | (9.1) | 100.0 | 187 |
| Total | 5.4 | 16,716 | 72.7 | 13.3 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 906 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of changáa, busaa, muratina, mnazi, or Keg. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.13.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month; and among men who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | Number men | Among men who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | Total | Number of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | |
|------------------------------|---|------------|--|-----------|------------|--|-------|---|--|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/ almost every day ¹ | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 5.7 | 3,175 | 78.1 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 181 | |
| 20–24 | 21.8 | 2,404 | 75.4 | 12.7 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 523 | |
| 25–29 | 32.2 | 2,268 | 68.4 | 13.4 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 730 | |
| 30–34 | 36.8 | 1,787 | 59.6 | 14.4 | 10.8 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 658 | |
| 35–39 | 35.6 | 1,577 | 50.0 | 17.9 | 15.3 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 561 | |
| 40–44 | 36.6 | 1,332 | 50.7 | 16.7 | 14.0 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 488 | |
| 45–49 | 36.1 | 1,109 | 53.4 | 14.7 | 12.6 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 401 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 29.9 | 5,382 | 66.0 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 1,607 | |
| Rural | 23.4 | 8,270 | 57.3 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 1,935 | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 17.0 | 369 | 42.2 | 28.1 | 18.7 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 63 | |
| Primary | 27.8 | 4,894 | 53.8 | 16.3 | 12.4 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 1,358 | |
| Secondary | 21.0 | 5,592 | 63.3 | 14.0 | 10.6 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 1,177 | |
| More than secondary | 33.8 | 2,797 | 70.6 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 945 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.8 | 2,062 | 50.3 | 18.5 | 12.6 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 511 | |
| Second | 23.1 | 2,584 | 53.7 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 598 | |
| Middle | 22.2 | 2,754 | 57.9 | 17.0 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 611 | |
| Fourth | 24.6 | 3,325 | 63.1 | 13.7 | 10.6 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 817 | |
| Highest | 34.3 | 2,927 | 71.9 | 11.2 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 1,005 | |
| Total 15–49 | 25.9 | 13,652 | 61.3 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 3,542 | |
| 50–54 | 37.7 | 801 | 53.4 | 17.4 | 10.5 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 302 | |
| Total 15–54 | 26.6 | 14,453 | 60.6 | 14.9 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 3,845 | |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of changáa, busaa, muratina, mnazi, or Keg.

¹The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

²No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.13.2C Alcohol consumption by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month; and among men who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking (number of days at least one drink was consumed), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | Number men | Among men who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution by frequency of drinking: | | | | Total | Number of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month |
|-----------------|---|------------|--|-----------|------------|--|-------|---|
| | | | 1–5 days | 6–10 days | 11–24 days | Every day/ almost every day ¹ | | |
| Mombasa | 18.1 | 442 | 72.9 | 2.4 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 80 |
| Kwale | 13.2 | 209 | (50.7) | (21.9) | (13.9) | (13.5) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Kilifi | 20.3 | 405 | 64.1 | 14.5 | 5.6 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Tana River | 4.6 | 64 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Lamu | 11.0 | 41 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Taita/Taveta | 36.7 | 103 | 59.5 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 38 |
| Garissa | 2.8 | 117 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Wajir | 1.6 | 63 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Mandera | 0.7 | 81 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Marsabit | 5.9 | 45 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Isiolo | 10.7 | 55 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Meru | 26.1 | 489 | 54.0 | 15.6 | 14.8 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 49.6 | 137 | 53.8 | 20.1 | 8.4 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Embu | 39.7 | 176 | 48.7 | 14.9 | 21.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Kitui | 29.9 | 312 | 80.3 | 17.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Machakos | 40.0 | 480 | 46.8 | 30.2 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 192 |
| Makueni | 33.3 | 279 | 61.3 | 15.5 | 4.3 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Nyandarua | 35.8 | 168 | 70.8 | 7.0 | 9.2 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 60 |
| Nyeri | 31.7 | 235 | 58.6 | 13.8 | 9.3 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Kirinyaga | 30.9 | 191 | 50.2 | 35.1 | 11.1 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Murang'a | 39.5 | 297 | 67.0 | 13.5 | 5.2 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Kiambu | 35.6 | 911 | 56.6 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 325 |
| Turkana | 27.1 | 111 | 35.3 | 22.0 | 32.2 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 30 |
| West Pokot | 22.6 | 150 | 74.8 | 8.7 | 10.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Samburu | 25.4 | 51 | (70.9) | (12.9) | (9.5) | (6.7) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Trans Nzoia | 22.8 | 272 | 53.4 | 24.5 | 13.7 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Uasin Gishu | 27.4 | 451 | 59.6 | 17.0 | 14.4 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 31.3 | 110 | 62.3 | 14.1 | 8.2 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Nandi | 23.3 | 265 | 32.1 | 29.2 | 26.5 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Baringo | 14.5 | 165 | (54.8) | (11.4) | (8.4) | (25.5) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Laikipia | 27.8 | 145 | 72.4 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Nakuru | 16.4 | 670 | 43.6 | 27.5 | 15.5 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Narok | 22.0 | 313 | 61.4 | 29.8 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 |
| Kajiado | 18.2 | 339 | (72.7) | (10.7) | (7.2) | (9.3) | 100.0 | 62 |
| Kericho | 17.3 | 330 | 62.3 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Bomet | 16.8 | 268 | 54.6 | 14.8 | 17.2 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Kakamega | 12.0 | 532 | (55.3) | (12.1) | (16.7) | (15.9) | 100.0 | 64 |
| Vihiga | 25.6 | 156 | 51.3 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Bungoma | 26.6 | 448 | 51.0 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Busia | 27.1 | 262 | 57.5 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Siaya | 12.7 | 227 | (40.3) | (31.3) | (4.7) | (23.7) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Kisumu | 14.8 | 345 | 23.8 | 29.3 | 36.8 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Homa Bay | 16.7 | 258 | (64.8) | (27.2) | (2.1) | (5.8) | 100.0 | 43 |
| Migori | 25.2 | 246 | 78.6 | 13.8 | 2.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Kisii | 21.8 | 326 | 52.7 | 21.5 | 10.7 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Nyamira | 27.3 | 133 | 52.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Nairobi City | 37.3 | 1,777 | 79.3 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 663 |
| Total 15–49 | 25.9 | 13,652 | 61.3 | 14.7 | 10.7 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 3,542 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of changá, busaa, muratina, mnazi, or Keg. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

Table 3.14.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

Among women age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | | Number of women who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 56.5 | 19.0 | 13.5 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 98 |
| 20–24 | 44.5 | 23.9 | 15.8 | 6.7 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 202 |
| 25–29 | 34.9 | 34.6 | 12.0 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 193 |
| 30–34 | 34.1 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 143 |
| 35–39 | 35.6 | 24.9 | 11.6 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 137 |
| 40–44 | 19.2 | 28.9 | 13.0 | 15.4 | 13.9 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 66 |
| 45–49 | 35.1 | 31.7 | 13.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Frequency of drinking in last 1 month | | | | | | | | |
| 1–5 days | 41.2 | 26.8 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 659 |
| 6–10 days | 39.9 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 2.4 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 120 |
| 11–24 days | 17.8 | 27.6 | 39.1 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Every day/almost every day ¹ | 23.9 | 23.6 | 24.7 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 35.7 | 29.0 | 15.0 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 590 |
| Rural | 43.0 | 21.4 | 13.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 316 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 34.6 | 24.9 | 14.8 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Primary | 37.7 | 25.3 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 248 |
| Secondary | 39.5 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 243 |
| More than secondary | 38.1 | 30.3 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 375 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 34.5 | 30.9 | 11.3 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Second | 56.9 | 17.0 | 11.0 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Middle | 51.9 | 19.5 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Fourth | 33.9 | 22.5 | 16.0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 185 |
| Highest | 35.2 | 29.7 | 15.4 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 469 |
| Total | 38.2 | 26.3 | 14.5 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 906 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of changáa, busaa, muratina, mnazi, or Keg.

¹The respondent reported that she drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

²No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.14.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

Among men age 15–49 who have consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month, percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of usual number of drinks consumed on days when alcohol was consumed | | | | | | Number of men who consumed at least one alcoholic drink in the last month | |
|--|---|------|------|------|------|-----------|---|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 or more | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 48.3 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 181 |
| 20–24 | 34.1 | 31.5 | 17.5 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 523 |
| 25–29 | 27.3 | 25.1 | 24.6 | 10.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 730 |
| 30–34 | 16.8 | 29.4 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 7.5 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 658 |
| 35–39 | 19.3 | 27.4 | 24.7 | 12.2 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 561 |
| 40–44 | 22.0 | 27.8 | 20.9 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 488 |
| 45–49 | 22.3 | 29.1 | 20.5 | 10.6 | 10.2 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 401 |
| Frequency of drinking in last 1 month | | | | | | | | |
| 1–5 days | 28.3 | 30.0 | 21.1 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 2,170 |
| 6–10 days | 19.3 | 27.4 | 23.3 | 12.1 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 521 |
| 11–24 days | 17.9 | 26.4 | 23.8 | 10.9 | 7.9 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 379 |
| Every day/almost every day ¹ | 20.7 | 18.7 | 24.3 | 13.9 | 9.0 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 472 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.1 | 27.2 | 25.9 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 1,607 |
| Rural | 28.0 | 28.1 | 19.0 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 1,935 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 45.8 | 24.7 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Primary | 25.6 | 29.9 | 20.7 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 1,358 |
| Secondary | 25.4 | 25.3 | 22.5 | 10.0 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 1,177 |
| More than secondary | 21.8 | 27.8 | 24.3 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 945 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 33.8 | 30.1 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 511 |
| Second | 26.9 | 30.0 | 20.3 | 8.8 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 598 |
| Middle | 26.4 | 26.8 | 17.7 | 10.7 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 611 |
| Fourth | 25.1 | 27.2 | 23.4 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 817 |
| Highest | 18.0 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 1,005 |
| Total 15–49 | 24.9 | 27.7 | 22.1 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 3,542 |
| 50–54 | 25.7 | 31.9 | 20.4 | 10.3 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Total 15–54 | 24.9 | 28.0 | 22.0 | 10.4 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 3,845 |

Note: One drink of alcohol corresponds to one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one shot of spirits, or one cup of changáa, busaa, muratina, mnazi, or Keg.

¹The respondent reported that he drank alcohol every day, almost every day, or 25 or more days in the last month.

²No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.15.1 Residence at birth and recent migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who were born in their current place of residence, who were born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution by residence | | | | Among women who were born outside of current place of residence | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-------|---|--|------------------------------|
| | Born in current place of residence ¹ | Born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Kenya | Total | Number of women | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of women ² |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 70.0 | 28.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 5,960 | 55.5 | 1,787 |
| 20–24 | 42.7 | 55.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5,928 | 69.0 | 3,400 |
| 25–29 | 32.6 | 65.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 5,648 | 45.1 | 3,806 |
| 30–34 | 37.4 | 61.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,502 | 26.4 | 2,819 |
| 35–39 | 35.1 | 63.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 4,287 | 17.8 | 2,782 |
| 40–44 | 37.6 | 60.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 3,074 | 13.1 | 1,918 |
| 45–49 | 36.9 | 61.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,509 | 11.3 | 1,582 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.0 | 69.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 13,075 | 41.6 | 9,413 |
| Rural | 53.9 | 45.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 18,832 | 32.4 | 8,681 |
| Education³ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 72.3 | 25.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 1,763 | 22.3 | 489 |
| Primary | 43.8 | 54.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 11,598 | 27.9 | 6,524 |
| Secondary | 45.5 | 53.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 12,441 | 42.2 | 6,775 |
| More than secondary | 29.5 | 69.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 6,106 | 44.9 | 4,306 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 66.6 | 32.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 4,989 | 25.8 | 1,664 |
| Second | 53.2 | 45.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5,648 | 30.6 | 2,641 |
| Middle | 49.7 | 49.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 6,006 | 34.8 | 3,021 |
| Fourth | 34.8 | 64.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 7,085 | 43.3 | 4,618 |
| Highest | 24.8 | 72.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 8,180 | 39.6 | 6,150 |
| Total | 43.3 | 55.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 31,908 | 37.2 | 18,094 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Kenya but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Kenya and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.15.1C Residence at birth and recent migration by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who were born in their current place of residence, who were born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among women who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution by residence | | | | Number of women | Among women who were born outside of current place of residence | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-------|-------|-----------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| | Born in current place of residence ¹ | Born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence | | Total | | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of women ² | |
| | | Born outside of Kenya | Total | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 31.7 | 65.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 936 | 36.5 | 639 | |
| Kwale | 82.7 | 16.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 498 | 42.5 | 86 | |
| Kilifi | 49.0 | 50.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 918 | 39.7 | 468 | |
| Tana River | 82.2 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 149 | 52.7 | 27 | |
| Lamu | 54.5 | 45.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 100 | 32.3 | 46 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 53.2 | 44.6 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 233 | 45.8 | 109 | |
| Garissa | 66.2 | 33.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 290 | 50.7 | 98 | |
| Wajir | 85.3 | 13.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 160 | 35.2 | 23 | |
| Mandera | 94.8 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 205 | (32.2) | 11 | |
| Marsabit | 97.1 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 129 | * | 4 | |
| Isiolo | 65.7 | 33.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 137 | 43.2 | 47 | |
| Meru | 53.3 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 958 | 40.7 | 447 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 40.2 | 59.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 | 38.2 | 159 | |
| Embu | 55.6 | 44.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 358 | 41.2 | 159 | |
| Kitui | 31.3 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 733 | 15.1 | 504 | |
| Machakos | 31.8 | 67.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 982 | 33.6 | 669 | |
| Makueni | 44.9 | 55.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 675 | 37.3 | 372 | |
| Nyandarua | 42.0 | 57.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 406 | 31.3 | 236 | |
| Nyeri | 49.3 | 50.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 490 | 33.6 | 248 | |
| Kirinyaga | 34.1 | 65.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 480 | 39.9 | 316 | |
| Murang'a | 44.9 | 54.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 684 | 44.7 | 377 | |
| Kiambu | 20.2 | 77.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,091 | 47.9 | 1,668 | |
| Turkana | 87.5 | 12.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 330 | 31.5 | 41 | |
| West Pokot | 92.0 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 384 | 44.4 | 31 | |
| Samburu | 53.2 | 46.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 156 | 38.0 | 73 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 41.6 | 56.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 673 | 39.0 | 393 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 36.1 | 62.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 966 | 36.7 | 617 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 75.3 | 24.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 228 | 45.5 | 56 | |
| Nandi | 58.5 | 40.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 622 | 38.7 | 258 | |
| Baringo | 86.5 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 378 | 28.5 | 51 | |
| Laikipia | 35.5 | 64.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 331 | 38.7 | 213 | |
| Nakuru | 42.3 | 57.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,651 | 36.3 | 953 | |
| Narok | 53.4 | 46.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 717 | 37.3 | 334 | |
| Kajiado | 28.4 | 68.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 887 | 44.9 | 634 | |
| Kericho | 64.7 | 35.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 723 | 26.0 | 255 | |
| Bomet | 57.4 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 647 | 33.1 | 276 | |
| Kakamega | 35.1 | 64.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,238 | 40.9 | 804 | |
| Vihiga | 57.4 | 42.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 371 | 42.2 | 158 | |
| Bungoma | 67.6 | 31.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,129 | 42.9 | 365 | |
| Busia | 52.1 | 43.1 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 620 | 37.1 | 297 | |
| Siaya | 63.6 | 35.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 536 | 33.2 | 195 | |
| Kisumu | 44.5 | 54.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 767 | 38.2 | 426 | |
| Homa Bay | 37.6 | 61.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 656 | 30.0 | 409 | |
| Migori | 30.8 | 65.3 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 666 | 30.7 | 460 | |
| Kisii | 26.7 | 72.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 810 | 38.1 | 594 | |
| Nyamira | 56.8 | 42.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 323 | 31.9 | 140 | |
| Nairobi City | 20.7 | 74.3 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 4,223 | 33.2 | 3,348 | |
| Total | 43.3 | 55.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 31,908 | 37.2 | 18,094 | |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Kenya but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Kenya and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.15.2 Residence at birth and recent migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who were born in their current place of residence, who were born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution by residence | | | | Number of men | Among men who were born outside of current place of residence | |
|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-------|---------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Born in current place of residence ¹ | Born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence | Born outside of Kenya | Total | | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of men ² |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 79.9 | 19.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,166 | 46.0 | 636 |
| 20–24 | 59.6 | 37.1 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,397 | 64.9 | 968 |
| 25–29 | 51.3 | 47.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,265 | 44.9 | 1,104 |
| 30–34 | 54.7 | 44.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,782 | 31.1 | 807 |
| 35–39 | 60.9 | 37.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,574 | 19.4 | 615 |
| 40–44 | 61.0 | 37.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,327 | 18.3 | 517 |
| 45–49 | 62.4 | 36.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,108 | 14.8 | 417 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 34.7 | 62.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5,373 | 36.7 | 3,507 |
| Rural | 81.1 | 18.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 8,246 | 42.2 | 1,557 |
| Education³ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 76.2 | 20.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 369 | 38.0 | 88 |
| Primary | 73.2 | 25.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4,885 | 31.5 | 1,307 |
| Secondary | 63.1 | 35.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 5,579 | 42.4 | 2,058 |
| More than secondary | 42.2 | 56.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,787 | 38.8 | 1,611 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 89.8 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,058 | 37.6 | 210 |
| Second | 82.9 | 16.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,577 | 35.3 | 440 |
| Middle | 73.0 | 25.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,748 | 50.8 | 742 |
| Fourth | 46.4 | 52.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 3,318 | 42.8 | 1,778 |
| Highest | 35.1 | 61.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 2,919 | 30.1 | 1,895 |
| Total 15–49 | 62.8 | 35.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 13,620 | 38.4 | 5,064 |
| 50–54 | 62.3 | 36.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 799 | 14.6 | 301 |
| Total 15–54 | 62.8 | 35.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 14,419 | 37.0 | 5,365 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table.

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Kenya but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Kenya and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 3.15.2C Residence at birth and recent migration by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who were born in their current place of residence, who were born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence, and who were born in another country, and among men who were born outside of current place of residence, percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution by residence | | | | Number of men | Among men who were born outside of current place of residence | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-------|-------|---------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| | Born in current place of residence ¹ | Born in Kenya but outside of current place of residence | | Total | | Percentage who moved to current place of residence in the last 5 years | Number of men ² | |
| | | Born outside of Kenya | Total | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 32.0 | 67.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 441 | 26.4 | 300 | |
| Kwale | 84.8 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 209 | 42.2 | 32 | |
| Kilifi | 71.6 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 404 | 50.0 | 115 | |
| Tana River | 84.8 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 | (54.6) | 10 | |
| Lamu | 66.8 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41 | 22.0 | 14 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 58.7 | 40.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 103 | 38.5 | 43 | |
| Garissa | 68.7 | 31.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 117 | (79.5) | 37 | |
| Wajir | 70.0 | 29.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 63 | 53.8 | 19 | |
| Mandera | 97.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 81 | * | 2 | |
| Marsabit | 93.2 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 45 | * | 3 | |
| Isiolo | 44.6 | 55.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 55 | 47.8 | 30 | |
| Meru | 80.7 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 489 | 39.0 | 94 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 76.0 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 135 | 42.5 | 32 | |
| Embu | 83.0 | 16.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 166 | 29.4 | 28 | |
| Kitui | 89.6 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 312 | (51.7) | 33 | |
| Machakos | 65.0 | 34.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 480 | 44.2 | 168 | |
| Makueni | 88.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 279 | (59.0) | 32 | |
| Nyandarua | 50.7 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 168 | 22.4 | 83 | |
| Nyeri | 49.7 | 49.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 235 | 43.2 | 118 | |
| Kirinyaga | 86.7 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 191 | (35.4) | 25 | |
| Murang'a | 60.3 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 297 | 56.1 | 118 | |
| Kiambu | 45.6 | 51.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 911 | 45.5 | 496 | |
| Turkana | 86.5 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 | (27.0) | 15 | |
| West Pokot | 92.4 | 6.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 150 | (33.1) | 11 | |
| Samburu | 81.0 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 | (46.6) | 10 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 96.0 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 270 | * | 11 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 39.5 | 59.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 451 | 50.1 | 273 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 86.1 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 110 | 45.0 | 15 | |
| Nandi | 81.6 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 | 60.3 | 49 | |
| Baringo | 92.8 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 | (67.6) | 12 | |
| Laikipia | 50.7 | 48.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 141 | 39.5 | 70 | |
| Nakuru | 55.7 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 670 | 34.5 | 297 | |
| Narok | 82.7 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 313 | 40.2 | 54 | |
| Kajiado | 79.9 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 338 | (39.8) | 68 | |
| Kericho | 84.9 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 330 | 48.1 | 50 | |
| Bomet | 88.7 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 268 | 9.5 | 30 | |
| Kakamega | 90.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 532 | (42.0) | 53 | |
| Vihiga | 71.2 | 28.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 154 | 58.2 | 44 | |
| Bungoma | 84.8 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 448 | 33.5 | 68 | |
| Busia | 82.2 | 16.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 262 | 36.8 | 47 | |
| Siaya | 71.6 | 25.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 227 | 50.6 | 65 | |
| Kisumu | 65.2 | 33.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 345 | 42.7 | 120 | |
| Homa Bay | 58.9 | 39.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 251 | 47.9 | 103 | |
| Migori | 63.8 | 35.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 245 | 46.5 | 89 | |
| Kisii | 67.2 | 31.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 325 | 58.0 | 106 | |
| Nyamira | 85.1 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 133 | (42.8) | 20 | |
| Nairobi City | 12.6 | 81.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 1,777 | 27.9 | 1,553 | |
| Total 15–49 | 62.8 | 35.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 13,620 | 38.4 | 5,064 | |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ May include respondents who were born elsewhere in Kenya but moved to their current place of residence when very young

² Includes respondents who reported that they were born outside of Kenya and that they always lived in their current place of residence. Such respondents are assumed not to have moved in the last 5 years.

Table 3.16 Type of migration

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence in the last 5 years by type of migration, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Type of migration | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| | Urban to urban | Urban to rural | Rural to urban | Rural to rural | Total | Number |
| WOMEN 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 19.0 | 15.0 | 32.7 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 992 |
| 20–24 | 24.7 | 12.1 | 38.5 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 2,345 |
| 25–29 | 34.9 | 16.5 | 27.4 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 1,718 |
| 30–34 | 32.8 | 24.6 | 18.6 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 744 |
| 35–39 | 32.2 | 24.3 | 17.0 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 495 |
| 40–44 | 29.0 | 15.2 | 23.4 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 251 |
| 45–49 | 25.9 | 25.6 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Total 15–49 | 28.1 | 16.4 | 30.1 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 6,723 |
| MEN 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 20.7 | 16.2 | 39.6 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 292 |
| 20–24 | 25.4 | 12.6 | 43.7 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 628 |
| 25–29 | 41.2 | 11.7 | 36.2 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 496 |
| 30–34 | 43.2 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 251 |
| 35–39 | 34.4 | 26.7 | 11.0 | 27.8 | 100.0 | 119 |
| 40–44 | 25.0 | 34.7 | 22.5 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 95 |
| 45–49 | 26.2 | 20.0 | 24.4 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Total 15–49 | 31.6 | 16.1 | 34.6 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 1,943 |
| 50–54 | (12.7) | (41.0) | (23.2) | (23.1) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Total 15–54 | 31.2 | 16.7 | 34.4 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 1,987 |
| WOMEN AND MEN AGE 15–49 | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 19.4 | 15.3 | 34.3 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 1,285 |
| 20–24 | 24.9 | 12.2 | 39.6 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 2,973 |
| 25–29 | 36.3 | 15.4 | 29.4 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 2,214 |
| 30–34 | 35.4 | 23.5 | 19.3 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 994 |
| 35–39 | 32.7 | 24.8 | 15.9 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 614 |
| 40–44 | 27.9 | 20.6 | 23.2 | 28.4 | 100.0 | 346 |
| 45–49 | 26.0 | 24.1 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 240 |
| Total 15–49 | 28.9 | 16.3 | 31.1 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 8,666 |

Note: Type of migration is based on categorising the previous place of residence and the current place of residence as urban or rural. The previous place of residence is the place the person moved from just before moving to the current place of residence. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 3.17.1 Reason for migration: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employment | Education/training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/other family-related reason | Forced displacement | Other | Total | Number of women |
|---|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 14.8 | 23.4 | 7.9 | 49.8 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,787 |
| 20–24 | 29.8 | 18.7 | 26.7 | 23.1 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 3,399 |
| 25–29 | 38.7 | 8.3 | 34.1 | 16.4 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 3,806 |
| 30–34 | 39.1 | 3.8 | 37.1 | 17.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,818 |
| 35–39 | 38.6 | 3.5 | 38.3 | 15.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2,782 |
| 40–44 | 33.2 | 3.1 | 41.8 | 18.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,918 |
| 45–49 | 29.7 | 1.6 | 45.7 | 18.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,581 |
| Timing of move to current place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 40.3 | 11.7 | 21.7 | 22.7 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 6,723 |
| 5–9 years | 37.3 | 9.3 | 29.6 | 20.6 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 4,000 |
| 10 years or more | 24.8 | 6.8 | 45.3 | 20.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 7,368 |
| Type of migration¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Urban to urban | 50.5 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 17.9 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,890 |
| Urban to rural | 30.1 | 6.2 | 24.2 | 35.6 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 1,102 |
| Rural to urban | 51.2 | 16.7 | 13.7 | 16.6 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,024 |
| Rural to rural | 22.9 | 7.6 | 39.7 | 26.8 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,707 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.5 | 13.8 | 15.4 | 19.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 9,411 |
| Rural | 16.9 | 4.2 | 52.3 | 23.8 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 8,681 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.0 | 2.0 | 66.8 | 21.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,663 |
| Second | 12.0 | 3.6 | 57.9 | 23.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,641 |
| Middle | 22.3 | 5.3 | 45.6 | 23.6 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 3,021 |
| Fourth | 42.1 | 9.8 | 24.5 | 21.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 4,617 |
| Highest | 48.4 | 15.0 | 13.6 | 19.3 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 6,150 |
| Total | 33.3 | 9.2 | 33.1 | 21.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 18,091 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Kenya and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.17.1C Reason for migration by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | related reason | Family reunification/ other family- related | Forced displacement | Other | Total | Number of women |
|------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|
| Mombasa | 50.3 | 14.2 | 16.3 | 16.5 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 639 | |
| Kwale | 23.7 | 4.5 | 54.2 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86 | |
| Kilifi | 30.6 | 3.9 | 50.2 | 13.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 468 | |
| Tana River | 55.8 | 1.4 | 20.4 | 19.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 | |
| Lamu | 35.9 | 2.3 | 26.5 | 28.7 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 46 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 29.0 | 3.9 | 31.0 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 109 | |
| Garissa | 49.8 | 5.9 | 17.0 | 24.1 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 98 | |
| Wajir | 18.8 | 7.6 | 48.9 | 21.9 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 23 | |
| Mandera | (29.3) | (11.3) | (33.8) | (15.9) | (9.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 9 | |
| Marsabit | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 | |
| Isiolo | 46.5 | 7.5 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 47 | |
| Meru | 24.9 | 2.5 | 49.5 | 20.1 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 447 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 15.8 | 5.2 | 58.8 | 18.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 159 | |
| Embu | 26.0 | 3.1 | 44.2 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 159 | |
| Kitui | 12.6 | 8.5 | 56.8 | 21.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 504 | |
| Machakos | 26.1 | 6.9 | 38.5 | 22.4 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 669 | |
| Makueni | 24.3 | 5.9 | 52.7 | 14.9 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 372 | |
| Nyandarua | 35.5 | 1.1 | 31.9 | 23.1 | 6.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 236 | |
| Nyeri | 35.8 | 16.5 | 23.3 | 22.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 248 | |
| Kirinyaga | 33.2 | 0.7 | 30.5 | 32.6 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 316 | |
| Murang'a | 31.9 | 3.7 | 33.4 | 26.2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 377 | |
| Kiambu | 39.9 | 9.9 | 19.9 | 22.8 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 1,668 | |
| Turkana | 31.9 | 6.0 | 38.3 | 21.1 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 41 | |
| West Pokot | 44.8 | 4.7 | 36.4 | 13.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 | |
| Samburu | 21.0 | 2.5 | 39.5 | 28.1 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 73 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 37.7 | 4.9 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 393 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 30.2 | 14.8 | 22.7 | 30.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 617 | |
| Eldoret/Marakwet | 25.1 | 5.4 | 40.0 | 27.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 56 | |
| Nandi | 24.1 | 13.3 | 44.2 | 15.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 258 | |
| Baringo | 30.1 | 2.7 | 54.7 | 12.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 | |
| Laikipia | 35.5 | 5.5 | 20.0 | 30.6 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 213 | |
| Nakuru | 42.1 | 8.1 | 22.0 | 24.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 953 | |
| Narok | 31.4 | 4.4 | 46.8 | 14.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 334 | |
| Kajiado | 50.5 | 4.0 | 9.9 | 33.2 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 634 | |
| Kericho | 21.9 | 9.3 | 62.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 255 | |
| Bomet | 20.4 | 3.7 | 60.3 | 14.8 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 276 | |
| Kakamega | 11.5 | 4.5 | 57.5 | 23.3 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 804 | |
| Vihiga | 16.0 | 6.9 | 34.1 | 35.7 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 158 | |
| Bungoma | 16.8 | 4.9 | 47.0 | 29.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 365 | |
| Busia | 14.6 | 1.7 | 57.4 | 24.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 297 | |
| Siaya | 11.4 | 8.7 | 59.5 | 20.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 195 | |
| Kisumu | 27.5 | 10.1 | 49.2 | 11.1 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 426 | |
| Homa Bay | 11.9 | 7.7 | 40.7 | 37.7 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 409 | |
| Migori | 12.7 | 4.3 | 60.1 | 20.0 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 460 | |
| Kisii | 14.5 | 7.6 | 63.1 | 13.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 594 | |
| Nyamira | 12.0 | 2.1 | 59.0 | 21.1 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 140 | |
| Nairobi City | 53.1 | 18.6 | 10.8 | 16.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,348 | |
| Total | 33.3 | 9.2 | 33.1 | 21.4 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 18,091 | |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.17.2 Reason for migration: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Employment | Education/training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/other family-related reason | Forced displacement | Other | Total | Number of men |
|---|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-------|-------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 17.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 47.5 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 632 |
| 20–24 | 49.6 | 25.5 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 963 |
| 25–29 | 68.4 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,104 |
| 30–34 | 70.6 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 18.2 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 805 |
| 35–39 | 72.6 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 615 |
| 40–44 | 73.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 21.6 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 516 |
| 45–49 | 70.3 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 19.0 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 411 |
| Timing of move to current place of residence | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 68.1 | 15.5 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,943 |
| 5–9 years | 60.7 | 16.9 | 0.4 | 20.6 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,137 |
| 10 years or more | 51.6 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 30.8 | 1.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 1,967 |
| Type of migration¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Urban to urban | 70.9 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 614 |
| Urban to rural | 55.1 | 9.6 | 0.3 | 32.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 313 |
| Rural to urban | 76.6 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 672 |
| Rural to rural | 58.0 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 19.9 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 65.9 | 15.1 | 0.2 | 15.0 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 3,497 |
| Rural | 46.5 | 10.2 | 0.4 | 39.0 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,550 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.9 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 49.2 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Second | 43.4 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 45.8 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Middle | 56.6 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 29.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 742 |
| Fourth | 69.7 | 11.6 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,776 |
| Highest | 58.4 | 18.9 | 0.3 | 17.3 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1,888 |
| Total 15–49 | 60.0 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 22.4 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5,047 |
| 50–54 | 64.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 26.9 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 301 |
| Total 15–54 | 60.2 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 22.6 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 5,348 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Respondents who stated that they were born outside of Kenya and that they have always lived in their current place of residence were not asked about the reason for migration and are excluded from this table.

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.17.2C Reason for migration by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have moved to their current place of residence by the reason for migration, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Employment | Education/ training | Marriage formation | Family reunification/ other family- related reason | Forced displacement | Other | Total | Number of men |
|-----------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|--------|-------|------------------|
| Mombasa | 66.1 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 300 |
| Kwale | 58.9 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Kilifi | 63.7 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 115 |
| Tana River | (80.5) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (16.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 10 |
| Lamu | 61.0 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14 |
| Taita/Taveta | 56.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 32.3 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 43 |
| Garissa | (86.9) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (7.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Wajir | 29.9 | 22.5 | 0.4 | 31.5 | 10.5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Mandera | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Marsabit | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Isiolo | 69.8 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 16.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Meru | 55.1 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 43.2 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 37.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Embu | 60.3 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 34.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Kitui | (36.3) | (51.7) | (0.0) | (8.8) | (0.0) | (3.3) | 100.0 | 33 |
| Machakos | 50.4 | 15.6 | 0.7 | 31.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Makueni | (52.4) | (20.5) | (0.0) | (25.4) | (0.0) | (1.7) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Nyandarua | 36.3 | 8.5 | 1.6 | 39.3 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Nyeri | 60.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Kirinyaga | (76.3) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (21.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 25 |
| Murang'a | 68.7 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 17.6 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Kiambu | 68.9 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 496 |
| Turkana | (69.9) | (17.8) | (0.0) | (12.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 15 |
| West Pokot | (84.3) | (5.5) | (0.0) | (9.4) | (0.0) | (0.8) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Samburu | (72.2) | (15.9) | (0.0) | (10.3) | (0.0) | (1.6) | 100.0 | 10 |
| Trans Nzoia | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Uasin Gishu | 48.6 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 273 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 74.4 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15 |
| Nandi | 41.4 | 29.0 | 2.4 | 24.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Baringo | (85.6) | (7.9) | (0.0) | (6.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 12 |
| Laikipia | 52.9 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 31.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Nakuru | 56.4 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 4.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Narok | 78.2 | 7.4 | 0.6 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Kajiado | (70.2) | (3.2) | (0.0) | (10.8) | (0.0) | (15.8) | 100.0 | 54 |
| Kericho | 87.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Bomet | 61.6 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Kakamega | (58.7) | (13.0) | (0.0) | (21.8) | (0.0) | (6.4) | 100.0 | 53 |
| Vihiga | 44.4 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 |
| Bungoma | 38.1 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Busia | 39.9 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 52.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Siaya | 35.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 51.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Kisumu | 79.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 120 |
| Homa Bay | 39.2 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 47.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Migori | 24.2 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 63.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Kisii | 23.7 | 21.5 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Nyamira | (44.4) | (7.9) | (0.0) | (47.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 20 |
| Nairobi City | 66.5 | 16.2 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 1,553 |
| Total 15–49 | 60.0 | 13.6 | 0.3 | 22.4 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5,047 |

Note: Respondents who are visitors in the household are excluded from this table. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Key Findings

- **Current marital status:** 55% of women and 46% of men age 15–49 are currently in union.
- **Marriage registration:** 19% of currently married have their marriages registered with a civil authority.
- **Polygyny:** 9% of currently married women have co-wives.
- **Age at first marriage:** The median age at first marriage among women age 25–49 is 21.0 years, while that of men age 30–54 is 25.8 years.
- **Age at first sexual intercourse:** 15% of women and 20% of men age 25–49 had first sexual intercourse before age 15.
- **Recent sexual activity:** 48% of women age 15–49 had sex within the last four weeks before the survey compared with 50% of men of the same age.

Marriage and sexual activity help determine the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. Thus, they are important determinants of fertility levels (Shallo 2020; Ayele and Malesse 2017). The timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's lives.

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

Women and men who report being married or living together with a partner as though married at the time of the survey. In this report, the terms currently in union and currently married are used interchangeably except where noted.

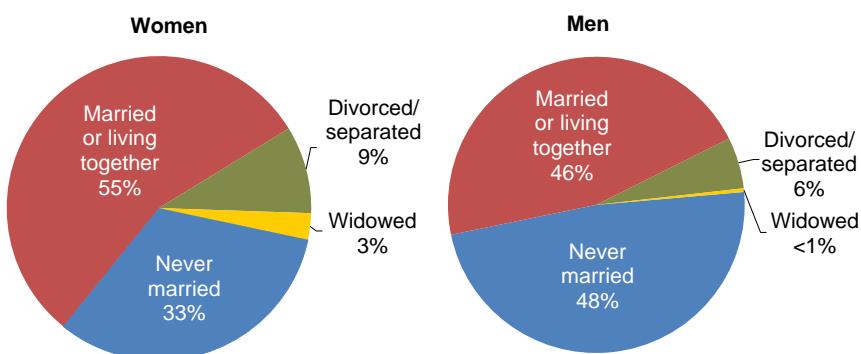
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Fifty-five percent of women and 46% of men are currently in union. Among women and men age 15–49, 33% of women and 48% of men have never been married (**Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1**).

Overall, the percentage of women who are separated or divorced is slightly higher than that of the male counterparts; 11% of women are separated or widowed compared with 5% among men.

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



4.2 MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Registered marriage

A woman whose marriage is registered with the civil authorities regardless of whether or not she has a marriage certificate.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49; does not include women who are living together with a man as if married but do not report themselves to be married

Nineteen percent of currently married women are in unions that are registered with a civil authority. However, 16% of married women have a marriage certificate (**Table 4.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women in union with a marriage certificate increases with age, from 4% among women age 15–19 to 30% among women age 45–49.
- The percentage of women in union with a marriage certificate increases with wealth quintile, from 6% among women in the lowest wealth quintile, 14% among women in the middle wealth quintile and up, to 27% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Married women in urban areas are more likely to be in a registered union, and to have a marriage certificate (19%) than married women in rural areas (13%).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women in a registered union with a marriage certificate are Garissa (34%), Lamu (33%), Mombasa (30), Isiolo (29%), and Kericho (29). The counties with the lowest percentage are Marsabit (3%), Mandera (5%), Samburu (6%), Wajir (7%), Nyamira (7%), and Tana River (7%).

4.3 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

Women who report that their husband or partner has other wives are considered to be in a polygynous marriage.

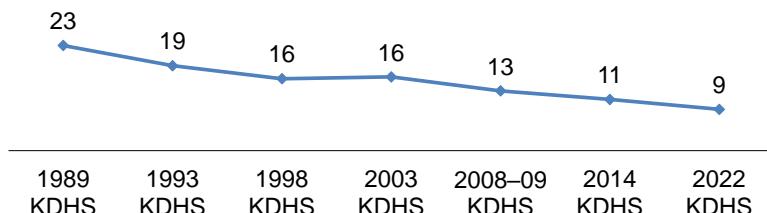
Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Nine percent of currently married women reported having one or more co-wives, while 5% of currently married men reported having two or more wives (**Table 4.3.1**, **Table 4.3.1C**, **Table 4.3.2**, and **Table 4.3.2C**).

Trends: The percentage of married women age 15–49 in polygynous union has declined gradually, from 23% in 1989 to 9% in 2022 (**Figure 4.2**).

Figure 4.2 Trends in polygyny

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 in a polygynous union



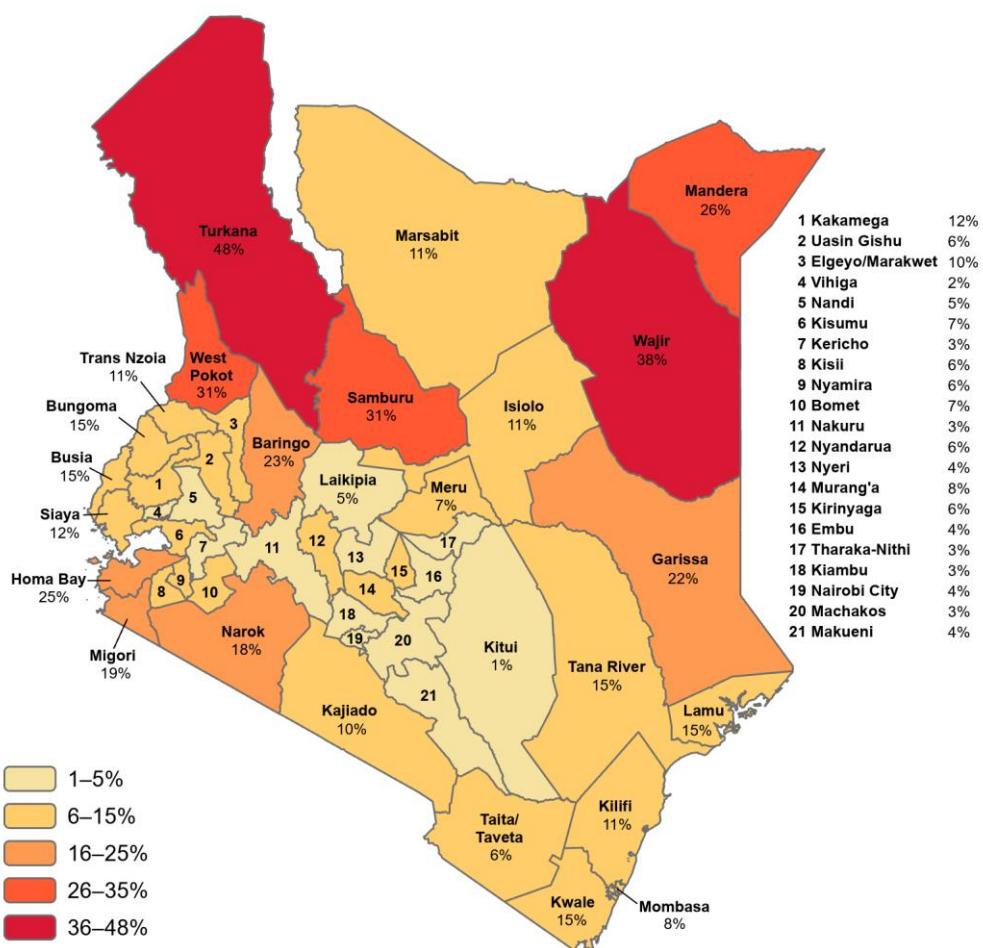
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives increases with age from 4% among women age 15–19 to 15% among those age 45–49.
- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives in rural areas is more than double that of urban areas (12% versus 5%).
- The percentage of women with one or more co-wives declines with level of education, from 34% among women with no education to 3% among women with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women in polygynous union decreases as wealth quintile increases; it is highest among women in the lowest wealth quintile (21%) and lowest among women in the highest quintile (4%).
- Counties with the highest percentage of married women with one or more co-wives are Turkana (48%), Wajir (38%), Samburu (31%) and West Pokot (31%), while Kitui (1%), Vihiga (2%), Machakos (3%), Kiambu (3%), Tharaka-Nithi (3%), Kericho (3%), and Nakuru (3%) have the lowest percentage (**Map 4.1**).

Map 4.1 Polygyny by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with one or more co-wives



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49, and men age 30–49 and 30–54

The median age at first marriage is 21.0 years among women age 25–49 and 25.8 years for men age 30–49 (**Figure 4.3**).

The percentage of respondents who married by their 18th birthday is much higher among women than among men; 25% of women age 25–49 married by their 18th birthday compared with 4% of men in the same age group (**Table 4.4**).

Trends: The percentage of women who married for the first time by the age of 18 has been declining; and has reduced from 42% in 1993 to 25% in 2022. For men age 25–49, the percentage of those who married before the age of 18 remained constant at 4% between 1993 and 2022 (**Figure 4.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Rural women age 25–49 marry earlier than their urban counterparts; median age at first marriage is 20.1 in rural areas and 22.4 years in urban areas (**Table 4.5**).
- Median age at first marriage increases with wealth quintile. This increases from 18.8 years among women age 25–49 in the lowest quantile to 23.4 years among those in the highest wealth quintile. Among men age 30–54, it increases from 24.7 years to 27.0 years (**Figure 4.5**).
- The counties with the highest median age at first marriage for women age 25–49 are Nairobi (23.0 years), Nyeri (22.9 years), Kiambu (22.4 years), Machakos (22.2 years), Mombasa (22.1 years), Kajiado (22.0 years), and Uasin Gishu (22.0 years). Counties with the lowest median age are Samburu (17.7 years), Migori (18.0 years), Homa Bay (18.4 years), Narok (18.5 years), Garissa (18.7 years), Tana River (18.8 years), and Mandera (18.8 years) (**Table 4.5C**).
- The counties with the highest median age at first marriage for men age 30–54 are Taita-Taveta (28.0 years), Samburu (28.0 years), Marsabit (27.5 years), Nyeri (27.3 years), and Kirinyaga (27.3 years). Counties with the lowest median age are Migori (23.3 years) and Homa Bay (23.4 years).

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

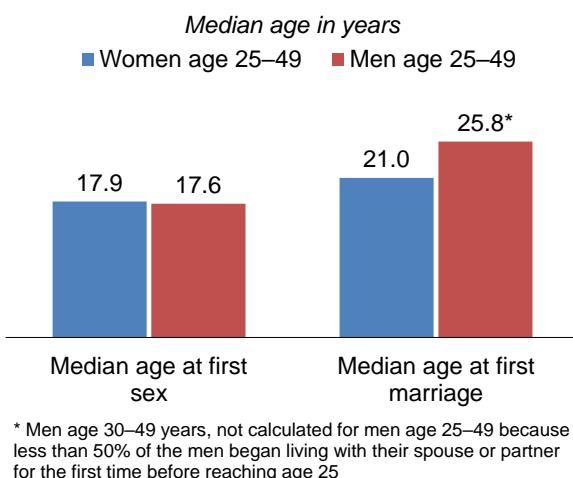
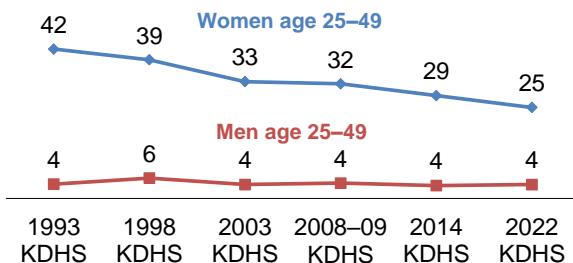


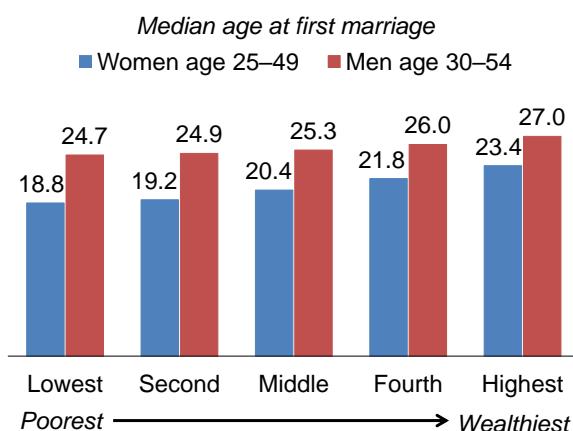
Figure 4.4 Trends in early marriage

Percentage of women and men age 25–49 who were first married by age 18



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 4.5 Median age at marriage by household wealth



4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49 and men age 20–49, 25–49, 20–54, and 25–54

Twenty percent of men age 25–49 had first sexual intercourse before age 15 compared with 15% among women in the same age group. By age 20, 72% of both women and men age 25–49 have had first sexual intercourse (**Table 4.6**).

The median age at first sexual intercourse and the median age at first marriage among women 25–49 are 17.9 and 21.0 years, respectively (**Figure 4.3**).

Trends: There has been a gradual decline in the percentage of both women and men age 25–49 who had first sexual intercourse by age 18. For women, the percentage declined from 67% in 1998 to 52%, and for men, from 63% in 1998 to 54% in 2022 (**Figure 4.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median age at first sexual intercourse is lower among women age 25–49 in rural areas than among those in urban areas (17.1 years versus 18.8 years). A similar pattern is observed in men age 25–54 (17.3 years in rural areas versus 18.0 years in urban areas) (**Table 4.7**).
- Among women age 25–49, the median age at first sexual intercourse increases with the level of education; from 16.2 years among those with no education to 20.3 years among those with more than secondary education.
- Counties with the highest median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 25–49 are Mombasa (19.6 years), Nyeri (19.4 years), and Kiambu (19.3 years), while counties with the lowest median age are Samburu (15.6 years), West Pokot (15.7 years), Homa Bay (15.7 years), Kericho (15.8 years), Migori (15.8 years), and Nyamira (15.9 years) (**Table 4.7C**).
- Among men age 25–54, the counties with the highest median age at first sexual intercourse are Mandera (24.9 years), Wajir (22.4 years), Garissa (22.3 years) and Kirinyaga (22.1 years), while the counties with the lowest median age are West Pokot (15.4 years), Kericho (15.7 years), Elgeyo-Marakwet (15.7 years), Machakos (15.7 years), Nakuru (15.7 years) and Tharaka-Nithi (15.7 years).

4.6 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

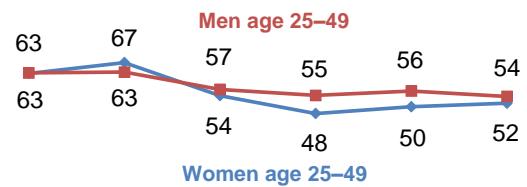
Forty-eight percent of women age 15–49 had sex within the last four weeks before the survey compared with 50% of men in the same age group. Fifteen percent of women and 17% of men had never had sex by the time of the survey (**Table 4.8.1**, **Table 4.8.1C**, **Table 4.8.2**, and **Table 4.8.2C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-four percent of men in urban areas compared with 47% of men in rural areas had sex within the last four weeks before the survey.

Figure 4.6 Trends in early sexual intercourse

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



1993 1998 2003 2008–09 2014 2022
KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

- Counties with the highest percentage of men who had sex within the last four weeks before the survey are West Pokot (70%), Narok (68%), Tharaka-Nithi (61%), Kericho (59%) and Kirinyaga (59%), while the counties with the lowest percentage are Wajir (20%), Garissa (30%), Turkana (34%), Marsabit (35%), Vihiga (35%), Siaya (35%) and Mandera (35%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on marriage and sexual activity, see the following tables:

- **Table 4.1 Current marital status**
- **Table 4.2 Marriage registration**
- **Table 4.2C Marriage registration by county**
- **Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives**
- **Table 4.3.1C Number of women's co-wives by county**
- **Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives**
- **Table 4.3.2C Number of men's wives by county**
- **Table 4.4 Age at first marriage**
- **Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics**
- **Table 4.5C Median age at first marriage by county**
- **Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse**
- **Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics**
- **Table 4.7C Median age at first sexual intercourse according to county**
- **Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women**
- **Table 4.8.1C Recent sexual activity by county: Women**
- **Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men**
- **Table 4.8.2C Recent sexual activity by county: Men**

Table 4.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Marital status | | | | | | Total | Percentage of respondents currently in union | Number of respondents |
|-------------|----------------|---------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|--|-----------------------|
| | Never married | Married | Living together | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 91.6 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 50.1 | 35.2 | 8.7 | 0.5 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 43.9 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 16.9 | 61.2 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 9.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 71.3 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 9.1 | 66.0 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 10.4 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 5.8 | 66.7 | 8.3 | 2.4 | 11.4 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 75.0 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 5.5 | 66.5 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 11.8 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 4.8 | 64.3 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 68.9 | 2,518 |
| Total 15–49 | 32.5 | 48.1 | 7.3 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 32,156 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 99.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.4 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 82.7 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 42.3 | 46.5 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.2 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 16.3 | 69.9 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 73.8 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 6.7 | 80.5 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 3.7 | 79.8 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 2.5 | 86.9 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 1,109 |
| Total 15–49 | 48.2 | 43.3 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 2.5 | 85.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 48.1 | 14,453 |

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and have a marriage certificate, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authority ¹ | Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authority and who have a marriage certificate | Number of currently married women ² |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Age | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 456 |
| 20–24 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 2,635 |
| 25–29 | 15.6 | 11.8 | 4,055 |
| 30–34 | 18.8 | 14.5 | 3,460 |
| 35–39 | 22.6 | 19.2 | 3,234 |
| 40–44 | 25.0 | 21.8 | 2,246 |
| 45–49 | 33.8 | 29.5 | 1,735 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 23.4 | 19.2 | 6,953 |
| Rural | 16.7 | 13.3 | 10,869 |
| Education³ | | | |
| No education | 20.2 | 14.2 | 1,373 |
| Primary | 13.6 | 11.0 | 7,376 |
| Secondary | 15.7 | 12.8 | 5,734 |
| More than secondary | 37.8 | 31.1 | 3,339 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 9.0 | 5.9 | 2,994 |
| Second | 12.6 | 8.9 | 3,125 |
| Middle | 17.2 | 14.3 | 3,330 |
| Fourth | 19.1 | 16.0 | 3,945 |
| Highest | 32.8 | 27.4 | 4,427 |
| Total | 19.3 | 15.6 | 17,822 |

¹ Includes currently married women with a marriage certificate for their current marriage

² Excludes women who are living with a man as if married but did not report themselves as currently married

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.2C Marriage registration by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authorities and have a marriage certificate, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authority ¹ | Percentage whose current marriage is registered with the civil authority and who have a marriage certificate | Number of currently married women ² |
|-----------------|---|--|--|
| Mombasa | 35.0 | 29.9 | 546 |
| Kwale | 26.1 | 25.1 | 302 |
| Kilifi | 13.2 | 11.9 | 483 |
| Tana River | 9.3 | 7.4 | 107 |
| Lamu | 46.6 | 32.9 | 59 |
| Taita/Taveta | 16.1 | 13.4 | 130 |
| Garissa | 52.2 | 34.3 | 170 |
| Wajir | 7.5 | 6.6 | 92 |
| Mandera | 32.1 | 5.0 | 138 |
| Marsabit | 3.4 | 3.4 | 94 |
| Isiolo | 40.3 | 28.9 | 76 |
| Meru | 21.5 | 17.7 | 569 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 26.2 | 21.2 | 171 |
| Embu | 26.6 | 24.7 | 214 |
| Kitui | 16.5 | 15.7 | 449 |
| Machakos | 17.4 | 15.0 | 553 |
| Makueni | 20.4 | 18.5 | 366 |
| Nyandarua | 14.3 | 10.0 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 20.1 | 16.8 | 254 |
| Kirinyaga | 17.1 | 14.2 | 253 |
| Murang'a | 17.8 | 10.6 | 344 |
| Kiambu | 14.8 | 10.4 | 1,116 |
| Turkana | 18.2 | 18.2 | 204 |
| West Pokot | 9.4 | 7.9 | 264 |
| Samburu | 6.9 | 5.9 | 106 |
| Trans Nzoia | 17.4 | 13.1 | 361 |
| Uasin Gishu | 24.6 | 21.7 | 525 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 14.8 | 13.2 | 143 |
| Nandi | 25.8 | 24.8 | 327 |
| Baringo | 18.4 | 11.3 | 200 |
| Laikipia | 15.6 | 13.3 | 161 |
| Nakuru | 15.6 | 12.6 | 906 |
| Narok | 12.9 | 10.6 | 444 |
| Kajiado | 22.5 | 19.7 | 520 |
| Kericho | 37.6 | 28.8 | 395 |
| Bomet | 30.1 | 16.9 | 351 |
| Kakamega | 14.5 | 11.0 | 715 |
| Vihiga | 11.7 | 8.3 | 171 |
| Bungoma | 14.3 | 11.3 | 614 |
| Busia | 12.1 | 10.6 | 360 |
| Siaya | 10.5 | 8.0 | 299 |
| Kisumu | 12.8 | 11.6 | 413 |
| Homa Bay | 11.4 | 8.2 | 391 |
| Migori | 15.8 | 8.4 | 397 |
| Kisii | 12.4 | 11.3 | 470 |
| Nyamira | 8.6 | 6.6 | 178 |
| Nairobi City | 24.3 | 21.3 | 2,195 |
| Total | 19.3 | 15.6 | 17,822 |

¹ Includes currently married women with a marriage certificate for their current marriage

² Excludes women who are living with a man as if married but did not report themselves as currently married

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of co-wives | | | | Total | Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹ | Number of women |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------|-----|------------|-------|---|-----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Don't know | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 96.3 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 244 |
| 20–24 | 92.2 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 1,358 |
| 25–29 | 90.5 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 2,085 |
| 30–34 | 86.5 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 1,824 |
| 35–39 | 81.9 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 1,707 |
| 40–44 | 85.0 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 1,147 |
| 45–49 | 81.6 | 11.8 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 954 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 91.2 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 3,616 |
| Rural | 84.3 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 5,703 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 64.3 | 25.6 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 33.6 | 724 |
| Primary | 86.1 | 8.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 3,842 |
| Secondary | 90.0 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 3,002 |
| More than secondary | 93.0 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 1,751 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.1 | 15.3 | 5.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 20.7 | 1,559 |
| Second | 87.7 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 1,631 |
| Middle | 85.8 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 1,711 |
| Fourth | 89.8 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 2,096 |
| Highest | 91.4 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 4.3 | 2,322 |
| Total | 87.0 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.3.1C Number of women's co-wives by county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by number of co-wives, and percentage of currently married women with one or more co-wives, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Number of co-wives | | | | Total | Percentage with one or more co-wives ¹ | Number of women |
|-----------------|--------------------|------|------|------------|-------|---|-----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2+ | Don't know | | | |
| Mombasa | 83.2 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 281 |
| Kwale | 85.4 | 11.4 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 159 |
| Kilifi | 86.7 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 255 |
| Tana River | 83.1 | 13.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 15.3 | 56 |
| Lamu | 84.6 | 13.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 33 |
| Taita/Taveta | 93.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 67 |
| Garissa | 77.2 | 20.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 22.3 | 94 |
| Wajir | 62.5 | 30.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37.5 | 52 |
| Mandera | 73.8 | 21.9 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26.2 | 75 |
| Marsabit | 89.5 | 8.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 50 |
| Isiolo | 88.9 | 10.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 43 |
| Meru | 78.9 | 5.5 | 1.4 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 291 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 94.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 86 |
| Embu | 90.7 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 109 |
| Kitui | 94.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 218 |
| Machakos | 84.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 297 |
| Makueni | 91.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 199 |
| Nyandarua | 93.1 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 119 |
| Nyeri | 81.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 132 |
| Kirinyaga | 85.1 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 135 |
| Murang'a | 91.2 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 164 |
| Kiambu | 91.3 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 574 |
| Turkana | 51.0 | 34.4 | 13.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 105 |
| West Pokot | 68.3 | 20.2 | 10.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 138 |
| Samburu | 68.9 | 21.9 | 8.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 52 |
| Trans Nzoia | 86.7 | 10.7 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 180 |
| Uasin Gishu | 89.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 284 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 88.8 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 72 |
| Nandi | 92.6 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 173 |
| Baringo | 75.1 | 18.6 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 103 |
| Laikipia | 94.6 | 3.5 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 84 |
| Nakuru | 95.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 501 |
| Narok | 79.9 | 15.2 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 242 |
| Kajiado | 89.3 | 7.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 262 |
| Kericho | 97.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 197 |
| Bomet | 93.1 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 187 |
| Kakamega | 82.2 | 8.3 | 3.4 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 381 |
| Vihiga | 90.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 98 |
| Bungoma | 81.5 | 11.2 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 15.0 | 311 |
| Busia | 82.9 | 11.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 195 |
| Siaya | 87.7 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 155 |
| Kisumu | 92.6 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 207 |
| Homa Bay | 73.3 | 17.1 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 200 |
| Migori | 80.3 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 19.2 | 205 |
| Kisii | 91.6 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 277 |
| Nyamira | 83.2 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 92 |
| Nairobi City | 92.9 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 1,129 |
| Total | 87.0 | 7.4 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 9.2 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Excludes women who responded "don't know" when asked if their husband has other wives

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of wives | | Total | Number of men |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|-------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2+ | | |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| 20–24 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 341 |
| 25–29 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,161 |
| 30–34 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 1,319 |
| 35–39 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 1,317 |
| 40–44 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 1,115 |
| 45–49 | 91.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 992 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 2,689 |
| Rural | 94.3 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 3,568 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 84.6 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Primary | 94.1 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 2,544 |
| Secondary | 97.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 1,987 |
| More than secondary | 97.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 1,459 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 89.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 873 |
| Second | 95.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 1,059 |
| Middle | 96.1 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,166 |
| Fourth | 96.4 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 1,632 |
| Highest | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1,527 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 6,257 |
| 50–54 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 700 |
| Total 15–54 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 6,958 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.3.2C Number of men's wives by county

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15–49 by number of wives, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Number of wives | | | Number of men |
|-----------------|-----------------|------|-------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2+ | Total | |
| Mombasa | 94.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Kwale | 68.4 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Kilifi | 93.8 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Tana River | 93.2 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Lamu | 93.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 21 |
| Taita/Taveta | 94.8 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 48 |
| Garissa | 91.9 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Wajir | 83.5 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 21 |
| Mandera | 80.3 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 35 |
| Marsabit | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Isiolo | 93.4 | 6.6 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Meru | 97.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 219 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Embu | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Kitui | 99.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Machakos | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Makueni | 96.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Nyandarua | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Nyeri | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Kirinyaga | 99.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Murang'a | 95.2 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 124 |
| Kiambu | 97.2 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Turkana | 82.1 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 60 |
| West Pokot | 85.0 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Samburu | 85.3 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Uasin Gishu | 98.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 96.2 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Nandi | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Baringo | 95.7 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Laikipia | 97.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 95.3 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 320 |
| Narok | 91.5 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Kajiado | 95.4 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Kericho | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Bomet | 97.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Kakamega | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Vihiga | 98.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Bungoma | 97.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Busia | 89.3 | 10.7 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Siaya | 90.2 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Kisumu | 95.1 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Homa Bay | 85.7 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Migori | 84.9 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Kisii | 98.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Nairobi City | 98.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 818 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 6,257 |

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Current age | Percentage first married by exact age: | | | | | Percentage never married | Number of respondents | Median age at first marriage |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.0 | na | na | na | na | 91.6 | 6,025 | a |
| 20–24 | 2.2 | 12.5 | 28.1 | na | na | 50.1 | 6,001 | a |
| 25–29 | 5.6 | 20.3 | 35.5 | 53.7 | 73.4 | 16.9 | 5,687 | 21.6 |
| 30–34 | 9.0 | 26.8 | 41.2 | 56.1 | 72.6 | 9.1 | 4,530 | 21.0 |
| 35–39 | 10.0 | 30.1 | 45.1 | 58.7 | 75.7 | 5.8 | 4,311 | 20.7 |
| 40–44 | 6.6 | 26.5 | 46.5 | 61.3 | 76.7 | 5.5 | 3,084 | 20.4 |
| 45–49 | 7.9 | 24.7 | 42.3 | 58.6 | 76.4 | 4.8 | 2,518 | 20.9 |
| 20–49 | 6.5 | 22.4 | 38.3 | na | na | 18.8 | 26,131 | a |
| 25–49 | 7.7 | 25.4 | 41.4 | 57.1 | 74.6 | 9.5 | 20,130 | 21.0 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | na | na | na | na | 99.3 | 3,175 | a |
| 20–24 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 4.9 | na | na | 82.7 | 2,404 | a |
| 25–29 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 15.8 | 40.6 | 42.3 | 2,268 | a |
| 30–34 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 9.8 | 20.4 | 40.6 | 16.3 | 1,787 | 26.0 |
| 35–39 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 12.5 | 23.8 | 45.2 | 6.7 | 1,577 | 25.5 |
| 40–44 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 10.3 | 20.7 | 42.6 | 3.7 | 1,332 | 26.1 |
| 45–49 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 19.3 | 44.3 | 2.5 | 1,109 | 25.7 |
| 20–49 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 8.6 | na | na | 32.7 | 10,477 | a |
| 25–49 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 9.7 | 19.7 | 42.3 | 17.8 | 8,073 | a |
| 20–54 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 8.6 | na | na | 30.5 | 11,278 | a |
| 25–54 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 9.7 | 19.7 | 42.5 | 16.4 | 8,874 | a |
| 30–49 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 10.6 | 21.2 | 43.0 | 8.2 | 5,805 | 25.8 |
| 30–54 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 10.4 | 21.0 | 43.1 | 7.5 | 6,606 | 25.8 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50% of the women or men began living with their spouse or partner for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–54 and 30–54, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Men age | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 | 25–54 | 30–54 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | a | 22.4 | a | 26.4 |
| Rural | a | 20.1 | a | 25.4 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 17.9 | 17.9 | 24.8 | 25.0 |
| Primary | 19.0 | 19.0 | 24.7 | 24.8 |
| Secondary | a | 21.8 | a | 26.0 |
| More than secondary | a | a | a | 27.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.1 | 18.8 | 24.7 | 24.7 |
| Second | 19.7 | 19.2 | a | 24.9 |
| Middle | a | 20.4 | a | 25.3 |
| Fourth | a | 21.8 | a | 26.0 |
| Highest | a | 23.4 | a | 27.0 |
| Total | a | 21.0 | a | 25.8 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/dukasi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.5C Median age at first marriage by county

Median age at first marriage among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first marriage among men age 25–54 and 30–54, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women age | | Men age | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 | 25–54 | 30–54 |
| Mombasa | a | 22.1 | a | 25.5 |
| Kwale | 19.7 | 19.2 | 24.4 | 24.2 |
| Kilifi | a | 19.5 | a | 25.7 |
| Tana River | 18.7 | 18.8 | 23.9 | 24.5 |
| Lamu | a | 20.3 | a | 25.5 |
| Taita/Taveta | a | 21.6 | a | 28.0 |
| Garissa | 19.1 | 18.7 | a | 25.1 |
| Wajir | 19.5 | 19.2 | a | 26.0 |
| Mandera | 19.0 | 18.8 | a | 25.7 |
| Marsabit | 19.5 | 19.7 | a | 27.5 |
| Isiolo | a | 20.0 | a | 24.9 |
| Meru | a | 20.0 | a | 25.5 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | a | 21.3 | 24.5 | 24.2 |
| Embu | a | 21.9 | a | 26.7 |
| Kitui | a | 20.6 | a | 26.4 |
| Machakos | a | 22.2 | a | 25.4 |
| Makueni | a | 21.9 | a | 25.7 |
| Nyandarua | a | 20.5 | a | 25.7 |
| Nyeri | a | 22.9 | a | 27.3 |
| Kirinyaga | a | 21.6 | a | 27.3 |
| Murang'a | a | 21.9 | a | 25.1 |
| Kiambu | a | 22.4 | a | 26.6 |
| Turkana | a | 20.4 | 25.0 | 25.4 |
| West Pokot | 19.7 | 19.6 | 24.1 | 23.9 |
| Samburu | 18.2 | 17.7 | a | 28.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | a | 20.3 | a | 26.4 |
| Uasin Gishu | a | 22.0 | a | 26.7 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | a | 21.5 | a | 25.3 |
| Nandi | a | 21.8 | a | 25.6 |
| Baringo | a | 21.6 | a | 26.2 |
| Laikipia | a | 21.4 | a | 25.8 |
| Nakuru | a | 21.3 | a | 25.5 |
| Narok | 19.1 | 18.5 | a | 25.7 |
| Kajiado | a | 22.0 | a | 26.9 |
| Kericho | a | 21.1 | a | 26.1 |
| Bomet | 19.7 | 19.2 | a | 25.6 |
| Kakamega | a | 20.8 | a | 26.3 |
| Vihiga | a | 20.6 | 24.8 | 24.5 |
| Bungoma | a | 20.0 | 24.4 | 23.8 |
| Busia | a | 20.0 | 24.1 | 23.6 |
| Siaya | 19.9 | 19.2 | a | 25.2 |
| Kisumu | a | 19.7 | a | 25.1 |
| Homa Bay | 19.1 | 18.4 | 23.9 | 23.4 |
| Migori | 18.4 | 18.0 | 23.3 | 23.0 |
| Kisii | 19.9 | 19.5 | 24.7 | 24.5 |
| Nyamira | 19.6 | 19.2 | a | 25.2 |
| Nairobi City | a | 23.0 | a | 26.7 |
| Total | a | 21.0 | a | 25.8 |

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had sexual intercourse, and median age at first sexual intercourse, according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Current age | Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who never had intercourse | Number | Median age at first intercourse |
|-------------|---|------|------|------|------|---|--------|---------------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.8 | na | na | na | na | 66.7 | 6,025 | a |
| 20–24 | 8.5 | 39.6 | 67.7 | na | na | 13.3 | 6,001 | 18.7 |
| 25–29 | 13.8 | 47.6 | 70.4 | 86.2 | 94.5 | 1.6 | 5,687 | 18.2 |
| 30–34 | 14.4 | 52.6 | 72.0 | 83.6 | 91.1 | 0.7 | 4,530 | 17.8 |
| 35–39 | 17.1 | 54.4 | 71.5 | 83.3 | 91.7 | 0.2 | 4,311 | 17.6 |
| 40–44 | 13.5 | 53.7 | 73.3 | 84.8 | 91.9 | 0.2 | 3,084 | 17.7 |
| 45–49 | 14.8 | 51.4 | 71.1 | 82.8 | 90.4 | 0.2 | 2,518 | 17.9 |
| 20–49 | 13.3 | 48.9 | 70.6 | na | na | 3.6 | 26,131 | 18.1 |
| 25–49 | 14.7 | 51.6 | 71.5 | 84.4 | 92.2 | 0.7 | 20,130 | 17.9 |
| 15–24 | 7.6 | na | na | na | na | 40.1 | 12,026 | a |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.4 | na | na | na | na | 59.9 | 3,175 | a |
| 20–24 | 19.4 | 53.0 | 76.5 | na | na | 12.7 | 2,404 | 17.8 |
| 25–29 | 24.3 | 57.8 | 76.2 | 88.3 | 95.4 | 1.8 | 2,268 | 17.2 |
| 30–34 | 19.5 | 54.1 | 73.2 | 86.3 | 92.9 | 0.6 | 1,787 | 17.7 |
| 35–39 | 17.2 | 51.9 | 70.2 | 83.1 | 92.2 | 0.4 | 1,577 | 17.8 |
| 40–44 | 16.6 | 49.3 | 67.7 | 82.7 | 90.2 | 0.3 | 1,332 | 18.1 |
| 45–49 | 18.7 | 55.4 | 70.0 | 80.6 | 90.5 | 0.4 | 1,109 | 17.6 |
| 20–49 | 19.7 | 53.9 | 73.1 | na | na | 3.5 | 10,477 | 17.7 |
| 25–49 | 19.8 | 54.1 | 72.1 | 84.9 | 92.7 | 0.8 | 8,073 | 17.6 |
| 15–24 | 18.8 | na | na | na | na | 39.6 | 5,579 | a |
| 20–54 | 19.7 | 53.7 | 72.9 | na | na | 3.3 | 11,278 | 17.7 |
| 25–54 | 19.8 | 53.9 | 72.0 | 84.8 | 92.6 | 0.8 | 8,874 | 17.6 |

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the respondents had sexual intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.7 Median age at first sexual intercourse according to background characteristics

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–54 and age 25–54, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age | | Men age | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 | 20–54 | 25–54 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 18.0 |
| Rural | 17.4 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 17.3 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 16.3 | 16.2 | 18.4 | 18.4 |
| Primary | 16.6 | 16.6 | 17.2 | 17.2 |
| Secondary | 18.4 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 17.4 |
| More than secondary | a | 20.3 | 18.3 | 18.3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.5 | 16.2 | 17.1 | 17.1 |
| Second | 16.9 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 16.9 |
| Middle | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.4 |
| Fourth | 18.4 | 18.2 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| Highest | 19.5 | 19.4 | 18.3 | 18.3 |
| Total | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.6 |

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.7C Median age at first sexual intercourse according to county

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, and median age at first sexual intercourse among men age 20–54 and age 25–54, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women age | | Men age | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 | 20–54 | 25–54 |
| Mombasa | 19.7 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 18.6 |
| Kwale | 18.1 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| Kilifi | 18.3 | 17.9 | 18.7 | 18.8 |
| Tana River | 17.7 | 17.4 | a | 20.9 |
| Lamu | 18.5 | 18.4 | a | 20.7 |
| Taita/Taveta | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Garissa | 17.7 | 17.1 | a | 22.3 |
| Wajir | 17.7 | 17.4 | a | 22.4 |
| Mandera | 18.1 | 17.8 | a | 24.9 |
| Marsabit | 18.2 | 18.2 | 19.9 | 20.3 |
| Isiolo | 18.6 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 17.4 |
| Meru | 17.9 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 17.6 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 19.1 | 18.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 |
| Embu | 18.6 | 18.6 | 18.9 | 19.6 |
| Kitui | 18.2 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 18.6 |
| Machakos | 18.5 | 18.3 | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| Makueni | 18.4 | 18.0 | 18.2 | 18.4 |
| Nyandarua | 18.8 | 18.5 | 18.9 | 19.3 |
| Nyeri | 19.5 | 19.4 | 18.7 | 19.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 18.5 | 18.4 | a | 22.1 |
| Murang'a | 17.9 | 17.5 | 18.2 | 18.0 |
| Kiambu | 19.4 | 19.3 | 18.2 | 18.0 |
| Turkana | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.1 | 18.4 |
| West Pokot | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.2 | 15.4 |
| Samburu | 15.6 | 15.6 | 18.6 | 19.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 18.0 | 18.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| Uasin Gishu | 19.0 | 18.7 | 17.4 | 17.2 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 18.0 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Nandi | 17.7 | 17.1 | 16.9 | 16.4 |
| Baringo | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 16.5 |
| Laikipia | 18.8 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 17.9 |
| Nakuru | 18.7 | 18.4 | 15.9 | 15.7 |
| Narok | 16.4 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 16.7 |
| Kajiado | 18.6 | 18.7 | 16.9 | 16.5 |
| Kericho | 15.9 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| Bomet | 17.2 | 16.8 | 18.1 | 18.3 |
| Kakamega | 17.6 | 17.4 | 16.9 | 16.7 |
| Vihiga | 17.7 | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.1 |
| Bungoma | 17.8 | 17.6 | 18.1 | 18.4 |
| Busia | 16.4 | 16.2 | 17.7 | 17.4 |
| Siaya | 16.3 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 16.4 |
| Kisumu | 16.5 | 16.1 | 17.1 | 17.0 |
| Homa Bay | 16.0 | 15.7 | 17.0 | 16.9 |
| Migori | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.9 | 16.0 |
| Kisii | 16.6 | 16.3 | 16.9 | 16.8 |
| Nyamira | 16.1 | 15.9 | 16.4 | 16.3 |
| Nairobi City | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.1 | 18.2 |
| Total | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 17.6 |

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of women |
|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | Missing | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.6 | 15.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 66.9 | 100.0 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 42.8 | 32.5 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 3,063 |
| 25–29 | 62.4 | 28.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,916 |
| 30–34 | 65.6 | 25.0 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,364 |
| 35–39 | 61.2 | 26.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,288 |
| 40–44 | 58.8 | 24.9 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,615 |
| 45–49 | 56.6 | 20.5 | 22.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,346 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 10.1 | 25.9 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 48.1 | 100.0 | 5,348 |
| Married or living together | 77.4 | 20.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,319 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 16.6 | 44.2 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,049 |
| Duration of current union² | | | | | | | |
| < 1 year | 78.7 | 20.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 528 |
| 1–4 years | 78.4 | 20.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,960 |
| 5–9 years | 78.7 | 19.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,937 |
| 10–14 years | 79.9 | 18.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,622 |
| 15–19 years | 75.3 | 21.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,331 |
| 20–24 years | 73.6 | 21.8 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,103 |
| 25+ years | 74.9 | 19.5 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 838 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.2 | 26.3 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 6,850 |
| Rural | 48.6 | 24.0 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 9,866 |
| Education³ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 53.1 | 25.8 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 920 |
| Primary | 53.5 | 24.4 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 40.9 | 23.6 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 52.5 | 28.3 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.9 | 25.4 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 2,599 |
| Second | 45.0 | 25.1 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 2,974 |
| Middle | 48.8 | 24.3 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 3,086 |
| Fourth | 51.3 | 24.4 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 49.5 | 25.5 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 4,328 |
| Total | 48.4 | 24.9 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes women who are not currently married³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.8.1C Recent sexual activity by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | Never had sexual intercourse | | |
| Mombasa | 42.6 | 27.2 | 12.7 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 493 |
| Kwale | 44.9 | 22.0 | 8.4 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 48.7 | 23.7 | 5.2 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 489 |
| Tana River | 50.0 | 23.6 | 10.8 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Lamu | 49.5 | 21.4 | 10.0 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 50.6 | 23.5 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Garissa | 44.1 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Wajir | 37.0 | 20.3 | 10.5 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Mandera | 47.1 | 19.6 | 8.2 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 30.3 | 19.3 | 34.6 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 44.3 | 20.3 | 11.4 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Meru | 55.7 | 24.2 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 55.4 | 19.3 | 17.4 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 131 |
| Embu | 57.5 | 16.0 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 180 |
| Kitui | 42.1 | 26.3 | 10.7 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 373 |
| Machakos | 49.6 | 22.9 | 9.6 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 544 |
| Makueni | 42.9 | 26.8 | 13.2 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 47.0 | 19.4 | 12.1 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 50.8 | 19.9 | 13.0 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 54.9 | 19.4 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 56.6 | 16.1 | 9.3 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 52.6 | 22.8 | 11.2 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 45.9 | 20.0 | 19.4 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 172 |
| West Pokot | 50.2 | 31.4 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Samburu | 43.7 | 39.1 | 12.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 41.8 | 25.8 | 16.1 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 45.0 | 31.9 | 9.3 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 48.0 | 31.8 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Nandi | 51.9 | 23.9 | 7.5 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 332 |
| Baringo | 45.3 | 24.2 | 14.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 46.4 | 23.4 | 11.9 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 51.5 | 29.2 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 862 |
| Narok | 57.6 | 24.0 | 8.4 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 48.7 | 25.7 | 15.5 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 451 |
| Kericho | 54.4 | 25.9 | 8.6 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 372 |
| Bomet | 50.9 | 16.4 | 12.7 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 44.6 | 29.9 | 10.1 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 35.4 | 26.2 | 12.4 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 46.8 | 27.0 | 11.2 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 572 |
| Busia | 43.6 | 27.2 | 7.1 | 22.1 | 100.0 | 336 |
| Siaya | 44.7 | 25.7 | 10.2 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 48.7 | 20.7 | 11.8 | 18.8 | 100.0 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 45.2 | 30.1 | 11.6 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 344 |
| Migori | 50.1 | 24.6 | 11.5 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 350 |
| Kisii | 50.2 | 27.2 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 45.3 | 27.4 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 47.9 | 25.9 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 2,157 |
| Total | 48.4 | 24.9 | 11.2 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | | Total | Number of men |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | Never had sexual intercourse | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.3 | 16.4 | 14.4 | 59.9 | 100.0 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 37.3 | 36.0 | 14.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 62.4 | 26.9 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 72.0 | 21.7 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 73.1 | 21.2 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 74.7 | 18.7 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 71.1 | 21.9 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,109 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 21.3 | 27.9 | 16.2 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 6,576 |
| Married or living together | 81.7 | 16.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,257 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 38.6 | 39.5 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 819 |
| Marital duration² | | | | | | |
| < 1 year | 87.6 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| 1–4 years | 82.7 | 16.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,342 |
| 5–9 years | 82.4 | 15.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,183 |
| 10–14 years | 82.0 | 17.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,046 |
| 15–19 years | 83.3 | 15.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 797 |
| 20–24 years | 76.1 | 22.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 636 |
| 25+ years | 73.7 | 20.5 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Married more than once | 82.0 | 15.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 777 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.1 | 25.3 | 7.9 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 47.4 | 22.4 | 11.0 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 8,270 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| No education | 52.2 | 27.7 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Primary | 52.4 | 20.3 | 9.5 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 41.7 | 24.4 | 11.5 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 62.4 | 26.9 | 6.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 45.4 | 21.6 | 12.1 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 2,062 |
| Second | 44.2 | 23.7 | 12.0 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 46.6 | 23.8 | 11.1 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 53.4 | 25.2 | 7.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 57.8 | 22.4 | 7.3 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 50.0 | 23.5 | 9.8 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 73.5 | 17.9 | 8.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 51.3 | 23.2 | 9.7 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 14,453 |

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks² Excludes men who are not currently married

3 No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 4.8.2C Recent sexual activity by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Timing of last sexual intercourse | | | Never had sexual intercourse | Total | Number of men |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| | Within the last 4 weeks | Within 1 year ¹ | One or more years | | | |
| Mombasa | 52.1 | 27.7 | 7.6 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 442 |
| Kwale | 44.0 | 24.8 | 7.5 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 43.9 | 26.7 | 9.6 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 405 |
| Tana River | 50.4 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Lamu | 50.0 | 17.4 | 6.7 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 46.3 | 28.1 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Garissa | 29.8 | 20.4 | 7.1 | 42.6 | 100.0 | 117 |
| Wajir | 20.4 | 29.6 | 13.7 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Mandera | 35.3 | 11.6 | 8.4 | 44.7 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 34.8 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 46.7 | 32.8 | 8.2 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Meru | 50.2 | 21.4 | 15.3 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 61.3 | 21.2 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Embu | 53.5 | 22.0 | 8.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Kitui | 45.3 | 24.2 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Machakos | 50.1 | 22.7 | 8.5 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 480 |
| Makueni | 47.8 | 26.0 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 48.9 | 17.8 | 8.7 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 50.3 | 23.9 | 7.4 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 58.6 | 14.0 | 7.7 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 47.5 | 26.3 | 11.4 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 51.7 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 911 |
| Turkana | 33.7 | 30.4 | 21.3 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 69.6 | 20.5 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Samburu | 42.7 | 34.3 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 41.6 | 27.2 | 13.2 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 57.9 | 28.6 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 54.3 | 25.0 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Nandi | 56.1 | 21.4 | 9.5 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Baringo | 37.8 | 25.7 | 15.5 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 45.6 | 29.5 | 9.7 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 50.5 | 14.9 | 12.0 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 670 |
| Narok | 68.4 | 20.6 | 3.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 53.2 | 25.4 | 8.8 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Kericho | 59.4 | 24.9 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Bomet | 50.0 | 25.2 | 8.8 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 41.5 | 14.7 | 12.7 | 31.0 | 100.0 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 35.0 | 26.8 | 12.8 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 47.0 | 25.5 | 8.9 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 448 |
| Busia | 39.8 | 21.3 | 9.4 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Siaya | 35.0 | 23.6 | 13.9 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 54.5 | 24.2 | 2.3 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 50.2 | 21.6 | 14.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Migori | 55.2 | 23.1 | 12.3 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Kisii | 49.4 | 17.6 | 14.9 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 54.5 | 15.4 | 11.1 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 53.8 | 29.3 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 50.0 | 23.5 | 9.8 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 13,652 |

¹ Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Key Findings

- **Total fertility rate:** The total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman, which is a decline from 3.9 children in 2014.
- **Patterns of fertility:** Total fertility rate declines with level of education, from 6.3 children per woman for women with no education to 2.8 children per woman for women with more than secondary education.
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval increased from 29.0 months in 1989 to 42.1 months in 2022.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25–49 increased over time, from 18.6 years in 1989 to 20.7 years in 2022.
- **Teenage childbearing:** Fifteen percent of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant.

The number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity. Postponing first births and extending the interval between births have played a role in reducing fertility levels in many countries. These factors also have positive health consequences. In contrast, short birth intervals—of less than 24 months—can lead to harmful outcomes for both newborns and their mothers, such as preterm birth, low birth weight, and death. Childbearing at a very young age is associated with an increased risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth and higher rates of neonatal mortality.

This chapter describes the current level of fertility in Kenya and some of its proximate determinants. The chapter presents information on the total fertility rate, birth intervals, insusceptibility to pregnancy (because of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, or menopause), age at first birth, teenage pregnancy, and induced abortion rates.

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated for the 3 years before the survey, based on detailed pregnancy histories provided by women.

Sample: Women age 15–49

The total fertility rate (TFR) is 3.4 children per woman. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 is 73 births per 1,000 women. The rate peaks at age 20–24 (179 births per 1,000 women) and drops thereafter to reach 35 births per 1,000 women at age 40–44 (**Table 5.1**).

Trends: The TFR sharply declined between 1989 and 1998 (from 6.7 to 4.7 children per woman). In 2003, fertility rose marginally to 4.9 children per woman. Thereafter, TFR decreased to 4.6 in 2008/09 to 3.9 in 2014, and to 3.4 in 2022. A similar trend was observed among women in rural areas (7.1 in 1989 to 3.4 in 2022) and urban areas (4.5 in 1989 to 2.8 in 2022) (**Table 5.3.2** and **Figure 5.1**). Over the years, the fertility level has been declining across the age cohorts (**Table 5.3.1**)

Patterns by background characteristics

- On average, women in rural areas have 1.1 more children than their urban counterparts (3.9 versus 2.8 children) (**Table 5.2**).
- TFR declines with increase in level of education, from 6.3 children for women with no education to 2.8 children for women with more than secondary education (**Figure 5.2**).
- TFR declines with increase in wealth quintile, from 5.3 children for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 2.7 children for women in the highest wealth quintile.
- On average, rural women age 40–49 have given birth to 4.8 children, as compared to 3.4 among their urban counterparts.
- The mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 declines with level of education from 6.5 for women with no education to 2.8 for women with more than secondary education.
- Counties with the lowest TFR are Nairobi City (2.6), Nyamira (2.7), Machakos (2.8), Kirinyaga (2.8), Mombasa (2.9) and Kiambu (2.9). Counties with the highest TFR are Mandera (7.7), West Pokot (6.9), Wajir (6.8) and Marsabit (6.3) (**Table 5.2C** and **Map 5.1**).

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey

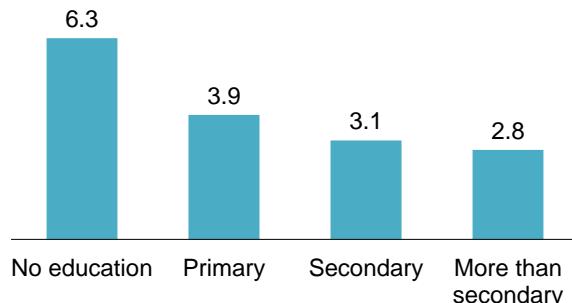


1989 1993 1998 2003 2008–09 2014 2015 2020 2022
KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KMIS KMIS KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

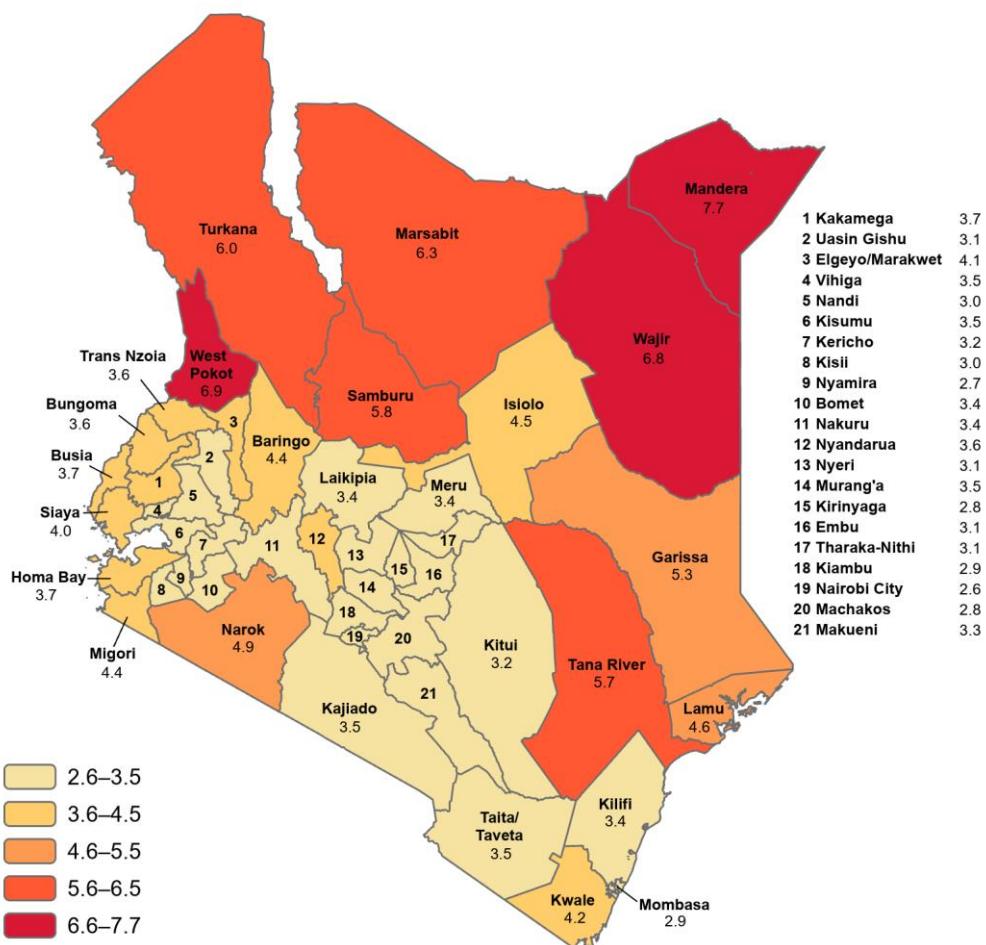
Figure 5.2 Fertility by education

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



Map 5.1 Fertility by county

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The average number of children ever born to women age 15–49 is 2.2, with 2.1 still living. For women who are currently married, the average number of children is higher, with 3.1 children ever born and 3.0 surviving children.

Women age 45–49 have an average of 4.6 children ever born, with 4.2 still living at the time of the survey. Among currently married women in this age group, the average number of children ever born is 4.9, with 4.5 surviving at the time of the survey. About 2% of women age 45–49 have never given birth (Table 5.4).

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

Sample: Non-first births in the 5 years before the survey

Short birth intervals, particularly those less than 18 months, place newborns and their mothers at increased health risk (Fotso et al. 2013). The median birth interval in Kenya is 42.1 months. Seven percent of non-first births occur in less than 18 months after the preceding birth, while 17% occur within two years after the preceding birth (**Table 5.5** and **Figure 5.3**).

Trends: The median birth interval has increased from 29.0 months in 1989 to 42.1 months in 2022 (**Figure 5.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median birth interval increases with the age of a woman. Women age 15–19 have a median interval of 27.3 months compared with women age 45–49 whose interval is 55.4 months.
- The median birth interval is shorter when the previous child has died (26.6 months) than when the previous child had survived (43.0 months).
- Women with no education have shortest birth intervals (29.7 months) compared to those with more than secondary education (49.6 months).
- Counties with the highest median birth interval are Embu (61.5 months), Tharaka-Nithi (59.9 months) and Kirinyaga (58.6 months). Those with the lowest median birth interval are Wajir (24.7 months), Garissa (24.8 months) and Mandera (25.0) (**Table 5.5C**).

Figure 5.3 Fertility by education

Percent distribution of non-first births by number of months since the preceding birth

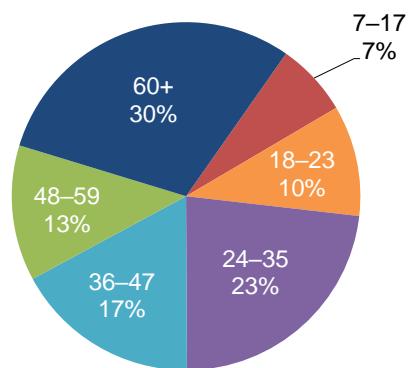
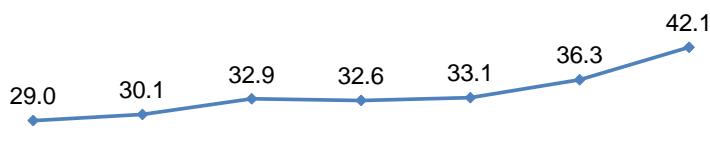


Figure 5.4 Trends in birth interval

Median number of months since preceding birth



1989 1993 1998 2003 2008–09 2014 2022
KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of menstruation.

Postpartum abstinence

The period of time after the end of a pregnancy and before the resumption of sexual intercourse.

Postpartum insusceptibility

The period of time during which a woman is considered not at risk of pregnancy either because she is postpartum amenorrhoeic and/or abstaining from sexual intercourse postpartum.

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

Calculated as the number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women have begun menstruating.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

Calculated as the number of months after the end of a pregnancy by which time half of women are no longer protected against pregnancy either by postpartum amenorrhoea or abstinence from sexual intercourse.

Sample: Women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 3 years before the survey

In the three years before the survey, the median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea was 4.5 months, while the median duration of abstinence from sexual intercourse was 3.7 months. Overall, women are insusceptible to pregnancy after childbirth for a median duration of 7.0 months (**Table 5.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The median number of months for postpartum insusceptibility is greater in rural areas (8.3 months) compared with urban areas (5.6 months) (**Table 5.7**).
- Postpartum insusceptibility declines as the level of education increases. Women with no education have shorter duration of postpartum insusceptibility (10.7 months) compared with those with more than secondary education (5.2 months).

5.5 AGE AT FIRST MENSTRUATION

Menarche marks the beginning of sexual maturity in female adolescents by the onset of their first menstrual bleeding. The average age at which women aged 15–49 experience menarche is 14.5 years and 1% of these women had their first menstrual bleeding by age ten (**Table 5.8**).

5.6 ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

Menopause

Women are considered to have reached menopause if they are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic and have not had a menstrual period in the 6 months before the survey, or if they report being menopausal or having had a hysterectomy, or if they have never menstruated.

Sample: Women age 30–49

Ten percent of women age 30–49 are menopausal. The percentage of women who are menopausal increases with age, ranging from 5% among those age 30–34 to 38% among those age 48–49 (**Table 5.9**).

5.7 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

Age by which half of women have had their first child.

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The age at which a woman starts having children has an influence on her overall fertility as well as the health and welfare of herself and her child. In Kenya, approximately half of women age 25–49 give birth for the first time after the age of 20, with the median age at 20.7 years (**Table 5.10**).

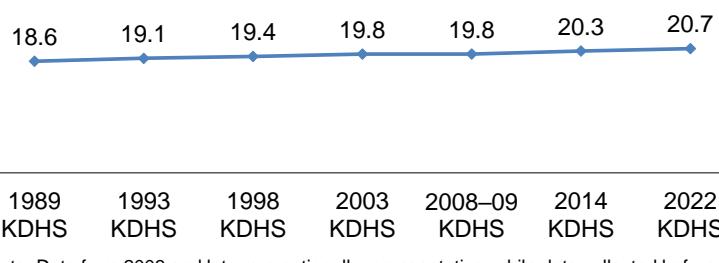
Trends: The median age at first birth for women age 25–49 has increased from 18.6 years in 1989 to 20.7 years in 2022 (**Figure 5.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women age 25–49 in urban areas have a higher median age at first birth (22.0 years) compared with their counterparts in rural areas (19.9 years) (**Table 5.11**).
- The median age at first birth for women age 25–49 increases with level of education from 19.0 years for those with no education or with only primary education to 24.8 years for those with more than a secondary education.
- The median age at first birth increases with wealth quintile, with women in the lowest wealth quintile having a median age of 19.1 years and those in the highest wealth quintile having a median age of 23.0 years (**Figure 5.6**).
- The counties with the highest median age at first birth are Nairobi City (22.3 years), Mombasa (22.2 years), Kiambu (21.9 years), Embu (21.7

Figure 5.5 Trends in age at first birth

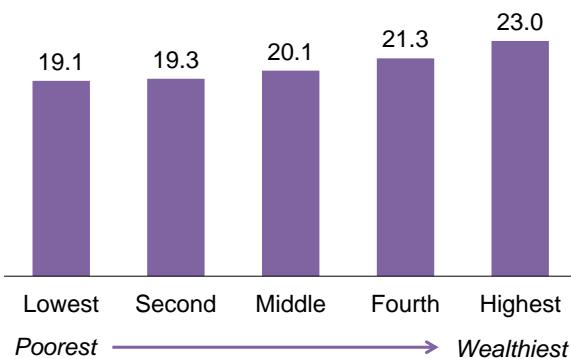
Median age at first live birth among women age 25–49



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 5.6 Median age at first birth by household wealth

Median age at first birth among women age 25–49



years) and Nyeri (21.6 years); while those with the lowest median age at first birth are Migori (17.9 years), Homa Bay (18.4 years), Kisumu (18.9 years) and Siaya (18.9 years) (**Table 5.11C**).

5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.

Sample: Women age 15–19

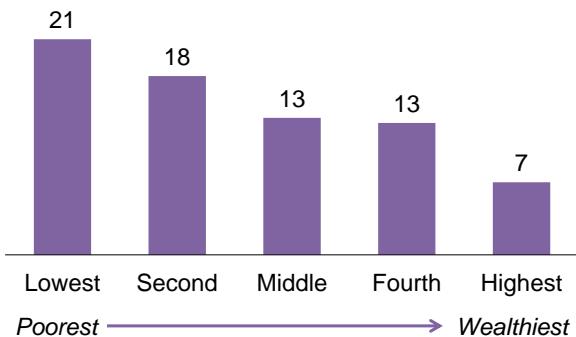
Fifteen percent of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant; 12% had a live birth, 1% had a pregnancy loss, and 3% are pregnant with their first child (**Table 5.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant increases with age, from 3% among women age 15 to 31% among those age 19.
- Teenage pregnancy declines as the level of education increases, from 38% for women with no education to 5% for women with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant decreases from 21% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 7% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 5.7**).
- Samburu (50%), West Pokot (36%), Marsabit (29%), Narok (28%) and Meru (24%) counties have the highest percentages of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant, while Nyeri (5%), Nyandarua (5%), Kirinyaga (7%), Murang'a (7%), Vihiga (8%) and Nairobi City (8%) counties have the lowest percentages (**Table 5.12C** and **Map 5.2**).

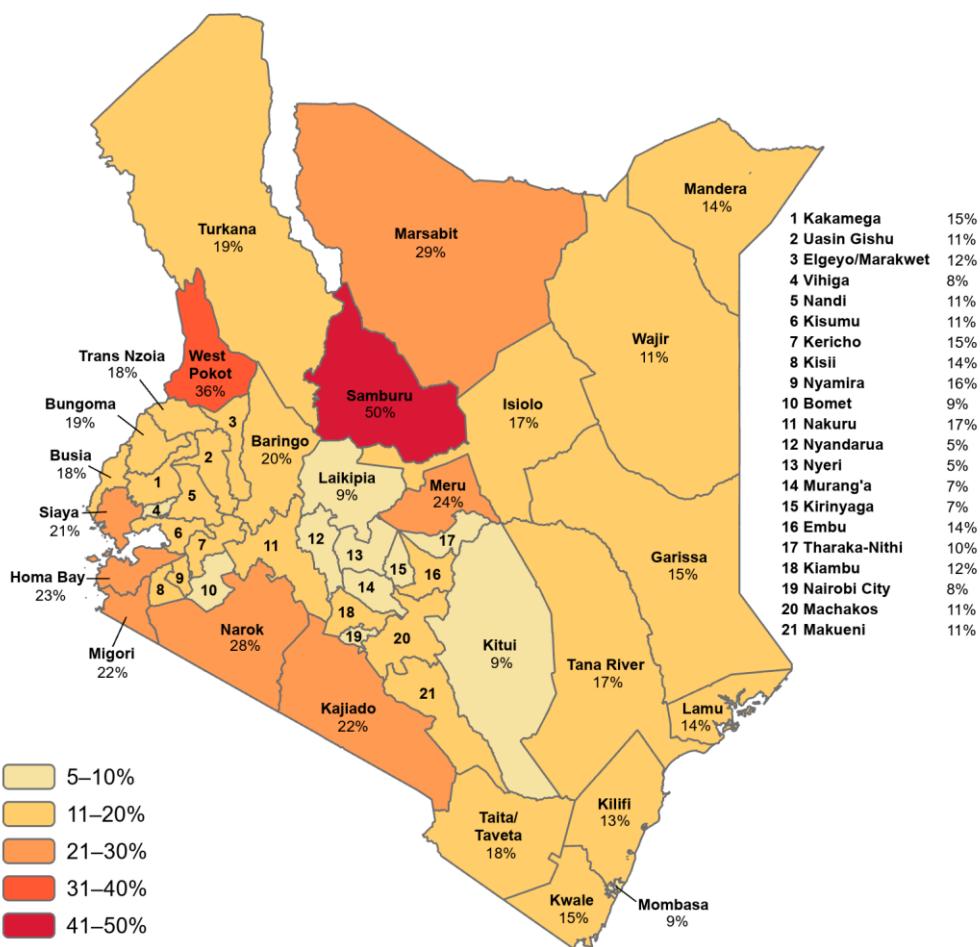
Figure 5.7 Teenage pregnancy by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by county

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Men are more likely to initiate sexual intercourse before the age of 15 than women (18% versus 7%). In addition, by age 15, 1% of women age 15–19 are already married, while 2% have given birth (Table 5.13).

5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: A child who was born alive, even if for a very short time.

Stillbirth: A child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer.

Miscarriage: A pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks).

Induced abortion: A pregnancy that was ended voluntarily.

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years before the survey

Of all the pregnancy outcomes in the three years before the survey, 88% were live births, 10% miscarriages, 2% stillbirths, and less than 1% induced abortions (**Table 5.14** and **Figure 5.8**). The general induced abortion rate was 1 abortion per 1,000 women age 15–44 (**Table 5.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of miscarriages is greater among women age 45–49 than among those younger than 20 years (35% versus 4%).
- The percentage of live births decreases with increasing level of mother's education from 91% for those with no education to 84% for those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of live births declines as wealth quintile increases from 93% for those in the lowest wealth quintile to 83% for those in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of miscarriages is lower among women in the lowest wealth quintile (6%) compared with those in the highest wealth quintile (14%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** Current fertility
- **Table 5.2** Fertility by background characteristics
- **Table 5.2C** Fertility by county
- **Table 5.3.1** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.3.2** Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.5** Birth intervals
- **Table 5.5C** Birth intervals by county
- **Table 5.6** Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.7** Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Age at first menstruation
- **Table 5.9** Menopause
- **Table 5.10** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.11C** Median age at first birth by county
- **Table 5.12** Teenage pregnancy
- **Table 5.12C** Teenage pregnancy by county
- **Table 5.13** Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15
- **Table 5.14** Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics
- **Table 5.14C** Pregnancy outcome by county
- **Table 5.15** Induced abortion rates

Figure 5.8 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey



Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years before the survey, by residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age group | Residence | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 10–14 | [0] | [3] | [2] |
| 15–19 | 56 | 83 | 73 |
| 20–24 | 138 | 219 | 179 |
| 25–29 | 143 | 200 | 172 |
| 30–34 | 121 | 150 | 137 |
| 35–39 | 76 | 94 | 87 |
| 40–44 | 32 | 36 | 35 |
| 45–49 | [2] | [7] | [5] |
| TFR(15–49) | 2.8 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| GFR | 105 | 134 | 122 |
| CBR | 30.1 | 26.6 | 27.7 |

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months before the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman.

GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44.

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population.

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 years, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 5.8 | 3.4 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Education¹ | | | |
| No education | 6.3 | 9.4 | 6.5 |
| Primary | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Secondary | 3.1 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| More than secondary | 2.8 | 5.1 | 2.8 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| Second | 3.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| Middle | 3.4 | 5.0 | 4.4 |
| Fourth | 3.0 | 5.4 | 3.6 |
| Highest | 2.7 | 5.3 | 3.1 |
| Total | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 |

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months before the interview.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 5.2C. Fertility by county

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 years, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 |
|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Mombasa | 2.9 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Kwale | 4.2 | 7.2 | 5.1 |
| Kilifi | 3.4 | 6.8 | 5.5 |
| Tana River | 5.7 | 8.6 | 5.8 |
| Lamu | 4.6 | 8.8 | 4.9 |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Garissa | 5.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Wajir | 6.8 | 11.0 | 7.8 |
| Mandera | 7.7 | 10.5 | 7.4 |
| Marsabit | 6.3 | 8.3 | 5.3 |
| Isiolo | 4.5 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Meru | 3.4 | 4.9 | 3.5 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 3.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| Embu | 3.1 | 4.0 | 3.2 |
| Kitui | 3.2 | 2.4 | 4.6 |
| Machakos | 2.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Makueni | 3.3 | 4.9 | 4.1 |
| Nyandarua | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.3 |
| Nyeri | 3.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.8 |
| Murang'a | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Kiambu | 2.9 | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Turkana | 6.0 | 7.5 | 5.9 |
| West Pokot | 6.9 | 13.2 | 7.3 |
| Samburu | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.1 | 6.8 | 4.1 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Nandi | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Baringo | 4.4 | 7.4 | 5.6 |
| Laikipia | 3.4 | 5.9 | 4.3 |
| Nakuru | 3.4 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| Narok | 4.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 |
| Kajiado | 3.5 | 7.5 | 3.9 |
| Kericho | 3.2 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Bomet | 3.4 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| Kakamega | 3.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 |
| Vihiga | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Bungoma | 3.6 | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Busia | 3.7 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Siaya | 4.0 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| Kisumu | 3.5 | 5.6 | 5.1 |
| Homa Bay | 3.7 | 5.5 | 5.6 |
| Migori | 4.4 | 5.0 | 6.3 |
| Kisii | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Nyamira | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.7 |
| Nairobi City | 2.6 | 6.4 | 3.1 |
| Total | 3.4 | 5.5 | 4.4 |

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods before the survey, according to age group, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age group | Number of years before survey | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15–19 |
| 10–14 | [2] | 4 | 11 | 11 |
| 15–19 | 74 | 88 | 115 | 121 |
| 20–24 | 182 | 191 | 213 | 214 |
| 25–29 | 177 | 182 | 209 | 223 |
| 30–34 | 142 | 148 | 178 | [200] |
| 35–39 | 90 | 102 | [126] | * |
| 40–44 | 36 | [50] | * | * |
| 45–49 | [7] | * | * | * |

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period before several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Kenya DHS 2022

| Mother's age at birth | KDHS 1989 | KDHS 1993 | KDHS 1998 | KDHS 2003 | KDHS 2008–09 | KDHS 2014 | KDHS 2022 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 10–14 | [2] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [2] | [2] | [2] |
| 15–19 | 153 | 110 | 111 | 114 | 103 | 96 | 73 |
| 20–24 | 324 | 257 | 248 | 243 | 238 | 206 | 179 |
| 25–29 | 301 | 241 | 218 | 231 | 216 | 183 | 172 |
| 30–34 | 243 | 197 | 188 | 196 | 175 | 148 | 137 |
| 35–39 | 184 | 154 | 109 | 123 | 118 | 100 | 87 |
| 40–44 | 99 | 70 | 51 | 55 | 50 | 38 | 35 |
| 45–49 | [29] | [50] | [16] | [15] | [12] | [9] | [5] |
| TFR (15–49) | 6.7 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 |

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. For the 0–4 year period, rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–19.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15–49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Number of children ever born | | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | Mean number of children ever born | Mean number of living children | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10+ | | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 87.8 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,025 | 0.14 | 0.13 |
| 20–24 | 43.8 | 34.9 | 16.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 0.84 | 0.81 |
| 25–29 | 12.7 | 29.3 | 28.0 | 17.0 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 1.96 | 1.87 |
| 30–34 | 4.9 | 12.8 | 26.3 | 24.4 | 14.5 | 8.7 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 2.97 | 2.83 |
| 35–39 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 19.7 | 24.3 | 18.4 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 3.72 | 3.52 |
| 40–44 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 15.4 | 21.9 | 18.3 | 13.8 | 8.8 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 4.18 | 3.92 |
| 45–49 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 13.5 | 19.2 | 16.0 | 12.1 | 11.1 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 4.59 | 4.20 |
| Total | 28.1 | 17.3 | 17.1 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 2.21 | 2.08 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 29.9 | 56.0 | 13.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 456 | 0.85 | 0.83 |
| 20–24 | 15.6 | 44.9 | 28.7 | 8.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,635 | 1.38 | 1.33 |
| 25–29 | 5.6 | 26.4 | 31.6 | 20.2 | 10.2 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,055 | 2.24 | 2.15 |
| 30–34 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 25.6 | 27.2 | 16.2 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,460 | 3.21 | 3.07 |
| 35–39 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 16.1 | 26.5 | 20.0 | 13.3 | 8.5 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 3,234 | 3.99 | 3.79 |
| 40–44 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 12.2 | 21.6 | 19.7 | 14.9 | 9.7 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,246 | 4.49 | 4.22 |
| 45–49 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 10.9 | 19.0 | 17.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 1,735 | 4.89 | 4.49 |
| Total | 5.3 | 17.1 | 22.3 | 20.5 | 13.6 | 8.3 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 17,822 | 3.13 | 2.96 |

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|----------------------------|---|
| | 7–17 | 18–23 | 24–35 | 36–47 | 48–59 | 60+ | | |
| Mother's age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.5 | 22.1 | 36.9 | 19.3 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| 20–29 | 8.7 | 13.1 | 26.7 | 20.3 | 13.5 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 5,172 |
| 30–39 | 5.4 | 8.2 | 20.8 | 15.2 | 12.2 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 5,754 |
| 40–49 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 17.4 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 46.0 | 100.0 | 1,167 |
| Sex of preceding birth | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 7.2 | 10.2 | 23.5 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 6,043 |
| Female | 6.3 | 10.5 | 22.7 | 17.8 | 12.4 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 6,137 |
| Survival of preceding birth | | | | | | | | |
| Living | 5.7 | 10.2 | 23.2 | 17.3 | 13.0 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 11,603 |
| Dead | 29.2 | 13.6 | 20.9 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | |
| 2–3 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 19.3 | 18.1 | 13.7 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 7,207 |
| 4–6 | 6.6 | 10.2 | 27.3 | 15.7 | 11.9 | 28.2 | 100.0 | 3,845 |
| 7+ | 10.7 | 16.2 | 33.1 | 16.4 | 8.5 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 1,128 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.5 | 9.7 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 12.6 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 4,187 |
| Rural | 6.9 | 10.7 | 25.9 | 17.2 | 12.6 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 7,993 |
| Mother's education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.9 | 16.9 | 36.5 | 17.0 | 6.6 | 11.0 | 100.0 | 1,621 |
| Primary | 6.4 | 10.2 | 24.4 | 16.2 | 12.6 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 5,466 |
| Secondary | 5.7 | 8.8 | 17.9 | 18.1 | 14.4 | 35.1 | 100.0 | 3,384 |
| More than secondary | 5.2 | 7.6 | 16.4 | 18.5 | 15.0 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 1,709 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.0 | 13.8 | 34.0 | 18.2 | 10.4 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 3,136 |
| Second | 7.1 | 10.9 | 23.2 | 17.8 | 13.8 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 2,272 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 8.6 | 23.4 | 16.8 | 12.2 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 2,157 |
| Fourth | 6.1 | 9.0 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 13.4 | 39.2 | 100.0 | 2,190 |
| Highest | 4.9 | 8.1 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 14.1 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 2,425 |
| Total | 6.8 | 10.3 | 23.1 | 17.2 | 12.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 12,180 |
| | | | | | | | | 42.1 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 5.5C Birth intervals by county

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Months since preceding birth | | | | | | Total | Number of non-first births | Median number of months since preceding birth |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|----------------------------|---|
| | 7–17 | 18–23 | 24–35 | 36–47 | 48–59 | 60+ | | | |
| Mombasa | 9.1 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 19.1 | 10.9 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 300 | 41.2 |
| Kwale | 6.1 | 13.3 | 33.2 | 16.7 | 11.5 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 221 | 34.4 |
| Kilifi | 10.3 | 9.5 | 29.2 | 19.7 | 13.2 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 374 | 37.2 |
| Tana River | 11.4 | 16.8 | 36.6 | 18.3 | 8.1 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 114 | 29.6 |
| Lamu | 7.4 | 12.2 | 23.5 | 21.5 | 8.8 | 26.6 | 100.0 | 49 | 39.1 |
| Taita/Taveta | 4.5 | 4.6 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 42.7 | 100.0 | 86 | 53.8 |
| Garissa | 22.0 | 24.9 | 29.4 | 12.3 | 4.3 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 205 | 24.8 |
| Wajir | 22.5 | 23.7 | 32.9 | 12.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 131 | 24.7 |
| Mandera | 23.8 | 22.1 | 35.8 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 220 | 25.0 |
| Marsabit | 7.5 | 12.4 | 36.8 | 22.0 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 106 | 34.3 |
| Isiolo | 7.3 | 15.4 | 31.5 | 22.2 | 10.5 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 75 | 34.1 |
| Meru | 3.5 | 4.4 | 18.8 | 22.4 | 12.9 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 324 | 50.0 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 5.0 | 3.0 | 15.7 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 81 | 59.9 |
| Embu | 2.8 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 16.2 | 14.3 | 51.7 | 100.0 | 111 | 61.5 |
| Kitui | 6.9 | 10.1 | 21.4 | 18.1 | 11.9 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 231 | 43.0 |
| Machakos | 2.9 | 10.2 | 19.3 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 263 | 51.4 |
| Makueni | 5.9 | 8.8 | 14.8 | 19.0 | 17.8 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 182 | 48.4 |
| Nyandarua | 7.2 | 7.7 | 12.4 | 19.2 | 14.9 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 148 | 51.0 |
| Nyeri | 2.3 | 5.8 | 13.9 | 18.0 | 13.6 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 140 | 57.7 |
| Kirinyaga | 6.2 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 15.3 | 49.1 | 100.0 | 138 | 58.6 |
| Murang'a | 0.9 | 7.8 | 21.8 | 19.3 | 15.3 | 34.9 | 100.0 | 242 | 48.1 |
| Kiambu | 2.8 | 6.2 | 18.2 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 45.4 | 100.0 | 708 | 54.6 |
| Turkana | 5.1 | 14.2 | 43.6 | 20.5 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 256 | 31.3 |
| West Pokot | 11.2 | 18.9 | 41.2 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 336 | 28.6 |
| Samburu | 5.3 | 12.6 | 37.7 | 21.1 | 8.5 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 115 | 33.8 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.9 | 6.7 | 22.7 | 18.4 | 15.2 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 260 | 47.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.9 | 8.2 | 20.7 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 337 | 48.2 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 6.6 | 12.1 | 29.9 | 14.1 | 19.3 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 120 | 36.9 |
| Nandi | 5.9 | 6.3 | 19.2 | 12.8 | 14.7 | 41.1 | 100.0 | 211 | 53.6 |
| Baringo | 10.6 | 12.9 | 34.9 | 15.0 | 8.2 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 200 | 32.7 |
| Laikipia | 5.0 | 10.1 | 24.4 | 14.6 | 11.1 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 116 | 44.6 |
| Nakuru | 7.2 | 10.1 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 13.2 | 33.0 | 100.0 | 551 | 44.2 |
| Narok | 7.7 | 14.7 | 32.5 | 17.9 | 10.0 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 405 | 33.1 |
| Kajiado | 7.0 | 8.4 | 22.3 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 362 | 44.9 |
| Kericho | 5.3 | 10.3 | 19.9 | 19.5 | 10.6 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 257 | 44.5 |
| Bomet | 5.7 | 10.4 | 24.6 | 19.1 | 10.5 | 29.7 | 100.0 | 231 | 41.5 |
| Kakamega | 3.1 | 7.2 | 22.8 | 17.7 | 18.0 | 31.3 | 100.0 | 401 | 47.4 |
| Vihiga | 4.4 | 5.2 | 26.2 | 17.7 | 14.3 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 115 | 44.8 |
| Bungoma | 5.5 | 11.3 | 22.6 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 26.1 | 100.0 | 411 | 41.7 |
| Busia | 4.6 | 10.0 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 18.4 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 246 | 47.1 |
| Siaya | 11.8 | 8.0 | 21.3 | 17.9 | 10.4 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 226 | 41.7 |
| Kisumu | 6.5 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 14.5 | 13.4 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 329 | 49.6 |
| Homa Bay | 4.8 | 8.7 | 22.1 | 17.7 | 15.2 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 282 | 44.1 |
| Migori | 8.9 | 10.6 | 27.8 | 16.1 | 13.9 | 22.7 | 100.0 | 351 | 38.2 |
| Kisii | 3.0 | 6.2 | 21.6 | 17.2 | 14.0 | 38.0 | 100.0 | 264 | 48.8 |
| Nyamira | 6.1 | 8.0 | 17.6 | 20.3 | 15.6 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 94 | 47.0 |
| Nairobi City | 6.3 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 18.1 | 12.2 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 1,253 | 47.7 |
| Total | 6.8 | 10.3 | 23.1 | 17.2 | 12.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 12,180 | 42.1 |

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years before the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Kenya DHS 2022

| Months since birth | Percentage of births for which the mother is: | | | Number of births |
|--------------------|---|------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | Amenorrhoeic | Abstaining | Insusceptible ¹ | |
| <2 | 87.1 | 86.9 | 95.9 | 351 |
| 2–3 | 52.8 | 52.4 | 73.9 | 292 |
| 4–5 | 46.3 | 30.6 | 59.0 | 289 |
| 6–7 | 37.2 | 22.3 | 47.7 | 314 |
| 8–9 | 32.5 | 22.6 | 44.6 | 332 |
| 10–11 | 31.1 | 12.6 | 36.3 | 289 |
| 12–13 | 19.2 | 15.7 | 28.8 | 311 |
| 14–15 | 19.3 | 14.7 | 30.6 | 317 |
| 16–17 | 19.9 | 10.6 | 26.5 | 277 |
| 18–19 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 16.7 | 299 |
| 20–21 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 12.4 | 283 |
| 22–23 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 311 |
| 24–25 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 15.4 | 294 |
| 26–27 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 337 |
| 28–29 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 274 |
| 30–31 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 278 |
| 32–33 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 274 |
| 34–35 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 9.0 | 277 |
| Total | 22.7 | 18.5 | 30.7 | 5,401 |
| Median | 4.5 | 3.7 | 7.0 | na |
| Mean | 8.9 | 7.4 | 11.7 | na |

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth.

² Includes live birth and stillbirths.

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Postpartum amenorrhoea | Postpartum abstinence | Postpartum insusceptibility ¹ |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Mother's age | | | |
| 15–29 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 6.8 |
| 30–49 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 7.6 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 4.4 | 3.4 | 5.6 |
| Rural | 4.6 | 3.9 | 8.3 |
| Mother's education² | | | |
| No education | 9.8 | 4.1 | 10.7 |
| Primary | 5.0 | 3.5 | 8.8 |
| Secondary | 4.1 | 3.8 | 6.1 |
| More than secondary | 3.7 | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 9.0 | 4.0 | 11.3 |
| Second | 4.6 | 3.6 | 7.9 |
| Middle | 4.3 | 4.4 | 6.6 |
| Fourth | 4.1 | 3.3 | 5.1 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 3.6 | 5.8 |
| Total | 4.5 | 3.7 | 7.0 |

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Current age | Age at menarche | | | | | | | Don't know | Percent-age who have never menstruated | Total | Number of women | Mean age at menarche |
|-------------|-----------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------------|--|-------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | ≤10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | ≥16 | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 10.1 | 19.4 | 31.8 | 21.2 | 12.6 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3,125 | 14.0 |
| 20–24 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 8.8 | 17.7 | 22.3 | 23.7 | 24.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,063 | 14.4 |
| 25–29 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 9.3 | 18.1 | 21.8 | 22.6 | 24.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,916 | 14.5 |
| 30–34 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 25.2 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,364 | 14.5 |
| 35–39 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 8.4 | 18.4 | 21.2 | 23.2 | 24.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,288 | 14.6 |
| 40–44 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 15.6 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 29.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,615 | 14.7 |
| 45–49 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 14.6 | 19.1 | 25.0 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,346 | 14.8 |
| Total | 0.9 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 17.5 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 23.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 16,716 | 14.5 |

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Percentage menopausal ¹ | Number of women |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 30–34 | 4.6 | 2,364 |
| 35–39 | 5.6 | 2,288 |
| 40–41 | 7.3 | 623 |
| 42–43 | 9.5 | 676 |
| 44–45 | 15.9 | 677 |
| 46–47 | 29.9 | 544 |
| 48–49 | 37.9 | 440 |
| Total | 10.3 | 7,612 |

¹ Percentage of women who (1) are not pregnant, and (2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months before the survey, or (b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) have never menstruated.

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Current age | Percentage who had a live birth by exact age | | | | | Percentage who have never had a live birth | Number of women | Median age at first live birth |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.9 | na | na | na | na | 87.8 | 6,025 | a |
| 20–24 | 2.5 | 15.3 | 32.8 | na | na | 43.8 | 6,001 | a |
| 25–29 | 5.1 | 21.9 | 39.6 | 58.0 | 79.5 | 12.7 | 5,687 | 21.1 |
| 30–34 | 6.1 | 26.0 | 45.8 | 63.0 | 80.0 | 4.9 | 4,530 | 20.5 |
| 35–39 | 6.6 | 27.4 | 46.2 | 62.2 | 80.8 | 1.9 | 4,311 | 20.4 |
| 40–44 | 3.8 | 21.1 | 43.5 | 62.5 | 81.8 | 1.7 | 3,084 | 20.6 |
| 45–49 | 6.0 | 21.8 | 41.8 | 60.0 | 80.9 | 1.6 | 2,518 | 20.8 |
| 20–49 | 4.8 | 21.9 | 40.9 | na | na | 14.3 | 26,131 | a |
| 25–49 | 5.5 | 23.9 | 43.3 | 61.0 | 80.4 | 5.6 | 20,130 | 20.7 |

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | a | 22.0 |
| Rural | a | 19.9 |
| Education¹ | | |
| No education | 19.1 | 19.0 |
| Primary | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| Secondary | a | 21.3 |
| More than secondary | a | 24.8 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| Second | 19.5 | 19.3 |
| Middle | a | 20.1 |
| Fourth | a | 21.3 |
| Highest | a | 23.0 |
| Total | a | 20.7 |

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

¹ No education includes informal education (Madrasa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 5.11C Median age at first birth by county

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49 years, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women age | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| | 20–49 | 25–49 |
| Mombasa | a | 22.2 |
| Kwale | a | 20.0 |
| Kilifi | a | 19.9 |
| Tana River | 19.8 | 19.9 |
| Lamu | a | 21.3 |
| Taita/Taveta | a | 21.3 |
| Garissa | a | 20.0 |
| Wajir | a | 21.0 |
| Mandera | a | 20.7 |
| Marsabit | a | 21.0 |
| Isiolo | a | 21.0 |
| Meru | a | 20.2 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | a | 21.2 |
| Embu | a | 21.7 |
| Kitui | a | 20.7 |
| Machakos | a | 21.4 |
| Makueni | a | 21.4 |
| Nyandarua | a | 20.5 |
| Nyeri | a | 21.6 |
| Kirinyaga | a | 21.2 |
| Murang'a | a | 20.8 |
| Kiambu | a | 21.9 |
| Turkana | a | 21.2 |
| West Pokot | 19.6 | 19.7 |
| Samburu | 19.4 | 19.5 |
| Trans Nzoia | a | 20.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | a | 21.1 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | a | 21.0 |
| Nandi | a | 20.0 |
| Baringo | a | 20.8 |
| Laikipia | a | 21.1 |
| Nakuru | a | 20.9 |
| Narok | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| Kajiado | a | 21.5 |
| Kericho | a | 20.2 |
| Bomet | 19.6 | 19.3 |
| Kakamega | a | 20.3 |
| Vihiga | a | 20.6 |
| Bungoma | a | 20.1 |
| Busia | 19.6 | 19.2 |
| Siaya | 19.2 | 18.9 |
| Kisumu | 19.4 | 18.9 |
| Homa Bay | 18.6 | 18.4 |
| Migori | 18.2 | 17.9 |
| Kisii | 19.9 | 19.4 |
| Nyamira | 19.6 | 19.4 |
| Nairobi City | a | 22.3 |
| Total | a | 20.7 |

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹ | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1,163 |
| 16 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 5.5 | 1,197 |
| 17 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 12.8 | 1,203 |
| 18 | 16.4 | 1.1 | 5.3 | 20.9 | 1,195 |
| 19 | 27.4 | 1.6 | 5.0 | 31.1 | 1,266 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.7 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 12.1 | 1,783 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 16.0 | 4,242 |
| Education² | | | | | |
| No education | 30.8 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 37.8 | 134 |
| Primary | 16.3 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 19.8 | 1,907 |
| Secondary | 9.9 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 3,791 |
| More than secondary | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 4.8 | 194 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.8 | 1.6 | 4.0 | 21.1 | 1,235 |
| Second | 14.9 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 17.5 | 1,443 |
| Middle | 10.6 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 13.4 | 1,279 |
| Fourth | 10.0 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 12.9 | 1,064 |
| Highest | 6.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 1,004 |
| Total | 12.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 14.8 | 6,025 |

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 5.12C Teenage pregnancy by county

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹ | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant | Number of women |
| Mombasa | 5.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 143 |
| Kwale | 11.5 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 14.8 | 118 |
| Kilifi | 10.3 | 1.3 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 224 |
| Tana River | 12.4 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 17.2 | 27 |
| Lamu | 11.5 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 13.7 | 24 |
| Taita/Taveta | 18.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 18.4 | 30 |
| Garissa | 11.6 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 85 |
| Wajir | 7.5 | 0.5 | 5.9 | 10.8 | 45 |
| Mandera | 11.4 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 13.9 | 49 |
| Marsabit | 20.6 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 29.4 | 20 |
| Isiolo | 13.6 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 16.7 | 27 |
| Meru | 16.9 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 23.6 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 39 |
| Embu | 9.1 | 0.4 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 49 |
| Kitui | 9.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 142 |
| Machakos | 9.5 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 11.3 | 178 |
| Makueni | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 151 |
| Nyandarua | 4.3 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 | 93 |
| Nyeri | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 74 |
| Kirinyaga | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 64 |
| Murang'a | 3.8 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 7.4 | 139 |
| Kiambu | 8.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 267 |
| Turkana | 15.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 18.5 | 56 |
| West Pokot | 32.2 | 2.7 | 6.1 | 36.3 | 82 |
| Samburu | 41.5 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 50.1 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 14.8 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 17.8 | 146 |
| Uasin Gishu | 7.9 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 10.7 | 158 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 9.6 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 12.1 | 32 |
| Nandi | 9.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 118 |
| Baringo | 14.0 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 20.3 | 86 |
| Laikipia | 8.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 69 |
| Nakuru | 13.6 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 16.5 | 283 |
| Narok | 25.9 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 28.1 | 176 |
| Kajiado | 20.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 21.8 | 97 |
| Kericho | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 135 |
| Bomet | 7.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 152 |
| Kakamega | 12.3 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 15.1 | 328 |
| Vihiga | 3.9 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 113 |
| Bungoma | 14.8 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 18.6 | 294 |
| Busia | 13.1 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 18.3 | 149 |
| Siaya | 18.4 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 20.9 | 130 |
| Kisumu | 9.2 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 11.1 | 157 |
| Homa Bay | 18.7 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 23.2 | 159 |
| Migori | 20.4 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 22.4 | 159 |
| Kisii | 13.7 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 14.2 | 192 |
| Nyamira | 14.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 15.5 | 81 |
| Nairobi City | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 8.4 | 452 |
| Total | 12.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 14.8 | 6,025 |

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion.

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who have ever been pregnant before age 15, Kenya DHS 2022

| Sex | Had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Married before age 15 | Birthed/fathered a live birth before age 15 | Have ever been pregnant before age 15 | Number |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Women | 6.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 6,025 |
| Men | 18.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | na | 3,175 |

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Pregnancy outcome | | | | Total | Number of pregnancies |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Live birth | Stillbirth ¹ | Miscarriage ² | Induced abortion | | |
| Age at pregnancy outcome | | | | | | |
| <20 | 93.3 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,461 |
| 20–24 | 90.6 | 1.2 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,483 |
| 25–34 | 88.0 | 1.3 | 10.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 5,242 |
| 35–44 | 79.4 | 2.4 | 17.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,638 |
| 45–49 | 60.3 | 4.3 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40 |
| Pregnancy order | | | | | | |
| First | 92.2 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,223 |
| Second | 86.4 | 1.7 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,743 |
| Third | 87.8 | 1.3 | 10.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,118 |
| Fourth | 86.9 | 1.4 | 11.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,412 |
| Fifth or higher | 85.6 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,367 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.3 | 1.7 | 13.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4,574 |
| Rural | 90.5 | 1.3 | 7.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 7,289 |
| Education³ | | | | | | |
| No education | 90.5 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| Primary | 89.4 | 1.7 | 8.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,185 |
| Secondary | 88.4 | 1.4 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,231 |
| More than secondary | 84.2 | 1.1 | 13.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,321 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.7 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,523 |
| Second | 90.9 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,062 |
| Middle | 89.2 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,074 |
| Fourth | 85.6 | 1.7 | 12.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,510 |
| Highest | 83.3 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,695 |
| Total | 88.1 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 11,863 |

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 5.14C Pregnancy outcome by county

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey by type of outcome, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Pregnancy outcome | | | | Number of pregnancies | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Live birth | Stillbirth ¹ | Miscarriage ² | Induced abortion | | |
| Mombasa | 82.1 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Kwale | 91.9 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Kilifi | 83.1 | 2.6 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 343 |
| Tana River | 91.6 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91 |
| Lamu | 85.9 | 0.4 | 13.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Taita/Taveta | 88.0 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Garissa | 89.9 | 1.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Wajir | 83.0 | 5.0 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 101 |
| Mandera | 96.9 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Marsabit | 98.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Isiolo | 91.8 | 1.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Meru | 92.7 | 0.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 88.9 | 2.5 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Embu | 89.3 | 1.7 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Kitui | 95.2 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Machakos | 90.8 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 266 |
| Makueni | 93.0 | 0.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 202 |
| Nyandarua | 89.5 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Nyeri | 86.1 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Kirinyaga | 78.5 | 2.2 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Murang'a | 91.3 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Kiambu | 87.2 | 1.9 | 10.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 725 |
| Turkana | 89.3 | 1.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| West Pokot | 93.8 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Samburu | 85.8 | 2.4 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Trans Nzoia | 87.6 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Uasin Gishu | 80.5 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 395 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 94.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 103 |
| Nandi | 89.6 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Baringo | 92.5 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Laikipia | 86.7 | 0.9 | 12.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 112 |
| Nakuru | 88.3 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 590 |
| Narok | 91.8 | 1.5 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Kajiado | 85.2 | 1.5 | 12.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 365 |
| Kericho | 91.9 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 240 |
| Bomet | 91.7 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 218 |
| Kakamega | 87.1 | 1.6 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 481 |
| Vihiga | 86.0 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Bungoma | 84.0 | 0.4 | 14.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 423 |
| Busia | 87.2 | 2.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Siaya | 90.0 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Kisumu | 89.9 | 1.2 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 292 |
| Homa Bay | 86.5 | 0.9 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 262 |
| Migori | 90.1 | 1.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 301 |
| Kisii | 94.3 | 0.5 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 251 |
| Nyamira | 91.9 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Nairobi City | 84.5 | 0.8 | 13.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,371 |
| Total | 88.1 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 11,863 |

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years before the survey, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age group | Residence | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 10–14 | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| 15–19 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20–24 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25–29 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 30–34 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 35–39 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 40–44 | [0] | [0] | [0] |
| TAR(15–49) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| GAR | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Notes: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months before the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.

TAR: Total induced abortion rate expressed per woman.

GAR: General induced abortion rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** 47% of currently married women age 15–49 and 57% of currently married men age 15–49 want to have another child in the future.
- **Ideal family size:** For women age 15–49, the mean ideal number of children is 3.7, while the mean ideal number of children is 4.2 for men age 15–49.
- **Planning status for all pregnancies:** 63% of pregnancies among women age 15–49 that occurred in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time, 29% wanted later, while 9% were not wanted at all.
- **Wanted fertility:** The wanted fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman, while the total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning stakeholders assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, if the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked if they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Overall, 47% of currently married women and 57% of currently married men want to have another child; 17% of women and 20% of men want to have another child soon, while 30% of women and 37% of men want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (**Table 6.1**).

For currently married women, the percentage who desire to have another child is highest among women with no children (88%) and those with one child (88%), and lowest (16%) among those who have six or more children. For currently married men, the percentage who desire to have another child is highest (92%) among those with no children and lowest (33%) among those who have six or more children.

Irrespective of the number of children one has, a higher percentage of currently married men compared to women desire another child.

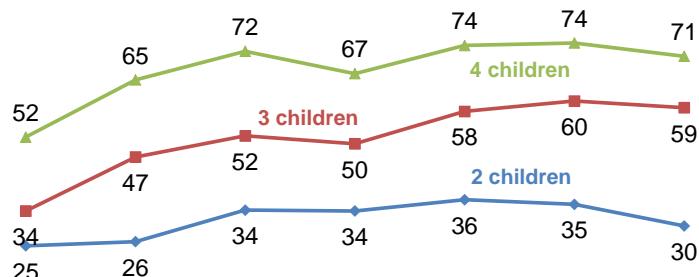
Trends: Among married women with two children, the percentage that want no more children increased from 25% to 36% between 1989 and 2008/09 before declining to 30% in 2022. For those with three children, the percentage that want no more children increased from 34% to 52% between 1989 and 1998 before dropping slightly to 50% in 2003 and increasing to 59% in 2022. For married women with four children, the percentage of those who want no more children increased from 52% in 1989 to 72% in 1998 after which it dropped to 67% in 2003. It increased thereafter to 74% in 2014 before declining slightly to 71% in 2022 (**Figure 6.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who do not want more children increases with the number of children a woman already has. Among currently married women with no children, only 3% do not desire to have children in future. For those with six or more children, 75% do not desire to have any more children (**Figure 6.2**).
- Half of currently married women living in rural areas and 38% of those living in urban areas do not want to have any more children (**Table 6.2.1**).
- Among currently married women with six or more children and no formal education, 49% do not want to have any more children. Eighty-four percent of married women with primary education and 92% of women with secondary education do not want any more children.
- The percentage of currently married men with six or more children who do not want any more children is lowest (29%) among those with no education and highest (71%) among those with secondary education (**Table 6.2.2**).
- Forty-seven percent of currently married men in the lowest wealth quintile with six or more children and 69% of those in the highest wealth quintile do not want any more children.

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children

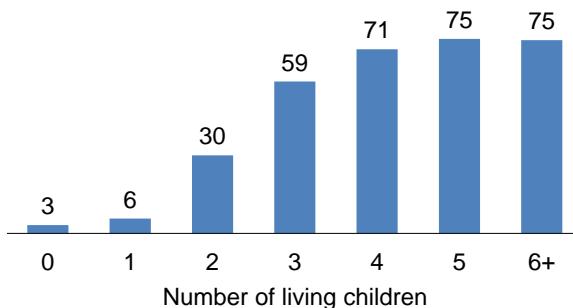


1989 KDHS 1993 KDHS 1998 KDHS 2003 KDHS 2008–09 KDHS 2014 KDHS 2022 KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Respondents who had children were asked: "If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?"

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The mean ideal number of children is higher for men (4.2 children) than for women (3.7 children). A comparison of currently married men and women also shows that men's mean ideal number of children (4.6 children) is more than that of women (4.1 children) (Figure 6.3).

For all women age 15–49 with no children, the mean ideal number of children is 3.2, while for those with six or more children it is 6.1. This is lower than the mean ideal number of children desired by men age 15–49, which is 3.8 among those with no children and 7.7 among those with six or more children respectively (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15–49

■ Women ■ Men

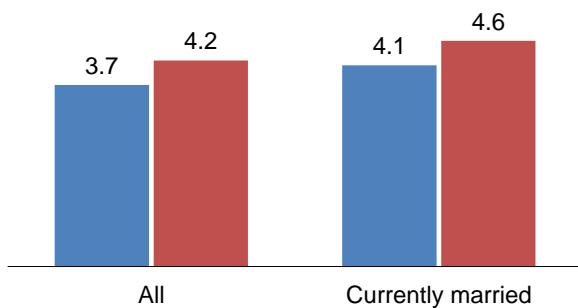
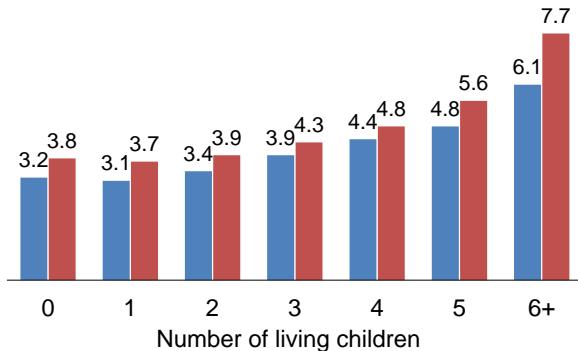


Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

Mean ideal number of children

■ Women ■ Men



Trends: The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 declined from 4.4 in 1989 to 3.7 in 1993 and thereafter remained the same. For men of the same age, the mean ideal number of children was 3.8 in 1993 after which it fluctuated before reaching 4.2 in 2022 (**Figure 6.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The mean ideal number of children among women increases with age from 3.3 children for those age 15–19 and 20–24 to 4.4 children among those age 45–49 (**Table 6.4**).
- The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 decreases as education attainment increases, from 7.3 among women with no education to 3.1 among women with more than secondary education.
- The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 in the lowest wealth quintile is 4.9, while for those in the highest wealth quintile it is 3.2.
- Mandera (9.8), Wajir (8.9) and Garissa (8.1) counties have the highest mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49, while Kericho (2.8), Machakos (2.9) and Kirinyaga (2.9) have the lowest (**Table 6.4C**).

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

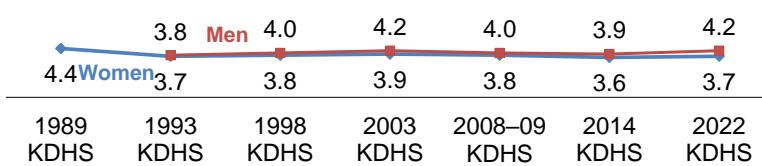
Women reported if their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey to women age 15–49; all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey to women age 15–49

Sixty-three percent of pregnancies among women age 15–49 that occurred in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time, and 29% wanted later, while 9% were not wanted at all (**Table 6.6** and **Figure 6.6**).

Figure 6.5 Trends in mean ideal family size

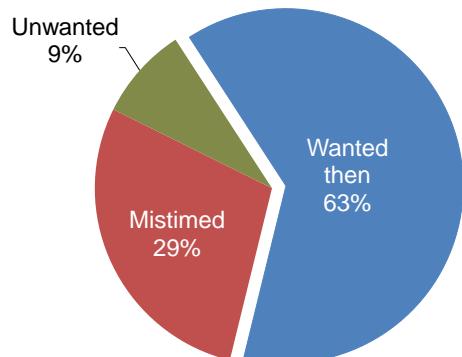
Mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 6.6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes to women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



Note: Total exceeds 100% due to rounding.

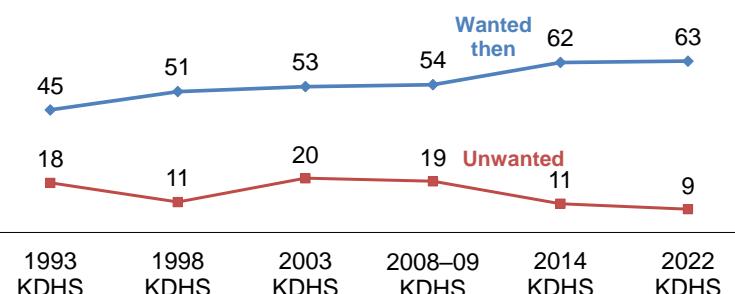
Trends: The percentage of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 that were wanted then has increased steadily from 45% in 1993 to 63% in 2022, while the percentage of live births and current pregnancies that were not wanted at all has declined from 18% in 1993 to 9% in 2022 (Figure 6.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-five percent of first live births and current pregnancies of women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey were wanted then, while 44% were wanted later.
- Twenty percent of fourth and higher order live births and current pregnancies were unwanted compared with 8% or less among lower order live births and current pregnancies.
- Sixty-three percent of live births and current pregnancies that occurred to women who were below age 20 at the time of the event were wanted later.
- Seventy-one percent of live births of women who had a live birth at age 25–29 or 30–34 were wanted then.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of current pregnancies were wanted then. Slightly less than two-thirds of the live births (62%) and stillbirths (63%) of women age 15–49 during the three-year period before the survey were wanted then. At the same time, 70% of pregnancies that occurred within the three years before the survey but resulted in miscarriages were wanted then. However, seven in ten pregnancies that resulted in abortions were either mistimed (65%) or unwanted (6%) (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.7 Trends in fertility planning status

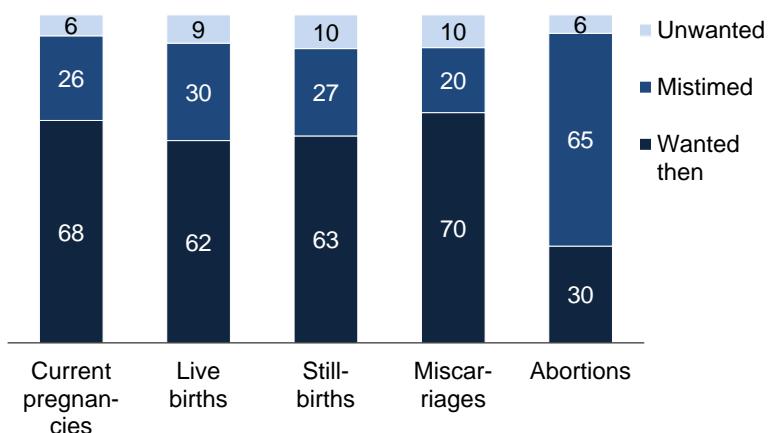
Percentage of live births and current pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 6.8 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes to women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



Note: Total does not add to 100% due to rounding.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Wanted fertility rate is a hypothetical estimate of number of children a woman would give birth to in her childbearing years if all unwanted births were avoided. In the last three years before the survey, the total wanted fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman compared with total fertility rate of 3.4 children per woman (**Table 6.6**).

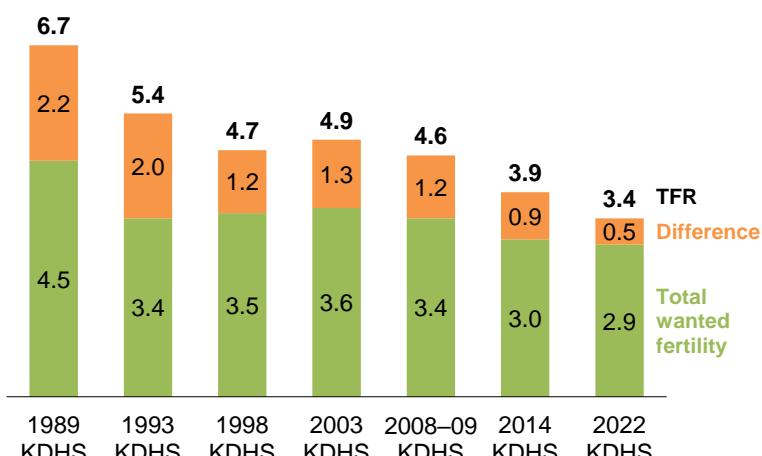
Trends: The wanted fertility rate declined from 4.5 children per woman in 1989 to 2.9 in 2022, and total fertility rate also declined from 6.7 to 3.4 children per woman in the same period. Consequently, the gap between total and wanted fertility rate declined from 2.2 children in 1989 to 0.5 children in 2022 (**Figure 6.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The wanted fertility rate is higher in rural than in urban areas (3.3 versus 2.5 children per woman).
- The wanted fertility rate decreases as level of education and wealth status increase. It declines from 5.9 children for women with no education to 2.4 children for women with more than secondary level of education. It also varies from 4.2 children for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 2.3 children for women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The wanted fertility rate varies by county and ranges from 2.0 children per woman to 7.8 children per woman. In counties where wanted fertility rate is high, the fertility rate is also high.
- Mandera, West Pokot, Wajir, Tana River, Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu and Garissa counties have both wanted and total fertility of more than 5 children per woman each, while Kilifi, Nairobi City, Kisii, Nandi, Nyamira, Kericho, and Machakos have a wanted fertility of less than 2.5 children per woman each (**Table 6.6C** and **Map 6.1**).

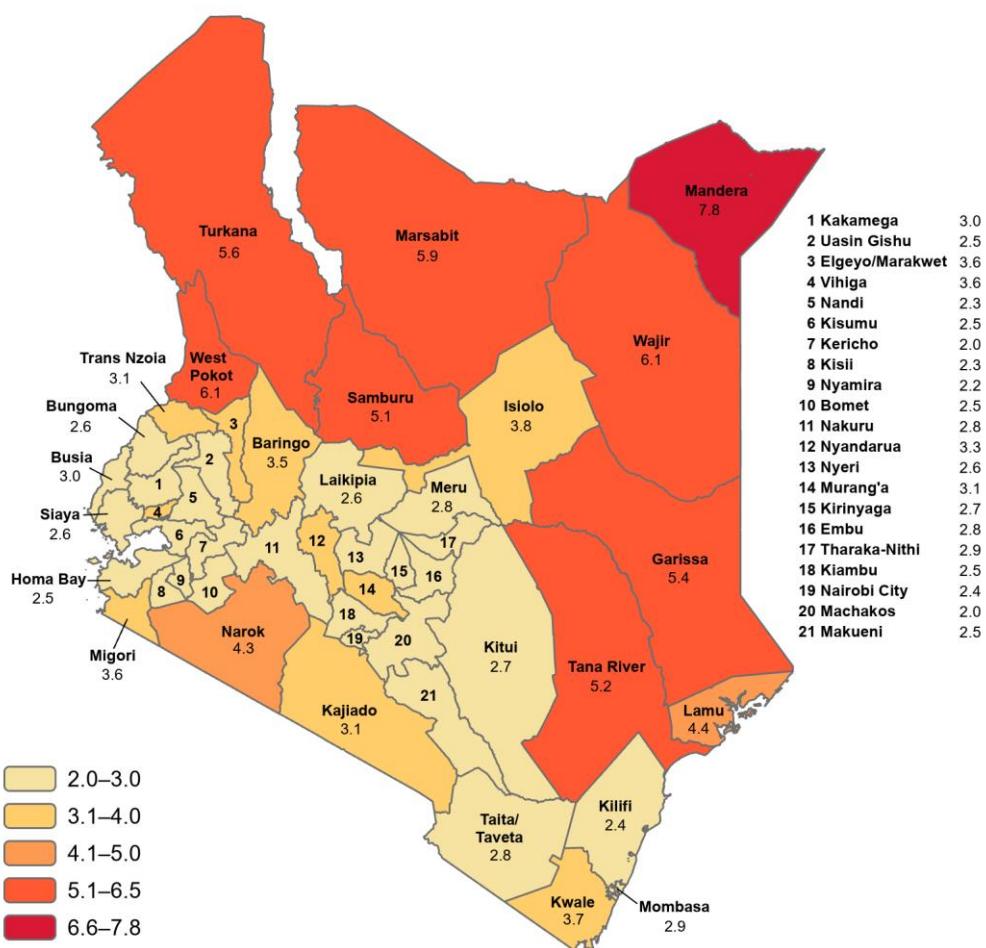
Figure 6.9 Trends in wanted and total fertility

Wanted and actual number of children per woman



Map 6.1 Wanted fertility rates by county

Total wanted fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** Fertility preferences by number of living children
- **Table 6.2.1** Desire to limit childbearing: Women
- **Table 6.2.2** Desire to limit childbearing: Men
- **Table 6.3** Ideal number of children by number of living children
- **Table 6.4** Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics
- **Table 6.4C** Mean ideal number of children according to county
- **Table 6.5** Fertility planning status
- **Table 6.6** Wanted fertility rates
- **Table 6.6C** Wanted fertility rates by county

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022

| Desire for children | Number of living children | | | | | | | Total 15–49 | Total 15–54 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|----------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | | |
| WOMEN¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon ² | 66.0 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 16.7 | na |
| Have another later ³ | 22.1 | 58.2 | 43.3 | 22.7 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 30.1 | na |
| Have another, undecided when | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | na |
| Undecided | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 | na |
| Want no more | 2.5 | 5.6 | 29.5 | 56.2 | 66.2 | 69.6 | 68.6 | 43.0 | na |
| Sterilised ⁴ | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 | na |
| Declared infecund | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | na |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | na |
| Number | 349 | 1,555 | 2,320 | 1,947 | 1,377 | 764 | 1,007 | 9,319 | na |
| MEN⁵ | | | | | | | | | |
| Have another soon ² | 77.3 | 30.9 | 18.7 | 15.5 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 20.4 | 19.1 |
| Have another later ³ | 14.4 | 59.2 | 48.2 | 31.5 | 25.6 | 20.3 | 21.2 | 37.0 | 33.8 |
| Have another, undecided when | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Undecided | 1.6 | 4.0 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| Want no more | 5.3 | 5.5 | 24.8 | 45.1 | 56.4 | 60.7 | 60.2 | 35.7 | 40.5 |
| Sterilised ⁴ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Declared infecund | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Missing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 278 | 1,091 | 1,586 | 1,258 | 851 | 495 | 699 | 6,257 | 6,958 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable.

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilisation.

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--|-----|------|------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.6 | 6.7 | 30.2 | 66.3 | 73.3 | 71.2 | 64.1 | 38.0 |
| Rural | 5.8 | 4.6 | 30.0 | 54.0 | 70.1 | 76.0 | 76.3 | 50.2 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.2 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 12.9 | 25.4 | 34.3 | 48.9 | 31.5 |
| Primary | 5.7 | 9.7 | 30.2 | 55.4 | 73.7 | 80.5 | 84.2 | 58.1 |
| Secondary | 0.9 | 5.0 | 29.1 | 63.2 | 76.9 | 85.9 | 92.2 | 39.2 |
| More than secondary | 3.2 | 4.6 | 34.1 | 67.1 | 80.9 | (86.2) | * | 34.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.2 | 2.0 | 19.6 | 37.3 | 57.4 | 52.1 | 64.3 | 42.7 |
| Second | (4.8) | 4.6 | 24.3 | 48.0 | 70.3 | 85.2 | 83.5 | 52.9 |
| Middle | 4.2 | 6.9 | 35.1 | 59.3 | 73.3 | 81.9 | 85.3 | 52.7 |
| Fourth | 0.3 | 5.1 | 32.9 | 63.6 | 73.1 | 84.0 | 74.7 | 41.9 |
| Highest | 3.4 | 7.2 | 31.3 | 71.0 | 82.0 | 77.0 | (63.4) | 40.2 |
| Total | 3.2 | 5.7 | 30.1 | 58.6 | 71.0 | 75.0 | 74.5 | 45.5 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Women who have been sterilised or whose husband has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² No education includes informal education (Madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------|--|-------|------|------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.3 | 7.4 | 26.6 | 46.2 | 60.7 | 57.7 | 55.3 | 31.3 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 2.8 | 23.0 | 44.9 | 54.3 | 61.8 | 62.0 | 39.3 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | (5.6) | 16.6 | 18.6 | 32.0 | 28.0 | 29.1 | 24.0 |
| Primary | 1.7 | 3.4 | 23.5 | 43.6 | 51.9 | 63.1 | 64.1 | 41.0 |
| Secondary | 0.7 | 8.3 | 23.8 | 47.8 | 63.3 | 63.3 | 70.8 | 34.9 |
| More than secondary | 8.6 | 3.8 | 28.5 | 49.0 | 64.9 | 63.4 | 63.9 | 30.3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (0.0) | 2.6 | 15.6 | 26.9 | 46.7 | 39.7 | 46.6 | 31.0 |
| Second | (2.6) | 2.5 | 19.6 | 43.7 | 53.3 | 71.1 | 63.6 | 41.1 |
| Middle | (6.5) | 5.9 | 27.0 | 49.8 | 58.9 | 66.9 | 68.8 | 42.3 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 3.6 | 22.2 | 47.1 | 58.6 | 63.4 | 66.7 | 31.6 |
| Highest | 9.4 | 9.0 | 31.3 | 50.2 | 62.8 | (63.4) | 68.6 | 34.6 |
| Total 15–49 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 24.8 | 45.4 | 56.4 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 35.9 |
| 50–54 | * | * | 77.3 | 84.1 | 89.2 | 85.2 | 80.9 | * |
| Total 15–54 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 26.8 | 49.1 | 61.3 | 65.4 | 65.5 | 40.6 |

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

¹ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022

| Ideal number of children | Number of living children | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | |
| WOMEN¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 1 | 2.1 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| 2 | 26.4 | 26.1 | 22.4 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 19.5 |
| 3 | 32.7 | 37.6 | 26.0 | 27.2 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 6.8 | 26.2 |
| 4 | 23.0 | 19.7 | 32.7 | 33.8 | 42.2 | 22.7 | 19.6 | 27.4 |
| 5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 24.6 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| 6+ | 5.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 11.3 | 20.8 | 25.5 | 49.2 | 11.9 |
| Non-numeric responses | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 1.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 4,480 | 2,931 | 3,125 | 2,405 | 1,643 | 947 | 1,185 | 16,716 |
| Mean ideal number of children for:² | | | | | | | | |
| All women | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 3.7 |
| Number of women | 4,424 | 2,908 | 3,102 | 2,382 | 1,607 | 920 | 1,110 | 16,453 |
| Currently married women | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 4.1 |
| Number of currently married women | 342 | 1,537 | 2,302 | 1,930 | 1,344 | 738 | 936 | 9,130 |
| MEN³ | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| 1 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.9 |
| 2 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 13.8 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 13.3 |
| 3 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 6.6 | 27.4 |
| 4 | 28.5 | 26.3 | 34.7 | 31.3 | 36.5 | 21.6 | 14.1 | 28.9 |
| 5 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 15.1 | 17.5 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 11.7 | 13.0 |
| 6+ | 9.9 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 14.2 | 22.5 | 35.5 | 57.8 | 14.2 |
| Non-numeric responses | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 6,614 | 1,663 | 1,877 | 1,358 | 896 | 517 | 727 | 13,652 |
| Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:² | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 4.2 |
| Number of men | 6,557 | 1,659 | 1,865 | 1,339 | 883 | 507 | 683 | 13,493 |
| Currently married men | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 4.6 |
| Number of currently married men | 278 | 1,087 | 1,574 | 1,239 | 837 | 485 | 657 | 6,157 |
| Mean ideal number of children for men 15–54:² | | | | | | | | |
| All men | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 4.2 |
| Number of men | 6,583 | 1,675 | 1,943 | 1,482 | 1,043 | 626 | 900 | 14,252 |
| Currently married men | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 7.8 | 4.7 |
| Number of currently married men | 281 | 1,096 | 1,634 | 1,369 | 983 | 593 | 862 | 6,817 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mean | Number of women ¹ |
|------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 3.3 | 3,086 |
| 20–24 | 3.3 | 3,037 |
| 25–29 | 3.6 | 2,877 |
| 30–34 | 3.9 | 2,323 |
| 35–39 | 4.0 | 2,248 |
| 40–44 | 4.2 | 1,576 |
| 45–49 | 4.4 | 1,305 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 3.5 | 6,769 |
| Rural | 3.9 | 9,684 |
| Education² | | |
| No education | 7.3 | 846 |
| Primary | 4.0 | 5,984 |
| Secondary | 3.3 | 6,427 |
| More than secondary | 3.1 | 3,197 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 4.9 | 2,498 |
| Second | 3.8 | 2,926 |
| Middle | 3.6 | 3,044 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 3,688 |
| Highest | 3.2 | 4,297 |
| Total | 3.7 | 16,453 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 6.4C Mean ideal number of children by county

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mean | Number of women ¹ |
|-----------------|------|------------------------------|
| Mombasa | 4.0 | 482 |
| Kwale | 4.9 | 247 |
| Kilifi | 4.3 | 466 |
| Tana River | 6.3 | 75 |
| Lamu | 4.5 | 50 |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.6 | 118 |
| Garissa | 8.1 | 163 |
| Wajir | 8.9 | 86 |
| Mandera | 9.8 | 76 |
| Marsabit | 7.1 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 4.7 | 72 |
| Meru | 3.2 | 476 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 3.3 | 130 |
| Embu | 3.2 | 179 |
| Kitui | 3.3 | 373 |
| Machakos | 2.9 | 544 |
| Makueni | 3.1 | 352 |
| Nyandarua | 3.5 | 223 |
| Nyeri | 3.2 | 259 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.9 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 3.3 | 335 |
| Kiambu | 3.2 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 5.9 | 171 |
| West Pokot | 5.7 | 177 |
| Samburu | 5.7 | 78 |
| Trans Nzoia | 4.0 | 341 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.4 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.6 | 116 |
| Nandi | 3.4 | 332 |
| Baringo | 4.5 | 190 |
| Laikipia | 3.5 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 3.6 | 860 |
| Narok | 4.5 | 356 |
| Kajiado | 3.8 | 447 |
| Kericho | 2.8 | 372 |
| Bomet | 3.5 | 326 |
| Kakamega | 3.8 | 618 |
| Vihiga | 3.9 | 196 |
| Bungoma | 3.9 | 566 |
| Busia | 3.9 | 335 |
| Siaya | 3.5 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 3.4 | 390 |
| Homa Bay | 3.6 | 341 |
| Migori | 4.3 | 349 |
| Kisii | 3.2 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 3.1 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 3.3 | 2,145 |
| Total | 3.7 | 16,453 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth; and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Planning status of pregnancy outcome | | | Total | Number of pregnancy outcomes ¹ | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|---|--|--|
| | Wanted then | Wanted later | Wanted no more | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES | | | | | | | |
| Birth order | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 54.8 | 43.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3,698 | | |
| 2 | 70.2 | 26.4 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 2,956 | | |
| 3 | 68.5 | 23.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 2,150 | | |
| 4+ | 60.5 | 19.1 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 3,412 | | |
| Mother's age at birth² | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 34.1 | 62.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,448 | | |
| 20–24 | 60.3 | 36.7 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 3,416 | | |
| 25–29 | 71.3 | 22.5 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 2,985 | | |
| 30–34 | 70.6 | 17.1 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 2,107 | | |
| 35–39 | 64.1 | 14.1 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 1,066 | | |
| 40–44 | 55.9 | 6.5 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 334 | | |
| 45–49 | (72.4) | (3.0) | (24.6) | 100.0 | 31 | | |
| Total | 62.5 | 29.1 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 12,217 | | |
| ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES | | | | | | | |
| Pregnancy outcome type | | | | | | | |
| Current pregnancies | 67.8 | 25.8 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 1,762 | | |
| Live births | 61.7 | 29.7 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 10,454 | | |
| Stillbirths | 63.1 | 26.6 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 177 | | |
| Miscarriages | 70.2 | 19.8 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 1,159 | | |
| Abortions | 29.5 | 64.8 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 73 | | |
| Total | 63.0 | 28.5 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 13,626 | | |

Note: A pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example, in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy will be counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (such as twins), each outcome is counted individually.

² For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Total wanted fertility rates | Total fertility rate |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Rural | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Education¹ | | |
| No education | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| Primary | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Secondary | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| More than secondary | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 4.2 | 5.1 |
| Second | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Middle | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Fourth | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Highest | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Total | 2.9 | 3.4 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months before the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 6.6C Wanted fertility rates by county

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Total wanted fertility rates | Total fertility rate |
|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Mombasa | 2.9 | 3.2 |
| Kwale | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Kilifi | 2.4 | 3.0 |
| Tana River | 5.2 | 6.2 |
| Lamu | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Taita/Taveta | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Garissa | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Wajir | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Mandera | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Marsabit | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Isiolo | 3.8 | 4.5 |
| Meru | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Embu | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| Kitui | 2.7 | 3.3 |
| Machakos | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Makueni | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Nyandarua | 3.3 | 3.8 |
| Nyeri | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Murang'a | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Kiambu | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Turkana | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| West Pokot | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| Samburu | 5.1 | 5.6 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| Nandi | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Baringo | 3.5 | 4.4 |
| Laikipia | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Nakuru | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| Narok | 4.3 | 4.9 |
| Kajiado | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Kericho | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Bomet | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Kakamega | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| Vihiga | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| Bungoma | 2.6 | 3.3 |
| Busia | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Siaya | 2.6 | 3.7 |
| Kisumu | 2.5 | 3.2 |
| Homa Bay | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Migori | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Kisii | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Nyamira | 2.2 | 3.0 |
| Nairobi City | 2.4 | 2.7 |
| Total | 2.9 | 3.4 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months before the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** 63% of currently married women use any method, with 57% using a modern method and 6% a traditional method.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** 35% of episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months. The primary reasons for discontinuing a method were desire to become pregnant (27%) and method-related health concerns or side effects (22%).
- **Unmet need for family planning (FP):** 14% of currently married women have unmet need for FP, with 8% wanting to space and 6% wanting to limit births.
- **Demand for family planning:** 76% of currently married women age 15–49 have a demand for family planning.
- **Future use of contraception:** About 48% of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use it in the future.

Women and men use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on knowledge, use, and sources of various family planning methods and discontinuation. It also discusses informed choice, unmet need, demand, non-use, and plans to use family planning in the future. These topics are of practical use for review and formulation of family planning strategies and policies. Comparisons are made with findings from previous surveys to evaluate progress made in family planning in the country over time.

According to the FP2030 Commitments, Kenya targets will increase the modern contraceptive prevalence from 58% in 2017 to 64% by 2030 and reduce the unmet need for family planning among all women from 14% to 10% by 2030 (NCPD and MoH 2021).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Nearly all women and men (99% each) have knowledge of modern contraceptive methods. A lower percentage of women and men have knowledge of traditional methods, with 85% of women and 86% of men knowing a traditional method.

The most well-known modern methods among all women are male condoms (97%), injectables (94%), implants (91%), and contraceptive pills (91%), while the methods mostly frequently reported by men are male condoms (99%), injectables (88%), contraceptive pills (84%), and implants (80%) (**Table 7.1**).

Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is universal across background characteristics for both currently married women and men age 15–49 (**Table 7.2** and **Table 7.2C**).

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

Sixty-three percent of currently married women are using any contraceptive method, with 57% using a modern method and 6% a traditional method. The most commonly used methods among currently married women are injectables (20%), implants (19%), and contraceptive pills (8%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Among sexually active unmarried women age 15–49, 70% use any contraceptive method, and 59% use a modern method. For sexually active unmarried women, male condoms are the most commonly used modern contraceptive method (20%), followed by injectables (16%) and implants (11%).

The use of traditional methods is more common among sexually active unmarried women than among currently married women (11% versus 6%).

Trends: The use of modern family planning methods by currently married women age 15–49 has increased over time, from 18% in 1989 to 32% in 2003, and 57% in 2022. The greatest gains were in the use of implants, which increased from less than 1% before 2003 to 19% in 2022. Use of injectables increased from 3% in 1989 to 26% in 2014 before declining to 20% in 2022. Use of any traditional method has remained more or less the same over the last three decades at about 6% (**Figure 7.2** and **Table 7.4.1**).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

Percentage of women age 15–49 currently using a contraceptive method

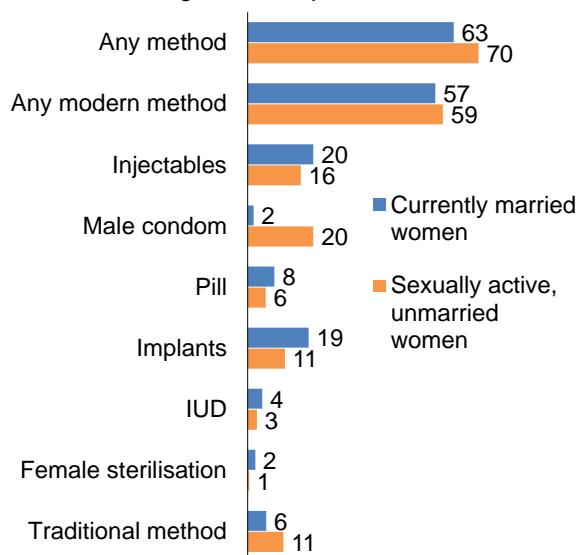
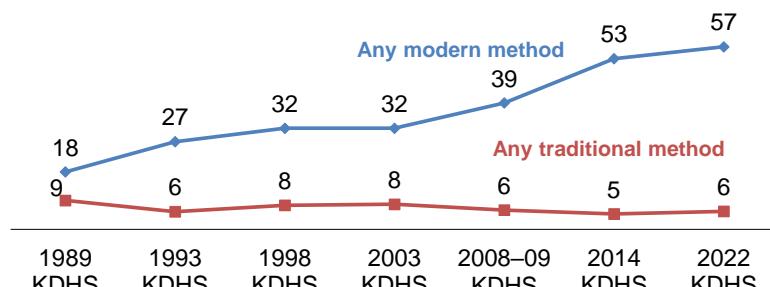


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



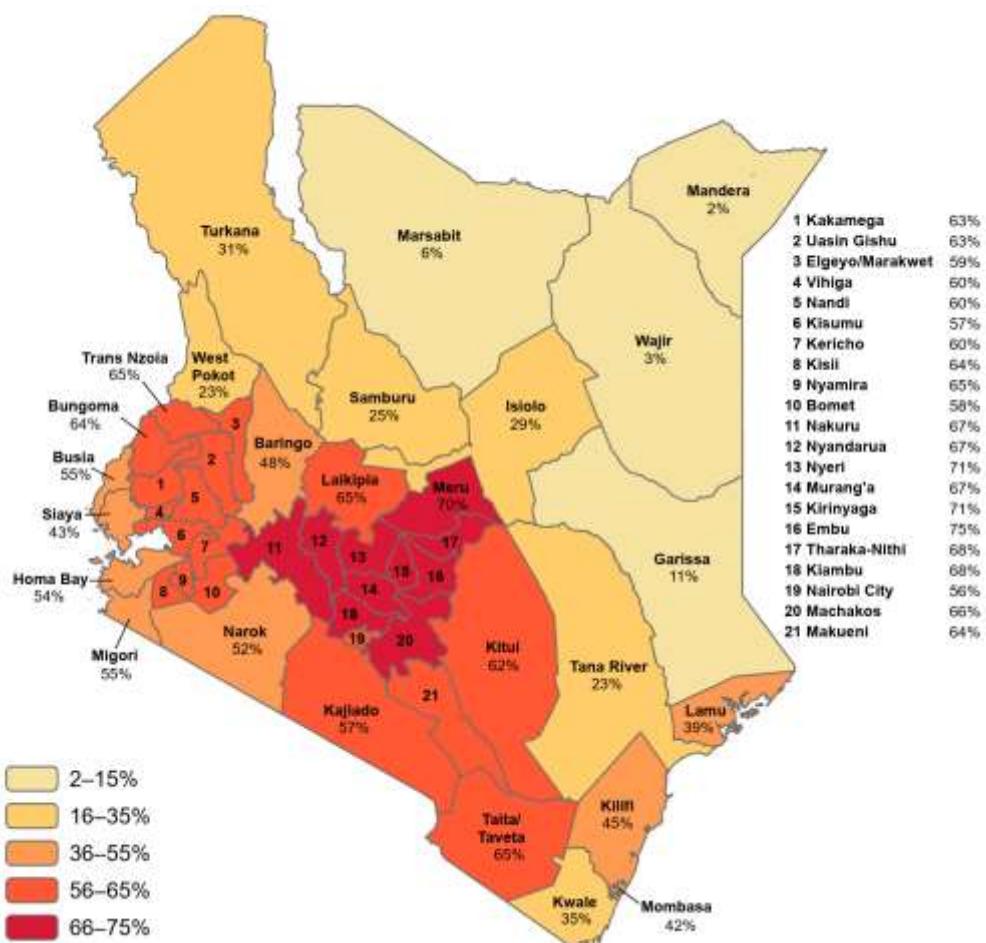
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women increases from 16% among women with no living children to 65% among women with three to four living children (**Table 7.4.2**).
- The use of any contraceptive method among currently married women increases with level of education, from 25% among those with no education to 68% with more than secondary education.
- Ten percent of currently married women with more than secondary education use traditional contraceptive methods compared with 5% or less among women with lower levels of education.
- The use of IUDs among currently married women increases with wealth quintile, ranging from 1% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of sexually active unmarried women in rural areas using implants (16%) is twice as high as those in urban areas (7%).
- The use of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is highest in Embu (75%), Kirinyaga (71%), Nyeri (71%) and Meru (70%) counties and lowest in Mandera (2%), Wajir (3%), and Marsabit (6%) counties (**Table 7.4.2C** and **Map 7.1**).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

Timing of Sterilisation

The median age at sterilisation among women age 15–49 is 33.6 years (**Table 7.5**). The majority of women (62%) reported having undergone sterilisation between the ages of 30 to 39.

Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Ten percent of the current injectable users age 15–49 are using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press (**Table 7.6** and **Table 7.6C**).

Over 99% of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users reported receiving their last injection from a health care provider.

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Five percent of women age 15–49 reported using emergency contraception in the last 12 months (**Table 7.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The uptake of emergency contraceptive is highest among women age 20–24 (10%).
- Use of emergency contraception among women in urban areas (8%) is twice as high as in rural areas (4%).
- About 1% of women with no education use emergency contraception compared with 13% of women with more than secondary education.
- Use of emergency contraception increases with level of education, from 1% among those with no education to 13% among those with more than secondary education.
- Uasin Gishu (11%), Trans Nzoia (9%), Kiambu (9%), Murang'a (8%), Kajiado (8%) and Nairobi City (8%) counties have the highest percentage of women who used emergency contraception in 12 months before the survey. Fewer than 1% of women in Wajir, Mandera and Garissa counties used emergency contraception (**Table 7.7C**).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Thirty-eight percent of women age 15–49 have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, which is “halfway between two menstrual periods” (**Table 7.8** and **Table 7.9**).

Nearly half (47%) of women using the rhythm method and more than half (51%) using the standard days method cited “halfway between two menstrual periods” as the fertile period.

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained from the place where it was acquired the last time.

Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

About 6 in 10 (62%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, including hospitals (24%), dispensaries (23%) and health centres (14%). The non-NGO private medical sector represents the second most common source of modern methods (33%), including pharmacies (15%), private hospitals (9%), and private clinics (7%) (**Table 7.10**).

The public sector is the most popular source for implants (86%) and injectables (63%), while the private sector is the most popular source for contraceptive pills (63%) (**Figure 7.3**).

Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Combined oral contraceptives (84%) and progestin only pills (14%) are the most popular brand pills (**Table 7.11**).

The most popular condom brands include: Sure (40%), Trust (34%), and Kiss (15%), and the least common are Lifeguard (1%) and Power Play (<1%).

7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Fifty-one percent of women were informed about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and information about other methods they could use (**Table 7.12**).

Among current users, 68% were informed of other methods that they could use, 62% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 60% were informed about side effects or problems of the methods used. Seventy-one percent of current users were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted or needed to.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

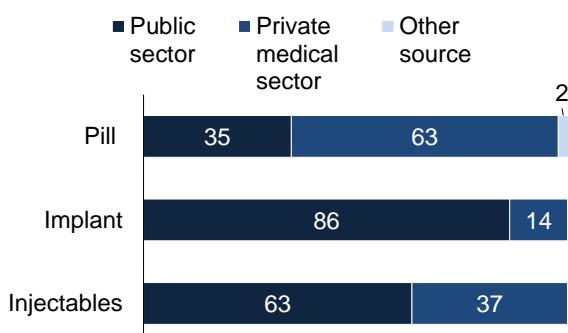
Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey, experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

Figure 7.3 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method

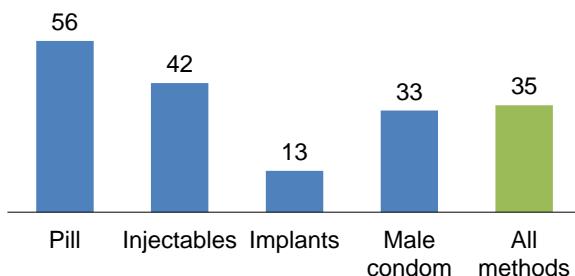


About one in three (35%) episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months. Pills (56%) and injectables (42%) had higher than the overall discontinuation rates (**Figure 7.4**). Only 8% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued because the woman switched to another method (**Table 7.13**).

The desire to become pregnant (27%) and method-related health concerns or side effects (22%) are the main reasons for discontinuing a method. Other reasons for discontinuation were the need for a more effective method (15%), infrequent sex or husband was away (12%), and changes in menstrual bleeding (9%) (**Table 7.14**).

Figure 7.4 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months



7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who:

- (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or
- (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or
- (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Demand for family planning: Unmet need for family planning + met need (current contraceptive use (any method))

Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Seventy-six percent of currently married women age 15–49 in Kenya have a demand for family planning; 38% want to space births, and another 38% want to limit births. Of those with a demand for family planning, 62% are already using a contraceptive method either to space (30%) or to limit births (32%) and therefore have their need met. However, 14% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, and want to space (8%) or limit (6%) births but are not currently using contraception (Table 7.15.1 and Figure 7.5).

If all currently married women who want to space or limit their births were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence among currently married women would increase from 62% (currently using) to 76% (total demand).

The demand for family planning among sexually active unmarried women is higher than among currently married women (89% versus 76%). Seventy percent of sexually active unmarried women have met their need for family planning, while 19% have unmet need (Table 7.15.2).

Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 increased from 67% in 2003 to 76% but remained unchanged between 2014 and 2022 (76%). Over the same period, unmet need for family planning among currently married women declined from 35% in 1993 to 18% in 2014 and 14% in 2022 (Figure 7.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The unmet need for family planning declines as the level of education increases. Twenty-three percent of currently married women with no education and 10% of those with more than secondary education have unmet need (Figure 7.7).
- Unmet need for family planning declines as wealth quintile increases, from 22% among currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 7.5 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning

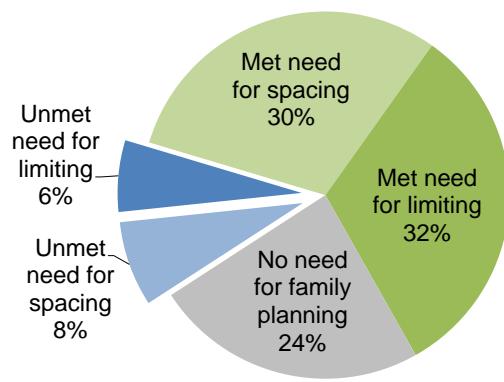
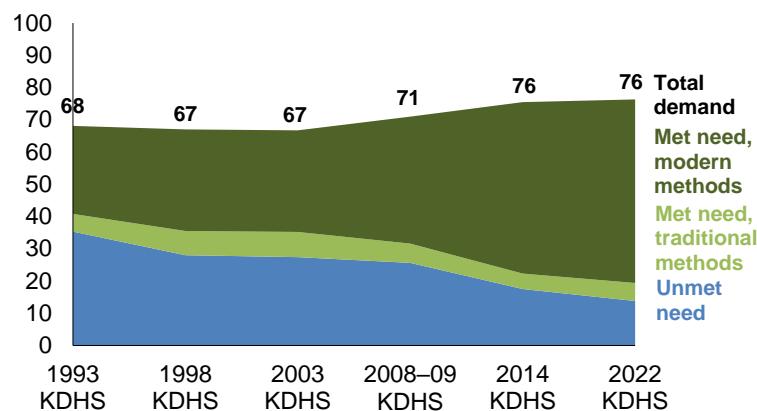


Figure 7.6 Trends in demand for family planning

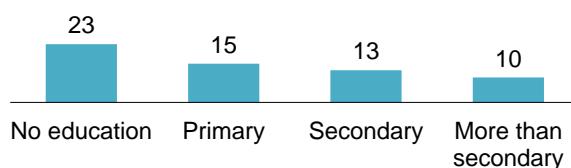
Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 7.7 Unmet need by education

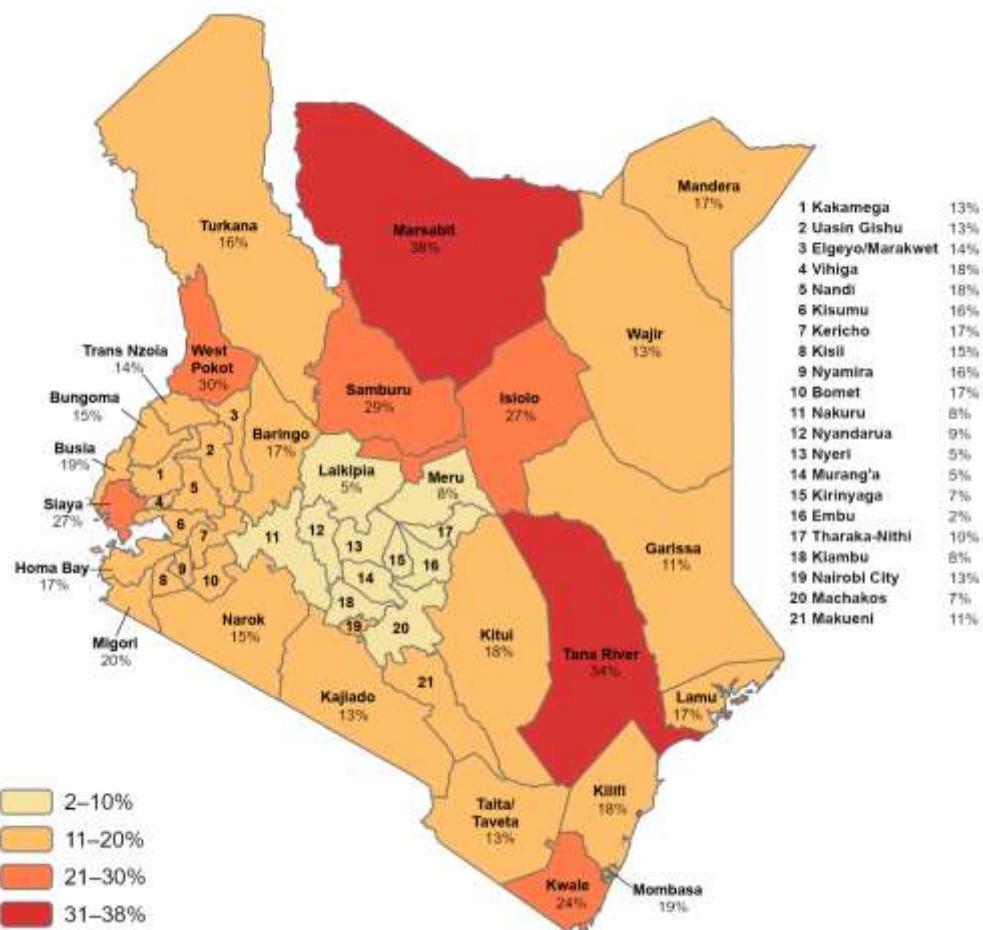
Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



- The counties with the highest unmet need for family planning are Marsabit (38%), Tana River (34%), West Pokot (30%), Samburu (29%), Siaya (27%), and Isiolo (27%), while counties with the lowest total unmet need are Embu (2%), Laikipia (5%), Nyeri (5%), and Murang'a (5%) (**Table 7.15.1C** and **Map 7.2**).

Map 7.2 Unmet need by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

About 9 in 10 currently married women participated in making decisions about family planning. Fifty percent of currently married women reported that the decision to use or not use family planning is usually a joint decision between the wife and her husband, while 42% said that it is mainly the wife's decision, 7% said it is mainly the husband's decision, while 1% reported it was someone else (**Table 7.16**).

Thirty-nine percent of the currently married women felt their opinions and those of their husbands or partners were equally important.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who participate in decision making about family planning increases with level of education, from 79% among women with no education to 97% among those with more than secondary education (**Table 7.17**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who participate in decision making about family planning are Nairobi City (98%), Nyamira (98%), Wajir (97%), and Nyandarua (97%), while counties with the lowest are Mandera (61%), Garissa (69%), Turkana (75%), Kwale (82%), and Busia (83%) (**Table 7.17C**).

7.5.2 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Tables 7.18 and 7.18C show the percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands, partners, or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to. Eleven percent of currently married women reported having been pressured by their husbands, partners, or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to.

The percentage of currently married women who reported having been pressured to become pregnant by their husbands, partners, or any other family member declined as the number of living children increased. This varies from 16% for those with no living children to 9% among those with five or more children.

At the county level, Murang'a County had the highest percentage of currently married women to have ever been pressured by their husbands, partners, or any other family member (21%), while Kwale and Kitui counties had the lowest percentage (2% each).

Forty-eight percent of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use one in the future. However, 6 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 with 4 or more living children who are not using a contraceptive method do not intend to use one in the future (**Table 7.19**).

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15–49 in the 12 months before the survey indicates that peers or friends, radio, and television are the most common sources of family planning information for both women and men with 81% of women and 66% of men receiving family planning messages from peers or friends, 59% of women and 69% of men hearing family planning messages on the radio, and 50% of women and 55% men seeing family planning messages on television (**Table 7.20.1** and **Table 7.20.2**).

Other sources of family planning messages include community meetings or events (45% for women and 42% for men), poster or leaflet brochure (41% for women and 46% for men), social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram (32% for women and 40% for men), Internet (31% for women and 39% for men), and outdoor signs or billboards (35% for women and 41% for men). Despite the vast availability of sources for family planning messages, 8% of women and 10% of men were not exposed to any family planning messages in the past few months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women (16%) and men (22%) age 15–19 had the highest percentage of those who have not heard or seen specific family planning messages in the last 12 months from any of the ten media sources.
- The percentage of the respondents who were not exposed to family planning from any of the media sources decreases as education level increases from 23% among women with no education to 2% among women with more than secondary education, and from 33% among men with no education to 2% among men with more than secondary education.

- No exposure to any media messages decreases with an increase in wealth quintile, from 15% of women and 20% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 4% of women and 5% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Mandera (57%), Wajir (44%), Garissa (38%) and Tana River (32%) counties had the highest percentage of women who reported not hearing or seeing specific family planning messages from any media in the last 12 months, while Wajir (54%), Mandera (53%), Turkana (34%), Kitui (29%), and Marsabit (29%) had the highest percentage of men who reported not hearing or seeing specific family planning messages in the last 12 months (**Table 7.20.1C** and **Table 7.20.2C**).

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Eighty-five percent of women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey. Overall, only 2% reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker and 14% with a provider at a health facility in the past 12 months. However, 35% of nonusers had visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning during that visit (**Table 7.21**).

The percentage of nonusers of contraception who did not discuss family planning ranges from 69% in Homa Bay County to 97% in Garissa and West Pokot counties (**Table 7.21C**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.2** Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.2C** Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to county
- **Table 7.3** Current use of contraception by age
- **Table 7.4.1** Trends in the current use of contraception
- **Table 7.4.2** Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.4.2C** Current use of contraception according to county
- **Table 7.5** Timing of sterilisation
- **Table 7.6** Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press
- **Table 7.6C** Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press by county
- **Table 7.7** Use of emergency contraception
- **Table 7.7C** Use of emergency contraception by county
- **Table 7.8** Knowledge of fertile period
- **Table 7.9** Knowledge of fertile period by age
- **Table 7.10** Source of modern contraception methods
- **Table 7.11** Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms
- **Table 7.12** Informed choice
- **Table 7.13** Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates
- **Table 7.14** Reasons for discontinuation
- **Table 7.15.1** Need and demand for family planning among currently married women
- **Table 7.15.1C** Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by county
- **Table 7.15.2** Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women
- **Table 7.16** Decision-making about family planning
- **Table 7.17** Decision-making about family planning by background characteristics
- **Table 7.17C** Decision-making about family planning by county
- **Table 7.18** Pressure to become pregnant
- **Table 7.18C** Pressure to become pregnant by county
- **Table 7.19** Future use of contraception
- **Table 7.20.1** Exposure to family planning messages: Women
- **Table 7.20.1C** Exposure to family planning messages by county: Women
- **Table 7.20.2** Exposure to family planning messages: Men
- **Table 7.20.2C** Exposure to family planning messages by county: Men
- **Table 7.21** Contact of nonusers with family planning providers
- **Table 7.21C** Contact of nonusers with family planning providers by county

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Kenya DHS 2022

| Method | Women | | | Men | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------------|--|---------|-----------------------|--|
| | All women | Currently married women | Sexually active unmarried women ¹ | All men | Currently married men | Sexually active unmarried men ¹ |
| Any method | 98.7 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Any modern method | 98.7 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 99.1 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Female sterilisation | 69.7 | 77.1 | 78.7 | 61.5 | 72.3 | 67.4 |
| Male sterilisation | 45.7 | 49.8 | 52.7 | 52.0 | 62.4 | 58.8 |
| IUD | 77.2 | 87.6 | 87.4 | 57.9 | 74.0 | 64.4 |
| Injectables | 94.3 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 87.5 | 97.3 | 92.8 |
| Implants | 91.1 | 97.3 | 96.3 | 79.7 | 93.3 | 86.5 |
| Pill | 90.7 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 84.2 | 93.6 | 90.3 |
| Male condom | 96.5 | 97.4 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 99.5 |
| Female condom | 72.6 | 76.4 | 85.6 | 77.1 | 87.9 | 84.6 |
| Emergency contraception | 70.7 | 71.6 | 87.4 | 72.1 | 80.8 | 81.7 |
| Standard days method | 39.5 | 45.0 | 40.1 | 39.6 | 48.3 | 44.5 |
| Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) | 59.0 | 71.4 | 56.8 | 34.8 | 45.5 | 36.6 |
| Other modern method | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Any traditional method | 85.3 | 90.8 | 93.6 | 86.0 | 94.1 | 93.8 |
| Rhythm | 78.6 | 83.6 | 88.7 | 72.9 | 83.3 | 81.0 |
| Withdrawal | 70.5 | 77.5 | 84.4 | 79.1 | 88.1 | 87.9 |
| Other traditional method | 3.0 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.0 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 10.3 | 9.8 |
| Number of respondents | 32,156 | 17,822 | 880 | 13,652 | 6,257 | 1,717 |
| Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–54 | na | na | na | 9.1 | 10.3 | 9.8 |
| Number of respondents | na | na | na | 14,453 | 6,958 | 1,745 |

na = not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---|--------|---------------------|---|--------|
| | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ¹ | Number | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ¹ | Number |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 456 | * | * | 12 |
| 20–24 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 2,635 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 341 |
| 25–29 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 4,055 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,161 |
| 30–34 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 3,460 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 1,319 |
| 35–39 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 3,234 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,317 |
| 40–44 | 99.6 | 99.6 | 2,246 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,115 |
| 45–49 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 1,735 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 992 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.7 | 99.7 | 6,953 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 2,689 |
| Rural | 99.5 | 99.4 | 10,869 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 3,568 |
| Education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 95.3 | 95.0 | 1,373 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 267 |
| Primary | 99.9 | 99.9 | 7,376 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 2,544 |
| Secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5,734 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,987 |
| More than secondary | 100.0 | 100.0 | 3,339 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,459 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.3 | 98.2 | 2,994 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 873 |
| Second | 99.7 | 99.7 | 3,125 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,059 |
| Middle | 99.9 | 99.9 | 3,330 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 1,166 |
| Fourth | 99.7 | 99.7 | 3,945 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,632 |
| Highest | 99.9 | 99.9 | 4,427 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 1,527 |
| Total 15–49 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 17,822 | 99.8 | 99.8 | 6,257 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 100.0 | 99.7 | 700 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 99.8 | 99.8 | 6,958 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.2C Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to county

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | Men | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|-------|
| | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ¹ | Heard of any method | Heard of any modern method ¹ | |
| Mombasa | 99.2 | 99.2 | 546 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kwale | 100.0 | 100.0 | 302 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kilifi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 483 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tana River | 96.9 | 96.6 | 107 | 97.4 | 97.4 |
| Lamu | 99.8 | 99.8 | 59 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 100.0 | 100.0 | 130 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Garissa | 88.4 | 87.6 | 170 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Wajir | 99.7 | 99.7 | 92 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mandera | 82.3 | 82.1 | 138 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Marsabit | 94.0 | 92.5 | 94 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Isiolo | 98.6 | 98.6 | 76 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Meru | 100.0 | 100.0 | 569 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 99.7 | 99.7 | 171 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Embu | 99.9 | 99.9 | 214 | 99.2 | 99.2 |
| Kitui | 99.2 | 99.2 | 449 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Machakos | 100.0 | 100.0 | 553 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Makueni | 100.0 | 100.0 | 366 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nyandarua | 100.0 | 100.0 | 225 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nyeri | 100.0 | 100.0 | 254 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 100.0 | 100.0 | 253 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Murang'a | 100.0 | 100.0 | 344 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kiambu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,116 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Turkana | 98.4 | 97.9 | 204 | 98.8 | 98.8 |
| West Pokot | 99.4 | 99.4 | 264 | 100.0 | 99.5 |
| Samburu | 98.7 | 98.7 | 106 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 100.0 | 100.0 | 361 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 525 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 100.0 | 100.0 | 143 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nandi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 327 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Baringo | 98.5 | 98.5 | 200 | 97.9 | 97.9 |
| Laikipia | 100.0 | 100.0 | 161 | 99.0 | 99.0 |
| Nakuru | 100.0 | 100.0 | 906 | 98.8 | 98.8 |
| Narok | 100.0 | 100.0 | 444 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kajiado | 99.6 | 99.6 | 520 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kericho | 100.0 | 100.0 | 395 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Bomet | 99.8 | 99.8 | 351 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kakamega | 99.9 | 99.9 | 715 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Vihiga | 100.0 | 100.0 | 171 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Bungoma | 100.0 | 100.0 | 614 | 98.4 | 98.4 |
| Busia | 100.0 | 100.0 | 360 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Siaya | 100.0 | 99.8 | 299 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kisumu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 413 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Homa Bay | 100.0 | 100.0 | 391 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Migori | 100.0 | 100.0 | 397 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Kisii | 100.0 | 100.0 | 470 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nyamira | 100.0 | 100.0 | 178 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Nairobi City | 100.0 | 100.0 | 2,195 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 17,822 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| | | | | | 6,257 |

na = not applicable

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | Number of women | | |
|--|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----|-------------|----------|------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilisation | Male sterilisation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | LAM | Other | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 12.2 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 87.8 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 45.2 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 3.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 54.8 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 59.9 | 55.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 40.1 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 60.8 | 55.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 39.2 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 59.6 | 54.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 40.4 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 56.4 | 49.7 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 16.1 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 43.6 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 42.4 | 37.2 | 7.4 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 57.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 46.6 | 42.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 53.4 | 100.0 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 40.7 | 36.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 12.8 | 17.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 59.3 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 59.2 | 53.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 20.1 | 20.6 | 6.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 40.8 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 64.8 | 60.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 23.1 | 22.2 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 35.2 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 66.2 | 60.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 33.8 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 66.0 | 60.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 21.2 | 17.5 | 9.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 34.0 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 64.6 | 57.1 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 5.8 | 18.4 | 14.6 | 7.8 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 7.5 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 35.4 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 51.7 | 45.6 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 48.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 62.5 | 56.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 58.4 | 43.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 27.3 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 41.6 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 73.1 | 60.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 100.0 |
| 25+ | 71.1 | 62.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 19.7 | 15.0 | 7.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 28.9 | 100.0 |
| Total | 70.0 | 59.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 11.3 | 5.5 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SDM = standard days method | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey. Data for sexually active unmarried women were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.4.1 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

| Method | KDHS 1989 | KDHS 1993 | KDHS 1998 | KDHS 2003 | KDHS 2008–09 | KDHS 2014 | KDHS 2022 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Any method | 26.9 | 32.7 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 45.5 | 58.0 | 62.5 |
| Any modern method | 17.9 | 27.3 | 31.5 | 31.5 | 39.4 | 53.2 | 56.9 |
| Female sterilisation | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.3 |
| IUD | 3.7 | 4.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 |
| Injectables | 3.3 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 14.3 | 21.6 | 26.4 | 19.9 |
| Implants | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 9.9 | 18.5 |
| Pill | 5.2 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Male condom | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.8 |
| Other modern method | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 |
| Any traditional method | 9.0 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 5.6 |
| Rhythm | 7.5 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Withdrawal | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.2 |
| Other | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Not currently using | 73.1 | 67.3 | 61.0 | 60.7 | 54.5 | 42.0 | 37.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 4,765 | 4,629 | 4,834 | 4,919 | 4,928 | 18,549 | 17822 |

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | Number of women |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|--------------|----------|------|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------------------------|--------|-------------|-------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Female sterilisation | Male sterilisation | IUD | Injec-tables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contra-ception | SDM | LAM | Other | Any traditional method | Rhythm | With-drawal | Other | Not currently using | |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 26.4 | 15.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 73.6 | 100.0 |
| 1–2 | 64.5 | 59.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 35.5 | 100.0 |
| 3–4 | 70.2 | 65.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 23.4 | 19.6 | 9.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 29.8 | 100.0 |
| 5+ | 55.3 | 50.1 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 44.7 | 100.0 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 63.1 | 56.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 11.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 36.9 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 62.2 | 57.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 22.2 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 37.8 | 100.0 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 25.0 | 20.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 75.0 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 64.4 | 60.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 23.8 | 21.7 | 6.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 35.6 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 65.9 | 60.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 21.4 | 19.4 | 10.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 34.1 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 68.0 | 58.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 11.1 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 32.0 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 46.7 | 43.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 53.3 | 100.0 |
| Second | 65.7 | 61.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 4.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 34.3 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 65.1 | 60.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 23.6 | 20.5 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 34.9 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 66.3 | 60.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 21.8 | 18.5 | 9.3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 33.7 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 65.7 | 57.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 14.8 | 14.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 5.1 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 34.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 62.5 | 56.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 73.1 | 58.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 14.9 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 1.3 | 26.9 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 67.0 | 60.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 20.6 | 15.5 | 4.5 | 15.8 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 33.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | 70.0 | 59.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 16.1 | 11.3 | 5.5 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 30.0 | 100.0 |
| Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SDM = standard days method | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ² Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey Data for sexually active unmarried women were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 7.4.2C Current use of contraception according to county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | Traditional method | | | | | | Number of women | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|----------|------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-------|------------------------|--------|------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| | Any method | Any modern method | Female sterilisation | Male sterilisation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | LAM | Other | Any traditional method | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other | Not currently using | Total | |
| Mombasa | 46.7 | 42.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 16.6 | 14.3 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 546 |
| Kwale | 34.6 | 34.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 18.2 | 9.6 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 302 |
| Kilifi | 48.6 | 44.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 17.4 | 17.8 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 483 |
| Tana River | 24.8 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 13.1 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 107 |
| Lamu | 42.4 | 39.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Taita/Taveta | 67.5 | 64.5 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 29.3 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 130 |
| Garissa | 12.7 | 11.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 87.3 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Wajir | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Mandera | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 138 |
| Marsabit | 5.9 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 94 |
| Isiolo | 30.7 | 28.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 15.8 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 69.3 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Meru | 76.0 | 69.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 31.3 | 22.9 | 9.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 569 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 74.7 | 67.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 31.3 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 25.3 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Embu | 81.7 | 75.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 22.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Kitui | 68.3 | 62.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 35.2 | 16.3 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Machakos | 76.3 | 66.4 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 26.5 | 13.4 | 16.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 553 |
| Makueni | 73.3 | 64.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 24.8 | 19.6 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 366 |
| Nyandarua | 71.4 | 66.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 22.9 | 13.1 | 12.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 81.0 | 70.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 18.8 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 254 |
| Kirinyaga | 76.6 | 70.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 15.4 | 17.5 | 16.2 | 19.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 253 |
| Murang'a | 72.7 | 67.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 17.4 | 14.9 | 20.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 344 |
| Kiambu | 77.4 | 68.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 14.7 | 22.5 | 16.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 7.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 1,116 |
| Turkana | 43.8 | 30.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 11.9 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 56.2 | 100.0 | 204 |
| West Pokot | 23.5 | 23.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 264 |
| Samburu | 33.7 | 25.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 10.6 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Trans Nzoia | 69.8 | 65.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 24.4 | 27.0 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 361 |
| Uasin Gishu | 71.1 | 62.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 22.9 | 23.2 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 6.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 525 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 74.3 | 59.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 24.4 | 20.4 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 25.7 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Nandi | 65.6 | 60.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 29.8 | 21.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 100.0 | 327 |
| Baringo | 57.8 | 47.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 3.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 200 |
| Laikipia | 72.3 | 64.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 24.0 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 27.7 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Nakuru | 72.5 | 66.6 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 23.5 | 18.5 | 8.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 906 |
| Narok | 65.2 | 52.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 16.5 | 24.5 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 13.0 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 34.8 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Kajiado | 63.9 | 57.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 21.9 | 12.9 | 10.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 520 |
| Kericho | 60.2 | 60.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 20.8 | 29.6 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 395 |
| Bomet | 63.9 | 57.8 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 22.6 | 21.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 351 |
| Kakamega | 66.7 | 63.4 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 25.0 | 26.4 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 715 |
| Vihiga | 62.4 | 60.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 15.1 | 34.6 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 37.6 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Bungoma | 66.0 | 63.7 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 23.4 | 26.8 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 614 |
| Busia | 56.4 | 55.4 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 14.1 | 27.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 360 |
| Siaya | 43.5 | 42.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 15.6 | 17.0 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 56.5 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Kisumu | 60.0 | 56.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 19.1 | 25.0 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 413 |
| Homa Bay | 56.8 | 54.3 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 20.7 | 20.9 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Migori | 60.2 | 54.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 15.9 | 28.0 | 1.2 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Kisii | 68.1 | 63.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 26.4 | 19.9 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 470 |
| Nyamira | 67.9 | 64.8 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 33.7 | 18.3 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 32.1 | 100.0 | 178 |
| Nairobi City | 62.5 | 56.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 14.4 | 12.9 | 16.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 2,195 |
| Total | 62.5 | 56.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 19.9 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 17,822 |

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

SDM = standard days method

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Kenya DHS 2022

| Years since operation | Age at time of sterilisation | | | | | | Number of women | Median age ¹ |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | <25 | 25–29 | 30–34 | 35–39 | 40–44 | 45–49 | | |
| <2 | 0.8 | 10.9 | 30.6 | 21.9 | 22.5 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 111 33.6 |
| 2–3 | 1.5 | 9.6 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 43.3 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 69 34.4 |
| 4–5 | 0.9 | 13.5 | 20.5 | 40.8 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 36.3 |
| 6–7 | 1.8 | 6.0 | 21.7 | 48.7 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 35.8 |
| 8–9 | (0.6) | (22.4) | (27.3) | (41.7) | (8.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 53 (34.6) |
| 10+ | 5.7 | 21.3 | 52.7 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 144 a |
| Total | 2.4 | 14.8 | 32.6 | 29.2 | 17.5 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 501 33.6 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

a = not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press | Number of women using injectables | Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time: | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|------------|-------|-----------------|
| | | | Self injection | Injection given by health care provider | Don't know | Total | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.9 | 55 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| 20–24 | 9.6 | 361 | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 35 |
| 25–29 | 10.7 | 618 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| 30–34 | 12.3 | 457 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| 35–39 | 10.4 | 439 | (1.4) | (98.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 45 |
| 40–44 | 8.0 | 229 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| 45–49 | 8.2 | 112 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.3 | 777 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Rural | 11.4 | 1,493 | 0.4 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 171 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.0 | 54 | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Primary | 11.5 | 1,092 | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Secondary | 9.4 | 846 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| More than secondary | 8.3 | 279 | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 23 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.0 | 354 | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Second | 12.7 | 498 | 1.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Middle | 9.5 | 495 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Fourth | 10.3 | 543 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Highest | 7.8 | 380 | (0.0) | (100.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Total | 10.4 | 2,271 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 235 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.6C Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press by county

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press | Number of women using injectables | Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time: | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------|-----------------|
| | | | Self injection | Injection given by health care provider | Total | Number of women |
| Mombasa | (39.6) | 47 | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| Kwale | (28.4) | 29 | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Kilifi | (6.1) | 60 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Tana River | (7.7) | 7 | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Lamu | (0.0) | 6 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Taita/Taveta | (9.0) | 22 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Garissa | * | 6 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Wajir | * | 1 | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Mandera | * | 0 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Marsabit | * | 2 | * | * | 100.0 | 0 |
| Isiolo | (28.6) | 8 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Meru | 8.4 | 111 | * | * | 100.0 | 9 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 8.1 | 33 | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Embu | 11.8 | 32 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Kitui | 2.6 | 90 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Machakos | 4.2 | 91 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Makueni | 3.6 | 57 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Nyandarua | (0.0) | 28 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Nyeri | (9.6) | 29 | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Kirinyaga | (1.8) | 36 | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Murang'a | (13.8) | 45 | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Kiambu | (0.0) | 123 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Turkana | * | 10 | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| West Pokot | * | 13 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Samburu | * | 6 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Trans Nzoia | (2.2) | 46 | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Uasin Gishu | 22.7 | 84 | * | * | 100.0 | 19 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 15.3 | 23 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Nandi | 20.4 | 53 | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Baringo | (0.0) | 22 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Laikipia | (26.3) | 27 | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Nakuru | 5.3 | 116 | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Narok | (6.3) | 42 | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Kajiado | 5.9 | 75 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Kericho | 40.7 | 60 | * | * | 100.0 | 24 |
| Bomet | 0.0 | 48 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Kakamega | 21.4 | 121 | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |
| Vihiga | (39.3) | 18 | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Bungoma | 5.2 | 82 | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Busia | (40.1) | 30 | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Siaya | (29.0) | 24 | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Kisumu | 27.6 | 56 | * | * | 100.0 | 15 |
| Homa Bay | 2.9 | 61 | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Migori | (10.6) | 44 | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Kisii | 0.0 | 79 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Nyamira | 4.6 | 31 | * | * | 100.0 | 1 |
| Nairobi City | (0.0) | 236 | * | * | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total | 10.4 | 2,271 | 0.3 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 235 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.7 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who used emergency contraception | Number of women |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 3.0 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 10.2 | 3,063 |
| 25–29 | 7.6 | 2,916 |
| 30–34 | 4.2 | 2,364 |
| 35–39 | 3.7 | 2,288 |
| 40–44 | 3.1 | 1,615 |
| 45–49 | 1.2 | 1,346 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 7.6 | 6,850 |
| Rural | 3.6 | 9,866 |
| Education¹ | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 920 |
| Primary | 2.5 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 4.9 | 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 12.6 | 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 1.4 | 2,599 |
| Second | 2.3 | 2,974 |
| Middle | 5.4 | 3,086 |
| Fourth | 6.3 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 8.6 | 4,328 |
| Total | 5.3 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.7C Use of emergency contraception by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who used emergency contraception | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 3.9 | 493 |
| Kwale | 3.3 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 1.8 | 489 |
| Tana River | 2.2 | 79 |
| Lamu | 2.4 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 4.2 | 122 |
| Garissa | 0.2 | 163 |
| Wajir | 0.0 | 90 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 1.5 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 1.7 | 76 |
| Meru | 4.5 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 2.5 | 131 |
| Embu | 2.6 | 180 |
| Kitui | 2.2 | 373 |
| Machakos | 5.5 | 544 |
| Makueni | 2.2 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 4.5 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 6.7 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.5 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 7.6 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 8.8 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 1.7 | 172 |
| West Pokot | 1.9 | 197 |
| Samburu | 3.2 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.2 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 10.9 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 6.5 | 116 |
| Nandi | 3.5 | 332 |
| Baringo | 6.1 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 6.1 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 5.6 | 862 |
| Narok | 6.5 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 8.1 | 451 |
| Kericho | 3.9 | 372 |
| Bomet | 2.2 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 3.1 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 1.9 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 4.1 | 572 |
| Busia | 4.8 | 336 |
| Siaya | 3.2 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 5.6 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 6.2 | 344 |
| Migori | 1.9 | 350 |
| Kisii | 4.5 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 4.7 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 7.8 | 2,157 |
| Total | 5.3 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Kenya DHS 2022

| Perceived fertile period | Users of rhythm method | Users of SDM | All women |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Just before her menstrual period begins | 15.4 | 4.4 | 12.4 |
| During her menstrual period | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Right after her menstrual period has ended | 30.1 | 36.7 | 29.8 |
| Halfway between two menstrual periods | 46.7 | 51.2 | 38.3 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| No specific time | 4.5 | 3.8 | 8.2 |
| Don't know | 2.8 | 3.2 | 9.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 534 | 72 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.
SDM = standard days method

Table 7.9 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period | Number of women |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| 15–19 | 28.4 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 39.1 | 3,063 |
| 25–29 | 41.2 | 2,916 |
| 30–34 | 38.9 | 2,364 |
| 35–39 | 40.3 | 2,288 |
| 40–44 | 43.2 | 1,615 |
| 45–49 | 42.6 | 1,346 |
| Total | 38.3 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Kenya DHS 2022

| Source | Female sterilisation | Male sterilisation | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | Other modern method | Total |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|------|---------------------|--------|
| Public sector | 68.3 | * | 65.6 | 63.1 | 86.1 | 34.8 | 22.5 | * | 3.2 | 24.6 | * | 62.1 |
| Government hospital | 51.6 | * | 39.5 | 17.4 | 33.7 | 15.4 | 11.8 | * | 1.3 | 10.0 | * | 24.3 |
| Government health centre | 12.2 | * | 14.3 | 14.1 | 20.4 | 6.9 | 3.0 | * | 1.1 | 2.8 | * | 13.8 |
| Government dispensary | 4.3 | * | 11.3 | 31.4 | 30.8 | 12.0 | 7.1 | * | 0.7 | 11.1 | * | 23.4 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | * | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | * | 0.0 | 0.6 | * | 0.5 |
| Community health worker/ fieldworker | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.1 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 22.4 | * | 31.5 | 36.0 | 12.7 | 62.6 | 44.5 | * | 91.2 | 3.9 | * | 32.5 |
| Private hospital | 20.8 | * | 21.1 | 11.9 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 1.2 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 9.4 |
| Private clinic | 0.4 | * | 8.7 | 13.7 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 1.6 | * | 4.2 | 1.6 | * | 7.3 |
| Pharmacy | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 10.3 | 0.5 | 51.9 | 41.6 | * | 87.0 | 0.3 | * | 15.4 |
| Private doctor | 0.0 | * | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.3 | * | 0.2 |
| Mobile clinic | 1.2 | * | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.1 |
| Community health worker/ fieldworker | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 1.7 | * | 0.0 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 0.5 | * | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | * | 0.0 | 0.1 | * | 0.3 |
| NGO hospital | 0.5 | * | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| NGO clinic | 0.0 | * | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.2 |
| FBO medical sector | 8.4 | * | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.8 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.8 |
| FBO/mission clinic | 8.4 | * | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.8 |
| FBO mobile clinic | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.1 |
| Other source | 0.1 | * | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 25.3 | * | 5.5 | 67.0 | * | 3.5 |
| Shop | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 20.7 | * | 4.4 | 0.7 | * | 2.3 |
| Church | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 1.9 | * | 0.0 |
| Friends/relatives | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.7 | * | 1.1 | 44.9 | * | 0.9 |
| Other | 0.1 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 19.5 | * | 0.2 |
| Don't know | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | * | 0.2 | 3.4 | * | 0.7 |
| Total | 99.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 50.5 | 99.9 |
| Number of women | 501 | 3 | 902 | 4,371 | 4,253 | 1,710 | 1,227 | 10 | 206 | 122 | 13 | 13,319 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

SDM = standard days method

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

Table 7.11 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among pill users | | | Among condom users ¹ | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Percentage using Combined Oral Contraceptives (Chaguo Langu) | Percentage using Progestin Only Pills (Microlut) | Number of women | Percentage using Sure | Percentage using Durex | Percentage using Kiss | Percentage using Trust | Percentage using Power Play | Percentage using Rough Rider | Percentage using Lifeguard | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | 11 | 52.4 | 1.0 | 6.2 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 143 |
| 20–24 | 87.2 | 10.4 | 95 | 33.4 | 7.7 | 24.9 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 215 |
| 25–29 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 193 | 33.6 | 16.5 | 23.9 | 24.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 89 |
| 30–34 | 84.1 | 15.9 | 182 | 35.5 | 22.1 | 12.0 | 25.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 55 |
| 35–39 | 83.5 | 10.3 | 199 | (37.9) | (3.5) | (7.3) | (36.2) | (0.0) | (15.2) | (0.0) | 54 |
| 40–44 | 91.7 | 6.5 | 103 | (42.8) | (11.5) | (4.7) | (32.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (5.5) | 50 |
| 45–49 | 69.8 | 30.2 | 63 | (56.9) | (0.5) | (6.4) | (36.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 38 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.1 | 13.5 | 463 | 28.6 | 13.0 | 17.4 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 356 |
| Rural | 85.5 | 14.3 | 383 | 54.7 | 2.3 | 12.9 | 28.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 287 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | * | 8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Primary | 89.5 | 10.5 | 264 | 57.0 | 1.2 | 14.5 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 133 |
| Secondary | 87.0 | 10.0 | 375 | 47.4 | 6.1 | 10.3 | 31.7 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 248 |
| More than secondary | 72.8 | 24.6 | 199 | 24.7 | 13.9 | 21.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 259 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | (86.1) | (13.9) | 42 | (76.9) | (0.0) | (4.9) | (14.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.9) | 49 |
| Second | 80.7 | 19.3 | 88 | 58.6 | 1.8 | 13.8 | 22.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 80 |
| Middle | 86.4 | 12.9 | 139 | 49.7 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 108 |
| Fourth | 89.9 | 10.1 | 232 | 33.9 | 6.3 | 17.7 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 174 |
| Highest | 80.1 | 15.4 | 346 | 26.7 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 233 |
| Total | 84.2 | 13.9 | 847 | 40.3 | 8.2 | 15.4 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 644 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Among condom users not also using the pill

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.12 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who were informed of all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Kenya DHS 2022

| Method/source | Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years before the survey: | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used | Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced | Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used | Percentage who received all three types of information (Method Information Index) ¹ | Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to | Number of women |
| Method | | | | | | |
| Female sterilisation | 54.3 | 49.9 | 56.9 | 39.3 | na | 77 |
| IUD | 83.5 | 85.8 | 88.3 | 77.5 | 90.8 | 361 |
| Injectables | 53.9 | 54.8 | 63.9 | 44.3 | 68.6 | 1,932 |
| Implants | 66.8 | 70.7 | 72.7 | 58.4 | 77.2 | 2,013 |
| Pill | 46.0 | 46.7 | 54.1 | 37.4 | 60.2 | 710 |
| Initial source of method² | | | | | | |
| Public sector | 63.4 | 66.4 | 72.8 | 55.3 | 75.5 | 3,590 |
| Government hospital | 70.9 | 73.0 | 79.3 | 62.5 | 78.6 | 1,355 |
| Government health centre | 63.7 | 66.6 | 74.1 | 55.2 | 77.3 | 852 |
| Government dispensary | 56.5 | 60.0 | 66.1 | 49.0 | 71.7 | 1,337 |
| Mobile clinic | (33.0) | (44.8) | (48.3) | (31.4) | (54.0) | 34 |
| Community health worker/fieldworker | * | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 51.9 | 51.9 | 55.0 | 41.3 | 61.0 | 1,438 |
| Private hospital | 64.5 | 67.7 | 70.2 | 55.7 | 74.6 | 517 |
| Private clinic | 56.8 | 54.6 | 57.2 | 46.1 | 62.5 | 353 |
| Pharmacy | 35.4 | 33.2 | 37.3 | 22.9 | 45.9 | 543 |
| Private doctor | * | * | * | * | * | 13 |
| Mobile clinic | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Community health worker/fieldworker | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| NGO hospital | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| NGO clinic | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| FBO medical sector | (51.9) | (52.8) | (66.8) | (34.8) | (63.7) | 42 |
| FBO/mission clinic | (57.9) | (51.8) | (65.9) | (37.0) | (60.6) | 34 |
| FBO mobile clinic | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Other NGO medical sector | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Other source | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Shop | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Friends/relatives | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Total | 60.0 | 62.1 | 67.6 | 51.2 | 71.3 | 5,094 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ The Method Information Index is the percentage who were informed: (1) about side effects or problems of method used, (2) about what to do if side effects experienced, and (3) were informed of other methods that could be used.

² Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years before the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Kenya DHS 2022

| Method | Method failure | Desire to become pregnant | Other fertility related reasons ¹ | Changes in menstrual bleeding | Other side effects/ health concerns | Wanted more effective method | Other method related reasons ² | Husband/partner disapproved | Other reasons ³ | Any reason ⁴ | Switched to another method ⁵ | Number of episodes of use ⁶ |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| IUD | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 2.8 | 474 |
| Injectables | 1.5 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 12.2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 41.9 | 7.6 | 3,593 |
| Implants | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 13.4 | 2.5 | 2,900 |
| Pill | 2.5 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 3.2 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 55.6 | 15.1 | 1,590 |
| Male condom | 1.3 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 33.0 | 7.0 | 793 |
| Emergency contraception | (0.8) | (7.6) | (24.4) | (0.6) | (16.0) | (10.9) | (7.3) | (0.0) | (3.6) | (71.1) | (9.1) | 283 |
| Withdrawal | (2.8) | (3.2) | (9.3) | (0.4) | (0.0) | (18.6) | (1.7) | (0.5) | (3.1) | (39.6) | (18.5) | 271 |
| Other ⁷ | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 19.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 38.9 | 14.4 | 1,227 |
| All methods | 1.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 34.7 | 8.1 | 11,130 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months before the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125–249 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons

⁴ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁵ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁶ All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years before the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁷ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female condom, rhythm method, standard days method, other modern method, and other traditional method

Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years before the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Kenya DHS 2022

| Reason | IUD | Injectables | Implants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emergency contraception | SDM | Rhythm | Withdrawal | Other ¹ | All methods |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|-------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Became pregnant while using | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 4.1 | * | 3.0 | (1.3) | 15.2 | 13.7 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| Wanted to become pregnant | 47.5 | 26.3 | 31.0 | 25.6 | 20.6 | * | 15.3 | (24.3) | 29.1 | 21.3 | 8.2 | 26.6 |
| Husband/partner disapproved | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 4.8 | * | 0.0 | (2.7) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Wanted a more effective method | 3.8 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 16.9 | 17.9 | * | 12.6 | (20.2) | 20.6 | 32.8 | 60.5 | 14.7 |
| Changes in menstrual bleeding | 5.0 | 13.3 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 0.6 | * | 2.1 | (0.0) | 1.1 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 8.6 |
| Other side effects/ health concerns | 27.4 | 25.7 | 33.0 | 18.8 | 5.7 | * | 19.9 | (0.0) | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 22.2 |
| Lack of access/too far | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.4 | * | 0.7 | (0.0) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 |
| Cost too much | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | * | 1.2 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Inconvenient to use | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 3.6 | * | 7.3 | (6.7) | 1.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 3.0 |
| Up to God/fatalistic | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | * | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | * | 0.8 | (0.8) | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Infrequent sex/ husband away | 1.2 | 10.5 | 4.4 | 12.0 | 35.0 | * | 30.7 | (27.5) | 20.7 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 11.6 |
| Marital dissolution/ separation | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | * | 1.2 | (0.0) | 1.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Other | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | * | 0.0 | (5.6) | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 0.5 |
| Don't know | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | * | 2.8 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| Missing | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 3.1 | * | 2.4 | (10.8) | 6.9 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of discontinuations | 263 | 3,209 | 1,850 | 1,389 | 459 | 16 | 228 | 27 | 406 | 198 | 282 | 8,327 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SDM = standard days method

¹ Lactational amenorrhoea, other traditional method, other modern method

Table 7.15.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|--------------|-------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 21.1 | 0.5 | 21.6 | 40.8 | 3.1 | 43.9 | 61.9 | 3.6 | 65.5 | 244 | 67.0 | 59.4 |
| 20–24 | 15.1 | 1.7 | 16.9 | 48.5 | 9.2 | 57.7 | 63.6 | 10.9 | 74.6 | 1,358 | 77.4 | 69.5 |
| 25–29 | 9.2 | 2.6 | 11.8 | 47.1 | 17.9 | 65.0 | 56.3 | 20.5 | 76.9 | 2,085 | 84.6 | 79.5 |
| 30–34 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 13.0 | 34.4 | 31.2 | 65.6 | 41.1 | 37.5 | 78.6 | 1,824 | 83.4 | 76.1 |
| 35–39 | 5.2 | 9.1 | 14.3 | 19.7 | 47.3 | 67.0 | 24.9 | 56.4 | 81.3 | 1,707 | 82.4 | 75.8 |
| 40–44 | 2.5 | 11.5 | 14.0 | 7.6 | 56.1 | 63.6 | 10.0 | 67.6 | 77.6 | 1,147 | 82.0 | 73.5 |
| 45–49 | 1.6 | 11.8 | 13.4 | 2.1 | 47.7 | 49.8 | 3.7 | 59.5 | 63.2 | 954 | 78.8 | 70.7 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.9 | 4.8 | 11.7 | 35.4 | 27.1 | 62.4 | 42.2 | 31.9 | 74.1 | 3,616 | 84.2 | 75.2 |
| Rural | 8.0 | 7.4 | 15.4 | 26.8 | 35.1 | 62.0 | 34.9 | 42.5 | 77.3 | 5,703 | 80.1 | 74.4 |
| Education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 13.6 | 9.2 | 22.8 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 22.5 | 25.3 | 20.0 | 45.3 | 724 | 49.7 | 42.0 |
| Primary | 7.0 | 8.2 | 15.2 | 23.4 | 40.8 | 64.3 | 30.4 | 49.1 | 79.5 | 3,842 | 80.9 | 76.1 |
| Secondary | 7.6 | 5.0 | 12.6 | 37.4 | 28.5 | 65.9 | 45.0 | 33.5 | 78.5 | 3,002 | 83.9 | 77.5 |
| More than secondary | 6.2 | 3.5 | 9.7 | 40.1 | 27.3 | 67.4 | 46.4 | 30.7 | 77.1 | 1,751 | 87.4 | 74.7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.1 | 9.5 | 21.6 | 22.9 | 23.0 | 45.9 | 35.0 | 32.5 | 67.5 | 1,559 | 68.0 | 63.8 |
| Second | 8.1 | 6.6 | 14.7 | 28.1 | 38.5 | 66.6 | 36.2 | 45.1 | 81.3 | 1,631 | 82.0 | 77.3 |
| Middle | 7.4 | 6.4 | 13.8 | 27.3 | 37.6 | 64.8 | 34.6 | 44.0 | 78.6 | 1,711 | 82.5 | 76.9 |
| Fourth | 6.6 | 5.4 | 12.0 | 34.0 | 31.1 | 65.1 | 40.5 | 36.6 | 77.1 | 2,096 | 84.5 | 76.6 |
| Highest | 5.2 | 4.9 | 10.1 | 35.1 | 30.1 | 65.2 | 40.3 | 35.0 | 75.3 | 2,322 | 86.5 | 76.0 |
| Total | 7.6 | 6.4 | 13.9 | 30.2 | 32.0 | 62.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 76.1 | 9,319 | 81.7 | 74.7 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksis/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.15.1C Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|--|--------------|-------|---|--------------|-------|-----------------|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| Mombasa | 11.8 | 7.2 | 19.1 | 27.2 | 19.6 | 46.8 | 39.0 | 26.9 | 65.9 | 281 | 71.0 | 62.0 |
| Kwale | 14.8 | 9.6 | 24.4 | 22.9 | 9.6 | 32.5 | 37.8 | 19.1 | 56.9 | 159 | 57.1 | 57.1 |
| Kilifi | 8.5 | 9.4 | 17.9 | 27.3 | 23.7 | 51.0 | 35.8 | 33.2 | 68.9 | 255 | 74.0 | 68.1 |
| Tana River | 29.4 | 4.2 | 33.6 | 18.9 | 5.6 | 24.5 | 48.3 | 9.8 | 58.1 | 56 | 42.2 | 39.4 |
| Lamu | 8.0 | 8.8 | 16.8 | 28.1 | 18.4 | 46.5 | 36.0 | 27.3 | 63.3 | 33 | 73.4 | 64.8 |
| Taita/Taveta | 6.6 | 6.2 | 12.8 | 31.0 | 36.1 | 67.1 | 37.7 | 42.3 | 80.0 | 67 | 84.0 | 80.0 |
| Garissa | 9.7 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 3.1 | 15.2 | 21.8 | 4.2 | 26.1 | 94 | 58.5 | 48.4 |
| Wajir | 10.1 | 2.6 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 14.0 | 2.9 | 16.9 | 52 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Mandera | 17.3 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 75 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Marsabit | 35.4 | 2.2 | 37.6 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 39.6 | 2.8 | 42.4 | 50 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Isiolo | 20.4 | 6.8 | 27.3 | 26.6 | 6.4 | 33.0 | 47.1 | 13.2 | 60.2 | 43 | 54.8 | 51.5 |
| Meru | 4.3 | 3.5 | 7.8 | 27.1 | 50.7 | 77.7 | 31.3 | 54.2 | 85.5 | 291 | 90.9 | 83.1 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 2.7 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 32.5 | 40.3 | 72.9 | 35.2 | 48.1 | 83.3 | 86 | 87.5 | 81.0 |
| Embu | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 35.1 | 46.6 | 81.7 | 35.8 | 48.1 | 83.9 | 109 | 97.4 | 89.3 |
| Kitui | 6.2 | 11.5 | 17.7 | 29.0 | 38.3 | 67.4 | 35.2 | 49.9 | 85.1 | 218 | 79.2 | 73.4 |
| Machakos | 2.6 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 27.7 | 49.5 | 77.2 | 30.3 | 53.7 | 84.0 | 297 | 92.0 | 78.6 |
| Makueni | 4.5 | 6.3 | 10.8 | 26.2 | 43.0 | 69.3 | 30.7 | 49.3 | 80.1 | 199 | 86.5 | 75.7 |
| Nyandarua | 3.9 | 4.6 | 8.6 | 33.2 | 42.7 | 75.9 | 37.1 | 47.3 | 84.4 | 119 | 89.9 | 85.9 |
| Nyeri | 0.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 32.6 | 47.1 | 79.7 | 33.5 | 51.1 | 84.6 | 132 | 94.2 | 86.2 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.3 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 22.9 | 50.8 | 73.7 | 24.3 | 56.1 | 80.4 | 135 | 91.7 | 84.5 |
| Murang'a | 2.2 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 25.5 | 47.5 | 73.0 | 27.7 | 50.6 | 78.4 | 164 | 93.2 | 88.1 |
| Kiambu | 3.9 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 35.3 | 39.1 | 74.5 | 39.2 | 43.2 | 82.4 | 574 | 90.3 | 80.2 |
| Turkana | 10.6 | 5.0 | 15.6 | 28.3 | 11.2 | 39.4 | 38.9 | 16.2 | 55.1 | 105 | 71.6 | 54.9 |
| West Pokot | 20.0 | 10.3 | 30.3 | 15.5 | 7.7 | 23.2 | 35.5 | 18.0 | 53.5 | 138 | 43.3 | 42.3 |
| Samburu | 18.9 | 10.6 | 29.4 | 25.4 | 7.6 | 33.1 | 44.3 | 18.2 | 62.5 | 52 | 52.9 | 42.5 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.3 | 4.3 | 13.6 | 30.6 | 38.6 | 69.2 | 39.8 | 43.0 | 82.8 | 180 | 83.6 | 79.4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 7.4 | 5.9 | 13.3 | 33.8 | 33.6 | 67.4 | 41.2 | 39.4 | 80.6 | 284 | 83.6 | 74.7 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 5.1 | 8.5 | 13.5 | 34.6 | 36.5 | 71.1 | 39.6 | 45.0 | 84.6 | 72 | 84.0 | 67.7 |
| Nandi | 7.3 | 10.4 | 17.7 | 30.5 | 33.3 | 63.8 | 37.8 | 43.7 | 81.6 | 173 | 78.3 | 71.9 |
| Baringo | 10.0 | 6.5 | 16.6 | 31.4 | 24.1 | 55.4 | 41.4 | 30.6 | 72.0 | 103 | 77.0 | 62.2 |
| Laikipia | 2.6 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 35.2 | 40.5 | 75.7 | 37.8 | 42.7 | 80.4 | 84 | 94.1 | 83.0 |
| Nakuru | 4.6 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 38.0 | 34.1 | 72.1 | 42.6 | 37.8 | 80.4 | 501 | 89.7 | 80.3 |
| Narok | 9.1 | 5.7 | 14.8 | 34.8 | 31.0 | 65.9 | 43.9 | 36.7 | 80.7 | 242 | 81.7 | 68.4 |
| Kajiado | 8.8 | 3.8 | 12.5 | 34.8 | 25.0 | 59.9 | 43.6 | 28.8 | 72.4 | 262 | 82.7 | 75.7 |
| Kericho | 6.7 | 10.5 | 17.1 | 27.6 | 32.3 | 60.0 | 34.3 | 42.8 | 77.1 | 197 | 77.8 | 77.8 |
| Bomet | 7.2 | 9.5 | 16.7 | 31.2 | 32.0 | 63.3 | 38.5 | 41.6 | 80.0 | 187 | 79.1 | 71.1 |
| Kakamega | 8.9 | 4.5 | 13.4 | 29.2 | 39.5 | 68.7 | 38.2 | 44.0 | 82.2 | 381 | 83.6 | 79.0 |
| Vihiga | 8.4 | 9.9 | 18.3 | 27.7 | 32.3 | 60.0 | 36.1 | 42.2 | 78.3 | 98 | 76.6 | 73.6 |
| Bungoma | 9.6 | 5.0 | 14.6 | 29.3 | 35.8 | 65.0 | 38.9 | 40.8 | 79.7 | 311 | 81.6 | 79.0 |
| Busia | 11.6 | 7.0 | 18.6 | 22.9 | 34.8 | 57.7 | 34.5 | 41.9 | 76.3 | 195 | 75.6 | 73.4 |
| Siaya | 9.4 | 17.8 | 27.3 | 17.3 | 25.0 | 42.2 | 26.7 | 42.8 | 69.5 | 155 | 60.8 | 59.9 |
| Kisumu | 8.8 | 7.5 | 16.4 | 38.8 | 21.8 | 60.5 | 47.6 | 29.3 | 76.9 | 207 | 78.7 | 74.2 |
| Homa Bay | 9.8 | 7.3 | 17.0 | 27.6 | 37.3 | 64.9 | 37.4 | 44.5 | 81.9 | 200 | 79.2 | 77.3 |
| Migori | 12.0 | 8.2 | 20.1 | 30.8 | 29.5 | 60.3 | 42.8 | 37.6 | 80.4 | 205 | 74.9 | 68.3 |
| Kisii | 6.0 | 8.9 | 14.9 | 25.7 | 42.9 | 68.7 | 31.8 | 51.9 | 83.6 | 277 | 82.1 | 75.6 |
| Nyamira | 3.8 | 12.1 | 15.9 | 23.5 | 38.6 | 62.1 | 27.3 | 50.7 | 78.0 | 92 | 79.6 | 75.5 |
| Nairobi City | 6.0 | 6.5 | 12.5 | 38.3 | 24.3 | 62.5 | 44.3 | 30.8 | 75.1 | 1,129 | 83.3 | 76.6 |
| Total | 7.6 | 6.4 | 13.9 | 30.2 | 32.0 | 62.1 | 37.7 | 38.4 | 76.1 | 9,319 | 81.7 | 74.7 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.15.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Unmet need for family planning | | | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | | Total demand for family planning ¹ | | | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied ² | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³ |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | For spacing | For limiting | Total | | | |
| ALL WOMEN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 4.7 | 12.5 | 0.9 | 13.4 | 16.9 | 1.2 | 18.1 | 3,125 | 74.0 | 61.6 |
| 20–24 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 11.4 | 37.9 | 7.0 | 44.9 | 48.4 | 7.9 | 56.3 | 3,063 | 79.7 | 70.1 |
| 25–29 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 10.4 | 43.1 | 16.7 | 59.8 | 51.1 | 19.0 | 70.1 | 2,916 | 85.2 | 78.9 |
| 30–34 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 11.7 | 31.4 | 30.2 | 61.6 | 37.0 | 36.2 | 73.2 | 2,364 | 84.1 | 77.0 |
| 35–39 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 11.4 | 18.5 | 42.7 | 61.2 | 22.4 | 50.2 | 72.6 | 2,288 | 84.3 | 77.0 |
| 40–44 | 2.0 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 49.1 | 55.6 | 8.5 | 57.9 | 66.4 | 1,615 | 83.7 | 74.6 |
| 45–49 | 1.6 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 39.2 | 41.0 | 3.4 | 47.9 | 51.3 | 1,346 | 79.9 | 71.8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.1 | 2.9 | 8.0 | 28.7 | 19.1 | 47.8 | 33.8 | 22.0 | 55.8 | 6,850 | 85.7 | 75.7 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 4.8 | 11.2 | 21.6 | 24.7 | 46.3 | 28.0 | 29.5 | 57.5 | 9,866 | 80.5 | 73.9 |
| Education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.4 | 7.5 | 18.9 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 21.3 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 40.2 | 920 | 53.0 | 45.6 |
| Primary | 5.5 | 5.8 | 11.3 | 19.1 | 32.8 | 51.9 | 24.6 | 38.6 | 63.2 | 6,107 | 82.1 | 77.1 |
| Secondary | 5.5 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 26.0 | 16.6 | 42.6 | 31.4 | 19.4 | 50.9 | 6,481 | 83.7 | 75.9 |
| More than secondary | 5.5 | 2.2 | 7.7 | 36.0 | 17.5 | 53.5 | 41.6 | 19.6 | 61.2 | 3,208 | 87.4 | 72.9 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.8 | 6.5 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 18.1 | 36.4 | 27.2 | 24.6 | 51.7 | 2,599 | 70.4 | 65.6 |
| Second | 6.1 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 21.8 | 25.9 | 47.7 | 27.8 | 30.2 | 58.0 | 2,974 | 82.2 | 76.6 |
| Middle | 5.8 | 4.2 | 10.0 | 21.9 | 26.3 | 48.2 | 27.8 | 30.4 | 58.2 | 3,086 | 82.8 | 76.2 |
| Fourth | 5.5 | 3.5 | 9.0 | 27.8 | 21.8 | 49.7 | 33.3 | 25.4 | 58.7 | 3,729 | 84.7 | 74.9 |
| Highest | 4.1 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 29.1 | 20.2 | 49.3 | 33.2 | 23.1 | 56.3 | 4,328 | 87.7 | 76.7 |
| Total | 5.8 | 4.1 | 9.9 | 24.5 | 22.4 | 46.9 | 30.3 | 26.4 | 56.8 | 16,716 | 82.6 | 74.6 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 30.8 | 3.7 | 34.5 | 56.1 | 2.3 | 58.4 | 86.9 | 6.0 | 92.8 | 120 | 62.9 | 47.2 |
| 20–24 | 19.6 | 1.4 | 21.1 | 65.2 | 7.9 | 73.1 | 84.8 | 9.3 | 94.2 | 283 | 77.6 | 64.6 |
| 25–29 | 12.5 | 4.0 | 16.5 | 58.1 | 15.2 | 73.2 | 70.6 | 19.2 | 89.8 | 146 | 81.6 | 70.0 |
| 30–34 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 15.7 | 36.9 | 31.6 | 68.5 | 40.5 | 43.7 | 84.2 | 120 | 81.4 | 78.5 |
| 35–39 | 0.2 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 18.7 | 63.4 | 82.1 | 18.9 | 66.0 | 84.9 | 97 | 96.8 | 77.4 |
| 40–44 | 5.9 | 12.7 | 18.6 | 11.2 | 61.7 | 73.0 | 17.1 | 74.5 | 91.6 | 66 | 79.7 | 70.0 |
| 45–49 | (13.0) | (8.8) | (21.8) | (2.2) | (44.0) | (46.3) | (15.2) | (52.8) | (68.1) | 48 | (68.0) | (58.8) |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.0 | 3.7 | 16.6 | 53.7 | 19.4 | 73.1 | 66.6 | 23.1 | 89.7 | 434 | 81.5 | 64.9 |
| Rural | 15.5 | 6.3 | 21.8 | 39.1 | 27.9 | 67.0 | 54.6 | 34.2 | 88.8 | 446 | 75.5 | 67.7 |
| Education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 19 | * | * |
| Primary | 11.0 | 6.6 | 17.7 | 24.6 | 41.5 | 66.1 | 35.6 | 48.2 | 83.8 | 270 | 78.9 | 74.7 |
| Secondary | 17.9 | 6.4 | 24.3 | 48.5 | 20.6 | 69.1 | 66.4 | 26.9 | 93.4 | 298 | 74.0 | 63.2 |
| More than secondary | 13.2 | 2.4 | 15.5 | 65.6 | 9.8 | 75.4 | 78.8 | 12.2 | 91.0 | 294 | 82.9 | 62.1 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 18.9 | 5.8 | 24.7 | 33.7 | 24.2 | 57.9 | 52.6 | 30.0 | 82.6 | 96 | 70.1 | 65.5 |
| Second | 19.2 | 6.5 | 25.7 | 39.9 | 25.0 | 64.9 | 59.1 | 31.6 | 90.6 | 107 | 71.6 | 68.4 |
| Middle | 14.2 | 5.3 | 19.5 | 34.7 | 34.9 | 69.6 | 48.9 | 40.2 | 89.0 | 179 | 78.1 | 72.2 |
| Fourth | 13.1 | 7.0 | 20.1 | 50.5 | 19.0 | 69.6 | 63.6 | 26.0 | 89.7 | 222 | 77.6 | 60.2 |
| Highest | 11.7 | 2.3 | 14.0 | 57.2 | 19.6 | 76.9 | 68.9 | 22.0 | 90.9 | 276 | 84.6 | 66.9 |
| Total | 14.2 | 5.0 | 19.2 | 46.3 | 23.7 | 70.0 | 60.5 | 28.7 | 89.3 | 880 | 78.5 | 66.4 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

⁵ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey

Table 7.16 Decision-making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Kenya DHS 2022

| Decision maker | Percentage |
|--|------------|
| Mainly wife | 42.0 |
| Wife and husband/partner jointly | 50.3 |
| Wife's opinion more important | 7.9 |
| Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important | 39.2 |
| Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's | 3.2 |
| Mainly husband | 7.1 |
| Someone else/other | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Number of currently married women | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 7.17 Decision-making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mainly wife | Wife and husband/partner jointly | Mainly husband/partner | Someone else/other | Missing | Total | Percentage who participated in decision-making about family planning | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------|--|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 32.8 | 50.7 | 15.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 244 |
| 20–24 | 31.0 | 58.6 | 10.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 1,358 |
| 25–29 | 35.5 | 56.0 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 2,085 |
| 30–34 | 42.5 | 50.4 | 6.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 1,824 |
| 35–39 | 49.0 | 44.3 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 1,707 |
| 40–44 | 50.3 | 45.0 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 1,147 |
| 45–49 | 50.8 | 43.0 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 954 |
| Family planning use | | | | | | | | |
| Currently using | 41.5 | 52.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 5,791 |
| Not currently using ¹ | 42.9 | 47.3 | 8.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 3,528 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 31.5 | 60.2 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 513 |
| 1–2 | 37.9 | 55.2 | 6.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 3,863 |
| 3–4 | 45.3 | 47.7 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 3,219 |
| 5+ | 48.2 | 41.2 | 9.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 1,724 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 40.5 | 54.7 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 3,616 |
| Rural | 43.0 | 47.5 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 5,703 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.4 | 38.5 | 17.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 724 |
| Primary | 46.0 | 45.3 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 3,842 |
| Secondary | 41.0 | 53.2 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.2 | 3,002 |
| More than secondary | 35.8 | 61.1 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 1,751 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.3 | 43.0 | 14.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 84.2 | 1,559 |
| Second | 44.2 | 45.8 | 9.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 1,631 |
| Middle | 43.7 | 50.2 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 1,711 |
| Fourth | 40.0 | 54.9 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 2,096 |
| Highest | 41.6 | 54.4 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 2,322 |
| Total | 42.0 | 50.3 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full woman's questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Non-users include pregnant women.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.17C Decision-making about family planning by county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mainly wife | Wife and husband/partner jointly | Mainly husband/partner | Someone else/other | Missing | Total | Percentage who participated in decision-making about family planning | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|-------|--|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 39.3 | 52.4 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 281 |
| Kwale | 17.9 | 64.5 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.4 | 159 |
| Kilifi | 31.6 | 62.2 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 255 |
| Tana River | 50.1 | 38.8 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 56 |
| Lamu | 32.7 | 62.7 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 33 |
| Taita/Taveta | 52.5 | 40.6 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 67 |
| Garissa | 10.9 | 58.4 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 94 |
| Wajir | 39.1 | 57.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 52 |
| Mandera | 56.3 | 5.1 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 75 |
| Marsabit | 8.1 | 81.5 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 50 |
| Isiolo | 20.3 | 65.4 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 43 |
| Meru | 45.4 | 48.4 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 291 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 35.2 | 55.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 86 |
| Embu | 58.7 | 30.4 | 10.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 109 |
| Kitui | 44.1 | 50.9 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 218 |
| Machakos | 43.7 | 51.0 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 297 |
| Makueni | 26.9 | 66.6 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 199 |
| Nyandarua | 66.3 | 30.4 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 119 |
| Nyeri | 39.3 | 56.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 132 |
| Kirinyaga | 54.9 | 39.7 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.7 | 135 |
| Murang'a | 56.5 | 37.3 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 164 |
| Kiambu | 43.7 | 50.4 | 5.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 574 |
| Turkana | 36.2 | 38.6 | 4.2 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.8 | 105 |
| West Pokot | 25.3 | 60.3 | 12.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.7 | 138 |
| Samburu | 49.7 | 34.8 | 15.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 52 |
| Trans Nzoia | 34.5 | 60.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 180 |
| Uasin Gishu | 44.1 | 51.1 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 284 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 42.9 | 51.0 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 72 |
| Nandi | 22.9 | 69.5 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 173 |
| Baringo | 51.6 | 36.6 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 103 |
| Laikipia | 35.7 | 60.1 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 84 |
| Nakuru | 41.9 | 51.4 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 501 |
| Narok | 42.7 | 47.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 242 |
| Kajiado | 33.8 | 55.7 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 262 |
| Kericho | 37.7 | 57.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 197 |
| Bomet | 28.3 | 59.3 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 187 |
| Kakamega | 52.7 | 40.6 | 6.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 381 |
| Vihiga | 63.0 | 30.7 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 98 |
| Bungoma | 46.2 | 42.5 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 311 |
| Busia | 46.2 | 37.3 | 14.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.4 | 195 |
| Siaya | 46.3 | 45.2 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.5 | 155 |
| Kisumu | 59.3 | 34.1 | 6.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 207 |
| Homa Bay | 43.4 | 43.6 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 200 |
| Migori | 40.7 | 52.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 205 |
| Kisii | 57.8 | 38.6 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 277 |
| Nyamira | 63.1 | 35.2 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 92 |
| Nairobi City | 38.6 | 59.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 1,129 |
| Total | 42.0 | 50.3 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full woman's questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 7.18 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member | Number of women |
|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 6.7 | 244 |
| 20–24 | 9.7 | 1,358 |
| 25–29 | 9.7 | 2,085 |
| 30–34 | 10.5 | 1,824 |
| 35–39 | 13.1 | 1,707 |
| 40–44 | 11.5 | 1,147 |
| 45–49 | 12.0 | 954 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 15.8 | 513 |
| 1–2 | 11.8 | 3,863 |
| 3–4 | 9.8 | 3,219 |
| 5+ | 9.3 | 1,724 |
| Family planning use | | |
| Currently using | 10.0 | 5,791 |
| Not currently using ¹ | 12.3 | 3,528 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 11.5 | 3,616 |
| Rural | 10.5 | 5,703 |
| Education² | | |
| No education | 9.0 | 724 |
| Primary | 10.5 | 3,842 |
| Secondary | 11.4 | 3,002 |
| More than secondary | 11.4 | 1,751 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 9.7 | 1,559 |
| Second | 11.0 | 1,631 |
| Middle | 10.3 | 1,711 |
| Fourth | 10.7 | 2,096 |
| Highest | 12.1 | 2,322 |
| Total | 10.9 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Non-users include pregnant women.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.18C Pressure to become pregnant by county

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 7.1 | 281 |
| Kwale | 2.1 | 159 |
| Kilifi | 6.4 | 255 |
| Tana River | 8.2 | 56 |
| Lamu | 9.5 | 33 |
| Taita/Taveta | 11.8 | 67 |
| Garissa | 6.6 | 94 |
| Wajir | 8.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 8.1 | 75 |
| Marsabit | 6.6 | 50 |
| Isiolo | 7.2 | 43 |
| Meru | 14.3 | 291 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 6.0 | 86 |
| Embu | 6.8 | 109 |
| Kitui | 2.1 | 218 |
| Machakos | 7.4 | 297 |
| Makueni | 2.9 | 199 |
| Nyandarua | 7.9 | 119 |
| Nyeri | 9.3 | 132 |
| Kirinyaga | 11.1 | 135 |
| Murang'a | 20.5 | 164 |
| Kiambu | 17.7 | 574 |
| Turkana | 16.6 | 105 |
| West Pokot | 8.5 | 138 |
| Samburu | 4.6 | 52 |
| Trans Nzoia | 12.9 | 180 |
| Uasin Gishu | 13.6 | 284 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 10.8 | 72 |
| Nandi | 7.8 | 173 |
| Baringo | 11.0 | 103 |
| Laikipia | 13.6 | 84 |
| Nakuru | 9.1 | 501 |
| Narok | 10.7 | 242 |
| Kajiado | 10.7 | 262 |
| Kericho | 18.5 | 197 |
| Bomet | 7.5 | 187 |
| Kakamega | 12.4 | 381 |
| Vihiga | 9.6 | 98 |
| Bungoma | 18.1 | 311 |
| Busia | 16.9 | 195 |
| Siaya | 8.9 | 155 |
| Kisumu | 11.2 | 207 |
| Homa Bay | 14.0 | 200 |
| Migori | 11.6 | 205 |
| Kisii | 11.3 | 277 |
| Nyamira | 13.7 | 92 |
| Nairobi City | 9.7 | 1,129 |
| Total | 10.9 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 7.19 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022

| Intention to use in the future | Number of living children ¹ | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4+ | Total |
| Intends to use | 54.0 | 58.4 | 57.5 | 50.1 | 33.8 | 47.5 |
| Unsure | 4.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Does not intend to use | 40.6 | 36.6 | 35.3 | 42.7 | 60.3 | 46.2 |
| Missing | 1.4 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.3 | 4.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 211 | 617 | 801 | 616 | 1,283 | 3,528 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Radio | Tele-vision | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media ¹ | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Community meeting or events | Friends/peers | Internet | None of these ten media sources | Number of women |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 43.7 | 37.3 | 16.7 | 6.4 | 19.4 | 28.2 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 68.1 | 18.6 | 16.0 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 59.2 | 52.4 | 21.6 | 17.8 | 45.9 | 42.9 | 37.2 | 42.4 | 84.0 | 41.7 | 5.6 | 3,063 |
| 25–29 | 66.3 | 59.0 | 22.8 | 17.9 | 44.3 | 43.3 | 39.4 | 47.8 | 84.9 | 42.0 | 4.9 | 2,916 |
| 30–34 | 62.3 | 52.3 | 20.4 | 16.2 | 33.6 | 42.5 | 38.6 | 50.1 | 85.3 | 32.5 | 5.1 | 2,364 |
| 35–39 | 62.3 | 50.0 | 18.8 | 13.4 | 28.0 | 45.0 | 35.8 | 50.5 | 83.6 | 27.2 | 5.4 | 2,288 |
| 40–44 | 62.2 | 49.8 | 22.8 | 13.5 | 25.5 | 45.3 | 37.2 | 52.6 | 82.7 | 23.9 | 6.1 | 1,615 |
| 45–49 | 63.1 | 44.3 | 17.9 | 11.0 | 17.5 | 40.3 | 34.7 | 55.9 | 80.0 | 17.6 | 8.2 | 1,346 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 56.9 | 62.4 | 24.1 | 16.1 | 48.6 | 43.2 | 42.2 | 43.1 | 82.2 | 47.1 | 5.8 | 6,850 |
| Rural | 60.4 | 40.5 | 17.4 | 12.3 | 20.8 | 38.6 | 30.1 | 46.5 | 79.9 | 19.0 | 8.8 | 9,866 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 28.5 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 11.6 | 9.7 | 43.9 | 70.0 | 5.4 | 22.9 | 920 |
| Primary | 57.6 | 38.6 | 11.8 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 35.9 | 27.5 | 46.1 | 78.5 | 10.8 | 9.6 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 62.1 | 54.6 | 22.6 | 15.6 | 35.3 | 40.4 | 37.1 | 44.2 | 81.5 | 32.5 | 6.2 | 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 64.1 | 70.2 | 35.9 | 19.4 | 72.1 | 57.6 | 52.7 | 45.4 | 87.1 | 71.1 | 2.3 | 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 44.6 | 14.4 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 6.0 | 24.2 | 18.0 | 43.5 | 75.5 | 5.8 | 14.7 | 2,599 |
| Second | 62.5 | 31.9 | 15.9 | 11.5 | 13.3 | 37.4 | 28.2 | 47.9 | 80.1 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 2,974 |
| Middle | 65.8 | 51.3 | 20.0 | 15.2 | 24.3 | 43.4 | 34.1 | 47.5 | 80.8 | 22.0 | 7.0 | 3,086 |
| Fourth | 61.8 | 63.0 | 23.1 | 16.1 | 40.0 | 44.5 | 41.1 | 46.1 | 82.2 | 36.8 | 5.6 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 57.9 | 69.6 | 28.0 | 16.6 | 59.9 | 46.9 | 45.5 | 41.6 | 83.5 | 59.0 | 4.1 | 4,328 |
| Total | 59.0 | 49.5 | 20.2 | 13.9 | 32.2 | 40.5 | 35.1 | 45.1 | 80.9 | 30.5 | 7.6 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.20.1C Exposure to family planning messages by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Radio | Television | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media ¹ | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Com- munity meeting or events | Friends/ peers | Internet | None of these ten media sources | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|--|-----------------------|
| Mombasa | 58.7 | 57.6 | 22.2 | 23.1 | 42.2 | 47.6 | 41.8 | 52.1 | 75.6 | 39.4 | 6.6 | 493 |
| Kwale | 59.1 | 42.0 | 23.2 | 28.3 | 31.8 | 36.7 | 47.3 | 72.9 | 91.4 | 31.0 | 3.9 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 40.9 | 28.3 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 18.1 | 12.9 | 54.7 | 83.7 | 15.8 | 6.8 | 489 |
| Tana River | 18.5 | 14.0 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 19.2 | 14.5 | 32.3 | 55.5 | 11.3 | 32.0 | 79 |
| Lamu | 38.6 | 35.3 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 14.1 | 37.6 | 32.7 | 17.9 | 71.4 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 60.8 | 51.5 | 15.2 | 10.3 | 32.4 | 38.3 | 25.9 | 31.7 | 72.1 | 23.9 | 6.3 | 122 |
| Garissa | 33.0 | 35.0 | 19.6 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 19.2 | 20.0 | 38.4 | 47.5 | 24.7 | 38.1 | 163 |
| Wajir | 15.3 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 10.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 10.1 | 43.6 | 6.9 | 43.8 | 90 |
| Mandera | 4.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 17.2 | 41.8 | 3.2 | 56.5 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 13.1 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 43.7 | 76.2 | 7.6 | 17.7 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 50.4 | 54.5 | 28.1 | 35.3 | 35.1 | 39.3 | 35.2 | 47.7 | 80.2 | 35.9 | 10.8 | 76 |
| Meru | 50.9 | 39.4 | 14.3 | 11.7 | 23.4 | 25.2 | 25.8 | 21.4 | 66.3 | 20.7 | 16.7 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 42.9 | 30.8 | 13.0 | 18.3 | 18.8 | 42.1 | 18.4 | 29.0 | 71.2 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 131 |
| Embu | 58.7 | 46.6 | 22.3 | 17.0 | 29.3 | 47.6 | 22.6 | 56.1 | 75.8 | 21.6 | 6.8 | 180 |
| Kitui | 69.0 | 24.6 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 14.7 | 18.5 | 19.2 | 70.0 | 87.2 | 17.6 | 6.5 | 373 |
| Machakos | 53.8 | 50.1 | 17.8 | 8.3 | 26.4 | 44.6 | 20.8 | 37.9 | 81.1 | 31.0 | 7.4 | 544 |
| Makueni | 57.9 | 29.4 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 16.0 | 26.4 | 30.1 | 56.3 | 80.6 | 22.6 | 4.7 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 70.8 | 68.8 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 23.7 | 26.7 | 35.8 | 35.1 | 76.7 | 24.5 | 5.8 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 70.6 | 69.6 | 31.4 | 13.4 | 50.2 | 43.4 | 39.5 | 27.8 | 81.2 | 45.5 | 3.2 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 58.1 | 65.2 | 11.5 | 8.2 | 38.1 | 51.6 | 38.5 | 67.9 | 88.9 | 36.3 | 6.6 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 72.8 | 68.4 | 43.8 | 15.6 | 30.1 | 56.4 | 49.9 | 40.2 | 74.1 | 21.6 | 6.7 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 50.6 | 57.3 | 13.2 | 7.9 | 44.2 | 32.2 | 31.5 | 22.7 | 79.2 | 39.3 | 6.5 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 17.1 | 9.3 | 3.8 | 6.4 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 54.1 | 84.6 | 10.3 | 14.0 | 172 |
| West Pokot | 56.6 | 23.3 | 10.5 | 21.2 | 12.3 | 15.2 | 10.7 | 58.7 | 85.8 | 15.5 | 8.1 | 197 |
| Samburu | 29.2 | 18.6 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 14.8 | 17.4 | 16.7 | 60.7 | 88.6 | 12.2 | 5.5 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 72.0 | 53.8 | 16.8 | 12.0 | 33.7 | 64.2 | 62.3 | 54.7 | 89.6 | 30.3 | 2.9 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 67.5 | 67.0 | 28.7 | 18.0 | 49.5 | 75.1 | 51.3 | 47.5 | 85.8 | 49.4 | 2.9 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 66.1 | 43.7 | 21.3 | 10.1 | 23.1 | 20.0 | 23.9 | 50.7 | 88.1 | 24.8 | 5.2 | 116 |
| Nandi | 60.8 | 43.6 | 18.4 | 5.1 | 24.6 | 47.9 | 16.0 | 36.2 | 77.4 | 22.3 | 11.8 | 332 |
| Baringo | 65.4 | 49.2 | 29.8 | 20.5 | 28.4 | 57.7 | 24.7 | 48.3 | 87.3 | 23.3 | 3.0 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 44.0 | 52.1 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 34.2 | 45.0 | 42.2 | 11.1 | 74.4 | 19.7 | 7.0 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 55.1 | 54.7 | 18.4 | 8.8 | 42.7 | 29.6 | 30.2 | 33.1 | 76.6 | 43.1 | 10.9 | 862 |
| Narok | 75.4 | 40.1 | 18.8 | 15.2 | 24.7 | 38.7 | 22.0 | 64.8 | 91.1 | 20.3 | 2.5 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 66.4 | 60.7 | 35.8 | 13.4 | 49.3 | 47.3 | 40.2 | 42.1 | 75.6 | 53.6 | 7.0 | 451 |
| Kericho | 78.4 | 68.5 | 57.1 | 32.4 | 44.6 | 60.9 | 65.5 | 79.1 | 87.7 | 37.6 | 3.9 | 372 |
| Bomet | 54.7 | 18.3 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 13.6 | 55.1 | 14.8 | 35.4 | 76.5 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 71.0 | 44.2 | 18.6 | 14.5 | 25.5 | 42.2 | 40.9 | 54.5 | 80.1 | 21.8 | 9.0 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 50.3 | 30.7 | 10.2 | 8.8 | 21.4 | 38.6 | 23.5 | 44.1 | 80.7 | 15.5 | 7.0 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 69.5 | 45.5 | 21.3 | 23.0 | 29.1 | 72.7 | 36.1 | 57.8 | 81.5 | 26.9 | 5.9 | 572 |
| Busia | 50.3 | 32.3 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 12.5 | 21.3 | 7.9 | 31.2 | 85.7 | 11.1 | 5.9 | 336 |
| Siaya | 79.6 | 62.3 | 32.5 | 18.4 | 24.8 | 58.4 | 49.1 | 63.5 | 79.5 | 28.1 | 4.2 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 70.1 | 55.7 | 12.4 | 12.0 | 19.8 | 62.4 | 71.9 | 61.4 | 92.9 | 22.4 | 0.7 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 67.4 | 46.5 | 24.6 | 16.1 | 26.3 | 32.8 | 22.0 | 44.0 | 82.7 | 28.5 | 6.6 | 344 |
| Migori | 65.7 | 42.8 | 8.8 | 11.2 | 17.9 | 32.3 | 16.7 | 30.5 | 79.1 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 350 |
| Kisii | 61.5 | 43.0 | 16.9 | 12.1 | 20.4 | 43.5 | 59.4 | 38.2 | 87.7 | 17.9 | 2.5 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 73.1 | 51.5 | 39.3 | 24.1 | 21.4 | 57.3 | 59.9 | 52.0 | 80.3 | 20.6 | 6.5 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 57.4 | 67.7 | 28.4 | 17.8 | 54.8 | 38.7 | 47.2 | 47.4 | 85.3 | 50.3 | 3.8 | 2,157 |
| Total | 59.0 | 49.5 | 20.2 | 13.9 | 32.2 | 40.5 | 35.1 | 45.1 | 80.9 | 30.5 | 7.6 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

Table 7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Radio | Tele-vision | News-paper/magazine | Mobile phone | Social media ¹ | Poster/leaflet/brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Com-munity meeting or events | Friends/peers | Internet | None of these ten media sources | Number of men |
|------------------------------|-------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 50.4 | 37.3 | 14.8 | 5.7 | 22.3 | 25.0 | 21.4 | 23.0 | 48.9 | 19.5 | 22.1 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 67.6 | 56.5 | 28.0 | 16.1 | 52.3 | 48.7 | 42.8 | 41.2 | 70.5 | 49.1 | 6.7 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 74.5 | 62.2 | 36.4 | 22.2 | 56.9 | 53.6 | 50.5 | 49.8 | 75.6 | 56.4 | 4.0 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 76.3 | 63.2 | 35.4 | 18.8 | 48.1 | 54.5 | 47.9 | 48.8 | 74.6 | 47.5 | 5.7 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 76.3 | 62.5 | 34.6 | 15.0 | 39.4 | 52.0 | 48.3 | 49.3 | 71.8 | 39.4 | 7.2 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 77.3 | 58.3 | 29.4 | 14.1 | 32.7 | 50.2 | 44.6 | 47.5 | 66.2 | 30.9 | 6.4 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 76.3 | 58.8 | 29.6 | 14.8 | 26.5 | 51.2 | 46.1 | 48.7 | 64.3 | 26.4 | 7.1 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.4 | 64.9 | 39.2 | 21.8 | 58.3 | 55.4 | 50.5 | 48.1 | 72.0 | 56.6 | 7.0 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 68.6 | 48.4 | 21.2 | 10.0 | 28.2 | 39.1 | 34.6 | 37.3 | 62.2 | 26.7 | 11.6 | 8,270 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.2 | 19.6 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 17.4 | 11.7 | 29.2 | 42.5 | 3.0 | 32.5 | 369 |
| Primary | 66.3 | 43.0 | 15.8 | 9.5 | 18.1 | 34.0 | 28.6 | 35.7 | 58.0 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 69.2 | 58.1 | 28.4 | 14.3 | 43.6 | 44.9 | 41.2 | 39.9 | 68.0 | 40.9 | 8.1 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 73.4 | 74.0 | 53.7 | 25.9 | 76.0 | 70.5 | 65.6 | 56.6 | 79.4 | 78.3 | 2.1 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.1 | 26.3 | 11.9 | 6.9 | 14.2 | 28.5 | 24.0 | 33.1 | 54.8 | 12.6 | 19.8 | 2,062 |
| Second | 68.7 | 42.8 | 17.2 | 9.2 | 21.7 | 37.5 | 31.5 | 36.9 | 61.9 | 19.9 | 12.0 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 71.8 | 54.8 | 24.1 | 10.7 | 31.3 | 41.9 | 37.0 | 39.8 | 64.6 | 31.0 | 9.2 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 71.3 | 65.6 | 32.9 | 17.5 | 51.8 | 49.1 | 46.1 | 42.5 | 69.3 | 48.2 | 6.5 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 68.8 | 73.6 | 48.5 | 25.2 | 69.1 | 63.9 | 58.7 | 52.2 | 75.4 | 69.1 | 4.9 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 68.5 | 54.9 | 28.3 | 14.6 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 66.1 | 38.5 | 9.7 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 78.0 | 59.3 | 32.6 | 17.2 | 27.5 | 48.5 | 45.6 | 52.8 | 65.7 | 25.3 | 5.5 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 69.0 | 55.2 | 28.6 | 14.8 | 39.3 | 45.7 | 41.1 | 42.2 | 66.0 | 37.8 | 9.5 | 14,453 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.20.2C Exposure to family planning messages by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Radio | Tele-vision | News-paper/ magazine | Mobile phone | Social media ¹ | Poster/ leaflet/ brochure | Outdoor sign or billboard | Com-munity meeting or events | Friends/ peers | Internet | None of these ten media sources | Number of men |
|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|------------------|
| Mombasa | 70.7 | 55.7 | 16.6 | 4.9 | 48.2 | 61.5 | 6.7 | 63.1 | 85.7 | 35.6 | 1.6 | 442 |
| Kwale | 52.3 | 39.8 | 16.3 | 14.5 | 32.9 | 40.7 | 37.9 | 43.8 | 61.4 | 28.5 | 17.7 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 57.9 | 42.2 | 12.1 | 9.2 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 13.0 | 25.1 | 47.9 | 25.5 | 16.8 | 405 |
| Tana River | 50.0 | 34.6 | 22.7 | 12.7 | 21.5 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 63.9 | 79.5 | 30.6 | 14.4 | 64 |
| Lamu | 46.5 | 22.6 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 16.6 | 37.5 | 8.8 | 17.2 | 83.7 | 22.6 | 9.7 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 79.0 | 69.2 | 23.3 | 3.2 | 39.4 | 49.7 | 38.1 | 32.3 | 64.8 | 44.7 | 7.6 | 103 |
| Garissa | 53.7 | 33.6 | 13.8 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 20.7 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 24.4 | 26.9 | 117 |
| Wajir | 18.6 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 4.2 | 15.4 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 14.6 | 28.3 | 16.0 | 53.7 | 63 |
| Mandera | 15.5 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 31.4 | 14.6 | 53.4 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 48.1 | 30.1 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 20.4 | 28.0 | 1.4 | 29.6 | 62.8 | 17.1 | 28.6 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 49.7 | 46.9 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 49.6 | 22.3 | 36.4 | 11.8 | 56.0 | 38.0 | 12.3 | 55 |
| Meru | 59.8 | 43.8 | 26.1 | 10.5 | 36.0 | 45.5 | 33.3 | 31.9 | 58.5 | 31.9 | 12.4 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 66.9 | 51.9 | 19.7 | 10.4 | 32.7 | 49.3 | 44.2 | 36.0 | 72.5 | 30.4 | 8.8 | 137 |
| Embu | 55.3 | 39.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 15.3 | 11.6 | 2.4 | 8.5 | 52.4 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 176 |
| Kitui | 51.2 | 27.1 | 11.7 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 31.2 | 48.3 | 8.4 | 40.6 | 17.4 | 29.3 | 312 |
| Machakos | 96.5 | 88.3 | 41.1 | 35.5 | 37.6 | 31.1 | 34.2 | 35.8 | 58.6 | 32.9 | 1.3 | 480 |
| Makueni | 89.0 | 49.9 | 21.0 | 3.1 | 28.1 | 60.8 | 16.9 | 17.9 | 67.5 | 17.8 | 4.2 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 60.6 | 58.0 | 33.0 | 11.3 | 47.7 | 36.1 | 33.8 | 27.8 | 63.9 | 47.0 | 14.4 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 58.0 | 54.7 | 31.5 | 3.5 | 42.8 | 59.5 | 63.3 | 8.0 | 45.3 | 46.3 | 9.0 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 92.1 | 88.0 | 18.6 | 11.0 | 56.3 | 9.1 | 36.3 | 71.0 | 87.9 | 50.6 | 2.0 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 66.2 | 61.3 | 26.4 | 15.3 | 38.5 | 69.1 | 56.0 | 35.7 | 55.1 | 34.5 | 3.8 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 70.3 | 62.3 | 25.1 | 8.4 | 50.2 | 32.4 | 34.1 | 26.9 | 69.3 | 47.0 | 4.3 | 911 |
| Turkana | 35.4 | 25.3 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 13.8 | 22.4 | 40.7 | 33.5 | 9.9 | 33.9 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 81.3 | 34.7 | 12.5 | 13.1 | 19.3 | 22.5 | 9.8 | 38.0 | 62.7 | 16.0 | 9.2 | 150 |
| Samburu | 74.0 | 51.9 | 18.9 | 19.3 | 38.6 | 48.5 | 48.2 | 40.8 | 80.8 | 37.5 | 4.2 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 79.5 | 69.0 | 21.6 | 8.1 | 23.0 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 54.7 | 97.6 | 37.2 | 0.4 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 85.9 | 77.5 | 53.2 | 9.5 | 62.1 | 86.1 | 59.9 | 61.4 | 83.3 | 56.2 | 1.7 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 75.0 | 59.2 | 25.4 | 6.5 | 37.0 | 59.4 | 21.1 | 29.5 | 61.6 | 26.2 | 5.3 | 110 |
| Nandi | 75.3 | 46.8 | 17.0 | 9.9 | 16.0 | 34.4 | 33.1 | 31.8 | 42.6 | 14.2 | 10.6 | 265 |
| Baringo | 59.1 | 30.2 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 26.3 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 17.3 | 29.0 | 10.4 | 19.1 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 57.4 | 57.6 | 19.7 | 7.4 | 47.7 | 10.4 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 52.5 | 38.4 | 11.1 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 69.1 | 58.8 | 36.2 | 17.1 | 29.9 | 42.3 | 46.6 | 31.2 | 79.3 | 40.9 | 9.4 | 670 |
| Narok | 85.5 | 74.4 | 15.9 | 18.5 | 45.0 | 86.7 | 33.9 | 67.5 | 89.0 | 31.4 | 2.4 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 69.3 | 58.7 | 41.2 | 18.6 | 53.9 | 57.6 | 57.1 | 54.6 | 68.2 | 62.6 | 6.3 | 339 |
| Kericho | 93.0 | 85.7 | 66.2 | 12.5 | 45.7 | 75.1 | 84.2 | 83.6 | 84.3 | 64.3 | 1.8 | 330 |
| Bomet | 74.8 | 27.3 | 14.5 | 7.1 | 21.3 | 80.8 | 81.8 | 39.6 | 67.5 | 16.0 | 5.1 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 75.2 | 46.8 | 14.5 | 1.1 | 11.2 | 3.4 | 9.6 | 34.2 | 45.8 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 63.0 | 47.1 | 22.6 | 17.2 | 39.4 | 54.8 | 53.3 | 46.5 | 62.3 | 25.6 | 11.4 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 63.6 | 51.5 | 34.7 | 25.6 | 44.2 | 46.5 | 51.2 | 54.6 | 67.3 | 45.0 | 12.4 | 448 |
| Busia | 48.5 | 30.8 | 17.5 | 11.2 | 23.6 | 26.8 | 23.0 | 39.9 | 58.8 | 23.2 | 26.6 | 262 |
| Siaya | 80.4 | 59.1 | 42.1 | 6.9 | 27.3 | 57.7 | 20.6 | 52.2 | 86.8 | 36.5 | 0.9 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 61.2 | 26.4 | 11.4 | 1.9 | 31.5 | 26.6 | 39.6 | 15.6 | 56.7 | 29.7 | 24.3 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 69.2 | 52.5 | 37.6 | 22.4 | 53.5 | 47.8 | 49.2 | 64.9 | 71.1 | 42.7 | 4.7 | 258 |
| Migori | 69.4 | 46.1 | 18.9 | 12.2 | 36.9 | 55.1 | 36.2 | 39.8 | 67.9 | 32.9 | 4.5 | 246 |
| Kisii | 78.9 | 46.0 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 33.8 | 31.3 | 63.8 | 53.4 | 95.6 | 40.2 | 1.1 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 71.6 | 44.2 | 19.8 | 20.8 | 27.3 | 53.3 | 56.3 | 60.9 | 67.2 | 24.5 | 13.5 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 60.8 | 66.8 | 51.5 | 37.9 | 75.8 | 68.7 | 67.9 | 59.1 | 70.3 | 66.4 | 9.1 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 68.5 | 54.9 | 28.3 | 14.6 | 40.0 | 45.5 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 66.1 | 38.5 | 9.7 | 13,652 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who: | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.9 | 4.5 | 30.4 | 2,707 |
| 20–24 | 2.5 | 18.2 | 36.2 | 1,689 |
| 25–29 | 2.8 | 24.1 | 36.8 | 1,173 |
| 30–34 | 3.0 | 19.5 | 37.7 | 908 |
| 35–39 | 1.7 | 17.6 | 36.6 | 888 |
| 40–44 | 2.8 | 16.2 | 33.3 | 717 |
| 45–49 | 2.4 | 11.2 | 42.0 | 794 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.6 | 14.2 | 38.2 | 3,577 |
| Rural | 2.3 | 14.0 | 32.8 | 5,299 |
| Education² | | | | |
| No education | 2.1 | 12.5 | 25.4 | 724 |
| Primary | 2.5 | 14.6 | 31.0 | 2,940 |
| Secondary | 1.7 | 12.1 | 36.1 | 3,721 |
| More than secondary | 1.9 | 18.5 | 44.6 | 1,491 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.7 | 12.8 | 28.3 | 1,653 |
| Second | 2.6 | 14.5 | 30.5 | 1,556 |
| Middle | 2.2 | 15.2 | 32.3 | 1,598 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 14.4 | 38.3 | 1,876 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 13.7 | 42.4 | 2,193 |
| Total | 2.1 | 14.1 | 35.0 | 8,876 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, or WhatsApp.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 7.21C Contact of nonusers with family planning providers by county

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning | Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who: | Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | Discussed family planning | Did not discuss family planning | | |
| Mombasa | 3.3 | 19.2 | 36.3 | 78.8 |
| Kwale | 2.1 | 16.6 | 13.6 | 82.6 |
| Kilifi | 5.1 | 18.8 | 29.7 | 78.6 |
| Tana River | 4.1 | 24.2 | 23.8 | 74.7 |
| Lamu | 0.2 | 8.7 | 60.4 | 91.1 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.0 | 6.7 | 21.6 | 93.3 |
| Garissa | 1.1 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 97.2 |
| Wajir | 0.3 | 5.2 | 40.8 | 94.5 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 96.0 |
| Marsabit | 8.4 | 8.1 | 11.1 | 89.3 |
| Isiolo | 8.2 | 11.9 | 18.0 | 82.5 |
| Meru | 2.2 | 9.4 | 36.4 | 89.3 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.8 | 14.5 | 52.3 | 83.7 |
| Embu | 1.9 | 14.6 | 25.3 | 84.3 |
| Kitui | 0.0 | 5.4 | 10.7 | 94.6 |
| Machakos | 0.9 | 5.9 | 57.2 | 93.2 |
| Makueni | 3.5 | 14.8 | 27.8 | 85.2 |
| Nyandarua | 0.3 | 3.6 | 44.2 | 96.2 |
| Nyeri | 1.0 | 10.7 | 47.7 | 88.3 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.6 | 24.8 | 36.4 | 73.6 |
| Murang'a | 0.0 | 14.2 | 35.5 | 85.8 |
| Kiambu | 0.0 | 10.8 | 42.4 | 89.2 |
| Turkana | 3.4 | 26.4 | 34.9 | 72.1 |
| West Pokot | 1.3 | 1.5 | 21.1 | 97.3 |
| Samburu | 4.4 | 8.8 | 57.2 | 88.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.0 | 18.6 | 31.8 | 81.4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.4 | 18.6 | 46.7 | 79.6 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 4.5 | 7.8 | 14.9 | 90.2 |
| Nandi | 2.9 | 10.1 | 39.8 | 88.3 |
| Baringo | 2.1 | 16.7 | 51.7 | 82.6 |
| Laikipia | 0.5 | 3.7 | 45.2 | 95.8 |
| Nakuru | 1.5 | 10.5 | 50.3 | 88.4 |
| Narok | 1.4 | 14.3 | 41.1 | 85.0 |
| Kajiado | 1.2 | 18.9 | 47.8 | 81.1 |
| Kericho | 0.7 | 17.4 | 11.5 | 81.9 |
| Bomet | 2.1 | 12.3 | 38.1 | 86.1 |
| Kakamega | 3.9 | 15.2 | 31.9 | 82.6 |
| Vihiga | 8.0 | 13.7 | 48.4 | 80.4 |
| Bungoma | 1.8 | 15.5 | 33.8 | 83.2 |
| Busia | 3.3 | 10.5 | 25.9 | 88.1 |
| Siaya | 3.9 | 20.2 | 15.3 | 79.2 |
| Kisumu | 4.1 | 10.2 | 23.1 | 87.5 |
| Homa Bay | 5.7 | 27.7 | 44.2 | 69.3 |
| Migori | 3.3 | 23.8 | 36.1 | 75.0 |
| Kisii | 2.6 | 18.6 | 37.1 | 79.3 |
| Nyamira | 1.7 | 7.6 | 44.9 | 91.4 |
| Nairobi City | 0.0 | 16.1 | 38.2 | 83.9 |
| Total | 2.1 | 14.1 | 35.0 | 84.8 |
| | | | | 8,876 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Under-5 mortality:** In the five years before the survey, the under-5 mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Neonatal mortality:** In the five years before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Infant mortality:** The infant mortality rate was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years before the survey.
- **Trends:** Since 2003, under-5 mortality has declined from 115 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **High risk fertility:** 71% of currently married women gave birth when they were in any avoidable high-risk category; 30% were in a single high-risk category and 41% were in multiple risk categories.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and the people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history, in which female respondents list all the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to decrease her overall workload, because live births that occur during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in **Appendix C, Tables C.5 and C.6**.

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the five years before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). These results mean that about three-quarters (78%) of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occur during infancy and about half (51%) of all deaths occur during the first month of life.

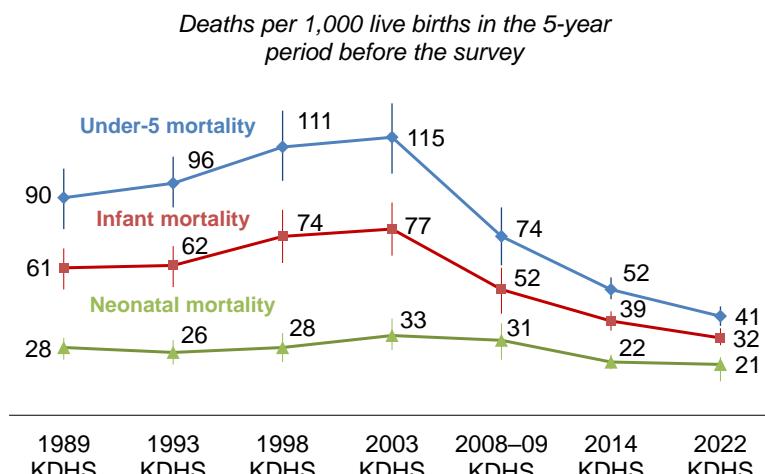
During the 5-to-9 year period before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 38 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 46 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the same period of the 5 to 9 years before the survey, neonatal deaths accounted for 54% of all deaths in the first 5 years of life.

Trends: Between the 1989 KDHS and the 2022 KDHS, childhood mortality peaked in the 5 years before the 2003 KDHS and has since declined steadily. Under-5 mortality declined from 115 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before 2003 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 5-year period before 2022 (**Figure 8.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Under-5 mortality does not differ by place of residence; (41 deaths per 1,000 live births each) (**Table 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality rates are higher for males than females (45 deaths versus 38 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Under-5 mortality is higher among children in seventh or higher birth order than among children born earlier (59 deaths versus 44 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births).

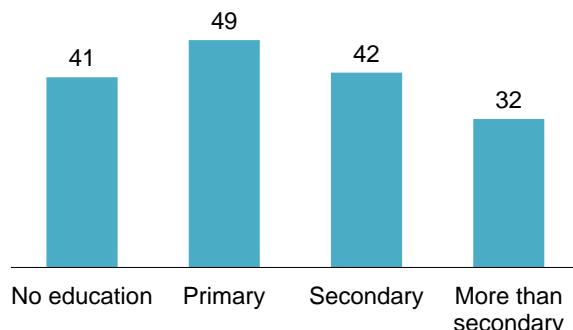
Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates



- Under-5 mortality is higher among children born to mothers with primary level education only than among children born to mothers with more than secondary education (49 deaths versus 32 deaths per 1000 live births) (**Table 8.3** and **Figure 8.2**).

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths include stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

In 2014, the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multi-partner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030, and 10 or fewer stillbirth per 1,000 births by 2035 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

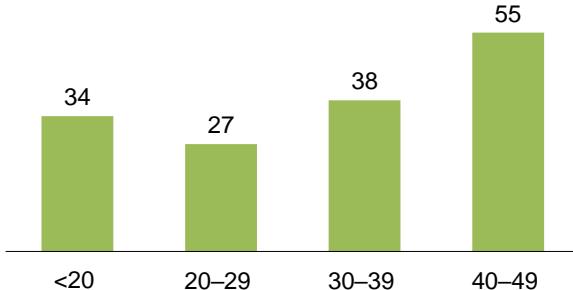
The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers some reflection of the level of mortality and quality of service around the time of delivery. In Kenya, the stillbirth rate is 15 stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration, and the early neonatal rate is 17 early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. This is a perinatal mortality rate of 32 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration (**Table 8.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher among pregnancies of women age 40–49 (55 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than pregnancies among other age groups (38 deaths or fewer per 1,000 pregnancies) (**Figure 8.3**).
- By pregnancy interval, the perinatal mortality rate is highest when the pregnancy occurred less than 15 months after the previous pregnancy (41 deaths versus 34 or fewer deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The highest perinatal mortality rates were recorded in Wajir (76 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), Mombasa (57 54 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies),

Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by mother's age at birth

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



pregnancies), Siaya (54 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), Murang'a (51 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), and Kisumu (47 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) counties (**Table 8.4C**).

8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children).

Forty-three percent of births that occurred in the five years before the survey were in any avoidable high-risk category, including 14% that were in a multiple high-risk category (**Table 8.5**).

Seventy-one percent of currently married women were in any avoidable high-risk category if they were to conceive at the time of the survey; 30% were in single risk category and 41% were in multiple risk categories.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. The risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.48 times that of a child not in any high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates**
- **Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**
- **Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**
- **Table 8.3C Ten-year early childhood mortality rates by county**
- **Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality**
- **Table 8.4C Perinatal mortality by county**
- **Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour**

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods before the survey, Kenya DHS 2022

| Years before the survey | Approximate calendar years | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (1q₀) | Child mortality (4q₁) | Under-5 mortality (5q₀) |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0–4 | 2018–2022 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 9 | 41 |
| 5–9 | 2013–2017 | 25 | 13 | 38 | 8 | 46 |
| 10–14 | 2008–2012 | 21 | 14 | 34 | 13 | 47 |

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates**Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (1q₀) | Child mortality (4q₁) | Under-5 mortality (5q₀) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Child's sex | | | | | |
| Male | 24 | 12 | 35 | 9 | 45 |
| Female | 19 | 11 | 29 | 9 | 38 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 21 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| Rural | 22 | 11 | 32 | 9 | 41 |
| Total | 21 | 11 | 32 | 9 | 41 |

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates**Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period before the survey, according to additional characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (1q₀) | Child mortality (4q₁) | Under-5 mortality (5q₀) |
|--|-------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 24 | 12 | 37 | 8 | 45 |
| 20–29 | 23 | 12 | 35 | 9 | 44 |
| 30–39 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| 40–49 | 34 | 9 | 43 | (15) | (58) |
| Birth order | | | | | |
| 1 | 24 | 11 | 35 | 5 | 41 |
| 2–3 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 9 | 44 |
| 4–6 | 21 | 10 | 31 | 11 | 41 |
| 7+ | 30 | 15 | 44 | 15 | 59 |
| Previous birth interval² | | | | | |
| <2 years | 36 | 14 | 50 | 17 | 67 |
| 2 years | 18 | 12 | 30 | 8 | 37 |
| 3 years | 16 | 14 | 30 | 9 | 38 |
| 4+ years | 21 | 12 | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| Mother's education³ | | | | | |
| No education | 24 | 9 | 33 | 9 | 41 |
| Primary | 24 | 14 | 38 | 12 | 49 |
| Secondary | 24 | 11 | 35 | 7 | 42 |
| More than secondary | 19 | 11 | 30 | 3 | 32 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24 | 11 | 36 | 11 | 47 |
| Second | 22 | 13 | 35 | 11 | 46 |
| Middle | 23 | 12 | 35 | 6 | 41 |
| Fourth | 25 | 13 | 37 | 9 | 46 |
| Highest | 21 | 12 | 33 | 5 | 37 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted exposed persons.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates² Excludes first-order births³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education) and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 8.3C. Ten-year early childhood mortality rates by county

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Neonatal mortality (NN) | Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹ | Infant mortality (${}_1q_0$) | Child mortality (${}_4q_1$) | Under-5 mortality (${}_5q_0$) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Mombasa | 32 | 10 | 43 | 8 | 50 |
| Kwale | 19 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 30 |
| Kilifi | 24 | 10 | 34 | 6 | 40 |
| Tana River | 23 | 14 | 38 | 8 | 45 |
| Lamu | 26 | 15 | 41 | 9 | 50 |
| Taita/Taveta | (19) | (5) | (24) | (6) | (29) |
| Garissa | 28 | 13 | 41 | 3 | 44 |
| Wajir | 37 | 6 | 43 | 15 | 57 |
| Mandera | 16 | 4 | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Marsabit | 4 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Isiolo | 22 | 2 | 24 | 9 | 33 |
| Meru | 20 | 9 | 29 | (6) | (35) |
| Tharaka-Nithi | (12) | (7) | (19) | (6) | (25) |
| Embu | 24 | (11) | (36) | (8) | (44) |
| Kitui | 13 | 9 | 23 | 4 | 27 |
| Machakos | 26 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 41 |
| Makueni | 26 | 9 | 35 | 3 | 38 |
| Nyandarua | 20 | 16 | 36 | 10 | 45 |
| Nyeri | (27) | (21) | (48) | (5) | (52) |
| Kirinyaga | 37 | (17) | (55) | (2) | (56) |
| Murang'a | 36 | (7) | (43) | (5) | (47) |
| Kiambu | 28 | 7 | 35 | 5 | 40 |
| Turkana | 21 | 7 | 29 | 27 | 55 |
| West Pokot | 27 | 11 | 38 | 9 | 46 |
| Samburu | 19 | 10 | 29 | 9 | 38 |
| Trans Nzoia | 23 | 14 | 36 | 6 | 42 |
| Uasin Gishu | 17 | 14 | 31 | 6 | 37 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 27 | 5 | 32 | 1 | 33 |
| Nandi | 24 | 9 | 33 | 7 | 39 |
| Baringo | 33 | 17 | 50 | 5 | 55 |
| Laikipia | 20 | 23 | 44 | 7 | 50 |
| Nakuru | 25 | 16 | 41 | 10 | 51 |
| Narok | 16 | 8 | 24 | 2 | 26 |
| Kajiado | 14 | 12 | 25 | 7 | 32 |
| Kericho | 17 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 31 |
| Bomet | 17 | 9 | 26 | 3 | 28 |
| Kakamega | 16 | 11 | 28 | 18 | 45 |
| Vihiga | 16 | 18 | 34 | 17 | 51 |
| Bungoma | 25 | 15 | 39 | 16 | 55 |
| Busia | 22 | 12 | 34 | 20 | 53 |
| Siaya | 24 | 22 | 45 | 19 | 63 |
| Kisumu | 21 | 19 | 40 | 5 | 45 |
| Homa Bay | 32 | 11 | 42 | 20 | 61 |
| Migori | 37 | 16 | 53 | 21 | 73 |
| Kisii | 21 | 3 | 24 | 16 | 40 |
| Nyamira | 27 | 4 | 31 | 12 | 42 |
| Nairobi City | 20 | 20 | 40 | 4 | 44 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted exposed persons.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of stillbirths ¹ | Number of early neonatal deaths ² | Stillbirth rate ³ | Early neonatal mortality rate ⁴ | Perinatal mortality rate ⁵ | Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks duration ⁶ | Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 29 | 50 | 12 | 22 | 34 | 2,328 | 0.6 |
| 20–29 | 112 | 154 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 9,817 | 0.7 |
| 30–39 | 108 | 83 | 22 | 17 | 38 | 5,008 | 1.3 |
| 40–49 | 19 | 13 | 33 | 23 | 55 | 591 | 1.5 |
| Previous pregnancy interval in months⁷ | | | | | | | |
| First pregnancy | 56 | 97 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 5,038 | 0.6 |
| <15 | 47 | 66 | 17 | 24 | 41 | 2,799 | 0.7 |
| 15–26 | 47 | 44 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 2,949 | 1.1 |
| 27–38 | 24 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 2,082 | 1.0 |
| 39+ | 95 | 69 | 19 | 14 | 34 | 4,876 | 1.4 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 107 | 113 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 6,640 | 0.9 |
| Rural | 161 | 187 | 15 | 17 | 31 | 11,104 | 0.9 |
| Mother's education⁸ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 33 | 31 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1,829 | 1.1 |
| Primary | 111 | 128 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 6,741 | 0.9 |
| Secondary | 82 | 97 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 5,998 | 0.8 |
| More than secondary | 42 | 44 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 3,176 | 1.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 64 | 65 | 16 | 17 | 32 | 3,983 | 1.0 |
| Second | 38 | 48 | 12 | 15 | 27 | 3,183 | 0.8 |
| Middle | 52 | 60 | 17 | 20 | 36 | 3,123 | 0.9 |
| Fourth | 57 | 71 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 3,597 | 0.8 |
| Highest | 57 | 56 | 15 | 15 | 29 | 3,858 | 1.0 |
| Total | 268 | 300 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 17,744 | 0.9 |

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ Stillbirth rate: the number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Early neonatal rate: the number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

⁵ Perinatal mortality rate: the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

⁷ Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

⁸ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 8.4C Perinatal mortality by county

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Number of stillbirths ¹ | Number of early neonatal deaths ² | Stillbirth rate ³ | Early neonatal mortality rate ⁴ | Perinatal mortality rate ⁵ | Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks duration ⁶ | Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Mombasa | 7 | 20 | 15 | 43 | 57 | 463 | 0.4 |
| Kwale | 3 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 306 | 0.7 |
| Kilifi | 15 | 8 | 29 | 16 | 45 | 525 | 1.8 |
| Tana River | 2 | 3 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 144 | 1.0 |
| Lamu | 1 | 2 | 11 | 30 | 41 | 66 | 0.4 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1 | 3 | 9 | 20 | 29 | 128 | 0.4 |
| Garissa | 3 | 6 | 12 | 23 | 35 | 246 | 0.5 |
| Wajir | 8 | 4 | 54 | 24 | 76 | 158 | 2.4 |
| Mandera | 2 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 252 | 0.5 |
| Marsabit | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 131 | 0.5 |
| Isiolo | 1 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 22 | 97 | 0.6 |
| Meru | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 474 | 0.8 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 3 | 0 | 22 | 2 | 24 | 130 | 10.5 |
| Embu | 3 | 2 | 15 | 11 | 25 | 175 | 1.4 |
| Kitui | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 19 | 343 | 0.8 |
| Machakos | 5 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 34 | 396 | 0.7 |
| Makueni | 6 | 3 | 19 | 9 | 28 | 304 | 2.0 |
| Nyandarua | 4 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 27 | 205 | 2.5 |
| Nyeri | 2 | 4 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 235 | 0.4 |
| Kirinyaga | 4 | 5 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 212 | 0.8 |
| Murang'a | 10 | 8 | 29 | 23 | 51 | 336 | 1.3 |
| Kiambu | 24 | 23 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 1,112 | 1.0 |
| Turkana | 4 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 37 | 317 | 0.5 |
| West Pokot | 9 | 8 | 22 | 20 | 41 | 427 | 1.1 |
| Samburu | 3 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 152 | 1.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 4 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 364 | 1.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | 16 | 7 | 31 | 14 | 45 | 524 | 2.3 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 163 | 0.0 |
| Nandi | 4 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 28 | 303 | 0.8 |
| Baringo | 4 | 8 | 16 | 31 | 46 | 262 | 0.5 |
| Laikipia | 2 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 28 | 166 | 0.7 |
| Nakuru | 17 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 35 | 899 | 1.1 |
| Narok | 7 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 22 | 575 | 1.4 |
| Kajiado | 7 | 7 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 534 | 1.1 |
| Kericho | 4 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 372 | 1.3 |
| Bomet | 6 | 6 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 341 | 0.9 |
| Kakamega | 14 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 32 | 639 | 2.0 |
| Vihiga | 3 | 3 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 170 | 1.1 |
| Bungoma | 5 | 11 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 590 | 0.5 |
| Busia | 8 | 7 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 343 | 1.1 |
| Siaya | 10 | 8 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 323 | 1.2 |
| Kisumu | 9 | 12 | 20 | 28 | 47 | 439 | 0.7 |
| Homa Bay | 4 | 10 | 10 | 26 | 36 | 381 | 0.4 |
| Migori | 4 | 14 | 9 | 31 | 40 | 454 | 0.3 |
| Kisii | 3 | 11 | 9 | 29 | 38 | 387 | 0.3 |
| Nyamira | 1 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 135 | 0.3 |
| Nairobi City | 12 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 2,046 | 0.7 |
| Total | 268 | 300 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 17,744 | 0.9 |

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ Stillbirth rate: the number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Early neonatal rate: the number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

⁵ Perinatal mortality rate: the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years before the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Kenya DHS 2022

| Risk category | Births in the 5 years before the survey | | Percentage of currently married women ¹ |
|---|---|------------|--|
| | Percentage of births | Risk ratio | |
| Not in any high-risk category | 31.7 | 1.00 | 24.4 ^a |
| Unavoidable risk category | | | |
| First order births between age 18 and age 34 | 25.5 | 1.34 | 4.8 |
| In any avoidable high-risk category | 42.8 | 1.48 | 70.9 |
| Single high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 only | 4.7 | 1.57 | 0.1 |
| Mother's age >34 only | 3.2 | 1.63 | 7.7 |
| Birth interval <24 months only | 6.1 | 2.18 | 9.4 |
| Birth order >3 only | 15.2 | 1.08 | 12.9 |
| Subtotal | 29.2 | 1.45 | 30.2 |
| Multiple high-risk category | | | |
| Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ² | 0.2 | 2.27 | 0.1 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months | 0.2 | (1.73) | 0.3 |
| Age >34 and birth order >3 | 7.8 | 1.33 | 30.1 |
| Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 1.2 | 2.86 | 3.5 |
| Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3 | 4.2 | 1.53 | 6.6 |
| Subtotal | 13.7 | 1.54 | 40.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | na | 100.0 |
| Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category | | | |
| Mother's age <18 | 4.9 | 1.60 | 0.2 |
| Mother's age >34 | 12.4 | 1.56 | 41.7 |
| Birth interval <24 months | 11.9 | 2.01 | 20.0 |
| Birth order >3 | 28.4 | 1.29 | 53.2 |
| Number of births/women | 17,476 | na | 17,822 |

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilised women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care from a skilled provider:** Nearly all women (98%) age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth in the two years before the survey.
- **Timing and number of ANC visits:** Two-thirds of the women had at least four ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy, including 4% of women who had eight or more visits. The median number of months pregnant at first visit for women who received ANC is 4.9 months.
- **Components of ANC:** 76% of the women who received ANC reported that they were asked about vaginal bleeding, 81% were counselled about breastfeeding, and 84% were counselled about a maternal diet.
- **Iron containing supplementation during pregnancy:** 90% of women took iron containing supplements during pregnancy.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** 75% of women with a live birth in the two years before the survey received sufficient tetanus toxoid injections to protect their baby against neonatal tetanus.
- **Institutional deliveries:** 88% of live births and stillbirths in the two years before the survey occurred at a health facility.
- **Delivery by Caesarean:** 17% of births were delivered by caesarean section.
- **Skilled assistance during delivery:** 89% of live births and stillbirths that occurred within two years before the survey were assisted by a skilled provider.
- **Postnatal health check for mothers:** More than three quarters of women (78%) received their first postnatal health check during the first two days after birth.
- **Postnatal health check for newborns:** 83% of recent live births in the two years before the survey received a postnatal check during the first two days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy, childbirth, and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the newborn. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and newborns by monitoring pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care can treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on the place of

delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns, and men's involvement in maternal health care. The fourth section discusses issues that affect women's health regardless of their maternal status—whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility. The final section presents information on community health care visits and services.

The National Guidelines on Quality Obstetric and Perinatal Care (NGQOPC) provide specific guidance on the implementation of policies for reproductive health service delivery, from preconception to post-birth care of the newborn. The guidelines also specify that pregnant women make eight or more ANC contacts from previous four or more visits (MoH 2022).

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, midwives, and clinical officers.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Nearly all (98%) women age 15–49 who had a live birth or a still birth in the 2 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth (**Table 9.1**).

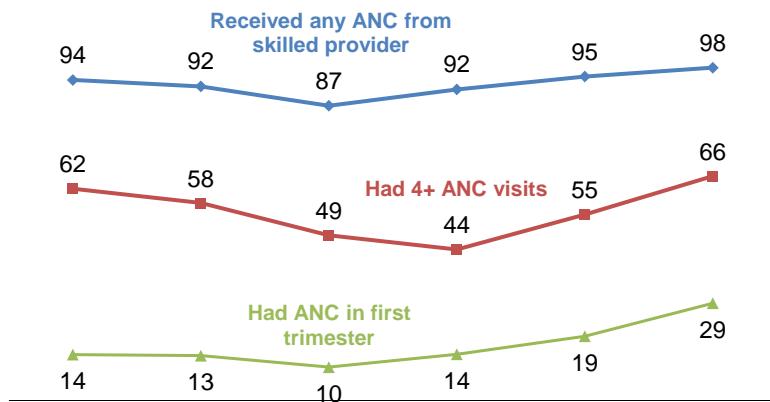
Trends: The percentage of women who have received ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent live birth has steadily increased since 2003, from 87% in 2003 to 98% in 2022 (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Nine percent of women with no education did not attend any ANC services for their most recent birth, compared with less than 1% among women with secondary education or higher.
- The percentage of women who did not attend any ANC services for their most recent birth is highest in Mandera (23%), Garissa (20 %), and Wajir counties (16 %) (**Table 9.1C**).

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Two-thirds of the women had at least four ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy, including 4% of women who had eight or more visits (**Table 9.2**).

Only 29% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester. The majority (60%) of women had their first ANC visit during the fourth to the fifth month of pregnancy, and 9% did not receive any ANC until the seventh month or later. The median months pregnant at first visit for those who received ANC is 4.9 months.

Trends: There has been a steady increase in the percentage of women who attended ANC visits during the first trimester, from 10% in 2003 to 29% in 2022. In addition, the percentage of women who have had four or more ANC visits increased steadily from 48% in 2008–09 to 66% in 2022 (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women receiving 4 or more visits declines as birth order for their latest childbirth increases; from 71% of women for the first-order births to 50% among the sixth or higher order births.
- The percentage of women with four or more ANC visits for their last live birth is higher in urban areas (74%) than in rural areas (62%).
- As the level of education of mothers increases, the percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth increases from 49% for women with no education to 83% for those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who attend the first ANC at less than four months pregnant increases with education level, from 18% among those with no education to 47% among those with more than secondary education.
- At the county level, the percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits for their last live births is highest in Nyeri (82%), Kajiado (81%), and Nairobi City (81%) counties, and lowest in Mandera (40%), West Pokot (35%), and Garissa (31%) counties (**Table 9.2C**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for a baby's heartbeat, counselling about the maternal diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample – quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample – population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcome is dictated in large part by the components of the ANC services provided by the healthcare provider.

Nearly all women who received ANC for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey had their blood pressure measured, blood sample taken, urine sample taken, and babies' heartbeat listened to (**Table 9.3.1**). Seventy-six percent of the women reported that they were asked about vaginal bleeding, 81% were counselled about breastfeeding, and 84% were counselled about maternal diet (**Figure 9.2**).

A similar pattern was found when all women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey were considered (**Table 9.3.2**).

Trends: Between 2003 and 2022, the percentage of pregnant women who had a urine sample taken for testing during ANC increased from 49% to 96%. During the same period, the percentage of women who had a blood sample taken during ANC increased from 56% to 97%, while the percentage who had their blood pressure measured increased from 81% to 98% (**Figure 9.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women asked about vaginal bleeding is higher in urban areas (81%) than in rural areas (71%) (**Table 9.3.2**).
- The percentage of women asked about vaginal bleeding increases with education level from 59% among women with no education to 82% among women with more than secondary education.
- Percentage of women asked about vaginal bleeding increases with wealth quintile from 63% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who were asked about vaginal bleeding are Kwale (94%), Machakos (91%), Isiolo (90%), and Murang'a (90%) counties, while those with the lowest are Wajir (19%) and Narok (43%) counties (**Table 9.3.2C**).

9.2.1 Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation During Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrients needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour, preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing multiple micronutrient supplements to pregnant women (WHO 2016).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care

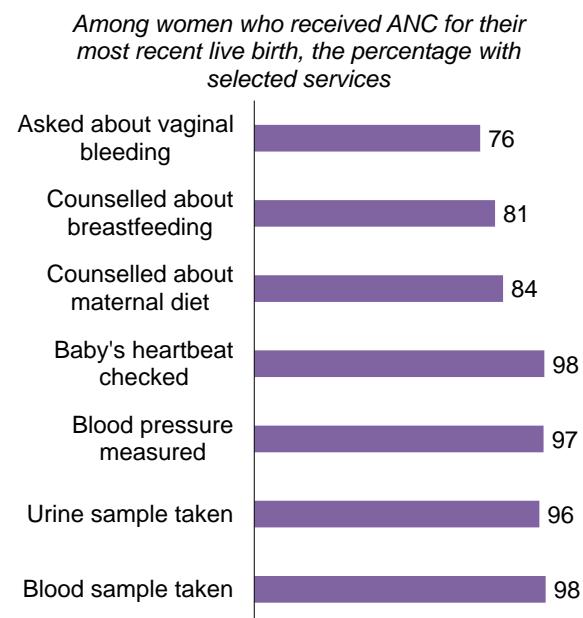
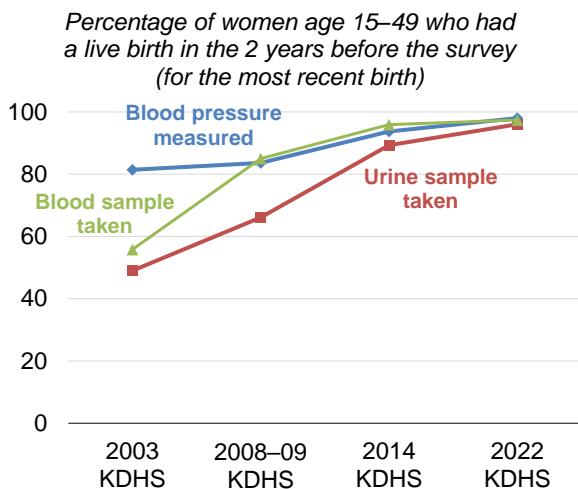


Figure 9.3 Trends in antenatal care services



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, whether or not they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron supplementation and deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Overall, 90% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth or a stillbirth took some form of iron supplementation, and 28% took deworming medication during their pregnancy. Among women who took some form of iron supplementation, 17% took the iron supplements for 180 days or more and 37% took the supplements for 90–179 days (**Table 9.4**).

Pattern by Background Characteristics

- The percentage of women who took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy increases with education level, from 79% among those with no education to 94% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy increases with wealth quintile, from 86% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 94% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- The counties with the lowest percentage of women who took iron supplements for more than 180 days are Garissa (less than 1%), Wajir (1%), and Elgeyo/Marakwet (4%), while those with the highest percentage are Turkana (48%), Migori (36%), and Kakamega (30%).

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

The source(s) of the iron-containing supplements provides information that can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of iron-containing supplements.

Among women age 15–49 who took some iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth or stillbirth, 82% received or purchased iron-containing supplements from a public sector facility, with 34% obtaining the supplements from a government hospital. Sixteen percent of women received supplements from the private sector (**Table 9.5**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery.

Slightly over one-third (36%) of women received two or more tetanus injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 75% women with a live birth in the two years before the survey received sufficient tetanus toxoid injections to protect their babies against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of live births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 70% in 2008–09 to 74% in 2014, and to 75% in 2022 (**Figure 9.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected from tetanus increases with the mother's education, from 66% among women with no education to 81% among those with more than secondary education.
- Sixty-eight percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile had their most recent live birth safeguarded against tetanus compared with 81% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is slightly higher in urban areas (77%) than in rural areas (74%).
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is highest in Busia (92%), Taita/Taveta (91%), Nakuru (91%), and Embu (90%) counties, while Mandera (54%), Garissa (57%), Homa Bay (57%), and Migori (59%) counties have the lowest (**Table 9.6C**).

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 88% of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey occurred in a health facility and 11% occurred at home. Sixty-four percent of the live births and stillbirths occurred in a public-sector health facility, while 18% occurred in a private-sector health facility (**Table 9.7**).

Figure 9.4 Trends in protection against neonatal tetanus

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

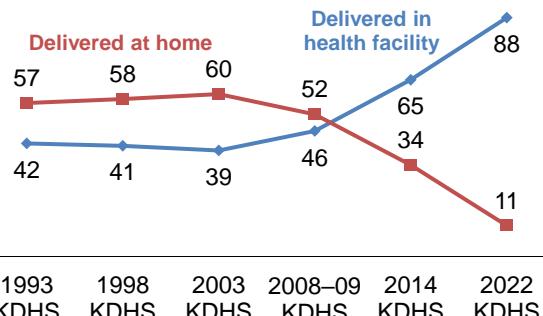
Trends: Between 1993 and 2003, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of live births that took place in a health facility, dropping from 42% to 39%. However, since 2003, the percentage of live births occurring in a health facility has more than doubled to 88% in 2022 (**Figure 9.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-three percent of births for women who had four or more ANC visits delivered in a health facility as opposed to 33% of those who had no ANC visits.
- Ninety-four percent of first-order births that occurred within two years before the survey were delivered in a health facility. Two-thirds of sixth or higher order births in the same period were delivered in a health facility (**Figure 9.6**).
- Ninety-seven percent of live births in urban areas are delivered in a health facility compared with 83% in rural areas.
- The percentage of deliveries in a health facility increases with mother's level of education, from 50% for mothers with no education to 99% for mothers with more than secondary level of education.
- The percentage of deliveries in a health facility ranges from 50% in both Turkana and Mandera to 99% in both Nairobi City and Nyeri counties (**Table 9.7C** and **Map 9.1**).

Figure 9.5 Trends in place of birth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey

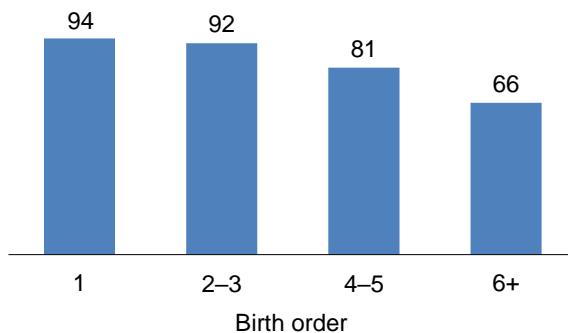


1993 1998 2003 2008–09 2014 2022
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Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 9.6 Health facility births by birth order

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



1 2–3 4–5 6+

Birth order

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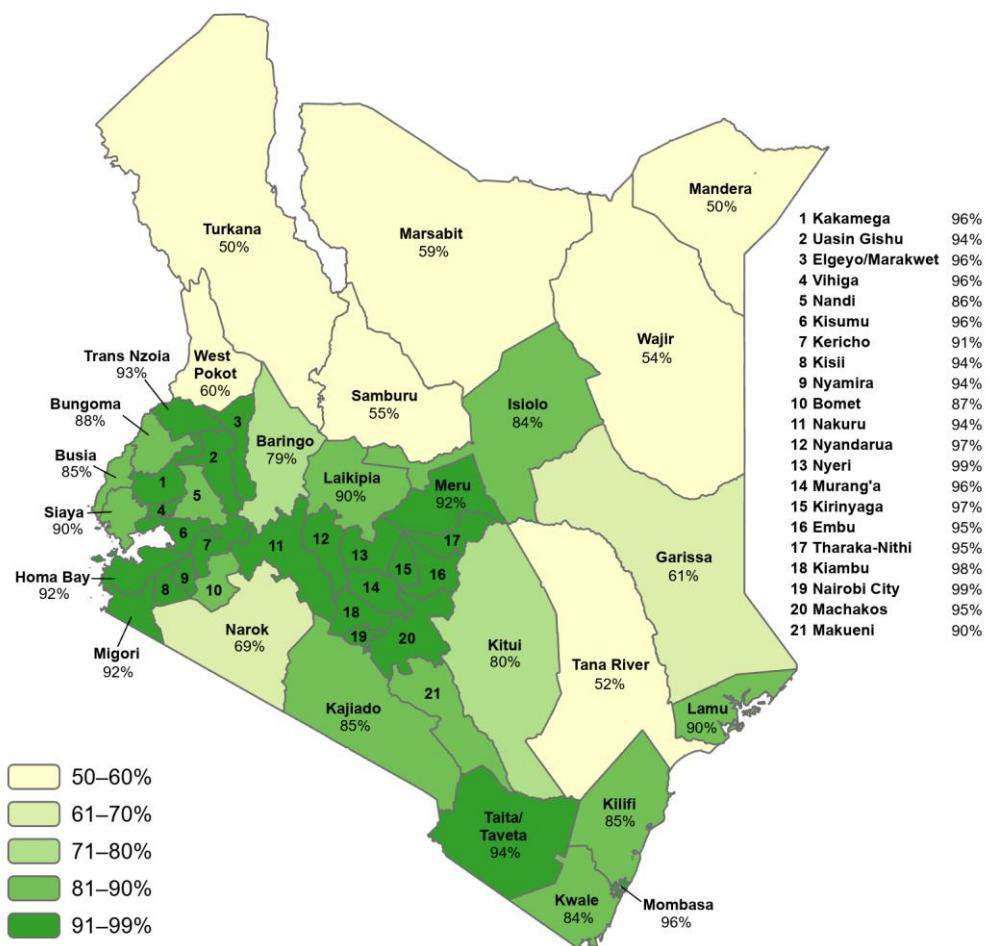
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Map 9.1 Health facility births by county

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

A caesarean section is a surgical procedure involving incision of a mother's abdomen and uterus to deliver one or more babies. Caesarean sections are essential in situations where vaginal deliveries pose risks to the mother or the newborn, and they are performed due to emergency maternal or newborn situations such as foetal distress or maternal complications. However, unnecessary caesarean sections can be harmful to both the mother and the baby, leading to heavy bleeding, infection, slower recovery times, delays in breastfeeding, and future complications in pregnancies (Betran et al. 2015). According to the WHO, the optimal population-level caesarean section rate should be within the range 10–15% based on medical indications (WHO 2015).

Seventeen percent of live births and stillbirths in the two years before the survey were delivered by caesarean section.

Trends: Births delivered via caesarean sections have almost doubled in the last eight years, from 9% in 2014 to 17% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of caesarean section deliveries is twice as high in urban areas (24%) compared with rural areas (12%).

- Health facilities managed by faith-based organisations and private medical sector (non-NGO) had 28% each of their live births delivered by caesarean section, compared with 15% in public sector health facilities.
- Thirty-three percent of live births for women in the highest wealth quintile were delivered by caesarean section compared with 5% of the births for women in the lowest wealth quintile (**Figure 9.7**).
- The percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section decreases with increasing birth order, from 20% among first-order births to 5% among sixth or higher order births.
- The percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section increases with the number of ANC visits; from 4% among women with no ANC visit to 19% among women with four or more visits.
- The percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section increases with mother's level of education; from 3% for mothers with no education to 34% for those with more than secondary education.
- Deliveries by caesarean section in 19 counties is higher than the expected upper limit of 15%. Kirinyaga has the highest caesarean section delivery rate (40%) followed by Kiambu (33%), Tharaka-Nithi (30%), Nairobi City (28%), and Taita/Taveta (27%) counties. The counties with the lowest caesarean section delivery rates are Wajir (2%), Mandera (4%), Turkana (4%), and Samburu (5%) (**Table 9.8C**).

9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, midwives, or clinical officers.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Access to proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that could lead to death or serious illness for the mother and the baby (Van Lerberghe and De Brouwere 2001; WHO 2006).

Overall, 89% of live births and stillbirths that occurred in the 2 years before the survey were assisted by a skilled provider. Half of the births were assisted by a doctor (51%), while 38% were assisted by a nurse, midwife, or a clinical officer (**Table 9.9** and **Figure 9.8**).

Six in ten most recent live births have skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth (**Table 9.9**).

Figure 9.7 Caesarean section by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by caesarean section

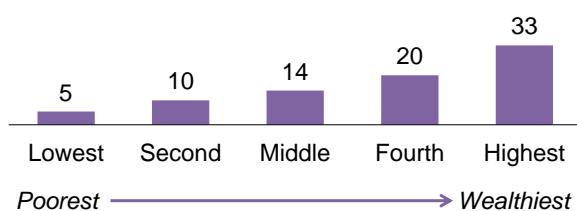
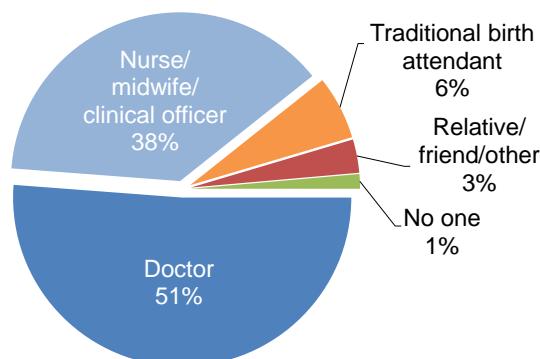


Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey



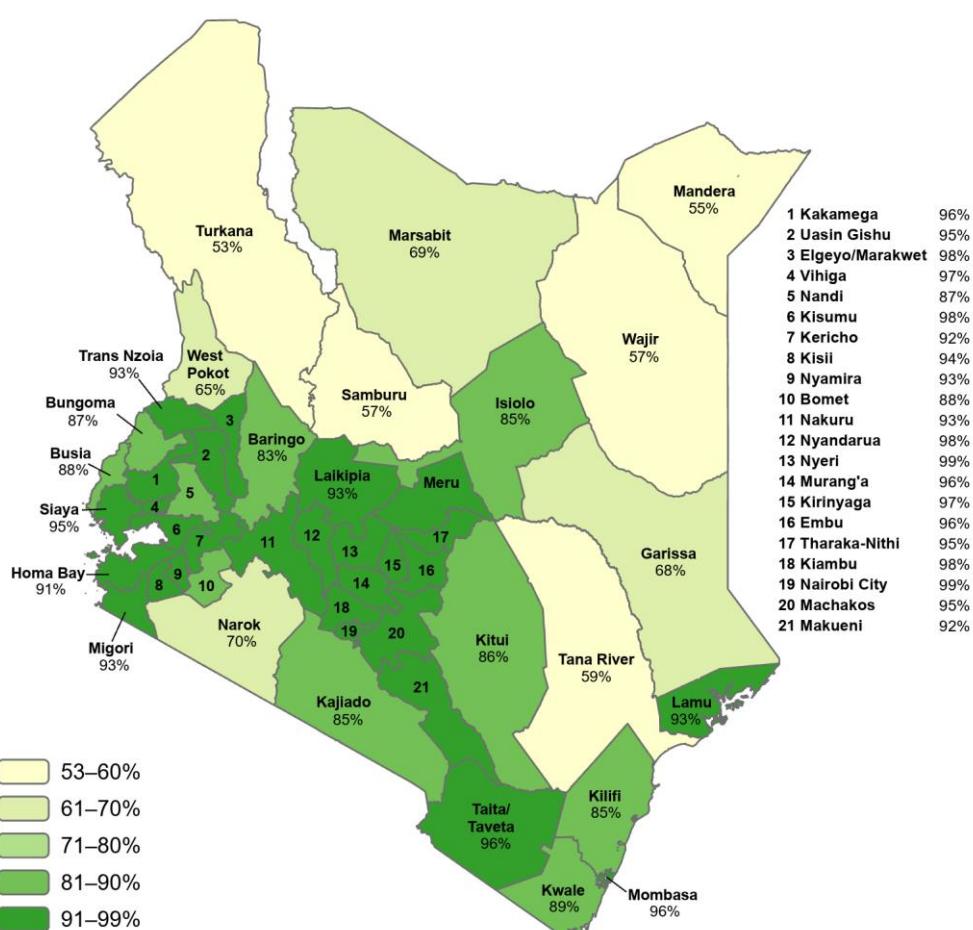
Trends: The percentage of live births that are assisted by a skilled provider has increased, from 41% in 2003 to 89% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-seven percent of live births in urban areas are delivered by a skilled provider compared with 85% in rural areas.
- Almost all live births (99%) to mothers with more than secondary education were delivered by a skilled provider compared with 55% of births to mothers with no education.
- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider increases with wealth quintile, from 69% in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of newborns who had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth was higher in urban areas (66%) than in rural areas (57%).
- Seven out of ten live births in public health facilities have skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth compared with six in ten live births in private medical sector (Non-NGO) health facilities.
- At the county level, the percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is lowest in Turkana (53%), Mandera (55%), Wajir (57%), Samburu (57%), and Tana River (59%) counties (**Table 9.9C** and **Map 9.2**).

Map 9.2 Skilled assistance at delivery by county

Percentage of live births in the two years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

Duration of Stay in a Health Facility

Twenty-seven percent of women who had a vaginal live birth or stillbirth reported a hospital stay of less than one day after childbirth. Among women who had a vaginal live birth or stillbirth, 59% stayed in the health facility for one to two days, while 14% stayed for three or more days. Eighty-four percent of women who delivered by caesarean section stayed in a health facility for three or more days (**Table 9.10**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

A large percentage of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 48 hours after delivery (MoH 2017). Thus, prompt postnatal care (PNC) for both the mother and the child is important to treat any complications arising from the delivery, as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women receive a check of their health during the first two days after birth (MoH 2022b).

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, 78% of women with a live birth and 64% of women with a stillbirth had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. However, one in five mothers with a live birth or stillbirth did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth who had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increased from 31% in 2008–09 to 78% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a live birth who received a postnatal check during the first two days after a live birth decreases with increasing birth order, from 81% for the first order births to 62% for sixth or higher order births.
- Fourteen percent of women with a live birth who delivered in a health facility did not receive a postnatal check, while 62% who delivered elsewhere did not receive a postnatal check.
- Eighty-four percent of women in urban areas received a postnatal check within 2 days after a live birth compared with 74% of women in rural areas.
- The percentage of women with a live birth who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with wealth quintile, from 62% in the lowest quintile to 90% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women with a live birth who receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth is highest in Embu (94%), Kirinyaga (94%), Vihiga (92%), Machakos (92%), and Busia (91%) counties. Wajir (37%), Marsabit (41%), Garissa (45%), Mandera (46%), and Turkana (58%) have the lowest percentage of women with a live birth who receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.11C**).

Type of Provider for Mother

Seventy-five percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or clinical officer). Traditional birth attendants provided the first postnatal check for 2% of women (**Table 9.12**). At the county level, the percentage of women who received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth from a skilled provider ranges from 35% in Wajir and Mandera counties each to 94% in both Kirinyaga and Embu counties (**Table 9.12C**).

Content of Care for Mother

Thirty-five percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey had their blood pressure checked, 33% were informed about vaginal bleeding, and 29% were counselled about family planning during the first 2 days after birth by a healthcare provider. Overall, 25% of women had all three checks performed in the first 2 days after a live birth by a healthcare provider (**Table 9.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received all three checks increases with mother's level of education, from 16% of women with no education to 29% of those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received all three checks increases with wealth quintile, from 17% in the lowest wealth quintile to 29% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who had all three checks in the first 2 days after birth were Kwale (47%), Kirinyaga (45%), Kericho (44%), Taita/Taveta (37%), and Nyamira (37%). Those with the lowest percentage were Wajir (3%), Marsabit (7%), Samburu (9%), Mandera (11%), and Turkana (12%) counties (**Table 9.13C**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

About 8 in 10 most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey (83%) received a postnatal check during the first two days after birth. However, 16% of newborns did not receive any postnatal check (**Table 9.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ten percent of newborns who were delivered in a health facility did not receive a postnatal check after birth; 60% who were delivered elsewhere did not receive postnatal check.
- The percentage of newborns who did not receive a postnatal check after birth is two times higher in rural areas (20%) compared with urban areas (9%).
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with mother's level of education, from 54% among women with no education to 92% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with wealth quintile, from 68% in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ranges from 38% in Wajir and Garissa counties each to 97% percent in Kirinyaga, Embu, and Vihiga counties (**Table 9.14C**).

Type of Provider for Newborns

Eighty percent of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or clinical officer). Three percent of the most recent live births received their first postnatal care from a traditional health attendant (**Table 9.15**).

The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey who received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth from a traditional birth attendant are highest in West Pokot (18%), Tana River (12%), Mandera (12%), Turkana (11%), and Narok (10%) counties (**Table 9.15C**).

Content of Care for Newborns

Postnatal counselling about breastfeeding supports exclusive breastfeeding (first 6 months after live birth). Face-to face-breastfeeding counselling facilitates the observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018).

Nearly 9 in 10 newborns (88%) were weighed at birth, 77% had their umbilical cord examined, and 71% had their temperature measured. Sixty-four percent of mothers of newborns were counselled on newborn danger signs, 76% were counselled on breastfeeding, and 71% were observed while breastfeeding. Overall, 54% of newborns had the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns with the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (50%).
- The percentage of newborns with the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth increases with level of mother's education, from 26% for women with no education to 68% among women with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of newborns with the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth increases with wealth quintile, from 32% in the lowest wealth quintile to 68% in the highest wealth quintile.

9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

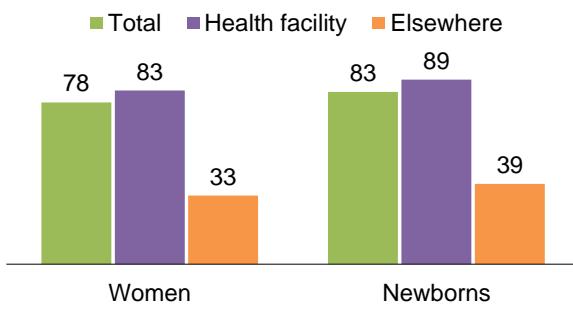
Overall, 74% of both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, while 13% of both mothers and newborns did not receive a postnatal check (**Table 9.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- For 83% of births that occurred in a health facility, the mother received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, compared with 33% of births that occurred elsewhere. A similar pattern was observed for the newborns; 89% of newborns who were delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, compared with 39% who were delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.9**).
- The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery is higher in urban areas (79%) than in rural areas (70%).

Figure 9.9 Postnatal care by place of delivery

Percentage of last live births in the 2 years before the survey for which women and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth



- The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery decreases with increasing birth order, from 77% of the first order births to 58% of the sixth or higher order births.
- The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery increases with level of mother's education, from 47% for women with no education to 84% for women with more than secondary education.
- Similarly, the percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a check during the first 2 days after delivery increases with wealth quintile, from 59% in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Embu (93%), Kirinyaga (93%), Vihiga (91%), Machakos (90%), and Busia (90%) counties had the highest percentage in which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Those with the lowest percentage are Garissa (29%), Wajir (33%), Marsabit (37%), and Mandera (43%) counties (**Table 9.17C**).

9.6 MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Ninety-five percent of men age 15–49 with the youngest child age 0–2 years reported that the child's mother had ANC visits during her pregnancy and 91% reported that their child was born in a health facility (**Table 9.18**).

Slightly over half (55%) of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups were ever present during any antenatal check-up. Two-thirds of men whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility accompanied the child's mother to a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men age 15–49 who were ever present during any ANC check-up declines with the number of children ever fathered, from 58% among those with one to three children to 45% among those with six or more children
- Men in urban areas are more likely to be present during ANC visits (65%) and to accompany the child's mother to a health facility during childbirth (72%) than men in rural areas (47% and 62%, respectively).
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who were ever present during any ANC check-up increases with their level education, from 34% among those with no education to 70% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who were ever present during any ANC check-up increases with wealth quintile, from 35% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 71% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

9.7 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Obtaining permission to go to the doctor
- Obtaining money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Slightly more than half (52%) of women age 15–49 have at least one serious problem accessing health care for themselves when they are sick. The two most common serious problems are obtaining money for treatment (46%) and the distance to a health facility (24%) (**Table 9.19**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick increases with the number of living children, from 47% among those with no children to 70% among those with 5 or more children.
- The percentage of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick decreases with increasing level of education, from 72% among those with no education to 31% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick decreases with increasing wealth quintile, from 75% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 30% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Kisumu County reported the highest percentage (94%) of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, followed by Marsabit (90%), Tana River (88%), Kwale (88%), and Wajir (80%) counties. Those with the lowest percentage are Kericho (21%), Elgeyo/Marakwet (32%), Laikipia (32%), Kiambu (34%), and Machakos (34%) counties (**Table 9.19C**).
- Kisumu County had the highest percentage (92%) of women who reported obtaining money for treatment as the most serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, followed by Kwale (86%), Marsabit (86%), Tana River (83%) and Wajir (76%) counties. Those with the lowest percentage are Kericho (17%), Elgeyo/Marakwet (22%), Machakos (26%), Embu (27%) and Murang'a (28%) counties.

Tana River County had the highest percentage (74%) of women who reported distance to a health facility as the most serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, followed by Marsabit (67%), Wajir (52%), Kisumu (52%), Kitui (48%), and Samburu (48%) counties. Those with the lowest percentage are Laikipia (7%), Nairobi City (8%), Kericho (12%), Kiambu (12%), and Uasin Gishu (14%) counties.

9.8 DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Fifty-two percent of women age 15–49 reported that their travel time from their home to the nearest health facility is less than 30 minutes. Five percent indicated that their travel time is 2 hours or more. Seven in ten women (71%) use nonmotorised transportation to travel to the nearest health facility (**Table 9.20**).

Samburu (39%), Turkana (34%), Marsabit (25%), Kitui (24%), Tana River (22%), and West Pokot (20%) counties have the highest percentage of women who reported 2 hours or more to travel to the nearest health facility (**Table 9.20C**).

9.9 COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE VISITS AND SERVICES

Five percent of women were visited by a community health worker in the 3 months before the survey (**Table 9.21** and **Table 9.21C**).

The most common health services received or talked about during the community health worker visits are water, washing, or sanitation (43%), child immunisation (32%), family planning (22%), and child growth or nutrition (20%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on maternal health care, see the following tables:

- **Table 9.1** Antenatal care
- **Table 9.1C** Antenatal care by county
- **Table 9.2** Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit
- **Table 9.2C** Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit by county
- **Table 9.3.1** Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC
- **Table 9.3.1C** Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC by county
- **Table 9.3.2** Components of antenatal care among all women
- **Table 9.3.2C** Components of antenatal care among all women by county
- **Table 9.4** Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy
- **Table 9.4C** Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy by county
- **Table 9.5** Source of iron-containing supplements
- **Table 9.6** Tetanus toxoid injections
- **Table 9.6C** Tetanus toxoid injections by county
- **Table 9.7** Place of delivery
- **Table 9.7C** Place of delivery by county
- **Table 9.8** Caesarean section
- **Table 9.8C** Caesarean section by county
- **Table 9.9** Assistance during delivery
- **Table 9.9C** Assistance during delivery by county
- **Table 9.10** Duration of stay in health facility after birth
- **Table 9.11** Timing of first postnatal check for the mother
- **Table 9.11C** Timing of first postnatal check for the mother by county
- **Table 9.12** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother
- **Table 9.12C** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother by county
- **Table 9.13** Content of postnatal care for the mother
- **Table 9.13C** Content of postnatal care for the mother by county
- **Table 9.14** Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn
- **Table 9.14C** Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn by county
- **Table 9.15** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn
- **Table 9.15C** Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn by county
- **Table 9.16** Content of postnatal care for newborns
- **Table 9.16C** Content of postnatal care for newborns by county
- **Table 9.17** Postnatal checks on mother and newborn
- **Table 9.17C** Postnatal checks on mother and newborn by county
- **Table 9.18** Men's involvement in maternal health care
- **Table 9.18C** Men's involvement in maternal health care by county

- **Table 9.19 Problems in accessing health care**
- **Table 9.19C Problems in accessing health care by county**
- **Table 9.20 Distance from health care**
- **Table 9.20C Distance from health care by county**
- **Table 9.21 Community health care visits and services**
- **Table 9.21C Community health care visits and services by county**

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Antenatal care provider | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹ | Number of women | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer | Community health worker/ fieldworker | Traditional birth attendant | | | | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 47.5 | 49.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 891 | | | | |
| 20–34 | 46.3 | 52.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 5,074 | | | | |
| 35–49 | 45.0 | 50.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 882 | | | | |
| Birth order² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 49.6 | 49.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 2,043 | | | | |
| 2–3 | 46.8 | 52.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 2,879 | | | | |
| 4–5 | 44.0 | 52.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 1,242 | | | | |
| 6+ | 38.5 | 54.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 683 | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 55.4 | 43.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 2,470 | | | | |
| Rural | 41.1 | 56.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 4,377 | | | | |
| Education³ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 26.3 | 63.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 639 | | | | |
| Primary | 47.2 | 50.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 2,417 | | | | |
| Secondary | 46.9 | 52.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 2,553 | | | | |
| More than secondary | 53.6 | 46.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 1,239 | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 37.8 | 57.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 1,538 | | | | |
| Second | 41.4 | 56.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,244 | | | | |
| Middle | 42.1 | 56.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 1,234 | | | | |
| Fourth | 50.2 | 48.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,414 | | | | |
| Highest | 59.6 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 1,417 | | | | |
| Total | 46.3 | 51.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 6,847 | | | | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 45.8 | 44.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 110 | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 46.3 | 51.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 6,937 | | | | |

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.1C Antenatal care by county

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Antenatal care provider | | | | No ANC | Total | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹ | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|--|-----------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer | Community health worker/ fieldworker | Traditional birth attendant | | | | |
| Mombasa | 68.5 | 30.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 170 |
| Kwale | 26.9 | 72.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 34.0 | 65.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 188 |
| Tana River | 5.6 | 89.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 55 |
| Lamu | 38.3 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 21.9 | 78.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Garissa | 6.0 | 71.5 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 77.5 | 85 |
| Wajir | 3.3 | 80.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 49.9 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 37.4 | 56.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 53.2 | 46.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 36 |
| Meru | 72.4 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 69.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 49 |
| Embu | 37.6 | 62.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Kitui | 69.6 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 142 |
| Machakos | 42.6 | 55.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 154 |
| Makueni | 12.5 | 86.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 49.5 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 64.1 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 74.9 | 25.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 70.4 | 29.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 51.9 | 46.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 412 |
| Turkana | 8.4 | 91.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 53.6 | 44.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 174 |
| Samburu | 3.8 | 89.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 41.6 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 41.9 | 56.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 98.9 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 15.1 | 84.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 67 |
| Nandi | 62.6 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 116 |
| Baringo | 34.4 | 65.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 57.1 | 41.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 55.7 | 42.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 334 |
| Narok | 23.4 | 73.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 54.5 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Kericho | 27.7 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 141 |
| Bomet | 47.7 | 48.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 58.3 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 21.0 | 78.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 56.3 | 42.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 228 |
| Busia | 23.7 | 75.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 139 |
| Siaya | 20.4 | 78.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 30.2 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 46.6 | 48.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 152 |
| Migori | 60.0 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Kisii | 15.3 | 83.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 37.0 | 63.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 66.2 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 746 |
| Total | 46.3 | 51.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 6,847 |

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Number of ANC visits | | | | | | | Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | | | | | Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | Number of women with ANC | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|------|------|-----|------------|-------|--|-------------------|------|------|------|-----|-------|--|--------------------------|-------|--|
| | | | | | | | Total | 4+ ANC visits | No antenatal care | <4 | | | 4–6 | | | Don't know | Total | |
| | None | 1 | 2–3 | 4–7 | 8+ | Don't know | Total | | | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 35.6 | 55.0 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 2.7 | 25.1 | 57.5 | 14.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 891 | 5.2 | 867 | |
| 20–34 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 27.5 | 64.2 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 1.5 | 30.2 | 60.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,074 | 4.8 | 4,999 | |
| 35–49 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 32.8 | 56.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 4.0 | 23.0 | 60.4 | 12.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 882 | 5.3 | 847 | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 25.7 | 65.8 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 1.2 | 32.8 | 57.5 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,043 | 4.7 | 2,018 | |
| 2–3 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 28.1 | 64.7 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 0.9 | 30.5 | 60.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,879 | 4.8 | 2,852 | |
| 4–5 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 33.7 | 57.3 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 3.2 | 23.5 | 62.1 | 11.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,242 | 5.1 | 1,203 | |
| 6+ | 6.4 | 7.0 | 36.7 | 47.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 6.4 | 17.5 | 61.0 | 15.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 683 | 5.5 | 640 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.1 | 1.6 | 23.1 | 68.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 1.1 | 32.8 | 59.7 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,470 | 4.7 | 2,442 | |
| Rural | 2.4 | 3.3 | 32.7 | 58.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 2.4 | 26.3 | 60.3 | 10.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 4,377 | 5.0 | 4,271 | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.0 | 5.5 | 36.3 | 47.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 9.0 | 18.4 | 62.7 | 9.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 639 | 5.1 | 582 | |
| Primary | 2.1 | 3.6 | 34.7 | 56.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 2.1 | 24.0 | 61.5 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,417 | 5.1 | 2,366 | |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 2.1 | 28.9 | 64.4 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 0.8 | 26.9 | 63.0 | 9.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,553 | 5.0 | 2,532 | |
| More than secondary | 0.4 | 0.7 | 15.7 | 75.9 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 0.4 | 46.5 | 50.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,239 | 4.1 | 1,233 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.5 | 5.0 | 36.6 | 51.6 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.9 | 4.5 | 20.8 | 63.3 | 11.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,538 | 5.2 | 1,470 | |
| Second | 2.0 | 3.5 | 35.0 | 56.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 2.0 | 26.2 | 59.7 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,244 | 5.1 | 1,219 | |
| Middle | 1.6 | 2.0 | 31.0 | 62.0 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 1.6 | 26.8 | 61.1 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,234 | 5.0 | 1,214 | |
| Fourth | 1.2 | 2.1 | 26.9 | 66.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 1.2 | 27.2 | 61.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,414 | 4.9 | 1,397 | |
| Highest | 0.3 | 0.6 | 17.1 | 74.1 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 0.3 | 42.3 | 54.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,417 | 4.3 | 1,413 | |
| Total | 2.0 | 2.7 | 29.3 | 62.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 2.0 | 28.6 | 60.1 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,847 | 4.9 | 6,713 | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9.4 | 8.8 | 34.8 | 43.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 9.4 | 33.4 | 49.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 | 4.9 | 99 | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2.1 | 2.8 | 29.3 | 61.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 2.1 | 28.6 | 60.0 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,937 | 4.9 | 6,794 | |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.2C Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit by county

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Number of ANC visits | | | | | | | Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit | | | | | | | Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC) | Number of women with ANC | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----|------|------|-----|------------|-------|--|--------------------|------|------|------------|-------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|-------|--|
| | None | 1 | 2–3 | 4–7 | 8+ | Don't know | Total | 4+ ANC visits | No ante-natal care | | | Don't know | Total | Number of women | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | <4 | 4–6 | 7+ | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 0.6 | 0.6 | 33.1 | 61.0 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 0.6 | 21.5 | 70.2 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 170 | 5.4 | 169 | |
| Kwale | 0.7 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 68.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 0.7 | 24.2 | 69.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 | 5.0 | 112 | |
| Kilifi | 0.7 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 68.5 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 0.7 | 30.9 | 61.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 188 | 4.7 | 186 | |
| Tana River | 3.4 | 5.1 | 30.3 | 59.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.2 | 3.4 | 17.1 | 70.3 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 | 5.1 | 53 | |
| Lamu | 2.1 | 0.4 | 27.0 | 67.1 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 2.1 | 29.9 | 60.0 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 | 4.8 | 26 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.0 | 6.2 | 29.0 | 58.9 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64.9 | 0.0 | 33.4 | 53.4 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 4.8 | 52 | |
| Garissa | 20.2 | 9.0 | 39.6 | 31.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 20.2 | 18.2 | 55.1 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 | 4.9 | 68 | |
| Wajir | 16.0 | 5.4 | 33.7 | 44.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 16.0 | 11.1 | 59.5 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 5.4 | 43 | |
| Mandera | 22.6 | 4.2 | 32.3 | 38.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 40.4 | 22.6 | 6.2 | 68.9 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 | 5.3 | 69 | |
| Marsabit | 5.0 | 3.5 | 24.4 | 64.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.1 | 5.0 | 27.3 | 59.7 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 | 4.8 | 50 | |
| Isiolo | 0.7 | 4.6 | 41.8 | 48.6 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.9 | 0.7 | 32.1 | 64.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 | 4.9 | 36 | |
| Meru | 0.8 | 8.2 | 46.1 | 41.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.0 | 0.8 | 20.8 | 62.8 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 206 | 5.3 | 204 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 2.0 | 2.4 | 31.3 | 60.7 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 2.0 | 24.7 | 62.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 | 5.0 | 48 | |
| Embu | 0.0 | 1.2 | 36.7 | 60.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 23.7 | 67.8 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 | 5.1 | 64 | |
| Kitui | 5.9 | 1.5 | 24.3 | 64.9 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 5.9 | 34.9 | 53.3 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 142 | 4.8 | 133 | |
| Machakos | 2.0 | 6.6 | 14.5 | 68.6 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 2.0 | 29.2 | 59.9 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 | 4.9 | 151 | |
| Makueni | 0.9 | 3.2 | 20.2 | 73.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75.7 | 0.9 | 38.5 | 48.9 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 | 4.7 | 119 | |
| Nyandarua | 1.7 | 0.3 | 37.3 | 55.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 1.7 | 28.7 | 52.6 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 | 5.3 | 81 | |
| Nyeri | 2.7 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 77.5 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 2.7 | 49.1 | 45.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 | 4.0 | 83 | |
| Kirinyaga | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.3 | 61.8 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 0.0 | 37.9 | 52.0 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 | 4.6 | 81 | |
| Murang'a | 0.0 | 3.0 | 38.7 | 55.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 0.0 | 24.7 | 63.0 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 134 | 5.2 | 134 | |
| Kiambu | 1.6 | 1.6 | 29.9 | 64.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.8 | 1.6 | 26.3 | 59.2 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 412 | 4.9 | 406 | |
| Turkana | 0.5 | 3.3 | 38.5 | 53.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.7 | 0.5 | 25.8 | 66.6 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 | 4.9 | 126 | |
| West Pokot | 2.1 | 8.2 | 54.6 | 34.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 66.6 | 21.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 174 | 6.1 | 170 | |
| Samburu | 7.1 | 8.4 | 28.3 | 54.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56.3 | 7.1 | 32.8 | 46.6 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 59 | 4.7 | 55 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.2 | 2.7 | 28.0 | 65.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 1.2 | 30.5 | 60.9 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 135 | 4.8 | 133 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.1 | 1.1 | 25.9 | 65.6 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71.9 | 1.1 | 30.5 | 60.9 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 210 | 4.7 | 208 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.7 | 2.6 | 45.2 | 50.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.5 | 0.7 | 14.0 | 72.9 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67 | 5.5 | 66 | |
| Nandi | 2.4 | 2.7 | 32.8 | 59.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 2.4 | 15.6 | 69.0 | 13.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 116 | 5.6 | 113 | |
| Baringo | 0.7 | 5.4 | 44.5 | 48.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 0.7 | 17.7 | 67.3 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | 5.3 | 98 | |
| Laikipia | 1.0 | 2.3 | 31.2 | 64.1 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 1.0 | 24.4 | 62.7 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 | 5.0 | 64 | |
| Nakuru | 2.3 | 1.1 | 23.2 | 70.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.4 | 2.3 | 31.2 | 59.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 334 | 4.8 | 326 | |
| Narok | 3.0 | 4.3 | 37.5 | 53.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 3.0 | 19.8 | 61.8 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 235 | 5.4 | 228 | |
| Kajiado | 0.0 | 1.1 | 17.7 | 76.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81.2 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 60.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 | 4.6 | 204 | |
| Kericho | 4.3 | 2.0 | 35.1 | 57.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.6 | 4.3 | 23.1 | 61.9 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 141 | 5.1 | 135 | |
| Bomet | 3.4 | 3.1 | 40.2 | 51.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.3 | 3.4 | 18.0 | 65.7 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 | 5.4 | 124 | |
| Kakamega | 0.0 | 2.0 | 24.6 | 66.5 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 57.5 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 287 | 4.6 | 287 | |
| Vihiga | 0.9 | 2.3 | 17.4 | 74.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 0.9 | 54.1 | 40.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 | 3.8 | 63 | |
| Bungoma | 1.4 | 0.5 | 25.6 | 69.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 1.4 | 39.4 | 50.0 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 228 | 4.5 | 225 | |
| Busia | 0.6 | 3.1 | 25.5 | 64.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 0.6 | 29.8 | 58.3 | 11.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 | 4.8 | 138 | |
| Siaya | 0.9 | 1.2 | 32.8 | 62.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.1 | 0.9 | 32.7 | 63.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 | 4.8 | 118 | |
| Kisumu | 1.4 | 3.9 | 31.5 | 58.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.3 | 1.4 | 31.3 | 57.6 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 172 | 4.8 | 170 | |
| Homa Bay | 1.8 | 1.7 | 27.3 | 65.5 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 68.8 | 1.8 | 25.3 | 68.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 152 | 4.9 | 149 | |
| Migori | 0.0 | 2.8 | 38.7 | 56.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 0.0 | 30.8 | 55.7 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 182 | 4.8 | 182 | |
| Kisii | 1.5 | 4.5 | 31.2 | 60.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 1.5 | 30.5 | 55.3 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 | 4.9 | 161 | |
| Nyamira | 0.0 | 3.8 | 30.4 | 62.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 68.7 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55 | 5.6 | 55 | |
| Nairobi City | 0.0 | 1.7 | 17.8 | 72.9 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 0.0 | 38.2 | 58.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 746 | 4.4 | 746 | |
| Total | 2.0 | 2.7 | 29.3 | 62.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66.0 | 2.0 | 28.6 | 60.1 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,847 | 4.9 | 6,713 | |

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider: | | | | | | | Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years | |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat listened for | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 97.3 | 95.6 | 96.2 | 96.6 | 79.1 | 75.3 | 67.1 | 867 | |
| 20–34 | 98.1 | 96.0 | 97.6 | 97.8 | 84.6 | 82.5 | 77.3 | 4,999 | |
| 35–49 | 98.2 | 96.2 | 97.2 | 97.6 | 84.3 | 80.4 | 79.1 | 847 | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 98.0 | 96.1 | 97.2 | 97.4 | 84.1 | 81.2 | 73.4 | 2,018 | |
| 2–3 | 98.2 | 96.8 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 85.4 | 84.0 | 79.0 | 2,852 | |
| 4–5 | 98.1 | 95.6 | 97.5 | 97.7 | 82.4 | 80.2 | 77.2 | 1,203 | |
| 6+ | 96.9 | 92.4 | 94.5 | 96.1 | 78.5 | 72.1 | 70.6 | 640 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 99.2 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 89.0 | 88.2 | 81.9 | 2,442 | |
| Rural | 97.3 | 94.6 | 96.6 | 97.2 | 80.9 | 77.4 | 72.9 | 4,271 | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 95.8 | 88.2 | 92.8 | 91.8 | 75.2 | 69.2 | 65.3 | 582 | |
| Primary | 98.1 | 95.8 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 81.3 | 79.4 | 73.5 | 2,366 | |
| Secondary | 97.9 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 97.5 | 84.6 | 83.1 | 78.4 | 2,532 | |
| More than secondary | 99.0 | 98.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 91.2 | 87.3 | 82.0 | 1,233 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.9 | 91.2 | 95.3 | 95.5 | 76.2 | 71.9 | 66.4 | 1,470 | |
| Second | 98.1 | 95.8 | 96.9 | 97.3 | 79.7 | 77.9 | 74.5 | 1,219 | |
| Middle | 98.0 | 96.9 | 97.8 | 98.2 | 85.4 | 82.6 | 77.5 | 1,214 | |
| Fourth | 98.9 | 97.1 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 88.4 | 85.6 | 78.1 | 1,397 | |
| Highest | 99.3 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 99.2 | 89.6 | 88.7 | 84.9 | 1,413 | |
| Total | 98.0 | 96.0 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 83.8 | 81.3 | 76.2 | 6,713 | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 98.5 | 91.7 | 93.8 | 94.7 | 71.5 | 58.6 | 61.7 | 99 | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 98.0 | 95.9 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 83.7 | 81.0 | 76.0 | 6,794 | |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1C Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC by county

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider: | | | | | | | Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat listened for | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | |
| Mombasa | 99.5 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 94.6 | 94.0 | 82.4 | 169 |
| Kwale | 98.0 | 98.1 | 97.3 | 98.9 | 95.2 | 94.1 | 94.9 | 112 |
| Kilifi | 95.3 | 95.4 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 88.6 | 84.5 | 74.0 | 186 |
| Tana River | 98.8 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 97.5 | 89.1 | 84.7 | 87.5 | 53 |
| Lamu | 97.7 | 98.9 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 62.3 | 60.4 | 26 |
| Taita/Taveta | 96.1 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 76.9 | 78.3 | 81.8 | 52 |
| Garissa | 97.4 | 96.8 | 97.0 | 95.3 | 80.6 | 74.9 | 69.9 | 68 |
| Wajir | 93.7 | 86.3 | 84.8 | 84.2 | 46.7 | 45.8 | 22.1 | 43 |
| Mandera | 93.2 | 89.1 | 90.2 | 74.0 | 69.9 | 61.1 | 75.9 | 69 |
| Marsabit | 94.7 | 89.8 | 92.8 | 84.9 | 88.8 | 87.7 | 80.1 | 50 |
| Isiolo | 99.1 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 86.0 | 90.9 | 90.9 | 36 |
| Meru | 99.1 | 95.0 | 96.7 | 99.1 | 70.7 | 57.9 | 55.1 | 204 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 96.7 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 80.7 | 77.0 | 48 |
| Embu | 100.0 | 97.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 76.0 | 85.3 | 64 |
| Kitui | 100.0 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 87.0 | 89.8 | 89.9 | 133 |
| Machakos | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 90.3 | 89.6 | 93.0 | 151 |
| Makueni | 97.6 | 96.5 | 97.6 | 98.5 | 89.8 | 87.5 | 78.3 | 119 |
| Nyandarua | 98.0 | 98.0 | 97.0 | 96.6 | 87.3 | 84.9 | 81.7 | 81 |
| Nyeri | 96.1 | 96.3 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 82.7 | 81.0 | 75.5 | 83 |
| Kirinyaga | 99.3 | 98.5 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 92.8 | 83.5 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 88.8 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 98.6 | 99.3 | 98.4 | 98.0 | 90.9 | 93.6 | 85.5 | 406 |
| Turkana | 93.9 | 78.3 | 94.0 | 93.2 | 83.8 | 77.7 | 65.2 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 96.4 | 85.8 | 94.8 | 98.0 | 79.0 | 66.6 | 62.8 | 170 |
| Samburu | 96.8 | 73.4 | 90.6 | 96.0 | 68.9 | 59.9 | 59.4 | 55 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.7 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 98.2 | 85.5 | 83.2 | 75.0 | 133 |
| Uasin Gishu | 100.0 | 97.1 | 95.7 | 98.8 | 86.8 | 83.3 | 61.8 | 208 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 98.8 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 98.1 | 73.5 | 65.0 | 67.4 | 66 |
| Nandi | 99.2 | 99.2 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 75.9 | 77.7 | 113 |
| Baringo | 99.1 | 95.8 | 98.9 | 98.9 | 75.3 | 78.0 | 75.4 | 98 |
| Laikipia | 94.3 | 89.5 | 91.7 | 92.2 | 84.1 | 85.4 | 81.1 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 99.5 | 95.8 | 99.0 | 97.0 | 82.9 | 84.3 | 74.0 | 326 |
| Narok | 97.3 | 98.7 | 98.3 | 98.6 | 65.5 | 51.9 | 44.4 | 228 |
| Kajiado | 98.3 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 84.8 | 83.9 | 74.4 | 204 |
| Kericho | 99.0 | 97.9 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 91.5 | 97.9 | 93.3 | 135 |
| Bomet | 97.6 | 95.4 | 99.3 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 72.0 | 61.6 | 124 |
| Kakamega | 97.0 | 96.3 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 85.4 | 89.9 | 84.1 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 100.0 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 69.7 | 77.8 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 99.8 | 95.8 | 95.2 | 96.2 | 85.8 | 83.1 | 78.7 | 225 |
| Busia | 99.2 | 97.7 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 84.8 | 74.8 | 73.3 | 138 |
| Siaya | 93.3 | 92.5 | 94.5 | 91.6 | 79.7 | 83.7 | 81.0 | 118 |
| Kisumu | 98.5 | 98.5 | 95.2 | 96.8 | 93.1 | 93.2 | 90.7 | 170 |
| Homa Bay | 95.5 | 88.1 | 96.2 | 98.0 | 72.2 | 72.1 | 65.1 | 149 |
| Migori | 91.6 | 92.9 | 97.1 | 98.6 | 69.2 | 68.3 | 61.1 | 182 |
| Kisii | 97.0 | 96.7 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 83.0 | 84.6 | 161 |
| Nyamira | 98.8 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 61.4 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 100.0 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 89.8 | 86.6 | 83.1 | 746 |
| Total | 98.0 | 96.0 | 97.4 | 97.6 | 83.8 | 81.3 | 76.2 | 6,713 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC for this birth.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years | |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat listened for | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 94.7 | 93.0 | 93.6 | 93.9 | 77.0 | 73.3 | 65.2 | 891 | |
| 20–34 | 96.6 | 94.6 | 96.1 | 96.4 | 83.3 | 81.3 | 76.1 | 5,074 | |
| 35–49 | 94.3 | 92.4 | 93.3 | 93.7 | 81.0 | 77.2 | 75.9 | 882 | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 96.8 | 94.9 | 96.0 | 96.2 | 83.1 | 80.2 | 72.5 | 2,043 | |
| 2–3 | 97.3 | 95.9 | 97.2 | 97.2 | 84.7 | 83.2 | 78.3 | 2,879 | |
| 4–5 | 95.0 | 92.6 | 94.4 | 94.6 | 79.8 | 77.6 | 74.7 | 1,242 | |
| 6+ | 90.7 | 86.5 | 88.5 | 89.9 | 73.5 | 67.5 | 66.1 | 683 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.1 | 97.3 | 97.6 | 97.2 | 88.0 | 87.2 | 81.0 | 2,470 | |
| Rural | 94.9 | 92.3 | 94.3 | 94.9 | 78.9 | 75.5 | 71.1 | 4,377 | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 87.2 | 80.3 | 84.5 | 83.6 | 68.4 | 63.0 | 59.4 | 639 | |
| Primary | 96.1 | 93.8 | 95.6 | 96.4 | 79.6 | 77.7 | 72.0 | 2,417 | |
| Secondary | 97.1 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 96.7 | 83.9 | 82.4 | 77.7 | 2,553 | |
| More than secondary | 98.6 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 90.8 | 86.9 | 81.7 | 1,239 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 91.6 | 87.1 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 72.8 | 68.7 | 63.4 | 1,538 | |
| Second | 96.1 | 93.8 | 94.9 | 95.3 | 78.1 | 76.3 | 73.0 | 1,244 | |
| Middle | 96.4 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 96.6 | 84.0 | 81.3 | 76.2 | 1,234 | |
| Fourth | 97.6 | 95.9 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 87.3 | 84.6 | 77.1 | 1,414 | |
| Highest | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.5 | 98.9 | 89.4 | 88.5 | 84.7 | 1,417 | |
| Total | 96.1 | 94.1 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 82.2 | 79.7 | 74.7 | 6,847 | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 89.3 | 83.1 | 85.0 | 85.9 | 64.8 | 53.1 | 55.9 | 110 | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 96.0 | 93.9 | 95.3 | 95.6 | 82.0 | 79.4 | 74.4 | 6,937 | |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey, whether or not they received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2C Components of antenatal care among all women by county

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Blood pressure measured | Urine sample taken | Blood sample taken | Baby's heartbeat listened for | Counselled about maternal diet | Counselled about breastfeeding | Asked about vaginal bleeding | |
| Mombasa | 98.9 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 98.6 | 94.0 | 93.4 | 81.9 | 170 |
| Kwale | 97.3 | 97.4 | 96.6 | 98.2 | 94.6 | 93.4 | 94.3 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 94.7 | 94.8 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 88.0 | 83.9 | 73.5 | 188 |
| Tana River | 95.4 | 95.0 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 86.0 | 81.8 | 84.4 | 55 |
| Lamu | 95.7 | 96.8 | 96.4 | 97.9 | 79.7 | 61.1 | 59.2 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 96.1 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 97.7 | 76.9 | 78.3 | 81.8 | 52 |
| Garissa | 77.7 | 77.2 | 77.4 | 76.0 | 64.3 | 59.7 | 55.7 | 85 |
| Wajir | 78.7 | 72.5 | 71.3 | 70.8 | 39.2 | 38.5 | 18.6 | 52 |
| Mandera | 72.1 | 69.0 | 69.8 | 57.2 | 54.1 | 47.2 | 58.7 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 90.0 | 85.3 | 88.2 | 80.7 | 84.4 | 83.3 | 76.2 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 98.3 | 96.9 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 85.4 | 90.2 | 90.2 | 36 |
| Meru | 98.3 | 94.3 | 96.0 | 98.3 | 70.2 | 57.4 | 54.7 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 94.7 | 95.1 | 95.1 | 98.0 | 83.4 | 79.1 | 75.5 | 49 |
| Embu | 100.0 | 97.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 76.0 | 85.3 | 64 |
| Kitui | 94.1 | 92.4 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 81.9 | 84.5 | 84.6 | 142 |
| Machakos | 97.1 | 97.1 | 96.4 | 97.1 | 88.5 | 87.8 | 91.1 | 154 |
| Makueni | 96.7 | 95.6 | 96.6 | 97.6 | 88.9 | 86.7 | 77.6 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 96.3 | 96.3 | 95.4 | 94.9 | 85.8 | 83.4 | 80.3 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 93.5 | 93.7 | 96.0 | 97.3 | 80.4 | 78.8 | 73.4 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 99.3 | 98.5 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 92.8 | 83.5 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 88.8 | 90.2 | 89.8 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 97.0 | 97.7 | 96.8 | 96.5 | 89.5 | 92.1 | 84.1 | 412 |
| Turkana | 93.5 | 77.9 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 83.4 | 77.4 | 64.9 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 94.4 | 83.9 | 92.7 | 95.9 | 77.3 | 65.2 | 61.4 | 174 |
| Samburu | 89.9 | 68.2 | 84.2 | 89.2 | 64.0 | 55.6 | 55.2 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 97.6 | 94.3 | 94.0 | 97.1 | 84.5 | 82.3 | 74.1 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 98.9 | 96.0 | 94.6 | 97.7 | 85.8 | 82.3 | 61.0 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 98.1 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 73.0 | 64.5 | 66.9 | 67 |
| Nandi | 96.9 | 96.9 | 94.8 | 97.6 | 83.5 | 74.1 | 75.9 | 116 |
| Baringo | 98.4 | 95.2 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 74.8 | 77.5 | 74.9 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 93.4 | 88.6 | 90.8 | 91.3 | 83.2 | 84.6 | 80.3 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 97.2 | 93.6 | 96.7 | 94.8 | 81.0 | 82.4 | 72.3 | 334 |
| Narok | 94.5 | 95.8 | 95.4 | 95.7 | 63.5 | 50.4 | 43.1 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 98.3 | 97.9 | 95.8 | 99.3 | 84.8 | 83.9 | 74.4 | 204 |
| Kericho | 94.8 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 87.5 | 93.7 | 89.3 | 141 |
| Bomet | 94.2 | 92.2 | 95.9 | 96.6 | 79.5 | 69.5 | 59.5 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 97.0 | 96.3 | 98.2 | 97.5 | 85.4 | 89.9 | 84.1 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 99.1 | 97.3 | 97.5 | 99.1 | 75.1 | 69.1 | 77.1 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 98.4 | 94.4 | 93.9 | 94.9 | 84.7 | 81.9 | 77.6 | 228 |
| Busia | 98.6 | 97.1 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 84.2 | 74.3 | 72.8 | 139 |
| Siaya | 92.5 | 91.7 | 93.7 | 90.8 | 79.0 | 82.9 | 80.3 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 97.2 | 97.2 | 93.9 | 95.5 | 91.9 | 92.0 | 89.4 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 93.8 | 86.5 | 94.5 | 96.3 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 63.9 | 152 |
| Migori | 91.6 | 92.9 | 97.1 | 98.6 | 69.2 | 68.3 | 61.1 | 182 |
| Kisii | 95.5 | 95.2 | 96.3 | 98.5 | 80.2 | 81.7 | 83.3 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 98.8 | 96.8 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 61.4 | 65.8 | 66.0 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 100.0 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 89.8 | 86.6 | 83.1 | 746 |
| Total | 96.1 | 94.1 | 95.5 | 95.7 | 82.2 | 79.7 | 74.7 | 6,847 |

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey, whether or not they received ANC for this birth.

Table 9.4 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentages who took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | The number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ² during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth: | | | | | Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Took deworming medication ¹ | Number of women | Took any iron-containing supplements ² | None | <60 | 60–89 | 90–179 | 180+ | Don't know | Total | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 20.9 | 446 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 24.4 | 12.8 | 35.5 | 12.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 891 |
| 20–34 | 28.8 | 2,648 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 22.4 | 11.5 | 38.3 | 18.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 29.8 | 429 | 86.8 | 13.2 | 24.0 | 12.8 | 33.5 | 15.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 26.5 | 978 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 21.4 | 11.2 | 38.9 | 18.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,043 |
| 2–3 | 29.1 | 1,530 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 21.1 | 11.6 | 40.7 | 17.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,879 |
| 4–5 | 27.6 | 684 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 27.2 | 12.8 | 31.7 | 16.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,242 |
| 6+ | 27.6 | 332 | 82.1 | 17.9 | 26.5 | 13.0 | 28.0 | 14.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 683 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.0 | 1,273 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 21.3 | 10.7 | 38.9 | 18.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,470 |
| Rural | 27.9 | 2,251 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 23.7 | 12.5 | 36.4 | 16.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 4,377 |
| Education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.7 | 340 | 79.0 | 21.0 | 25.1 | 13.4 | 23.6 | 16.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 639 |
| Primary | 29.8 | 1,232 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 26.3 | 12.5 | 34.7 | 14.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,417 |
| Secondary | 27.0 | 1,314 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 21.7 | 11.9 | 42.0 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,553 |
| More than secondary | 29.4 | 637 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 17.4 | 9.5 | 39.7 | 26.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.3 | 765 | 86.2 | 13.8 | 25.4 | 11.7 | 32.9 | 15.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,538 |
| Second | 28.3 | 648 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 24.6 | 12.7 | 35.7 | 15.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,244 |
| Middle | 26.7 | 630 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 21.5 | 12.6 | 39.6 | 15.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,234 |
| Fourth | 28.1 | 772 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 23.6 | 12.4 | 39.9 | 14.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,414 |
| Highest | 30.2 | 709 | 93.8 | 6.2 | 19.0 | 10.0 | 38.8 | 24.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,417 |
| Total | 27.9 | 3,523 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 11.8 | 37.3 | 17.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6,847 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 23.7 | 58 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 16.5 | 12.9 | 35.1 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 27.8 | 3,575 | 90.0 | 10.0 | 22.8 | 11.8 | 37.3 | 17.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6,937 |

¹ Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

² Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

⁵ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4C Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among women with a live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who during pregnancy for the most recent live birth: | | The number of days during which women with a live birth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ² during pregnancy for the most recent live birth: | | | | | | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|------|-------|--------|------------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | Took deworming medication ¹ | Number of women | Took any iron-containing supplements ² | | | | Don't know | Total | Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years | | |
| | | | None | <60 | 60–89 | 90–179 | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 46.0 | 94 | 94.1 | 5.9 | 37.8 | 8.7 | 34.7 | 11.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Kwale | 69.9 | 60 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 13.4 | 10.6 | 54.1 | 18.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 68.0 | 93 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 18.9 | 9.5 | 47.4 | 19.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Tana River | 51.3 | 29 | 86.6 | 13.4 | 21.9 | 15.1 | 26.9 | 22.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Lamu | 77.8 | 16 | 87.1 | 12.9 | 18.5 | 13.7 | 40.9 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | (68.0) | 24 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 23.4 | 3.2 | 39.4 | 26.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 47 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 21.2 | 17.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Wajir | 11.8 | 27 | 72.0 | 28.0 | 54.2 | 5.2 | 11.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 16.1 | 47 | 61.4 | 38.6 | 41.5 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 21.3 | 28 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 27.1 | 17.1 | 35.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 32.8 | 21 | 84.7 | 15.3 | 14.6 | 8.2 | 28.7 | 25.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Meru | 14.5 | 98 | 83.7 | 16.3 | 43.0 | 12.4 | 20.7 | 7.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 32.4 | 26 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 30.4 | 3.7 | 47.7 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Embu | (70.0) | 31 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 9.6 | 11.0 | 54.6 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Kitui | 13.7 | 72 | 88.6 | 11.4 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 41.0 | 25.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Machakos | 6.1 | 76 | 92.5 | 7.5 | 21.0 | 9.1 | 39.1 | 22.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Makueni | 30.5 | 60 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 12.1 | 8.4 | 55.4 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 30.5 | 47 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 23.4 | 14.6 | 43.5 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyeri | (24.6) | 49 | 90.6 | 9.4 | 27.3 | 7.2 | 35.7 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 54.6 | 45 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 13.1 | 11.7 | 36.1 | 21.7 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 45.8 | 69 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 19.2 | 11.4 | 37.7 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 17.5 | 199 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 22.1 | 19.6 | 35.1 | 13.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 412 |
| Turkana | 24.1 | 64 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 28.6 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 13.5 | 87 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 21.4 | 18.8 | 36.4 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Samburu | 14.5 | 29 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 23.3 | 8.1 | 29.6 | 23.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 11.8 | 77 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 30.3 | 9.8 | 40.9 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 18.1 | 106 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 23.1 | 15.8 | 37.6 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 28.7 | 33 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 26.9 | 19.4 | 35.4 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Nandi | 3.6 | 58 | 80.7 | 19.3 | 26.7 | 9.1 | 35.7 | 8.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Baringo | 30.3 | 52 | 84.2 | 15.8 | 20.2 | 18.6 | 40.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 16.0 | 32 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 42.0 | 18.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 25.9 | 166 | 93.5 | 6.5 | 24.2 | 12.8 | 41.7 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Narok | 13.0 | 119 | 83.8 | 16.2 | 41.9 | 9.0 | 26.5 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 25.8 | 102 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 23.2 | 12.4 | 38.3 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Kericho | 19.2 | 79 | 90.4 | 9.6 | 28.6 | 12.8 | 34.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 141 |
| Bomet | 13.9 | 63 | 90.8 | 9.2 | 27.1 | 20.0 | 34.7 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 32.1 | 152 | 92.7 | 7.3 | 14.3 | 7.9 | 39.3 | 30.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 28.7 | 36 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 15.5 | 18.8 | 40.3 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 44.5 | 106 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 10.5 | 54.0 | 13.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Busia | 34.1 | 74 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 32.2 | 19.6 | 30.3 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Siaya | 55.1 | 53 | 89.3 | 10.7 | 17.2 | 9.0 | 43.9 | 18.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 37.0 | 79 | 94.8 | 5.2 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 47.0 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 32.3 | 72 | 89.1 | 10.9 | 25.8 | 8.4 | 24.8 | 26.1 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Migori | 44.4 | 97 | 92.2 | 7.8 | 14.6 | 9.3 | 32.2 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Kisii | 8.0 | 94 | 94.7 | 5.3 | 32.4 | 17.1 | 35.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 6.7 | 32 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 29.0 | 6.2 | 28.0 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 26.4 | 403 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 19.4 | 7.4 | 41.7 | 21.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 746 |
| Total | 27.9 | 3,523 | 90.2 | 9.8 | 22.8 | 11.8 | 37.3 | 17.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 6,847 |

¹ Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

² Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Kenya DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements ¹ from each source: | | |
|---|--|-------------|--|
| | Live births | Stillbirths | Live births and stillbirths ² |
| Public sector | 81.5 | 87.2 | 81.6 |
| Government hospital | 33.7 | 42.6 | 33.7 |
| Government health centre | 21.1 | 24.6 | 21.1 |
| Government dispensary | 28.7 | 24.6 | 28.7 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 16.4 | 12.3 | 16.4 |
| Private hospital | 11.1 | 6.0 | 11.1 |
| Private clinic | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Pharmacy | 3.0 | 6.3 | 3.0 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| NGO hospital | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| NGO clinic | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| FBO medical sector | 3.7 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| FBO/Mission hospital | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| FBO/Mission clinic | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| FBO/Mobile clinic | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other private sector | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Shop | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Number of women | 6,309 | 90 | 6,385 |

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

CHW = community health worker

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹ | Number of women |
|--------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Age at birth | | | |
| <20 | 55.3 | 67.9 | 891 |
| 20–34 | 36.1 | 77.2 | 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 18.5 | 69.7 | 882 |
| Birth order² | | | |
| 1 | 69.7 | 75.9 | 2,043 |
| 2–3 | 25.8 | 77.1 | 2,879 |
| 4–5 | 18.6 | 73.2 | 1,242 |
| 6+ | 13.0 | 66.9 | 683 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 41.3 | 77.0 | 2,470 |
| Rural | 33.5 | 73.9 | 4,377 |
| Education³ | | | |
| No education | 21.1 | 66.1 | 639 |
| Primary | 27.5 | 71.8 | 2,417 |
| Secondary | 43.3 | 77.2 | 2,553 |
| More than secondary | 47.1 | 81.4 | 1,239 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 27.9 | 68.4 | 1,538 |
| Second | 34.1 | 73.3 | 1,244 |
| Middle | 36.5 | 74.8 | 1,234 |
| Fourth | 40.0 | 77.8 | 1,414 |
| Highest | 43.6 | 81.2 | 1,417 |
| Total | 36.3 | 75.0 | 6,847 |

¹ Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent live birth.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.6C Tetanus toxoid injections by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹ | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 39.9 | 62.3 | 170 |
| Kwale | 44.4 | 75.2 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 36.7 | 71.0 | 188 |
| Tana River | 20.2 | 62.2 | 55 |
| Lamu | 31.8 | 81.8 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 39.8 | 91.3 | 52 |
| Garissa | 32.6 | 57.2 | 85 |
| Wajir | 22.8 | 60.7 | 52 |
| Mandera | 18.0 | 53.6 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 33.0 | 67.0 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 28.5 | 77.8 | 36 |
| Meru | 27.1 | 69.4 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 39.0 | 79.9 | 49 |
| Embu | 58.2 | 89.6 | 64 |
| Kitui | 28.1 | 65.7 | 142 |
| Machakos | 35.6 | 64.2 | 154 |
| Makueni | 41.4 | 83.5 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 33.5 | 75.8 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 55.5 | 73.7 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 44.7 | 64.6 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 30.8 | 86.0 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 40.9 | 86.1 | 412 |
| Turkana | 22.7 | 86.4 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 25.6 | 70.6 | 174 |
| Samburu | 20.4 | 62.1 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 39.1 | 62.3 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 41.6 | 67.4 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 31.8 | 69.3 | 67 |
| Nandi | 33.2 | 75.7 | 116 |
| Baringo | 26.4 | 76.0 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 53.6 | 84.2 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 38.4 | 90.7 | 334 |
| Narok | 31.3 | 75.1 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 41.9 | 78.3 | 204 |
| Kericho | 36.0 | 87.7 | 141 |
| Bomet | 24.6 | 82.8 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 43.3 | 79.4 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 29.7 | 84.8 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 44.6 | 74.2 | 228 |
| Busia | 40.5 | 91.5 | 139 |
| Siaya | 43.3 | 64.9 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 29.0 | 73.5 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 29.6 | 57.3 | 152 |
| Migori | 32.8 | 59.2 | 182 |
| Kisii | 30.8 | 84.4 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 43.3 | 76.9 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 40.6 | 74.5 | 746 |
| Total | 36.3 | 75.0 | 6,847 |

¹ Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent live birth.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Health facility | | | | Home | Other | Total | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|-------|---|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Public sector | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Faith-based organisation (FBO) | | | | | | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 70.9 | 12.6 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 88.0 | 920 | | | | | |
| 20–34 | 63.8 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 5,274 | | | | | |
| 35–49 | 56.0 | 19.6 | 0.4 | 7.3 | 16.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 907 | | | | | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 68.0 | 19.6 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 2,149 | | | | | |
| 2–3 | 65.5 | 20.3 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 2,950 | | | | | |
| 4–5 | 59.0 | 16.3 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 17.6 | 0.8 | 99.9 | 81.4 | 1,287 | | | | | |
| 6+ | 52.3 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 3.7 | 32.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 66.1 | 715 | | | | | |
| Antenatal care visits² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 27.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 66.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 135 | | | | | |
| 1–3 | 64.7 | 12.9 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 16.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 2,188 | | | | | |
| 4+ | 64.3 | 21.3 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 4,522 | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 61.8 | 29.4 | 0.4 | 5.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 2,562 | | | | | |
| Rural | 64.8 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 4,539 | | | | | |
| Mother's education³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.1 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 48.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 49.6 | 666 | | | | | |
| Primary | 68.5 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 13.8 | 0.6 | 99.9 | 85.5 | 2,501 | | | | | |
| Secondary | 70.6 | 18.6 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 2,653 | | | | | |
| More than secondary | 51.1 | 36.5 | 0.5 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,281 | | | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 56.7 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 32.7 | 1.4 | 99.9 | 65.8 | 1,593 | | | | | |
| Second | 69.9 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 11.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 1,296 | | | | | |
| Middle | 73.1 | 13.8 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 1,284 | | | | | |
| Fourth | 71.7 | 19.0 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 1,466 | | | | | |
| Highest | 49.9 | 41.0 | 0.5 | 7.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.5 | 1,462 | | | | | |
| Total | 63.7 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 7,101 | | | | | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 70.5 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 118 | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63.9 | 18.1 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 7,219 | | | | | |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 6 births (unweighted) for whom information on antenatal care visit is missing.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years before the survey

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.7C Place of delivery by county

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Health facility | | | | | | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|---|------------------|
| | Public sector | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Faith-based organisation (FBO) | Home | Other | Total | |
| Mombasa | 67.7 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 187 |
| Kwale | 76.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 84.1 119 |
| Kilifi | 68.7 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 14.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 84.5 191 |
| Tana River | 49.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 48.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 51.6 56 |
| Lamu | 87.2 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 29 |
| Taita/Taveta | 70.3 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.8 54 |
| Garissa | 49.3 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61.4 94 |
| Wajir | 47.5 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 46.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.6 56 |
| Mandera | 46.6 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50.4 95 |
| Marsabit | 58.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.3 54 |
| Isiolo | 73.4 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.7 37 |
| Meru | 63.8 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 20.5 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 207 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 64.0 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 94.5 50 |
| Embu | 57.9 | 28.5 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 3.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 95.3 69 |
| Kitui | 64.5 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 19.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 79.5 145 |
| Machakos | 70.0 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.3 166 |
| Makueni | 75.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 126 |
| Nyandarua | 77.1 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 97.1 84 |
| Nyeri | 88.8 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.1 88 |
| Kirinyaga | 70.8 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 84 |
| Murang'a | 78.2 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 12.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 142 |
| Kiambu | 59.5 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 97.7 420 |
| Turkana | 41.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 47.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 49.5 130 |
| West Pokot | 53.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 39.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 59.8 177 |
| Samburu | 42.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.4 62 |
| Trans Nzoia | 72.3 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 137 |
| Uasin Gishu | 73.4 | 17.6 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 94.3 219 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 70.5 | 6.3 | 8.6 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 69 |
| Nandi | 69.8 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 14.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.6 118 |
| Baringo | 49.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 21.3 | 18.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 79.3 103 |
| Laikipia | 76.8 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 65 |
| Nakuru | 75.1 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94.0 342 |
| Narok | 58.4 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.3 242 |
| Kajiado | 62.3 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.6 205 |
| Kericho | 73.7 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.9 147 |
| Bomet | 43.7 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 30.4 | 12.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 86.9 137 |
| Kakamega | 76.4 | 13.7 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 96.3 298 |
| Vihiga | 69.9 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 67 |
| Bungoma | 53.4 | 25.1 | 0.8 | 8.2 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 87.6 243 |
| Busia | 78.4 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 84.7 145 |
| Siaya | 71.1 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 90.3 125 |
| Kisumu | 76.8 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 177 |
| Homa Bay | 58.5 | 27.6 | 0.3 | 5.1 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 91.5 156 |
| Migori | 69.5 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 92.1 190 |
| Kisii | 60.3 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93.5 168 |
| Nyamira | 71.7 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93.7 57 |
| Nairobi City | 48.2 | 44.0 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 773 |
| Total | 63.7 | 18.3 | 0.3 | 5.8 | 11.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 88.1 7,101 |

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | |
| <20 | 9.7 | 920 |
| 20–34 | 17.3 | 5,274 |
| 35–49 | 18.7 | 907 |
| Birth order¹ | | |
| 1 | 20.1 | 2,149 |
| 2–3 | 18.6 | 2,950 |
| 4–5 | 12.0 | 1,287 |
| 6+ | 4.7 | 715 |
| Antenatal care visits² | | |
| None | 3.6 | 135 |
| 1–3 | 10.2 | 2,188 |
| 4+ | 19.4 | 4,522 |
| Place of delivery | | |
| Health facility | 18.0 | 5,844 |
| Public sector | 15.3 | 4,527 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 27.8 | 1,297 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | 20 |
| Faith-based organisation (FBO) | 28.2 | 412 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 23.8 | 2,562 |
| Rural | 12.3 | 4,539 |
| Mother's education³ | | |
| No education | 3.4 | 666 |
| Primary | 11.6 | 2,501 |
| Secondary | 16.2 | 2,653 |
| More than secondary | 33.5 | 1,281 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 5.4 | 1,593 |
| Second | 10.0 | 1,296 |
| Middle | 14.0 | 1,284 |
| Fourth | 20.3 | 1,466 |
| Highest | 32.5 | 1,462 |
| Total | 16.5 | 7,101 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | |
| Total | 16.1 | 118 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS | | |
| Total | 16.5 | 7,219 |

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 6 births (unweighted) for whom information on antenatal care visit is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years before the survey

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.8C Caesarean section by county

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage delivered by C-section | Number of births |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Mombasa | 18.8 | 187 |
| Kwale | 6.3 | 119 |
| Kilifi | 9.1 | 191 |
| Tana River | 6.9 | 56 |
| Lamu | 19.4 | 29 |
| Taita/Taveta | 26.5 | 54 |
| Garissa | 11.2 | 94 |
| Wajir | 2.4 | 56 |
| Mandera | 3.7 | 95 |
| Marsabit | 6.2 | 54 |
| Isiolo | 12.3 | 37 |
| Meru | 22.9 | 207 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 30.2 | 50 |
| Embu | 22.4 | 69 |
| Kitui | 14.9 | 145 |
| Machakos | 17.2 | 166 |
| Makueni | 22.5 | 126 |
| Nyandarua | 13.4 | 84 |
| Nyeri | 18.1 | 88 |
| Kirinyaga | 40.3 | 84 |
| Murang'a | 19.7 | 142 |
| Kiambu | 33.2 | 420 |
| Turkana | 4.3 | 130 |
| West Pokot | 9.6 | 177 |
| Samburu | 4.9 | 62 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.8 | 137 |
| Uasin Gishu | 14.3 | 219 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 7.1 | 69 |
| Nandi | 10.1 | 118 |
| Baringo | 7.4 | 103 |
| Laikipia | 12.4 | 65 |
| Nakuru | 14.5 | 342 |
| Narok | 8.8 | 242 |
| Kajiado | 23.3 | 205 |
| Kericho | 21.3 | 147 |
| Bomet | 15.9 | 137 |
| Kakamega | 8.2 | 298 |
| Vihiga | 16.5 | 67 |
| Bungoma | 11.3 | 243 |
| Busia | 11.1 | 145 |
| Siaya | 15.7 | 125 |
| Kisumu | 9.8 | 177 |
| Homa Bay | 9.7 | 156 |
| Migori | 6.3 | 190 |
| Kisii | 21.7 | 168 |
| Nyamira | 12.0 | 57 |
| Nairobi City | 28.1 | 773 |
| Total | 16.5 | 7,101 |

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section.

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | | Among most recent live births | | | |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ friend/ other | No one | Total | Percent- age delivered by a skilled provider ¹ | Number of live births and/or stillbirths | Percent- age with skin-to-skin contact immedi- ately after birth ² | Number of live births |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 50.8 | 37.4 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 920 | 63.5 | 502 |
| 20–34 | 51.6 | 38.6 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 5,274 | 60.4 | 2,926 |
| 35–49 | 49.6 | 35.6 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 85.2 | 907 | 53.9 | 557 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 58.0 | 36.3 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.3 | 2,149 | 62.7 | 1,056 |
| 2–3 | 53.3 | 39.6 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 2,950 | 62.7 | 1,583 |
| 4–5 | 45.7 | 38.0 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 83.8 | 1,287 | 57.7 | 771 |
| 6+ | 32.5 | 37.0 | 17.6 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 715 | 49.6 | 575 |
| Antenatal care visits⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| None | 19.5 | 18.4 | 36.6 | 18.0 | 7.5 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 135 | 26.4 | 148 |
| 1–3 | 46.3 | 38.1 | 9.0 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 2,188 | 58.4 | 1,395 |
| 4+ | 54.1 | 39.2 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 4,522 | 62.7 | 2,439 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 57.5 | 42.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 5,844 | 69.2 | 3,010 |
| Public sector | 54.5 | 45.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 4,527 | 71.2 | 2,500 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 68.1 | 31.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 1,297 | 60.0 | 500 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | 20 | * | 10 |
| Faith-based organisation (FBO) | 59.7 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 412 | 67.3 | 202 |
| Elsewhere | 3.9 | 9.1 | 50.5 | 25.2 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 13.0 | 845 | 21.3 | 773 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 64.4 | 32.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 2,562 | 65.9 | 1,323 |
| Rural | 43.8 | 41.0 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 4,539 | 56.8 | 2,662 |
| Mother's education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 18.7 | 36.0 | 27.9 | 13.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 666 | 42.6 | 863 |
| Primary | 50.6 | 36.6 | 6.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 2,501 | 62.2 | 1,289 |
| Secondary | 53.5 | 41.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 2,653 | 66.9 | 1,255 |
| More than secondary | 64.7 | 34.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 1,281 | 65.1 | 578 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.0 | 37.3 | 18.1 | 8.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 1,593 | 46.7 | 1,281 |
| Second | 46.4 | 42.5 | 5.8 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 1,296 | 66.4 | 688 |
| Middle | 51.8 | 42.2 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 1,284 | 66.2 | 687 |
| Fourth | 57.3 | 40.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1,466 | 66.0 | 777 |
| Highest | 69.8 | 28.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1,462 | 65.6 | 552 |
| Total | 51.2 | 38.1 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 7,101 | 59.8 | 3,985 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 57.9 | 31.8 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 118 | na | na |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 51.4 | 38.0 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 7,219 | na | na |

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 6 births (unweighted) for whom information on antenatal care visit is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

² Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years before the survey

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duks/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.9C Assistance during delivery by county

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Person providing assistance during delivery | | | | | Among most recent live births | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| | Doctor | Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer | Traditional birth attendant | Relative/ friend/ other | No one | Total | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹ | Number of live births | Percentage with skin- to-skin contact immedi- ately after birth ² | Number of live births |
| Mombasa | 66.9 | 28.6 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 187 | 54.8 | 73 |
| Kwale | 29.1 | 60.1 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 119 | 71.4 | 84 |
| Kilifi | 46.1 | 38.4 | 9.0 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 84.5 | 191 | 69.4 | 72 |
| Tana River | 8.7 | 50.5 | 40.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 56 | 30.8 | 130 |
| Lamu | 41.2 | 51.3 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 29 | 46.9 | 96 |
| Taita/Taveta | 37.7 | 58.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 54 | (48.9) | 45 |
| Garissa | 19.8 | 48.3 | 18.4 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 94 | 37.5 | 120 |
| Wajir | 3.4 | 53.2 | 42.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 56 | 51.5 | 132 |
| Mandera | 32.7 | 22.0 | 28.6 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 95 | 54.2 | 168 |
| Marsabit | 22.0 | 46.7 | 29.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 54 | 50.9 | 110 |
| Isiolo | 60.0 | 25.0 | 12.9 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 37 | 58.6 | 99 |
| Meru | 63.2 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 207 | 38.6 | 57 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 65.9 | 29.2 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 50 | 40.0 | 60 |
| Embu | 56.6 | 39.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 69 | (65.3) | 49 |
| Kitui | 63.6 | 22.3 | 9.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 145 | 35.3 | 68 |
| Machakos | 42.6 | 52.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 166 | 64.8 | 54 |
| Makueni | 24.8 | 67.3 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 126 | 77.4 | 62 |
| Nyandarua | 69.7 | 28.2 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 84 | 51.5 | 66 |
| Nyeri | 53.7 | 45.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 88 | (69.4) | 49 |
| Kirinyaga | 64.2 | 33.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 84 | 78.0 | 59 |
| Murang'a | 60.8 | 35.4 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 142 | 62.7 | 59 |
| Kiambu | 68.7 | 29.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 420 | 62.1 | 66 |
| Turkana | 9.7 | 43.0 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 130 | 34.7 | 124 |
| West Pokot | 32.9 | 32.4 | 32.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 177 | 78.7 | 164 |
| Samburu | 10.2 | 46.4 | 12.1 | 26.5 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 56.6 | 62 | 57.0 | 114 |
| Trans Nzoia | 48.0 | 45.3 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 137 | 60.2 | 83 |
| Uasin Gishu | 46.9 | 48.4 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 219 | 59.3 | 81 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 29.7 | 67.9 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 69 | 56.3 | 80 |
| Nandi | 73.5 | 13.6 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 87.1 | 118 | 81.7 | 71 |
| Baringo | 32.3 | 50.8 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 103 | 51.0 | 96 |
| Laikipia | 64.5 | 28.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 65 | 86.3 | 51 |
| Nakuru | 67.6 | 25.8 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 342 | 62.0 | 79 |
| Narok | 25.6 | 44.5 | 20.7 | 7.3 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 242 | 53.9 | 115 |
| Kajiado | 58.4 | 26.8 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 205 | 45.0 | 80 |
| Kericho | 54.1 | 38.2 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 147 | 75.6 | 86 |
| Bomet | 57.5 | 30.7 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 137 | 76.3 | 76 |
| Kakamega | 63.4 | 32.3 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 298 | 74.5 | 94 |
| Vihiga | 40.8 | 56.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 67 | 64.9 | 74 |
| Bungoma | 57.9 | 29.3 | 8.3 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 243 | 65.9 | 82 |
| Busia | 36.6 | 50.9 | 7.6 | 3.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 145 | 70.8 | 96 |
| Siaya | 34.5 | 60.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 94.9 | 125 | 66.2 | 65 |
| Kisumu | 32.0 | 65.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 177 | 72.7 | 77 |
| Homa Bay | 41.2 | 50.0 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 91.2 | 156 | 61.0 | 82 |
| Migori | 55.3 | 37.3 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 190 | 80.7 | 109 |
| Kisii | 35.5 | 58.0 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 168 | 68.4 | 79 |
| Nyamira | 38.4 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 57 | 69.6 | 56 |
| Nairobi City | 74.9 | 24.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 773 | 66.7 | 93 |
| Total | 51.2 | 38.1 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 7,101 | 59.8 | 3,985 |

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

² Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent birth, according to type of delivery, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type of delivery | < 6 hours | 6–11 hours | 12–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3+ days | Total | Number of women |
|--|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 8.7 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 59.4 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 4,932 |
| Caesarean section | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 1,106 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 8.8 | 21.4 | 3.5 | 37.8 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Caesarean section | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 18 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ¹ | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 8.7 | 9.7 | 8.1 | 59.1 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 4,994 |
| Caesarean section | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 83.5 | 100.0 | 1,122 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | | Percent-age of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of women |
|--|--|------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | 7–41 days | Don't know/missing | No postnatal check ² | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 54.0 | 15.5 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 75.0 891 |
| 20–34 | 59.4 | 14.3 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 78.7 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 56.6 | 14.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 74.2 882 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 59.1 | 16.1 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 80.9 2,043 |
| 2–3 | 60.7 | 15.2 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 80.3 2,879 |
| 4–5 | 57.7 | 11.8 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 74.5 1,242 |
| 6+ | 47.2 | 10.6 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 62.2 683 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 63.0 | 15.8 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 13.8 | 100.0 | 83.6 6,038 |
| Elsewhere | 23.4 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 32.9 810 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 61.4 | 18.0 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 12.2 | 100.0 | 83.8 2,470 |
| Rural | 56.6 | 12.4 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 74.1 4,377 |
| Education⁴ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 42.5 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 46.5 | 100.0 | 51.8 639 |
| Primary | 56.9 | 12.5 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 74.4 2,417 |
| Secondary | 61.7 | 15.1 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 82.0 2,553 |
| More than secondary | 62.3 | 20.5 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 88.3 1,239 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 49.0 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 36.1 | 100.0 | 61.7 1,538 |
| Second | 58.0 | 13.2 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 19.9 | 100.0 | 77.8 1,244 |
| Middle | 61.3 | 14.1 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 79.7 1,234 |
| Fourth | 60.7 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 80.7 1,414 |
| Highest | 63.8 | 21.1 | 5.0 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 1,417 |
| Total | 58.3 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 77.6 6,847 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 49.2 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 34.1 | 100.0 | 64.1 110 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁵ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 58.2 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 77.4 6,937 |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

⁵ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11C Timing of first postnatal check for the mother by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | Total | Percent-age of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|------------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|--|-----------------|
| | Less than 4 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | 7–41 days | Don't know/missing | | | |
| Mombasa | 61.9 | 12.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 76.5 170 |
| Kwale | 84.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 89.7 113 |
| Kilifi | 71.8 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 83.2 188 |
| Tana River | 50.2 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 59.9 55 |
| Lamu | 64.4 | 19.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 87.5 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 74.8 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 87.3 52 |
| Garissa | 23.5 | 13.7 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 45.4 85 |
| Wajir | 27.2 | 6.0 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 37.0 52 |
| Mandera | 39.8 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 45.7 89 |
| Marsabit | 34.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 40.6 53 |
| Isiolo | 64.5 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 75.1 36 |
| Meru | 37.4 | 19.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 35.2 | 100.0 | 58.7 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 64.6 | 10.2 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 80.0 49 |
| Embu | 67.6 | 23.6 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 94.3 64 |
| Kitui | 67.0 | 3.7 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 77.8 142 |
| Machakos | 76.5 | 10.7 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 91.6 154 |
| Makueni | 68.5 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 85.1 121 |
| Nyandarua | 49.6 | 28.1 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 81.9 82 |
| Nyeri | 40.2 | 20.2 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 80.4 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 65.9 | 17.4 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 94.2 81 |
| Murang'a | 53.7 | 23.2 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 86.7 134 |
| Kiambu | 69.0 | 16.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 89.1 412 |
| Turkana | 48.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 57.8 126 |
| West Pokot | 62.7 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 70.0 174 |
| Samburu | 46.5 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 59.4 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 54.5 | 26.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 81.7 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 57.8 | 13.5 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 74.6 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 76.2 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 88.0 67 |
| Nandi | 59.2 | 7.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 67.8 116 |
| Baringo | 68.7 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 82.6 99 |
| Laikipia | 52.9 | 11.8 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 69.8 64 |
| Nakuru | 56.1 | 24.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 82.4 334 |
| Narok | 56.4 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 69.1 235 |
| Kajiado | 55.7 | 21.8 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 82.2 204 |
| Kericho | 28.9 | 30.6 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 28.8 | 100.0 | 66.5 141 |
| Bomet | 64.7 | 9.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 79.6 128 |
| Kakamega | 38.3 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 64.7 287 |
| Vihiga | 72.1 | 18.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 92.4 63 |
| Bungoma | 47.6 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 58.7 228 |
| Busia | 82.2 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 91.4 139 |
| Siaya | 67.1 | 11.5 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 86.3 119 |
| Kisumu | 71.2 | 14.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 89.6 172 |
| Homa Bay | 56.6 | 15.0 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 76.5 152 |
| Migori | 47.4 | 19.9 | 5.6 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 72.9 182 |
| Kisii | 73.2 | 5.5 | 10.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 88.7 164 |
| Nyamira | 56.0 | 21.4 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 87.5 55 |
| Nairobi City | 61.3 | 19.6 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 86.3 746 |
| Total | 58.3 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 77.6 6,847 |

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of women | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | Doctor/nurse/midwife/clinical officer | Community health worker/fieldworker | Traditional birth attendant | | | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 71.5 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 891 | | | |
| 20–34 | 76.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 5,074 | | | |
| 35–49 | 72.5 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 882 | | | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 79.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 2,043 | | | |
| 2–3 | 78.8 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 2,879 | | | |
| 4–5 | 70.7 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 25.5 | 100.0 | 1,242 | | | |
| 6+ | 57.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 683 | | | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 83.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 6,038 | | | |
| Elsewhere | 14.5 | 1.1 | 17.3 | 67.1 | 100.0 | 810 | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 16.2 | 100.0 | 2,470 | | | |
| Rural | 70.7 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 4,377 | | | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.9 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 639 | | | |
| Primary | 71.4 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 2,417 | | | |
| Secondary | 80.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 2,553 | | | |
| More than secondary | 87.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 1,239 | | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 55.4 | 0.5 | 5.8 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 1,538 | | | |
| Second | 75.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 1,244 | | | |
| Middle | 77.9 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 1,234 | | | |
| Fourth | 80.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 1,414 | | | |
| Highest | 89.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 1,417 | | | |
| Total | 75.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 6,847 | | | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 35.9 | 100.0 | 110 | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 75.2 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 6,937 | | | |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12C Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-------|-----------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/ midwife/clinical officer | Community health worker/fieldworker | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| Mombasa | 76.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Kwale | 85.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 80.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Tana River | 47.8 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 40.1 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Lamu | 84.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 86.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Garissa | 40.8 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 54.6 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Wajir | 34.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 63.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 34.6 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 37.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 71.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Meru | 57.6 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 20.0 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Embu | 94.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Kitui | 71.8 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Machakos | 90.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Makueni | 83.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 80.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 80.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 94.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 86.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 89.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 412 |
| Turkana | 52.2 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 42.2 | 100.0 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 59.1 | 0.2 | 10.6 | 30.0 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Samburu | 52.4 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 81.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 73.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 25.4 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 86.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Nandi | 64.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Baringo | 76.6 | 0.7 | 5.3 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 69.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.2 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 81.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Narok | 60.7 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 78.8 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Kericho | 66.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 141 |
| Bomet | 76.5 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 63.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 91.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 58.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.3 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Busia | 84.1 | 0.7 | 6.7 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Siaya | 84.0 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 88.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 73.8 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Migori | 72.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Kisii | 87.2 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 86.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 86.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 746 |
| Total | 75.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 22.4 | 100.0 | 6,847 |

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any healthcare provider: | | | Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth | Number of women | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|
| | Measured blood pressure | Discussed vaginal bleeding | Discussed family planning | | | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Age at birth | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 31.6 | 29.9 | 26.7 | 21.5 | 891 | | |
| 20–34 | 36.3 | 33.9 | 29.9 | 25.0 | 5,074 | | |
| 35–49 | 32.4 | 32.1 | 29.0 | 25.0 | 882 | | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 34.2 | 31.8 | 27.3 | 23.1 | 2,043 | | |
| 2–3 | 37.6 | 34.8 | 31.7 | 26.3 | 2,879 | | |
| 4–5 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 29.8 | 24.6 | 1,242 | | |
| 6+ | 27.4 | 27.4 | 25.2 | 21.9 | 683 | | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 38.4 | 36.4 | 32.2 | 27.2 | 5,635 | | |
| Public sector | 39.0 | 36.9 | 33.2 | 27.8 | 4,362 | | |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 36.1 | 34.6 | 29.1 | 25.5 | 1,253 | | |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | 20 | | |
| Faith-based organisation (FBO) | 42.3 | 32.5 | 30.9 | 23.7 | 402 | | |
| Elsewhere | 9.3 | 10.6 | 9.1 | 6.7 | 810 | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.4 | 36.4 | 32.2 | 26.9 | 2,470 | | |
| Rural | 32.8 | 31.3 | 27.8 | 23.3 | 4,377 | | |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 21.0 | 21.1 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 639 | | |
| Primary | 32.6 | 30.4 | 27.9 | 22.4 | 2,417 | | |
| Secondary | 37.6 | 36.2 | 32.0 | 26.7 | 2,553 | | |
| More than secondary | 42.4 | 38.4 | 32.6 | 29.0 | 1,239 | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 23.7 | 23.5 | 21.0 | 16.6 | 1,538 | | |
| Second | 33.9 | 33.2 | 29.7 | 24.7 | 1,244 | | |
| Middle | 37.0 | 34.7 | 30.3 | 25.6 | 1,234 | | |
| Fourth | 40.6 | 37.0 | 33.3 | 28.1 | 1,414 | | |
| Highest | 41.6 | 38.4 | 33.3 | 28.7 | 1,417 | | |
| Total | 35.2 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 24.6 | 6,847 | | |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | |
| Total | 33.0 | 36.1 | 23.2 | 16.9 | 110 | | |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35.2 | 33.2 | 29.3 | 24.5 | 6,937 | | |

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13C Content of postnatal care for the mother by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any healthcare provider: | | | Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Measured blood pressure | Discussed vaginal bleeding | Discussed family planning | | |
| Mombasa | 34.5 | 34.7 | 32.5 | 25.7 | 170 |
| Kwale | 49.0 | 48.8 | 48.1 | 46.7 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 33.9 | 32.9 | 33.8 | 28.0 | 188 |
| Tana River | 26.6 | 26.4 | 25.9 | 25.9 | 55 |
| Lamu | 33.6 | 29.2 | 19.5 | 13.6 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 45.2 | 41.2 | 39.0 | 37.0 | 52 |
| Garissa | 26.3 | 28.3 | 23.6 | 22.0 | 85 |
| Wajir | 13.0 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 52 |
| Mandera | 20.4 | 20.7 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 9.6 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 7.4 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 31.3 | 29.0 | 22.0 | 19.9 | 36 |
| Meru | 26.8 | 18.6 | 21.9 | 13.9 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 31.4 | 27.9 | 25.2 | 22.7 | 49 |
| Embu | 44.1 | 46.2 | 39.5 | 36.3 | 64 |
| Kitui | 37.9 | 39.6 | 37.2 | 33.7 | 142 |
| Machakos | 43.7 | 42.3 | 35.3 | 34.4 | 154 |
| Makueni | 38.2 | 37.2 | 37.2 | 36.3 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 42.9 | 39.8 | 32.8 | 30.0 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 48.2 | 42.9 | 27.7 | 25.0 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 53.7 | 47.7 | 50.0 | 45.0 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 44.7 | 43.7 | 33.3 | 30.3 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 42.8 | 38.7 | 28.5 | 24.9 | 412 |
| Turkana | 15.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 25.1 | 26.2 | 16.8 | 16.8 | 174 |
| Samburu | 13.1 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 9.0 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 37.5 | 39.5 | 36.2 | 23.5 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 37.8 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 17.0 | 210 |
| Egέeyo/Marakwet | 37.1 | 37.3 | 16.7 | 16.1 | 67 |
| Nandi | 32.7 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 28.5 | 116 |
| Baringo | 32.4 | 34.5 | 18.4 | 16.9 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 35.3 | 34.5 | 29.1 | 23.7 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 35.4 | 31.2 | 27.9 | 21.4 | 334 |
| Narok | 25.1 | 23.5 | 20.9 | 14.2 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 30.9 | 28.9 | 25.9 | 18.5 | 204 |
| Kericho | 47.9 | 46.5 | 46.2 | 44.4 | 141 |
| Bomet | 27.6 | 27.0 | 18.9 | 14.0 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 34.3 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 22.4 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 41.5 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 27.1 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 22.7 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 17.0 | 228 |
| Busia | 40.6 | 40.0 | 39.7 | 34.9 | 139 |
| Siaya | 27.8 | 29.6 | 23.1 | 22.3 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 36.2 | 35.6 | 33.7 | 33.1 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 30.1 | 26.2 | 21.2 | 16.0 | 152 |
| Migori | 26.3 | 26.6 | 27.7 | 16.4 | 182 |
| Kisii | 37.8 | 41.8 | 33.8 | 26.7 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 43.1 | 42.9 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 44.0 | 39.2 | 36.2 | 31.7 | 746 |
| Total | 35.2 | 33.1 | 29.4 | 24.6 | 6,847 |

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percent-age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of births |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1–3 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | Don't know | | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 23.9 | 39.6 | 13.6 | 6.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 83.2 | 891 |
| 20–34 | 25.8 | 39.6 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 23.7 | 38.3 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 79.1 | 882 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 28.5 | 38.8 | 14.5 | 5.6 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 2,043 |
| 2–3 | 25.1 | 41.7 | 12.6 | 5.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 13.3 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 2,879 |
| 4–5 | 23.2 | 38.9 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 1,242 |
| 6+ | 19.8 | 32.9 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 683 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 26.8 | 42.6 | 13.7 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 88.5 | 6,038 |
| Elsewhere | 13.7 | 15.8 | 3.7 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 38.5 | 810 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.6 | 43.3 | 15.1 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 2,470 |
| Rural | 25.6 | 37.2 | 11.1 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 79.4 | 4,377 |
| Mother's education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.8 | 30.0 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 639 |
| Primary | 23.6 | 39.8 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 79.6 | 2,417 |
| Secondary | 27.7 | 41.0 | 13.5 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 10.2 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 2,553 |
| More than secondary | 28.5 | 40.5 | 16.8 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 1,239 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.4 | 32.7 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 31.6 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 1,538 |
| Second | 26.6 | 36.5 | 12.1 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 1,244 |
| Middle | 26.1 | 40.3 | 12.9 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 84.0 | 1,234 |
| Fourth | 24.3 | 44.6 | 14.3 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 1,414 |
| Highest | 27.4 | 43.3 | 16.1 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 1,417 |
| Total | 25.3 | 39.4 | 12.5 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 6,847 |

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.14C Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn by county

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹ | | | | | | No postnatal check ² | Total | Percent-age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of births |
|-----------------|---|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|---------------------------------|-------|---|------------------|
| | Less than 1 hour | 1–3 hours | 4–23 hours | 1–2 days | 3–6 days | Don't know | | | | |
| Mombasa | 40.3 | 27.4 | 9.6 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 170 |
| Kwale | 33.7 | 47.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 38.7 | 43.8 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 89.9 | 188 |
| Tana River | 26.3 | 21.5 | 9.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 55 |
| Lamu | 33.8 | 33.2 | 19.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 33.3 | 43.9 | 8.7 | 5.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 52 |
| Garissa | 0.2 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 38.4 | 85 |
| Wajir | 4.1 | 26.2 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 61.5 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 52 |
| Mandera | 7.3 | 30.3 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 54.5 | 100.0 | 44.5 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 0.0 | 39.6 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 48.6 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 25.0 | 44.6 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 36 |
| Meru | 13.5 | 27.1 | 26.5 | 8.1 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 43.6 | 25.0 | 10.7 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 49 |
| Embu | 10.8 | 61.8 | 20.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 64 |
| Kitui | 26.9 | 45.4 | 2.5 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 142 |
| Machakos | 49.8 | 32.1 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 93.5 | 154 |
| Makueni | 21.4 | 45.9 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 37.1 | 32.6 | 17.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 28.2 | 29.0 | 13.3 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 7.8 | 60.5 | 17.7 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 41.8 | 23.6 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 17.7 | 62.3 | 10.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 412 |
| Turkana | 16.8 | 37.0 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 29.8 | 42.4 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 22.5 | 100.0 | 77.2 | 174 |
| Samburu | 13.3 | 32.8 | 12.6 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 20.7 | 40.8 | 26.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 21.2 | 34.3 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 22.9 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 9.9 | 72.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 67 |
| Nandi | 17.4 | 49.4 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 116 |
| Baringo | 52.8 | 18.7 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 84.7 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 30.6 | 34.5 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 82.2 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 21.1 | 44.5 | 21.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 334 |
| Narok | 43.0 | 19.9 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 43.3 | 23.0 | 16.1 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 204 |
| Kericho | 0.6 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 141 |
| Bomet | 48.1 | 23.4 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 13.9 | 35.8 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 76.2 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 48.6 | 31.2 | 15.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 96.7 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 47.2 | 16.8 | 7.6 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 24.3 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 228 |
| Busia | 48.5 | 34.7 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 139 |
| Siaya | 17.8 | 52.4 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 14.1 | 59.4 | 13.0 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 23.1 | 35.5 | 14.3 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 152 |
| Migori | 5.9 | 50.5 | 21.6 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 84.9 | 182 |
| Kisii | 19.0 | 57.8 | 6.2 | 7.9 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 91.0 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 46.0 | 17.3 | 15.2 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 87.7 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 18.5 | 49.3 | 14.9 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 746 |
| Total | 25.3 | 39.4 | 12.5 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 82.6 | 6,847 |

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life.

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Type of health provider for newborn's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-------|------------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/ midwife/clinical officer | Community health worker/fieldworker | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | |
| <20 | 78.8 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 891 |
| 20–34 | 80.1 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 76.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 20.9 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Birth order¹ | | | | | | |
| 1 | 85.0 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 2,043 |
| 2–3 | 82.6 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 2,879 |
| 4–5 | 73.4 | 0.1 | 4.8 | 21.7 | 100.0 | 1,242 |
| 6+ | 61.2 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 683 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 88.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 6,038 |
| Elsewhere | 13.8 | 0.7 | 23.9 | 61.5 | 100.0 | 810 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 2,470 |
| Rural | 74.9 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 20.6 | 100.0 | 4,377 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 42.5 | 0.1 | 11.6 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 639 |
| Primary | 76.2 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 2,417 |
| Secondary | 86.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 2,553 |
| More than secondary | 91.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1,239 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 59.0 | 0.4 | 8.1 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 1,538 |
| Second | 78.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 18.0 | 100.0 | 1,244 |
| Middle | 82.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 1,234 |
| Fourth | 88.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 1,414 |
| Highest | 92.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 1,417 |
| Total | 79.5 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 6,847 |

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.15C Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn by county

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Type of health provider for newborn's first postnatal check | | | No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth | Total | Number of births |
|----------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|-------|------------------|
| | Doctor/nurse/ midwife/clinical officer | Community health worker/fieldworker | Traditional birth attendant | | | |
| Mombasa | 80.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 170 |
| Kwale | 79.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 85.2 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 188 |
| Tana River | 47.0 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Lamu | 86.4 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 91.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Garissa | 33.8 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Wajir | 34.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 62.2 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 32.1 | 0.0 | 12.4 | 55.5 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 45.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 50.2 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 73.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Meru | 73.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 24.9 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 85.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Embu | 95.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Kitui | 76.7 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 15.6 | 100.0 | 142 |
| Machakos | 92.6 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 154 |
| Makueni | 84.2 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 88.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 87.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 96.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 89.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 92.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 412 |
| Turkana | 50.5 | 1.1 | 10.5 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 58.9 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 22.8 | 100.0 | 174 |
| Samburu | 52.6 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 89.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 74.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Egemo/Marakwet | 87.4 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 9.3 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Nandi | 78.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 116 |
| Baringo | 78.0 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 15.3 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 82.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 88.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Narok | 62.3 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 27.5 | 100.0 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 81.4 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Kericho | 67.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 141 |
| Bomet | 81.7 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 73.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 95.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 73.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 228 |
| Busia | 84.6 | 0.7 | 6.6 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 139 |
| Siaya | 83.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 14.1 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 89.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 76.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Migori | 83.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 15.1 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Kisii | 87.7 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 87.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 90.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 746 |
| Total | 79.5 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 6,847 |

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Examined the cord | Measured temperature | Percentage of most recent live births for whom a healthcare provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth: | | | | | Percentage with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|--|----------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | | | Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention | Mother counselled on breastfeeding | Observed breastfeeding | Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding | Weighed ¹ | | | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 76.0 | 69.0 | 61.1 | 75.9 | 75.8 | 70.7 | 88.2 | 50.5 | 446 | |
| 20–34 | 77.5 | 71.3 | 65.0 | 76.7 | 74.6 | 70.7 | 88.8 | 55.1 | 2,648 | |
| 35–49 | 74.5 | 67.4 | 62.2 | 74.7 | 72.3 | 69.1 | 84.5 | 52.5 | 429 | |
| Birth order³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 78.9 | 76.0 | 65.4 | 80.2 | 78.0 | 73.3 | 92.9 | 56.4 | 978 | |
| 2–3 | 78.7 | 73.3 | 66.5 | 79.6 | 77.5 | 73.9 | 92.0 | 57.8 | 1,530 | |
| 4–5 | 73.9 | 63.3 | 62.5 | 72.5 | 70.8 | 67.4 | 83.9 | 50.3 | 684 | |
| 6+ | 68.7 | 57.2 | 52.7 | 57.3 | 57.3 | 53.4 | 65.6 | 39.0 | 332 | |
| Place of delivery | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health facility | 81.5 | 76.9 | 69.3 | 82.1 | 80.0 | 76.0 | 97.4 | 60.4 | 3,118 | |
| Elsewhere | 41.5 | 21.5 | 24.8 | 31.8 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 17.2 | 6.1 | 405 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.7 | 78.2 | 70.8 | 84.3 | 80.4 | 77.6 | 97.3 | 62.1 | 1,273 | |
| Rural | 73.6 | 66.3 | 60.3 | 71.8 | 71.0 | 66.5 | 83.1 | 49.7 | 2,251 | |
| Mother's education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 51.0 | 40.0 | 40.1 | 42.5 | 40.5 | 38.7 | 46.9 | 25.7 | 340 | |
| Primary | 73.5 | 67.1 | 61.7 | 73.6 | 71.8 | 67.5 | 85.7 | 50.4 | 1,232 | |
| Secondary | 82.7 | 76.2 | 68.1 | 82.6 | 81.2 | 76.7 | 95.8 | 58.4 | 1,314 | |
| More than secondary | 85.3 | 82.0 | 73.5 | 86.6 | 83.7 | 80.6 | 99.4 | 67.9 | 637 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 62.4 | 49.6 | 47.1 | 55.7 | 53.2 | 49.8 | 62.9 | 32.4 | 765 | |
| Second | 75.3 | 67.3 | 62.7 | 74.5 | 75.6 | 69.5 | 88.6 | 52.6 | 648 | |
| Middle | 78.3 | 76.2 | 65.8 | 79.3 | 79.8 | 75.6 | 94.1 | 57.1 | 630 | |
| Fourth | 81.5 | 76.6 | 70.0 | 83.7 | 79.5 | 75.6 | 97.9 | 61.8 | 772 | |
| Highest | 87.9 | 84.7 | 75.9 | 89.6 | 86.1 | 83.8 | 99.4 | 68.2 | 709 | |
| Total | 76.9 | 70.6 | 64.1 | 76.3 | 74.4 | 70.5 | 88.2 | 54.2 | 3,523 | |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.16C Content of postnatal care for newborns by county

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of most recent live births for whom a healthcare provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth: | | | | | | | Percentage with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth | Number of births |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------|--|------------------|
| | Examined the cord | Measured temperature | Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention | Mother counselled on breast-feeding | Observed breast-feeding | Mother both counselled on breast-feeding and observed breast-feeding | Weighed ¹ | | |
| Mombasa | 59.3 | 61.9 | 56.9 | 71.1 | 64.8 | 61.5 | 97.1 | 51.0 | 94 |
| Kwale | 97.9 | 96.1 | 92.2 | 93.7 | 95.2 | 93.7 | 89.0 | 85.5 | 60 |
| Kilifi | 76.4 | 73.2 | 63.2 | 70.4 | 63.6 | 62.7 | 93.3 | 52.3 | 93 |
| Tana River | 68.8 | 44.1 | 57.1 | 63.2 | 57.9 | 57.9 | 47.9 | 38.6 | 29 |
| Lamu | 83.6 | 77.9 | 68.2 | 70.1 | 67.0 | 61.3 | 89.5 | 58.6 | 16 |
| Taita/Taveta | (97.7) | (100.0) | (90.0) | (95.4) | (95.6) | (93.4) | (97.6) | (85.4) | 24 |
| Garissa | 61.4 | 54.5 | 57.0 | 48.2 | 42.1 | 37.7 | 58.1 | 33.7 | 47 |
| Wajir | 27.4 | 14.9 | 8.8 | 21.6 | 20.3 | 18.8 | 30.9 | 4.7 | 27 |
| Mandera | 38.3 | 36.3 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 35.5 | 23.0 | 47 |
| Marsabit | 30.2 | 21.6 | 23.2 | 28.7 | 27.8 | 27.8 | 45.7 | 10.4 | 28 |
| Isiolo | 61.2 | 46.0 | 47.8 | 48.9 | 53.7 | 46.9 | 80.0 | 34.0 | 21 |
| Meru | 70.3 | 52.4 | 43.9 | 57.3 | 63.7 | 53.5 | 93.7 | 35.4 | 98 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 56.5 | 57.4 | 51.4 | 69.9 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 96.0 | 45.5 | 26 |
| Embu | (97.4) | (94.6) | (80.4) | (89.6) | (89.1) | (81.8) | (99.1) | (76.9) | 31 |
| Kitui | 78.5 | 71.5 | 71.9 | 80.4 | 81.8 | 80.4 | 75.1 | 65.5 | 72 |
| Machakos | 88.1 | 88.5 | 84.4 | 90.5 | 92.7 | 90.5 | 93.7 | 77.6 | 76 |
| Makueni | 82.5 | 76.3 | 74.3 | 79.3 | 78.1 | 75.7 | 92.1 | 67.5 | 60 |
| Nyandarua | 76.0 | 75.3 | 59.9 | 77.5 | 73.4 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 54.6 | 47 |
| Nyeri | (90.0) | (89.2) | (57.1) | (85.0) | (82.4) | (78.7) | (100.0) | (54.6) | 49 |
| Kirinyaga | 94.2 | 99.1 | 97.0 | 95.9 | 90.8 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 45 |
| Murang'a | 94.2 | 93.7 | 84.9 | 95.4 | 92.5 | 90.7 | 97.4 | 81.7 | 69 |
| Kiambu | 92.4 | 92.1 | 76.2 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 72.9 | 199 |
| Turkana | 37.4 | 30.2 | 30.6 | 34.3 | 36.4 | 33.2 | 46.6 | 20.7 | 64 |
| West Pokot | 79.9 | 60.5 | 48.5 | 55.2 | 55.7 | 50.9 | 56.6 | 34.6 | 87 |
| Samburu | 38.5 | 27.7 | 25.9 | 32.3 | 31.3 | 31.3 | 50.6 | 23.8 | 29 |
| Trans Nzoia | 85.2 | 62.9 | 61.2 | 77.9 | 81.7 | 72.4 | 95.0 | 46.8 | 77 |
| Uasin Gishu | 63.8 | 72.7 | 53.0 | 81.1 | 86.1 | 77.9 | 94.7 | 40.5 | 106 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 76.9 | 69.6 | 67.4 | 73.3 | 71.7 | 69.1 | 92.7 | 60.3 | 33 |
| Nandi | 67.7 | 62.4 | 64.3 | 76.7 | 77.3 | 73.4 | 85.7 | 58.6 | 58 |
| Baringo | 81.1 | 61.1 | 64.4 | 75.7 | 77.7 | 73.6 | 75.8 | 51.0 | 52 |
| Laikipia | 70.6 | 77.6 | 73.0 | 78.4 | 84.4 | 78.4 | 89.0 | 65.8 | 32 |
| Nakuru | 80.3 | 63.8 | 65.7 | 78.7 | 78.3 | 74.9 | 94.5 | 51.8 | 166 |
| Narok | 65.6 | 44.8 | 45.0 | 62.8 | 53.7 | 47.9 | 67.2 | 24.1 | 119 |
| Kajiado | 71.9 | 70.3 | 64.2 | 72.2 | 69.8 | 64.1 | 88.8 | 54.2 | 102 |
| Kericho | 87.7 | 86.8 | 84.0 | 89.1 | 90.4 | 88.7 | 91.9 | 78.6 | 79 |
| Bomet | 72.5 | 56.4 | 65.6 | 69.6 | 58.0 | 51.8 | 92.6 | 35.7 | 63 |
| Kakamega | 69.5 | 67.4 | 69.4 | 78.9 | 76.4 | 73.0 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 152 |
| Vihiga | 84.3 | 78.3 | 52.8 | 79.0 | 75.6 | 68.6 | 96.9 | 47.1 | 36 |
| Bungoma | 68.3 | 65.9 | 54.5 | 79.0 | 75.8 | 71.7 | 82.2 | 41.9 | 106 |
| Busia | 84.5 | 77.0 | 79.9 | 83.7 | 81.9 | 78.1 | 83.7 | 62.9 | 74 |
| Siaya | 64.2 | 65.4 | 55.6 | 65.1 | 62.4 | 59.2 | 90.1 | 48.1 | 53 |
| Kisumu | 93.8 | 91.3 | 87.0 | 91.2 | 87.7 | 86.3 | 95.9 | 82.4 | 79 |
| Homa Bay | 72.3 | 53.0 | 48.4 | 74.3 | 71.9 | 68.8 | 88.8 | 32.8 | 72 |
| Migori | 63.8 | 54.0 | 43.0 | 57.9 | 64.0 | 53.0 | 94.6 | 30.5 | 97 |
| Kisii | 78.5 | 72.4 | 61.8 | 81.7 | 78.6 | 74.6 | 89.5 | 53.5 | 94 |
| Nyamira | 71.3 | 69.9 | 63.9 | 74.6 | 82.1 | 74.6 | 95.1 | 47.1 | 32 |
| Nairobi City | 93.5 | 88.5 | 77.5 | 92.7 | 84.9 | 83.0 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 403 |
| Total | 76.9 | 70.6 | 64.1 | 76.3 | 74.4 | 70.5 | 88.2 | 54.2 | 3,523 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for which the mother age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which the newborn who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth | | | | Number of births |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------|------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Mother | Newborn | Both woman and newborn | Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ² | |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | |
| <20 | 75.0 | 83.2 | 70.5 | 12.3 | 891 |
| 20–34 | 78.7 | 83.0 | 74.6 | 12.9 | 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 74.2 | 79.1 | 70.5 | 17.1 | 882 |
| Birth order³ | | | | | |
| 1 | 80.9 | 87.4 | 76.9 | 8.6 | 2,043 |
| 2–3 | 80.3 | 84.6 | 76.1 | 11.1 | 2,879 |
| 4–5 | 74.5 | 78.3 | 70.3 | 17.5 | 1,242 |
| 6+ | 62.2 | 67.2 | 58.3 | 29.0 | 683 |
| Place of delivery | | | | | |
| Health facility | 83.3 | 88.5 | 79.3 | 7.5 | 5,635 |
| Public sector | 82.6 | 87.8 | 78.6 | 8.1 | 4,362 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 85.6 | 90.6 | 81.5 | 5.2 | 1,253 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| Faith-based organisation (FBO) | 87.4 | 88.2 | 82.8 | 7.2 | 402 |
| Elsewhere | 32.9 | 38.5 | 28.6 | 57.3 | 810 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 83.8 | 88.1 | 79.3 | 7.4 | 2,470 |
| Rural | 74.1 | 79.4 | 70.2 | 16.7 | 4,377 |
| Mother's education⁴ | | | | | |
| No education | 51.8 | 54.1 | 47.4 | 41.5 | 639 |
| Primary | 74.4 | 79.6 | 70.3 | 16.3 | 2,417 |
| Secondary | 82.0 | 88.1 | 77.9 | 7.9 | 2,553 |
| More than secondary | 88.3 | 91.7 | 84.1 | 4.1 | 1,239 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.7 | 67.5 | 58.6 | 29.4 | 1,538 |
| Second | 77.8 | 82.0 | 72.8 | 13.1 | 1,244 |
| Middle | 79.7 | 84.0 | 75.0 | 11.4 | 1,234 |
| Fourth | 80.7 | 88.6 | 77.2 | 7.9 | 1,414 |
| Highest | 89.9 | 92.1 | 85.3 | 3.2 | 1,417 |
| Total | 77.6 | 82.6 | 73.5 | 13.3 | 6,847 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation.

FBO = faith-based organisation.

¹ Includes checks from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.17C Postnatal checks on mother and newborn by county

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for which the mother age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which the newborn who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth | | | Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ² | Number of births |
|-----------------|---|---------|---------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Mother | Newborn | Both woman and newborn | | |
| Mombasa | 76.5 | 80.6 | 71.3 | 14.2 | 170 |
| Kwale | 89.7 | 85.6 | 82.1 | 6.8 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 83.2 | 89.9 | 80.4 | 7.3 | 188 |
| Tana River | 59.9 | 59.4 | 54.0 | 34.7 | 55 |
| Lamu | 87.5 | 89.6 | 84.6 | 7.5 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 87.3 | 91.8 | 81.2 | 2.0 | 52 |
| Garissa | 45.4 | 38.4 | 29.2 | 45.3 | 85 |
| Wajir | 37.0 | 37.8 | 33.0 | 58.2 | 52 |
| Mandera | 45.7 | 44.5 | 42.9 | 52.7 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 40.6 | 49.8 | 36.9 | 46.5 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 75.1 | 76.9 | 71.7 | 19.8 | 36 |
| Meru | 58.7 | 75.1 | 57.9 | 24.1 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 80.0 | 85.4 | 75.9 | 10.5 | 49 |
| Embu | 94.3 | 96.6 | 92.7 | 1.8 | 64 |
| Kitui | 77.8 | 84.4 | 73.2 | 11.0 | 142 |
| Machakos | 91.6 | 93.5 | 90.0 | 4.9 | 154 |
| Makueni | 85.1 | 88.4 | 76.4 | 2.9 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 81.9 | 89.4 | 79.1 | 7.9 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 80.4 | 87.5 | 75.1 | 7.2 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 94.2 | 96.5 | 92.5 | 1.7 | 81 |
| Murang'a | 86.7 | 89.6 | 81.0 | 4.8 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 89.1 | 92.1 | 86.9 | 5.8 | 412 |
| Turkana | 57.8 | 62.1 | 52.0 | 32.0 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 70.0 | 77.2 | 68.6 | 21.4 | 174 |
| Samburu | 59.4 | 60.0 | 55.7 | 36.4 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 81.7 | 89.4 | 80.5 | 9.5 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 74.6 | 76.0 | 65.0 | 14.4 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 88.0 | 90.7 | 85.7 | 7.0 | 67 |
| Nandi | 67.8 | 80.5 | 64.6 | 16.3 | 116 |
| Baringo | 82.6 | 84.7 | 80.3 | 13.0 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 69.8 | 82.2 | 68.5 | 16.5 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 82.4 | 88.9 | 81.2 | 9.9 | 334 |
| Narok | 69.1 | 72.5 | 63.3 | 21.7 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 82.2 | 85.8 | 79.8 | 11.9 | 204 |
| Kericho | 66.5 | 68.1 | 59.8 | 25.1 | 141 |
| Bomet | 79.6 | 83.9 | 75.2 | 11.7 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 64.7 | 76.2 | 60.8 | 19.9 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 92.4 | 96.7 | 91.3 | 2.2 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 58.7 | 74.9 | 56.4 | 22.8 | 228 |
| Busia | 91.4 | 91.9 | 89.6 | 6.3 | 139 |
| Siaya | 86.3 | 85.9 | 84.5 | 12.3 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 89.6 | 90.1 | 85.4 | 5.8 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 76.5 | 78.4 | 72.1 | 17.2 | 152 |
| Migori | 72.9 | 84.9 | 69.1 | 11.3 | 182 |
| Kisii | 88.7 | 91.0 | 84.8 | 5.1 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 87.5 | 87.7 | 81.5 | 6.3 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 86.3 | 90.6 | 79.7 | 2.8 | 746 |
| Total | 77.6 | 82.6 | 73.5 | 13.3 | 6,847 |

¹ Includes checks from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons.

Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 years had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2 years, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years | | Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility | |
|---|--|---------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child | Number of men | Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up | Number of men | Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility | Number of men | Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility | Number of men |
| Father's age at interview | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | * | 27 | * | 26 | * | 27 | * | 22 |
| 20–34 | 95.8 | 1,833 | 58.3 | 1,756 | 92.7 | 1,833 | 64.8 | 1,699 |
| 35–49 | 94.4 | 1,103 | 49.5 | 1,041 | 89.3 | 1,103 | 70.2 | 985 |
| Number of children ever fathered | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 93.8 | 757 | 58.3 | 711 | 94.3 | 757 | 58.7 | 714 |
| 2–3 | 97.1 | 1,320 | 58.0 | 1,281 | 94.0 | 1,320 | 71.5 | 1,240 |
| 4–5 | 93.5 | 515 | 47.8 | 481 | 89.3 | 515 | 68.1 | 460 |
| 6+ | 94.1 | 371 | 44.8 | 349 | 78.3 | 371 | 61.8 | 290 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.6 | 1,252 | 65.1 | 1,197 | 97.4 | 1,252 | 72.3 | 1,220 |
| Rural | 95.0 | 1,711 | 47.1 | 1,625 | 86.8 | 1,711 | 61.7 | 1,485 |
| Father's education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 90.3 | 161 | 34.4 | 146 | 55.1 | 161 | 70.0 | 89 |
| Primary | 95.3 | 1,100 | 44.2 | 1,048 | 88.1 | 1,100 | 62.3 | 969 |
| Secondary | 94.6 | 1,003 | 58.5 | 949 | 95.5 | 1,003 | 66.9 | 958 |
| More than secondary | 97.3 | 698 | 69.9 | 679 | 98.6 | 698 | 71.4 | 689 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.7 | 495 | 35.1 | 459 | 68.1 | 495 | 59.5 | 337 |
| Second | 96.3 | 512 | 46.3 | 493 | 89.9 | 512 | 61.4 | 460 |
| Middle | 94.3 | 544 | 54.2 | 513 | 94.6 | 544 | 59.3 | 515 |
| Fourth | 96.1 | 771 | 59.2 | 741 | 98.1 | 771 | 67.3 | 757 |
| Highest | 96.2 | 641 | 71.0 | 616 | 99.2 | 641 | 78.8 | 636 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.3 | 2,963 | 54.7 | 2,822 | 91.3 | 2,963 | 66.5 | 2,705 |
| 50–54 | 96.4 | 60 | 36.8 | 58 | 74.6 | 60 | 67.3 | 45 |
| Total 15–54 | 95.3 | 3,023 | 54.3 | 2,881 | 91.0 | 3,023 | 66.5 | 2,750 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.18C Men's involvement in maternal health care by county

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 years had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2 years, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups | | Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years | | Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility | |
|-----------------|--|---------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child | Number of men | Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up | Number of men | Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility | Number of men | Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility | Number of men |
| Mombasa | 95.6 | 112 | 49.8 | 107 | 94.3 | 112 | 55.8 | 105 |
| Kwale | 100.0 | 48 | 70.2 | 48 | 86.9 | 48 | 52.1 | 42 |
| Kilifi | 100.0 | 73 | 41.0 | 73 | 89.2 | 73 | (63.0) | 65 |
| Tana River | 81.5 | 21 | 47.6 | 17 | 53.9 | 21 | 73.4 | 11 |
| Lamu | 99.3 | 12 | 68.9 | 12 | 92.4 | 12 | 83.1 | 12 |
| Taita/Taveta | (96.4) | 21 | (62.6) | 21 | (92.6) | 21 | (77.9) | 20 |
| Garissa | 97.8 | 35 | 55.0 | 34 | 75.9 | 35 | (56.9) | 26 |
| Wajir | 77.9 | 14 | (67.0) | 11 | 73.0 | 14 | (84.9) | 10 |
| Mandera | 84.0 | 28 | 20.3 | 24 | 47.9 | 28 | 89.4 | 14 |
| Marsabit | 91.5 | 17 | 64.9 | 16 | 60.1 | 17 | (85.5) | 10 |
| Isiolo | 98.9 | 17 | 56.4 | 17 | 87.2 | 17 | 53.9 | 15 |
| Meru | 100.0 | 94 | 42.1 | 94 | 95.3 | 94 | 52.8 | 90 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 99.5 | 30 | 43.3 | 30 | 90.5 | 30 | 64.5 | 27 |
| Embu | 94.3 | 31 | 52.1 | 29 | 100.0 | 31 | 67.5 | 31 |
| Kitui | 90.5 | 54 | (77.2) | 49 | 95.9 | 54 | 39.2 | 52 |
| Machakos | 100.0 | 75 | 69.3 | 75 | 100.0 | 75 | 77.7 | 75 |
| Makueni | (97.6) | 36 | (47.5) | 35 | (87.0) | 36 | (68.3) | 31 |
| Nyandarua | (93.4) | 27 | (51.2) | 25 | (93.4) | 27 | (72.8) | 25 |
| Nyeri | (94.8) | 37 | (65.0) | 35 | (100.0) | 37 | (51.8) | 37 |
| Kirinyaga | (78.4) | 31 | (95.0) | 25 | (100.0) | 31 | (88.9) | 31 |
| Murang'a | (100.0) | 55 | (43.3) | 55 | (95.7) | 55 | (87.7) | 53 |
| Kiambu | 99.0 | 196 | 57.0 | 194 | 94.6 | 196 | 69.7 | 186 |
| Turkana | 90.1 | 33 | 43.7 | 30 | 48.5 | 33 | (32.8) | 16 |
| West Pokot | 95.4 | 64 | 23.3 | 61 | 59.4 | 64 | 68.6 | 38 |
| Samburu | 91.9 | 17 | 57.1 | 16 | 59.2 | 17 | (94.3) | 10 |
| Trans Nzoia | 92.5 | 55 | 50.6 | 51 | 91.3 | 55 | 63.1 | 51 |
| Uasin Gishu | 100.0 | 111 | 45.7 | 111 | 94.6 | 111 | 59.4 | 105 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 89.7 | 27 | 31.1 | 24 | 92.6 | 27 | 45.3 | 25 |
| Nandi | 91.6 | 48 | 58.7 | 44 | 92.4 | 48 | 79.9 | 44 |
| Baringo | 92.0 | 38 | 40.3 | 35 | 85.4 | 38 | 54.3 | 33 |
| Laikipia | (96.6) | 30 | (47.1) | 29 | (93.9) | 30 | (61.6) | 28 |
| Nakuru | 95.8 | 158 | 50.2 | 151 | 96.6 | 158 | 64.6 | 153 |
| Narok | 98.4 | 85 | 33.5 | 83 | 67.4 | 85 | 75.5 | 57 |
| Kajiado | 99.3 | 80 | 53.6 | 79 | 88.4 | 80 | (73.6) | 71 |
| Kericho | 97.9 | 72 | 58.7 | 70 | 97.1 | 72 | 59.3 | 70 |
| Bomet | 97.1 | 61 | 42.5 | 59 | 87.4 | 61 | 57.0 | 53 |
| Kakamega | 93.9 | 94 | 56.5 | 88 | 98.2 | 94 | 79.1 | 92 |
| Vihiga | 96.5 | 28 | 65.2 | 27 | 99.0 | 28 | 67.9 | 28 |
| Bungoma | 97.4 | 81 | 52.3 | 79 | 89.8 | 81 | 65.0 | 73 |
| Busia | 91.0 | 52 | 41.9 | 48 | 84.7 | 52 | 64.4 | 44 |
| Siaya | 75.2 | 39 | (78.7) | 30 | 93.9 | 39 | (62.7) | 37 |
| Kisumu | 98.8 | 93 | 9.0 | 92 | 98.9 | 93 | 30.6 | 92 |
| Homa Bay | 92.6 | 58 | 47.6 | 53 | 96.8 | 58 | 74.7 | 56 |
| Migori | 96.8 | 83 | 59.2 | 81 | 90.4 | 83 | 59.4 | 75 |
| Kisii | 98.4 | 73 | 57.8 | 72 | 98.4 | 73 | 73.6 | 72 |
| Nyamira | (94.6) | 24 | (60.1) | 23 | (94.6) | 24 | (69.1) | 23 |
| Nairobi City | 91.8 | 392 | 84.4 | 360 | 100.0 | 392 | 78.7 | 392 |
| Total 15–49 | 95.3 | 2,963 | 54.7 | 2,822 | 91.3 | 2,963 | 66.5 | 2,705 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.19 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Problems in accessing health care | | | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Obtaining permission to go for treatment | Obtaining money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | At least one problem accessing health care | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.0 | 42.8 | 24.2 | 14.1 | 52.4 | 3,125 |
| 20–34 | 4.8 | 43.9 | 21.4 | 8.2 | 49.9 | 8,343 |
| 35–49 | 4.8 | 51.2 | 26.9 | 8.2 | 56.4 | 5,248 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 4.9 | 38.6 | 19.8 | 11.4 | 46.8 | 4,747 |
| 1–2 | 4.4 | 42.0 | 20.3 | 7.5 | 48.1 | 5,958 |
| 3–4 | 4.9 | 50.9 | 26.0 | 8.8 | 56.4 | 3,926 |
| 5+ | 7.1 | 64.7 | 37.8 | 10.8 | 69.9 | 2,085 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 5.0 | 40.2 | 20.2 | 10.3 | 47.8 | 5,348 |
| Married or living together | 5.0 | 46.9 | 25.0 | 9.0 | 53.0 | 9,319 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 4.9 | 56.9 | 26.8 | 8.3 | 61.7 | 2,049 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 5.9 | 46.5 | 26.6 | 11.2 | 53.6 | 6,709 |
| Employed for cash | 4.2 | 44.8 | 20.4 | 7.8 | 50.7 | 8,302 |
| Employed not for cash | 5.6 | 49.6 | 28.0 | 8.9 | 55.8 | 1,706 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.5 | 37.1 | 12.8 | 7.5 | 42.1 | 6,850 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 52.1 | 31.2 | 10.6 | 59.6 | 9,866 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.6 | 68.1 | 43.9 | 18.0 | 72.0 | 920 |
| Primary | 5.9 | 57.6 | 30.9 | 10.7 | 63.7 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 4.5 | 42.6 | 20.1 | 8.7 | 49.8 | 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 2.6 | 24.4 | 11.5 | 5.4 | 30.6 | 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.3 | 68.6 | 46.0 | 16.5 | 74.9 | 2,599 |
| Second | 6.0 | 58.7 | 33.3 | 9.6 | 66.3 | 2,974 |
| Middle | 5.2 | 50.7 | 25.8 | 9.7 | 57.8 | 3,086 |
| Fourth | 4.8 | 41.5 | 16.9 | 7.9 | 47.4 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 2.3 | 24.1 | 8.0 | 5.7 | 29.7 | 4,328 |
| Total | 5.0 | 46.0 | 23.7 | 9.3 | 52.4 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.19C Problems in accessing health care by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Problems in accessing health care | | | | At least one problem accessing health care | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Obtaining permission to go for treatment | Obtaining money for treatment | Distance to health facility | Not wanting to go alone | | |
| Mombasa | 4.4 | 44.2 | 24.8 | 11.8 | 53.0 | 493 |
| Kwale | 1.8 | 86.2 | 39.4 | 15.4 | 87.9 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 4.0 | 44.4 | 32.0 | 14.8 | 51.9 | 489 |
| Tana River | 21.7 | 83.2 | 74.0 | 50.6 | 88.4 | 79 |
| Lamu | 2.2 | 44.9 | 31.7 | 8.9 | 50.6 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.8 | 42.9 | 22.9 | 2.9 | 50.8 | 122 |
| Garissa | 25.2 | 67.3 | 31.5 | 26.8 | 69.5 | 163 |
| Wajir | 3.7 | 75.5 | 52.2 | 11.8 | 80.0 | 90 |
| Mandera | 3.8 | 35.2 | 19.7 | 8.9 | 38.1 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 19.7 | 85.9 | 66.8 | 23.9 | 89.9 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 5.3 | 50.9 | 24.6 | 10.5 | 56.2 | 76 |
| Meru | 5.6 | 50.2 | 33.0 | 22.6 | 60.6 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 6.9 | 57.2 | 44.5 | 12.4 | 67.9 | 131 |
| Embu | 0.6 | 26.5 | 23.0 | 4.1 | 34.8 | 180 |
| Kitui | 2.0 | 65.5 | 48.0 | 3.7 | 69.5 | 373 |
| Machakos | 1.7 | 25.9 | 21.5 | 3.5 | 34.1 | 544 |
| Makueni | 20.3 | 47.1 | 32.7 | 10.8 | 59.6 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 6.5 | 46.2 | 28.1 | 6.8 | 55.4 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 8.7 | 31.7 | 16.4 | 8.7 | 38.1 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.5 | 31.8 | 17.7 | 5.2 | 41.8 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 11.9 | 28.2 | 19.6 | 17.9 | 41.4 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 1.4 | 29.2 | 11.7 | 4.4 | 33.5 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 3.9 | 37.3 | 29.7 | 20.6 | 42.2 | |
| West Pokot | 3.5 | 46.3 | 27.4 | 2.0 | 53.2 | 197 |
| Samburu | 1.4 | 73.1 | 47.6 | 6.8 | 74.6 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.0 | 59.9 | 21.6 | 3.5 | 62.8 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 4.2 | 30.0 | 14.4 | 13.2 | 42.7 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 2.7 | 22.1 | 17.1 | 3.4 | 31.6 | 116 |
| Nandi | 4.0 | 44.5 | 17.6 | 9.3 | 47.4 | 332 |
| Baringo | 12.4 | 66.7 | 36.6 | 20.3 | 73.2 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 1.2 | 28.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 32.2 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 3.8 | 41.2 | 20.0 | 9.6 | 50.9 | 862 |
| Narok | 5.1 | 37.6 | 18.7 | 3.2 | 45.2 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 7.6 | 50.1 | 19.1 | 12.2 | 56.6 | 451 |
| Kericho | 1.7 | 17.0 | 11.5 | 1.7 | 20.7 | 372 |
| Bomet | 1.6 | 33.6 | 17.4 | 0.6 | 37.6 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 3.1 | 59.5 | 30.1 | 4.5 | 66.2 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 4.1 | 66.9 | 20.6 | 8.4 | 71.2 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 5.8 | 58.5 | 27.0 | 14.4 | 67.9 | 572 |
| Busia | 3.6 | 41.5 | 27.0 | 3.6 | 48.0 | 336 |
| Siaya | 2.6 | 64.9 | 36.8 | 3.6 | 67.1 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 22.3 | 92.0 | 51.5 | 23.5 | 93.9 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 9.2 | 69.0 | 39.9 | 20.6 | 74.9 | 344 |
| Migori | 8.6 | 64.3 | 42.0 | 16.4 | 73.4 | 350 |
| Kisii | 2.2 | 52.1 | 16.6 | 4.3 | 56.1 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 6.0 | 73.4 | 29.2 | 13.1 | 77.6 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 2.0 | 35.3 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 39.3 | 2,157 |
| Total | 5.0 | 46.0 | 23.7 | 9.3 | 52.4 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 9.20 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Travel time to nearest health facility | | | | Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | Number of women |
|--|--|---------------|----------------|------------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | <30 minutes | 30–59 minutes | 60–119 minutes | ≥2 hours | Total | Motorised ¹ | Not motorised ² | Other | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 45.6 | 32.0 | 16.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 3,125 |
| 20–34 | 53.6 | 29.9 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 68.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 8,343 |
| 35–49 | 52.0 | 28.9 | 13.6 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 27.3 | 72.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 5,248 |
| Accessing health care | | | | | | | | | |
| Distance to health facility is a problem | 22.8 | 32.0 | 29.1 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 32.6 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 3,958 |
| Distance to health facility is not a problem | 60.6 | 29.4 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 71.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 12,758 |
| Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | | | | | | |
| Motorised ¹ | 53.2 | 33.2 | 10.1 | 3.5 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na 4,910 |
| Not motorised ² | 50.9 | 28.7 | 14.4 | 6.0 | 100.0 | na | na | na | na 11,787 |
| Other | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | na | na | na | na 19 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 68.8 | 24.1 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 29.9 | 69.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 6,850 |
| Rural | 39.7 | 34.1 | 18.1 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 9,866 |
| Education³ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.6 | 25.6 | 21.1 | 23.8 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 76.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 920 |
| Primary | 42.4 | 32.7 | 17.8 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 26.8 | 72.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 6,107 |
| Secondary | 52.8 | 32.0 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 29.9 | 70.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 73.1 | 22.0 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 65.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.7 | 30.4 | 24.7 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 79.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 2,599 |
| Second | 34.8 | 36.6 | 21.5 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 26.5 | 73.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 2,974 |
| Middle | 44.0 | 36.8 | 15.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 3,086 |
| Fourth | 60.5 | 29.8 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 3,729 |
| Highest | 75.8 | 20.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 65.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 4,328 |
| Total | 51.6 | 30.0 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 70.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor.

² Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.20C Distance from health care by county

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Travel time to nearest health facility | | | | Means of transport to nearest health facility | | | | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|---------------|----------------|----------|---|------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| | <30 minutes | 30–59 minutes | 60–119 minutes | ≥2 hours | Total | Motorised ¹ | Not motorised ² | Other | |
| Mombasa | 62.5 | 27.2 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 39.0 | 60.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 493 |
| Kwale | 38.5 | 28.1 | 18.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 36.1 | 63.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 260 |
| Kilifi | 43.2 | 32.3 | 12.8 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 76.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 489 |
| Tana River | 20.3 | 28.8 | 29.0 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 32.7 | 67.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 79 |
| Lamu | 62.1 | 19.3 | 11.2 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 51.7 | 27.4 | 16.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 27.8 | 72.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 122 |
| Garissa | 56.0 | 19.6 | 20.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 36.3 | 63.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 163 |
| Wajir | 37.2 | 30.7 | 23.6 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 90 |
| Mandera | 32.6 | 39.4 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 82.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 113 |
| Marsabit | 22.8 | 30.9 | 21.4 | 24.8 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 86.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 72 |
| Isiolo | 55.4 | 24.5 | 13.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 76 |
| Meru | 49.9 | 33.2 | 12.3 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 32.6 | 67.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 38.4 | 34.7 | 16.6 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 26.7 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 131 |
| Embu | 48.9 | 29.8 | 18.2 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 180 |
| Kitui | 19.0 | 31.5 | 25.3 | 24.2 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 85.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 373 |
| Machakos | 50.8 | 30.0 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 544 |
| Makueni | 44.4 | 32.9 | 20.9 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 356 |
| Nyandarua | 33.9 | 40.7 | 22.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 66.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 225 |
| Nyeri | 64.0 | 25.4 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 82.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 59.3 | 30.7 | 7.4 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 63.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 262 |
| Murang'a | 56.4 | 31.4 | 8.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 30.7 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 339 |
| Kiambu | 67.3 | 25.4 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 23.2 | 76.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 1,095 |
| Turkana | 29.5 | 15.9 | 20.7 | 34.0 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 85.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 172 |
| West Pokot | 25.6 | 31.4 | 23.6 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 23.1 | 76.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 197 |
| Samburu | 21.9 | 17.4 | 22.1 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 93.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 48.1 | 34.9 | 14.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 28.2 | 71.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 61.0 | 33.6 | 4.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 61.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 48.1 | 40.2 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 28.4 | 71.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 116 |
| Nandi | 35.1 | 45.6 | 12.1 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 74.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 332 |
| Baringo | 33.9 | 33.7 | 20.1 | 12.3 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 89.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 193 |
| Laikipia | 42.5 | 29.9 | 24.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 173 |
| Nakuru | 57.9 | 26.9 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 862 |
| Narok | 41.8 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 374 |
| Kajiado | 52.8 | 23.7 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 44.5 | 55.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 451 |
| Kericho | 65.0 | 26.0 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 372 |
| Bomet | 44.2 | 41.1 | 13.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 327 |
| Kakamega | 43.8 | 35.5 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 32.9 | 67.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 652 |
| Vihiga | 46.5 | 36.0 | 16.5 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 87.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 201 |
| Bungoma | 60.4 | 27.4 | 11.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 572 |
| Busia | 34.1 | 41.9 | 17.5 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 336 |
| Siaya | 31.5 | 40.2 | 25.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 275 |
| Kisumu | 58.0 | 31.9 | 8.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 49.4 | 50.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 396 |
| Homa Bay | 52.2 | 31.9 | 13.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 344 |
| Migori | 42.7 | 34.2 | 20.1 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 350 |
| Kisii | 23.4 | 34.8 | 29.1 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 29.2 | 70.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 463 |
| Nyamira | 48.7 | 37.9 | 10.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 31.0 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 168 |
| Nairobi City | 73.3 | 22.1 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 27.9 | 71.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 2,157 |
| Total | 51.6 | 30.0 | 13.1 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 70.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor.

² Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking.

Table 9.21 Community health care visits and services

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were visited by a community health worker in the last 3 months, and among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent-age of women who were visited by a community health worker in past 3 months | Number of women | Among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services: | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | Water/ Sanitation/ washing | Ante-natal/ postnatal care | Family planning | Child immunisation | Child illness | Child growth/ nutrition | Non-communicable diseases | Social/ child protection programme | Special devices/ disability | Follow-up on default medical issue |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.0 | 3,125 | 46.6 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 19.1 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| 20–34 | 5.5 | 8,343 | 37.8 | 16.1 | 25.2 | 39.3 | 13.6 | 23.2 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| 35–49 | 5.8 | 5,248 | 50.5 | 9.6 | 22.8 | 26.3 | 14.8 | 19.2 | 6.7 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 8.1 |
| Travel time to nearest health facility | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <30 minutes | 4.8 | 8,627 | 43.4 | 11.7 | 22.6 | 28.6 | 14.9 | 19.3 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 3.9 |
| 30–59 minutes | 5.3 | 5,014 | 41.2 | 13.1 | 19.2 | 34.6 | 9.3 | 16.6 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 4.6 |
| 60–119 minutes | 6.5 | 2,190 | 42.9 | 13.0 | 26.5 | 34.3 | 14.8 | 25.5 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| ≥2 hours | 7.5 | 885 | 52.3 | 15.3 | 22.0 | 38.0 | 18.8 | 25.6 | 12.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 10.2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.3 | 6,850 | 35.4 | 10.3 | 29.9 | 37.6 | 10.3 | 19.1 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 5.0 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 9,866 | 46.1 | 13.4 | 19.5 | 30.1 | 14.6 | 20.2 | 6.4 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 5.2 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 9.7 | 920 | 59.1 | 26.3 | 35.0 | 54.5 | 42.7 | 39.9 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 14.4 |
| Primary | 5.3 | 6,107 | 43.3 | 10.1 | 23.0 | 30.1 | 10.3 | 19.9 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 4.1 |
| Secondary | 5.0 | 6,481 | 43.4 | 12.1 | 18.7 | 26.3 | 8.6 | 16.5 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 4.8 |
| More than secondary | 4.7 | 3,208 | 34.0 | 10.9 | 20.1 | 35.2 | 13.5 | 15.6 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.4 | 2,599 | 51.2 | 18.5 | 26.0 | 42.4 | 24.1 | 27.2 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 4.3 | 11.6 |
| Second | 6.7 | 2,974 | 39.6 | 9.9 | 17.4 | 25.8 | 10.7 | 15.9 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| Middle | 5.1 | 3,086 | 43.5 | 15.1 | 20.9 | 25.8 | 10.8 | 20.8 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 5.9 |
| Fourth | 4.9 | 3,729 | 39.5 | 8.3 | 21.7 | 24.5 | 9.2 | 19.7 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 2.3 |
| Highest | 3.0 | 4,328 | 41.2 | 10.0 | 25.3 | 42.4 | 8.9 | 13.4 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Total | 5.3 | 16,716 | 43.4 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 32.0 | 13.5 | 19.9 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 5.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 9.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 888 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.21C Community health care visits and services by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were visited by a community health worker in the last 3 months, and among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent- age of women who were visited by a commu- nity health worker in past 3 months | Number of women | Among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services: | | | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | | | Water/ Sani- tation/ washing | Ante- natal/ postnatal care | Family planning | Child immuni- sation | Child illness | Child growth/ nutrition | Non- commu- nicable diseases | Social/ child protec- tion pro- gramme | Special devices/ disability | Follow- up on default medical issue | |
| Mombasa | 6.0 | 493 | 25.1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Kwale | 4.6 | 260 | 22.7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Kilifi | 10.8 | 489 | 22.3 | (6.3) | (22.3) | (49.2) | (2.8) | (12.0) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (10.2) |
| Tana River | 8.7 | 79 | 12.5 | (4.9) | (2.7) | (82.7) | (2.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (4.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 7 |
| Lamu | 1.5 | 54 | 41.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.7 | 122 | 62.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Garissa | 7.0 | 163 | 81.2 | (4.6) | (0.0) | (11.1) | (0.0) | (3.8) | (0.0) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 11 |
| Wajir | 4.8 | 90 | 54.2 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| Mandera | 0.6 | 113 | 0.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Marsabit | 9.4 | 72 | 80.7 | (46.7) | (37.1) | (62.5) | (38.3) | (17.4) | (18.5) | (2.1) | (7.4) | (9.4) | (0.0) |
| Isiolo | 10.4 | 76 | 14.9 | (14.7) | (21.1) | (75.2) | (1.3) | (12.1) | (1.3) | (3.0) | (0.0) | (3.5) | (3.5) |
| Meru | 4.1 | 488 | 70.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 6.8 | 131 | 39.7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 |
| Embu | 3.2 | 180 | 68.9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Kitui | 0.7 | 373 | 0.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 |
| Machakos | 7.3 | 544 | 36.4 | (7.0) | (11.0) | (63.4) | (17.4) | (22.4) | (6.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 40 |
| Makueni | 0.3 | 356 | 0.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 |
| Nyandarua | 0.0 | 225 | - | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 0 |
| Nyeri | 3.7 | 261 | 40.1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Kirinyaga | 3.0 | 262 | 51.2 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Murang'a | 7.2 | 339 | 65.7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| Kiambu | 0.9 | 1,095 | 0.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Turkana | 40.7 | 172 | 74.3 | 47.5 | 52.7 | 65.3 | 70.9 | 57.9 | 15.5 | 12.0 | 10.8 | 27.7 | 4.3 |
| West Pokot | 2.7 | 197 | 92.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Samburu | 6.8 | 79 | 37.5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| Trans Nzoia | 9.0 | 359 | 14.6 | (18.7) | (4.7) | (60.9) | (6.6) | (6.7) | (2.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.4) | 32 |
| Uasin Gishu | 4.5 | 527 | 46.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 24 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 10.9 | 116 | 26.7 | (15.5) | (10.9) | (42.9) | (0.0) | (24.9) | (12.6) | (2.9) | (0.0) | (2.9) | (4.0) |
| Nandi | 2.1 | 332 | 50.3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| Baringo | 7.9 | 193 | 71.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Laikipia | 1.3 | 173 | 20.8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 |
| Nakuru | 3.3 | 862 | 43.5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 28 |
| Narok | 1.5 | 374 | 19.8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 6 |
| Kajiado | 3.6 | 451 | 22.6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 |
| Kericho | 2.0 | 372 | 74.3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Bomet | 8.0 | 327 | 72.5 | (0.0) | (4.3) | (7.3) | (3.6) | (14.6) | (4.3) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (20.2) |
| Kakamega | 12.9 | 652 | 22.8 | 6.1 | 19.1 | 18.5 | 7.0 | 17.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 13.9 |
| Vihiga | 13.2 | 201 | 23.2 | 8.8 | 9.4 | 49.0 | 43.0 | 44.1 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| Bungoma | 6.7 | 572 | 44.1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 38 |
| Busia | 5.6 | 336 | 65.1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 19 |
| Siaya | 6.5 | 275 | 47.8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Kisumu | 7.5 | 396 | 18.7 | (11.6) | (25.8) | (14.7) | (11.9) | (7.3) | (4.8) | (6.1) | (4.0) | (2.8) | (3.8) |
| Homa Bay | 14.6 | 344 | 57.4 | 6.0 | 17.9 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 21.6 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 11.1 | 14.2 |
| Migori | 8.2 | 350 | 38.8 | (15.5) | (18.7) | (31.9) | (11.2) | (7.8) | (11.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (2.3) | (13.9) |
| Kisii | 3.2 | 463 | 76.8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| Nyamira | 8.1 | 168 | 61.1 | (0.0) | (11.5) | (2.7) | (2.7) | (2.7) | (20.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (8.1) |
| Nairobi City | 1.9 | 2,157 | 44.5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40 |
| Total | 5.3 | 16,716 | 43.4 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 32.0 | 13.5 | 19.9 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 9.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 888 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Birth weight:** Of the children born in the previous two years, 9% had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg.
- **Vaccination of children:** 80% of children age 12–23 are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 55% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** Advice or treatment was sought for 82% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children under age 5 who had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhoea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 58% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Seventy percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy. Nineteen percent of children with diarrhoea received no treatment.
- **Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI 2030):** Overall, 78% of children age 24–59 months are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial wellbeing. Eighty percent of females and 76% of males age 24–49 months are developmentally on track.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Kenya. In Kenya, the Ministry of Health (MoH) spearheads the implementation of high impact interventions with a key objective of improving the health of newborns and children for overall child survival. The interventions for newborns include essential newborn care, management of the small and sick newborn, promotion of growth monitoring, routine vaccination through the National Vaccines and Immunization Program, and appropriate infant and young child feeding.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and careseeking behaviours for three common childhood illnesses—symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Information on early childhood development is also presented in this chapter.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or else a mother's report

The weight of a baby at birth is an important indicator that communicates a child's vulnerability to illness and death. Children born with low birth weight are more prone to illness and are at a higher risk of death. In addition, birth weight predicts a child's future health, growth, and psychosocial development.

In the 2022 KDHS, birth weight was recorded from either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was obtained because birth weight is unknown for many infants.

Written records or the mother's report of birth weight were available for 88% of live births in the 2 years before the survey. Nine percent of these births had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg. Based on the assessment from the mothers, 2% of the children were very small, 11% smaller than average, and 85% were average or larger in size at birth (**Table 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Availability of written records increases with mother's education, from 18% among mothers with no education to 42% among mothers with secondary education.
- Availability of written records increases with wealth quintile, from 29% in the lowest quintile to 42% in the highest quintile.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Kenya, routine childhood vaccines include Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis); oral polio vaccine (OPV) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV); pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus; hepatitis B; and Haemophilus influenzae type b); pneumococcal conjugate vaccine-10 (PCV10); rotavirus vaccine (RV); and measles-rubella (MR) vaccine. Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) was introduced as part of the routine childhood vaccines in 2015 and is co-administered with OPV3 at 14 weeks.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2022 KDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, and measles-rubella vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multi-dose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Having a vaccination card or other document on which vaccinations are recorded is universal

among children age 12–23 months and those age 24–35 months (98%) (**Table 10.2**). At the time of the interview, however, vaccination cards were seen for 76% of children age 12–23 months and 61% of children age 24–35 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months with a vaccination card seen is higher in rural areas (78%) than in urban areas (71%).
- Similarly, the percentage of children age 24–35 months with vaccination card seen was higher in the rural areas (67%) than urban areas (53%).

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated—basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles-rubella (MR).

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

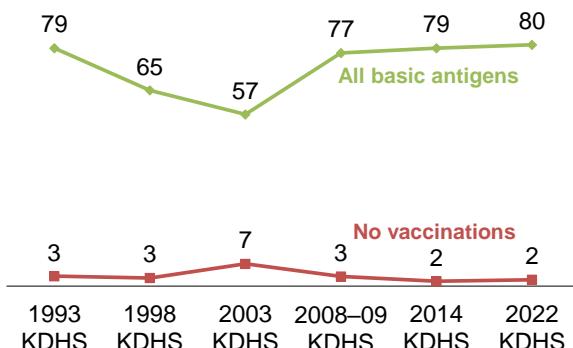
Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the percentage of children receiving all “basic” antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Kenya, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 80% are fully vaccinated with basic antigens; 77% are fully vaccinated with basic antigens by the appropriate age as per the recommendations within the National Vaccines and Immunization Program (**Table 10.3**).

Trends: The vaccination coverage rate for basic antigens declined from 79% in 1993 to 57% in 2003, increased to 77% in 2008–09, and thereafter gradually increased to 80% in 2022. The percentage of children receiving no vaccinations has remained between 2% and 3% except for 2003 when it increased to 7% (**Figure 10.1**).

Figure 10.1 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Oral polio vaccine (OPV, birth dose)
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV)
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)
- Two doses of Rotavirus vaccine (RV)
- One dose of measles rubella (MR).

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV, a dose of IPV, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Fifty-five percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule with 53% being vaccinated by the appropriate age. Similarly, 38% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule with 34% being vaccinated by the appropriate age (**Table 10.3**).

Figure 10.2 shows the coverage for each of the age-appropriate vaccinations among children age 12–23 months. Coverage is highest for BCG vaccine (97%), and the first doses of OPV (97%), DPT-HepB-Hib (97%), pneumococcal (97%), and rotavirus (96%) vaccines.

Ninety-two percent of children age 24–35 months received the first dose of MR, but only 67% received the second (**Table 10.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Vaccination coverage decreases as birth order increases; from 61% for first birth-order children age 12–23 months fully vaccinated according to the national schedule to 40% for sixth or higher birth-order children (**Figure 10.3**).
- Child vaccination coverage according to national schedule increases with mother's level of education, from 23% for children age 12–23 months whose mothers have no education to 62% among those whose mothers have more than secondary education (**Table 10.4**).
- More than 8 in 10 children age 12–23 months in Kisii and Tharaka-Nithi counties are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule (**Table 10.4C**).

Source of Vaccinations

The main source of childhood vaccinations is the public medical sector. About 4 in 5 for children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months receive their vaccinations from the public health sector. The non-NGO private sector is the second most common source of childhood vaccination, 15% for children age 12–23 months and 12% for children age 24–35 months (**Table 10.5** and **Table 10.5C**).

Figure 10.2 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

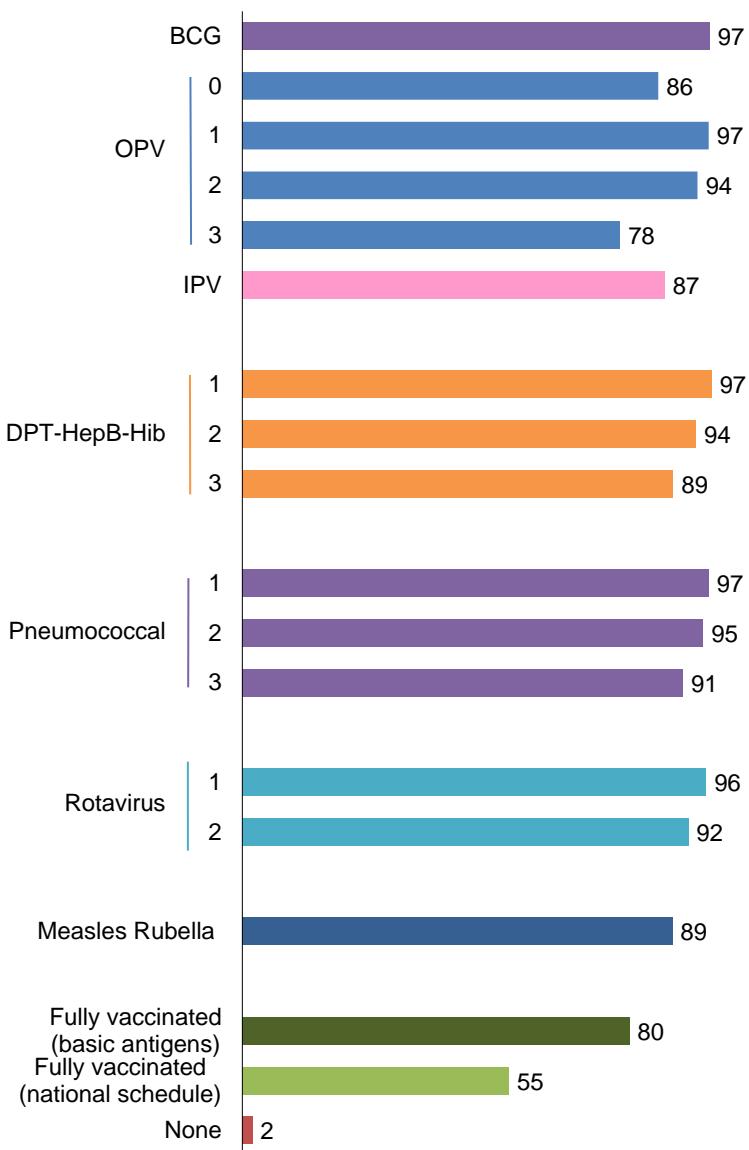
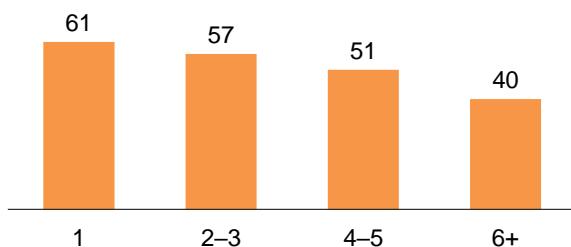


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by birth order

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) at any time before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-seven percent of children age 12–23 months in urban areas compared with 90% of children in rural areas were vaccinated in public medical sector.
- Among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from public medical sector decreases as mothers' education increases, from 93% for children whose mothers have no education to 61% for children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- On the contrary, among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from private medical sector (non-NGO) increases with mothers' education, from 3% for children whose mothers have no education to 34% for children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- Among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from public medical sector decreases with wealth quintile, from 93% for children in the lowest household wealth quintile to 56% for children in the highest household wealth quintile.
- On the contrary, among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from private medical sector (non-NGO) increases with wealth quintile, from 3% for children in the lowest household wealth quintile to 39% for children in the highest household wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of children age 12–23 months, who received most of their vaccinations from public medical sector were Marsabit (100%), Tana-River (98%) and Busia (97%), while counties with the lowest are Nairobi City (46%), Kajiado (68%), and Kiambu (70%).
- Counties with the highest percentage of children age 12–23 months, who received most of their vaccinations from private medical sector (non-NGO) were Nairobi City (47%), Mombasa (28%), and Kajiado (28%).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARESEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Acute respiratory infections (ARIs) are defined as bacterial or viral infections of the respiratory tract leading to breathing difficulties, fever, and other complications. ARIs, which include pneumonia, are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under age 5 in Kenya. Treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large number of deaths caused by ARIs. Indoor air pollution has been documented as a risk factor for ARIs and is associated with low socioeconomic status and overcrowding.

Careseeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among children under age 5, 2% exhibited symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Among these children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought for 82% of whom 44% treatment or advice was sought the same or next day (**Table 10.6** and **Table 10.6C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms was the same (2%) in both urban and rural areas. However, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought was higher in urban areas

(90%) than in rural areas (78%). Advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day for 47% in rural areas compared with 38% in urban areas.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

The main source of advice or treatment for children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI was from the public medical sector (63%) followed by private medical sector (non-NGO) (38%). Among those who sought advice or treatment in the public medical sector, government dispensaries (29%) are the main source (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 FEVER AND CARESEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Fever is a key symptom of malaria and other acute infections in children under age 5. In Kenya, malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children under age 5, and it is most prevalent in the lake and coastal endemic regions of the country.

Careseeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In the 2 weeks before the survey, mothers reported that 17% of children under age 5 had fever. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children under age 5 with fever, and for 42% of these children, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day. Forty-one percent of the children under age 5 with fever received antibiotics (**Table 10.8** and **Table 10.8C**).

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Kenya. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. The ORT can be provided as increased fluids (including increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity, frequency of diarrhoeal episodes and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Careseeking Behaviour

Careseeking for diarrhoea

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Fourteen percent of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 58% of the children under age 5 with diarrhoea (**Table 10.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with diarrhoea increases from 14% among children under age 6 months to 23% among those 6–11 months and those age 12–23 months, and then decreases with increasing age down to 6% among children age 48–59 months (**Figure 10.4**).
- In Wajir, Lamu, Migori, and Homa Bay counties, about 1 in 4 children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.9C**).

10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Twenty-eight percent of children under 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Thirty-six percent received the same amount of liquids. However, 33% of the children with diarrhoea received somewhat less or much less liquids than usual, and 3% received no liquids at all (**Table 10.10**, **Table 10.10C**, and **Figure 10.5**).

Thirty-six percent of children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same or more food than usual. Forty-eight percent of children were given less food than usual, while 5% received no food.

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of children age 0–35 months with diarrhoea, who were not being breastfed, were given more fluids (34%) compared with those that were being breastfed (24%).
- A higher percentage of children under age 5 in urban areas (39%) were given more fluids during a diarrhoeal episode compared with those in rural areas (21%).
- The percentage of children under age 5 being given more fluids than usual during a diarrhoeal episode increases with mother's education, from 20% for children whose mothers have no education to 43% for children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- A higher percentage of children under age 5 in the highest wealth quintile (45%) were given more fluids during a diarrhoeal episode compared with those in the lowest wealth quintile (19%).

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5
who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks
before the survey

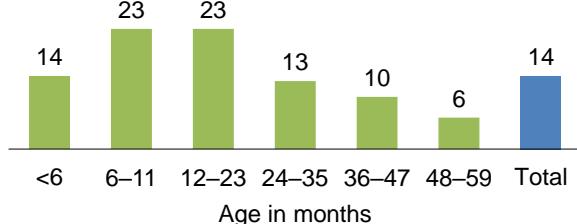
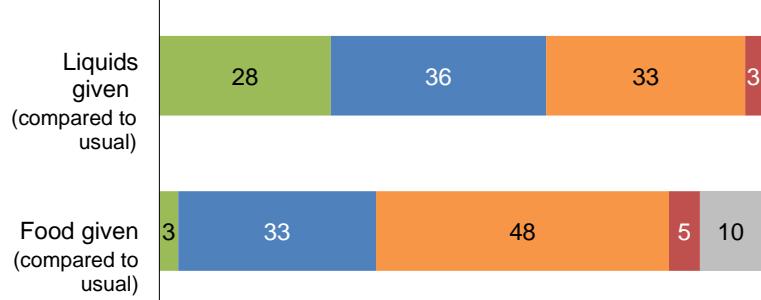


Figure 10.5 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

■ More ■ Same ■ Less ■ None ■ Never gave



10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea.

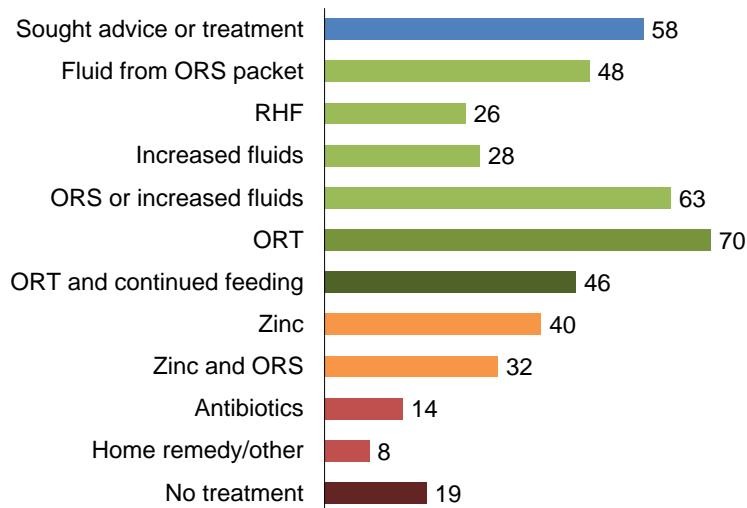
Seven in ten children with diarrhoea received some form of ORT, either fluids from ORS packets (48%), recommended home fluids (26%), or increased fluids (28%). Forty-six percent received ORT and continued feeding, as recommended.

Forty percent of children with diarrhoea were given zinc alone; 32% were given zinc and ORS.

Nineteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment (**Table 10.11** and **Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Advice or treatment for children under age 5 with diarrhoea is mainly sought from public medical sector (59%) followed by private medical sector (non-NGO) (37%) (**Table 10.12**).

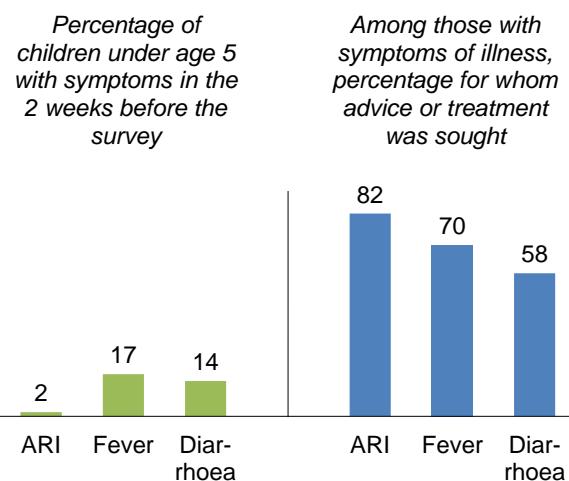
10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and dehydration from diarrhoea are contributing causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries (WHO 2003). Prompt medical attention when a child has symptoms of these illnesses is therefore crucial in reducing child deaths.

Two percent of children under age 5 were reported to have symptoms of ARI. Fever and diarrhoea were reported among 17% and 14% of the children, respectively.

Treatment or advice was sought for 82% with symptoms of ARI. Treatment or advice was sought for 70% and 58% of children with fever and diarrhoea respectively (**Figure 10.7**).

Figure 10.7 Symptoms of childhood illness and careseeking



10.7 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, regulatory skills, and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2016). These are distinct domains of early childhood development that are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

In 2022, Kenya launched the Early Childhood Development Policy, which addresses the development, planning, implementation, and monitoring of integrated programmes targeting children age 0–8. The policy addresses sectors critical to the survival and thriving of young children such as health, nutrition, child protection, and early learning. Within the domain of health, the policy stipulates that every child should be monitored for developmental milestones and that, where delays are detected, immediate appropriate interventions are implemented.

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 includes 20 items organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains includes a set of core subdomains:

- **Health subdomains:** gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- **Learning subdomains:** expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- **Psychosocial well-being subdomains:** emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report individual domains separately. It is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains cited in SDG 4.2.1.

The KDHS included the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI 2030) module developed by UNICEF for the MICS programme. This module was administered as part of the KDHS Woman's Full Questionnaire. Respondents were asked 20 questions for each biological child living with them who was

between age 24 and 59 months. The questions focused on children's behaviour in everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, which reflected the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

Sample: Children age 24–59 months

Overall, 78% of children age 24–59 months are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being (**Table 10.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty percent of females and 76% of males age 24–49 months are developmentally on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial wellbeing.
- A higher percentage of children in urban areas (88%) than rural areas (73%) are developmentally on track
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being decreases with age, from 83% among children age 24–35 months to 74% among children age 48–59 months.
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being increases with mother's education, from 52% among children whose mothers have no education to 91% for those whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being increases with wealth quintile, from 61% of children in the lowest wealth quintile to 93% among children in the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

- **Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth**
- **Table 10.1C Child's size and weight at birth by county**
- **Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics**
- **Table 10.2C Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to county**
- **Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information**
- **Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics**
- **Table 10.4C Vaccinations by county**
- **Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations**
- **Table 10.5C Source of vaccinations by county**
- **Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.6C Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI by county**
- **Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI**
- **Table 10.8 Children with fever and careseeking for fever**
- **Table 10.8C Children with fever and careseeking for fever by county**
- **Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.9C Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea by county**
- **Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.10C Feeding practices during diarrhoea by county**
- **Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea**
- **Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030**

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate | | | | | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to: | | | Among births with a reported birth weight ¹ | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------|-------|--|-----------------|--------|--|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know | Total | Written record | Mother's report | Either | Number of births | Percent-age less than 2.5 kg | Number of births |
| Mother's age at birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 3.8 | 14.6 | 79.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 51.6 | 88.1 | 460 | 11.4 | 405 |
| 20–34 | 1.3 | 10.9 | 85.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 38.7 | 50.1 | 88.8 | 2,760 | 8.1 | 2,450 |
| 35–49 | 2.3 | 8.4 | 85.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 36.4 | 48.0 | 84.4 | 437 | 8.0 | 369 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 84.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 54.8 | 92.9 | 1,038 | 10.5 | 964 |
| 2–3 | 1.1 | 11.3 | 85.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 50.7 | 92.0 | 1,572 | 7.8 | 1,446 |
| 4–5 | 1.7 | 10.8 | 83.8 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 46.9 | 83.8 | 705 | 6.8 | 590 |
| 6+ | 1.0 | 9.8 | 81.2 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 27.0 | 38.7 | 65.7 | 343 | 8.7 | 225 |
| Mother's smoking status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | (0.0) | (6.0) | (90.2) | (3.8) | 100.0 | (45.1) | (34.4) | (79.5) | 22 | * | 18 |
| Does not smoke | 1.7 | 11.1 | 84.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 50.1 | 88.2 | 3,635 | 8.4 | 3,207 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 10.3 | 87.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 39.9 | 57.4 | 97.3 | 1,315 | 6.5 | 1,280 |
| Rural | 2.1 | 11.5 | 82.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 45.8 | 83.0 | 2,343 | 9.8 | 1,945 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.2 | 12.0 | 70.0 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 18.3 | 29.1 | 47.4 | 354 | 12.4 | 168 |
| Primary | 2.5 | 11.8 | 83.3 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 38.6 | 46.8 | 85.4 | 1,268 | 9.7 | 1,083 |
| Secondary | 1.2 | 10.3 | 88.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 53.7 | 95.8 | 1,376 | 8.0 | 1,318 |
| More than secondary | 1.0 | 10.8 | 88.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 39.6 | 59.7 | 99.4 | 661 | 6.6 | 657 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.4 | 11.4 | 78.0 | 8.1 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 34.1 | 62.8 | 793 | 9.6 | 498 |
| Second | 2.1 | 11.3 | 84.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 48.6 | 88.6 | 679 | 10.4 | 601 |
| Middle | 1.2 | 11.2 | 86.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 53.8 | 94.1 | 655 | 8.6 | 616 |
| Fourth | 1.7 | 11.2 | 86.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 41.2 | 56.8 | 97.9 | 801 | 9.1 | 785 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 10.1 | 88.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 57.8 | 99.4 | 730 | 5.4 | 725 |
| Total | 1.7 | 11.1 | 84.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 50.0 | 88.2 | 3,658 | 8.5 | 3,225 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.1C Child's size and weight at birth by county

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate | | | | Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to: | | | Among births with a reported birth weight ¹ | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Very small | Smaller than average | Average or larger | Don't know | Total | Written record | Mother's report | Either | Number of births | Percent-age less than 2.5 kg | Number of births |
| Mombasa | 0.6 | 4.9 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 80.0 | 97.4 | 105 | 9.2 | 102 |
| Kwale | 1.2 | 15.3 | 83.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 34.7 | 54.9 | 89.6 | 64 | 9.8 | 57 |
| Kilifi | 0.0 | 17.1 | 82.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.6 | 52.9 | 93.5 | 95 | 9.9 | 88 |
| Tana River | 0.7 | 4.1 | 86.4 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 46.9 | 29 | 5.0 | 14 |
| Lamu | 11.2 | 26.5 | 61.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 50.1 | 90.2 | 17 | 11.9 | 15 |
| Taita/Taveta | (0.0) | (17.9) | (82.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (62.7) | (35.1) | (97.7) | 25 | (13.5) | 24 |
| Garissa | 1.1 | 3.3 | 74.3 | 21.3 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 28.7 | 58.7 | 51 | 9.1 | 30 |
| Wajir | 12.3 | 10.9 | 50.5 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 26.9 | 31.5 | 29 | (30.5) | 9 |
| Mandera | 1.8 | 11.2 | 58.0 | 29.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 27.8 | 34.4 | 50 | 10.2 | 17 |
| Marsabit | 0.0 | 1.7 | 54.9 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 40.3 | 45.6 | 28 | 3.0 | 13 |
| Isiolo | 7.0 | 15.5 | 75.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 21.2 | 59.0 | 80.2 | 21 | 14.9 | 17 |
| Meru | 1.7 | 7.8 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 56.8 | 93.8 | 99 | 5.3 | 93 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.0 | 16.5 | 83.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 37.0 | 96.0 | 26 | 1.9 | 25 |
| Embu | 1.1 | 11.1 | 87.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 60.6 | 38.5 | 99.2 | 33 | 11.8 | 33 |
| Kitui | 0.0 | 6.2 | 86.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 46.5 | 75.1 | 72 | 9.4 | 54 |
| Machakos | 7.1 | 21.1 | 70.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 58.2 | 36.2 | 94.4 | 85 | 15.3 | 80 |
| Makueni | 1.6 | 3.0 | 93.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 24.4 | 66.5 | 91.0 | 65 | 3.7 | 59 |
| Nyandarua | 0.4 | 21.2 | 78.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.7 | 53.3 | 100.0 | 48 | 8.1 | 48 |
| Nyeri | 0.0 | 5.5 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 15.5 | 52 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.0 | 18.3 | 81.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 47 | 13.9 | 47 |
| Murang'a | 0.0 | 15.1 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 71.6 | 97.5 | 72 | 8.0 | 70 |
| Kiambu | 2.2 | 5.2 | 92.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.5 | 74.5 | 100.0 | 203 | 6.3 | 203 |
| Turkana | 1.5 | 14.3 | 84.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 26.0 | 46.8 | 66 | 3.9 | 31 |
| West Pokot | 1.0 | 9.8 | 66.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 14.5 | 41.3 | 55.8 | 89 | 8.0 | 50 |
| Samburu | 1.0 | 15.9 | 73.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 36.5 | 50.7 | 30 | 14.0 | 15 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.0 | 15.9 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 17.4 | 77.6 | 95.1 | 78 | 8.0 | 74 |
| Uasin Gishu | 0.0 | 11.1 | 87.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 37.8 | 55.2 | 93.0 | 112 | 6.1 | 104 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.1 | 2.8 | 94.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 62.9 | 93.1 | 35 | 8.5 | 33 |
| Nandi | 0.0 | 23.4 | 74.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 49.5 | 36.7 | 86.1 | 60 | 17.1 | 52 |
| Baringo | 0.0 | 6.5 | 92.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 23.4 | 52.2 | 75.6 | 53 | 1.9 | 40 |
| Laikipia | 1.1 | 14.7 | 84.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 31.0 | 89.3 | 33 | (18.5) | 29 |
| Nakuru | 0.0 | 7.2 | 92.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 47.2 | 94.7 | 170 | 5.8 | 161 |
| Narok | 1.2 | 18.7 | 76.1 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 47.1 | 68.1 | 122 | 18.1 | 83 |
| Kajiado | 2.1 | 9.7 | 88.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 56.1 | 88.9 | 103 | 7.6 | 91 |
| Kericho | 0.0 | 6.1 | 91.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 26.2 | 66.2 | 92.4 | 84 | 11.3 | 77 |
| Bomet | 2.7 | 3.7 | 93.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 64.2 | 93.1 | 68 | 14.3 | 63 |
| Kakamega | 7.4 | 12.2 | 80.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45.6 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 158 | 8.7 | 158 |
| Vihiga | 1.8 | 5.0 | 93.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 43.3 | 97.1 | 39 | 5.4 | 38 |
| Bungoma | 6.2 | 10.2 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 47.6 | 80.7 | 112 | 5.0 | 91 |
| Busia | 1.2 | 5.7 | 92.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 14.1 | 82.1 | 77 | 4.9 | 64 |
| Siaya | 6.4 | 8.8 | 84.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.6 | 20.9 | 90.5 | 55 | 5.7 | 50 |
| Kisumu | 0.8 | 13.4 | 85.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 40.1 | 95.9 | 80 | 5.1 | 77 |
| Homa Bay | 0.0 | 13.9 | 86.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 46.2 | 89.0 | 73 | 5.3 | 65 |
| Migori | 3.5 | 4.9 | 89.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 45.6 | 94.7 | 99 | 6.8 | 94 |
| Kisii | 1.2 | 7.8 | 89.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 61.6 | 28.0 | 89.6 | 96 | 8.6 | 86 |
| Nyamira | 0.0 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 32.0 | 95.5 | 35 | 13.6 | 33 |
| Nairobi City | 0.0 | 15.1 | 84.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46.4 | 53.6 | 100.0 | 415 | 7.2 | 415 |
| Total | 1.7 | 11.1 | 84.6 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 50.0 | 88.2 | 3,658 | 8.5 | 3,225 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children age 12–23 months | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 98.1 | 74.6 | 1,672 | 97.8 | 62.0 | 1,677 |
| Female | 98.1 | 76.5 | 1,652 | 98.0 | 60.8 | 1,553 |
| Birth order | | | | | | |
| 1 | 98.9 | 75.5 | 1,000 | 98.6 | 55.8 | 1,028 |
| 2–3 | 98.7 | 76.3 | 1,320 | 98.5 | 62.6 | 1,320 |
| 4–5 | 98.0 | 76.5 | 642 | 96.8 | 67.4 | 553 |
| 6+ | 93.9 | 71.5 | 361 | 94.9 | 64.4 | 329 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.6 | 70.7 | 1,223 | 98.6 | 52.8 | 1,254 |
| Rural | 97.8 | 78.4 | 2,101 | 97.4 | 66.9 | 1,976 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 89.7 | 58.9 | 331 | 87.1 | 50.4 | 340 |
| Primary | 98.8 | 79.2 | 1,235 | 98.8 | 65.9 | 1,188 |
| Secondary | 99.1 | 77.1 | 1,194 | 99.3 | 65.3 | 1,050 |
| More than secondary | 99.3 | 74.3 | 565 | 99.3 | 52.8 | 652 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.9 | 77.6 | 767 | 94.7 | 62.9 | 713 |
| Second | 98.6 | 80.3 | 620 | 98.0 | 71.7 | 556 |
| Middle | 98.4 | 75.7 | 572 | 98.4 | 64.5 | 547 |
| Fourth | 98.3 | 73.9 | 646 | 98.8 | 58.3 | 653 |
| Highest | 99.6 | 70.7 | 719 | 99.5 | 53.0 | 760 |
| Total | 98.1 | 75.6 | 3,324 | 97.9 | 61.4 | 3,230 |

¹ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.2C Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to county

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Children age 12–23 months | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children | Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹ | Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹ | Number of children |
| Mombasa | 100.0 | 75.8 | 75 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 90 |
| Kwale | 100.0 | 78.6 | 62 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 63 |
| Kilifi | 100.0 | 84.0 | 89 | 100.0 | 70.4 | 92 |
| Tana River | 96.8 | 71.7 | 26 | 96.8 | 62.8 | 25 |
| Lamu | 97.6 | 72.7 | 13 | 100.0 | 58.9 | 11 |
| Taita/Taveta | 100.0 | 83.2 | 28 | (100.0) | (71.7) | 21 |
| Garissa | 63.9 | 36.5 | 37 | 66.4 | 26.3 | 44 |
| Wajir | 87.6 | 45.6 | 28 | 84.0 | 19.3 | 27 |
| Mandera | 68.4 | 26.2 | 47 | 66.5 | 14.5 | 49 |
| Marsabit | 98.6 | 53.4 | 24 | 98.2 | 41.5 | 26 |
| Isiolo | 99.8 | 59.9 | 19 | 98.2 | 47.2 | 19 |
| Meru | 99.2 | 78.2 | 92 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 79 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 100.0 | 90.1 | 24 | 100.0 | 72.3 | 26 |
| Embu | (100.0) | (82.6) | 30 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 31 |
| Kitui | 92.4 | 76.8 | 80 | 89.0 | 55.7 | 57 |
| Machakos | (100.0) | (81.6) | 68 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 75 |
| Makueni | 100.0 | 81.6 | 63 | 100.0 | 74.6 | 59 |
| Nyandarua | 100.0 | 80.3 | 43 | (100.0) | (79.7) | 27 |
| Nyeri | (96.9) | (76.5) | 37 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 51 |
| Kirinyaga | 100.0 | 79.9 | 44 | (100.0) | (53.7) | 30 |
| Murang'a | (88.4) | (72.3) | 51 | (85.3) | (58.3) | 58 |
| Kiambu | 100.0 | 81.8 | 196 | 100.0 | 58.7 | 208 |
| Turkana | 100.0 | 79.4 | 66 | 98.3 | 67.9 | 49 |
| West Pokot | 93.0 | 62.4 | 82 | 94.9 | 57.5 | 81 |
| Samburu | 95.2 | 73.1 | 27 | 90.4 | 58.7 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 100.0 | 76.7 | 60 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 76 |
| Uasin Gishu | 100.0 | 76.2 | 101 | 100.0 | 63.1 | 99 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 100.0 | 82.7 | 37 | 98.4 | 54.9 | 27 |
| Nandi | 100.0 | 79.1 | 52 | 100.0 | 68.0 | 56 |
| Baringo | 100.0 | 78.6 | 45 | 99.2 | 68.7 | 44 |
| Laikipia | 98.2 | 75.4 | 36 | 100.0 | 59.8 | 29 |
| Nakuru | 97.9 | 88.8 | 176 | 99.0 | 77.5 | 168 |
| Narok | 97.8 | 76.0 | 95 | 99.7 | 70.5 | 115 |
| Kajiado | 99.1 | 74.9 | 87 | 98.5 | 62.5 | 102 |
| Kericho | 98.7 | 73.1 | 75 | 100.0 | 68.2 | 69 |
| Bomet | 99.7 | 86.2 | 66 | 98.3 | 72.9 | 60 |
| Kakamega | 100.0 | 77.3 | 147 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 119 |
| Vihiga | 100.0 | 81.6 | 30 | 97.9 | 77.6 | 29 |
| Bungoma | 100.0 | 81.6 | 118 | 98.4 | 66.6 | 106 |
| Busia | 99.7 | 69.6 | 52 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 56 |
| Siaya | 100.0 | 81.1 | 58 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 66 |
| Kisumu | 100.0 | 84.2 | 85 | 98.5 | 63.2 | 81 |
| Homa Bay | 100.0 | 80.4 | 63 | 100.0 | 63.5 | 66 |
| Migori | 99.6 | 79.7 | 89 | 99.2 | 70.1 | 78 |
| Kisii | 100.0 | 80.2 | 71 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 62 |
| Nyamira | (100.0) | (82.6) | 24 | (100.0) | (68.1) | 21 |
| Nairobi City | 100.0 | 64.7 | 409 | 100.0 | 48.1 | 372 |
| Total | 98.1 | 75.6 | 3,324 | 97.9 | 61.4 | 3,230 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Vaccine | Children age 12–23 months | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3} | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4} |
| | Vaccination card ¹ | Mother's report | Either source (crude coverage) | | Vaccination card ¹ | Mother's report | Either source (crude coverage) | |
| BCG | 74.9 | 22.0 | 96.9 | 96.7 | 60.8 | 35.5 | 96.2 | 95.2 |
| DPT-HepB-Hib | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 75.1 | 22.0 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 61.1 | 35.1 | 96.2 | 95.7 |
| 2 | 74.5 | 19.4 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 60.6 | 31.3 | 91.9 | 91.1 |
| 3 | 72.5 | 16.7 | 89.2 | 88.9 | 59.4 | 26.3 | 85.7 | 84.7 |
| Polio | | | | | | | | |
| OPV 0 (birth dose) | 66.8 | 19.3 | 86.1 | 86.0 | 53.0 | 32.2 | 85.2 | 85.0 |
| OPV 1 | 75.2 | 21.2 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 61.0 | 33.3 | 94.3 | 93.8 |
| OPV 2 | 74.7 | 19.5 | 94.2 | 94.1 | 60.4 | 30.9 | 91.4 | 90.5 |
| OPV 3 | 72.3 | 5.9 | 78.2 | 77.9 | 57.3 | 11.3 | 68.7 | 67.7 |
| IPV | 65.7 | 21.7 | 87.4 | 87.0 | 53.9 | 34.2 | 88.0 | 86.5 |
| Pneumococcal | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 74.6 | 21.9 | 96.5 | 96.5 | 60.8 | 34.8 | 95.6 | 95.1 |
| 2 | 74.0 | 21.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 60.5 | 34.3 | 94.8 | 93.8 |
| 3 | 71.8 | 19.4 | 91.2 | 90.7 | 58.8 | 30.4 | 89.2 | 88.0 |
| Rotavirus | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 74.7 | 21.3 | 96.0 | 95.8 | 60.9 | 34.7 | 95.6 | 95.0 |
| 2 | 72.2 | 20.1 | 92.3 | 91.7 | 59.5 | 32.6 | 92.1 | 91.4 |
| Measles Rubella | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 68.7 | 20.4 | 89.0 | 85.9 | 57.8 | 33.8 | 91.6 | 84.8 |
| 2 | na | na | na | na | 42.3 | 24.6 | 66.8 | 64.7 |
| Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)⁵ | 66.0 | 14.0 | 80.1 | 77.0 | 55.7 | 22.6 | 78.3 | 71.8 |
| Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)⁶ | 52.2 | 3.0 | 55.2 | 53.0 | 31.6 | 5.9 | 37.5 | 34.4 |
| No vaccinations | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | na | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | na |
| Number of children | 2,512 | 812 | 3,324 | 3,324 | 1,984 | 1,246 | 3,230 | 3,230 |

na = not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except the second dose of Measles Rubella (MR), which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

⁶ For children 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR. For children 24–35 months, all of these plus a second dose of MR.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | BCG | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months: | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------|------|-----------|------|--|--|----------------------------|--------------------|------|--|--------------------|------|-------|
| | | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | Polio | | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | Fully vaccinated (basic antigens) ² | Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ³ | Number of vaccinations | Number of children | MR 2 | Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ⁴ | Number of children | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | OPV 0 ¹ | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | IPV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 96.4 | 96.9 | 93.8 | 88.8 | 86.0 | 95.9 | 93.6 | 77.5 | 88.2 | 96.2 | 95.2 | 91.2 | 95.8 | 92.1 | 89.5 | 80.2 | 56.0 | 2.5 | 1,672 | 69.7 | 38.1 | 1,677 |
| Female | 97.4 | 97.3 | 94.1 | 89.5 | 86.2 | 97.0 | 94.8 | 78.9 | 86.5 | 96.8 | 95.6 | 91.1 | 96.2 | 92.5 | 88.6 | 80.0 | 54.4 | 1.8 | 1,652 | 63.8 | 36.9 | 1,553 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 97.1 | 98.0 | 95.8 | 92.0 | 89.9 | 96.5 | 94.7 | 79.8 | 89.5 | 97.2 | 96.2 | 93.4 | 96.6 | 94.7 | 94.1 | 85.1 | 61.2 | 1.6 | 1,000 | 72.2 | 39.9 | 1,028 |
| 2–3 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 94.3 | 89.0 | 88.9 | 97.2 | 94.6 | 79.1 | 88.2 | 96.7 | 95.8 | 91.2 | 96.7 | 92.3 | 91.2 | 81.9 | 56.8 | 1.9 | 1,320 | 70.4 | 39.5 | 1,320 |
| 4–5 | 97.0 | 96.9 | 92.8 | 88.9 | 82.9 | 96.9 | 95.1 | 77.9 | 86.4 | 96.4 | 95.3 | 91.2 | 95.1 | 90.2 | 83.9 | 75.8 | 51.0 | 2.0 | 642 | 60.8 | 36.2 | 553 |
| 6+ | 93.5 | 93.9 | 89.4 | 82.5 | 71.1 | 93.0 | 89.5 | 70.8 | 80.3 | 93.9 | 92.2 | 84.8 | 93.1 | 89.1 | 76.2 | 67.0 | 40.3 | 4.9 | 361 | 46.0 | 24.4 | 329 |
| Vaccination card⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seen | 99.2 | 99.4 | 98.6 | 96.0 | 88.3 | 99.5 | 98.8 | 95.6 | 86.9 | 98.7 | 97.9 | 95.0 | 98.8 | 95.5 | 90.9 | 87.4 | 69.1 | 0.0 | 2,512 | 68.8 | 51.5 | 1,984 |
| Not seen or no longer has | 94.6 | 94.3 | 83.6 | 72.0 | 84.2 | 90.8 | 83.8 | 25.9 | 93.7 | 94.2 | 92.3 | 83.7 | 91.5 | 86.6 | 88.1 | 60.9 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 749 | 66.3 | 16.2 | 1,177 |
| Never had | 33.9 | 37.6 | 29.5 | 23.3 | 19.0 | 40.4 | 33.4 | 5.5 | 31.0 | 36.4 | 32.4 | 28.7 | 35.8 | 30.8 | 26.3 | 17.4 | 0.2 | 59.6 | 63 | 18.4 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.1 | 97.3 | 93.2 | 87.9 | 92.0 | 95.9 | 93.5 | 74.5 | 89.0 | 96.4 | 95.9 | 92.0 | 96.2 | 93.7 | 90.9 | 79.6 | 55.7 | 2.2 | 1,223 | 71.1 | 37.6 | 1,254 |
| Rural | 96.8 | 97.0 | 94.4 | 89.9 | 82.7 | 96.8 | 94.6 | 80.4 | 86.4 | 96.5 | 95.2 | 90.7 | 95.9 | 91.5 | 87.9 | 80.3 | 55.0 | 2.1 | 2,101 | 64.1 | 37.5 | 1,976 |
| Mother's education⁶ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 88.5 | 88.3 | 80.7 | 73.0 | 54.4 | 87.4 | 81.8 | 57.8 | 75.3 | 88.5 | 84.7 | 77.9 | 87.1 | 78.9 | 64.0 | 53.6 | 22.7 | 9.6 | 331 | 33.4 | 14.7 | 340 |
| Primary | 98.3 | 98.2 | 95.1 | 90.6 | 87.5 | 98.2 | 96.0 | 80.6 | 88.9 | 97.2 | 96.5 | 92.2 | 97.1 | 94.0 | 89.4 | 80.8 | 55.9 | 0.8 | 1,235 | 63.0 | 34.1 | 1,188 |
| Secondary | 97.0 | 97.8 | 95.2 | 90.6 | 89.9 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 80.0 | 88.6 | 97.4 | 96.4 | 91.6 | 96.8 | 93.1 | 93.7 | 83.5 | 60.5 | 1.8 | 1,194 | 72.8 | 42.8 | 1,050 |
| More than secondary | 98.6 | 98.5 | 96.4 | 92.6 | 93.6 | 98.1 | 96.4 | 81.0 | 88.4 | 97.6 | 97.4 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 94.7 | 93.0 | 86.8 | 61.7 | 1.4 | 565 | 81.7 | 47.1 | 652 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 94.9 | 95.4 | 90.9 | 85.1 | 69.3 | 94.8 | 91.1 | 76.5 | 82.6 | 95.0 | 92.2 | 86.8 | 93.7 | 87.7 | 79.6 | 71.1 | 42.3 | 3.5 | 767 | 50.1 | 25.3 | 713 |
| Second | 97.3 | 97.6 | 96.2 | 92.3 | 90.1 | 97.5 | 96.2 | 81.3 | 86.8 | 97.2 | 96.7 | 93.1 | 96.9 | 94.0 | 90.5 | 82.6 | 59.6 | 1.2 | 620 | 66.5 | 40.1 | 556 |
| Middle | 96.8 | 96.9 | 94.2 | 88.8 | 87.9 | 96.3 | 93.4 | 79.9 | 89.6 | 95.7 | 95.1 | 90.1 | 95.3 | 91.3 | 91.5 | 82.5 | 58.4 | 2.6 | 572 | 68.4 | 40.5 | 547 |
| Fourth | 97.7 | 97.6 | 93.9 | 90.0 | 92.4 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 77.0 | 88.2 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 92.1 | 97.5 | 93.8 | 92.4 | 82.7 | 59.3 | 1.8 | 646 | 71.1 | 40.5 | 653 |
| Highest | 98.0 | 98.2 | 95.0 | 90.4 | 93.4 | 97.0 | 95.8 | 77.1 | 90.4 | 97.5 | 97.4 | 94.3 | 96.7 | 95.0 | 92.7 | 83.1 | 59.1 | 1.4 | 719 | 78.0 | 42.5 | 760 |
| Total | 96.9 | 97.1 | 93.9 | 89.2 | 86.1 | 96.5 | 94.2 | 78.2 | 87.4 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 91.2 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 89.0 | 80.1 | 55.2 | 2.1 | 3,324 | 66.8 | 37.5 | 3,230 |

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MR = Measles Rubella

¹ OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

³ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of MR

⁵ Mother and child health handbook or other home-based record

⁶ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.4C Vaccinations by county

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | BCG | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months: | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--|--|-----------------|--------------------|-------|--|--------------------|--------|-----|
| | | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | Polio | | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | Fully vaccinated (basic antigens) ² | Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ³ | No vaccinations | Number of children | MR 2 | Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ⁴ | Number of children | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | OPV 0 ¹ | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | IPV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 98.6 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 85.9 | 93.9 | 99.1 | 97.4 | 95.6 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 93.4 | 70.4 | 0.0 | 75 | 66.1 | 24.8 | 90 |
| Kwale | 96.1 | 96.7 | 94.0 | 82.5 | 85.9 | 96.7 | 96.7 | 77.4 | 92.8 | 95.0 | 95.0 | 92.1 | 92.4 | 87.1 | 83.7 | 70.6 | 50.1 | 2.0 | 62 | 73.3 | 39.3 | 63 |
| Kilifi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 93.7 | 92.9 | 99.3 | 97.5 | 78.6 | 92.2 | 97.9 | 92.7 | 90.6 | 96.4 | 94.6 | 95.1 | 89.8 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 89 | 66.8 | 47.6 | 92 |
| Tana River | 94.6 | 93.5 | 88.7 | 80.8 | 80.1 | 93.4 | 85.8 | 68.5 | 82.2 | 94.6 | 90.6 | 80.6 | 92.8 | 81.5 | 83.1 | 73.5 | 39.2 | 4.4 | 26 | 53.7 | 28.1 | 25 |
| Lamu | 98.6 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 85.1 | 93.7 | 99.0 | 98.2 | 76.5 | 87.7 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 84.3 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 86.4 | 72.3 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 13 | 49.6 | 36.6 | 11 |
| Taita/Taveta | 98.4 | 98.4 | 95.5 | 85.8 | 94.9 | 97.4 | 95.4 | 81.3 | 89.0 | 98.4 | 94.1 | 85.9 | 98.4 | 94.7 | 96.5 | 84.7 | 65.4 | 1.6 | 28 | (59.2) | (44.3) | 21 |
| Garissa | 63.2 | 63.3 | 40.8 | 36.4 | 51.5 | 63.0 | 56.0 | 35.2 | 53.8 | 64.0 | 61.7 | 53.4 | 59.9 | 54.7 | 42.7 | 22.9 | 16.9 | 35.1 | 37 | 9.7 | 3.6 | 44 |
| Wajir | 94.7 | 94.6 | 83.3 | 66.5 | 47.9 | 93.7 | 81.1 | 58.0 | 81.4 | 94.6 | 89.6 | 77.3 | 92.5 | 82.4 | 74.8 | 48.6 | 19.2 | 2.3 | 28 | 21.6 | 5.5 | 27 |
| Mandera | 63.2 | 63.8 | 52.2 | 43.8 | 35.1 | 62.0 | 59.2 | 38.9 | 47.9 | 63.3 | 62.7 | 52.9 | 61.6 | 56.2 | 42.4 | 29.1 | 5.6 | 33.8 | 47 | 23.2 | 3.5 | 49 |
| Marsabit | 94.8 | 93.2 | 89.7 | 84.7 | 75.9 | 92.1 | 86.3 | 52.9 | 75.8 | 92.7 | 90.9 | 86.9 | 89.1 | 88.6 | 79.2 | 68.8 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 24 | 46.7 | 8.4 | 26 |
| Isiolo | 97.1 | 96.8 | 94.2 | 88.7 | 84.3 | 86.7 | 81.4 | 59.4 | 85.0 | 96.8 | 93.2 | 85.2 | 96.8 | 93.1 | 78.6 | 69.7 | 37.1 | 1.5 | 19 | 42.2 | 25.3 | 19 |
| Meru | 100.0 | 98.3 | 96.3 | 92.3 | 90.8 | 96.9 | 89.5 | 79.1 | 94.0 | 92.9 | 89.2 | 86.1 | 95.4 | 85.3 | 97.4 | 81.9 | 57.9 | 0.0 | 92 | 78.5 | 49.1 | 79 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 96.3 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 91.9 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 96.3 | 94.9 | 82.1 | 0.0 | 24 | 73.5 | 48.5 | 26 |
| Embu | (100.0) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (97.2) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (98.1) | (88.9) | (96.4) | (100.0) | (100.0) | (97.2) | (96.8) | (93.7) | (93.5) | (90.7) | (75.6) | (0.0) | 30 | 82.0 | 52.6 | 31 |
| Kitui | 86.6 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 83.9 | 73.5 | 90.8 | 90.8 | 78.7 | 80.1 | 91.0 | 91.0 | 82.3 | 90.4 | 88.5 | 83.1 | 72.5 | 49.4 | 7.0 | 80 | 60.0 | 24.7 | 57 |
| Machakos | (95.2) | (97.6) | (93.8) | (92.3) | (90.9) | (97.6) | (97.6) | (91.3) | (91.3) | (95.7) | (95.7) | (95.7) | (97.6) | (97.6) | (98.0) | (87.8) | (70.8) | (0.0) | 68 | 85.8 | 60.9 | 75 |
| Makueni | 97.8 | 97.8 | 89.6 | 85.5 | 95.5 | 97.8 | 96.2 | 84.9 | 87.0 | 97.8 | 97.8 | 93.5 | 97.8 | 95.2 | 93.3 | 82.0 | 65.5 | 2.2 | 63 | 93.9 | 48.4 | 59 |
| Nyandarua | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 98.4 | 99.2 | 95.7 | 83.1 | 88.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 99.2 | 94.9 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 43 | (80.8) | (63.5) | 27 |
| Nyeri | (91.5) | (94.7) | (92.9) | (85.9) | (88.4) | (92.9) | (92.9) | (82.0) | (81.0) | (94.7) | (94.7) | (84.5) | (91.5) | (91.5) | (85.6) | (78.2) | (56.6) | (5.3) | 37 | 75.3 | 45.1 | 51 |
| Kirinyaga | 98.1 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 92.1 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 81.8 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 97.9 | 90.2 | 97.1 | 87.3 | 70.9 | 0.0 | 44 | (89.0) | (43.8) | 30 |
| Murang'a | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (74.7) | (88.2) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (96.7) | (95.3) | (66.2) | (3.3) | 51 | (90.8) | (62.5) | 58 | |
| Kiambu | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 95.4 | 98.2 | 95.3 | 80.4 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 96.7 | 91.3 | 94.0 | 87.8 | 65.5 | 0.0 | 196 | 68.9 | 39.6 | 208 |
| Turkana | 96.7 | 96.6 | 91.7 | 84.1 | 56.7 | 95.7 | 90.3 | 73.3 | 77.0 | 96.6 | 90.9 | 84.3 | 95.2 | 84.3 | 68.8 | 60.1 | 29.3 | 1.7 | 66 | 48.5 | 25.3 | 49 |
| West Pokot | 97.3 | 98.1 | 85.5 | 73.9 | 45.2 | 96.7 | 89.7 | 51.6 | 79.2 | 96.3 | 88.4 | 83.3 | 95.7 | 85.1 | 62.2 | 48.6 | 10.7 | 1.2 | 82 | 23.3 | 5.2 | 81 |
| Samburu | 93.1 | 90.8 | 89.0 | 87.2 | 59.3 | 91.2 | 85.0 | 69.5 | 77.3 | 90.3 | 88.5 | 87.1 | 90.8 | 86.6 | 73.1 | 65.8 | 27.8 | 6.4 | 27 | 39.5 | 14.9 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 87.4 | 87.5 | 98.2 | 96.5 | 91.1 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 97.4 | 91.3 | 93.9 | 77.6 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 60 | 81.2 | 64.8 | 76 |
| Uasin Gishu | 98.6 | 98.6 | 95.4 | 94.6 | 90.2 | 98.6 | 94.6 | 78.0 | 89.9 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 94.3 | 98.6 | 89.4 | 97.6 | 89.5 | 49.3 | 1.4 | 101 | 68.8 | 37.5 | 99 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 97.6 | 94.9 | 88.8 | 83.4 | 79.0 | 98.2 | 91.9 | 74.3 | 86.0 | 97.3 | 94.8 | 85.6 | 95.6 | 84.4 | 88.3 | 69.8 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 37 | 56.5 | 30.2 | 27 |
| Nandi | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.5 | 87.9 | 85.5 | 96.1 | 96.1 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.9 | 89.8 | 65.0 | 0.0 | 52 | 78.7 | 51.6 | 56 |
| Baringo | 98.3 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 96.2 | 76.6 | 98.0 | 98.0 | 82.8 | 80.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 98.5 | 97.0 | 88.5 | 84.8 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 45 | 62.4 | 32.4 | 44 |
| Laikipia | 93.9 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 91.9 | 88.2 | 97.1 | 95.3 | 76.9 | 86.7 | 97.1 | 96.1 | 94.3 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 90.5 | 83.7 | 55.5 | 2.9 | 36 | 77.5 | 33.2 | 29 |
| Nakuru | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 92.9 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 91.1 | 86.5 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 95.6 | 99.1 | 96.7 | 92.4 | 91.5 | 69.2 | 0.9 | 176 | 80.2 | 57.6 | 168 |
| Narok | 98.7 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 90.8 | 53.9 | 97.0 | 94.2 | 75.9 | 89.6 | 97.5 | 97.5 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 92.2 | 82.9 | 74.9 | 30.8 | 1.3 | 95 | 45.5 | 16.2 | 115 |
| Kajiado | 96.9 | 91.9 | 85.6 | 73.6 | 81.4 | 96.9 | 88.9 | 71.0 | 84.1 | 91.9 | 89.2 | 77.3 | 94.5 | 90.2 | 81.6 | 61.3 | 43.5 | 0.9 | 87 | 49.9 | 27.9 | 102 |
| Kericho | 94.1 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 93.0 | 82.4 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 71.6 | 83.4 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 93.8 | 93.9 | 92.7 | 89.5 | 84.7 | 47.6 | 4.6 | 75 | 74.7 | 45.6 | 69 |
| Bomet | 98.5 | 98.5 | 95.7 | 89.8 | 87.7 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 91.2 | 85.0 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 95.4 | 98.5 | 98.5 | 92.7 | 83.9 | 63.9 | 1.5 | 66 | 79.8 | 45.1 | 60 |
| Kakamega | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 93.2 | 99.6 | 98.2 | 91.8 | 90.6 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 96.5 | 98.7 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 90.7 | 72.8 | 0.0 | 147 | 81.6 | 53.2 | 119 |
| Vihiga | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 87.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 70.1 | 0.0 | 30 | 74.8 | 58.1 | 29 |
| Bungoma | 100.0 | 98.7 | 97.3 | 97.3 | 82.9 | 97.7 | 89.3 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 88.2 | 65.9 | 0.0 | 118 | 66.9 | 29.0 | 106 | | | |
| Busia | 98.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 73.4 | 95.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 92.5 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 90.5 | 81.9 | 55.8 | 0.0 | 52 | 84.3 | 60.2 | 56 |
| Siaya | 99.3 | 99.3 | 97.5 | 93.9 | 95.1 | 99.3 | 95.6 | 84.4 | 93.6 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 91.4 | 99.3 | 96.0 | 94.1 | 88.1 | 69.9 | 0.7 | 58 | 54.1 | 26.6 | 66 |
| Kisumu | 97.7 | 100.0 | 87.6 | 87.6 | 91.4 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 85.2 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 93.5 | 78.9 | 62.6 | 0.0 | 85 | 64.7 | 30.1 | 81 |
| Homa Bay | 98.3 | 97.5 | 94.7 | 86.2 | 94.1 | 97.6 | 91.4 | 74.8 | 81.0 | 97.5 | 95.6 | 82.1 | 96.4 | 88.3 | 89.0 | 75.8 | 52.6 | 0.0 | 63 | 46.6 | 28.5 | 66 |
| Migori | 99.6 | 99.6 | 98.3 | 91.3 | 91.8 | 98.0 | 95.7 | 84.9 | 97.7 | 99.6 | 98.4 | 94.1 | 99.1 | 93.2 | 93.1 | 85.6 | 71.4 | 0.4 | 89 | 62.3 | 37.9 | 78 |
| Kisii | 99.1 | 99.1 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 98.5 | 99.1 | 95.6 | 88.5 | 93.6 | 97.6 | 95.5 | 95.5 | 97.6 | 95.5 | 94.6 | 89.7 | 81.6 | 0.9 | 71 | 79.9 | 50.9 | 62 |

(Continued...)

Table 10.4C—Continued

| County | BCG | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months: | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--|--|-----------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | Polio | | | | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | Fully vaccinated (basic antigens) ² | Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ³ | No vaccinations | Number of children | Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ⁴ | Number of children | | | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | OPV 0 ¹ | OPV 1 | OPV 2 | OPV 3 | IPV | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | MR 1 | MR 2 | | | | | | |
| Nyamira | (100.0) | (100.0) | (96.0) | (95.5) | (94.8) | (97.4) | (94.8) | (88.8) | (79.0) | (97.0) | (97.0) | (93.9) | (96.6) | (96.6) | (92.5) | (82.7) | (55.8) | (0.0) | 24 | (75.3) | (48.5) | 21 |
| Nairobi City | 96.8 | 97.4 | 93.4 | 87.7 | 93.4 | 95.3 | 95.3 | 67.8 | 84.4 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 93.2 | 96.4 | 95.8 | 89.4 | 77.2 | 45.8 | 2.6 | 409 | 73.6 | 30.5 | 372 |
| Total | 96.9 | 97.1 | 93.9 | 89.2 | 86.1 | 96.5 | 94.2 | 78.2 | 87.4 | 96.5 | 95.4 | 91.2 | 96.0 | 92.3 | 89.0 | 80.1 | 55.2 | 2.1 | 3,324 | 66.8 | 37.5 | 3,230 |

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MR = Measles Rubella

¹ OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

³ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of MR

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | | Source of most vaccinations | | | | | | | |
| | Public medical sector | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Private medical sector (FBO) | Other | Total | Number of children | Public medical sector | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | Private medical sector (NGO) | Private medical sector (FBO) | Other | Total | Number of children |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 83.0 | 12.5 | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,631 | 85.3 | 11.8 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,621 |
| Female | 79.2 | 16.9 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,622 | 83.7 | 12.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,515 |
| Birth order | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 80.0 | 15.3 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 985 | 83.3 | 15.1 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,001 |
| 2–3 | 79.0 | 16.3 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,295 | 81.9 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,293 |
| 4–5 | 81.2 | 15.0 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 630 | 88.3 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 533 |
| 6+ | 92.1 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 343 | 93.3 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 309 |
| Vaccination card¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seen | 81.3 | 14.5 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,480 | 85.6 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,983 |
| Not seen or no longer has | 80.1 | 15.8 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 746 | 82.6 | 13.1 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,132 |
| Never had | (92.5) | (0.0) | (2.4) | (5.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 | (92.3) | (1.8) | (0.0) | (5.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.6 | 28.5 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,197 | 72.9 | 23.4 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,221 |
| Rural | 89.6 | 6.6 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,056 | 92.0 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,915 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 93.4 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 299 | 94.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 289 |
| Primary | 86.7 | 9.4 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,225 | 91.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,166 |
| Secondary | 81.7 | 13.9 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,172 | 83.9 | 12.9 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,038 |
| More than secondary | 61.1 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 557 | 68.8 | 26.6 | 0.1 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 644 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 92.9 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 740 | 96.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 667 |
| Second | 90.2 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 612 | 93.8 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 545 |
| Middle | 89.2 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 557 | 92.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 538 |
| Fourth | 80.0 | 14.3 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 635 | 84.0 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 635 |
| Highest | 55.6 | 39.3 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 709 | 62.6 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 752 |
| Total | 81.1 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,253 | 84.6 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,137 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = non-governmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Mother and child health handbook or other home-based record

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.5C Source of vaccinations by county

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Public medical sector | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | | | Number of children | Public medical sector | Private medical sector (non-NGO) | | | Number of children | | | | |
| | | Private medical sector (NGO) | Private medical sector (FBO) | Other | | | Private medical sector (NGO) | Private medical sector (FBO) | Other | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 71.6 | 28.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 | 75.2 | 23.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 87 | | |
| Kwale | 95.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 | | |
| Kilifi | 94.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 | 96.1 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 | | |
| Tana River | 98.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 23 | | |
| Lamu | 94.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11 | | |
| Taita/Taveta | 91.8 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 | (97.4) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 | | |
| Garissa | 93.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 24 | 87.5 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 | |
| Wajir | 92.0 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 | 95.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Mandera | 95.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 | 97.5 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32 | |
| Marsabit | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23 | | |
| Isiolo | 95.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 | 93.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Meru | 75.8 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 | 79.0 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 88.0 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 | 83.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26 |
| Embu | (69.5) | (23.6) | (0.0) | (7.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Kitui | 87.9 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74 | 98.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Machakos | (63.0) | (37.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 68 | 68.7 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Makueni | 92.3 | 4.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 | 93.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Nyandarua | 93.2 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 43 | (96.0) | (1.2) | (0.0) | (2.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Nyeri | (89.6) | (10.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 35 | 87.7 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Kirinyaga | 85.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44 | (90.3) | (7.9) | (0.0) | (1.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Murang'a | (91.7) | (4.6) | (0.0) | (3.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 49 | (88.0) | (2.5) | (0.8) | (8.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 58 |
| Kiambu | 69.6 | 24.0 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 196 | 78.9 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 205 |
| Turkana | 89.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 | 85.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 48 |
| West Pokot | 84.6 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 | 89.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Samburu | 87.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 26 | 95.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Trans Nzoia | 91.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60 | 88.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Uasin Gishu | 91.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | 90.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 95.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 | 93.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Nandi | 95.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 92.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Baringo | 79.3 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 | 89.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Laikipia | 91.3 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 35 | 81.6 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Nakuru | 92.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 174 | 82.3 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Narok | 91.7 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 94 | 83.8 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 115 |
| Kajiado | 68.2 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86 | 82.4 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Kericho | 87.8 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Bomet | 94.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 | 90.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Kakamega | 89.6 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 | 87.0 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Vihiga | 86.9 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 | 96.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Bungoma | 81.3 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 | 91.8 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Busia | 97.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Siaya | 89.1 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 | 90.1 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Kisumu | 88.6 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 | 86.4 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Homa Bay | 83.0 | 14.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 63 | 87.9 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Migori | 88.1 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 | 89.3 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 |
| Kisii | 78.9 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 92.5 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 61 |
| Nyamira | (90.2) | (4.5) | (0.0) | (5.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 24 | (94.1) | (3.1) | (0.0) | (2.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Nairobi City | 46.1 | 47.4 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 398 | 60.6 | 34.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Total | 81.1 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,253 | 84.6 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,137 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|--|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ² | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ² | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <6 | 1.4 | 1,735 | (75.1) | (48.0) | 24 |
| 6–11 | 2.1 | 1,838 | (84.0) | (41.7) | 39 |
| 12–23 | 1.9 | 3,324 | 87.0 | 46.1 | 65 |
| 24–35 | 1.7 | 3,230 | 88.2 | 53.9 | 56 |
| 36–47 | 1.8 | 3,435 | 81.8 | 30.5 | 61 |
| 48–59 | 1.5 | 3,321 | 72.5 | 43.5 | 49 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 1.9 | 8,589 | 84.7 | 43.9 | 161 |
| Female | 1.6 | 8,294 | 79.4 | 43.0 | 132 |
| Mother's smoking status³ | | | | | |
| Smokes cigarettes/tobacco | 0.0 | 55 | * | * | 0 |
| Does not smoke | 1.7 | 8,683 | 84.5 | 46.1 | 147 |
| Cooking fuels and technologies | | | | | |
| Clean fuel and technology ⁴ | 1.4 | 4,556 | (96.7) | (46.0) | 64 |
| Solid fuel ⁵ | 1.9 | 11,875 | 77.8 | 44.0 | 222 |
| Kerosene/paraffin | 1.7 | 432 | * | * | 7 |
| No food cooked in household | * | 21 | * | * | 1 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 6,316 | 89.5 | 38.4 | 109 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 10,567 | 78.1 | 46.5 | 184 |
| Mother's education⁶ | | | | | |
| No education | 1.9 | 1,738 | 69.3 | 36.5 | 34 |
| Primary | 2.1 | 6,374 | 80.7 | 46.6 | 135 |
| Secondary | 1.5 | 5,719 | 84.0 | 33.5 | 85 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 3,053 | (95.2) | (59.9) | 40 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 3,784 | 78.5 | 44.6 | 96 |
| Second | 2.1 | 3,038 | 73.0 | 38.8 | 63 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 2,955 | 82.6 | 56.7 | 40 |
| Fourth | 1.4 | 3,410 | 88.6 | 34.8 | 48 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 3,697 | (96.3) | (45.4) | 46 |
| Total | 1.7 | 16,883 | 82.3 | 43.5 | 293 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

³ Data for this variable were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

⁴ Includes stove/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol.

⁵ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

⁶ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.6C Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI by county

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI: | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| | Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ² | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ² | Number of children |
| Mombasa | 0.9 | 429 | * | * | 4 |
| Kwale | 0.0 | 296 | * | * | 0 |
| Kilifi | 5.7 | 494 | * | * | 28 |
| Tana River | 3.3 | 137 | * | * | 5 |
| Lamu | 5.1 | 62 | (65.0) | (24.0) | 3 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.7 | 123 | * | * | 2 |
| Garissa | 1.3 | 233 | * | * | 3 |
| Wajir | 2.6 | 143 | * | * | 4 |
| Mandera | 1.9 | 246 | * | * | 5 |
| Marsabit | 0.8 | 130 | * | * | 1 |
| Isiolo | 1.9 | 94 | * | * | 2 |
| Meru | 4.3 | 461 | * | * | 20 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 4.2 | 125 | * | * | 5 |
| Embu | 0.4 | 163 | * | * | 1 |
| Kitui | 2.5 | 334 | * | * | 8 |
| Machakos | 0.6 | 379 | * | * | 2 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 291 | * | * | 0 |
| Nyandarua | 1.3 | 193 | * | * | 3 |
| Nyeri | 0.7 | 222 | * | * | 2 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.4 | 198 | * | * | 1 |
| Murang'a | 1.6 | 317 | * | * | 5 |
| Kiambu | 2.6 | 1,058 | * | * | 27 |
| Turkana | 2.9 | 299 | * | * | 9 |
| West Pokot | 1.2 | 403 | * | * | 5 |
| Samburu | 0.6 | 144 | * | * | 1 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.3 | 348 | * | * | 4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.4 | 490 | * | * | 7 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.3 | 160 | * | * | 0 |
| Nandi | 2.0 | 289 | * | * | 6 |
| Baringo | 1.2 | 243 | * | * | 3 |
| Laikipia | 0.5 | 155 | * | * | 1 |
| Nakuru | 1.5 | 853 | * | * | 13 |
| Narok | 1.6 | 554 | * | * | 9 |
| Kajiado | 1.7 | 511 | * | * | 9 |
| Kericho | 0.9 | 360 | * | * | 3 |
| Bomet | 0.3 | 325 | * | * | 1 |
| Kakamega | 0.8 | 609 | * | * | 5 |
| Vihiga | 2.0 | 159 | * | * | 3 |
| Bungoma | 2.1 | 561 | * | * | 11 |
| Busia | 2.9 | 317 | * | * | 9 |
| Siaya | 0.8 | 302 | * | * | 2 |
| Kisumu | 0.5 | 413 | * | * | 2 |
| Homa Bay | 6.2 | 360 | * | * | 22 |
| Migori | 2.3 | 422 | * | * | 10 |
| Kisii | 0.7 | 368 | * | * | 3 |
| Nyamira | 1.2 | 129 | * | * | 2 |
| Nairobi City | 1.2 | 1,982 | * | * | 24 |
| Total | 1.7 | 16,883 | 82.3 | 43.5 | 293 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Kenya DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|---|--|--|
| | Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹ | Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ |
| Public sector | 51.9 | 62.7 |
| Government hospital | 17.5 | 21.1 |
| Government health centre | 10.5 | 12.7 |
| Government dispensary | 24.1 | 29.1 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 31.1 | 37.5 |
| Private hospital | 9.0 | 10.9 |
| Private clinic | 11.9 | 14.4 |
| Pharmacy | 10.1 | 12.2 |
| Private doctor | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| FBO Medical Sector | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| FBO/Mission hospital | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| FBO/Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Other private sector | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Number of children | 293 | 243 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and careseeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹ | Percentage who took antibiotics | Number of children with fever |
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| <6 | 13.2 | 1,735 | 53.6 | 37.9 | 26.1 | 228 |
| 6–11 | 23.6 | 1,838 | 73.7 | 44.4 | 44.4 | 434 |
| 12–23 | 21.2 | 3,324 | 69.9 | 42.1 | 45.1 | 705 |
| 24–35 | 15.9 | 3,230 | 67.5 | 43.3 | 38.6 | 513 |
| 36–47 | 17.0 | 3,435 | 71.6 | 39.6 | 45.5 | 582 |
| 48–59 | 12.9 | 3,321 | 72.6 | 42.6 | 34.3 | 427 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.2 | 8,589 | 70.2 | 42.8 | 39.9 | 1,478 |
| Female | 17.0 | 8,294 | 68.8 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 1,412 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.0 | 6,316 | 68.9 | 44.6 | 39.6 | 1,071 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 10,567 | 69.8 | 40.3 | 41.5 | 1,818 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.6 | 1,738 | 57.0 | 31.0 | 34.0 | 255 |
| Primary | 18.0 | 6,374 | 67.5 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 1,147 |
| Secondary | 17.9 | 5,719 | 73.7 | 47.4 | 44.4 | 1,025 |
| More than secondary | 15.2 | 3,053 | 71.9 | 47.0 | 47.2 | 464 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.0 | 3,784 | 64.3 | 36.1 | 37.7 | 643 |
| Second | 17.6 | 3,038 | 69.5 | 35.8 | 38.1 | 535 |
| Middle | 17.2 | 2,955 | 74.2 | 44.5 | 42.6 | 509 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 3,410 | 70.2 | 45.3 | 42.9 | 636 |
| Highest | 15.3 | 3,697 | 70.4 | 47.9 | 43.0 | 566 |
| Total | 17.1 | 16,883 | 69.5 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 2,890 |

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.8C Children with fever and careseeking for fever by county

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among children under age 5: | | Among children under age 5 with fever: | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Percentage with fever | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹ | Percentage who took antibiotics | Number of children with fever |
| Mombasa | 20.6 | 429 | 41.7 | 20.9 | 17.6 | 88 |
| Kwale | 5.9 | 296 | * | * | * | 17 |
| Kilifi | 16.4 | 494 | 61.0 | 49.3 | 48.0 | 81 |
| Tana River | 17.7 | 137 | 54.0 | 10.4 | 38.4 | 24 |
| Lamu | 28.8 | 62 | 78.6 | 33.4 | 55.1 | 18 |
| Taita/Taveta | 10.8 | 123 | (57.6) | (40.0) | (51.1) | 13 |
| Garissa | 6.5 | 233 | (55.0) | (16.1) | (49.0) | 15 |
| Wajir | 24.0 | 143 | 56.9 | 32.8 | 47.0 | 34 |
| Mandera | 13.1 | 246 | 37.5 | 18.0 | 24.4 | 32 |
| Marsabit | 6.9 | 130 | (46.1) | (8.8) | (27.3) | 9 |
| Isiolo | 17.3 | 94 | 59.9 | 15.1 | 54.1 | 16 |
| Meru | 21.3 | 461 | 66.5 | 38.0 | 49.6 | 98 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 31.4 | 125 | 74.4 | 42.1 | 60.9 | 39 |
| Embu | 11.4 | 163 | (79.5) | (62.5) | (38.0) | 19 |
| Kitui | 10.0 | 334 | (54.4) | (26.4) | (31.3) | 33 |
| Machakos | 16.5 | 379 | (78.0) | (47.7) | (29.7) | 63 |
| Makueni | 4.0 | 291 | * | * | * | 12 |
| Nyandarua | 9.4 | 193 | (73.3) | (37.7) | (53.1) | 18 |
| Nyeri | 15.2 | 222 | (97.6) | (69.3) | (53.3) | 34 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.6 | 198 | * | * | * | 11 |
| Murang'a | 16.1 | 317 | (71.3) | (32.6) | (48.7) | 51 |
| Kiambu | 17.1 | 1,058 | 68.0 | 47.0 | 58.9 | 181 |
| Turkana | 23.1 | 299 | 76.8 | 53.5 | 43.8 | 69 |
| West Pokot | 8.3 | 403 | 72.0 | 42.0 | 34.1 | 34 |
| Samburu | 13.6 | 144 | 51.0 | 19.5 | 31.5 | 20 |
| Trans Nzoia | 17.8 | 348 | 74.0 | 43.0 | 51.2 | 62 |
| Uasin Gishu | 24.7 | 490 | 77.9 | 42.0 | 46.3 | 121 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 8.7 | 160 | (65.1) | (42.9) | (63.4) | 14 |
| Nandi | 13.2 | 289 | 72.5 | 43.0 | 38.3 | 38 |
| Baringo | 17.4 | 243 | 85.3 | 39.7 | 61.1 | 42 |
| Laikipia | 9.0 | 155 | (77.9) | (48.2) | (52.1) | 14 |
| Nakuru | 19.6 | 853 | 66.2 | 41.6 | 44.3 | 167 |
| Narok | 10.8 | 554 | 59.3 | 23.0 | 46.3 | 60 |
| Kajiado | 21.1 | 511 | 60.1 | 34.5 | 37.8 | 108 |
| Kericho | 4.7 | 360 | * | * | * | 17 |
| Bomet | 20.9 | 325 | 67.0 | 44.5 | 50.8 | 68 |
| Kakamega | 23.6 | 609 | 72.2 | 29.5 | 37.7 | 144 |
| Vihiga | 16.2 | 159 | 64.2 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 26 |
| Bungoma | 19.6 | 561 | 71.4 | 50.0 | 35.3 | 110 |
| Busia | 29.3 | 317 | 85.0 | 54.8 | 27.3 | 93 |
| Siaya | 13.6 | 302 | 84.1 | 30.3 | 20.3 | 41 |
| Kisumu | 19.4 | 413 | 66.3 | 40.0 | 33.5 | 80 |
| Homa Bay | 36.4 | 360 | 78.2 | 50.3 | 49.1 | 131 |
| Migori | 39.4 | 422 | 73.7 | 38.4 | 38.7 | 166 |
| Kisii | 11.3 | 368 | (69.2) | (52.7) | (44.0) | 42 |
| Nyamira | 15.7 | 129 | (67.2) | (57.1) | (43.5) | 20 |
| Nairobi City | 15.0 | 1,982 | 72.3 | 54.7 | 30.2 | 296 |
| Total | 17.1 | 16,883 | 69.5 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 2,890 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with diarrhoea | Number of children | Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Number of children with diarrhoea |
| Age in months | | | | |
| <6 | 14.1 | 1,735 | 38.1 | 245 |
| 6–11 | 23.0 | 1,838 | 54.9 | 422 |
| 12–23 | 23.4 | 3,324 | 63.1 | 776 |
| 24–35 | 13.3 | 3,230 | 60.5 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 9.9 | 3,435 | 61.4 | 341 |
| 48–59 | 6.1 | 3,321 | 59.5 | 204 |
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 14.8 | 8,589 | 57.5 | 1,272 |
| Female | 13.8 | 8,294 | 58.8 | 1,145 |
| Source of drinking water² | | | | |
| Improved | 14.5 | 12,976 | 58.0 | 1,878 |
| Unimproved | 15.8 | 1,228 | 53.0 | 194 |
| Surface | 12.8 | 2,679 | 61.5 | 344 |
| Type of toilet facility³ | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 14.2 | 11,262 | 57.8 | 1,604 |
| Unimproved facility | 13.9 | 4,006 | 54.9 | 556 |
| Open defecation | 15.9 | 1,615 | 67.2 | 256 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 14.8 | 6,316 | 59.2 | 934 |
| Rural | 14.0 | 10,567 | 57.4 | 1,482 |
| Mother's education⁴ | | | | |
| No education | 13.4 | 1,738 | 60.1 | 233 |
| Primary | 15.2 | 6,374 | 56.9 | 969 |
| Secondary | 15.3 | 5,719 | 55.1 | 876 |
| More than secondary | 11.1 | 3,053 | 68.0 | 339 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.2 | 3,784 | 61.0 | 577 |
| Second | 14.0 | 3,038 | 54.8 | 427 |
| Middle | 14.4 | 2,955 | 54.4 | 425 |
| Fourth | 14.9 | 3,410 | 56.2 | 510 |
| Highest | 12.9 | 3,697 | 62.9 | 478 |
| Total | 14.3 | 16,883 | 58.1 | 2,416 |

¹ Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.9C Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea by county

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage with diarrhoea | Number of children | Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea: | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Number of children with diarrhoea |
| Mombasa | 17.8 | 429 | 54.7 | 76 |
| Kwale | 3.2 | 296 | * | 10 |
| Kilifi | 20.3 | 494 | 63.3 | 100 |
| Tana River | 16.1 | 137 | 60.2 | 22 |
| Lamu | 25.6 | 62 | 76.8 | 16 |
| Taita/Taveta | 8.7 | 123 | * | 11 |
| Garissa | 6.4 | 233 | (72.5) | 15 |
| Wajir | 27.3 | 143 | 57.7 | 39 |
| Mandera | 5.3 | 246 | (66.2) | 13 |
| Marsabit | 6.9 | 130 | (71.2) | 9 |
| Isiolo | 18.9 | 94 | 81.2 | 18 |
| Meru | 16.1 | 461 | (47.5) | 74 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 17.0 | 125 | (52.1) | 21 |
| Embu | 8.9 | 163 | (90.6) | 14 |
| Kitui | 8.8 | 334 | (62.1) | 29 |
| Machakos | 15.3 | 379 | (40.8) | 58 |
| Makueni | 3.8 | 291 | * | 11 |
| Nyandarua | 6.4 | 193 | * | 12 |
| Nyeri | 12.1 | 222 | (88.6) | 27 |
| Kirinyaga | 12.2 | 198 | (56.3) | 24 |
| Murang'a | 10.7 | 317 | (53.2) | 34 |
| Kiambu | 17.2 | 1,058 | 30.5 | 182 |
| Turkana | 17.6 | 299 | 71.6 | 53 |
| West Pokot | 8.0 | 403 | 77.7 | 32 |
| Samburu | 16.0 | 144 | 46.8 | 23 |
| Trans Nzoia | 16.9 | 348 | 65.2 | 59 |
| Uasin Gishu | 17.4 | 490 | 73.1 | 85 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 10.3 | 160 | (80.1) | 16 |
| Nandi | 9.8 | 289 | (61.6) | 28 |
| Baringo | 12.6 | 243 | 77.2 | 31 |
| Laikipia | 12.4 | 155 | (50.3) | 19 |
| Nakuru | 14.4 | 853 | 51.6 | 122 |
| Narok | 16.1 | 554 | 61.0 | 89 |
| Kajiado | 14.9 | 511 | 44.0 | 76 |
| Kericho | 14.5 | 360 | 54.5 | 52 |
| Bomet | 14.2 | 325 | 58.5 | 46 |
| Kakamega | 18.2 | 609 | 58.1 | 111 |
| Vihiga | 15.1 | 159 | 24.9 | 24 |
| Bungoma | 18.3 | 561 | 54.3 | 102 |
| Busia | 16.2 | 317 | 66.6 | 51 |
| Siaya | 5.2 | 302 | * | 16 |
| Kisumu | 10.5 | 413 | (56.6) | 44 |
| Homa Bay | 21.4 | 360 | 58.7 | 77 |
| Migori | 22.8 | 422 | 65.4 | 96 |
| Kisii | 9.7 | 368 | (61.6) | 36 |
| Nyamira | 10.3 | 129 | (58.5) | 13 |
| Nairobi City | 15.0 | 1,982 | 67.0 | 298 |
| Total | 14.3 | 16,883 | 58.1 | 2,416 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|------|--------------------|----------------------|------|---------------|----------------|-----------|------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know/missing | Total | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/missing | Total | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 8.5 | 52.4 | 12.5 | 15.3 | 10.0 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 22.6 | 5.0 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 59.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 245 |
| 6–11 | 20.6 | 40.6 | 20.3 | 16.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 32.0 | 23.7 | 22.5 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 422 |
| 12–23 | 32.9 | 31.6 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 33.6 | 30.4 | 22.6 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 776 |
| 24–35 | 34.4 | 29.6 | 18.4 | 15.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 28.3 | 35.2 | 25.5 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 32.8 | 34.0 | 16.8 | 12.4 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 38.6 | 34.2 | 15.6 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 341 |
| 48–59 | 29.6 | 35.8 | 18.5 | 15.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 42.0 | 25.0 | 22.6 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 28.4 | 35.0 | 17.3 | 15.5 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 33.8 | 27.9 | 19.5 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,272 |
| Female | 28.1 | 36.3 | 18.5 | 14.4 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 31.4 | 27.1 | 22.2 | 5.2 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,145 |
| Breastfeeding status¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 23.8 | 38.3 | 18.6 | 15.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 29.4 | 24.6 | 20.6 | 5.6 | 17.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,251 |
| Not breastfeeding | 34.3 | 31.2 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 23.3 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 621 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.1 | 32.5 | 15.0 | 10.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 32.3 | 31.0 | 16.6 | 5.5 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 934 |
| Rural | 21.4 | 37.6 | 19.7 | 17.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 32.9 | 25.4 | 23.4 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,482 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 20.4 | 40.1 | 13.5 | 20.8 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 36.0 | 21.6 | 22.8 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Primary | 24.0 | 37.3 | 17.4 | 18.2 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 33.7 | 24.8 | 24.0 | 4.9 | 9.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 969 |
| Secondary | 29.4 | 34.7 | 20.8 | 12.2 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 32.4 | 30.1 | 17.9 | 4.5 | 10.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 876 |
| More than secondary | 42.8 | 30.1 | 14.7 | 9.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 28.2 | 33.2 | 17.5 | 5.5 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 19.2 | 39.0 | 20.5 | 19.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 35.9 | 24.5 | 23.1 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 577 |
| Second | 17.8 | 36.8 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 30.8 | 22.3 | 25.6 | 5.1 | 13.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Middle | 27.9 | 35.9 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 32.0 | 27.4 | 22.4 | 3.6 | 12.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Fourth | 32.1 | 36.6 | 15.3 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 35.4 | 24.5 | 19.4 | 7.3 | 9.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 510 |
| Highest | 44.8 | 29.2 | 16.7 | 5.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 28.1 | 39.4 | 13.7 | 4.0 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 478 |
| Total | 28.3 | 35.6 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 32.7 | 27.6 | 20.8 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,416 |

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced.

¹ Include children age 0–35 months only

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.10C Feeding practices during diarrhoea by county

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Amount of liquids given | | | | | | | Amount of food given | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Don't know/missing | Total | More | Same as usual | Some-what less | Much less | None | Never gave food | Don't know/missing | Total | |
| Mombasa | 38.8 | 44.3 | 13.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 39.2 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 7.2 | 10.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Kwale | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Kilifi | 22.4 | 36.6 | 17.5 | 22.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 19.2 | 33.4 | 30.8 | 2.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Tana River | 2.4 | 45.8 | 25.1 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 29.4 | 16.9 | 14.1 | 31.4 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Lamu | 20.9 | 35.1 | 29.0 | 15.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 19.4 | 37.0 | 28.2 | 5.8 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Taita/Taveta | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Garissa | (0.0) | (12.5) | (8.8) | (32.4) | (46.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (21.3) | (15.3) | (27.7) | (0.0) | (35.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 15 |
| Wajir | 3.6 | 46.0 | 16.6 | 24.8 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 40.8 | 11.9 | 17.4 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39 |
| Mandera | (69.8) | (19.8) | (2.0) | (8.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (12.0) | (48.5) | (25.8) | (0.0) | (13.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Marsabit | (5.6) | (10.4) | (33.9) | (50.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (1.1) | (23.6) | (33.4) | (38.1) | (2.6) | (1.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 9 |
| Isiolo | 30.3 | 30.5 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 26.0 | 25.7 | 20.8 | 13.8 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Meru | (48.1) | (22.5) | (16.8) | (9.3) | (3.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (6.5) | (16.5) | (17.3) | (39.1) | (5.5) | (15.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 74 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | (30.2) | (22.2) | (13.4) | (23.3) | (10.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (2.9) | (6.4) | (32.8) | (23.2) | (13.7) | (21.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 21 |
| Embu | (61.7) | (11.4) | (12.7) | (8.8) | (5.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (3.0) | (42.5) | (34.8) | (14.2) | (0.0) | (5.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 14 |
| Kitui | (29.4) | (33.4) | (16.0) | (17.5) | (3.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (4.5) | (30.8) | (33.1) | (27.9) | (0.0) | (3.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Machakos | (6.7) | (44.1) | (42.9) | (4.1) | (2.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (26.3) | (44.8) | (19.3) | (7.3) | (2.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 58 |
| Makueni | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Nyandarua | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Nyeri | (50.1) | (32.2) | (0.0) | (17.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (1.8) | (22.9) | (19.3) | (47.6) | (8.4) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 27 |
| Kirinyaga | (59.2) | (23.0) | (10.9) | (3.5) | (3.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (3.4) | (38.2) | (32.7) | (25.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 24 |
| Murang'a | (46.2) | (40.3) | (6.1) | (0.0) | (7.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (1.6) | (58.2) | (22.8) | (8.7) | (0.0) | (8.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 34 |
| Kiambu | 47.8 | 8.6 | 27.1 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 23.8 | 37.6 | 19.4 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Turkana | 41.1 | 47.4 | 7.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.4 | 59.3 | 13.5 | 2.4 | 10.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| West Pokot | 0.0 | 30.4 | 10.6 | 54.8 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 22.2 | 13.5 | 60.1 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Samburu | 14.7 | 38.7 | 22.4 | 21.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 30.8 | 22.1 | 18.1 | 20.1 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 23 |
| Trans Nzoia | 10.1 | 50.6 | 32.2 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1.8 | 41.4 | 30.9 | 12.6 | 1.7 | 10.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Uasin Gishu | 43.1 | 28.5 | 19.6 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 18.7 | 45.8 | 20.9 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | (8.7) | (8.4) | (12.0) | (64.2) | (6.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (8.8) | (9.8) | (56.5) | (17.4) | (7.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 16 |
| Nandi | (6.1) | (63.0) | (20.2) | (10.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (47.4) | (22.3) | (13.6) | (4.5) | (12.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Baringo | 22.2 | 42.0 | 26.7 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 40.0 | 16.1 | 19.1 | 6.7 | 13.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 |
| Laikipia | (25.9) | (37.3) | (22.1) | (14.7) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (5.8) | (36.8) | (32.8) | (17.5) | (7.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 19 |
| Nakuru | 13.9 | 40.9 | 23.5 | 19.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 29.1 | 27.5 | 26.7 | 5.8 | 8.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 122 |
| Narok | 9.4 | 37.1 | 23.8 | 29.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 34.3 | 22.2 | 28.9 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Kajiado | 54.2 | 33.3 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 51.2 | 13.1 | 23.8 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Kericho | 1.2 | 30.2 | 18.8 | 49.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 15.2 | 51.7 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Bomet | 16.7 | 48.6 | 24.1 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 43.9 | 29.4 | 8.3 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Kakamega | 13.5 | 50.3 | 26.8 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 44.7 | 25.3 | 10.6 | 5.9 | 12.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Vihiga | 39.6 | 37.4 | 6.3 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.6 | 50.0 | 6.5 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Bungoma | 25.8 | 44.6 | 17.4 | 8.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 34.9 | 32.6 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Busia | 8.1 | 34.0 | 41.1 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 37.6 | 20.2 | 3.7 | 11.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 |
| Siaya | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 16 |
| Kisumu | (15.4) | (17.5) | (21.1) | (11.8) | (34.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (14.8) | (18.3) | (29.9) | (0.0) | (37.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 44 |
| Homa Bay | 24.1 | 35.3 | 21.0 | 16.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 30.9 | 30.6 | 17.4 | 3.6 | 15.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Migori | 9.6 | 60.4 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 46.0 | 15.4 | 25.7 | 0.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Kisii | (0.0) | (36.5) | (3.2) | (55.3) | (5.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (26.6) | (3.2) | (50.1) | (5.3) | (14.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 36 |
| Nyamira | (5.4) | (18.8) | (28.2) | (47.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (0.0) | (12.2) | (17.7) | (44.0) | (15.6) | (10.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 13 |
| Nairobi City | 49.6 | 36.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 34.6 | 36.9 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 298 |
| Total | 28.3 | 35.6 | 17.9 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 32.7 | 27.6 | 20.8 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,416 |

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given: | | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with diarrhoea | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------|--------------|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|-------|
| | Fluid from ORS packet | Zinc | ORS and zinc | ORS and continued feeding ¹ | ORS, zinc and continued feeding ¹ | ORS or increased fluids | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | ORT and continued feeding ¹ | Other treatments | | | Percentage given no treatment | | | |
| | | | | ORS and continued feeding ¹ | ORS, zinc and continued feeding ¹ | ORS or increased fluids | Recommended home fluids (RHF) | ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids) | ORT and continued feeding ¹ | Anti-biotic | Anti-motility | Intra-venous solution | Home remedy/other | Don't know | | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 25.2 | 21.1 | 12.9 | 10.5 | 5.5 | 33.1 | 20.2 | 45.7 | 13.7 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 41.9 | 245 |
| 6–11 | 46.8 | 38.0 | 31.0 | 25.4 | 14.0 | 61.1 | 28.0 | 69.8 | 40.5 | 10.4 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 6.6 | 0.8 | 22.1 | 422 |
| 12–23 | 56.0 | 48.4 | 39.8 | 37.2 | 26.4 | 70.5 | 24.4 | 75.1 | 50.7 | 12.4 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 776 |
| 24–35 | 52.9 | 38.4 | 30.8 | 34.9 | 19.9 | 69.7 | 26.7 | 76.6 | 52.9 | 17.2 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 11.0 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 46.4 | 37.6 | 30.7 | 35.9 | 24.3 | 63.6 | 26.5 | 71.5 | 54.8 | 21.0 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 14.7 | 341 |
| 48–59 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 19.3 | 60.6 | 29.3 | 68.3 | 46.3 | 17.6 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 204 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 48.8 | 38.7 | 31.1 | 32.3 | 20.3 | 62.4 | 24.0 | 68.9 | 45.6 | 14.5 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 19.4 | 1,272 |
| Female | 47.7 | 40.4 | 32.2 | 29.7 | 19.8 | 63.9 | 27.6 | 72.0 | 45.9 | 14.0 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 1,145 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 46.6 | 42.5 | 31.0 | 32.6 | 21.9 | 67.7 | 24.6 | 72.5 | 49.4 | 14.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 17.4 | 934 |
| Rural | 49.4 | 37.7 | 32.0 | 30.1 | 18.9 | 60.2 | 26.4 | 69.0 | 43.5 | 14.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 1,482 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 52.5 | 44.0 | 37.8 | 32.6 | 23.7 | 60.7 | 28.2 | 70.1 | 43.9 | 14.5 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 233 |
| Primary | 49.6 | 35.2 | 31.1 | 29.8 | 18.3 | 62.7 | 25.0 | 70.1 | 43.2 | 15.8 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 0.1 | 19.6 | 969 |
| Secondary | 44.6 | 39.6 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 19.6 | 61.2 | 26.8 | 69.0 | 47.2 | 11.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 0.4 | 19.3 | 876 |
| More than secondary | 51.2 | 48.4 | 33.3 | 36.6 | 23.7 | 70.9 | 23.2 | 74.9 | 50.4 | 18.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 339 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.1 | 45.2 | 40.5 | 33.9 | 25.1 | 62.0 | 24.5 | 70.7 | 46.8 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 0.0 | 19.2 | 577 |
| Second | 44.7 | 30.6 | 24.5 | 24.2 | 12.6 | 54.0 | 31.3 | 65.7 | 36.3 | 15.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 9.9 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 427 |
| Middle | 47.7 | 34.9 | 29.5 | 29.5 | 18.3 | 64.4 | 26.7 | 71.1 | 44.6 | 15.0 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 18.1 | 425 |
| Fourth | 49.1 | 41.6 | 32.5 | 30.9 | 19.9 | 65.5 | 21.6 | 71.0 | 45.1 | 10.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 510 |
| Highest | 44.1 | 42.6 | 28.2 | 35.3 | 22.4 | 68.9 | 25.7 | 72.8 | 54.7 | 17.9 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 7.6 | 0.9 | 16.9 | 478 |
| Total | 48.3 | 39.5 | 31.6 | 31.1 | 20.1 | 63.1 | 25.7 | 70.4 | 45.8 | 14.3 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 8.2 | 0.2 | 18.6 | 2,416 |

ORS = oral rehydration salts

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoeal episode.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Kenya DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Among children with diarrhoea | for whom advice or treatment was sought | Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹ | Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc |
| Public sector | 35.1 | 59.4 | 58.9 | 60.2 |
| Government hospital | 12.0 | 20.4 | 20.2 | 21.1 |
| Government health centre | 7.6 | 12.8 | 12.3 | 13.0 |
| Government dispensary | 15.3 | 26.0 | 26.1 | 25.8 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 21.6 | 36.5 | 27.1 | 29.2 |
| Private hospital | 5.7 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 10.0 |
| Private clinic | 4.6 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 6.9 |
| Pharmacy | 11.3 | 19.1 | 12.9 | 12.2 |
| Private doctor | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CHW/Fieldworker | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| NGO hospital | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| NGO clinic | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| FBO Medical Sector | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| FBO/Mission hospital | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2.3 |
| FBO/Mission clinic | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other private sector | 1.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Shop | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Market | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Number of children | 2,416 | 1,427 | 1,167 | 955 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.

CHW = community health worker

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

ORS = oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluids from ORS packet.

Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Early childhood development index 2030 ¹ | | Number of children age 24–59 months |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Percentage | Confidence interval | |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 76.4 | (74.3–78.5) | 2,480 |
| Female | 79.8 | (77.8–81.8) | 2,310 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 87.5 | (85.0–90.0) | 1,714 |
| Rural | 72.8 | (70.9–74.6) | 3,077 |
| Age in months | | | |
| 24–35 | 83.0 | (80.9–85.0) | 1,533 |
| 36–47 | 77.4 | (74.9–79.9) | 1,693 |
| 48–59 | 73.9 | (71.1–76.7) | 1,565 |
| Mother's education¹ | | | |
| No education | 51.6 | (47.5–55.8) | 566 |
| Primary | 75.7 | (73.3–78.1) | 1,896 |
| Secondary | 83.8 | (81.4–86.2) | 1,516 |
| More than secondary | 91.0 | (87.8–94.3) | 813 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 61.2 | (58.1–64.3) | 1,134 |
| Second | 74.2 | (70.8–77.7) | 898 |
| Middle | 79.8 | (76.8–82.8) | 801 |
| Fourth | 84.0 | (80.3–87.7) | 917 |
| Highest | 93.0 | (90.3–95.7) | 1,042 |
| Total | 78.0 | (76.5–79.6) | 4,791 |

¹ SDG Indicator 4.2.1.

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 18% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 5% are wasted (too thin for their height), 10% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 3% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** 98% of children born in the 2 years before the survey are ever breastfed. 60% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** 31% of children age 6–23 months are fed a minimum acceptable diet.
- **Growth monitoring:** 38% of children under age 5 are weighed and height measured by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey.
- **Vitamin A supplementation:** 64% of children age 6–59 months received vitamin A in the past six months.
- **Nutrition status of women of age 20–49:** 7% are thin and 17% are obese.
- **Nutrition status of men of age 20–49:** 14% are thin or undernourished and 4% are obese.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on the nutritional status and anaemia among children and adults, infant, and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women's dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Other aspects of nutritional interventions (maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, deworming, iron-containing supplementation, the sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation) are covered in Chapter 9. Information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea is presented in Chapter 10.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight for children under age 5 is compared with the WHO growth standard reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices of height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (*z* scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO child growth standards define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal, Bassani and Roth 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting and other causes of stunting include recurrent infection and chronic diseases, many of which are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection that causes weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age that reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose weight-for-height z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height z score is more than two standard deviations ($+2\text{ SD}$) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean z score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. **Appendix C, Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2022 Kenya DHS identified a total of 20,319 children under age 5 eligible for height and weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.8**).

During measurements, 2% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 4% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were taken for 96% of the eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements for 97% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements for 97% of eligible children (**Appendix C, Table C.8**). **Appendix C, Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included the remeasurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final z scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for re-measurement, while the calculation of final z scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for re-measurement. The re-measurement completion rate was 96% among those selected for re-measurement. Appendix C Table C.9 provides additional information on the re-measurement data (WHO, 2019).

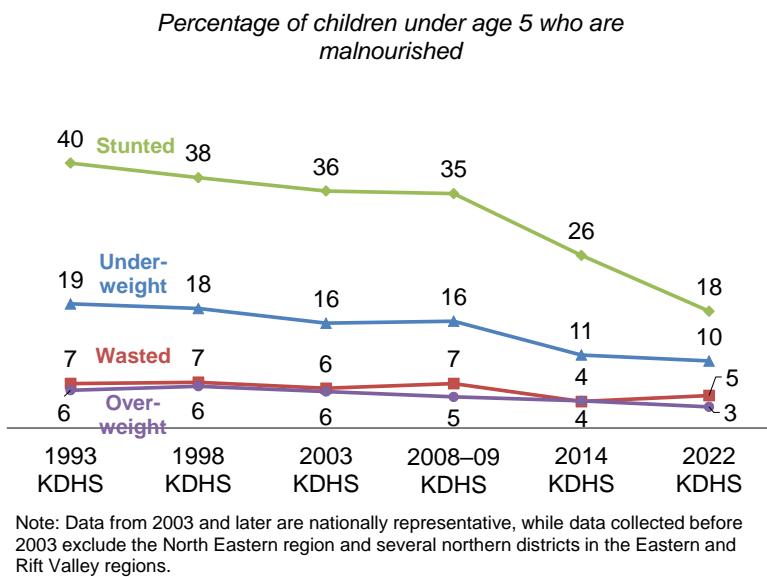
Eighteen percent of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), while 4% are severely stunted. Five percent of children are wasted (too thin for their height). Ten percent of children are underweight (too thin for their age), while 3% are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

Trends: The prevalence of stunting has declined from 40% in 1993 to 18% in 2022. The highest decline in stunting occurred between 2008–09 (35%) and 2022 (18%). The prevalence of wasting and overweight have been remained the same since 1993 (**Figure 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-one percent of children whose mothers are thin are underweight compared with 5% of those whose mothers are overweight or obese.
- The percentage of stunted children is higher in rural areas (20%) than in urban areas (12%).
- The percentage of children who are stunted is highest among those whose mothers have no education or primary education (22% each) and lowest in children whose mothers have more than secondary education (9%).

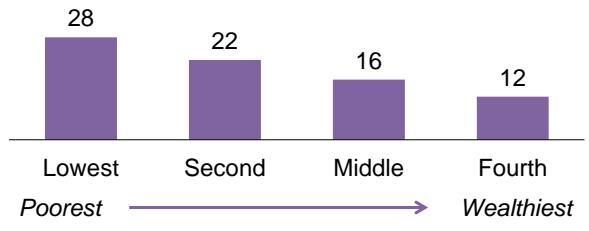
Figure 11.1 Trends in child growth measures



- Twenty-eight percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile are stunted compared with 9% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 11.2**).
- Twenty-two percent of children whose mothers have no education are underweight compared with 5% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- Nineteen percent of children in lowest wealth quintile are underweight compared with 4% of children in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of stunted children are Kilifi (37%), West Pokot (34%), Samburu (31%), Meru (25%) and Kitui (25%), while those with the lowest percentage are Kisumu (9%), Garissa (9% each), Murang'a (10%), Nairobi City (11%), and Kirinyaga (11%) (**Table 11.1C** and **Map 11.1**).

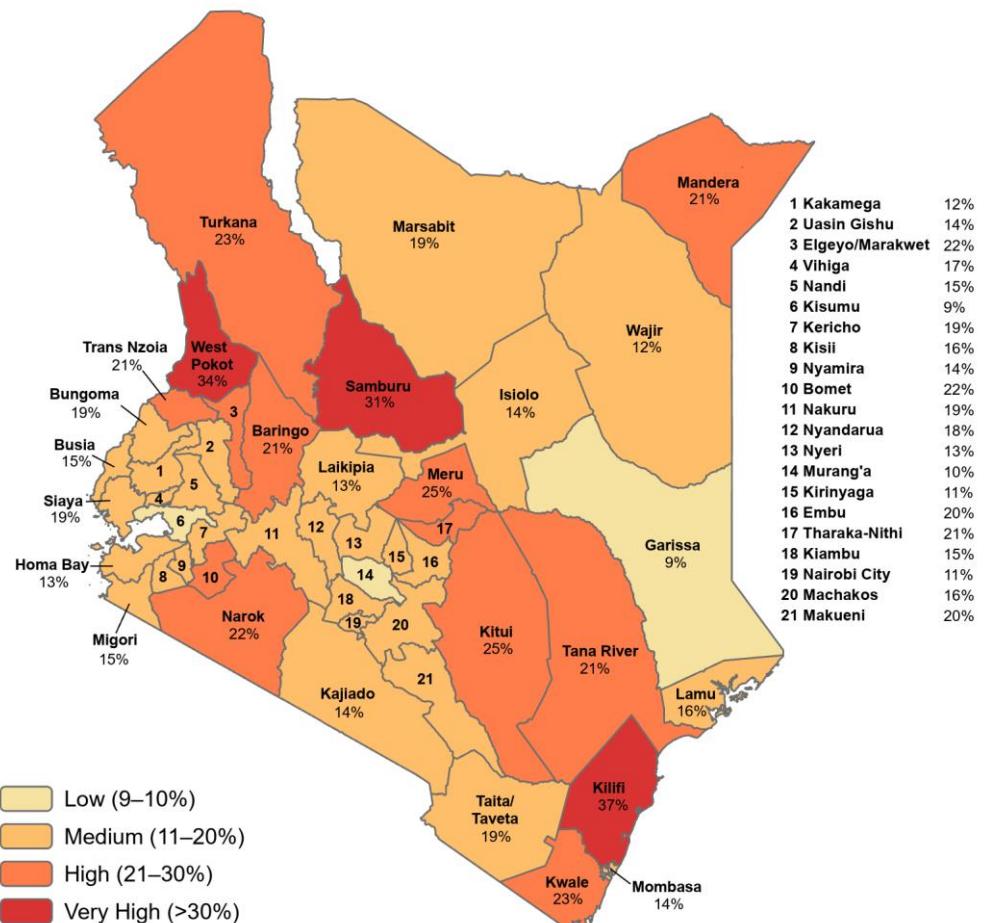
Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



Map 11.1 Stunting in children by county

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

- Counties with the highest percentage of wasted children are Turkana (23%), Wajir (23%), Marsabit (20%), Mandera (17%), Samburu (15%), and Garissa (15%).
- Counties with the highest percentage of overweight children are Nyeri, Nyamira, Kisii, and Nairobi City (6% each).
- Counties with the highest percentage of children who are underweight are Turkana (32%), Samburu (30%), West Pokot (27%), Marsabit (26%), and Mandera (23%).

11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children's nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2017a; WHO 2013). An important component of growth monitoring is the regular measurement of children's weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC).

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Thirty-seven percent of children under age 5 had their weight and height measurements taken by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey. Forty-five percent of children had their weight measured, and 38% had their heights measured, while 16% had their mid-upper arm circumference measured. Fifteen percent had all the three measurements (height, weight and MUAC) (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-nine percent of children age 0–23 months had their weight and height/length measurements taken compared with 22% of children age 24–59 months.
- A higher percentage of children in urban areas (43%) had their weight and height /length measured than those in rural areas (33%).
- The percentage of children whose weight and height/length measurement had been taken increases with mother's education, from 30% among children whose mothers have no education to 46% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children whose weight and height/length measurements had been taken increases with wealth quintile, from 30% to 46% in the lowest and highest wealth quintiles respectively.
- Bomet and Laikipia counties had the lowest percentage (1% each) of children whose anthropometric measurements had been taken by a healthcare provider, while Kericho County had the highest (51%) (**Table 11.2C**).

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth, exclusively breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusively breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introducing safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits the mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through the skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding, and it is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who are fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Nearly all (98%) of children born in the 2 years before the survey were ever breastfed. Sixty percent of children are put to breast within 1 hour of birth, while 83% of children are exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-seven percent of children whose mothers were counselled on breastfeeding during ANC visits were exclusively breastfed for the first two days after births compared to 27% of children whose mothers did not receive any ANC.
- Sixty-five percent of children whose mothers who had a vaginal birth were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth compared with 34% of children whose mothers had a caesarean section.
- Sixty-three percent of children in rural areas were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth compared with 55% of children in urban areas.
- Counties with the lowest percentage of children who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth are Kisumu (22%) and Lamu (35%), while counties with the highest percentage of children who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth are Vihiga (87%) and Elgeyo/Marakwet (83%) (**Table 11.3C**).

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed and given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who are fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

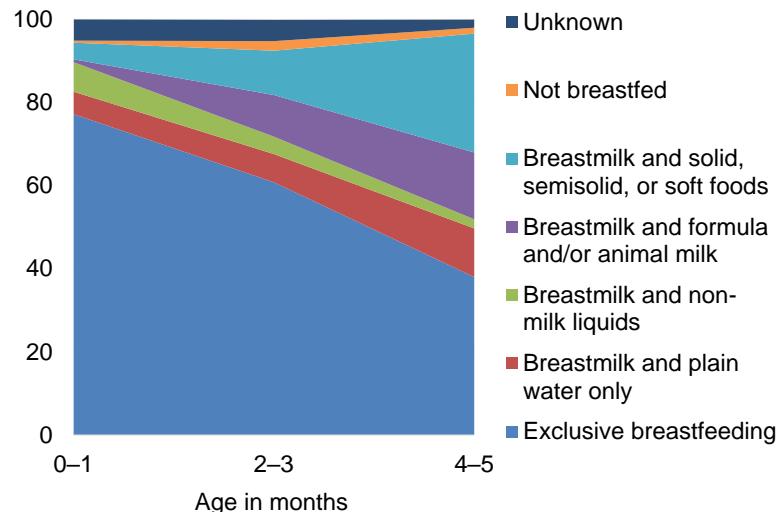
Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother

Sixty percent of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed (**Table 11.5**).

Table 11.5 and **Figure 11.3** show the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 77% of children are exclusively breastfed as opposed to 100% per WHO recommendations. Four percent of children age 0–1 month received breast milk and solid, semi solid, or soft foods, 5% received breast milk and water, and 7% received breast milk and non-milk liquids. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed sharply declines to 38% and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with solids, semi-solids, or soft foods being the highest percentage (29%).

Figure 11.3 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding for children age 0–5 months increases with mothers' education, from 49% for those with no education to 66% for mothers with more than secondary education (**Table 11.4**).
- The percentage of children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed is lowest among children whose mothers are in the lowest wealth quintile (54%) and highest for children whose mothers are in the fourth wealth quintile (67%).

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and continues to be an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for the woman, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers, and diabetes. Feeding children from a bottle with a nipple is not recommended for children under age 2. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children who drink from a bottle with a nipple (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who are fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Sixty-five percent of children age 12–23 months are currently breastfeeding. Thirty-four percent of children age 0–23 months are using a bottle with a nipple (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-nine percent of children age 12–23 months in rural areas are currently breastfeeding compared with 59% of those in urban areas.
- Thirty-eight percent of children age 0–23 months in urban areas are using a bottle with a nipple compared with 31% of those in rural areas.

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while continuing to breastfeed until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with the mother

Eighty-seven percent of children age 6–8 months are introduced to solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (**Table 11.10**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum

acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children, and the same plus minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. By consuming food from at least five food groups of eight food groups, the child has a greater likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five food groups come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be consuming the minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be consuming the minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least 3 times a day. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, soft foods, or milk feeds at least 4 times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semi-solid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of non-breastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be meeting the minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two milk feeds of milk and/or milk products.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and non-breastfed children age 6–23 months increases children’s energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed a minimum of 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day. The 8 food groups are: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed solid, semi-solid, or soft food (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who are given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children who have met minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, with the extra requirement that non-breastfed children have met minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Thirty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months living with their mother and are breastfeeding received minimum dietary diversity, while 71% received minimum meal frequency. One-third of the children who were breastfeeding and living with their mothers had a minimum acceptable diet (**Figure 11.4**).

Twenty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months living with their mother and are not breastfeeding received minimum dietary diversity, while 71% received minimum meal frequency. Twenty percent of the children who were living with their mothers and not breastfeeding had a minimum acceptable diet.

Half of the children age 6–23 months living with their mother and are not breastfeeding received minimum milk feeding frequency, 29% received minimum dietary diversity, and 20% received minimum acceptable diet (**Table 11.8**).

For egg and/or flesh food consumption among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, 28% of children received egg and/or flesh foods the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

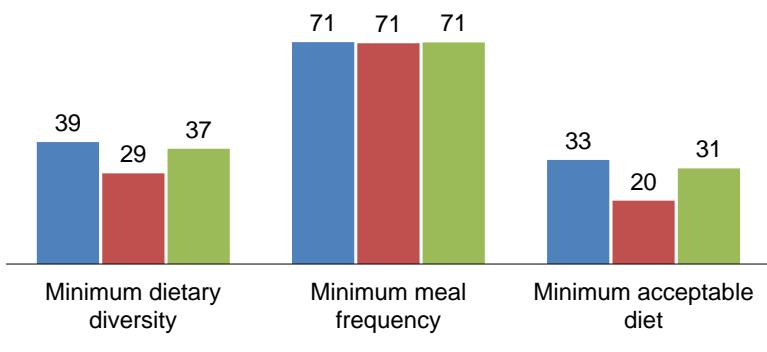
Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-eight percent of children age 6–23 months in rural areas received minimum dietary diversity compared with 31% of children in the urban areas.
- Thirteen percent of children age 6–23 months whose mothers have no education received minimum dietary diversity compared with 55% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- Sixteen percent of children age 6–23 months in the lowest wealth quintile received minimum dietary diversity compared with 60% of children in the highest wealth quintile.
- Forty percent of children age 6–23 months in rural areas received a minimum acceptable diet compared with 26% of children in the urban areas.

Figure 11.4 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) by breastfeeding status

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations

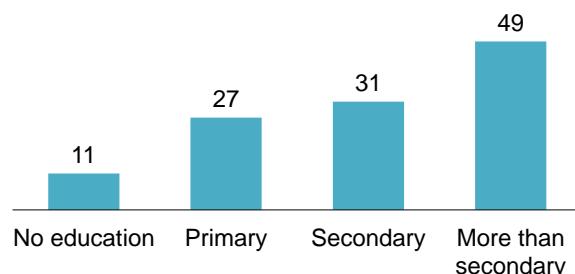
■ Breastfed ■ Nonbreastfed ■ All children 6–23 months



- Eleven percent of children age 6–23 months whose mothers have no education received a minimum acceptable diet compared with 49% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education (**Figure 11.5**).
- Fourteen percent of children age 6–23 months in the lowest wealth quintile received minimum acceptable diet compared with 51% of children in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.8**).
- Thirty-six percent of children age 6–23 months in urban areas consumed egg and/or flesh food the previous day, compared with 23% of children in rural areas (**Table 11.9**).
- Eight percent of children age 6–23 months whose mothers have no education consumed egg and/or flesh food compared with 37% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.

Figure 11.5 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) by mother's education

Percentage of children age 6–23 months meeting feeding practice recommendations



11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, the consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of non-communicable diseases and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Diets with low vegetable and fruit consumption have reduced nutrient intake, which can negatively impact the healthy growth and development of young children. Low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with non-communicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption, describes ‘sentinel unhealthy foods,’ which are foods that are high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother

Forty-nine percent of the youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother had a sweet beverage, 26% had unhealthy foods, and 25% consumed zero vegetable or fruit the previous day or night (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-four percent of children age 6–23 months who are not breastfeeding consumed a sweet beverage compared with 45% of children who are breastfeeding (**Figure 11.6**).
- Thirty-six percent of children age 6–23 months who are not breastfeeding had an unhealthy food compared with 24% of children who are breastfeeding.
- The percentage of children who had zero vegetables or fruits is twice as high in rural areas (31%) as in urban areas (15%).
- The percentage of children who had consumed zero vegetables or fruits declines with increase in mother’s education, from 67% of children whose mothers have no education to 12% of children whose mothers have with more than secondary education (**Figure 11.7**).
- The percentage of children who had consumed zero vegetables or fruits declines with increase in wealth quintile, from 47% of children in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.9**).

Figure 11.6 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by breastfeeding status

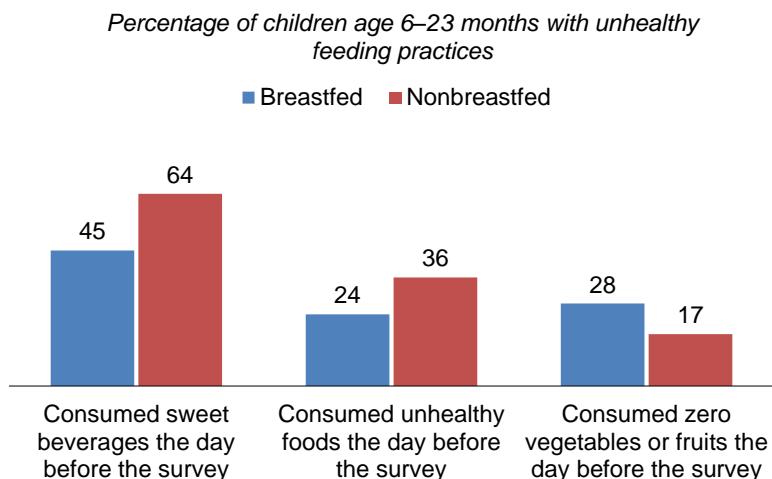
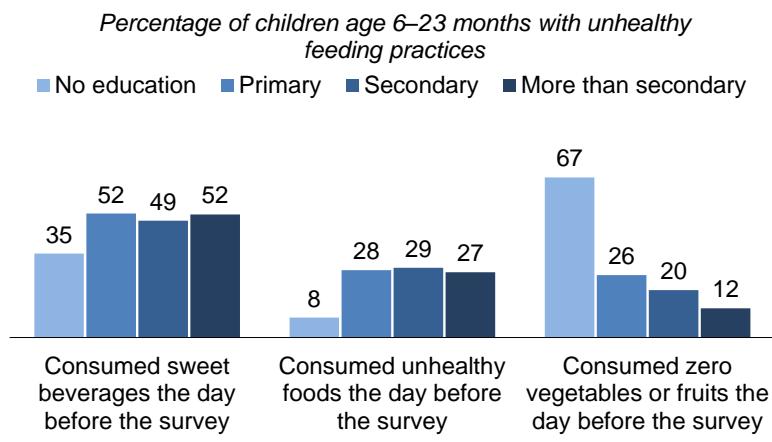


Figure 11.7 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by mother’s education



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators with corresponding values from the 2022 KDHS.

11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELLING

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2018; WHO 2003). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community, and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months by a healthcare provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Twenty-five percent of women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months was living with them were counselled by a health care provider in the previous 6 months about how or what to feed their children (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-two percent of mothers with children age 6–11 months received counselling in the last 6 months about how or what to feed their children compared with 21% of those with children age 12–23 months.
- Fourteen percent of mothers with no education were counselled on feeding their children in the last 6 months compared with 27% among mothers with more than secondary education.

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by low consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, infections, and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and for specific life-stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrups and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections, such as those causing measles, and can slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help to reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Given iron tablets or syrups 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron tablets or syrups in the last 12 months.

Given multiple micronutrient powders 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months which include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

Twenty-three percent of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months. Twenty percent of these children received iron tablets/syrup, and 14% of these children were given multiple micronutrient powders. Sixty-four percent of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months. Two-thirds of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication in the last 6 months (**Table 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-eight percent of children age 6–23 months were given vitamin A supplements compared with 56% of children age 24–59 months.
- Seventy-seven percent of children age 6–59 months who are currently breastfeeding were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months compared with 69% those not breastfeeding.
- The percentage of children age 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements declines with mother's age, from 69% of children whose mothers are age 15–19 to 59% of children whose mothers are age 40–49.
- The percentage of children receiving vitamin A supplements increases with mother's education, from 45% of children whose mothers have no education to 70% of children whose mothers who have more than secondary education.
- Similarly, 69% of children age 6–59 months in households with the highest wealth quintile received vitamin A supplements compared with 53% in households with the lowest wealth quintile.
- Fifty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months were given deworming medication compared with 68% of those age 24–59 months.
- Seventy-two percent of children age 12–59 months in urban areas were given deworming medication in the last 6 months compared with 61% of those in rural areas.
- Eighty-two percent of children age 12–59 months born to mothers with more than secondary education had been given deworming medication compared with 36% of children born to mothers with no education.
- Similarly, 79% of children age 12–59 months in households with the highest wealth quintile had been dewormed compared with 48% of children in households with the lowest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the lowest percentage of children age 6–59 months who received iron tablets or syrups in the last 12 months are: Laikipia (1%); Meru (3%) Bomet (3%), Narok, and Samburu (4% each) (**Table 11.12C**).

- Counties with the lowest percentage of children age 6–59 months who received multiple micronutrients powders (MNPs) in the last 12 months are Lamu, Wajir, and Laikipia (1% each), and Samburu and Meru (2%).
- Mandera County has the lowest percentage of children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements (16%) and deworming medication (15%) in the last 6 months.

11.6 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared that is used to measure nutritional status in adults age 20–49. The BMI values are independent of age and sex. Short stature for adult women age 20–49 is assessed by height <145 centimetres.

BMI-for-age is the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups that is used in children and adolescents age 5–19 to measure nutritional status (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age-specific. This is because adolescents are still growing, and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature for adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed by low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

| Adult status | BMI |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Too thin for their height | Less than 18.5 |
| Normal | Between 18.5 and 24.9 |
| Overweight | Between 25.0 and 29.9 |
| Obese | Greater than or equal to 30.0 |

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey, and men age 20–49

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in z score standard deviations (SD).

| Adolescent status | BMI-for-age |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Too thin for their height | Less than -1SD |
| Normal | Between -1SD and +1SD |
| Overweight | Between +1SD and +2SD |
| Obese | Greater than +2SD |

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey, and men age 15–19

Short Stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than -2SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

11.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Height and weight data were collected for 94% of eligible women age 15–49 (**Appendix C, Table C.6**).

During measurement, 17% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.11**).

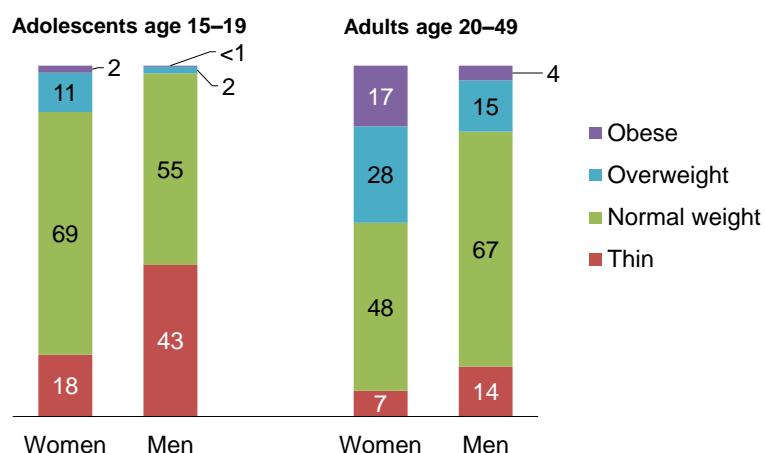
Eighteen percent of women and 43% of men age 15–19 are thin, while 13% of women and 2% of men are obese or overweight.

Among women and men age 20–49, 7% of women and 14% of men are thin, while 45% of women and 19% of men are obese or overweight (**Figure 11.8**).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status, height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Five percent of adolescent women are of short stature (**Table 11.13.2** and **Table 11.13.2C**). Eighteen percent adolescent women age 15–19 are thin, with 3% being moderately or severely thin. Eleven percent of adolescent women are overweight and 2% are obese.

Figure 11.8 Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women and men

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



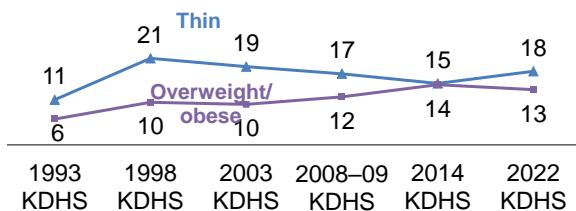
Trends: The prevalence of overweight and obesity among women age 20–29 has increased over time, from 15% in 1993 to 28% in 2003, and 45% in 2022. In the same period, the prevalence of overweight and obesity among women age 15–19 remained more or less the same (**Figure 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

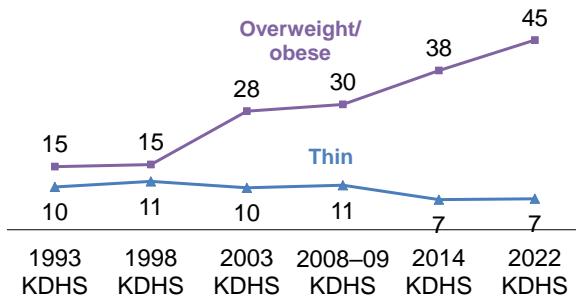
- Being overweight or obese increases with age, from 32% among women age 20–29 to 55% among women age 40–49 and from 10% among men age 20–29 to 29% among men age 40–49 (**Table 11.13.1** and **Table 11.13.3**).
- Five percent of women age 20–49 in urban areas are thin compared with 9% in rural areas, and 12% of men age 20–49 in urban areas are thin compared with 16% in rural areas.
- Fifty-three percent of women age 20–49 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 39% in rural areas, and 25% of men age 20–49 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 14% in rural areas.
- Twenty-three percent of women age 20–49 with no education are thin compared with 6% of women with more than secondary education.
- Thirty-two percent of men age 20–49 with no education are thin compared with 10% of men with more than secondary education.
- Twenty-six percent of women age 20–49 with no education are overweight or obese compared with 50% of women with more than secondary education.
- Eighteen percent of women age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 3% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Twenty-five percent of men age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 8% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- About one in five women age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 60% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Five percent of men age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 36% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Forty-six percent of adolescent women age 15–19 with no education are thin compared with 13% of those with more than secondary education (**Table 11.13.2**).
- Twenty-seven percent of adolescent women age 15–19 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 11% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.9 Trends in women's nutritional status

Percentage of women age 15–19 who are:



Percentage of women age 20–49 who are:



- Fifty-four percent of adolescent men age 15–19 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 29% of men in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.13.4**).
- Twenty-one percent of adolescent women age 15–19 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 10% of those in rural areas (**Table 11.13.2**).
- Three percent of adolescent men age 15–19 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 2% of those in rural areas (**Table 11.13.4**).
- Turkana County has the highest percentage of women age 20–49 who are thin (44%), while Kirinyaga County has the highest percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese (65%) (**Table 11.13.1C**).
- Turkana County has the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are thin (54%), while Kajiado County had the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are overweight or obese (31%) (**Table 11.13.3C**).

11.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

Height and weight data were collected for 86% of eligible men age 15–49 (**Appendix C, Table C.6**). During measurement, 2% of men had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of men were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.11**).

Among men age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate a measure of nutritional status, BMI. Fourteen percent of men age 20–49 are thin with 3% being moderately and severely thin. Nineteen percent of men are overweight or obese with 4% being obese (**Table 11.13.3**).

Among adolescent men age 15–19, data on height, weight and age were used to calculate a measure of nutritional status, BMI-for-age. Forty-three percent of adolescent men are thin, with 12% being moderately or severely thin. Two percent of adolescent men are overweight or obese and fewer than 1% are obese (**Table 11.13.4**, **Table 11.13.4C**, and **Figure 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-five percent of adult men age 20–49 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 14% of those in rural areas (**Table 11.13.3**).
- Thirty-two percent of adult men age 20–49 with no education are thin compared with 10% of men with more than secondary education.
- Twenty-nine percent of adult men age 20–49 with more than secondary education are overweight or obese compared with 10% of men with no education.
- Thirty-six percent of adult men age 20–49 in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 5% in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Twenty-five percent of adult men age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 8% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Forty-five percent of adolescent men age 15–19 in rural areas are thin compared with 37% of those in urban areas (**Table 11.13.4**).
- Fifty-four percent of adolescent men in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 29% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are thin are Turkana (54%), Marsabit (47%), Wajir (40%), Samburu (38%), and West Pokot (31%) (**Table 11.13.3C**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are overweight or obese are Kajiado (31%), Kiambu (28%), Lamu (26%), and Nairobi City (25%).

11.7 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting the consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the right amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) is an indicator of diet diversity validated for non-pregnant women age 15–49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starch roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products), flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consume at least 5 of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey are classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). In women, overweight and obesity can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes ‘sentinel unhealthy foods,’ which are foods that are fried, high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are: grains, white/pale starch roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products), flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Table 11.14 and **Table 11.14C** indicate the percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to background characteristics and by counties.

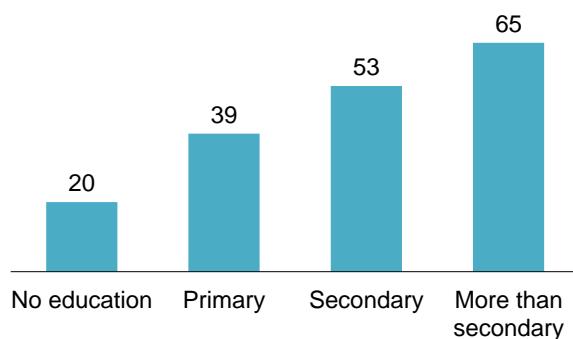
Forty-nine percent of women consumed minimum dietary diversity, while 70% consumed sweet beverages and 35% consumed unhealthy foods (**Table 11.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-six percent of women in urban areas consumed minimum dietary diversity compared with 43% of those in rural areas.
- The consumption of the minimum dietary diversity increases with the level of education. One in five women who have no education consumed minimum dietary diversity compared to 2 in 3 women with more than secondary education (**Figure 11.10**).
- The percentage of women consuming unhealthy foods increases with the level of education; from 14% among women with no education to 42% among those with more than secondary education.
- Seventy percent of women with no education compared to 75% with more than secondary education consume sweet beverages.
- The percentage of women consuming unhealthy foods is 20% in the lowest wealth quintile and 45% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women consuming sweet beverages is 65% in the lowest wealth quintile and 77% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Turkana (11%), Marsabit (11%), Kwale (15%) and Tana River (17%) counties have the least percentage of women who consumed minimum dietary diversity (**Table 11.15C**).
- Vihiga (54%), Kiambu (52%), Nakuru (48%), Kirinyaga (48%), and Nyandarua (46%) counties have the highest percentage of women who consumed unhealthy food.

Figure 11.10 Minimum dietary diversity among women by education

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey



11.8 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt should be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b).

Household salt iodisation

Percentage of households with iodised salt.

Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

In the Kenya 2022 DHS, salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate. Overall, availability of iodised salt is universal (**Table 11.16** and **Table 11.16C**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on nutrition of children and adults, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1** Nutritional status of children
- **Table 11.1C** Nutritional status of children by county
- **Table 11.2** Child growth monitoring
- **Table 11.2C** Child growth monitoring by county
- **Table 11.3** Early breastfeeding
- **Table 11.3C** Early breastfeeding by county
- **Table 11.4** Breastfeeding status according to age
- **Table 11.5** Infant feeding practices by age
- **Table 11.6** Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.7** Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.8** Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children
- **Table 11.9** Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months
- **Table 11.10** Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators
- **Table 11.11** Infant and young child feeding counselling
- **Table 11.12** Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children
- **Table 11.12C** Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children by county
- **Table 11.13.1** Nutritional status of women age 20–49
- **Table 11.13.1C** Nutritional status of women age 20–49 by county
- **Table 11.13.2** Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19
- **Table 11.13.2C** Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19 by county
- **Table 11.13.3** Nutritional status of men age 20–49
- **Table 11.13.3C** Nutritional status of men age 20–49 by county
- **Table 11.13.4** Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19
- **Table 11.13.4C** Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19 by county
- **Table 11.14** Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview
- **Table 11.14C** Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview by county
- **Table 11.15** Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women
- **Table 11.15C** Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women by county
- **Table 11.16** Presence of iodised salt in household
- **Table 11.16C** Presence of iodised salt in household by county

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | 3.3 | 12.0 | -0.5 | 1,655 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 11.8 | 0.5 | 1,658 | 1.5 | 5.5 | -0.1 | 1,668 |
| 6–11 | 3.2 | 12.7 | -0.6 | 1,837 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 1,836 | 1.6 | 9.0 | -0.3 | 1,837 |
| 12–23 | 5.4 | 22.5 | -1.1 | 3,396 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 3.1 | -0.1 | 3,399 | 2.0 | 9.9 | -0.6 | 3,402 |
| 24–35 | 5.3 | 22.7 | -1.1 | 3,292 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 2.0 | -0.2 | 3,319 | 1.6 | 11.0 | -0.7 | 3,311 |
| 36–47 | 4.4 | 18.7 | -0.9 | 3,581 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 1.4 | -0.3 | 3,622 | 1.9 | 11.9 | -0.8 | 3,584 |
| 48–59 | 2.8 | 11.9 | -0.7 | 3,372 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 | -0.5 | 3,405 | 1.8 | 10.7 | -0.8 | 3,377 |
| 0–23 | 4.3 | 17.4 | -0.8 | 6,887 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 6,892 | 1.8 | 8.6 | -0.4 | 6,907 |
| 24–59 | 4.2 | 17.7 | -0.9 | 10,245 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 1.6 | -0.3 | 10,345 | 1.8 | 11.2 | -0.7 | 10,272 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5.1 | 19.6 | -1.0 | 8,679 | 0.6 | 5.4 | 2.9 | -0.2 | 8,742 | 2.0 | 11.1 | -0.7 | 8,692 |
| Female | 3.3 | 15.6 | -0.8 | 8,453 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 3.6 | -0.1 | 8,496 | 1.6 | 9.2 | -0.5 | 8,488 |
| Birth interval in months³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First birth ⁴ | 3.6 | 15.5 | -0.8 | 3,984 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 3.6 | -0.1 | 3,982 | 1.4 | 7.9 | -0.5 | 3,991 |
| <24 | 5.2 | 20.7 | -1.0 | 2,411 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 3.4 | -0.2 | 2,418 | 2.1 | 13.1 | -0.7 | 2,417 |
| 24–47 | 5.0 | 21.5 | -1.0 | 4,393 | 0.9 | 6.0 | 2.6 | -0.3 | 4,397 | 2.3 | 12.8 | -0.8 | 4,404 |
| 48+ | 2.6 | 13.0 | -0.7 | 4,240 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | -0.0 | 4,231 | 1.3 | 7.6 | -0.4 | 4,248 |
| Size at birth^{3,5} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very small | 12.1 | 38.0 | -1.6 | 77 | 2.4 | 10.2 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 76 | 9.1 | 24.6 | -1.3 | 77 |
| Small | 9.5 | 30.8 | -1.4 | 486 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 3.4 | -0.2 | 486 | 3.5 | 17.9 | -1.0 | 490 |
| Average or larger | 4.2 | 17.2 | -0.8 | 4,094 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 4,089 | 1.4 | 7.9 | -0.4 | 4,105 |
| Don't know | 8.5 | 21.9 | -1.1 | 128 | 2.4 | 11.7 | 3.0 | -0.7 | 128 | 4.9 | 20.5 | -1.1 | 128 |
| Mother's interview status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interviewed | 4.0 | 17.4 | -0.9 | 15,028 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 3.4 | -0.1 | 15,028 | 1.7 | 10.1 | -0.6 | 15,060 |
| Not interviewed but in household | 7.1 | 19.4 | -0.8 | 521 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 2.3 | -0.3 | 541 | 2.3 | 11.4 | -0.6 | 522 |
| Not interviewed and not in the household ⁶ | 5.5 | 18.9 | -0.9 | 1,583 | 0.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 1,669 | 1.9 | 10.2 | -0.6 | 1,598 |
| Mother's age³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <20 | 5.0 | 21.2 | -1.1 | 1,807 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 2.8 | -0.2 | 1,812 | 2.4 | 11.3 | -0.7 | 1,811 |
| 20–34 | 3.9 | 17.0 | -0.9 | 11,274 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | -0.1 | 11,280 | 1.6 | 9.9 | -0.6 | 11,304 |
| 35–49 | 3.7 | 16.1 | -0.8 | 1,946 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 3.7 | -0.1 | 1,936 | 2.0 | 10.1 | -0.5 | 1,945 |
| Mother's nutritional status⁷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin | 7.3 | 25.6 | -1.2 | 679 | 1.5 | 12.2 | 0.4 | -0.8 | 679 | 5.2 | 20.8 | -1.2 | 679 |
| Normal | 4.9 | 20.4 | -1.0 | 3,532 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 2.4 | -0.2 | 3,538 | 1.8 | 11.9 | -0.7 | 3,542 |
| Overweight/obese | 2.6 | 11.4 | -0.6 | 2,630 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 2,625 | 0.7 | 5.1 | -0.3 | 2,633 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.7 | 12.1 | -0.6 | 5,679 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 4.0 | -0.0 | 5,714 | 1.2 | 6.7 | -0.3 | 5,701 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 20.3 | -1.0 | 11,453 | 0.6 | 5.3 | 2.8 | -0.2 | 11,524 | 2.1 | 11.9 | -0.7 | 11,478 |
| Mother's education⁸ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.9 | 22.2 | -1.0 | 1,695 | 2.0 | 15.4 | 0.7 | -0.9 | 1,710 | 5.3 | 22.1 | -1.2 | 1,703 |
| Primary | 5.2 | 22.1 | -1.1 | 5,898 | 0.6 | 4.3 | 3.5 | -0.2 | 5,909 | 2.0 | 11.9 | -0.7 | 5,912 |
| Secondary | 3.2 | 15.3 | -0.8 | 5,220 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | -0.0 | 5,218 | 0.9 | 7.0 | -0.5 | 5,231 |
| More than secondary | 1.6 | 8.6 | -0.4 | 2,716 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 2,712 | 0.8 | 5.0 | -0.2 | 2,716 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 7.6 | 27.6 | -1.3 | 4,039 | 1.3 | 9.5 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 4,064 | 4.4 | 19.3 | -1.1 | 4,052 |
| Second | 5.2 | 21.5 | -1.1 | 3,343 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 2.6 | -0.1 | 3,377 | 1.1 | 10.0 | -0.7 | 3,353 |
| Middle | 3.7 | 16.2 | -0.9 | 3,143 | 0.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | -0.1 | 3,159 | 1.2 | 8.9 | -0.6 | 3,149 |
| Fourth | 2.0 | 11.6 | -0.7 | 3,315 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 3,326 | 0.8 | 6.3 | -0.4 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 8.7 | -0.4 | 3,292 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 3,311 | 0.6 | 4.2 | -0.2 | 3,301 |
| Total | 4.2 | 17.6 | -0.9 | 17,132 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 3.2 | -0.2 | 17,238 | 1.8 | 10.1 | -0.6 | 17,180 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Total includes seven children for whom the information on mother's education is missing

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median.

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

⁴ First-born twins (and triplets) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Information available only for children age 0–35 months.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the previous 2 months. Mother's nutritional status defined using body mass index (BMI) for mother's age 20–49 and using BMI-for-age for mother's age 15–19 as presented in Tables 11.13.1 and 11.13.2.

⁸ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.1C Nutritional status of children by county

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Height-for-age ¹ | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | Weight-for-age | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean z score | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean z score | Number of children | Percent-age below -3 SD | Percent-age below -2 SD ² | Mean z score (SD) | Number of children |
| Mombasa | 3.5 | 13.5 | -0.7 | 419 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 3.1 | -0.3 | 418 | 1.5 | 9.8 | -0.6 | 423 |
| Kwale | 6.9 | 22.7 | -1.2 | 315 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 2.3 | -0.4 | 321 | 2.8 | 13.7 | -0.9 | 316 |
| Kilifi | 13.4 | 37.0 | -1.5 | 521 | 0.9 | 7.2 | 4.8 | -0.3 | 519 | 3.1 | 19.5 | -1.1 | 526 |
| Tana River | 5.6 | 21.1 | -1.0 | 144 | 1.3 | 11.3 | 2.6 | -0.6 | 144 | 2.6 | 16.8 | -1.0 | 144 |
| Lamu | 2.5 | 16.1 | -1.0 | 62 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1.2 | -0.3 | 63 | 1.0 | 12.5 | -0.8 | 62 |
| Taita/Taveta | 4.9 | 19.2 | -0.9 | 124 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 3.2 | -0.2 | 123 | 2.1 | 12.6 | -0.7 | 124 |
| Garissa | 0.6 | 9.0 | -0.4 | 222 | 2.6 | 15.3 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 224 | 1.2 | 14.1 | -0.8 | 222 |
| Wajir | 3.2 | 12.4 | -0.3 | 135 | 3.6 | 22.8 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 136 | 4.3 | 16.2 | -1.0 | 135 |
| Mandera | 6.3 | 20.5 | -0.9 | 240 | 2.9 | 17.3 | 0.4 | -1.1 | 238 | 5.4 | 23.2 | -1.2 | 241 |
| Marsabit | 4.9 | 18.9 | -0.8 | 133 | 3.8 | 20.4 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 134 | 6.2 | 25.9 | -1.2 | 134 |
| Isiolo | 4.3 | 14.1 | -0.6 | 95 | 1.1 | 7.2 | 1.0 | -0.7 | 95 | 2.4 | 11.5 | -0.8 | 96 |
| Meru | 4.6 | 25.2 | -1.1 | 499 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 4.2 | -0.1 | 505 | 1.0 | 10.8 | -0.7 | 499 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 3.4 | 20.5 | -1.0 | 136 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | -0.1 | 136 | 2.2 | 7.7 | -0.6 | 136 |
| Embu | 5.3 | 19.9 | -0.9 | 170 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 3.4 | -0.2 | 169 | 2.6 | 11.3 | -0.6 | 171 |
| Kitui | 8.8 | 25.1 | -1.2 | 382 | 1.1 | 4.9 | 4.0 | -0.4 | 383 | 2.6 | 13.9 | -0.9 | 383 |
| Machakos | 3.8 | 16.2 | -0.9 | 404 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 2.6 | -0.1 | 409 | 1.0 | 8.1 | -0.6 | 407 |
| Makueni | 4.2 | 19.8 | -1.1 | 306 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | -0.2 | 312 | 1.2 | 8.7 | -0.7 | 306 |
| Nyandarua | 3.2 | 17.8 | -0.9 | 198 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 198 | 1.4 | 4.0 | -0.4 | 199 |
| Nyeri | 2.2 | 12.5 | -0.7 | 231 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 0.2 | 231 | 0.5 | 4.0 | -0.2 | 232 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.9 | 11.2 | -0.8 | 200 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 2.8 | -0.0 | 200 | 0.0 | 5.7 | -0.4 | 200 |
| Murang'a | 1.1 | 10.1 | -0.7 | 326 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2.5 | -0.1 | 326 | 0.4 | 5.9 | -0.5 | 326 |
| Kiambu | 3.8 | 15.3 | -0.8 | 916 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 929 | 2.1 | 6.0 | -0.3 | 920 |
| Turkana | 7.3 | 23.0 | -1.1 | 305 | 3.5 | 22.6 | 1.0 | -1.2 | 306 | 8.8 | 31.7 | -1.5 | 306 |
| West Pokot | 10.4 | 33.5 | -1.5 | 420 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 0.8 | -0.8 | 423 | 6.0 | 27.1 | -1.4 | 420 |
| Samburu | 8.9 | 31.4 | -1.4 | 144 | 1.4 | 15.4 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 147 | 7.4 | 30.2 | -1.4 | 146 |
| Trans Nzoia | 4.8 | 21.3 | -1.0 | 366 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 1.5 | -0.2 | 368 | 0.5 | 11.1 | -0.6 | 366 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.7 | 14.2 | -0.8 | 486 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 486 | 1.0 | 6.4 | -0.5 | 486 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.1 | 21.8 | -1.2 | 165 | 1.0 | 4.8 | 3.5 | -0.4 | 168 | 2.5 | 13.9 | -0.9 | 165 |
| Nandi | 2.6 | 15.1 | -0.8 | 313 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 2.6 | -0.2 | 314 | 0.9 | 9.0 | -0.6 | 313 |
| Baringo | 4.7 | 21.2 | -1.1 | 257 | 2.3 | 13.6 | 0.7 | -0.8 | 260 | 5.8 | 19.9 | -1.1 | 258 |
| Laikipia | 2.5 | 12.6 | -0.8 | 158 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 160 | 0.5 | 6.6 | -0.5 | 158 |
| Nakuru | 5.3 | 18.5 | -0.9 | 913 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 3.9 | -0.1 | 915 | 2.1 | 9.2 | -0.6 | 913 |
| Narok | 3.5 | 21.5 | -1.2 | 553 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 3.1 | -0.1 | 556 | 1.0 | 10.7 | -0.7 | 554 |
| Kajiado | 4.5 | 14.0 | -0.5 | 506 | 1.3 | 7.6 | 2.7 | -0.2 | 514 | 1.3 | 9.6 | -0.4 | 509 |
| Kericho | 3.7 | 19.3 | -1.0 | 338 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.6 | -0.1 | 338 | 1.4 | 9.2 | -0.7 | 339 |
| Bomet | 4.5 | 22.1 | -1.1 | 341 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 4.5 | -0.0 | 343 | 1.3 | 9.8 | -0.6 | 341 |
| Kakamega | 2.1 | 11.5 | -0.7 | 698 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 707 | 0.8 | 6.4 | -0.3 | 702 |
| Vihiga | 4.2 | 16.6 | -1.0 | 176 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 178 | 0.8 | 9.2 | -0.4 | 176 |
| Bungoma | 4.0 | 19.0 | -1.0 | 665 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1.6 | -0.0 | 663 | 1.2 | 9.6 | -0.5 | 665 |
| Busia | 3.1 | 15.0 | -0.7 | 385 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | -0.0 | 386 | 0.7 | 6.3 | -0.4 | 387 |
| Siaya | 5.3 | 19.2 | -1.0 | 325 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 327 | 2.1 | 7.0 | -0.5 | 326 |
| Kisumu | 1.3 | 9.1 | -0.5 | 419 | 0.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | -0.0 | 418 | 0.8 | 3.5 | -0.3 | 419 |
| Homa Bay | 2.3 | 12.5 | -0.7 | 408 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 407 | 1.0 | 6.1 | -0.3 | 408 |
| Migori | 2.5 | 14.8 | -0.9 | 450 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 449 | 0.3 | 5.0 | -0.4 | 450 |
| Kisii | 4.3 | 16.3 | -0.8 | 411 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 412 | 1.5 | 7.8 | -0.4 | 411 |
| Nyamira | 3.0 | 13.5 | -0.9 | 153 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 156 | 0.2 | 3.4 | -0.4 | 153 |
| Nairobi City | 2.0 | 11.1 | -0.6 | 1,600 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 1,623 | 0.4 | 5.3 | -0.2 | 1,606 |
| Total | 4.2 | 17.6 | -0.9 | 17,132 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 3.2 | -0.2 | 17,238 | 1.8 | 10.1 | -0.6 | 17,180 |

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Weight | Height | Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) | Weight and height | Weight, height, and MUAC | Number of children |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Age in months | | | | | | |
| <6 | 81.0 | 64.7 | 17.0 | 63.9 | 16.2 | 1,735 |
| 6–11 | 84.9 | 71.6 | 26.9 | 71.3 | 25.9 | 1,838 |
| 12–23 | 57.7 | 49.9 | 21.9 | 49.2 | 21.1 | 3,324 |
| 24–35 | 33.7 | 28.1 | 15.6 | 27.7 | 14.6 | 3,230 |
| 36–47 | 26.6 | 21.8 | 11.8 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 3,435 |
| 48–59 | 21.5 | 17.2 | 9.8 | 16.9 | 8.9 | 3,321 |
| 0–23 | 70.8 | 59.4 | 22.0 | 58.8 | 21.1 | 6,897 |
| 24–59 | 27.2 | 22.3 | 12.4 | 21.8 | 11.3 | 9,986 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 45.5 | 37.6 | 16.4 | 37.2 | 15.5 | 8,589 |
| Female | 44.6 | 37.3 | 16.2 | 36.7 | 15.1 | 8,294 |
| Mother's age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 42.4 | 34.8 | 13.5 | 34.1 | 12.6 | 2,175 |
| 20–29 | 46.5 | 38.5 | 16.5 | 38.0 | 15.5 | 9,390 |
| 30–39 | 43.2 | 36.2 | 16.6 | 35.8 | 15.6 | 4,730 |
| 40–49 | 46.0 | 40.0 | 21.2 | 39.1 | 19.3 | 588 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.0 | 44.1 | 19.7 | 43.4 | 18.9 | 6,316 |
| Rural | 42.0 | 33.5 | 14.3 | 33.1 | 13.1 | 10,567 |
| Mother's education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 33.7 | 30.1 | 21.6 | 29.7 | 20.0 | 1,738 |
| Primary | 38.8 | 32.2 | 14.3 | 31.5 | 13.2 | 6,374 |
| Secondary | 48.7 | 40.6 | 14.7 | 40.2 | 14.0 | 5,719 |
| More than secondary | 57.8 | 46.7 | 20.5 | 46.3 | 19.5 | 3,053 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.0 | 30.0 | 15.7 | 29.5 | 14.7 | 3,784 |
| Second | 40.8 | 32.6 | 12.2 | 32.1 | 11.2 | 3,038 |
| Middle | 45.2 | 36.4 | 14.0 | 35.7 | 12.9 | 2,955 |
| Fourth | 49.4 | 41.4 | 17.6 | 40.8 | 16.3 | 3,410 |
| Highest | 53.6 | 46.4 | 20.9 | 45.9 | 20.2 | 3,697 |
| Total | 45.0 | 37.5 | 16.3 | 36.9 | 15.3 | 16,883 |

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.2C Child growth monitoring by county

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Weight | Height | Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) | Weight and height | Weight, height, and MUAC | Number of children |
|-----------------|--------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Mombasa | 54.0 | 47.3 | 33.0 | 46.2 | 31.2 | 429 |
| Kwale | 54.8 | 55.0 | 48.7 | 54.5 | 47.8 | 296 |
| Kilifi | 39.9 | 38.0 | 22.3 | 37.8 | 21.3 | 494 |
| Tana River | 39.8 | 39.0 | 26.8 | 38.8 | 26.3 | 137 |
| Lamu | 34.9 | 24.9 | 11.2 | 24.5 | 11.1 | 62 |
| Taita/Taveta | 63.7 | 56.8 | 29.5 | 56.8 | 28.4 | 123 |
| Garissa | 58.1 | 58.8 | 47.6 | 57.0 | 46.0 | 233 |
| Wajir | 20.6 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 143 |
| Mandera | 6.8 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 246 |
| Marsabit | 45.0 | 40.9 | 40.4 | 40.7 | 38.1 | 130 |
| Isiolo | 33.8 | 26.5 | 22.1 | 24.8 | 20.5 | 94 |
| Meru | 27.5 | 14.3 | 4.4 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 461 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 44.4 | 32.3 | 7.9 | 31.8 | 6.4 | 125 |
| Embu | 62.5 | 54.7 | 38.4 | 53.1 | 36.0 | 163 |
| Kitui | 43.2 | 40.7 | 24.1 | 40.4 | 23.7 | 334 |
| Machakos | 56.2 | 50.8 | 14.3 | 50.5 | 13.7 | 379 |
| Makueni | 43.6 | 41.7 | 17.7 | 40.2 | 16.5 | 291 |
| Nyandarua | 39.2 | 27.7 | 2.1 | 27.7 | 2.1 | 193 |
| Nyeri | 50.0 | 39.1 | 6.1 | 38.0 | 4.1 | 222 |
| Kirinyaga | 50.6 | 33.8 | 17.1 | 33.8 | 16.1 | 198 |
| Murang'a | 58.6 | 45.8 | 11.8 | 45.8 | 9.6 | 317 |
| Kiambu | 47.8 | 41.3 | 7.4 | 40.8 | 7.4 | 1,058 |
| Turkana | 63.9 | 56.2 | 41.3 | 56.1 | 37.8 | 299 |
| West Pokot | 20.2 | 18.5 | 5.9 | 17.9 | 5.0 | 403 |
| Samburu | 30.1 | 23.8 | 13.9 | 23.8 | 10.7 | 144 |
| Trans Nzoia | 38.4 | 23.4 | 7.8 | 22.8 | 6.5 | 348 |
| Uasin Gishu | 47.8 | 35.1 | 6.5 | 34.1 | 5.6 | 490 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 34.4 | 27.8 | 8.9 | 27.3 | 8.4 | 160 |
| Nandi | 36.0 | 28.3 | 16.4 | 28.2 | 15.3 | 289 |
| Baringo | 56.8 | 49.1 | 12.4 | 49.1 | 12.1 | 243 |
| Laikipia | 34.3 | 25.6 | 1.5 | 25.1 | 1.3 | 155 |
| Nakuru | 38.5 | 23.7 | 4.7 | 23.5 | 4.2 | 853 |
| Narok | 32.0 | 20.7 | 5.0 | 20.5 | 2.6 | 554 |
| Kajiado | 45.8 | 40.7 | 15.4 | 40.1 | 14.7 | 511 |
| Kericho | 78.1 | 76.8 | 52.1 | 75.5 | 50.8 | 360 |
| Bomet | 6.3 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 325 |
| Kakamega | 55.2 | 45.5 | 7.1 | 45.2 | 6.2 | 609 |
| Vihiga | 48.7 | 36.7 | 9.3 | 36.7 | 9.3 | 159 |
| Bungoma | 37.1 | 17.8 | 4.9 | 16.6 | 4.2 | 561 |
| Busia | 56.0 | 44.7 | 7.8 | 44.7 | 7.1 | 317 |
| Siaya | 38.4 | 37.2 | 30.0 | 36.8 | 29.7 | 302 |
| Kisumu | 44.6 | 42.9 | 23.3 | 42.9 | 23.3 | 413 |
| Homa Bay | 54.2 | 34.3 | 8.7 | 34.3 | 6.6 | 360 |
| Migori | 47.2 | 40.1 | 3.7 | 39.9 | 2.5 | 422 |
| Kisii | 44.3 | 24.6 | 3.5 | 24.3 | 2.5 | 368 |
| Nyamira | 43.7 | 29.0 | 8.6 | 28.9 | 6.5 | 129 |
| Nairobi City | 53.0 | 51.9 | 29.8 | 50.8 | 28.9 | 1,982 |
| Total | 45.0 | 37.5 | 16.3 | 36.9 | 15.3 | 16,883 |

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of children under age 2 |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Sex | | | | |
| Male | 98.2 | 60.1 | 82.3 | 1,816 |
| Female | 97.9 | 60.1 | 83.4 | 1,842 |
| Breastfeeding counselling during ANC² | | | | |
| Counselled | 98.5 | 60.2 | 87.2 | 2,806 |
| Not counselled/don't know | 98.2 | 61.4 | 81.5 | 643 |
| Did not receive ANC | 91.8 | 54.5 | 26.7 | 203 |
| Assistance at delivery | | | | |
| Health personnel ³ | 98.1 | 59.9 | 83.2 | 3,277 |
| Traditional birth attendant | 98.2 | 66.0 | 79.8 | 219 |
| Other | 98.4 | 63.0 | 78.9 | 111 |
| No one | 95.7 | 40.9 | 83.7 | 51 |
| Place of delivery | | | | |
| Health facility | 98.1 | 59.7 | 83.3 | 3,235 |
| At home | 98.1 | 63.5 | 79.9 | 403 |
| Other | * | * | * | 19 |
| Type of delivery | | | | |
| Vaginal birth | 98.1 | 65.4 | 85.2 | 3,042 |
| Caesarean section | 98.1 | 34.1 | 71.3 | 616 |
| Breastfeeding counselling during PNC^{2,4} | | | | |
| Counselled | 98.8 | 60.3 | 86.6 | 2,689 |
| Not counselled/don't know | 97.1 | 61.0 | 84.1 | 835 |
| Breastfeeding observation during PNC^{2,4} | | | | |
| Observed | 99.0 | 61.0 | 87.1 | 2,623 |
| Not observed/don't know | 96.5 | 59.0 | 82.9 | 901 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 97.8 | 54.8 | 80.6 | 1,315 |
| Rural | 98.3 | 63.1 | 84.1 | 2,343 |
| Mother's education⁵ | | | | |
| No education | 98.1 | 65.6 | 82.0 | 354 |
| Primary | 98.3 | 60.4 | 84.8 | 1,268 |
| Secondary | 98.0 | 63.0 | 84.9 | 1,376 |
| More than secondary | 97.7 | 50.7 | 75.5 | 661 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 98.2 | 64.5 | 83.6 | 793 |
| Second | 98.5 | 62.5 | 86.2 | 679 |
| Middle | 98.0 | 66.7 | 84.0 | 655 |
| Fourth | 98.1 | 60.5 | 84.4 | 801 |
| Highest | 97.6 | 46.9 | 76.2 | 730 |
| Total | 98.1 | 60.1 | 82.9 | 3,658 |

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ANC = antenatal care

PNC = postnatal care

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

² Information available for the most recent live birth only

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

⁴ Women were asked about counselling of breastfeeding by any healthcare provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.3C Early breastfeeding by county

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage ever breastfed | Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Number of children under age 2 |
|-----------------|------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| Mombasa | 96.8 | 52.8 | 74.4 | 105 |
| Kwale | 99.5 | 75.7 | 86.1 | 64 |
| Kilifi | 98.0 | 60.2 | 89.2 | 95 |
| Tana River | 98.5 | 81.9 | 77.5 | 29 |
| Lamu | 98.2 | 34.8 | 81.5 | 17 |
| Taita/Taveta | (100.0) | (40.7) | (81.2) | 25 |
| Garissa | 95.4 | 61.5 | 47.6 | 51 |
| Wajir | 94.4 | 67.2 | 78.7 | 29 |
| Mandera | 94.3 | 66.3 | 83.2 | 50 |
| Marsabit | 98.4 | 74.2 | 92.6 | 28 |
| Isiolo | 99.1 | 67.7 | 71.0 | 21 |
| Meru | 100.0 | 66.8 | 94.0 | 99 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 98.9 | 58.0 | 80.7 | 26 |
| Embu | 100.0 | 68.5 | 93.6 | 33 |
| Kitui | 96.7 | 53.6 | 91.8 | 72 |
| Machakos | 98.8 | 56.0 | 79.8 | 85 |
| Makueni | 100.0 | 68.0 | 91.0 | 65 |
| Nyandarua | 100.0 | 63.8 | 91.2 | 48 |
| Nyeri | 100.0 | 51.3 | 73.7 | 52 |
| Kirinyaga | 98.2 | 40.8 | 69.4 | 47 |
| Murang'a | 94.4 | 71.6 | 82.6 | 72 |
| Kiambu | 95.8 | 42.9 | 83.2 | 203 |
| Turkana | 97.7 | 59.2 | 83.2 | 66 |
| West Pokot | 98.0 | 66.1 | 88.7 | 89 |
| Samburu | 99.5 | 78.6 | 95.6 | 30 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.5 | 58.4 | 88.1 | 78 |
| Uasin Gishu | 98.7 | 69.6 | 81.6 | 112 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 96.8 | 82.6 | 79.6 | 35 |
| Nandi | 96.9 | 46.0 | 80.4 | 60 |
| Baringo | 98.9 | 81.2 | 79.5 | 53 |
| Laikipia | 97.4 | 77.3 | 80.0 | 33 |
| Nakuru | 100.0 | 57.0 | 85.6 | 170 |
| Narok | 98.2 | 74.2 | 83.5 | 122 |
| Kajiado | 96.9 | 42.1 | 82.1 | 103 |
| Kericho | 97.3 | 54.2 | 78.4 | 84 |
| Bomet | 98.6 | 55.1 | 82.3 | 68 |
| Kakamega | 100.0 | 56.1 | 93.3 | 158 |
| Vihiga | 100.0 | 87.2 | 86.4 | 39 |
| Bungoma | 98.7 | 68.1 | 73.7 | 112 |
| Busia | 95.5 | 82.1 | 77.0 | 77 |
| Siaya | 95.0 | 55.1 | 69.1 | 55 |
| Kisumu | 97.0 | 21.5 | 88.6 | 80 |
| Homa Bay | 98.4 | 53.5 | 82.0 | 73 |
| Migori | 97.8 | 78.6 | 84.9 | 99 |
| Kisii | 98.7 | 82.2 | 93.6 | 96 |
| Nyamira | 94.9 | 63.3 | 80.7 | 35 |
| Nairobi City | 99.1 | 52.6 | 79.8 | 415 |
| Total | 98.1 | 60.1 | 82.9 | 3,658 |

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother: | | | Among all children age 12–23 months: | | Among all children age 0–23 months: | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage exclusively breastfeeding | Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding ¹ | Number of children | Percentage currently breastfeeding ² | Number of children | Percentage using a bottle with a nipple | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 77.2 | 2.5 | 332 | na | na | 5.8 | 335 |
| 2–3 | 60.8 | 13.6 | 282 | na | na | 15.0 | 292 |
| 4–5 | 38.0 | 27.1 | 274 | na | na | 27.1 | 275 |
| 6–11 | na | na | na | na | na | 46.9 | 915 |
| 12–15 | na | na | na | 85.1 | 615 | 42.7 | 615 |
| 16–19 | na | na | na | 66.2 | 544 | 37.6 | 544 |
| 20–23 | na | na | na | 42.7 | 569 | 28.0 | 569 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 58.9 | 16.1 | 436 | 65.2 | 860 | 33.6 | 1,757 |
| Female | 60.8 | 11.2 | 452 | 65.2 | 868 | 33.7 | 1,788 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59.8 | 12.9 | 315 | 59.4 | 629 | 38.3 | 1,266 |
| Rural | 60.0 | 14.0 | 572 | 68.5 | 1,099 | 31.1 | 2,280 |
| Mother's education³ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 48.6 | 19.5 | 87 | 69.0 | 172 | 39.6 | 348 |
| Primary | 60.1 | 12.3 | 273 | 70.9 | 643 | 26.7 | 1,234 |
| Secondary | 60.0 | 12.1 | 372 | 63.9 | 618 | 32.9 | 1,321 |
| More than secondary | 65.7 | 16.1 | 155 | 53.2 | 295 | 45.4 | 643 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 53.7 | 18.0 | 172 | 72.2 | 388 | 31.2 | 773 |
| Second | 54.7 | 15.7 | 168 | 66.1 | 336 | 25.4 | 657 |
| Middle | 58.3 | 14.4 | 175 | 63.8 | 292 | 34.0 | 638 |
| Fourth | 67.4 | 7.3 | 219 | 64.9 | 356 | 29.6 | 774 |
| Highest | 63.5 | 14.6 | 154 | 58.0 | 355 | 48.2 | 704 |
| Total | 59.9 | 13.6 | 888 | 65.2 | 1,728 | 33.6 | 3,545 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night).

na = not applicable

¹ Received breast milk and fresh, packaged, or powdered animal milk, or infant formula. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.

² Corresponds to IYCF indicator 'Continued breastfeeding'

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category, according to age in months, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age group in months | Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed) | Breast milk and plain water only | Breast milk and non-milk liquids ¹ | Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk ² | Breast milk and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods ³ | Not breastfed | Unknown ⁴ | Total | Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother |
|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------|----------------------|-------|---|
| 0–1 | 77.2 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 332 |
| 2–3 | 60.8 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 282 |
| 4–5 | 38.0 | 11.7 | 2.2 | 16.1 | 28.6 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 274 |
| 0–5 | 59.9 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 888 |

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

¹ Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, soy milk, nut milk, or other liquids.

² Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.4 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.

³ Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.

⁴ Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age in months | Plain water | Infant formula ¹ | Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk | | Yogurt drinks | | Soy milk and nut milks | | Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks | | Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks | | Tea, coffee, and herbal drinks | | Clear broth and clear soup | | Other liquids | | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | Any | Sweet/flavoured | Any | Sweet/flavoured | Any | Sweet/fruit-flavoured | Any | Sweet/fruit-flavoured | Any | Sweet/energy | Any | Sweet/herbal | Any | Sweet/clear | Any | Sweet/other liquids | |
| | | | BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 9.2 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 330 | | | |
| 2–3 | 19.4 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 275 | | | |
| 4–5 | 39.1 | 6.1 | 22.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 270 | | | |
| 6–8 | 78.0 | 2.6 | 50.8 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 17.9 | 10.4 | 2.3 | 447 | | | |
| 9–11 | 84.6 | 4.0 | 53.4 | 10.1 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 1.2 | 24.1 | 18.7 | 29.3 | 8.3 | 0.7 | 429 | | | |
| 12–17 | 87.1 | 2.8 | 58.6 | 13.7 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 38.0 | 29.4 | 20.9 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 701 | | | |
| 18–23 | 93.9 | 2.0 | 65.9 | 16.3 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 5.2 | 52.0 | 44.1 | 19.2 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 408 | | | |
| 0–5 | 21.6 | 3.3 | 10.8 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 875 | | | |
| 6–11 | 81.2 | 3.3 | 52.0 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 0.7 | 20.5 | 16.0 | 23.5 | 9.4 | 1.6 | 876 | | | |
| 12–23 | 89.6 | 2.5 | 61.3 | 14.7 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 4.8 | 43.1 | 34.8 | 20.3 | 8.3 | 0.4 | 1,109 | | | |
| 6–23 | 85.9 | 2.9 | 57.2 | 13.2 | 8.2 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 3.0 | 33.1 | 26.5 | 21.7 | 8.8 | 0.9 | 1,984 | | | |
| Total | 66.2 | 3.0 | 43.0 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 23.9 | 18.9 | 15.6 | 7.8 | 0.7 | 2,860 | | | |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 2 | |
| 2–3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 | |
| 4–5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 | |
| 6–8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 | |
| 9–11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | |
| 12–17 | 86.0 | 3.8 | 59.5 | 18.6 | 13.6 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 2.5 | 41.5 | 34.1 | 21.2 | 11.3 | 1.0 | 137 | | | |
| 18–23 | 87.6 | 1.4 | 64.5 | 19.6 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 56.8 | 49.9 | 20.3 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 361 | | | |
| 0–5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 | |
| 6–11 | (91.5) | (24.1) | (66.6) | (17.2) | (7.7) | (3.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (26.2) | (5.8) | (26.0) | (20.5) | (34.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 19 | |
| 12–23 | 87.1 | 2.1 | 63.1 | 19.3 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 4.4 | 52.6 | 45.6 | 20.6 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 498 | | | |
| 6–23 | 87.3 | 2.9 | 63.2 | 19.2 | 8.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 51.6 | 44.6 | 21.1 | 7.9 | 0.5 | 517 | | | |
| Total | 85.7 | 3.2 | 62.2 | 18.8 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 50.5 | 43.6 | 20.8 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 529 | | | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Infant formula includes NAN (Nestle), SMA, or S26.

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age in months | Foods made from grains ¹ | Solid or semi-solid foods | | | | | | | | | | Fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie | Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|---|--------|---|--|--|--------------|---|--|--|
| | | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, and seeds ³ | Cheese and yogurt ⁴ | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁶ | Other fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Insects and other small protein foods ⁸ | Red palm oil | Sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies | | |
| BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2–3 | 10.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| 4–5 | 23.4 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 8.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| 6–8 | 74.4 | 35.3 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 11.0 | 4.7 | 39.1 | 42.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 2.0 |
| 9–11 | 87.6 | 42.5 | 17.5 | 6.7 | 19.4 | 6.7 | 58.1 | 53.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 17.7 | 3.6 |
| 12–17 | 89.8 | 37.3 | 24.3 | 6.5 | 18.9 | 8.1 | 56.9 | 57.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 15.8 | 30.0 | 1.9 |
| 18–23 | 91.8 | 43.1 | 31.5 | 7.5 | 24.5 | 11.2 | 70.4 | 63.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 25.8 | 36.1 | 1.1 |
| 0–5 | 11.6 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 6–11 | 80.8 | 38.8 | 12.6 | 4.8 | 15.1 | 5.7 | 48.4 | 48.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 9.7 | 13.2 | 2.8 |
| 12–23 | 90.6 | 39.4 | 27.0 | 6.9 | 21.0 | 9.3 | 61.8 | 59.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 32.2 | 1.6 |
| 6–23 | 86.3 | 39.2 | 20.6 | 6.0 | 18.4 | 7.7 | 55.9 | 54.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 23.8 | 2.1 |
| Total | 63.4 | 28.0 | 14.5 | 4.3 | 13.0 | 5.3 | 39.7 | 38.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 10.6 | 16.7 | 1.6 |
| NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| 2–3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 |
| 4–5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 |
| 6–8 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 |
| 9–11 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 |
| 12–17 | 96.3 | 42.5 | 14.6 | 19.0 | 33.9 | 7.4 | 63.3 | 60.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 18.3 | 25.1 | 3.1 |
| 18–23 | 95.4 | 33.8 | 33.2 | 8.6 | 33.9 | 15.6 | 68.7 | 64.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 40.2 | 0.8 |
| 0–5 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| 6–11 | (81.6) | (34.9) | (28.7) | (2.5) | (26.2) | (28.6) | (52.4) | (57.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (9.6) | (18.5) | (0.0) |
| 12–23 | 95.7 | 36.2 | 28.1 | 11.4 | 33.9 | 13.3 | 67.2 | 63.4 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 36.1 | 1.5 |
| 6–23 | 95.2 | 36.1 | 28.1 | 11.1 | 33.7 | 13.9 | 66.7 | 63.2 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 35.4 | 1.4 |
| Total | 93.9 | 35.4 | 27.7 | 10.9 | 32.9 | 13.6 | 65.2 | 61.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 21.5 | 34.6 | 1.4 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes ugali, porridge, rice, bread, chapati, pasta, or green maize.

² Includes Irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, green banana, nduma (arrowrot), yams, or cassava.

³ Includes iheri, ndengu (green gram), njahi (black gram), kamande (lentils), groundnuts, cashews, pumpkin seeds, simsim (sesame seeds), or peanut butter.

⁴ Includes hard and soft cheeses.

⁵ Includes liver, blood, kidney, lung, gizzard, heart, sausages, smokies, hot dogs, salami, ham, goat, beef, minced beef, mutton, pork, wild game, chicken, and fresh or dried fish or shellfish, dagaa, canned tuna, or seafood.

⁶ Includes carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mangoes, passionfruit, or matunda ya damu, and dark green, leafy vegetables, such as sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terrere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (Malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, or mchungu.

⁷ Other fruits and vegetables include tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, or other vegetables, banana, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, orange, or other fruits.

⁸ Includes termites, locusts, and grasshoppers.

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | Among youngest non-breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received: | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ² | Minimum acceptable diet ³ | Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴ | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁵ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁶ | Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months | Minimum dietary diversity ¹ | Minimum meal frequency ⁷ | Minimum acceptable diet ⁸ | Number of all children age 6–23 months |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 29.9 | 72.3 | 26.1 | 876 | (68.4) | (28.6) | (87.6) | (28.6) | 19 | 29.8 | 72.6 | 26.2 | 895 |
| 6–8 | 23.1 | 76.0 | 22.5 | 447 | * | * | * | * | 5 | 22.9 | 76.2 | 22.2 | 451 |
| 9–11 | 36.9 | 68.5 | 30.0 | 429 | * | * | * | * | 15 | 36.9 | 69.1 | 30.2 | 444 |
| 12–17 | 41.3 | 66.6 | 34.5 | 701 | 56.3 | 17.8 | 67.8 | 14.2 | 137 | 37.4 | 66.8 | 31.2 | 837 |
| 18–23 | 54.6 | 75.7 | 46.7 | 408 | 49.4 | 33.3 | 70.7 | 22.3 | 361 | 44.6 | 73.3 | 35.3 | 769 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 38.6 | 69.4 | 33.0 | 989 | 52.2 | 30.0 | 68.4 | 21.9 | 246 | 36.9 | 69.2 | 30.8 | 1,236 |
| Female | 39.4 | 72.6 | 33.7 | 995 | 51.7 | 28.1 | 72.5 | 19.1 | 270 | 37.0 | 72.6 | 30.5 | 1,265 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.8 | 77.6 | 45.0 | 672 | 53.3 | 38.4 | 72.7 | 24.6 | 220 | 47.7 | 76.4 | 39.9 | 892 |
| Rural | 32.9 | 67.6 | 27.4 | 1,312 | 50.9 | 22.1 | 69.0 | 17.3 | 296 | 30.9 | 67.9 | 25.5 | 1,609 |
| Mother's education⁹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 15.3 | 38.4 | 12.6 | 201 | 55.7 | 1.0 | 51.1 | 1.0 | 46 | 12.7 | 40.8 | 10.5 | 248 |
| Primary | 32.5 | 73.0 | 29.2 | 750 | 41.7 | 18.5 | 61.3 | 14.6 | 163 | 30.0 | 70.9 | 26.6 | 914 |
| Secondary | 41.7 | 72.5 | 33.0 | 701 | 51.2 | 39.7 | 71.7 | 23.9 | 179 | 41.3 | 72.4 | 31.2 | 880 |
| More than secondary | 62.2 | 82.9 | 55.9 | 331 | 64.6 | 37.6 | 87.7 | 29.9 | 128 | 55.3 | 84.3 | 48.6 | 460 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.7 | 58.0 | 13.9 | 478 | 38.7 | 12.4 | 49.4 | 11.6 | 96 | 16.0 | 56.6 | 13.5 | 574 |
| Second | 32.2 | 67.6 | 26.4 | 363 | 38.6 | 19.9 | 58.4 | 11.4 | 95 | 29.7 | 65.7 | 23.3 | 457 |
| Middle | 38.6 | 70.9 | 32.3 | 346 | 64.1 | 18.9 | 78.7 | 18.1 | 88 | 34.5 | 72.5 | 29.4 | 434 |
| Fourth | 48.0 | 76.7 | 41.6 | 417 | 54.3 | 35.8 | 81.1 | 21.0 | 109 | 45.5 | 77.6 | 37.3 | 527 |
| Highest | 63.9 | 84.3 | 56.2 | 381 | 61.3 | 49.5 | 80.8 | 34.7 | 128 | 60.3 | 83.4 | 50.8 | 508 |
| Total | 39.0 | 71.0 | 33.3 | 1,984 | 51.9 | 29.0 | 70.6 | 20.4 | 517 | 36.9 | 70.9 | 30.7 | 2,501 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9–23 months.

³ For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

⁴ For non-breastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula, tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, and yogurt drink or solid.

⁵ For non-breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid food or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semi-solid, or soft feed.

⁶ For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

⁷ Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁸ Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

⁹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duks/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed egg and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each various specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Egg and/or flesh food ¹ | Unhealthy feeding practices: | | | Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | Sweet beverage ² | Unhealthy food ³ | Zero vegetable or fruit ⁴ | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| 6–11 | 19.4 | 36.0 | 13.3 | 35.0 | 895 |
| 6–8 | 14.7 | 33.2 | 8.7 | 44.3 | 451 |
| 9–11 | 24.1 | 38.9 | 17.9 | 25.5 | 444 |
| 12–17 | 26.3 | 48.9 | 29.3 | 23.1 | 837 |
| 18–23 | 39.4 | 64.6 | 38.6 | 16.8 | 769 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 28.8 | 48.0 | 25.2 | 27.1 | 1,236 |
| Female | 26.9 | 50.2 | 27.6 | 23.7 | 1,265 |
| Breastfeeding status | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 23.6 | 45.2 | 23.9 | 27.5 | 1,984 |
| Not breastfeeding | 44.1 | 64.1 | 36.2 | 17.3 | 517 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 36.1 | 51.9 | 31.1 | 15.2 | 892 |
| Rural | 23.3 | 47.6 | 23.8 | 31.0 | 1,609 |
| Mother's education⁵ | | | | | |
| No education | 8.2 | 35.1 | 8.3 | 67.0 | 248 |
| Primary | 23.9 | 51.9 | 28.2 | 26.1 | 914 |
| Secondary | 32.6 | 48.9 | 29.2 | 19.8 | 880 |
| More than secondary | 37.2 | 51.5 | 27.3 | 12.2 | 460 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.2 | 42.3 | 14.9 | 47.0 | 574 |
| Second | 25.6 | 48.5 | 26.1 | 31.0 | 457 |
| Middle | 24.1 | 46.3 | 26.3 | 19.6 | 434 |
| Fourth | 33.0 | 56.4 | 34.1 | 16.7 | 527 |
| Highest | 42.1 | 52.2 | 31.7 | 9.9 | 508 |
| Total | 27.8 | 49.1 | 26.4 | 25.4 | 2,501 |

¹ Egg and/or flesh food include meat, fish, poultry, organ meats, eggs.

² Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk, and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types which include sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, ice lollies; and fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, mandaazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie.

⁴ Vegetables or fruits include dark green, leafy vegetables, such as sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, mchunga, carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mango, passionfruit, matunda ya damu, and other fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, bananas, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, and orange.

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

| IYCF | | DHS8 | | Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Kenya DHS 2022 | |
|------|---------|------|---|---|---------------|
| # | Abbrev. | # | Indicator | Indicator definition and denominator | Value |
| 1 | EvBF | 11.3 | Ever breastfed ¹ | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were ever breastfed Number of children age 0–23 months | 98.1 3,658 |
| 2 | EIBF | 11.3 | Early initiation of breastfeeding ¹ | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth Number of children age 0–23 months | 60.1 3,658 |
| 3 | EBF2D | 11.3 | Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹ | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth Number of children age 0–23 months | 82.9 3,658 |
| 4 | EBF | 11.4 | Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother | 59.9 888 |
| 5 | MixMF | 11.4 | Mixed milk feeding under 6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother | 13.6 888 |
| 6 | CBF | 11.4 | Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months | Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day Number of children age 12–23 months | 65.2 1,728 |
| 7 | ISSSF | - | Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months | Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with the mother | 86.8 451 |
| 8 | MDD | 11.8 | Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 36.9 2,501 |
| 9 | MMF | 11.8 | Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 70.9 2,501 |
| 10 | MMFF | 11.8 | Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children 6–23 months | Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother who were not breastfed | 51.9 517 |
| 11 | MAD | 11.8 | Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 30.7 2,501 |
| 12 | EFF | 11.9 | Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 27.8 2,501 |
| 13 | SWB | 11.9 | Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 49.1 2,501 |
| 14 | UFC | 11.9 | Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 26.4 2,501 |
| 15 | ZVF | 11.9 | Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother | 25.4 2,501 |
| 16 | BoF | 11.4 | Bottle feeding 0–23 months | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day Number of children age 0–23 months | 33.6 3,545 |

¹ Includes children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a healthcare provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child | Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Child's age in months | | |
| 6–11 | 31.9 | 895 |
| 12–23 | 21.0 | 1,606 |
| Child's sex | | |
| Male | 26.1 | 1,236 |
| Female | 23.8 | 1,265 |
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 23.9 | 190 |
| 20–29 | 25.8 | 1,370 |
| 30–39 | 23.6 | 829 |
| 40–49 | 26.3 | 112 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 26.7 | 892 |
| Rural | 24.0 | 1,609 |
| Education¹ | | |
| No education | 14.2 | 248 |
| Primary | 23.5 | 914 |
| Secondary | 28.6 | 880 |
| More than secondary | 26.5 | 460 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 17.9 | 574 |
| Second | 26.2 | 457 |
| Middle | 25.7 | 434 |
| Fourth | 26.0 | 527 |
| Highest | 30.0 | 508 |
| Total | 24.9 | 2,501 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among children age 6–59 months: | | | | | Among children age 12–59 months: | |
|---|--|--|---|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months ¹ | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months ¹ | Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months ^{1,2} | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{1,4} | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | |
| 6–8 | 14.8 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 69.2 | 953 | na | na |
| 9–11 | 13.7 | 11.0 | 16.8 | 81.6 | 885 | na | na |
| 12–17 | 22.0 | 15.3 | 25.5 | 79.6 | 1,712 | 50.3 | 1,712 |
| 18–23 | 23.8 | 15.8 | 27.6 | 79.0 | 1,612 | 68.1 | 1,612 |
| 24–35 | 22.2 | 16.7 | 25.9 | 67.7 | 3,230 | 68.4 | 3,230 |
| 36–47 | 20.7 | 14.4 | 23.9 | 55.8 | 3,435 | 70.1 | 3,435 |
| 48–59 | 17.2 | 11.7 | 19.2 | 45.6 | 3,321 | 64.4 | 3,321 |
| 6–23 | 19.8 | 13.6 | 22.9 | 77.8 | 5,162 | 58.9 | 3,324 |
| 24–59 | 20.0 | 14.3 | 23.0 | 56.2 | 9,986 | 67.7 | 9,986 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.9 | 13.9 | 22.9 | 63.9 | 7,719 | 65.4 | 6,776 |
| Female | 20.0 | 14.2 | 23.1 | 63.2 | 7,429 | 65.5 | 6,534 |
| Breastfeeding status⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Breastfeeding | 18.3 | 12.6 | 20.9 | 77.3 | 4,330 | 57.2 | 2,558 |
| Not breastfeeding | 23.0 | 16.9 | 27.0 | 69.1 | 4,371 | 67.6 | 4,304 |
| Mother's age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 18.4 | 14.8 | 21.4 | 68.9 | 604 | 51.3 | 392 |
| 20–29 | 19.8 | 14.5 | 23.3 | 65.0 | 7,986 | 66.3 | 6,911 |
| 30–39 | 20.4 | 13.1 | 22.7 | 61.8 | 5,471 | 65.4 | 4,991 |
| 40–49 | 19.7 | 15.1 | 22.7 | 59.0 | 1,087 | 65.7 | 1,016 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.2 | 14.9 | 24.7 | 67.9 | 5,699 | 72.4 | 5,051 |
| Rural | 19.2 | 13.5 | 21.9 | 61.0 | 9,449 | 61.2 | 8,259 |
| Mother's education⁶ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 19.4 | 17.2 | 22.4 | 45.3 | 1,575 | 35.8 | 1,415 |
| Primary | 19.5 | 14.0 | 22.3 | 61.9 | 5,796 | 60.8 | 5,179 |
| Secondary | 20.9 | 13.9 | 24.3 | 67.8 | 5,020 | 71.8 | 4,352 |
| More than secondary | 19.5 | 12.6 | 22.3 | 69.9 | 2,757 | 81.8 | 2,364 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.9 | 14.5 | 20.5 | 53.4 | 3,414 | 48.1 | 2,996 |
| Second | 19.2 | 12.8 | 21.9 | 62.3 | 2,697 | 62.2 | 2,399 |
| Middle | 20.2 | 13.3 | 22.7 | 66.8 | 2,630 | 67.1 | 2,290 |
| Fourth | 21.0 | 14.4 | 24.2 | 67.0 | 3,037 | 71.8 | 2,634 |
| Highest | 21.5 | 14.9 | 25.5 | 69.3 | 3,370 | 78.6 | 2,991 |
| Total | 19.9 | 14.0 | 23.0 | 63.6 | 15,148 | 65.5 | 13,310 |

na = not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Iron-containing supplements includes tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

³ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

⁵ Information available for children age 0–35 months only

⁶ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.12C Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children by county

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among children age 6–59 months: | | | | Among children age 12–59 months: | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months ¹ | Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months ¹ | Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months ^{1,2} | Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³ | Number of children | Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{1,4} |
| Mombasa | 43.1 | 33.2 | 44.7 | 74.5 | 379 | 77.4 |
| Kwale | 53.3 | 57.7 | 60.3 | 80.0 | 267 | 67.9 |
| Kilifi | 8.2 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 69.7 | 446 | 67.1 |
| Tana River | 12.7 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 38.3 | 124 | 42.0 |
| Lamu | 7.2 | 0.7 | 7.2 | 54.5 | 54 | 64.6 |
| Taita/Taveta | 18.5 | 22.3 | 23.9 | 70.8 | 112 | 71.4 |
| Garissa | 51.0 | 44.9 | 52.0 | 33.9 | 204 | 26.7 |
| Wajir | 6.4 | 0.9 | 6.5 | 33.1 | 127 | 24.0 |
| Mandera | 9.0 | 3.7 | 10.5 | 16.4 | 221 | 15.2 |
| Marsabit | 16.3 | 10.9 | 17.1 | 59.5 | 114 | 35.1 |
| Isiolo | 32.4 | 27.7 | 33.7 | 52.7 | 86 | 41.9 |
| Meru | 2.9 | 2.3 | 4.8 | 49.3 | 410 | 57.8 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 12.4 | 8.3 | 14.7 | 74.4 | 113 | 65.5 |
| Embu | 48.4 | 49.8 | 51.4 | 80.2 | 142 | 86.3 |
| Kitui | 21.0 | 16.7 | 22.1 | 53.9 | 310 | 45.7 |
| Machakos | 13.9 | 15.3 | 21.4 | 70.6 | 335 | 71.9 |
| Makueni | 12.7 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 50.8 | 261 | 48.7 |
| Nyandarua | 9.9 | 4.4 | 11.8 | 42.7 | 174 | 69.9 |
| Nyeri | 23.7 | 5.7 | 24.3 | 73.9 | 198 | 85.2 |
| Kirinyaga | 14.5 | 12.3 | 21.5 | 70.0 | 182 | 78.2 |
| Murang'a | 21.7 | 20.4 | 27.7 | 78.9 | 275 | 80.9 |
| Kiambu | 18.1 | 9.3 | 20.8 | 77.4 | 952 | 83.2 |
| Turkana | 26.8 | 15.9 | 30.0 | 68.1 | 269 | 63.6 |
| West Pokot | 36.2 | 40.5 | 43.0 | 48.3 | 363 | 29.0 |
| Samburu | 4.1 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 41.2 | 129 | 34.4 |
| Trans Nzoia | 32.6 | 15.6 | 34.2 | 80.1 | 321 | 80.2 |
| Uasin Gishu | 25.1 | 9.4 | 27.6 | 70.2 | 439 | 76.0 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 32.4 | 24.8 | 38.4 | 56.4 | 144 | 48.0 |
| Nandi | 10.0 | 3.1 | 12.1 | 50.0 | 264 | 72.6 |
| Baringo | 10.4 | 16.0 | 19.5 | 64.8 | 219 | 61.6 |
| Laikipia | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 70.6 | 140 | 74.7 |
| Nakuru | 13.0 | 6.1 | 15.0 | 58.3 | 781 | 73.0 |
| Narok | 3.8 | 2.5 | 4.7 | 46.2 | 479 | 59.7 |
| Kajiado | 18.7 | 7.9 | 21.9 | 60.6 | 463 | 58.9 |
| Kericho | 32.5 | 32.3 | 34.1 | 77.5 | 322 | 77.4 |
| Bomet | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 69.9 | 283 | 83.2 |
| Kakamega | 30.0 | 10.6 | 33.8 | 77.8 | 536 | 74.0 |
| Vihiga | 19.5 | 10.7 | 20.4 | 59.4 | 144 | 77.4 |
| Bungoma | 27.2 | 7.5 | 28.6 | 72.9 | 501 | 81.5 |
| Busia | 9.2 | 7.2 | 13.0 | 54.9 | 274 | 48.1 |
| Siaya | 35.8 | 28.4 | 36.1 | 60.3 | 282 | 48.3 |
| Kisumu | 15.1 | 9.4 | 17.0 | 59.1 | 374 | 51.3 |
| Homa Bay | 14.4 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 67.0 | 318 | 58.2 |
| Migori | 11.6 | 4.2 | 13.2 | 54.8 | 369 | 51.0 |
| Kisii | 28.7 | 13.6 | 31.1 | 49.0 | 315 | 51.4 |
| Nyamira | 7.9 | 5.2 | 10.2 | 74.5 | 115 | 66.9 |
| Nairobi City | 19.8 | 16.7 | 25.5 | 69.9 | 1,817 | 75.4 |
| Total | 19.9 | 14.0 | 23.0 | 63.6 | 15,148 | 65.5 |
| | | | | | | 13,310 |

na = not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Iron-containing supplements includes tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

³ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

Table 11.13.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Short stature | | Body Mass Index ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Height below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5–24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (mildly thin) | <17 (moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20–29 | 0.7 | 5,898 | 23.6 | 58.3 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 32.3 | 23.5 | 8.8 | 5,153 |
| 30–39 | 0.6 | 4,578 | 26.1 | 41.2 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 53.4 | 30.9 | 22.5 | 4,228 |
| 40–49 | 0.3 | 2,919 | 26.3 | 39.4 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 2.0 | 54.6 | 29.9 | 24.7 | 2,882 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 5,777 | 26.1 | 42.2 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 52.9 | 30.6 | 22.3 | 5,288 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 7,618 | 24.3 | 52.3 | 9.1 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 38.7 | 25.3 | 13.4 | 6,975 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.7 | 839 | 22.3 | 51.1 | 22.6 | 12.1 | 10.5 | 26.2 | 16.8 | 9.4 | 722 |
| Primary | 0.5 | 5,087 | 25.1 | 49.8 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 43.6 | 26.2 | 17.4 | 4,716 |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 4,442 | 25.2 | 47.4 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 1.9 | 46.2 | 28.9 | 17.3 | 4,026 |
| More than secondary | 0.4 | 3,027 | 25.6 | 44.7 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 1.3 | 49.7 | 30.6 | 19.1 | 2,800 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.6 | 1,947 | 22.0 | 62.4 | 18.2 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 14.9 | 4.6 | 1,714 |
| Second | 0.4 | 2,206 | 23.7 | 59.8 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 32.3 | 23.0 | 9.3 | 2,045 |
| Middle | 0.6 | 2,432 | 24.9 | 47.8 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 1.7 | 44.4 | 28.5 | 15.9 | 2,236 |
| Fourth | 0.4 | 3,122 | 25.7 | 44.0 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 51.1 | 31.2 | 19.9 | 2,841 |
| Highest | 0.8 | 3,688 | 27.1 | 37.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 60.0 | 33.0 | 27.0 | 3,426 |
| Total | 0.6 | 13,395 | 25.1 | 47.9 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 44.8 | 27.5 | 17.3 | 12,263 |

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2) for adults age 20–49.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.1C Nutritional status of women age 20–49 by county

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Short stature | | Body Mass Index ¹ | | | | | | | | Number of women |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | Height below 145 cm | Number of women | Mean body mass index (BMI) | 18.5–24.9 (total normal) | <18.5 (total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (mildly thin) | <17 (moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (overweight) | ≥30.0 (obese) | |
| Mombasa | 0.9 | 410 | 25.8 | 48.8 | 4.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 46.9 | 23.6 | 23.3 | 376 |
| Kwale | 2.3 | 196 | 24.3 | 51.2 | 10.2 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 38.7 | 23.3 | 15.4 | 174 |
| Kilifi | 1.0 | 374 | 24.1 | 56.0 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 2.0 | 38.3 | 28.3 | 10.0 | 330 |
| Tana River | 0.5 | 64 | 21.9 | 53.4 | 24.8 | 10.9 | 13.9 | 21.9 | 15.7 | 6.2 | 55 |
| Lamu | 0.7 | 42 | 25.9 | 38.4 | 12.4 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 49.3 | 23.3 | 26.0 | 36 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.5 | 103 | 25.6 | 49.2 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 45.8 | 27.5 | 18.3 | 99 |
| Garissa | 0.1 | 112 | 24.3 | 42.3 | 14.8 | 8.4 | 6.5 | 42.9 | 28.4 | 14.5 | 99 |
| Wajir | 0.4 | 63 | 23.0 | 44.6 | 22.6 | 12.0 | 10.6 | 32.7 | 19.6 | 13.2 | 50 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 86 | 22.4 | 57.8 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 24.3 | 20.4 | 3.8 | 72 |
| Marsabit | 0.8 | 58 | 20.6 | 47.2 | 36.5 | 13.5 | 23.0 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 3.9 | 50 |
| Isiolo | 0.0 | 62 | 23.0 | 44.3 | 21.7 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 34.1 | 22.5 | 11.5 | 57 |
| Meru | 1.0 | 397 | 24.4 | 52.5 | 10.5 | 6.6 | 4.0 | 37.0 | 22.3 | 14.7 | 381 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.5 | 115 | 24.7 | 50.3 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 42.4 | 28.3 | 14.0 | 106 |
| Embu | 1.1 | 152 | 25.9 | 38.8 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 55.1 | 36.0 | 19.2 | 146 |
| Kitui | 0.4 | 294 | 23.6 | 62.3 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 29.0 | 20.2 | 8.7 | 279 |
| Machakos | 1.7 | 434 | 25.5 | 43.0 | 7.7 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 49.3 | 31.4 | 17.9 | 409 |
| Makueni | 1.1 | 282 | 24.9 | 49.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 44.5 | 30.3 | 14.2 | 256 |
| Nyandarua | 0.5 | 170 | 26.5 | 41.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 55.8 | 32.6 | 23.2 | 165 |
| Nyeri | 0.0 | 219 | 27.0 | 35.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 63.0 | 34.9 | 28.1 | 203 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.4 | 220 | 27.1 | 32.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 64.6 | 35.3 | 29.3 | 206 |
| Murang'a | 0.0 | 267 | 26.7 | 37.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 58.6 | 31.7 | 26.9 | 253 |
| Kiambu | 0.2 | 884 | 26.3 | 38.1 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 55.6 | 31.5 | 24.1 | 811 |
| Turkana | 0.4 | 138 | 19.9 | 46.2 | 43.7 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 10.2 | 6.3 | 3.9 | 124 |
| West Pokot | 0.9 | 152 | 22.1 | 58.2 | 22.4 | 15.2 | 7.2 | 19.4 | 13.9 | 5.5 | 119 |
| Samburu | 0.8 | 63 | 20.7 | 48.1 | 35.7 | 13.5 | 22.2 | 16.2 | 10.9 | 5.3 | 57 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.0 | 267 | 24.9 | 51.3 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 41.7 | 25.5 | 16.2 | 251 |
| Uasin Gishu | 0.9 | 425 | 24.8 | 52.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 43.7 | 30.4 | 13.4 | 383 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.0 | 99 | 23.0 | 60.2 | 14.6 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 25.2 | 18.1 | 7.1 | 91 |
| Nandi | 0.3 | 259 | 23.6 | 56.0 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 32.9 | 22.6 | 10.3 | 243 |
| Baringo | 0.0 | 149 | 22.3 | 56.7 | 20.5 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 22.8 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 134 |
| Laikipia | 1.0 | 140 | 25.0 | 46.1 | 9.1 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 44.8 | 26.7 | 18.1 | 131 |
| Nakuru | 0.3 | 734 | 25.6 | 43.7 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 50.8 | 31.0 | 19.8 | 664 |
| Narok | 0.0 | 283 | 24.6 | 52.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 42.2 | 27.2 | 15.0 | 246 |
| Kajiado | 0.4 | 390 | 26.1 | 42.1 | 7.5 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 50.5 | 28.7 | 21.8 | 353 |
| Kericho | 0.0 | 304 | 24.3 | 53.8 | 9.9 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 36.3 | 21.8 | 14.5 | 279 |
| Bomet | 0.3 | 251 | 23.5 | 59.2 | 10.8 | 9.2 | 1.6 | 30.0 | 20.1 | 9.9 | 235 |
| Kakamega | 0.0 | 500 | 25.5 | 49.2 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 46.7 | 27.6 | 19.1 | 442 |
| Vihiga | 0.4 | 137 | 25.2 | 52.4 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 43.4 | 26.5 | 16.9 | 128 |
| Bungoma | 0.0 | 428 | 23.9 | 58.5 | 7.7 | 6.0 | 1.8 | 33.7 | 24.1 | 9.6 | 388 |
| Busia | 0.4 | 252 | 24.0 | 52.1 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 0.5 | 39.3 | 28.2 | 11.1 | 224 |
| Siaya | 0.0 | 210 | 24.1 | 56.9 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 0.7 | 36.9 | 24.8 | 12.1 | 193 |
| Kisumu | 0.6 | 310 | 24.4 | 55.2 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 0.4 | 38.7 | 26.2 | 12.5 | 279 |
| Homa Bay | 0.0 | 253 | 24.4 | 56.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 38.5 | 25.5 | 12.9 | 233 |
| Migori | 0.4 | 264 | 24.2 | 59.7 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 35.6 | 23.9 | 11.7 | 239 |
| Kisii | 0.0 | 368 | 25.2 | 51.9 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 44.8 | 28.7 | 16.1 | 346 |
| Nyamira | 0.8 | 122 | 25.3 | 51.1 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 44.5 | 26.1 | 18.4 | 114 |
| Nairobi City | 1.2 | 1,890 | 26.5 | 40.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 56.5 | 32.9 | 23.6 | 1,752 |
| Total | 0.6 | 13,395 | 25.1 | 47.9 | 7.3 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 44.8 | 27.5 | 17.3 | 12,263 |

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2) for adults age 20–49.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

Table 11.13.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below –2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Short stature | | Body mass index-for-age ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Height-for-age below –2 SD | Number of women | Mean BMI-for-age z score | –1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | Below –1 SD (total thin) ² | Below –1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin) | Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³ | Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | Above +2 SD (obese) | Number of women |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.4 | 951 | 0.1 | 64.8 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 2.7 | 20.8 | 15.9 | 4.9 | 915 |
| Rural | 5.0 | 2,138 | –0.2 | 71.2 | 18.9 | 15.9 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 0.7 | 2,045 |
| Education⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 5.4 | 66 | –0.8 | 48.4 | 45.7 | 28.6 | 17.1 | 5.8 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 58 |
| Primary | 5.9 | 949 | –0.3 | 67.8 | 23.9 | 19.3 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 886 |
| Secondary | 4.7 | 1,956 | 0.0 | 71.1 | 14.0 | 12.1 | 2.0 | 14.9 | 13.3 | 1.6 | 1,899 |
| More than secondary | 5.4 | 118 | 0.4 | 59.9 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 0.0 | 27.4 | 16.8 | 10.6 | 118 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.1 | 616 | –0.4 | 66.7 | 26.9 | 21.3 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 584 |
| Second | 6.1 | 743 | –0.2 | 74.6 | 17.9 | 15.4 | 2.5 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 0.7 | 712 |
| Middle | 4.4 | 627 | –0.1 | 70.7 | 16.5 | 13.2 | 3.3 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 1.0 | 601 |
| Fourth | 3.5 | 554 | 0.1 | 67.3 | 14.7 | 13.3 | 1.5 | 18.0 | 13.9 | 4.1 | 528 |
| Highest | 7.3 | 548 | 0.2 | 65.0 | 10.8 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 24.3 | 19.3 | 5.0 | 535 |
| Total | 5.1 | 3,088 | –0.1 | 69.2 | 17.6 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 2,960 |

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.2C Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19 by county

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below –2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Short stature | | | Body mass index-for-age ¹ | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|--|---------------|-----------------|--|
| | Height-for-age below –2 SD | Number of women | Mean BMI-for-age z score | –1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | | Below –1 SD (total thin) ² | | Below –2 SD (mildly or severely thin) | | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³ | | | |
| | | | | –1 SD | +1 SD | Below –1 SD | –2 SD (mildly thin) | Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) | –2 SD (overweight) | –1 SD (obese) | | |
| Mombasa | 5.2 | 82 | –0.2 | 64.7 | 24.4 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 10.9 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 79 | | |
| Kwale | 8.2 | 62 | –0.2 | 58.4 | 28.7 | 26.3 | 2.4 | 12.9 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 59 | | |
| Kilifi | 10.4 | 112 | –0.4 | 64.6 | 28.0 | 23.9 | 4.1 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 105 | | |
| Tana River | 0.8 | 15 | –0.9 | 46.7 | 51.4 | 41.5 | 9.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 14 | | |
| Lamu | 7.0 | 11 | –0.2 | 53.3 | 29.6 | 23.8 | 5.8 | 17.1 | 14.0 | 3.1 | 10 | | |
| Taita/Taveta | (3.0) | 17 | –0.1 | (56.9) | (19.6) | (11.9) | (7.8) | (23.4) | (23.4) | (0.0) | 15 | | |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 47 | –0.5 | 49.4 | 37.7 | 29.8 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 9.4 | 3.5 | 44 | | |
| Wajir | 4.1 | 24 | –0.8 | 44.2 | 49.7 | 37.2 | 12.5 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 22 | | |
| Mandera | 4.6 | 26 | –0.3 | 72.1 | 21.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 6.9 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 25 | | |
| Marsabit | 9.3 | 13 | –0.8 | (53.8) | (46.2) | (35.0) | (11.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 12 | | |
| Isiolo | 0.0 | 13 | –0.7 | 55.4 | 38.2 | 28.1 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 12 | | |
| Meru | 5.4 | 90 | –0.1 | (64.6) | (21.5) | (17.1) | (4.5) | (13.8) | (11.4) | (2.4) | 79 | | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | (0.0) | 14 | 0.1 | (80.6) | (7.4) | (0.0) | (7.4) | (12.1) | (12.1) | (0.0) | 14 | | |
| Embu | (14.9) | 27 | 0.0 | (81.2) | (7.6) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (11.3) | (8.7) | (2.5) | 25 | | |
| Kitui | 4.2 | 75 | –0.3 | 72.0 | 23.8 | 22.2 | 1.6 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 75 | | |
| Machakos | 3.9 | 108 | –0.2 | 67.6 | 23.1 | 19.0 | 4.0 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 105 | | |
| Makueni | 17.8 | 72 | –0.2 | 61.5 | 24.8 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 13.8 | 12.1 | 1.7 | 70 | | |
| Nyandarua | 6.2 | 50 | 0.1 | 79.3 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 10.3 | 0.4 | 50 | | |
| Nyeri | (13.4) | 39 | –0.1 | (65.6) | (23.4) | (20.8) | (2.6) | (11.0) | (8.2) | (2.9) | 39 | | |
| Kirinyaga | (8.0) | 39 | 0.0 | (64.2) | (16.0) | (14.3) | (1.6) | (19.8) | (19.8) | (0.0) | 39 | | |
| Murang'a | 2.0 | 69 | –0.0 | 79.7 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 67 | | |
| Kiambu | (5.3) | 152 | 0.2 | (46.1) | (18.0) | (10.8) | (7.2) | (35.9) | (22.2) | (13.8) | 142 | | |
| Turkana | 0.0 | 24 | –1.2 | (47.5) | (50.9) | (25.5) | (25.4) | (1.6) | (1.6) | (0.0) | 22 | | |
| West Pokot | 3.4 | 42 | –0.7 | 68.3 | 31.4 | 26.1 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 39 | | |
| Samburu | 15.1 | 14 | –1.0 | 48.2 | 50.4 | 37.8 | 12.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 13 | | |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.3 | 82 | –0.2 | 73.7 | 17.9 | 15.1 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 80 | | |
| Uasin Gishu | 5.7 | 77 | –0.3 | 69.4 | 20.8 | 15.9 | 4.8 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 73 | | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | (1.9) | 16 | –0.1 | (88.7) | (5.9) | (5.9) | (0.0) | (5.4) | (5.4) | (0.0) | 14 | | |
| Nandi | 3.3 | 63 | –0.2 | 74.9 | 19.5 | 18.8 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 63 | | |
| Baringo | 4.7 | 44 | –0.5 | 64.1 | 30.7 | 23.8 | 6.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 40 | | |
| Laikipia | 1.4 | 30 | –0.2 | 70.0 | 21.8 | 18.0 | 3.9 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 30 | | |
| Nakuru | 8.2 | 124 | 0.3 | 66.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 23.7 | 3.0 | 118 | | |
| Narok | 5.7 | 84 | –0.1 | 77.1 | 13.4 | 12.0 | 1.4 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 79 | | |
| Kajiado | (2.2) | 56 | –0.1 | (69.3) | (17.4) | (13.3) | (4.1) | (13.3) | (13.3) | (0.0) | 53 | | |
| Kericho | 1.7 | 68 | –0.0 | 82.2 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 67 | | |
| Bomet | 3.9 | 73 | –0.2 | 80.7 | 14.8 | 13.4 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 71 | | |
| Kakamega | 2.5 | 146 | –0.1 | 75.2 | 16.3 | 13.5 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 142 | | |
| Vihiga | 0.0 | 60 | –0.1 | 74.6 | 15.1 | 10.5 | 4.6 | 10.3 | 9.2 | 1.1 | 57 | | |
| Bungoma | 4.2 | 140 | –0.2 | 75.1 | 18.6 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 132 | | |
| Busia | 6.4 | 83 | –0.1 | 78.9 | 13.0 | 8.8 | 4.2 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 77 | | |
| Siaya | 1.7 | 65 | 0.1 | 70.3 | 10.2 | 7.9 | 2.3 | 19.5 | 17.0 | 2.5 | 63 | | |
| Kisumu | 2.8 | 85 | 0.1 | 80.4 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 84 | | |
| Homa Bay | 0.3 | 86 | 0.2 | 80.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 13.2 | 2.1 | 83 | | |
| Migori | 1.1 | 85 | 0.2 | 67.8 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 1.1 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 1.2 | 79 | | |
| Kisii | 1.3 | 89 | 0.2 | 78.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 17.2 | 1.8 | 88 | | |
| Nyamira | 8.4 | 44 | 0.2 | 72.7 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 19.6 | 16.8 | 2.8 | 41 | | |
| Nairobi City | 8.5 | 253 | 0.2 | 65.9 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 18.7 | 3.8 | 249 | | |
| Total | 5.1 | 3,088 | –0.1 | 69.2 | 17.6 | 14.6 | 3.0 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 2.0 | 2,960 | | |

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.13.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mean Body Mass Index (BMI) | Body Mass Index | | | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | 18.5–24.9 (Total normal) | <18.5 (Total thin) | 17.0–18.4 (Mildly thin) | <17 (Moderately and severely thin) | ≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese) | 25.0–29.9 (Overweight) | ≥30.0 (Obese) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 20–29 | 21.2 | 74.5 | 15.9 | 12.3 | 3.6 | 9.6 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 4,581 |
| 30–39 | 22.7 | 63.6 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 24.3 | 18.9 | 5.4 | 3,287 |
| 40–49 | 23.0 | 57.5 | 13.7 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 28.8 | 21.4 | 7.4 | 2,386 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.8 | 62.9 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 25.3 | 18.6 | 6.6 | 4,457 |
| Rural | 21.5 | 70.2 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 3.6 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 2.3 | 5,796 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 20.6 | 58.6 | 31.6 | 20.5 | 11.0 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 0.4 | 313 |
| Primary | 21.6 | 69.6 | 15.9 | 12.2 | 3.7 | 14.5 | 11.9 | 2.6 | 3,575 |
| Secondary | 21.9 | 69.2 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 3.1 | 16.6 | 12.7 | 3.9 | 3,682 |
| More than secondary | 23.3 | 61.8 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 2.1 | 28.5 | 21.3 | 7.3 | 2,683 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 20.3 | 70.4 | 24.8 | 17.7 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 1,404 |
| Second | 21.1 | 72.3 | 18.1 | 14.5 | 3.6 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 0.9 | 1,739 |
| Middle | 21.8 | 72.1 | 12.9 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 15.0 | 12.6 | 2.4 | 1,966 |
| Fourth | 22.1 | 69.2 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 2.9 | 2,657 |
| Highest | 24.1 | 55.2 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 36.4 | 25.1 | 11.3 | 2,488 |
| Total 20–49 | 22.1 | 67.0 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 10,253 |

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2) for adults age 20–49.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.3C Nutritional status of men age 20–49 by county

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mean Body Mass Index (BMI) | Body Mass Index | | | | | | | | Number of men | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|------|----------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | 18.5–24.9 (Total normal) | | <18.5 (Total thin) | | 17.0–18.4 (Mildly thin) | | <17 (Moderately and severely thin) | | ≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese) | |
| Mombasa | 22.0 | 63.1 | 15.7 | 12.7 | 3.0 | 21.2 | 17.2 | 4.1 | 359 | | |
| Kwale | 21.7 | 70.2 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 2.2 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 2.2 | 143 | | |
| Kilifi | 22.1 | 71.8 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 2.1 | 17.3 | 14.5 | 2.8 | 284 | | |
| Tana River | 21.1 | 63.5 | 24.6 | 15.3 | 9.3 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 47 | | |
| Lamu | 22.8 | 63.8 | 10.4 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 25.8 | 17.8 | 7.9 | 31 | | |
| Taita/Taveta | 21.5 | 65.7 | 18.3 | 14.1 | 4.2 | 16.0 | 13.9 | 2.0 | 84 | | |
| Garissa | 21.1 | 66.0 | 24.5 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 9.4 | 6.7 | 2.7 | 85 | | |
| Wajir | 20.0 | 53.0 | 39.6 | 22.6 | 17.1 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 34 | | |
| Mandera | 21.8 | 67.3 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 5.6 | 15.0 | 14.5 | 0.5 | 50 | | |
| Marsabit | 19.5 | 46.6 | 46.5 | 28.1 | 18.4 | 6.9 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 35 | | |
| Isiolo | 21.3 | 50.6 | 27.1 | 14.8 | 12.3 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 2.5 | 44 | | |
| Meru | 21.0 | 68.0 | 20.2 | 15.7 | 4.5 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 1.0 | 370 | | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 21.3 | 71.1 | 16.6 | 11.7 | 4.8 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 108 | | |
| Embu | 22.1 | 67.7 | 11.4 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 20.9 | 19.0 | 1.8 | 140 | | |
| Kitui | 21.3 | 74.5 | 14.9 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 10.6 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 235 | | |
| Machakos | 21.9 | 59.9 | 18.9 | 14.3 | 4.6 | 21.2 | 16.4 | 4.8 | 357 | | |
| Makueni | 20.9 | 65.8 | 22.0 | 17.1 | 4.9 | 12.2 | 9.4 | 2.8 | 214 | | |
| Nyandarua | 22.2 | 69.9 | 11.5 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 18.6 | 13.6 | 5.0 | 113 | | |
| Nyeri | 22.6 | 65.0 | 12.4 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 22.6 | 16.6 | 6.0 | 188 | | |
| Kirinyaga | 22.5 | 67.5 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 2.3 | 23.0 | 16.5 | 6.5 | 151 | | |
| Murang'a | 21.4 | 68.5 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 3.2 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 2.6 | 227 | | |
| Kiambu | 23.1 | 58.2 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 1.4 | 28.2 | 20.1 | 8.2 | 687 | | |
| Turkana | 19.5 | 35.6 | 53.5 | 31.3 | 22.1 | 10.9 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 79 | | |
| West Pokot | 20.0 | 61.0 | 31.0 | 19.3 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 0.5 | 117 | | |
| Samburu | 20.1 | 53.5 | 37.6 | 17.4 | 20.1 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 1.2 | 35 | | |
| Trans Nzoia | 22.1 | 73.2 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 15.6 | 11.6 | 4.0 | 191 | | |
| Uasin Gishu | 21.8 | 69.5 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 12.6 | 2.5 | 361 | | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 20.8 | 71.9 | 20.0 | 16.4 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 83 | | |
| Nandi | 21.5 | 74.3 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 0.9 | 12.6 | 10.4 | 2.2 | 197 | | |
| Baringo | 20.6 | 70.5 | 21.4 | 14.9 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 0.4 | 112 | | |
| Laikipia | 21.7 | 68.2 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 5.1 | 16.3 | 13.2 | 3.1 | 107 | | |
| Nakuru | 22.4 | 66.5 | 11.1 | 9.2 | 1.9 | 22.4 | 17.8 | 4.6 | 503 | | |
| Narok | 21.9 | 67.2 | 16.4 | 11.5 | 4.9 | 16.4 | 14.2 | 2.2 | 233 | | |
| Kajiado | 23.3 | 54.5 | 14.4 | 9.9 | 4.5 | 31.1 | 22.0 | 9.1 | 273 | | |
| Kericho | 21.7 | 71.2 | 14.0 | 11.7 | 2.3 | 14.8 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 268 | | |
| Bomet | 21.5 | 61.4 | 21.9 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 16.6 | 14.5 | 2.1 | 191 | | |
| Kakamega | 22.2 | 74.6 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 1.5 | 17.9 | 15.7 | 2.2 | 311 | | |
| Vihiga | 21.7 | 74.1 | 11.4 | 8.7 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 12.5 | 2.0 | 103 | | |
| Bungoma | 22.4 | 71.3 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 1.8 | 18.9 | 14.9 | 4.0 | 301 | | |
| Busia | 21.9 | 76.8 | 10.3 | 7.7 | 2.6 | 12.9 | 9.3 | 3.6 | 172 | | |
| Siaya | 22.2 | 72.8 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 17.8 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 147 | | |
| Kisumu | 22.4 | 76.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 19.1 | 16.4 | 2.8 | 267 | | |
| Homa Bay | 22.0 | 76.9 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 13.9 | 11.4 | 2.5 | 182 | | |
| Migori | 22.0 | 70.9 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 16.0 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 170 | | |
| Kisii | 22.1 | 74.9 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 15.1 | 12.7 | 2.3 | 226 | | |
| Nyamira | 21.8 | 68.5 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 2.6 | 16.1 | 13.1 | 3.0 | 90 | | |
| Nairobi City | 23.0 | 65.1 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 25.0 | 17.0 | 8.0 | 1,550 | | |
| Total 20–54 | 22.1 | 67.0 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 3.3 | 18.8 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 10,253 | | |

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2) for adults age 20–49.

Table 11.13.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mean BMI-for-age z score | Body mass index-for-age | | | | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| | | -1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | -1 SD (total thin) ¹ | Below -1 SD to -2 SD (mildly thin) | Below -2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ² | Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | Above +2 SD (obese) | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | -0.8 | 59.5 | 37.1 | 23.7 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 804 | |
| Rural | -0.9 | 52.9 | 45.3 | 33.2 | 12.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 2,302 | |
| Education³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | -1.3 | 44.5 | 55.3 | 28.5 | 26.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33 | |
| Primary | -1.1 | 48.0 | 50.8 | 33.8 | 16.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1,197 | |
| Secondary | -0.8 | 59.0 | 38.1 | 28.9 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1,805 | |
| More than secondary | -0.7 | (57.0) | (38.8) | (27.6) | (11.2) | (4.2) | (4.2) | (0.0) | 71 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | -1.1 | 43.8 | 54.0 | 34.0 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 604 | |
| Second | -0.9 | 55.8 | 43.4 | 32.8 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 790 | |
| Middle | -0.9 | 53.0 | 45.5 | 33.2 | 12.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 740 | |
| Fourth | -0.8 | 59.4 | 37.9 | 27.9 | 10.0 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 586 | |
| Highest | -0.5 | 64.6 | 29.4 | 21.2 | 8.2 | 5.9 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 386 | |
| Total | -0.9 | 54.6 | 43.2 | 30.8 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3,106 | |

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

² Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.4C Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19 by county

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mean BMI-for-age z score | Body mass index-for-age ¹ | | | | | | | | Number of men |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------|---------------|
| | | -1 SD to +1 SD (total normal) | -1 SD (total thin) ² | Below -1 SD to -2 SD (mildly thin) | Below -2 SD (moderately or severely thin) | Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³ | Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight) | Above +2 SD (obese) | | |
| Mombasa | -0.6 | 52.9 | 39.1 | 26.6 | 12.6 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 75 | |
| Kwale | -1.0 | 43.0 | 52.8 | 35.1 | 17.8 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 62 | |
| Kilifi | -1.1 | 50.0 | 49.3 | 26.2 | 23.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 113 | |
| Tana River | -1.4 | 40.8 | 57.2 | 27.1 | 30.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 16 | |
| Lamu | -1.2 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 38.7 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9 | |
| Taita/Taveta | -1.0 | (48.4) | (51.6) | (39.8) | (11.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 16 | |
| Garissa | -1.5 | 28.4 | 68.3 | 33.7 | 34.6 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 29 | |
| Wajir | -2.1 | 16.3 | 82.5 | 23.8 | 58.7 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 24 | |
| Mandera | -1.5 | 30.8 | 66.4 | 32.5 | 33.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 28 | |
| Marsabit | -1.6 | (23.2) | (75.0) | (39.7) | (35.3) | (1.8) | (1.8) | (0.0) | 9 | |
| Isiolo | -1.7 | 26.3 | 73.7 | 35.7 | 38.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10 | |
| Meru | -1.2 | 42.2 | 57.8 | 40.9 | 17.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 113 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | -1.1 | 42.6 | 56.1 | 45.3 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 26 | |
| Embu | -0.5 | (53.1) | (42.5) | (38.3) | (4.1) | (4.4) | (2.2) | (2.2) | 32 | |
| Kitui | -0.9 | 46.7 | 44.4 | 24.1 | 20.4 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 74 | |
| Machakos | -1.2 | 44.4 | 52.7 | 27.2 | 25.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 118 | |
| Makueni | -1.1 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 44.9 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64 | |
| Nyandarua | -0.9 | 63.6 | 36.4 | 30.1 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51 | |
| Nyeri | -0.8 | 66.2 | 33.8 | 29.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45 | |
| Kirinyaga | -1.0 | 51.4 | 46.5 | 39.3 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 39 | |
| Murang'a | -0.9 | 52.6 | 43.3 | 33.0 | 10.3 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 68 | |
| Kiambu | -0.8 | 48.4 | 44.7 | 33.6 | 11.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 173 | |
| Turkana | -2.1 | (21.0) | (79.0) | (26.2) | (52.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 19 | |
| West Pokot | -1.5 | 33.5 | 66.5 | 45.3 | 21.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 29 | |
| Samburu | -2.1 | (5.3) | (94.7) | (41.1) | (53.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 13 | |
| Trans Nzoia | -0.9 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 36.4 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76 | |
| Uasin Gishu | -0.9 | 48.3 | 47.8 | 35.8 | 12.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 65 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | -1.1 | 51.3 | 48.3 | 30.7 | 17.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 24 | |
| Nandi | -0.8 | 59.6 | 38.5 | 29.0 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 47 | |
| Baringo | -1.1 | 48.2 | 51.8 | 35.7 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 53 | |
| Laikipia | -1.1 | 40.3 | 54.0 | 33.0 | 21.0 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 37 | |
| Nakuru | -0.8 | 48.9 | 44.5 | 33.8 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 155 | |
| Narok | -1.1 | 40.2 | 57.6 | 38.7 | 18.9 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 63 | |
| Kajiado | -0.8 | (57.1) | (40.9) | (24.2) | (16.7) | (1.9) | (1.9) | (0.0) | 63 | |
| Kericho | -0.7 | 55.5 | 42.8 | 35.3 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 58 | |
| Bomet | -1.0 | 48.0 | 52.0 | 40.2 | 11.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 74 | |
| Kakamega | -0.7 | 64.2 | 35.8 | 29.7 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 209 | |
| Vihiga | -0.7 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 23.2 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 50 | |
| Bungoma | -0.8 | 63.1 | 36.9 | 34.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 146 | |
| Busia | -0.8 | 61.8 | 38.2 | 31.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89 | |
| Siaya | -0.6 | 74.9 | 24.3 | 20.2 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 80 | |
| Kisumu | -0.7 | 59.4 | 39.3 | 32.7 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 75 | |
| Homa Bay | -0.7 | 63.7 | 36.3 | 35.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72 | |
| Migori | -0.8 | 67.9 | 31.6 | 26.4 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 71 | |
| Kisii | -0.3 | 73.1 | 19.6 | 17.3 | 2.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 92 | |
| Nyamira | -0.6 | 61.4 | 35.4 | 30.1 | 5.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 40 | |
| Nairobi City | -0.6 | (74.0) | (26.0) | (14.9) | (11.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 211 | |
| Total | -0.9 | 54.6 | 43.2 | 30.8 | 12.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 3,106 | |

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

² Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.14 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Foods made from grains ¹ | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils ³ | Nuts and seeds ⁴ | Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶ | Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Other vegetables ⁸ | Other fruits ⁹ | Insects and other small protein foods ¹⁰ | Sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies | Fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie | Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks | Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks | Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened beverages ¹¹ | Number of women |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|------|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 97.1 | 27.6 | 49.5 | 4.1 | 70.6 | 35.7 | 10.3 | 57.2 | 27.0 | 53.6 | 38.0 | 0.3 | 23.6 | 29.9 | 5.1 | 8.0 | 66.1 | 6,025 |
| 20–29 | 97.1 | 29.9 | 42.2 | 4.3 | 75.2 | 39.5 | 15.5 | 60.3 | 28.8 | 56.2 | 44.0 | 0.2 | 18.4 | 27.7 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 67.5 | 11,689 |
| 30–39 | 96.4 | 30.2 | 44.2 | 3.9 | 74.5 | 35.2 | 12.5 | 61.1 | 28.3 | 54.7 | 40.9 | 0.2 | 13.3 | 22.2 | 4.8 | 7.1 | 66.9 | 8,840 |
| 40–49 | 95.6 | 30.2 | 46.2 | 4.4 | 76.8 | 33.0 | 10.5 | 61.5 | 28.9 | 54.4 | 42.7 | 0.2 | 11.8 | 16.8 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 64.4 | 5,602 |
| Maternity status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pregnant | 97.3 | 30.3 | 41.5 | 2.7 | 72.1 | 37.2 | 15.5 | 60.0 | 30.6 | 52.4 | 45.3 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 25.7 | 5.2 | 8.7 | 65.8 | 1,762 |
| Not pregnant ¹² | 96.6 | 29.5 | 45.0 | 4.2 | 74.6 | 36.4 | 12.7 | 60.1 | 28.2 | 55.2 | 41.6 | 0.2 | 16.9 | 24.6 | 5.3 | 8.0 | 66.6 | 30,394 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.6 | 30.8 | 41.8 | 5.4 | 75.8 | 45.1 | 17.8 | 57.9 | 33.2 | 60.7 | 50.4 | 0.2 | 21.2 | 30.8 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 68.5 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 96.7 | 28.7 | 46.9 | 3.3 | 73.5 | 30.5 | 9.4 | 61.7 | 24.9 | 51.1 | 35.9 | 0.3 | 13.8 | 20.5 | 2.6 | 5.5 | 65.2 | 19,013 |
| Education¹³ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 93.6 | 19.0 | 44.3 | 0.9 | 61.6 | 27.3 | 4.0 | 31.9 | 13.5 | 35.2 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 11.2 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 67.5 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 96.5 | 27.3 | 43.4 | 3.1 | 68.6 | 31.5 | 8.4 | 61.9 | 23.0 | 50.4 | 33.0 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 21.4 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 65.8 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 97.2 | 30.9 | 46.4 | 4.0 | 78.0 | 36.0 | 13.1 | 62.4 | 30.1 | 58.2 | 46.0 | 0.2 | 19.8 | 27.6 | 4.9 | 8.5 | 66.5 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 96.5 | 34.4 | 44.4 | 7.4 | 81.9 | 49.6 | 23.2 | 60.4 | 38.9 | 63.0 | 58.1 | 0.2 | 24.3 | 29.0 | 12.1 | 15.0 | 67.8 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 94.6 | 20.7 | 43.9 | 2.3 | 56.5 | 24.8 | 4.1 | 50.5 | 14.0 | 36.2 | 18.1 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 15.2 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 63.9 | 5,019 |
| Second | 97.2 | 25.7 | 45.3 | 2.8 | 70.3 | 26.8 | 7.4 | 65.4 | 20.2 | 48.9 | 31.7 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 64.7 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 97.6 | 30.0 | 46.9 | 3.3 | 77.0 | 30.9 | 10.3 | 63.9 | 27.4 | 55.8 | 40.2 | 0.3 | 15.2 | 23.6 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 66.5 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 97.0 | 33.0 | 44.9 | 4.1 | 78.0 | 38.5 | 15.0 | 62.7 | 32.4 | 60.5 | 48.3 | 0.2 | 20.1 | 28.3 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 68.3 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 96.5 | 34.4 | 43.4 | 6.9 | 83.1 | 52.6 | 21.9 | 57.3 | 39.8 | 65.3 | 58.7 | 0.2 | 25.3 | 30.7 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 67.9 | 8,231 |
| Total | 96.6 | 29.6 | 44.8 | 4.2 | 74.4 | 36.5 | 12.8 | 60.1 | 28.3 | 55.0 | 41.8 | 0.2 | 16.8 | 24.7 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 66.5 | 32,156 |

¹ Includes ugali, porridge, rice, bread, chapati, pasta, or green maize

² Includes Irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, green banana, nduma (arrowroot), yams, or cassava

³ Includes beans, githeri, ndengu (green gram), njahi (black gram), kamande (lentils) pigeon peas, or chickpeas

⁴ Includes groundnuts, cashews, pumpkin seeds, simsims (sesame seeds), or peanut butter

⁵ Includes liver, blood, kidney, lung, gizzard, heart, sausages, Smokies, hot dogs, salami, ham, goat, beef, minced beef, mutton, pork, wild game, chicken, fish, dagaa, canned tuna, or seafood

⁶ Includes sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (Malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, or mchunga

⁷ Includes carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mangoes, passionfruit, or matunda ya damu

⁸ Other vegetables includes tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, or other vegetables.

⁹ Other fruits includes bananas, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, orange, or other fruits.

¹⁰ Includes termites, locusts, or grasshoppers

¹¹ Includes tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa or other sweetened drinks

¹² Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

¹³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.14C Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to background county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Foods made from grains ¹ | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils ³ | Nuts and seeds ⁴ | Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶ | Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Other vegetables ⁸ | Other fruits ⁹ | Insects and other small protein foods ¹⁰ | Sweet foods such as crisps, cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies | Fried and salty foods such as ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie | Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks | Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks | Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened beverages ¹¹ | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|------|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|--|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 95.8 | 23.0 | 30.9 | 6.0 | 42.6 | 52.8 | 12.4 | 53.1 | 29.6 | 44.1 | 41.4 | 0.1 | 21.9 | 31.7 | 16.1 | 10.8 | 72.2 | 947 |
| Kwale | 98.7 | 9.3 | 35.4 | 0.7 | 14.7 | 55.2 | 2.7 | 33.3 | 33.4 | 49.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 38.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 79.4 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 98.7 | 15.7 | 36.9 | 6.5 | 15.8 | 61.8 | 5.6 | 38.5 | 20.5 | 33.0 | 19.1 | 0.5 | 10.8 | 32.9 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 62.8 | 928 |
| Tana River | 99.3 | 37.7 | 45.2 | 0.4 | 79.4 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 29.1 | 19.3 | 39.7 | 10.1 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 10.4 | 3.7 | 4.1 | 73.3 | 149 |
| Lamu | 97.8 | 19.2 | 51.1 | 2.3 | 47.5 | 50.4 | 6.7 | 29.3 | 21.5 | 65.7 | 21.0 | 0.0 | 23.3 | 31.3 | 20.7 | 6.7 | 49.7 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 98.1 | 18.8 | 31.0 | 2.7 | 69.1 | 33.4 | 7.4 | 58.7 | 20.1 | 34.6 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 18.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 74.2 | 234 |
| Garissa | 99.5 | 35.6 | 65.7 | 2.2 | 90.9 | 52.2 | 16.1 | 41.0 | 48.8 | 71.0 | 42.3 | 1.2 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 23.3 | 4.8 | 61.0 | 290 |
| Wajir | 97.0 | 0.4 | 66.5 | 0.3 | 91.0 | 32.2 | 10.8 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 64.5 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 19.6 | 5.2 | 61.2 | 160 |
| Mandera | 95.3 | 22.5 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 24.6 | 5.3 | 2.1 | 5.9 | 42.1 | 11.4 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 3.3 | 64.0 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 89.2 | 15.7 | 55.3 | 0.6 | 41.6 | 20.1 | 2.9 | 14.2 | 8.2 | 44.2 | 11.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 4.5 | 89.5 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 95.9 | 48.0 | 51.7 | 4.3 | 88.4 | 36.5 | 8.8 | 44.2 | 39.3 | 53.7 | 22.5 | 0.3 | 9.2 | 17.2 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 75.1 | 137 |
| Meru | 91.3 | 58.7 | 80.7 | 2.3 | 78.8 | 17.7 | 11.7 | 49.8 | 33.1 | 66.0 | 54.1 | 0.0 | 22.4 | 18.3 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 64.0 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 84.8 | 40.2 | 77.6 | 4.9 | 88.6 | 35.1 | 19.6 | 48.3 | 44.0 | 49.4 | 52.0 | 0.2 | 24.4 | 17.3 | 8.2 | 11.9 | 83.2 | 271 |
| Embu | 92.0 | 42.3 | 74.0 | 5.4 | 68.4 | 39.2 | 21.7 | 61.0 | 60.2 | 72.0 | 61.7 | 0.3 | 21.4 | 20.0 | 6.8 | 12.1 | 47.6 | 358 |
| Kitui | 93.9 | 7.8 | 77.4 | 0.5 | 72.8 | 14.6 | 5.8 | 46.3 | 14.8 | 65.4 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 12.5 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 83.0 | 735 |
| Machakos | 97.6 | 27.9 | 49.4 | 3.7 | 84.6 | 34.6 | 12.0 | 49.5 | 42.3 | 92.5 | 51.4 | 0.3 | 24.3 | 21.1 | 4.4 | 12.2 | 34.1 | 992 |
| Makueni | 95.5 | 8.6 | 63.4 | 0.6 | 76.5 | 16.6 | 5.1 | 41.7 | 16.9 | 43.2 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 36.4 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 94.2 | 68.6 | 60.7 | 2.6 | 94.9 | 37.3 | 23.1 | 62.0 | 45.3 | 70.2 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 36.2 | 23.5 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 93.0 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 94.0 | 55.9 | 60.7 | 4.6 | 93.5 | 31.7 | 26.4 | 57.4 | 53.0 | 77.5 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 32.9 | 22.1 | 7.9 | 9.1 | 74.6 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 95.9 | 47.9 | 67.9 | 5.5 | 91.5 | 41.8 | 25.1 | 62.8 | 47.2 | 66.3 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 29.0 | 7.6 | 14.6 | 64.3 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 97.0 | 57.3 | 56.2 | 8.5 | 92.8 | 33.0 | 16.6 | 57.8 | 60.6 | 87.0 | 68.0 | 0.0 | 32.4 | 18.1 | 4.7 | 7.5 | 85.6 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 93.6 | 52.6 | 52.3 | 8.3 | 90.2 | 47.9 | 26.1 | 63.7 | 56.2 | 84.3 | 73.3 | 0.1 | 35.7 | 32.1 | 12.0 | 15.4 | 82.1 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 80.0 | 9.4 | 52.8 | 0.7 | 35.3 | 22.8 | 1.2 | 19.3 | 4.4 | 20.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 6.4 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 65.9 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 96.8 | 16.1 | 43.5 | 1.4 | 86.4 | 19.6 | 13.1 | 82.1 | 17.6 | 48.6 | 26.2 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 14.0 | 3.3 | 5.2 | 70.2 | 384 |
| Samburu | 94.5 | 35.1 | 37.9 | 1.6 | 74.5 | 27.5 | 7.7 | 31.2 | 15.9 | 41.5 | 17.5 | 0.3 | 10.9 | 16.6 | 3.7 | 5.4 | 79.6 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.0 | 20.2 | 42.7 | 2.4 | 79.0 | 26.5 | 7.2 | 76.7 | 20.0 | 39.1 | 30.3 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 27.3 | 3.4 | 4.7 | 44.7 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 97.8 | 23.0 | 41.6 | 5.6 | 85.7 | 27.2 | 14.1 | 69.9 | 23.8 | 46.8 | 44.0 | 0.4 | 20.4 | 21.0 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 32.0 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 99.8 | 41.4 | 60.7 | 0.7 | 93.5 | 11.7 | 3.7 | 76.4 | 12.6 | 63.2 | 19.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 49.0 | 228 |
| Nandi | 98.4 | 19.2 | 40.3 | 0.3 | 93.0 | 12.1 | 3.2 | 73.7 | 5.2 | 30.0 | 15.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 40.7 | 622 |
| Baringo | 98.7 | 22.2 | 62.7 | 3.3 | 86.2 | 23.3 | 13.6 | 81.2 | 29.7 | 44.3 | 32.3 | 1.9 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 82.3 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 98.0 | 44.5 | 53.2 | 4.1 | 91.4 | 30.8 | 20.7 | 60.2 | 42.0 | 63.2 | 48.0 | 0.1 | 31.5 | 18.5 | 5.7 | 8.4 | 65.6 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 98.0 | 46.0 | 47.1 | 5.4 | 89.3 | 31.7 | 14.0 | 69.7 | 30.8 | 68.0 | 54.5 | 0.0 | 29.8 | 30.1 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 68.5 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 98.8 | 49.0 | 40.6 | 2.0 | 96.4 | 24.7 | 12.6 | 69.5 | 26.7 | 67.2 | 39.0 | 0.3 | 15.3 | 18.5 | 4.3 | 9.9 | 73.7 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 98.5 | 31.5 | 39.9 | 0.8 | 88.5 | 34.5 | 11.8 | 50.9 | 23.3 | 52.0 | 38.4 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 15.4 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 87.9 | 887 |
| Kericho | 99.7 | 37.5 | 41.7 | 1.8 | 93.1 | 26.5 | 8.2 | 86.4 | 28.7 | 64.9 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 23.8 | 2.3 | 9.1 | 98.9 | 729 |
| Bomet | 99.8 | 26.5 | 42.6 | 0.6 | 91.4 | 15.8 | 7.5 | 75.0 | 18.8 | 33.9 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 95.2 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 97.7 | 19.1 | 35.9 | 4.3 | 75.5 | 37.2 | 6.0 | 69.6 | 22.9 | 23.3 | 30.3 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 31.6 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 92.0 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 96.4 | 31.9 | 39.8 | 16.0 | 83.5 | 42.4 | 12.8 | 72.8 | 28.4 | 78.3 | 53.3 | 0.4 | 29.6 | 42.1 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 94.7 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 96.7 | 25.2 | 37.8 | 9.9 | 79.4 | 34.6 | 9.8 | 74.3 | 25.3 | 47.7 | 41.9 | 0.3 | 15.9 | 29.8 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 70.3 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 99.0 | 20.6 | 29.1 | 5.4 | 38.1 | 51.3 | 12.6 | 71.2 | 25.5 | 68.1 | 34.2 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 28.4 | 2.6 | 4.2 | 47.8 | 622 |
| Siaya | 97.7 | 18.2 | 32.0 | 5.6 | 39.6 | 55.3 | 16.0 | 62.6 | 21.2 | 37.6 | 30.2 | 0.5 | 13.7 | 27.9 | 2.1 | 8.2 | 73.9 | 537 |

(Continued...)

Table 11.14C—Continued

| County | Foods made from grains ¹ | White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ² | Beans, peas, lentils ³ | Nuts and seeds ⁴ | Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products | Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵ | Eggs | Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶ | Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷ | Other vegetables ⁸ | Other fruits ⁹ | Insects and other small protein foods ¹⁰ | Candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies | Fruit samosa, bhajias, or indomie | Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks | Sweetened sports drinks, and energy drinks | Sodas, malt drinks, and other sweetened beverages ¹¹ | Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened beverages ¹¹ | Number of women |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|------|--|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------------|
| Kisumu | 98.1 | 17.5 | 22.4 | 1.6 | 46.6 | 51.3 | 9.9 | 64.7 | 19.3 | 40.7 | 23.3 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 32.6 | 1.8 | 5.1 | 54.8 | 771 | |
| Homa Bay | 99.2 | 11.5 | 23.9 | 3.9 | 39.6 | 66.0 | 6.4 | 55.5 | 20.5 | 41.0 | 34.9 | 0.7 | 10.5 | 23.0 | 2.1 | 7.5 | 54.2 | 662 | |
| Migori | 99.2 | 23.4 | 22.4 | 7.6 | 51.1 | 61.7 | 13.6 | 72.1 | 25.1 | 31.3 | 44.5 | 0.2 | 17.1 | 33.0 | 3.7 | 8.5 | 44.6 | 674 | |
| Kisii | 98.1 | 24.5 | 22.2 | 2.6 | 71.4 | 19.5 | 8.8 | 84.2 | 12.3 | 48.9 | 38.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 21.2 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 26.3 | 831 | |
| Nyamira | 98.3 | 25.1 | 34.2 | 1.1 | 74.4 | 15.8 | 5.5 | 82.5 | 15.1 | 42.9 | 57.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 24.1 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 15.7 | 327 | |
| Nairobi City | 96.5 | 21.4 | 38.3 | 3.7 | 76.8 | 43.2 | 17.3 | 53.0 | 22.7 | 53.8 | 45.4 | 0.2 | 17.0 | 31.6 | 8.1 | 12.9 | 68.4 | 4,235 | |
| Total | 96.6 | 29.6 | 44.8 | 4.2 | 74.4 | 36.5 | 12.8 | 60.1 | 28.3 | 55.0 | 41.8 | 0.2 | 16.8 | 24.7 | 5.3 | 8.1 | 66.5 | 32,156 | |

¹ Includes ugali, porridge, rice, bread, chapati, pasta, or green maize² Includes Irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, green banana, nduma (arrowroot), yams, or cassava³ Includes beans, githeri, ndengu (green gram), njahi (black gram), kamande (lentils) pigeon peas, or chickpeas⁴ Includes groundnuts, cashews, pumpkin seeds, simsim (sesame seeds), or peanut butter⁵ Includes liver, blood, kidney, lung, gizzard, heart, sausages, Smokies, hot dogs, salami, ham, goat, beef, minced beef, mutton, pork, wild game, chicken, fish, dagaa, canned tuna, or seafood⁶ Includes sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (Malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, or mchunga⁷ Includes carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mangoes, passionfruit, or matunda ya damu⁸ Other vegetables includes tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, or other vegetables.⁹ Other fruits includes bananas, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, orange, or other fruits.¹⁰ Includes termites, locusts, or grasshoppers¹¹ Includes tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa or other sweetened drinks

Table 11.15 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹ | Sweet beverage consumption ² | Unhealthy food consumption ³ | Number of women |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 46.3 | 70.5 | 42.8 | 6,025 |
| 20–29 | 50.7 | 71.7 | 37.9 | 11,689 |
| 30–39 | 48.0 | 70.1 | 30.4 | 8,840 |
| 40–49 | 46.9 | 67.8 | 25.0 | 5,602 |
| Maternity status | | | | |
| Pregnant | 49.4 | 70.4 | 34.3 | 1,762 |
| Not pregnant ⁴ | 48.4 | 70.4 | 34.5 | 30,394 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 56.4 | 74.8 | 42.4 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 43.0 | 67.3 | 29.1 | 19,013 |
| Education⁵ | | | | |
| No education | 19.8 | 69.5 | 13.7 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 39.3 | 67.7 | 28.6 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 52.9 | 70.5 | 39.1 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 65.2 | 75.4 | 42.4 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.4 | 65.1 | 19.5 | 5,019 |
| Second | 37.5 | 66.0 | 27.9 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 48.4 | 68.8 | 32.8 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 56.3 | 71.8 | 39.8 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 65.3 | 76.5 | 44.9 | 8,231 |
| Total | 48.5 | 70.4 | 34.5 | 32,156 |

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas , lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.

² Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit drinks, sodas drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, and energy drinks such as Red Bull, tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies; and fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, mandaazi, samosa, bhajias, or Indomie.

⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.15C Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹ | Sweet beverage consumption ² | Unhealthy food consumption ³ | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|---|---|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 38.2 | 77.5 | 44.9 | 947 |
| Kwale | 14.6 | 80.7 | 40.5 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 22.3 | 66.4 | 36.7 | 928 |
| Tana River | 16.7 | 74.5 | 12.6 | 149 |
| Lamu | 34.2 | 66.2 | 41.6 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 32.1 | 76.9 | 24.5 | 234 |
| Garissa | 66.4 | 66.0 | 20.0 | 290 |
| Wajir | 31.2 | 69.9 | 15.1 | 160 |
| Mandera | 17.5 | 64.7 | 5.7 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 11.2 | 90.3 | 3.8 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 44.3 | 77.2 | 22.1 | 137 |
| Meru | 63.3 | 67.6 | 34.9 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 60.6 | 86.0 | 32.7 | 271 |
| Embu | 75.1 | 55.3 | 33.8 | 358 |
| Kitui | 39.8 | 85.1 | 17.4 | 735 |
| Machakos | 69.5 | 44.3 | 37.6 | 992 |
| Makueni | 26.9 | 38.7 | 5.1 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 72.0 | 93.0 | 46.2 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 71.6 | 78.4 | 42.7 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 78.0 | 69.1 | 47.6 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 81.2 | 86.8 | 39.9 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 80.6 | 85.2 | 52.0 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 11.1 | 68.0 | 7.8 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 41.8 | 72.5 | 18.0 | 384 |
| Samburu | 24.6 | 80.6 | 22.1 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 37.5 | 49.2 | 32.3 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 45.4 | 39.5 | 33.4 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 47.1 | 50.6 | 10.7 | 228 |
| Nandi | 17.6 | 41.5 | 11.2 | 622 |
| Baringo | 51.7 | 83.4 | 31.8 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 63.6 | 70.1 | 39.2 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 61.5 | 71.2 | 47.6 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 56.8 | 77.1 | 29.2 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 46.9 | 89.2 | 17.6 | 887 |
| Kericho | 63.2 | 98.9 | 30.3 | 729 |
| Bomet | 35.8 | 95.5 | 17.4 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 34.1 | 92.4 | 37.2 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 67.9 | 95.2 | 54.2 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 47.2 | 73.3 | 38.3 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 41.2 | 50.9 | 33.9 | 622 |
| Siaya | 34.4 | 75.3 | 35.1 | 537 |
| Kisumu | 28.5 | 57.6 | 34.7 | 771 |
| Homa Bay | 34.2 | 56.5 | 30.0 | 662 |
| Migori | 40.5 | 50.8 | 42.1 | 674 |
| Kisii | 33.6 | 29.1 | 23.3 | 831 |
| Nyamira | 42.9 | 19.0 | 27.7 | 327 |
| Nairobi City | 48.8 | 76.7 | 41.2 | 4,235 |
| Total | 48.5 | 70.4 | 34.5 | 32,156 |

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas , lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.

² Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit drinks, sodas drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, and energy drinks such as Red Bull, tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies; and fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, mandaazi, samosa, bhajias, or Indomie.

Table 11.16 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among all households, percentage | | | Among households with tested salt: | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | With salt tested | With salt, but salt not tested ¹ | With no salt in the household | Number of households | Percentage with iodised salt | Number of households |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.4 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 15,277 | 99.5 | 14,576 |
| Rural | 94.7 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 22,634 | 99.7 | 21,427 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 89.9 | 0.1 | 10.0 | 6,235 | 99.6 | 5,604 |
| Second | 95.1 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 6,628 | 99.7 | 6,304 |
| Middle | 94.8 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 7,328 | 99.7 | 6,949 |
| Fourth | 95.5 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 9,043 | 99.7 | 8,640 |
| Highest | 98.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 8,678 | 99.5 | 8,505 |
| Total | 95.0 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 37,911 | 99.6 | 36,002 |

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits.

Table 11.16C Presence of iodised salt in household by county

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among all households, percentage | | | Among households with tested salt: | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | With salt tested | With salt, but salt not tested ¹ | With no salt in the household | Number of households | Percentage with iodised salt |
| Mombasa | 92.7 | 1.2 | 6.1 | 1,071 | 99.9 |
| Kwale | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 504 | 99.7 |
| Kilifi | 92.6 | 0.4 | 6.9 | 996 | 98.7 |
| Tana River | 96.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 182 | 99.5 |
| Lamu | 93.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 109 | 99.7 |
| Taita/Taveta | 98.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 332 | 100.0 |
| Garissa | 96.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 269 | 99.5 |
| Wajir | 82.6 | 0.7 | 16.7 | 137 | 99.9 |
| Mandera | 92.1 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 204 | 99.1 |
| Marsabit | 90.6 | 0.0 | 9.4 | 171 | 99.7 |
| Isiolo | 90.7 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 150 | 100.0 |
| Meru | 87.9 | 0.5 | 11.5 | 1,373 | 99.7 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 94.8 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 378 | 99.7 |
| Embu | 95.6 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 523 | 100.0 |
| Kitui | 98.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 898 | 99.7 |
| Machakos | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 1,230 | 99.9 |
| Makueni | 96.9 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 775 | 99.9 |
| Nyandarua | 95.8 | 0.1 | 4.1 | 578 | 100.0 |
| Nyeri | 95.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 802 | 99.9 |
| Kirinyaga | 91.7 | 0.7 | 7.5 | 642 | 99.5 |
| Murang'a | 94.8 | 0.2 | 5.0 | 1,004 | 99.3 |
| Kiambu | 95.5 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 2,699 | 99.6 |
| Turkana | 65.6 | 0.0 | 34.4 | 391 | 99.6 |
| West Pokot | 93.5 | 0.0 | 6.5 | 416 | 100.0 |
| Samburu | 83.6 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 175 | 98.9 |
| Trans Nzoia | 95.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 753 | 98.3 |
| Uasin Gishu | 96.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1,145 | 98.8 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 97.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 290 | 100.0 |
| Nandi | 95.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 732 | 100.0 |
| Baringo | 93.0 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 432 | 99.9 |
| Laikipia | 91.6 | 0.4 | 8.0 | 452 | 99.6 |
| Nakuru | 95.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 2,018 | 99.8 |
| Narok | 93.8 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 790 | 99.6 |
| Kajiado | 96.7 | 0.3 | 3.0 | 1,083 | 99.7 |
| Kericho | 97.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 748 | 100.0 |
| Bomet | 94.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 665 | 99.9 |
| Kakamega | 96.4 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 1,382 | 99.6 |
| Vihiga | 98.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 412 | 99.5 |
| Bungoma | 93.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 1,169 | 99.8 |
| Busia | 97.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 653 | 100.0 |
| Siaya | 98.5 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 703 | 99.7 |
| Kisumu | 98.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 897 | 100.0 |
| Homa Bay | 94.5 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 770 | 100.0 |
| Migori | 96.1 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 710 | 100.0 |
| Kisii | 98.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 925 | 100.0 |
| Nyamira | 95.8 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 424 | 99.8 |
| Nairobi City | 96.1 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 4,749 | 99.4 |
| Total | 95.0 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 37,911 | 99.6 |
| | | | | | 36,002 |

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Key Findings

- **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:** 54% of households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN); 37% own at least one ITN for every two persons.
- **Source of ITNs:** 72% of mosquito nets come from mass distribution campaigns; 10% are from antenatal care visits.
- **Use of ITNs by children:** 51% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Use of ITNs by pregnant women:** 45% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy:** In areas where IPTp is implemented, 70% received at least one dose of SP/Fansidar, while 34% received at least three doses of SP/Fansidar.
- **Type of antimalarial drugs used:** 84% of children with fever took artemisinin-combination therapy (ACT) as an antimalarial drug.

This chapter presents data that are useful for assessing how well malaria control strategies are implemented, including the availability, source, and use of mosquito nets; the prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs among pregnant women; careseeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs of children with fever; and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Kenya, with approximately 30% of the population at risk of infection¹ (MoH 2020a). There are four epidemiological zones in Kenya as described below:

1. **Endemic areas:** These are areas of stable malaria transmission (with altitudes ranging from 0 to 1,300 metres) around Lake Victoria in western Kenya and in the coastal regions. Rainfall, temperature, and humidity are the determinants of perennial transmission of malaria. The vector life cycle is usually short with a high survival rate due to the suitable climatic conditions. Transmission is intense throughout the year, with annual entomological inoculation rates² between 30 and 100.
2. **Seasonal malaria transmission areas:** This zone, in arid and semi-arid areas of the northern and southeastern parts of the country, experiences short periods of intense malaria transmission during the rainfall seasons. Temperatures are usually high, and water pools created during the rainy season provide the malaria vectors with breeding sites. Extreme climatic conditions such as the El Niño

¹ Risk of malaria infection is defined as living in an area with a *Plasmodium falciparum* prevalence of <1% in children age 2 to 10 years.

² The entomological inoculation rate is the average number of inoculations with malaria parasites received by a person over a period of time (usually annually). It is used to measure malaria transmission intensity and is dependent on the frequency with which individuals living in an area are bitten by anopheline mosquitoes carrying sporozoites (WHO 2015a).

southern oscillation lead to flooding in these areas, which resulted in epidemic outbreaks with high morbidity rates due to the population's low immune status.

3. **Highland epidemic prone areas:** Malaria transmission in the western highlands of Kenya is seasonal, with considerable year-to-year variation. The epidemic phenomenon is experienced when climatic conditions favour sustainability of minimum temperatures around 18°C. This increase in minimum temperatures during periods of long rains sustains vector breeding, which results in increased intensity of malaria transmission. The whole population is vulnerable, and case fatality rates during an epidemic can be up to 10 times greater than what is experienced in regions where malaria occurs regularly.
4. **Low risk malaria areas:** This zone covers the central highlands of Kenya, including Nairobi. Temperatures are usually too low to allow completion of the sporogonic cycle of the malaria parasite in the vector. However, increasing temperatures and changes in the hydrological cycle associated with climate change are likely to increase the areas suitable for malaria vector breeding, with the introduction of malaria transmission in areas where it did not exist previously.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

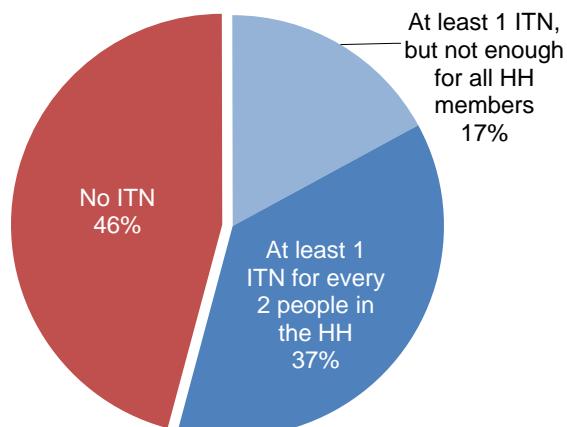
Sample: Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

Sixty-four percent of households have at least one mosquito net, while 54% have at least one ITN (**Table 12.1**). On average, there are 1.2 ITNs per household.

Thirty-seven percent of households have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey; 17% of households have at least 1 ITN but not enough for all household members, while 46% of households do not own any ITN (**Figure 12.1**).

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs

Percent distribution of households



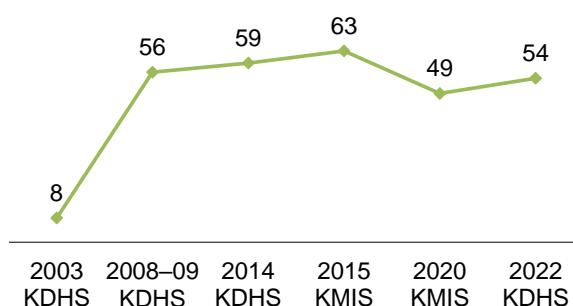
Trends: The trend in ITN ownership has been steady since 2008–09, with at least half of households owning one net (except for 2020, when 49% of households owned an ITN) (**Figure 12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of at least one ITN is higher in rural areas (64%) than in urban areas (41%).
- The lake endemic zone has the highest percentage (88%) of households with at least one ITN, while the low risk zone has the lowest percentage (31%) of households with at least one ITN.
- The lake endemic and the highland epidemic prone zones have the highest percentage (63%) of households that have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey.
- Counties with the highest percentage of households with at least one ITN are Nyamira (94%), Busia (94%), Vihiga (93%), and Bomet (92%) (**Table 12.1C** and **Map 12.1**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of households having at least one ITN for every two individuals are Nyamira (80%), Bomet (77%), Vihiga (76%), and Taita/Taveta (74%).

Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs

Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)

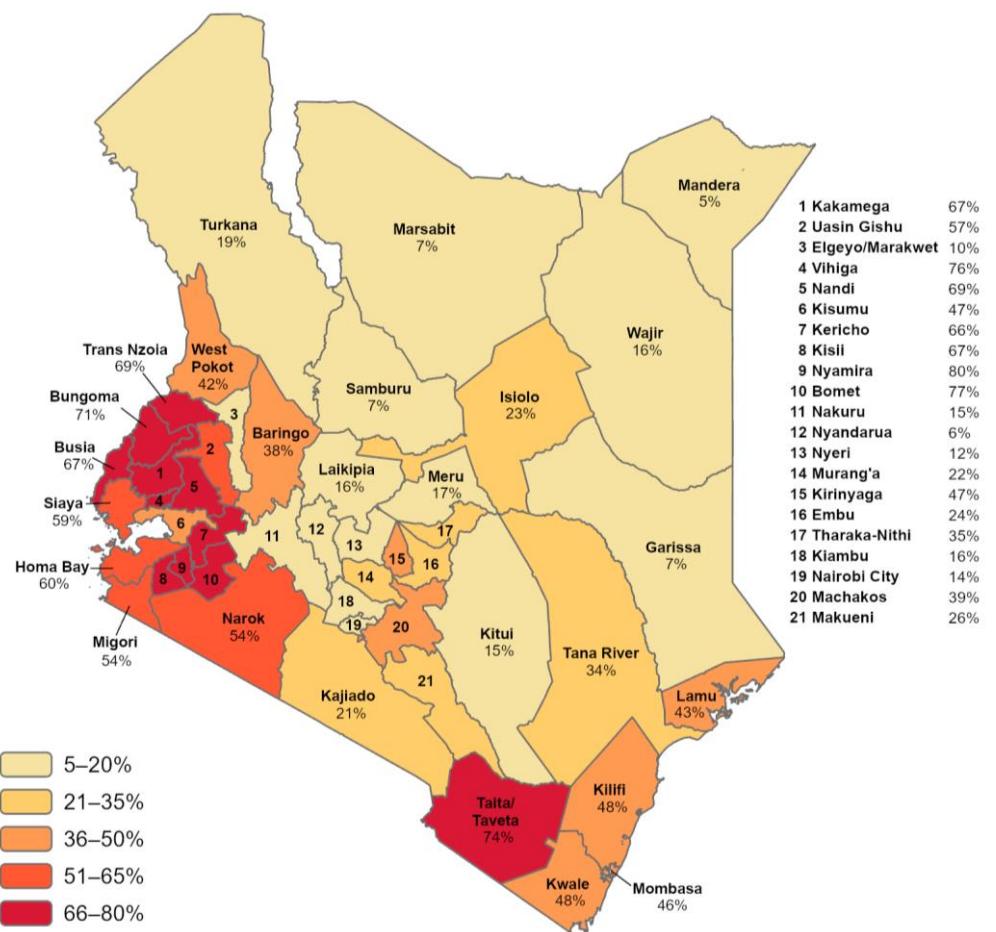


Notes: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2020 KMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Map 12.1 ITN ownership by county

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household last night



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

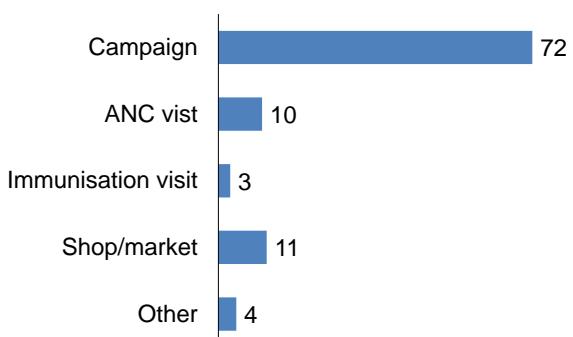
Source of Nets

Sixty-two percent of all mosquito nets are sourced from mass distribution campaigns, while 23% are sourced from shops/markets (**Table 12.2** and **Table 12.2C**).

The majority of ITNs (72%) are sourced from the mass distribution campaigns, while 10% and 3% are from ANC and immunisation visits, respectively. Eleven percent of ITNs are sourced from shops/markets (**Figure 12.3**).

Figure 12.3 Source of ITNs

Percent distribution of ITNs in households



Patterns by background characteristics

- The mass distribution campaign, as a source of ITNs, is higher in rural areas (79%) than in urban areas (50%).
- Shops/markets are the most common sources of ITNs (40%) in the low risk zone.
- Shops/markets, as a source of ITNs, are highest in the highest wealth quintiles (35%) compared with the households in the lowest wealth quintiles (3%).

12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS AND USE OF ITNs

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of population who slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the programme may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behaviour change and on identifying the main drivers or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine if they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

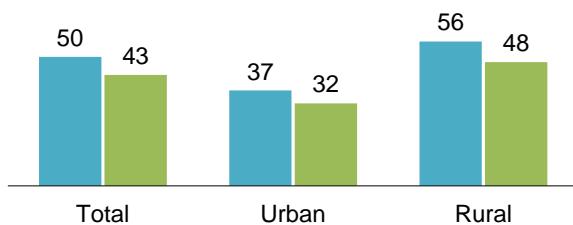
Fifty percent of the de facto household population have access to an ITN and 43% slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.3**) (**Table 12.4** and **Figure 12.4**).

Seventy-one percent of existing ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.5** and **Table 12.5C**).

Figure 12.4 Access to and use of ITNs

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

■ Access to an ITN ■ Slept under an ITN



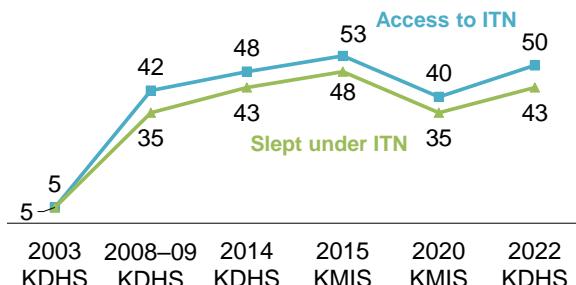
Trends: Access to ITNs increased from 5% in 2003 to 50% in 2022. The use of ITNs increased from 5% in 2003 to 43% in 2022 (**Figure 12.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of population in rural areas (56%) have access to ITNs than those in urban areas (37%) (**Table 12.3**).
- Use of ITNs is higher in rural areas (48%) than in urban areas (32%) (**Table 12.4**).
- Bomet County has the highest percentage of the population with access to an ITN (89%), while Nyandarua County has the lowest at 7% (**Table 12.3C**).
- Nyamira County has the highest percentage of household population sleeping under an ITN the night before the survey (79%) (**Table 12.4C** and **Map 12.2**).

Figure 12.5 Trends in ITN access and use

Percentage of the household population that have access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey

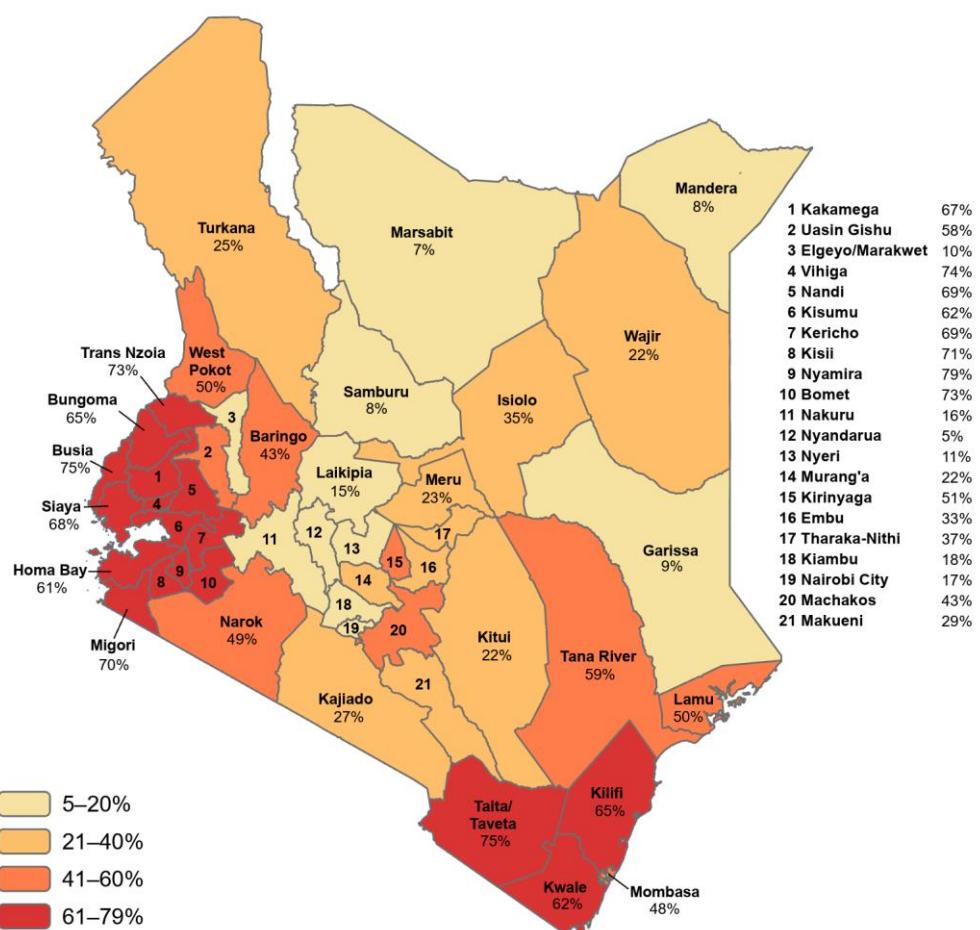


Notes: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2020 KMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Map 12.2 Use of ITN by persons in the household by county

Percent of the household population who slept under an ITN last night



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

12.3 USE OF ITNs BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Pregnant women, especially those who are pregnant for the first time, are at an elevated risk for severe malaria in high malaria-risk regions due to their reduced immunity. This can cause anaemia during pregnancy, which can impede the exchange between the mother and the foetus and result in numerous negative outcomes such as low birth weight, stillbirth, premature birth, placental parasitaemia, and foetal death. The Ministry of Health aims to achieve an 80% usage rate of insecticide-treated nets among pregnant women as part of the country's malaria strategy (MOH 2020).

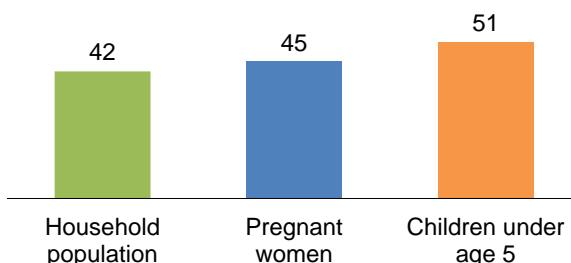
Children under age 5 are prone to severe malaria manifestations because they lack acquired immunity (MOH 2020). About six months after birth, antibodies acquired from the mother during pregnancy protect children born in areas of endemic malaria. However, this immunity is lost slowly, and children begin to develop their own immunity to malaria. The pace at which immunity is developed depends on the child's exposure to malaria infection. In the highly malaria endemic areas, children are thought to have attained a high level of immunity by their fifth birthday. These children may experience episodes of malaria illness but usually do not suffer from severe, life-threatening malaria. Immunity in areas of low malaria transmission is acquired more slowly, where malaria illness affects all age groups of the population. Use of mosquito nets by vulnerable groups in highly endemic communities is one of the major malaria control and prevention strategies adopted under the Kenya Malaria Strategy (MOH 2019).

Fifty-one percent of children under age 5 and 45% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.6**, **Table 12.6C**, **Table 12.7**, and **Figure 12.6**).

Seventy-seven percent of children under age 5 and 75% of pregnant women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Figure 12.6 ITN use

Percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN slightly increased from 72% in 2003 to 77% in 2022. The percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey in the households with at least one ITN declined from 84% in 2003 to 75% in 2022 (**Figure 12.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of ITNs by children under age 5 is higher in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (40%).
- Use of ITNs among children under age 5 is highest in the lake endemic region (75%).
- Use of ITNs by pregnant women is higher in rural areas (75%) than in urban areas (29%).
- Use of ITNs among pregnant women is higher in the lake endemic zone (75%) than in the other parts of the country.
- Among the households with at least one ITN, a higher percentage (77%) of pregnant women in rural areas slept under an ITN than those in urban areas (70%).

12.4 REASONS MOSQUITO NETS WERE NOT USED

Twenty-eight percent of ITNs were not used by anyone the night before the survey. The main reason cited was extra net or saving for later (59%) (**Table 12.8**, **Table 12.8C**, and **Figure 12.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Households in the highland epidemic zone had the highest percentage (33%) of ITNs that were not used the night before the survey followed by those in the lake endemic zone (28%).

Figure 12.7 Trends in use of ITNs by children and pregnant women in households with at least one ITN

Among children under age 5 and pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



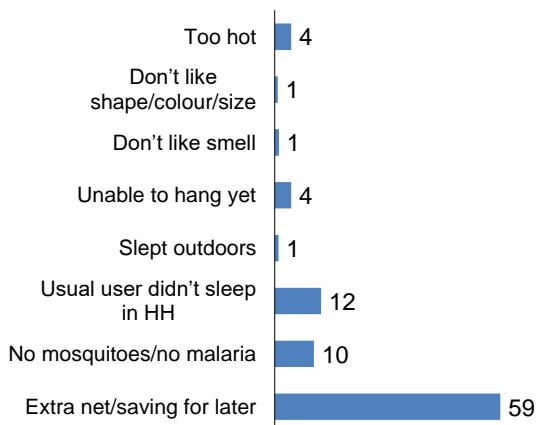
| Year | KDHS | KDHS | KDHS | KMIS | KMIS | KDHS |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 2003 | 84 | 72 | 77 | 69 | 76 | 77 |
| 2008–09 | | | | | | |
| 2014 | | | | | | |
| 2015 | | | | | | |
| 2020 | | | | | | |
| 2022 | | | | | | |

Notes: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2020 KMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months.

Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 12.8 Reason ITN was not used

Among ITNs that were not used the night before the survey, main reason the net was not used (percentage)



12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Kenya, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. The IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

In Kenya, IPTp is given to pregnant women in the lake endemic and coastal endemic zones as well as in several high malaria transmission sub-counties in the highland epidemic prone zone.

Among women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, 28% reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, 20% received two or more doses, and 13% received three or more doses (**Table 12.9**).

In areas where IPTp is implemented, 70% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received at least one dose of SP/Fansidar, 53% at least two doses, and 34% at least three doses (**Table 12.9C**).

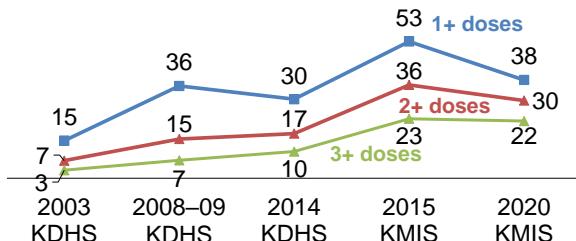
Trends: SP/Fansidar use increased from 2014 (30% for 1+ dose, 17% for 2+ doses, and 10% for 3+ doses) to 2015 (53% for 1+ dose, 36% for 2+ doses, and 23% for 3+ doses) and then dropped in 2022 (28 for 1+ dose, 20% for 2+ doses, and 13% for 3+ doses) (**Figure 12.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Uptake of three or more doses of SP/Fansidar among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey is higher (14%) in rural areas than in urban areas (10%).
- In the two endemicity zones where IPTp is implemented, the percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar is higher (76%) in the coast endemic zone than in the lake endemic zones (71%).
- The lake endemic zone has a higher percentage of women who received two or more doses (57%) and three or more doses (38%) of SP/Fansidar compared with the coastal endemic zone, where 50% of pregnant women received two or more doses and 29% received three or more.
- Vihiga County has the highest IPTp uptake with 88%, 77%, and 59% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received one or more, two or more, and three or more doses of SP/Fansidar respectively.

Figure 12.9 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



- Tana River County has the lowest IPTp uptake among the counties where IPTp is implemented with 40%, 24%, and 6%, of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received one or more, two or more, and three or more doses of SP/Fansidar respectively.

12.6 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Careseeking for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

12.6.1 Careseeking and Diagnosis of Malaria in Children Under 5 with Fever

In the two weeks before the survey, 17% of children under the age of 5 experienced fever. For 42% of these children, advice or treatment was sought on the same or following day. One third had blood taken either from their finger or heel for testing, whereas 22% were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider (**Table 12.10** and **Table 12.10C**).

Of the children who had a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 58% visited the public medical sector, of which 26% went to government dispensaries. Forty-one percent visited the private medical sector (non-NGOs), with 18% visiting a pharmacy (**Table 12.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 with fever who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider is higher (28%) in rural areas than in urban areas (13%).
- The percentage of children for whom advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day is higher (45%) in urban areas than in rural areas (40%).
- The percentage of children for whom advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day increases with mother's level of education, from 31% of children whose mothers have no education to 47% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.

12.6.2 Use of Recommended Antimalarials

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, 84% took an ACT, mostly artemether-lumefantrine (AL) (80%) (**Table 12.12**).

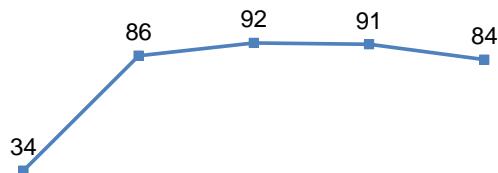
Trends: There was a sharp increase in the percentage of children with recent fever who received ACT, from 34% in 2008–09 to a peak of 92% in 2015, and thereafter declined to 84% in 2022. (Figure 12.10).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage (86%) of children in rural areas took ACT than those in urban areas (76%).
- Use of AL is higher (82%) in rural areas than urban areas (72%).

Figure 12.10 Trends in ACT use by children with fever

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



| | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|------|
| 2008–09 | 2014 | 2015 | 2020 | 2022 |
| KDHS | KDHS | KMIS | KMIS | KDHS |

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on malaria, see the following tables:

- **Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.1C Household possession of mosquito nets by county**
- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2C Source of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by county**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.3C Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) by county**
- **Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.4C Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household by county**
- **Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs**
- **Table 12.5C Use of existing ITNs by county**
- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.6C Use of mosquito nets by children according to county**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey**
- **Table 12.8C Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey by county**
- **Table 12.9 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy**
- **Table 12.9C Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy according to county**
- **Table 12.10 Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis**
- **Table 12.10C Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis by county**
- **Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | | Average number of nets per household | | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night ¹ | | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|---------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|--|
| | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ² | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ² | | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ² | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 58.9 | 40.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 15,277 | 42.5 | 27.7 | 15,061 |
| Rural | 66.9 | 63.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 22,634 | 46.2 | 43.4 | 22,510 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 84.2 | 80.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 7,116 | 66.8 | 63.3 | 7,038 |
| Lake endemic | 90.7 | 87.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 6,358 | 65.7 | 62.5 | 6,328 |
| Coast endemic | 80.0 | 71.5 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 3,012 | 58.4 | 49.8 | 2,980 |
| Seasonal | 51.4 | 39.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 5,046 | 27.0 | 18.4 | 5,012 |
| Low risk | 45.1 | 31.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 16,379 | 29.8 | 19.2 | 16,213 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.4 | 58.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 6,235 | 32.7 | 31.6 | 6,209 |
| Second | 69.5 | 67.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 6,628 | 47.5 | 45.9 | 6,603 |
| Middle | 65.8 | 61.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 7,328 | 48.1 | 44.9 | 7,266 |
| Fourth | 59.5 | 49.2 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 9,043 | 44.6 | 36.4 | 8,910 |
| Highest | 64.3 | 40.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 8,678 | 48.5 | 28.3 | 8,582 |
| Total | 63.7 | 54.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 37,911 | 44.7 | 37.1 | 37,571 |

¹ De facto household members.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.1C Household possession of mosquito nets by county

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net | | Average number of nets per household | | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night ¹ | | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
|-----------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|--|
| | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ² | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ² | | Any mosquito net | Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ² | |
| Mombasa | 73.1 | 63.3 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1,071 | 55.0 | 45.5 | 1,051 |
| Kwale | 77.0 | 74.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 504 | 50.6 | 47.5 | 502 |
| Kilifi | 85.9 | 74.4 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 996 | 60.0 | 48.2 | 989 |
| Tana River | 77.7 | 71.3 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 182 | 40.1 | 34.3 | 180 |
| Lamu | 76.3 | 65.9 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 109 | 53.9 | 43.3 | 107 |
| Taita/Taveta | 90.6 | 87.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 332 | 77.9 | 74.3 | 331 |
| Garissa | 76.7 | 19.7 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 269 | 37.4 | 6.8 | 269 |
| Wajir | 68.4 | 43.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 137 | 28.5 | 15.5 | 137 |
| Mandera | 31.7 | 15.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 204 | 13.2 | 4.8 | 203 |
| Marsabit | 31.3 | 27.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 171 | 9.3 | 7.4 | 170 |
| Isiolo | 68.0 | 51.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 150 | 38.6 | 23.4 | 149 |
| Meru | 42.9 | 36.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1,373 | 22.4 | 16.8 | 1,359 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 55.5 | 52.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 378 | 37.3 | 34.7 | 373 |
| Embu | 47.2 | 40.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 523 | 32.3 | 24.1 | 522 |
| Kitui | 41.2 | 33.0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 898 | 21.1 | 15.1 | 895 |
| Machakos | 60.8 | 55.9 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1,230 | 43.2 | 38.8 | 1,227 |
| Makueni | 56.4 | 48.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 775 | 31.9 | 25.8 | 769 |
| Nyandarua | 14.9 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 578 | 8.6 | 5.8 | 573 |
| Nyeri | 27.6 | 18.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 802 | 18.7 | 12.1 | 790 |
| Kirinyaga | 64.8 | 57.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 642 | 55.7 | 47.4 | 635 |
| Murang'a | 39.6 | 35.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1,004 | 26.2 | 22.0 | 1,000 |
| Kiambu | 42.6 | 27.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2,699 | 29.4 | 16.0 | 2,662 |
| Turkana | 57.4 | 49.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 391 | 23.3 | 18.8 | 383 |
| West Pokot | 81.6 | 78.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 416 | 44.2 | 41.5 | 416 |
| Samburu | 25.4 | 19.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 175 | 10.3 | 7.4 | 174 |
| Trans Nzoia | 90.2 | 86.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 753 | 73.7 | 69.3 | 747 |
| Uasin Gishu | 77.4 | 69.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1,145 | 66.3 | 56.8 | 1,112 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 26.0 | 25.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 290 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 290 |
| Nandi | 86.8 | 84.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 732 | 71.3 | 69.0 | 728 |
| Baringo | 65.6 | 63.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 432 | 39.5 | 37.6 | 429 |
| Laikipia | 33.4 | 24.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 452 | 23.4 | 15.9 | 445 |
| Nakuru | 32.0 | 27.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 2,018 | 18.5 | 15.3 | 2,006 |
| Narok | 78.6 | 76.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 790 | 56.4 | 54.0 | 776 |
| Kajiado | 54.1 | 38.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1,083 | 34.6 | 20.9 | 1,072 |
| Kericho | 85.4 | 84.1 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 748 | 67.1 | 65.9 | 745 |
| Bomet | 93.4 | 92.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 665 | 78.5 | 77.3 | 659 |
| Kakamega | 90.0 | 89.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 1,382 | 67.9 | 66.9 | 1,381 |
| Vihiga | 93.4 | 92.5 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 412 | 77.5 | 75.8 | 412 |
| Bungoma | 91.4 | 89.4 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 1,169 | 73.3 | 70.6 | 1,157 |
| Busia | 94.6 | 93.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 653 | 69.1 | 67.4 | 653 |
| Siaya | 89.8 | 86.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 703 | 61.6 | 58.6 | 703 |
| Kisumu | 84.3 | 76.0 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 897 | 53.6 | 47.0 | 888 |
| Homa Bay | 92.1 | 89.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 770 | 64.6 | 60.2 | 766 |
| Migori | 91.9 | 87.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 710 | 59.0 | 54.2 | 706 |
| Kisii | 89.6 | 85.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 925 | 71.7 | 67.4 | 917 |
| Nyamira | 93.9 | 93.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 424 | 80.6 | 80.0 | 422 |
| Nairobi City | 52.2 | 23.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 4,749 | 34.1 | 14.3 | 4,691 |
| Total | 63.7 | 54.2 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 37,911 | 44.7 | 37.1 | 37,571 |

¹ De facto household members.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background Characteristic | Mass distribution campaign | ANC visit | Immunisation visit | Government health facility | Private health facility | Pharmacy | Shop/ market | Community health worker | Religious institution | School | Other | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of mosquito nets |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| ITNs ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 50.1 | 13.4 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 11,685 |
| Rural | 79.4 | 8.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 35,088 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 91.5 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 15,630 |
| Lake endemic | 88.6 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14,212 |
| Coast endemic | 87.1 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,813 |
| Seasonal | 31.1 | 25.7 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 26.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,493 |
| Low risk | 17.6 | 22.3 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 40.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 8,625 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 82.1 | 9.9 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,784 |
| Second | 84.6 | 7.8 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 11,064 |
| Middle | 77.4 | 9.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11,177 |
| Fourth | 66.3 | 11.0 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9,450 |
| Highest | 41.5 | 13.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7,299 |
| Total | 72.1 | 10.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 46,773 |
| NON-ITNs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | na | na | na | na | 0.0 | 0.6 | 95.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 7,644 |
| ALL MOSQUITO NETS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 61.9 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 54,417 |

na = not applicable.

ANC = antenatal care.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2C Source of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by county

Percent distribution of ITNs by source of net, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mass distribution campaign | ANC visit | Immunisation visit | Government health facility | Private health facility | Pharmacy | Shop/ market | Community health worker | Religious institution | School | Other | Don't know/ missing | Total | Number of mosquito nets |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------|
| Mombasa | 81.1 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,313 |
| Kwale | 85.8 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 897 |
| Kilifi | 90.5 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,789 |
| Tana River | 65.3 | 15.9 | 6.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 258 |
| Lamu | 77.4 | 14.3 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Taita/Taveta | 93.8 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 653 |
| Garissa | 23.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 68.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89 |
| Wajir | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 88.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Mandera | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| Marsabit | 72.2 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Isiolo | 12.0 | 41.6 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 33.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 136 |
| Meru | 6.4 | 30.4 | 28.9 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 9.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 717 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 8.3 | 29.1 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 6.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 371 |
| Embu | 13.7 | 32.2 | 14.2 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 18.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 376 |
| Kitui | 5.0 | 49.7 | 1.4 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 460 |
| Machakos | 7.7 | 25.2 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 47.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,342 |
| Makueni | 4.4 | 31.6 | 10.0 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 36.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 628 |
| Nyandarua | 18.2 | 8.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 90 |
| Nyeri | 14.1 | 15.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 4.3 | 52.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 220 |
| Kirinyaga | 59.5 | 14.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 820 |
| Murang'a | 8.4 | 35.7 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 27.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 625 |
| Kiambu | 9.3 | 33.7 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 40.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,124 |
| Turkana | 55.2 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 321 |
| West Pokot | 97.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 792 |
| Samburu | 29.6 | 15.8 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.4 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 55 |
| Trans Nzoia | 89.8 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,892 |
| Uasin Gishu | 84.8 | 6.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,152 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 29.4 | 51.1 | 8.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 111 |
| Nandi | 92.6 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,574 |
| Baringo | 66.4 | 14.6 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 597 |
| Laikipia | 13.6 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 59.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Nakuru | 23.5 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 943 |
| Narok | 89.9 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,642 |
| Kajiado | 14.0 | 35.6 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 32.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 697 |
| Kericho | 96.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,691 |
| Bomet | 95.9 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,863 |
| Kakamega | 89.9 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,343 |
| Vihiga | 93.3 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,068 |
| Bungoma | 92.8 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,103 |
| Busia | 87.8 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,686 |
| Siaya | 90.2 | 8.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,305 |
| Kisumu | 82.8 | 8.2 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,324 |
| Homa Bay | 85.4 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,647 |
| Migori | 83.5 | 9.7 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,502 |
| Kisii | 92.2 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,091 |
| Nyamira | 95.3 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,100 |
| Nairobi City | 21.6 | 14.8 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,737 |
| Total | 72.1 | 10.0 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 46,773 |

na = not applicable.

ANC = antenatal care.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2} | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 36.9 | 45,648 |
| Rural | 56.0 | 90,834 |
| Endemicity zone | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 76.2 | 28,084 |
| Lake endemic | 76.4 | 26,485 |
| Coast endemic | 63.4 | 11,359 |
| Seasonal | 28.4 | 20,682 |
| Low risk | 26.1 | 49,873 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 45.9 | 27,253 |
| Second | 60.1 | 27,481 |
| Middle | 58.2 | 27,404 |
| Fourth | 47.0 | 27,283 |
| Highest | 36.8 | 27,062 |
| Total | 49.6 | 136,483 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two residents.

Table 12.3C Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) by county

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2} | Number of persons |
|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| Mombasa | 55.6 | 3,392 |
| Kwale | 62.9 | 2,301 |
| Kilifi | 66.0 | 4,149 |
| Tana River | 53.8 | 824 |
| Lamu | 54.4 | 445 |
| Taita/Taveta | 82.7 | 1,073 |
| Garissa | 10.8 | 1,452 |
| Wajir | 27.9 | 870 |
| Mandera | 9.7 | 1,240 |
| Marsabit | 17.1 | 748 |
| Isiolo | 37.7 | 647 |
| Meru | 25.9 | 4,518 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 43.9 | 1,247 |
| Embu | 35.9 | 1,624 |
| Kitui | 23.6 | 3,394 |
| Machakos | 48.5 | 4,174 |
| Makueni | 35.9 | 2,753 |
| Nyandarua | 7.1 | 1,812 |
| Nyeri | 14.8 | 2,108 |
| Kirinyaga | 57.8 | 1,867 |
| Murang'a | 30.5 | 3,142 |
| Kiambu | 22.9 | 7,704 |
| Turkana | 31.5 | 1,754 |
| West Pokot | 60.9 | 2,155 |
| Samburu | 12.0 | 771 |
| Trans Nzoia | 82.6 | 3,060 |
| Uasin Gishu | 73.8 | 3,729 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 15.3 | 1,209 |
| Nandi | 81.2 | 2,639 |
| Baringo | 48.5 | 1,883 |
| Laikipia | 19.7 | 1,422 |
| Nakuru | 21.2 | 6,630 |
| Narok | 69.0 | 3,542 |
| Kajiado | 31.9 | 3,537 |
| Kericho | 79.6 | 3,100 |
| Bomet | 88.7 | 2,736 |
| Kakamega | 79.8 | 5,916 |
| Vihiga | 86.0 | 1,721 |
| Bungoma | 82.5 | 4,981 |
| Busia | 81.0 | 2,971 |
| Siaya | 72.3 | 2,652 |
| Kisumu | 61.5 | 3,320 |
| Homa Bay | 74.0 | 3,177 |
| Migori | 72.9 | 3,170 |
| Kisii | 79.2 | 3,555 |
| Nyamira | 88.2 | 1,585 |
| Nairobi City | 19.3 | 13,785 |
| Total | 49.6 | 136,483 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two residents.

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Household population | | Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹ | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of persons | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of persons |
| Age | | | | | |
| <5 | 59.9 | 51.2 | 17,814 | 76.9 | 11,869 |
| 5–14 | 46.9 | 41.4 | 36,310 | 64.6 | 23,264 |
| 15–34 | 46.4 | 38.8 | 44,802 | 67.2 | 25,893 |
| 35–49 | 53.7 | 44.5 | 19,779 | 76.6 | 11,480 |
| 50+ | 50.7 | 44.8 | 17,675 | 79.5 | 9,961 |
| DK/Missing | 32.8 | 27.9 | 104 | 46.7 | 62 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 47.3 | 40.6 | 66,029 | 67.9 | 39,472 |
| Female | 52.3 | 44.7 | 70,454 | 73.1 | 43,058 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 48.1 | 31.6 | 45,648 | 69.3 | 20,800 |
| Rural | 50.8 | 48.3 | 90,834 | 71.1 | 61,730 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 66.3 | 63.5 | 28,084 | 73.8 | 24,137 |
| Lake endemic | 70.1 | 67.2 | 26,485 | 74.5 | 23,894 |
| Coast endemic | 65.8 | 59.7 | 11,359 | 78.0 | 8,694 |
| Seasonal | 33.8 | 25.0 | 20,682 | 59.3 | 8,699 |
| Low risk | 32.9 | 21.5 | 49,873 | 62.7 | 17,106 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 41.8 | 40.4 | 27,253 | 65.3 | 16,877 |
| Second | 53.6 | 52.1 | 27,481 | 72.0 | 19,897 |
| Middle | 53.5 | 50.8 | 27,404 | 74.7 | 18,639 |
| Fourth | 49.6 | 40.7 | 27,283 | 73.2 | 15,155 |
| Highest | 50.9 | 29.3 | 27,062 | 66.2 | 11,962 |
| Total | 49.9 | 42.7 | 136,483 | 70.6 | 82,530 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.4C Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household by county

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Household population | | | Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹ | |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of persons | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of persons |
| Mombasa | 55.9 | 47.6 | 3,392 | 71.6 | 2,253 |
| Kwale | 64.9 | 62.3 | 2,301 | 81.5 | 1,759 |
| Kilifi | 72.0 | 65.4 | 4,149 | 79.5 | 3,412 |
| Tana River | 64.0 | 58.5 | 824 | 80.4 | 599 |
| Lamu | 58.9 | 49.6 | 445 | 73.2 | 301 |
| Taita/Taveta | 78.3 | 74.8 | 1,073 | 82.8 | 969 |
| Garissa | 49.5 | 9.0 | 1,452 | 44.4 | 294 |
| Wajir | 41.8 | 22.2 | 870 | 47.8 | 404 |
| Mandera | 20.3 | 8.4 | 1,240 | 48.7 | 215 |
| Marsabit | 9.7 | 7.2 | 748 | 24.4 | 222 |
| Isiolo | 49.6 | 35.4 | 647 | 64.2 | 356 |
| Meru | 27.5 | 23.3 | 4,518 | 59.1 | 1,779 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 38.4 | 36.7 | 1,247 | 67.0 | 682 |
| Embu | 38.2 | 32.5 | 1,624 | 70.9 | 744 |
| Kitui | 26.1 | 22.3 | 3,394 | 63.1 | 1,199 |
| Machakos | 47.8 | 43.3 | 4,174 | 72.5 | 2,496 |
| Makueni | 34.0 | 29.1 | 2,753 | 57.6 | 1,394 |
| Nyandarua | 8.3 | 5.4 | 1,812 | 53.6 | 182 |
| Nyeri | 15.7 | 10.5 | 2,108 | 55.2 | 402 |
| Kirinyaga | 59.0 | 51.3 | 1,867 | 80.9 | 1,184 |
| Murang'a | 24.8 | 21.9 | 3,142 | 53.3 | 1,291 |
| Kiambu | 32.4 | 17.5 | 7,704 | 55.9 | 2,416 |
| Turkana | 29.0 | 24.7 | 1,754 | 47.1 | 918 |
| West Pokot | 52.0 | 50.0 | 2,155 | 61.5 | 1,753 |
| Samburu | 12.2 | 8.3 | 771 | 44.3 | 144 |
| Trans Nzoia | 76.5 | 72.6 | 3,060 | 79.7 | 2,784 |
| Uasin Gishu | 65.5 | 57.5 | 3,729 | 70.4 | 3,047 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 10.2 | 9.9 | 1,209 | 39.9 | 300 |
| Nandi | 71.2 | 69.0 | 2,639 | 76.5 | 2,379 |
| Baringo | 44.6 | 43.4 | 1,883 | 66.7 | 1,226 |
| Laikipia | 21.4 | 15.1 | 1,422 | 57.6 | 374 |
| Nakuru | 19.6 | 16.0 | 6,630 | 55.2 | 1,920 |
| Narok | 51.2 | 49.4 | 3,542 | 61.1 | 2,866 |
| Kajiado | 38.3 | 26.9 | 3,537 | 59.6 | 1,593 |
| Kericho | 70.1 | 69.1 | 3,100 | 79.0 | 2,711 |
| Bomet | 74.1 | 73.4 | 2,736 | 77.1 | 2,604 |
| Kakamega | 67.8 | 66.6 | 5,916 | 73.7 | 5,348 |
| Vihiga | 76.0 | 74.2 | 1,721 | 78.2 | 1,633 |
| Bungoma | 67.8 | 64.9 | 4,981 | 70.2 | 4,601 |
| Busia | 75.5 | 74.5 | 2,971 | 77.7 | 2,850 |
| Siaya | 70.7 | 68.0 | 2,652 | 75.9 | 2,375 |
| Kisumu | 67.8 | 61.8 | 3,320 | 78.6 | 2,610 |
| Homa Bay | 65.5 | 61.4 | 3,177 | 67.4 | 2,893 |
| Migori | 73.5 | 69.5 | 3,170 | 76.7 | 2,873 |
| Kisii | 74.4 | 71.2 | 3,555 | 79.8 | 3,173 |
| Nyamira | 79.3 | 78.5 | 1,585 | 82.3 | 1,512 |
| Nairobi City | 40.9 | 16.9 | 13,785 | 66.8 | 3,488 |
| Total | 49.9 | 42.7 | 136,483 | 70.6 | 82,530 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night | Number of ITNs ¹ |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 72.1 | 11,685 |
| Rural | 71.2 | 35,088 |
| Endemicity zone | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 66.9 | 15,630 |
| Lake endemic | 72.2 | 14,212 |
| Coast endemic | 76.7 | 4,813 |
| Seasonal | 75.8 | 3,493 |
| Low risk | 73.7 | 8,625 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 70.7 | 7,784 |
| Second | 72.3 | 11,064 |
| Middle | 73.4 | 11,177 |
| Fourth | 71.1 | 9,450 |
| Highest | 68.3 | 7,299 |
| Total | 71.4 | 46,773 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5C Use of existing ITNs by county

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night | Number of ITNs ¹ |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Mombasa | 68.2 | 1,313 |
| Kwale | 84.6 | 897 |
| Kilifi | 79.5 | 1,789 |
| Tana River | 87.9 | 258 |
| Lamu | 77.6 | 160 |
| Taita/Taveta | 74.7 | 653 |
| Garissa | 79.2 | 89 |
| Wajir | 78.2 | 137 |
| Mandera | 88.8 | 66 |
| Marsabit | 38.3 | 70 |
| Isiolo | 86.3 | 136 |
| Meru | 74.1 | 717 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 73.2 | 371 |
| Embu | 85.3 | 376 |
| Kitui | 87.1 | 460 |
| Machakos | 82.6 | 1,342 |
| Makueni | 72.6 | 628 |
| Nyandarua | 63.2 | 90 |
| Nyeri | 66.1 | 220 |
| Kirinyaga | 76.1 | 820 |
| Murang'a | 66.9 | 625 |
| Kiambu | 67.7 | 1,124 |
| Turkana | 61.5 | 321 |
| West Pokot | 62.4 | 792 |
| Samburu | 61.6 | 55 |
| Trans Nzoia | 67.3 | 1,892 |
| Uasin Gishu | 60.7 | 2,152 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 61.9 | 111 |
| Nandi | 71.8 | 1,574 |
| Baringo | 73.1 | 597 |
| Laikipia | 66.8 | 195 |
| Nakuru | 65.5 | 943 |
| Narok | 53.8 | 1,642 |
| Kajiado | 73.6 | 697 |
| Kericho | 76.5 | 1,691 |
| Bomet | 62.4 | 1,863 |
| Kakamega | 70.2 | 3,343 |
| Vihiga | 76.4 | 1,068 |
| Bungoma | 58.9 | 3,103 |
| Busia | 78.4 | 1,686 |
| Siaya | 80.6 | 1,305 |
| Kisumu | 85.6 | 1,324 |
| Homa Bay | 66.0 | 1,647 |
| Migori | 78.2 | 1,502 |
| Kisii | 73.0 | 2,091 |
| Nyamira | 73.9 | 1,100 |
| Nairobi City | 79.6 | 1,737 |
| Total | 71.4 | 46,773 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 in all households | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹ | | Number of children |
|---------------------------|--|---|---|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | |
| Age in months | | | | | |
| <12 | 65.3 | 55.8 | 3,617 | 78.6 | 2,566 |
| 12–23 | 62.3 | 53.4 | 3,466 | 79.8 | 2,320 |
| 24–35 | 61.2 | 52.2 | 3,405 | 77.6 | 2,291 |
| 36–47 | 56.7 | 48.0 | 3,715 | 75.3 | 2,369 |
| 48–59 | 54.4 | 46.9 | 3,610 | 73.0 | 2,322 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 60.1 | 51.1 | 9,012 | 76.6 | 6,010 |
| Female | 59.7 | 51.3 | 8,802 | 77.1 | 5,859 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 60.0 | 39.7 | 5,989 | 75.6 | 3,148 |
| Rural | 59.9 | 57.0 | 11,824 | 77.3 | 8,720 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 71.0 | 67.3 | 3,699 | 76.6 | 3,254 |
| Lake endemic | 77.6 | 74.6 | 3,399 | 80.1 | 3,165 |
| Coast endemic | 72.8 | 66.5 | 1,500 | 81.9 | 1,218 |
| Seasonal | 46.2 | 35.4 | 3,200 | 71.6 | 1,583 |
| Low risk | 47.2 | 32.7 | 6,016 | 74.2 | 2,649 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 50.5 | 48.5 | 4,189 | 72.9 | 2,786 |
| Second | 62.9 | 61.0 | 3,459 | 78.8 | 2,680 |
| Middle | 65.7 | 62.3 | 3,235 | 81.0 | 2,486 |
| Fourth | 59.7 | 48.8 | 3,457 | 78.9 | 2,136 |
| Highest | 63.3 | 36.9 | 3,474 | 72.0 | 1,781 |
| Total | 59.9 | 51.2 | 17,814 | 76.9 | 11,869 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6C Use of mosquito nets by children according to county

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Children under age 5 in all households | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹ | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of children |
| Mombasa | 65.3 | 54.9 | 434 | 76.7 | 311 |
| Kwale | 69.5 | 66.4 | 329 | 82.7 | 265 |
| Kilifi | 78.5 | 72.4 | 541 | 82.5 | 475 |
| Tana River | 71.7 | 65.5 | 146 | 84.3 | 114 |
| Lamu | 68.5 | 60.9 | 65 | 83.0 | 48 |
| Taita/Taveta | 85.4 | 83.3 | 130 | 90.2 | 120 |
| Garissa | 65.7 | 12.8 | 241 | 58.5 | 53 |
| Wajir | 44.0 | 21.7 | 146 | 51.3 | 62 |
| Mandera | 24.7 | 9.3 | 257 | 54.8 | 43 |
| Marsabit | 12.1 | 8.9 | 138 | 31.2 | 40 |
| Isiolo | 63.2 | 49.2 | 99 | 79.2 | 62 |
| Meru | 50.0 | 45.7 | 520 | 75.0 | 317 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 59.1 | 57.3 | 139 | 82.8 | 96 |
| Embu | 63.4 | 58.2 | 173 | 85.4 | 118 |
| Kitui | 44.6 | 42.3 | 387 | 77.3 | 212 |
| Machakos | 71.5 | 64.7 | 423 | 85.5 | 320 |
| Makueni | 51.8 | 46.9 | 316 | 74.9 | 198 |
| Nyandarua | 13.5 | 8.6 | 207 | (69.3) | 26 |
| Nyeri | 25.3 | 19.0 | 240 | 66.6 | 68 |
| Kirinyaga | 76.2 | 67.2 | 207 | 86.1 | 161 |
| Murang'a | 47.2 | 45.1 | 333 | 68.7 | 218 |
| Kiambu | 49.6 | 28.9 | 998 | 70.2 | 410 |
| Turkana | 39.2 | 33.3 | 320 | 65.1 | 164 |
| West Pokot | 60.5 | 57.6 | 431 | 70.9 | 350 |
| Samburu | 14.6 | 9.9 | 153 | 51.5 | 29 |
| Trans Nzoia | 81.8 | 75.7 | 379 | 84.0 | 341 |
| Uasin Gishu | 75.9 | 65.8 | 503 | 74.5 | 444 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 17.3 | 16.6 | 170 | 41.3 | 69 |
| Nandi | 74.1 | 71.7 | 323 | 78.5 | 295 |
| Baringo | 54.9 | 53.8 | 265 | 76.8 | 186 |
| Laikipia | 30.2 | 23.7 | 162 | 71.6 | 54 |
| Nakuru | 27.7 | 22.9 | 930 | 67.7 | 315 |
| Narok | 58.5 | 56.6 | 579 | 67.1 | 489 |
| Kajiado | 52.7 | 39.9 | 538 | 73.5 | 292 |
| Kericho | 75.2 | 73.6 | 353 | 81.3 | 319 |
| Bomet | 77.0 | 75.8 | 349 | 79.5 | 333 |
| Kakamega | 74.3 | 71.8 | 717 | 77.5 | 665 |
| Vihiga | 81.3 | 79.3 | 179 | 82.2 | 173 |
| Bungoma | 78.4 | 74.2 | 671 | 77.8 | 641 |
| Busia | 84.2 | 83.8 | 393 | 85.6 | 385 |
| Siaya | 79.3 | 77.0 | 333 | 82.3 | 312 |
| Kisumu | 72.3 | 68.9 | 426 | 81.1 | 362 |
| Homa Bay | 74.0 | 69.7 | 415 | 75.0 | 386 |
| Migori | 79.3 | 75.5 | 457 | 81.4 | 424 |
| Kisii | 78.1 | 75.4 | 424 | 82.7 | 386 |
| Nyamira | 82.5 | 81.1 | 162 | 83.3 | 157 |
| Nairobi City | 53.0 | 23.9 | 1,712 | 72.9 | 562 |
| Total | 59.9 | 51.2 | 17,814 | 76.9 | 11,869 |

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households | | Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN ¹ | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| | Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night | Number of pregnant women |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 51.5 | 29.0 | 733 | 70.3 | 302 |
| Rural | 60.4 | 56.7 | 995 | 77.0 | 733 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 71.5 | 64.3 | 329 | 78.2 | 270 |
| Lake endemic | 79.4 | 75.3 | 317 | 82.2 | 290 |
| Coast endemic | 68.5 | 61.1 | 158 | 82.3 | 118 |
| Seasonal | 47.8 | 35.2 | 288 | 69.8 | 145 |
| Low risk | 38.6 | 20.2 | 637 | 60.7 | 212 |
| Education² | | | | | |
| No education | 42.5 | 33.7 | 154 | 64.7 | 80 |
| Primary | 56.5 | 49.3 | 602 | 78.2 | 379 |
| Secondary | 57.7 | 47.6 | 710 | 74.4 | 455 |
| More than secondary | 62.5 | 34.2 | 263 | 74.5 | 121 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 54.5 | 50.9 | 355 | 74.8 | 241 |
| Second | 60.9 | 59.3 | 279 | 73.3 | 226 |
| Middle | 59.8 | 56.5 | 303 | 82.0 | 209 |
| Fourth | 51.5 | 41.0 | 374 | 75.7 | 203 |
| Highest | 57.9 | 25.4 | 417 | 67.8 | 156 |
| Total | 56.6 | 44.9 | 1,728 | 75.0 | 1,035 |

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent-age of nets not used the night before the survey | Total number of mosquito nets | Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey | | | | | | | | | | Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey |
|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|---|------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|
| | | | Too hot | Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size | Don't like smell | Unable to hang net | Slept outdoors | Usual user didn't sleep in household last night | No mosquitoes/no malaria | Extra net/saving for later | Net too small/short | Net brought bedbugs | |
| ITNs ¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 27.8 | 11,685 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 0.9 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 48.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 5.4 |
| Rural | 28.6 | 35,088 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 8.7 | 62.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 5.7 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 32.9 | 15,630 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 10.8 | 7.5 | 67.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 |
| Lake endemic | 27.7 | 14,212 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 72.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| Coast endemic | 23.3 | 4,813 | 13.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 57.4 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 4.7 |
| Seasonal | 24.0 | 3,493 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 12.4 | 23.4 | 29.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 8.1 |
| Low risk | 26.1 | 8,625 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 17.4 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 7.8 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.1 | 7,784 | 5.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 6.4 | 1.1 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 59.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 7.2 |
| Second | 27.6 | 11,064 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 0.7 | 8.5 | 6.1 | 68.0 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 5.9 |
| Middle | 26.4 | 11,177 | 3.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 62.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 5.8 |
| Fourth | 28.8 | 9,450 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 16.5 | 10.8 | 57.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.5 |
| Highest | 31.6 | 7,299 | 7.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 15.9 | 18.3 | 46.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Total | 28.4 | 46,773 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 59.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 5.6 |
| NON-ITNs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24.0 | 7,644 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 24.1 | 21.3 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.3 |
| ALL MOSQUITO NETS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 27.8 | 54,417 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 1.1 | 13.6 | 11.7 | 55.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15,134 |

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8C Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey by county

Among ITNs, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent- age of nets not used the night before the survey | Total number of mos- quito nets | Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey | | | | | | | | | | | Number of mos- quito nets not used the night before the survey | | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|--|
| | | | Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size | | | Usual user didn't sleep in house- hold last night | | | No mos- quitoes/ no malaria | | | Extra net/ saving for later | | | | |
| | | | Too hot | Don't like smell | Unable to hang net | Slept outdoors | hold last night | mos- quitoes/ no malaria | Extra net/ saving for later | Net too small/ short | Net brought bedbugs | Other | Total | | | |
| Mombasa | 31.8 | 1,313 | 18.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 10.1 | 6.0 | 53.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 418 | |
| Kwale | 15.4 | 897 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 1.8 | 64.5 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 138 | |
| Kilifi | 20.4 | 1,789 | 11.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 16.2 | 2.1 | 64.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 365 | |
| Tana River | 12.1 | 258 | 6.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 14.1 | 21.9 | 52.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 31 | |
| Lamu | 22.3 | 160 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 14.8 | 3.6 | 57.2 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 36 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 25.2 | 653 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 28.1 | 12.4 | 47.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 164 | |
| Garissa | 20.0 | 89 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 33.0 | 13.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 18 | |
| Wajir | 21.7 | 137 | 61.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 13.8 | 21.9 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 | |
| Mandera | 11.2 | 66 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 | |
| Marsabit | 61.7 | 70 | 44.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 44.0 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 43 | |
| Isiolo | 13.5 | 136 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 16.5 | 41.9 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 18 | |
| Meru | 25.4 | 717 | 4.5 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 0.4 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 182 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 25.3 | 371 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 29.2 | 8.0 | 34.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 94 | |
| Embu | 14.3 | 376 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 15.3 | 32.9 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 54 | |
| Kitui | 12.9 | 460 | (24.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (1.9) | (1.7) | (9.2) | (28.2) | (21.1) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (13.7) | 100.0 | 59 | |
| Machakos | 17.3 | 1,342 | 5.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 32.3 | 20.6 | 37.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 232 | |
| Makueni | 27.1 | 628 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 26.6 | 30.1 | 24.8 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 170 | |
| Nyandarua | 36.8 | 90 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 11.5 | 34.9 | 25.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 19.7 | 100.0 | 33 | |
| Nyeri | 33.9 | 220 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 54.8 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 100.0 | 75 | |
| Kirinyaga | 23.8 | 820 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 65.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 195 | |
| Murang'a | 32.8 | 625 | 5.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.7 | 37.8 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 205 | |
| Kiambu | 32.3 | 1,124 | 5.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.3 | 12.5 | 31.6 | 29.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 363 | |
| Turkana | 38.5 | 321 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 11.4 | 37.9 | 26.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 | 124 | |
| West Pokot | 37.4 | 792 | 6.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 12.7 | 5.8 | 9.1 | 15.1 | 43.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 296 | |
| Samburu | 37.6 | 55 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 49.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 21 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 32.4 | 1,892 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 69.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 612 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 39.3 | 2,152 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 9.5 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 846 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 37.3 | 111 | 9.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 12.3 | 56.4 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 41 | |
| Nandi | 28.2 | 1,574 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 443 | |
| Baringo | 26.9 | 597 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 9.7 | 25.2 | 39.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 160 | |
| Laikipia | 32.8 | 195 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 22.0 | 33.4 | 19.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 64 | |
| Nakuru | 34.5 | 943 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 14.7 | 41.6 | 13.4 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 325 | |
| Narok | 46.1 | 1,642 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 12.9 | 59.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 757 | |
| Kajiado | 26.4 | 697 | 10.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 9.0 | 21.4 | 39.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 184 | |
| Kericho | 22.9 | 1,691 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 1.7 | 77.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 387 | |
| Bomet | 37.5 | 1,863 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 9.3 | 4.9 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 698 | |
| Kakamega | 29.7 | 3,343 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 67.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 11.2 | 100.0 | 994 | |
| Vihiga | 23.6 | 1,068 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 0.7 | 66.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 252 | |
| Bungoma | 41.0 | 3,103 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 9.0 | 1.7 | 72.8 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,272 | |
| Busia | 21.5 | 1,686 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 81.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 363 | |
| Siaya | 19.2 | 1,305 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 1.5 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 251 | |
| Kisumu | 14.4 | 1,324 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 73.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 191 | |
| Homa Bay | 33.8 | 1,647 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 6.5 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 3.7 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 557 | |
| Migori | 21.8 | 1,502 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 15.5 | 0.9 | 71.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 327 | |
| Kisii | 27.0 | 2,091 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 77.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 565 | |
| Nyamira | 25.8 | 1,100 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 17.7 | 1.0 | 74.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 284 | |
| Nairobi City | 20.4 | 1,737 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 1.3 | 17.2 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.2 | 100.0 | 355 | |
| Total | 28.4 | 46,773 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 59.3 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 13,301 | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | |
| Birth order¹ | | | | |
| 1 | 29.0 | 19.6 | 12.3 | 978 |
| 2–3 | 26.7 | 19.1 | 12.5 | 1,530 |
| 4–5 | 30.2 | 21.6 | 13.0 | 684 |
| 6+ | 28.6 | 19.7 | 12.4 | 332 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 24.2 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 30.4 | 21.9 | 14.1 | 2,251 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 14.1 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 751 |
| Lake endemic | 70.7 | 56.6 | 38.1 | 637 |
| Coast endemic | 75.7 | 49.9 | 29.3 | 285 |
| Seasonal | 12.7 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 609 |
| Low risk | 11.5 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 1,240 |
| Education² | | | | |
| No education | 17.3 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 340 |
| Primary | 34.1 | 25.2 | 15.8 | 1,232 |
| Secondary | 27.7 | 18.8 | 12.1 | 1,314 |
| More than secondary | 23.5 | 16.1 | 10.7 | 637 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 28.0 | 19.9 | 11.3 | 765 |
| Second | 35.2 | 25.9 | 16.3 | 648 |
| Middle | 28.3 | 21.4 | 15.3 | 630 |
| Fourth | 28.0 | 17.4 | 11.1 | 772 |
| Highest | 22.1 | 15.3 | 9.5 | 709 |
| Total | 28.2 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 3,523 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | |
| Total | 21.8 | 18.2 | 6.3 | 46 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³ | | | | |
| Total | 28.1 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 3,569 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 12.9C Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar | Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | |
| Areas where IPTp is implemented | | | | |
| Mombasa | 80.1 | 51.2 | 31.2 | 94 |
| Kwale | 75.3 | 48.1 | 27.7 | 60 |
| Kilifi | 74.7 | 49.2 | 27.6 | 93 |
| Tana River | 40.3 | 24.3 | 5.8 | 29 |
| Lamu | 81.0 | 67.2 | 42.2 | 16 |
| Taita Taveta | 61.7 | 43.1 | 22.7 | 24 |
| Kakamega | 74.4 | 62.2 | 45.7 | 152 |
| Vihiga | 88.3 | 77.0 | 59.1 | 36 |
| Bungoma | 75.3 | 58.2 | 40.6 | 106 |
| Busia | 73.5 | 54.2 | 34.7 | 74 |
| Siaya | 68.7 | 56.8 | 33.8 | 53 |
| Kisumu | 48.4 | 38.4 | 25.5 | 79 |
| Homa Bay | 61.7 | 49.6 | 34.2 | 72 |
| Migori | 68.2 | 49.7 | 25.4 | 97 |
| Total areas where IPTp is implemented | 70.4 | 52.7 | 33.8 | 984 |
| Areas where IPTp is not implemented | | | | |
| Garissa | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 47 |
| Wajir | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 27 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 47 |
| Marsabit | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 28 |
| Isiolo | 28.0 | 22.1 | 21.4 | 21 |
| Meru | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 98 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 12.9 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 26 |
| Embu | 25.6 | 13.8 | 4.3 | 31 |
| Kitui | 8.6 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 72 |
| Machakos | 8.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 76 |
| Makueni | 15.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 60 |
| Nyandarua | 7.4 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 47 |
| Nyeri | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 49 |
| Kirinyaga | 25.7 | 10.4 | 2.1 | 45 |
| Murang'a | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Kiambu | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 199 |
| Turkana | 30.2 | 18.2 | 9.9 | 64 |
| West Pokot | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87 |
| Samburu | 4.1 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 29 |
| Trans Nzoia | 32.3 | 20.7 | 11.9 | 77 |
| Uasin Gishu | 15.1 | 8.9 | 3.8 | 106 |
| Elgeyo-Marakwet | 9.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 33 |
| Nandi | 21.9 | 20.5 | 20.5 | 58 |
| Baringo | 12.5 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 52 |
| Laikipia | 6.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 32 |
| Nakuru | 12.0 | 8.4 | 2.2 | 166 |
| Narok | 4.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 119 |
| Kajiado | 11.7 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 102 |
| Kericho | 11.1 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 79 |
| Bomet | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 63 |
| Kisii | 16.6 | 12.5 | 11.2 | 94 |
| Nyamira | 6.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 32 |
| Nairobi | 18.1 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 403 |
| Total areas where IPTp is not implemented | 11.8 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 2,540 |
| Total | 28.2 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 3,523 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 12.10 Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider | Number of children |
| Age in months | | | | | | | |
| <12 | 18.5 | 3,573 | 66.7 | 42.1 | 26.8 | 13.9 | 662 |
| 12–23 | 21.2 | 3,324 | 69.9 | 42.1 | 39.4 | 21.8 | 705 |
| 24–35 | 15.9 | 3,230 | 67.5 | 43.3 | 31.2 | 21.1 | 513 |
| 36–47 | 17.0 | 3,435 | 71.6 | 39.6 | 35.8 | 26.2 | 582 |
| 48–59 | 12.9 | 3,321 | 72.6 | 42.6 | 33.1 | 31.5 | 427 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 17.2 | 8,589 | 70.2 | 42.8 | 34.6 | 22.0 | 1,478 |
| Female | 17.0 | 8,294 | 68.8 | 40.9 | 32.2 | 22.3 | 1,412 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.0 | 6,316 | 68.9 | 44.6 | 33.5 | 13.1 | 1,071 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 10,567 | 69.8 | 40.3 | 33.3 | 27.5 | 1,818 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 14.4 | 3,423 | 71.3 | 40.8 | 30.5 | 21.2 | 492 |
| Lake endemic | 25.5 | 2,991 | 74.1 | 42.1 | 49.4 | 45.8 | 764 |
| Coast endemic | 15.5 | 1,403 | 54.2 | 35.2 | 34.5 | 13.4 | 218 |
| Seasonal | 15.9 | 2,975 | 62.9 | 32.8 | 29.3 | 16.3 | 474 |
| Low risk | 15.5 | 6,090 | 71.7 | 48.4 | 23.8 | 8.5 | 942 |
| Mother's education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.6 | 1,738 | 57.0 | 31.0 | 34.0 | 22.0 | 255 |
| Primary | 18.0 | 6,374 | 67.5 | 37.3 | 34.6 | 28.1 | 1,147 |
| Secondary | 17.9 | 5,719 | 73.7 | 47.4 | 31.7 | 19.8 | 1,025 |
| More than secondary | 15.2 | 3,053 | 71.9 | 47.0 | 33.9 | 12.9 | 464 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.0 | 3,784 | 64.3 | 36.1 | 33.5 | 27.4 | 643 |
| Second | 17.6 | 3,038 | 69.5 | 35.8 | 36.1 | 30.2 | 535 |
| Middle | 17.2 | 2,955 | 74.2 | 44.5 | 33.9 | 28.1 | 509 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 3,410 | 70.2 | 45.3 | 29.9 | 16.8 | 636 |
| Highest | 15.3 | 3,697 | 70.4 | 47.9 | 34.2 | 9.4 | 566 |
| Total | 17.1 | 16,883 | 69.5 | 41.9 | 33.4 | 22.2 | 2,890 |

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, NGO medical sector, FBO medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 12.10C Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis by county

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|---|--|---|--------------------|
| | Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹ | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider | Number of children |
| Mombasa | 20.6 | 429 | 41.7 | 20.9 | 43.6 | 14.2 | 88 |
| Kwale | 5.9 | 296 | * | * | * | * | 17 |
| Kilifi | 16.4 | 494 | 61.0 | 49.3 | 30.7 | 13.1 | 81 |
| Tana River | 17.7 | 137 | 54.0 | 10.4 | 27.8 | 11.2 | 24 |
| Lamu | 28.8 | 62 | 78.6 | 33.4 | 19.5 | 6.7 | 18 |
| Taita/Taveta | 10.8 | 123 | (57.6) | (40.0) | (25.0) | (0.0) | 13 |
| Garissa | 6.5 | 233 | (55.0) | (16.1) | (54.1) | (25.1) | 15 |
| Wajir | 24.0 | 143 | 56.9 | 32.8 | 14.7 | 2.5 | 34 |
| Mandera | 13.1 | 246 | 37.5 | 18.0 | 24.7 | 16.6 | 32 |
| Marsabit | 6.9 | 130 | (46.1) | (8.8) | (32.3) | (38.0) | 9 |
| Isiolo | 17.3 | 94 | 59.9 | 15.1 | 34.3 | 18.7 | 16 |
| Meru | 21.3 | 461 | 66.5 | 38.0 | 17.8 | 12.0 | 98 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 31.4 | 125 | 74.4 | 42.1 | 34.2 | 8.4 | 39 |
| Embu | 11.4 | 163 | (79.5) | (62.5) | (6.4) | (12.1) | 19 |
| Kitui | 10.0 | 334 | (54.4) | (26.4) | (12.4) | (15.4) | 33 |
| Machakos | 16.5 | 379 | (78.0) | (47.7) | (24.3) | (15.8) | 63 |
| Makueni | 4.0 | 291 | * | * | * | * | 12 |
| Nyandarua | 9.4 | 193 | (73.3) | (37.7) | (23.2) | (4.1) | 18 |
| Nyeri | 15.2 | 222 | (97.6) | (69.3) | (23.0) | (0.0) | 34 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.6 | 198 | * | * | * | * | 11 |
| Murang'a | 16.1 | 317 | (71.3) | (32.6) | (11.3) | (6.0) | 51 |
| Kiambu | 17.1 | 1,058 | 68.0 | 47.0 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 181 |
| Turkana | 23.1 | 299 | 76.8 | 53.5 | 56.0 | 32.7 | 69 |
| West Pokot | 8.3 | 403 | 72.0 | 42.0 | 52.6 | 49.2 | 34 |
| Samburu | 13.6 | 144 | 51.0 | 19.5 | 23.7 | 15.5 | 20 |
| Trans Nzoia | 17.8 | 348 | 74.0 | 43.0 | 41.9 | 52.3 | 62 |
| Uasin Gishu | 24.7 | 490 | 77.9 | 42.0 | 29.6 | 17.1 | 121 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 8.7 | 160 | (65.1) | (42.9) | (15.1) | (0.0) | 14 |
| Nandi | 13.2 | 289 | 72.5 | 43.0 | 34.6 | 32.0 | 38 |
| Baringo | 17.4 | 243 | 85.3 | 39.7 | 35.4 | 26.1 | 42 |
| Laikipia | 9.0 | 155 | (77.9) | (48.2) | (13.8) | (7.3) | 14 |
| Nakuru | 19.6 | 853 | 66.2 | 41.6 | 18.6 | 8.3 | 167 |
| Narok | 10.8 | 554 | 59.3 | 23.0 | 29.5 | 14.6 | 60 |
| Kajiado | 21.1 | 511 | 60.1 | 34.5 | 21.5 | 4.0 | 108 |
| Kericho | 4.7 | 360 | * | * | * | * | 17 |
| Bomet | 20.9 | 325 | 67.0 | 44.5 | 9.6 | 4.0 | 68 |
| Kakamega | 23.6 | 609 | 72.2 | 29.5 | 38.4 | 34.0 | 144 |
| Vihiga | 16.2 | 159 | 64.2 | 34.8 | 23.8 | 25.4 | 26 |
| Bungoma | 19.6 | 561 | 71.4 | 50.0 | 50.5 | 51.0 | 110 |
| Busia | 29.3 | 317 | 85.0 | 54.8 | 79.7 | 59.8 | 93 |
| Siaya | 13.6 | 302 | 84.1 | 30.3 | 65.6 | 63.5 | 41 |
| Kisumu | 19.4 | 413 | 66.3 | 40.0 | 49.6 | 39.6 | 80 |
| Homa Bay | 36.4 | 360 | 78.2 | 50.3 | 43.6 | 38.1 | 131 |
| Migori | 39.4 | 422 | 73.7 | 38.4 | 44.5 | 48.1 | 166 |
| Kisii | 11.3 | 368 | (69.2) | (52.7) | (30.4) | (17.0) | 42 |
| Nyamira | 15.7 | 129 | (67.2) | (57.1) | (26.8) | (16.7) | 20 |
| Nairobi City | 15.0 | 1,982 | 72.3 | 54.7 | 27.5 | 12.7 | 296 |
| Total | 17.1 | 16,883 | 69.5 | 41.9 | 33.4 | 22.2 | 2,890 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, NGO medical sector, FBO medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Kenya DHS 2022

| Source | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source: | |
|---|--|---|
| | Among children with fever | Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought |
| Public sector | 40.7 | 58.3 |
| Government hospital | 13.0 | 18.7 |
| Government health centre | 9.2 | 13.2 |
| Government dispensary | 18.4 | 26.3 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| CHW/Fieldworker | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Private medical sector (non-NGO) | 28.2 | 40.5 |
| Private hospital | 9.8 | 14.0 |
| Private clinic | 5.8 | 8.3 |
| Pharmacy | 12.4 | 17.8 |
| Private doctor | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Mobile clinic | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CHW/Fieldworker | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Private medical sector (NGO) | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| NGO hospital | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NGO clinic | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| FBO medical sector | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| FBO/Mission hospital | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| FBO/Mission clinic | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other private sector | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Shop | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Traditional practitioner | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Number of children | 2,890 | 2,017 |

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.

CHW = community health worker.

NGO = non-governmental organisation.

FBO = faith-based organisation.

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of children who took: | | | | | | | | | | | | Number of children with fever who took | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|-----|
| | Specific ACT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Any ACT | AL | DHAP | Other | Any ACT | SP/Fansidar | Chloroquine | Amodiaquine | Quinine pills | Quinine injection | Artesunate rectal | Artesunate injection | Other anti-malarial | |
| Age in months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 20 |
| 6–11 | 79.3 | 72.2 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 72 |
| 12–23 | 77.5 | 73.5 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 1.4 | 126 |
| 24–35 | 91.3 | 86.6 | 0.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 94 |
| 36–47 | 85.4 | 82.0 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 143 |
| 48–59 | 85.9 | 83.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 128 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 81.8 | 78.7 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 290 |
| Female | 86.1 | 81.6 | 1.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 294 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 75.5 | 71.5 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 0.6 | 109 |
| Rural | 85.9 | 82.2 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 475 |
| Endemicity zone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Highland epidemic prone | 85.7 | 80.6 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 68 |
| Lake endemic | 91.4 | 88.0 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 370 |
| Coast endemic | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 10 |
| Seasonal | 76.8 | 71.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 11.0 | 3.0 | 6.2 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 76 |
| Low risk | (46.6) | (44.0) | (0.0) | (2.6) | (0.0) | (20.7) | (12.7) | (2.0) | (1.5) | (1.3) | (7.3) | (14.2) | (2.6) | 59 |
| Mother's education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 74.2 | 68.8 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 49 |
| Primary | 89.0 | 86.4 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 305 |
| Secondary | 76.6 | 71.6 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 8.8 | 1.7 | 160 |
| More than secondary | 85.6 | 80.6 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 6.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 83.6 | 81.5 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 165 |
| Second | 91.2 | 87.1 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 158 |
| Middle | 84.1 | 80.1 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 126 |
| Fourth | 78.9 | 73.1 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 10.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 84 |
| Highest | 70.6 | 66.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 14.3 | 0.0 | 50 |
| Total | 84.0 | 80.2 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 583 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy,

AL = Artemether-lumefantrine

DHAP = Dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine

SP = Sulfadoxine pyrimethamine

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Key Findings

- **Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment:** Less than 1% of women and men age 15–49 were diagnosed with TB in the past 12 months.
- **Knowledge about medicines to prevent and treat HIV:** Ninety-two percent of women and 93% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of ARVs. About half of both women and men age 15–49 have ever heard of PrEP.
- **Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:** Twenty-four percent of women and 17% of men age 15–49 have discriminatory attitudes toward individuals living with HIV.
- **Multiple sexual partnerships and higher-risk sexual intercourse:** The average number of sexual partners in a lifetime for men and women age 15–49 is 7.4 and 2.3, respectively. Nineteen percent of women age 15–49 had intercourse with a person who was neither their husband or lived with them in the past year, of whom 37% used a condom. Thirty-five percent of men age 15–49 had intercourse with a person who was neither their wife or lived with them in the past year, of whom 68% used a condom.
- **Coverage of HIV testing:** Eighty-five percent of women and 72% of men age 15–49 have been tested for HIV. In the last 12 months, 47% of women and 39% of men age 15–49 had an HIV test. About one in ten women and men age 15–49 have ever used a HIV self-test kit.
- **Experience of shame stigma by people living with HIV:** Thirty-eight percent of women and 27% of men age 15–49 feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status. About two in five women and men age 15–49 have experienced stigma in a community setting. Ten percent of women and 8% of men age 15–49 have had health care workers talk badly about them because of their HIV status.
- **Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections:** Thirteen percent of women and 6% of men age 15–49 have had an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months.
- **Knowledge and practice about HIV prevention among young people:** Six in ten young women and men age 15–34 have knowledge about HIV prevention.

The objective of this chapter is to establish the extent of knowledge, perceptions, behaviour, diagnosis and treatment for tuberculosis and HIV among men and women age 15–49. The chapter also focuses on HIV and AIDS knowledge and patterns of sexual activity among young people age 15–24 who experience the highest incidence of HIV infections.

13.1 TUBERCULOSIS: KNOWLEDGE, DIAGNOSIS, AND PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that spreads through the air when an infected person coughs, sneezes, speaks, laughs, or sings. This disease is characterised by high morbidity and mortality in Kenya. It is estimated that about 120,000 people are infected annually in Kenya and about 32,000 people die from TB each year (WHO 2022). The Ministry of Health (MoH) through the National Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Lung Program (NTLD-P) has made significant progress toward the prevention and treatment of TB. People are first infected latently with TB with 5% progressing to develop active TB within eighteen months and the same percentage at risk of developing TB later in life. The risk of developing active TB is significantly increased after HIV infection. Therefore, TB is strongly associated with HIV.

13.1.1 Knowledge and Beliefs about Tuberculosis

Ninety-seven percent of women and 98% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of TB disease. Five percent of women and 4% of men age 15–49 think that all people with TB also have HIV (**Table 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The level of TB awareness among women age 15–49 increases with level of education, from 89% among women with no education to 99% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who are aware of TB increases with level of education, from 93% among those with no education to 99% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women age 15–49 who are aware of TB increases with wealth quintile, and is lowest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (93%) and highest among those in the highest wealth quintile (99%).
- The level of TB awareness is lowest among women in Mandera County (74%). For men, it is lowest in Bungoma County (95%) (**Table 13.1C**).
- The misconception that people with TB have HIV is highest (13%) among women age 15–49 in Mandera and Meru counties and highest (19%) among men age 15–49 in Nyamira County.

13.1.2 Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Preventive Treatment

Less than one percent of women and men age 15–49 had been diagnosed with TB in the past 12 months (**Table 13.2.1** and **Table 13.2.2**).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is an infection that attacks the body's immune system, and specifically, the white blood cells called CD4 cells. HIV destroys these CD4 cells, and weakens a person's immunity against opportunistic infections, such as tuberculosis and fungal infections, severe bacterial infections, and some cancers. AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection that occurs when the body's immune system is badly damaged because of the virus. The most common modes of HIV transmission are sexual contact and from mother to child during pregnancy and breastfeeding. In Kenya, HIV was first detected in 1984. There are currently 1.43 million people living with HIV in Kenya (Kenya World AIDS Day, Progress Report 2013–2021).

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are powerful tools in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by those living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus to their children. In addition, those who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV.

This is called pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes toward these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

The 2022 KDHS asked women and men age 15–49 if they had heard of HIV or AIDS and a number of questions about if and how HIV can be prevented. Overall, general awareness of HIV or AIDS among the population is nearly universal (data not shown).

Ninety-two percent of women and 93% of men age 15–49 have heard of ARVs that treat HIV. Seventy-six of women and 72% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (**Table 13.3** and **Figure 13.1**).

Half of women and men (48% of women and 49% of men) have heard of PrEP. Among those who have heard of PrEP, 7 in every 10 women (71%) and 6 in every 10 men (62%) approve of those who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV.

Trends: Knowledge that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking ARVs has increased from 33% in 2003 KDHS to 76% in 2022 among women age 15–49, while for men, it increased from 38% in 2003 to 72% in 2022 KDHS (**Figure 13.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of ARVs is higher among women and men age 40–49 than among women and men age 15–19; 96% of both women and men age 40–49 have ever heard of ARVs as compared with 82% of women and 80% of men age 15–19.
- Awareness of ARVs increases with level of education. Nearly all (99%) women and men age 15–49 with more than secondary education have ever heard of ARVs compared with about two-thirds of women (66%) and men (69%) with no education.
- The percentage of women who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent HIV infection is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (74% versus 68%). In contrast, men in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to approve of PrEP use (71% versus 54%).

13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both individual's willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes that target HIV prevention and control.

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

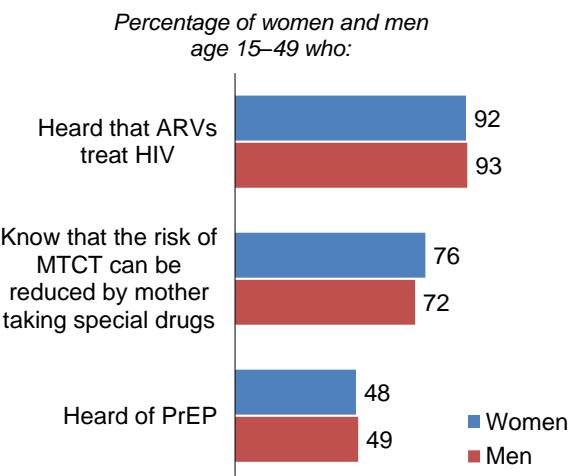
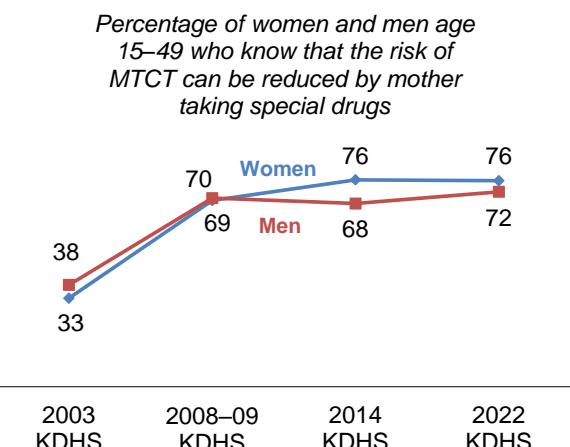


Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV, or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

Twenty-four women and 17% of men age 15–49 have discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV. About 1 in 10 women (9%) and men (8%) age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS (9% and 8% respectively) do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Twenty-two percent of women and 15% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. (**Table 13.4** and **Figure 13.3**).

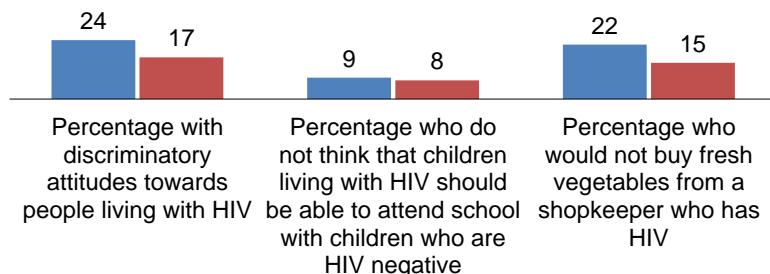
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men with discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV is higher in rural areas (26% of women and 20% of men) than in urban areas (20% of women and 12% of men) (**Table 13.4**).

Figure 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

■ Women ■ Men



- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 with discriminatory attitudes decreases with increase in education level, from 66% of women and 53% of men with no education to 13% of women and 6% of men with more than secondary education (**Figure 13.4**).
- Discriminatory attitudes towards those with HIV decreases with increase in wealth quintile, from 43% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 17% among those in the highest wealth quintile and from 31% among men in the lowest quintile to 10% among those in the highest quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentages of women and men age 15–49 who have discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV are Mandera (92% for women and 60% for men) followed by Wajir County (84% for women and 54% for men) (**Table 13.4C**).

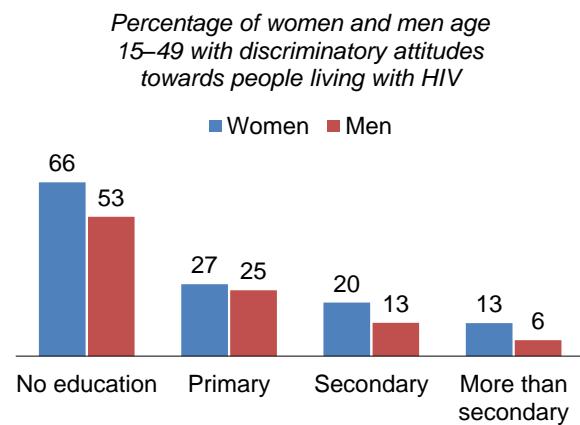
13.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Women age 15–49 have had an average of 2.3 sexual partners in their lifetime, while men age 15–49 have had an average of 7.4 sexual partners (**Table 13.5.1** and **Table 13.5.2**).

Four percent of women age 15–49 had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. About a quarter (24%) of these women used a condom during the last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.5.1**). Nineteen percent of women age 15–49 had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lives with them (non-cohabiting partner). Among these, 37% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.5**).

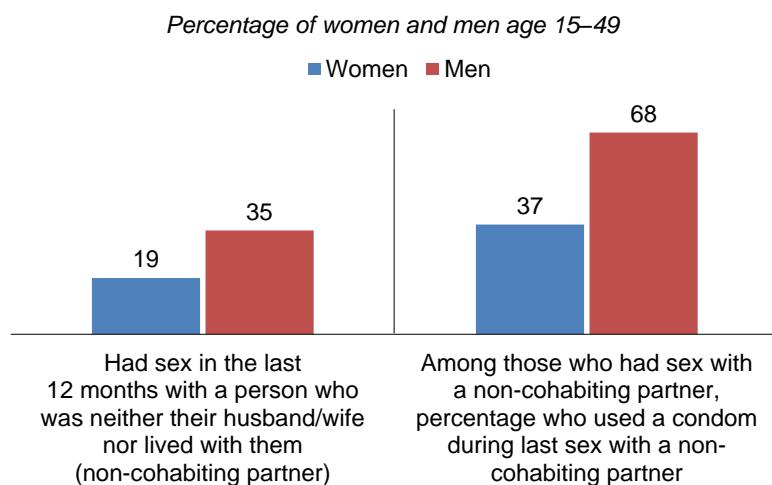
Fifteen percent of men age 15–49 have had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 35% have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lives with them (non-cohabiting partner) (**Table 13.5.2**). Among men with two or more sexual partners, 45% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Sixty-eight of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.5**).

Figure 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV education



Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

Figure 13.5 Sex and condom use with non-cohabiting partners



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with increases with level of education from 7% among those with no education to 27% among those with secondary and above education. Similarly, the percentage of men age 15–49 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with increases with level of education from 20% among those with no education to 43% among those with secondary and above education.
- The percentage of women age 15–49 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them increases with wealth quintile, from 14% among those in the lowest quintile to 22% among those in the highest quintile.
- Murang'a County has the highest percentage (11%) of women age 15–49 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, while counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera, Tana River and Kwale counties (less than 1% each) (**Table 13.5.1C**).
- Narok County has the highest percentages (43%) of men age 15–49 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, while Kirinyaga, Kericho and Garissa counties have the lowest percentage (2% each) (**Table 13.5.2C**).

13.5 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programmes diagnose those living with HIV so that they can be connected to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

13.5.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Ninety-five percent of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey were tested for HIV during ANC or labour and received results (**Table 13.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of pregnant women who were tested for HIV during antenatal care or labour and received results increases with level of education, from 68% among those with no education to 99% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV during antenatal care or labour and received results increases with wealth quintile from 85% among pregnant women in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

13.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Eighty-five percent of women and 72% of men age 15–49 had been tested for HIV and received results. Forty-seven percent of women and 39% of men age 15–49 had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.7.1**, **Table 13.7.2**, and **Figure 13.6**).

In total, 72% of women and men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received results, and 43% have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test (**Table 13.7.3**).

Eight percent of women and 13% of men have been tested only once in their lifetime, while 31% of women and 20% of men have been tested six or more times (**Table 13.8**).

Trends: The percentage of women who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test increased from 7% in 2003 to 53% in 2004 before declining to 47% in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of men who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test increased from 8% in 2003 to 46% in 2014 and declined to 39% in 2022 (**Figure 13.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 ever tested and received results increases with education, from 72% among women with no education to 93% among women with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 ever tested and received results increases with level of education, from 57% among men with no education to 91% among men with more than secondary education.

Figure 13.6 HIV testing

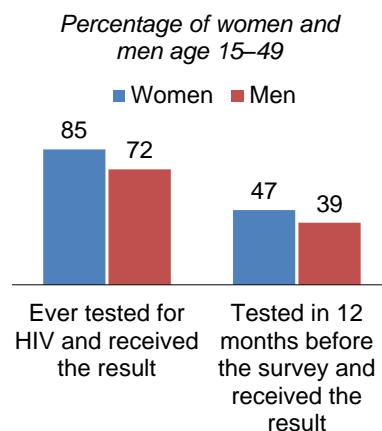
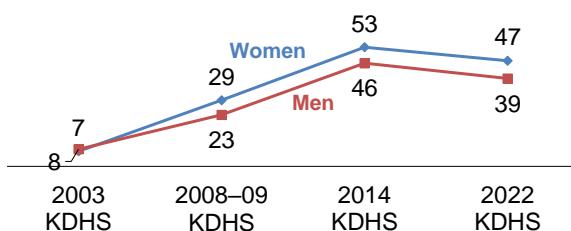


Figure 13.7 Trends in HIV testing

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test

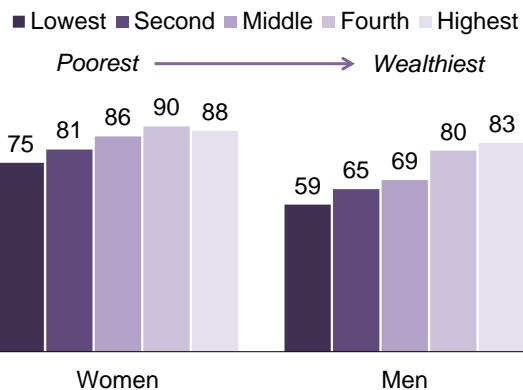


Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

- The percentage of women age 15–49 ever tested and received results of the last test is lowest (75%) among those in the lowest wealth quintile and highest in the fourth wealth quintile (90%). Among men age 15–49, the percentage who ever tested and received results of the last test increases with wealth quintile, from 59% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 83% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 13.8**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received results of the last test are Kisumu (95%), Homa Bay (93%), and Murang'a (92%). The counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera (17%), Wajir (49%), and Garissa (52%) (**Table 13.7.1C** and **Map 13.1**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received results are Nairobi City (89%), Homa Bay (85%), and Kisumu (84%). The counties with the lowest percentage are Wajir (39%), Mandera (46%), and Nandi (51%) (**Table 13.7.2C** and **Map 13.1**).

Figure 13.8 HIV testing by wealth quintile

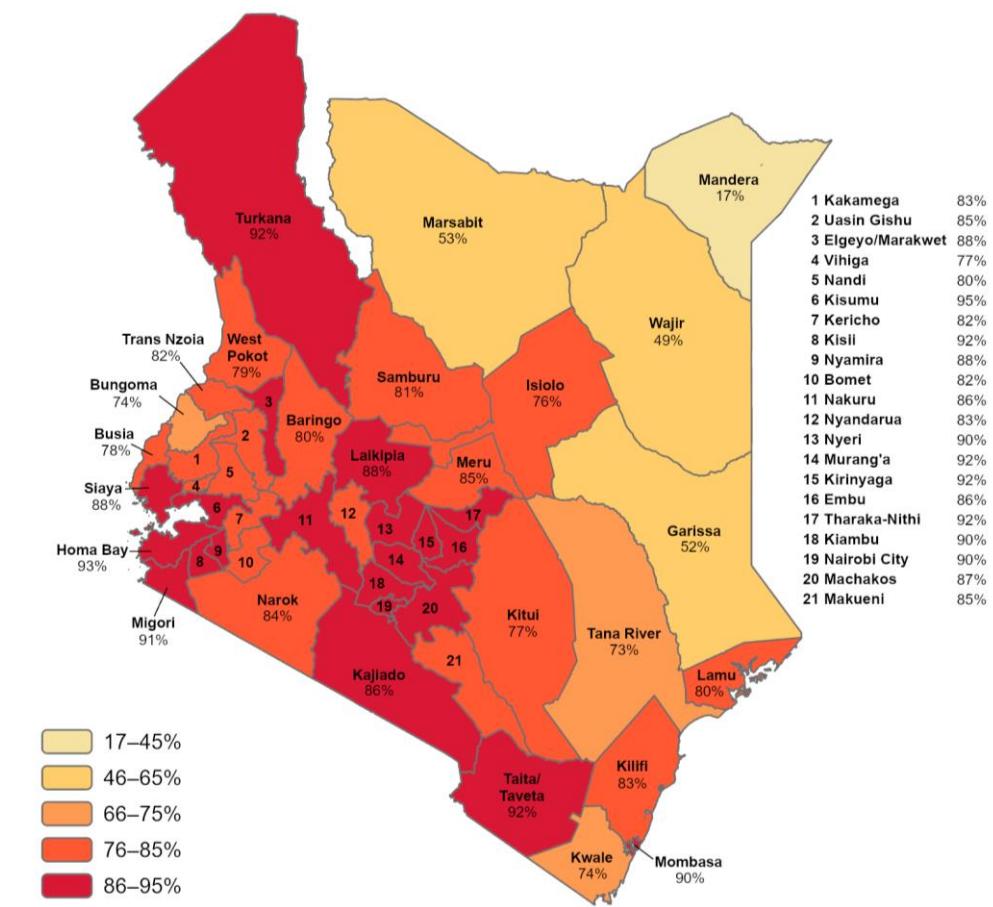
Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results



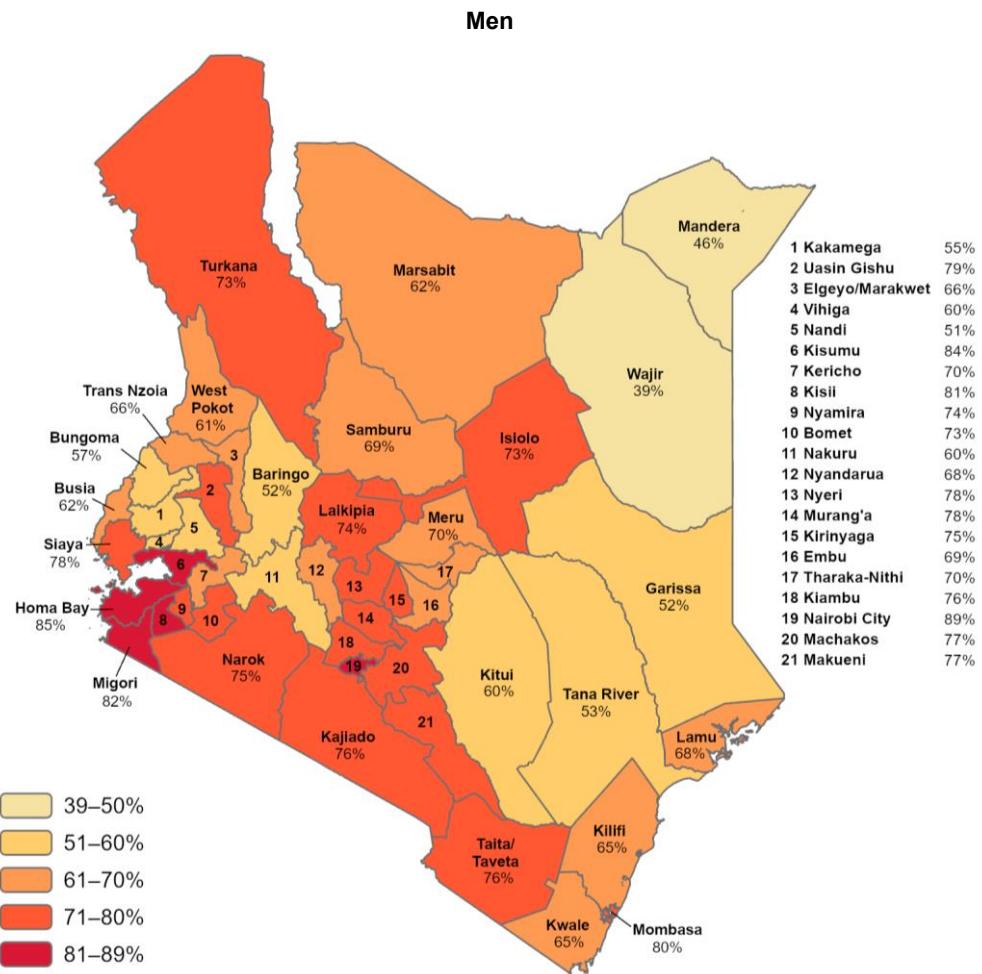
Map 13.1 HIV testing by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results

Women



Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results



- The counties with the highest percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received results are Nairobi City (90%), Homa Bay (87%), and Kisumu (84%). The counties with the lowest percentage are Wajir (37%), Garissa (44%), and Mandera (47%) (**Table 13.7.3C**).

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Fifty-five percent of women and 65% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of HIV self-test kits. However, only 10% of women and 9% of men have ever used a self-test kit (**Table 13.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 with knowledge of HIV self-test kits increases with the level of education from 16% among those with no education to 84% among those with more than secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of men age 15–49 with knowledge of HIV self-test kits increases with the level of education from 18% among those with no education to 91% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 with knowledge of HIV self-test kits increases with wealth quintile, from 26% of women and 39% of men in the lowest quintile to 76% of women and 87% of men in the highest quintile.

- The percentage of respondents who have used HIV self-test kits increases with level of education, from 1% of women and 2% of men with no education to 21% each for women and men with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever used HIV self-test kits increases with wealth quintile, from 3% of women and 4% of men in the lowest quintile to 16% of women and 15% of men in the highest quintile.

13.6 DISCLOSURE, SHAME, AND STIGMA AMONG SELF-REPORTED HIV POSITIVE

Stigma adversely affects the well-being, physical, and mental health of individuals living with HIV and is a structural driver of the HIV epidemic. In the 2022 KDHS, respondents who have ever received an HIV test were asked to report on the result of their most recent test. Those who reported that their test result was HIV positive were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV. This included questions on internalised stigma and experience of stigma in community and healthcare settings. An indicator of experience of stigma in a community setting is calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All these indicators are based on the population of individuals who are aware that they have HIV who choose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to remember that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, but did not disclose their HIV status during the interview. Therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who reported that one or more of the following three experiences happened to them because of their HIV status in the last 12 months: (1) people talked badly about them; (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission; (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who self-reported that they were HIV positive

Among women who reported being HIV positive, 81% have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone, and 38% feel ashamed of their positive status. Thirty-four percent of women living with HIV reported that people talk badly about them because of their HIV status and 29% said someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission. Twenty-two percent have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status (**Table 13.10.1** and **Figure 13.9**).

Forty-three percent of women and men who are living with HIV reported experiencing stigma in a community setting.

Among men who reported being HIV positive, 78% have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone and 27% feel ashamed of their positive status. Twenty-three percent of men living with HIV reported that people talk badly about them because of their HIV status, 27% reported that someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, and 25% have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their status (**Table 13.10.2**).

Ten percent of women and 8% men aged 15–49 had health care workers speak badly about them because of their HIV status. Five percent of both women and men age 15–49 were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way in a healthcare setting because of their HIV status.

13.7 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

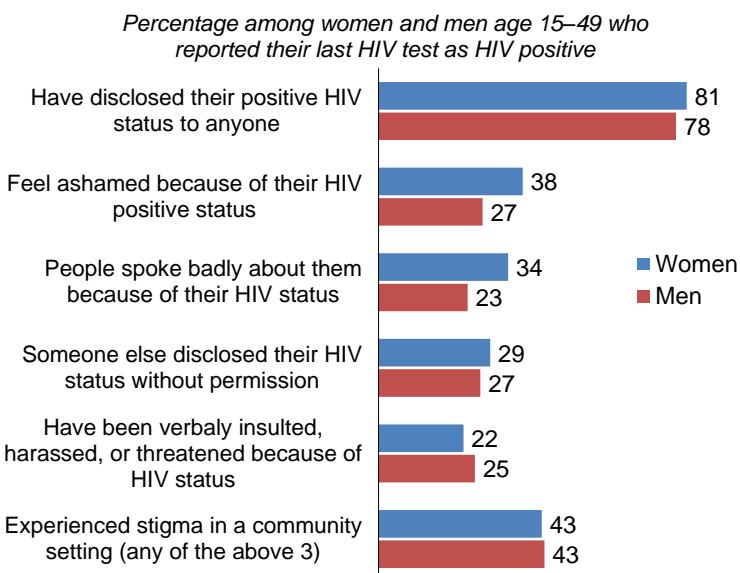
Complete removal of the foreskin by a healthcare worker. Can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked if they were circumcised. Those who said they were circumcised were asked if they had been traditionally or medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact so that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision later. This makes it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Most (94%) men age 15–49 are traditionally or medically circumcised, with 32% traditionally circumcised only, 57% are medically circumcised only, and 5% are both traditionally and medically circumcised (**Table 13.11** and **Table 13.11C**).

Figure 13.9 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV



13.8 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked if they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis, or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Thirteen percent of women and 6% of men age 15–49 reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (**Table 13.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 who reported having an STI or genital discharge/ sore or ulcer in the last 12 months increases with level of education, from 11% among those with no education to 15% among those with more than secondary education.
- Counties with highest percentage of women 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse and who self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI are Murang'a (40%), Mandera (36%), Kirinyaga and Elgeyo/Marakwet (22% each). Counties with less than 5% are Nandi, Kwale, Samburu, and Garissa. (**Table 13.12C**).
- Counties with highest percentage of men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, and who self-reported having STI and or symptoms of an STI are Bungoma (18%), Narok (16%), Homabay (13%), and Migori (13%). Counties with lowest levels are Garissa and Kisii (less than 1% each), and Machakos and Wajir with 1% each.

13.9 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–34 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.9.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

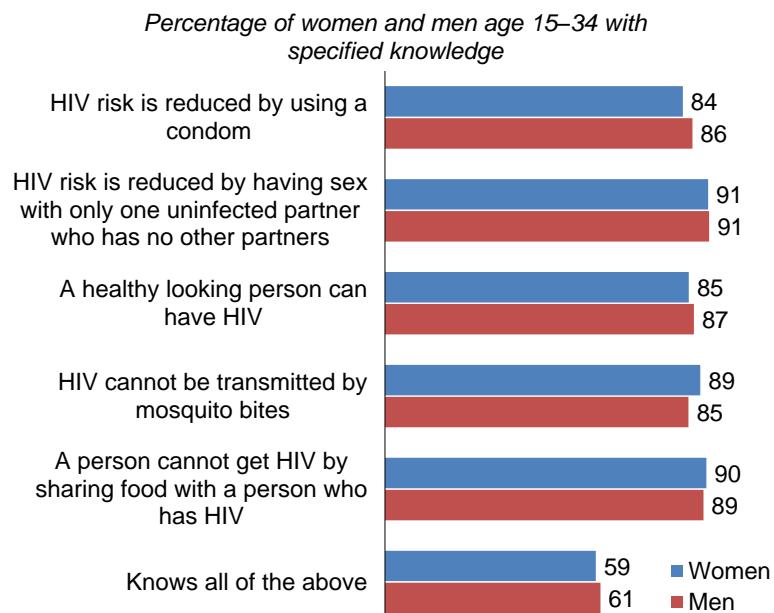
Sample: Women and men age 15–34

Knowledge of HIV transmission is crucial to enabling individuals to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

Fifty-nine percent of women and 61% of men age 15–34 have accurate knowledge about HIV prevention.

Eighty-four percent of women and 86% of men age 15–34 know that HIV can be prevented by using a condom every time they have sex, 91% of both women and men age 15–34 are aware that having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners can prevent HIV, and 85% of women and 87% of men age 15–34 are aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. Eighty-nine percent of women and 85% of men age 15–34 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 90% of women and 89% of men age 15–34 know that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV (**Table 13.13.1**, **Table 13.13.2**, and **Figure 13.10**).

Figure 13.10 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with level of education from 20% among those with no education to 75% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with level of education from 24% among those with no education to 79% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with wealth quintile, from 43% in the lowest wealth quintile to 67% in the highest wealth quintile among women and from 48% in the lowest wealth quintile to 73% in the highest wealth quintile among men.
- Among women and men age 15–34, a higher percentage of respondents in urban areas had accurate knowledge on HIV prevention (63% for women and 69% for men) compared with respondents in rural areas (56% for women and 55% for men).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention are Kisii (80%), Nyamira (80%), and Trans Nzoia (78%). Counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera (3%), Garissa (17%), and Marsabit (20%) (**Table 13.13.1C**).
- Counties with the highest percentages of men age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention are Kisii (96%), Garissa (91%), and Lamu (90%). Counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera (22%), Marsabit (31%), and Samburu (35%) (**Table 13.13.2C**).

13.9.2 First Sex

Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than those who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

A higher percentage (19%) of men age 15–24 reported having sex before the age of 15 compared with women of the same age (8%). Similarly, a higher percentage (53%) of men than women had sex before the age of 18 compared with women of the same age (40%) (**Table 13.14**).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–24 who had first sexual intercourse before age 15 declined from 16% to 8% between 1998 and 2022. Similarly, the percentage of men age 15–24 who had first sexual intercourse before age 15 decreased from 33% to 19% over the same period (**Figure 13.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 is higher in rural areas at 10% compared with women in urban areas at 4%.
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 is higher in rural areas at 20% compared with men in urban areas at 16%.
- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreases with increase in the level of education from 19% among those with no education to 2% among those with more than secondary education.

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Fifty-seven percent of never-married women age 15–24 and 43% of never-married men age 15–24 have never had sexual intercourse (**Table 13.15**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among never-married women and men age 15–24, the percentage of those who have never had sex declines as the level of education increases, from 83% among women with no education to 27% among those with more than secondary education, and from 56% among men with no education to 15% among those with more than secondary education.

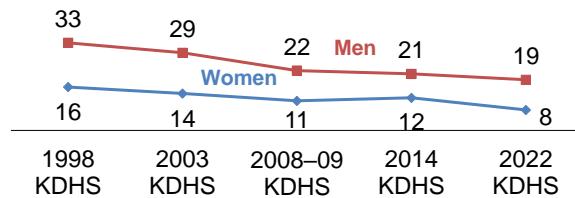
13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Table 13.16.1 and **Table 13.16.2** present information on multiple sexual partners and higher risk sexual intercourse among young people. Four percent of women age 15–24 had more than two sexual partners in the last 12 months, and among these, 36% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Twenty-four percent of women age 15–24 had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them. Of these, 43% reported using a condom with such a partner.

Twelve percent of men age 15–24 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Of these, 64% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Forty-one percent of men age 15–24 had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them. Of these, 70% reported using a condom with that partner.

Figure 13.11 Trends in age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them is higher in urban areas (27%) than in rural areas (22%).
- Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse among women age 15–24 who had 2 or more partners in the last 12 months is higher among those who have never been married (48%) compared with those who have ever been married (17%).
- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them increases with the level of education, from 7% among those with no education to 48% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months increases with level of education, from 2% among those with no education to 29% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them increases with the level of education, from 24% among those with no education to 68% among those with more than secondary education.
- Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse among men age 15–24 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months is higher among those who have never been married (68%) than those who have ever been married (37%).
- Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse among women age 15–24 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months is higher in urban areas (42%) than rural areas (29%).

13.9.5 Recent HIV Testing

Taking a HIV test enables a person to know their status and take appropriate action including preventive behaviour such as using condoms and seeking treatment. Seeking an HIV test is likely to be more difficult among young people because most lack experience and autonomy in accessing health services. In addition, there are inherent barriers in health care settings that limit young people from obtaining health services.

Among women and men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months before the survey, 59% of women and 40% of men had tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results of the last test (**Table 13.17**).

Patterns by background characteristic

- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had a recent HIV test is higher among the ever married (62%) than the never married (54%).
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had a recent HIV test is higher among the ever married (54%) than the never married (38%).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to HIV and AIDS see the following tables:

- **Table 13.1** Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis
- **Table 13.1C** Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis by county
- **Table 13.2.1** Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: women
- **Table 13.2.2** Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: men
- **Table 13.3** Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission
- **Table 13.4** Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV
- **Table 13.4C** Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by county
- **Table 13.5.1** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women
- **Table 13.5.1C** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Women
- **Table 13.5.2** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men
- **Table 13.5.2C** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Men
- **Table 13.6** Pregnant women tested for HIV
- **Table 13.7.1** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women
- **Table 13.7.1C** Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women
- **Table 13.7.2** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men
- **Table 13.7.2C** Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Men
- **Table 13.7.3** Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women and men
- **Table 13.7.3C** Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women and men
- **Table 13.8** Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime
- **Table 13.9** Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV
- **Table 13.10.1** Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women
- **Table 13.10.2** Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men
- **Table 13.11** Male circumcision
- **Table 13.11C** Male circumcision by county
- **Table 13.12** Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms
- **Table 13.12C** Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms by county
- **Table 13.13.1** Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women
- **Table 13.13.1C** Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Women
- **Table 13.13.2** Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men
- **Table 13.13.2C** Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Men
- **Table 13.14** Age at first sexual intercourse among young people
- **Table 13.15** Premarital sexual intercourse among young people
- **Table 13.16.1** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women
- **Table 13.16.2** Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men
- **Table 13.17** Recent HIV tests among young people

Table 13.1 Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of TB, and among those who have heard of TB, percentage who think that all people with TB have HIV, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Have heard of TB | Number of women | Think all people with TB have HIV | Number of women who have heard of TB | Have heard of TB | Number of men | Think all people with TB have HIV | Number of men who have heard of TB |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 96.2 | 6,188 | 3.6 | 5,955 | 97.3 | 5,579 | 4.5 | 5,426 |
| 15–19 | 95.6 | 3,125 | 3.4 | 2,987 | 97.2 | 3,175 | 4.9 | 3,086 |
| 20–24 | 96.9 | 3,063 | 3.8 | 2,967 | 97.3 | 2,404 | 4.0 | 2,340 |
| 25–29 | 97.4 | 2,916 | 4.4 | 2,840 | 99.1 | 2,268 | 2.4 | 2,247 |
| 30–39 | 97.2 | 4,652 | 6.1 | 4,523 | 98.8 | 3,364 | 4.8 | 3,325 |
| 40–49 | 96.6 | 2,960 | 5.4 | 2,859 | 98.9 | 2,441 | 5.3 | 2,413 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 96.7 | 5,348 | 3.0 | 5,173 | 97.4 | 6,576 | 4.3 | 6,407 |
| Ever had sex | 97.6 | 2,775 | 2.9 | 2,709 | 97.8 | 4,303 | 4.0 | 4,207 |
| Never had sex | 95.7 | 2,573 | 3.1 | 2,464 | 96.8 | 2,273 | 5.0 | 2,200 |
| Married/living together | 96.9 | 9,319 | 5.5 | 9,031 | 99.0 | 6,257 | 4.2 | 6,193 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 96.3 | 2,049 | 6.1 | 1,973 | 99.0 | 819 | 6.0 | 811 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 98.3 | 6,850 | 3.8 | 6,733 | 98.2 | 5,382 | 2.9 | 5,285 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 9,866 | 5.4 | 9,444 | 98.3 | 8,270 | 5.4 | 8,127 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 88.7 | 920 | 6.9 | 817 | 92.8 | 369 | 7.2 | 342 |
| Primary | 95.5 | 6,107 | 6.5 | 5,835 | 97.7 | 4,894 | 6.7 | 4,780 |
| Secondary | 98.0 | 6,481 | 3.9 | 6,349 | 98.8 | 5,592 | 3.4 | 5,528 |
| More than secondary | 99.0 | 3,208 | 2.7 | 3,177 | 98.7 | 2,797 | 2.1 | 2,762 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.3 | 2,599 | 6.9 | 2,425 | 96.8 | 2,062 | 7.1 | 1,996 |
| Second | 96.0 | 2,974 | 5.0 | 2,854 | 98.4 | 2,584 | 5.8 | 2,542 |
| Middle | 96.5 | 3,086 | 5.5 | 2,979 | 98.2 | 2,754 | 3.9 | 2,704 |
| Fourth | 97.8 | 3,729 | 4.2 | 3,646 | 99.0 | 3,325 | 3.2 | 3,291 |
| Highest | 98.7 | 4,328 | 3.3 | 4,272 | 98.4 | 2,927 | 3.1 | 2,880 |
| Total 15–49 | 96.8 | 16,716 | 4.7 | 16,177 | 98.2 | 13,652 | 4.4 | 13,412 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 98.6 | 801 | 5.6 | 789 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 98.3 | 14,453 | 4.5 | 14,201 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

TB = tuberculosis

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.1C Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of TB, and among those who have heard of TB, percentage who think that all people with TB have HIV, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | | Men | | | Number of men who have heard of TB | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| | Have heard of TB | Number of women | Think all people with TB have HIV | Number of women who have heard of TB | Have heard of TB | Number of men | | |
| Mombasa | 98.9 | 493 | 2.6 | 488 | 99.8 | 442 | 2.0 | 441 |
| Kwale | 94.9 | 260 | 1.0 | 247 | 99.2 | 209 | 2.0 | 208 |
| Kilifi | 97.2 | 489 | 3.4 | 475 | 99.2 | 405 | 3.0 | 402 |
| Tana River | 97.0 | 79 | 2.2 | 77 | 98.6 | 64 | 1.0 | 63 |
| Lamu | 96.2 | 54 | 4.5 | 52 | 99.5 | 41 | 1.2 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 93.4 | 122 | 4.5 | 114 | 98.4 | 103 | 2.6 | 102 |
| Garissa | 91.1 | 163 | 1.5 | 148 | 99.7 | 117 | 0.7 | 117 |
| Wajir | 91.3 | 90 | 0.3 | 82 | 100.0 | 63 | 0.4 | 63 |
| Mandera | 73.7 | 113 | 12.8 | 83 | 98.1 | 81 | 8.0 | 79 |
| Marsabit | 88.8 | 72 | 7.4 | 64 | 97.9 | 45 | 1.9 | 44 |
| Isiolo | 94.5 | 76 | 4.4 | 72 | 99.2 | 55 | 4.9 | 54 |
| Meru | 98.6 | 488 | 13.3 | 481 | 98.8 | 489 | 7.1 | 483 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 97.9 | 131 | 2.7 | 129 | 100.0 | 137 | 5.8 | 137 |
| Embu | 98.2 | 180 | 6.3 | 177 | 99.6 | 176 | 8.0 | 175 |
| Kitui | 95.8 | 373 | 2.5 | 358 | 97.9 | 312 | 1.7 | 306 |
| Machakos | 97.4 | 544 | 2.2 | 530 | 99.5 | 480 | 4.7 | 478 |
| Makueni | 97.3 | 356 | 1.7 | 347 | 99.7 | 279 | 2.6 | 278 |
| Nyandarua | 99.3 | 225 | 6.3 | 224 | 100.0 | 168 | 3.7 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 98.5 | 261 | 2.3 | 257 | 99.3 | 235 | 5.1 | 233 |
| Kirinyaga | 96.5 | 262 | 0.7 | 253 | 96.6 | 191 | 1.3 | 184 |
| Murang'a | 96.5 | 339 | 8.7 | 328 | 100.0 | 297 | 5.6 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 98.1 | 1,095 | 5.0 | 1,075 | 97.5 | 911 | 3.7 | 888 |
| Turkana | 97.4 | 172 | 5.7 | 168 | 99.1 | 111 | 11.9 | 110 |
| West Pokot | 88.1 | 197 | 8.2 | 173 | 99.4 | 150 | 2.8 | 149 |
| Samburu | 93.5 | 79 | 11.2 | 74 | 99.3 | 51 | 7.3 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.4 | 359 | 4.5 | 353 | 99.2 | 272 | 5.6 | 270 |
| Uasin Gishu | 98.5 | 527 | 5.7 | 519 | 99.8 | 451 | 1.9 | 450 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 97.2 | 116 | 2.4 | 113 | 99.8 | 110 | 8.6 | 110 |
| Nandi | 84.9 | 332 | 3.3 | 282 | 98.6 | 265 | 1.7 | 261 |
| Baringo | 97.3 | 193 | 6.0 | 188 | 96.5 | 165 | 7.6 | 159 |
| Laikipia | 96.1 | 173 | 6.2 | 167 | 98.0 | 145 | 4.7 | 142 |
| Nakuru | 97.1 | 862 | 2.8 | 837 | 97.8 | 670 | 7.5 | 656 |
| Narok | 95.7 | 374 | 7.6 | 357 | 99.4 | 313 | 16.5 | 312 |
| Kajiado | 97.4 | 451 | 7.3 | 439 | 98.4 | 339 | 2.9 | 333 |
| Kericho | 93.0 | 372 | 5.1 | 346 | 96.1 | 330 | 0.7 | 317 |
| Bomet | 99.1 | 327 | 4.4 | 324 | 99.7 | 268 | 6.0 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 96.6 | 652 | 3.6 | 630 | 96.2 | 532 | 3.2 | 512 |
| Vihiga | 98.2 | 201 | 1.6 | 197 | 96.4 | 156 | 5.5 | 151 |
| Bungoma | 96.9 | 572 | 7.4 | 554 | 94.9 | 448 | 6.3 | 425 |
| Busia | 96.4 | 336 | 3.5 | 324 | 98.8 | 262 | 7.4 | 259 |
| Siaya | 91.5 | 275 | 0.4 | 251 | 98.0 | 227 | 7.5 | 223 |
| Kisumu | 97.1 | 396 | 5.5 | 384 | 99.3 | 345 | 2.3 | 343 |
| Homa Bay | 99.1 | 344 | 6.5 | 341 | 99.5 | 258 | 6.5 | 256 |
| Migori | 97.6 | 350 | 2.2 | 342 | 99.3 | 246 | 2.0 | 244 |
| Kisii | 97.9 | 463 | 7.2 | 454 | 95.6 | 326 | 3.1 | 311 |
| Nyamira | 98.9 | 168 | 3.6 | 167 | 98.7 | 133 | 19.2 | 131 |
| Nairobi City | 98.9 | 2,157 | 4.8 | 2,134 | 97.3 | 1,777 | 1.8 | 1,728 |
| Total 15–49 | 96.8 | 16,716 | 4.7 | 16,177 | 98.2 | 13,652 | 4.4 | 13,412 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.
na = not applicable
TB = tuberculosis

Table 13.2.1 Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were diagnosed with tuberculosis in past 12 months; and among those diagnosed with tuberculosis, percentage who were diagnosed within one week; percentage for whom, after their diagnosis, household members were also screened for tuberculosis and percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive tuberculosis treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Women with TB | | | Number of women |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|--|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage diagnosed with TB in past 12 months | Number of women | Percentage diagnosed with TB we within a week after visiting a facility | Percentage whose household members screened for TB | Percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive TB treatment | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 0.3 | 6,188 | * | * | * | 19 |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 3,125 | * | * | * | 8 |
| 20–24 | 0.3 | 3,063 | * | * | * | 10 |
| 25–29 | 0.2 | 2,916 | * | * | * | 5 |
| 30–39 | 0.6 | 4,652 | (19.0) | (42.2) | (25.8) | 28 |
| 40–49 | 0.6 | 2,960 | * | * | * | 19 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.3 | 5,348 | * | * | * | 14 |
| Ever had sex | 0.2 | 2,775 | * | * | * | 6 |
| Never had sex | 0.3 | 2,573 | * | * | * | 8 |
| Married/living together | 0.4 | 9,319 | (20.2) | (45.5) | (35.7) | 34 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 1.1 | 2,049 | * | * | * | 22 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.4 | 6,850 | (44.9) | (32.4) | (15.5) | 30 |
| Rural | 0.4 | 9,866 | (22.8) | (36.6) | (34.7) | 40 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 920 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Primary | 0.6 | 6,107 | (24.6) | (34.7) | (30.9) | 39 |
| Secondary | 0.4 | 6,481 | * | * | * | 23 |
| More than secondary | 0.2 | 3,208 | * | * | * | 6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.5 | 2,599 | * | * | * | 13 |
| Second | 0.7 | 2,974 | * | * | * | 20 |
| Middle | 0.3 | 3,086 | * | * | * | 8 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 3,729 | * | * | * | 20 |
| Highest | 0.2 | 4,328 | * | * | * | 9 |
| Total | 0.4 | 16,716 | 32.2 | 34.8 | 26.5 | 70 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

TB = tuberculosis

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.2.2 Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who were diagnosed with tuberculosis in past 12 months; and among those diagnosed with tuberculosis, percentage who were diagnosed within one week; percentage for whom, after their diagnosis, household members were also screened for tuberculosis and percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive tuberculosis treatment , according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Men | | Men with TB | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|---|--|---|---------------|
| | Percentage diagnosed with TB in past 12 months | Number of men | Percentage diagnosed with TB we within a week after visiting a facility | Percentage whose household members screened for TB | Percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive TB treatment | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 0.3 | 5,579 | * | * | * | 17 |
| 15–19 | 0.4 | 3,175 | * | * | * | 11 |
| 20–24 | 0.2 | 2,404 | * | * | * | 5 |
| 25–29 | 0.3 | 2,268 | * | * | * | 7 |
| 30–39 | 0.4 | 3,364 | * | * | * | 13 |
| 40–49 | 1.5 | 2,441 | (16.3) | (60.6) | (11.2) | 37 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 0.3 | 6,576 | * | * | * | 20 |
| Ever had sex | 0.4 | 4,303 | * | * | * | 19 |
| Never had sex | 0.1 | 2,273 | * | * | * | 1 |
| Married/living together | 0.6 | 6,257 | (25.7) | (64.7) | (25.6) | 39 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 2.0 | 819 | * | * | * | 16 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 5,382 | (10.1) | (57.4) | (1.4) | 36 |
| Rural | 0.5 | 8,270 | (41.7) | (46.7) | (29.7) | 38 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 369 | * | * | * | 2 |
| Primary | 0.7 | 4,894 | (29.2) | (62.1) | (22.9) | 34 |
| Secondary | 0.6 | 5,592 | (22.6) | (56.4) | (12.1) | 31 |
| More than secondary | 0.3 | 2,797 | * | * | * | 7 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.7 | 2,062 | * | * | * | 15 |
| Second | 0.4 | 2,584 | * | * | * | 11 |
| Middle | 0.5 | 2,754 | * | * | * | 13 |
| Fourth | 0.7 | 3,325 | * | * | * | 22 |
| Highest | 0.5 | 2,927 | * | * | * | 14 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.5 | 13,652 | 26.3 | 51.9 | 16.0 | 75 |
| 50–54 | 1.2 | 801 | * | * | * | 10 |
| Total 15–54 | 0.6 | 14,453 | 26.2 | 48.8 | 14.1 | 85 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

TB = tuberculosis

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.3 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| | Percentage who had heard of ARVs that treat HIV | Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs | Percentage who have heard of PrEP | Number of respondents | Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV | Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP |
| | | | | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 87.3 | 66.6 | 41.6 | 6,188 | 68.2 | 2,573 |
| 15–19 | 81.5 | 60.3 | 31.4 | 3,125 | 64.6 | 981 |
| 20–24 | 93.2 | 73.0 | 52.0 | 3,063 | 70.5 | 1,592 |
| 25–29 | 94.6 | 80.7 | 57.1 | 2,916 | 68.5 | 1,666 |
| 30–39 | 95.0 | 82.6 | 53.1 | 4,652 | 73.0 | 2,471 |
| 40–49 | 95.5 | 80.0 | 45.6 | 2,960 | 74.5 | 1,350 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.1 | 66.9 | 44.0 | 5,348 | 67.1 | 2,353 |
| Ever had sex | 93.7 | 74.3 | 55.5 | 2,775 | 67.7 | 1,540 |
| Never had sex | 82.1 | 58.9 | 31.6 | 2,573 | 66.1 | 813 |
| Married/living together | 93.7 | 79.9 | 49.7 | 9,319 | 72.3 | 4,631 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 95.4 | 81.2 | 52.5 | 2,049 | 72.1 | 1,076 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 95.3 | 81.8 | 58.1 | 6,850 | 67.6 | 3,983 |
| Rural | 89.9 | 71.8 | 41.3 | 9,866 | 73.9 | 4,078 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 65.5 | 39.6 | 15.0 | 920 | 60.3 | 138 |
| Primary | 90.6 | 74.5 | 40.8 | 6,107 | 76.3 | 2,491 |
| Secondary | 94.2 | 77.4 | 48.8 | 6,481 | 71.2 | 3,165 |
| More than secondary | 98.5 | 85.9 | 70.6 | 3,208 | 64.7 | 2,266 |
| Total 15–49 | 92.1 | 75.9 | 48.2 | 16,716 | 70.8 | 8,060 |
| MEN | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 86.2 | 59.7 | 36.5 | 5,579 | 59.9 | 2,035 |
| 15–19 | 79.8 | 53.7 | 26.5 | 3,175 | 56.6 | 842 |
| 20–24 | 94.7 | 67.6 | 49.6 | 2,404 | 62.3 | 1,193 |
| 25–29 | 97.7 | 77.4 | 61.0 | 2,268 | 63.2 | 1,384 |
| 30–39 | 96.8 | 81.1 | 58.9 | 3,364 | 65.0 | 1,983 |
| 40–49 | 96.4 | 81.5 | 53.4 | 2,441 | 61.3 | 1,303 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 88.1 | 62.6 | 41.2 | 6,576 | 62.9 | 2,708 |
| Ever had sex | 94.1 | 70.0 | 50.3 | 4,303 | 62.9 | 2,164 |
| Never had sex | 76.9 | 48.5 | 23.9 | 2,273 | 62.8 | 544 |
| Married/living together | 96.8 | 80.8 | 57.3 | 6,257 | 62.1 | 3,584 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 96.1 | 76.9 | 50.4 | 819 | 60.7 | 413 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 96.3 | 79.8 | 61.5 | 5,382 | 70.7 | 3,308 |
| Rural | 90.1 | 66.6 | 41.1 | 8,270 | 54.3 | 3,396 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 69.2 | 41.4 | 11.7 | 369 | (66.4) | 43 |
| Primary | 88.2 | 67.5 | 38.0 | 4,894 | 61.1 | 1,862 |
| Secondary | 94.9 | 71.5 | 47.0 | 5,592 | 61.7 | 2,626 |
| More than secondary | 98.7 | 83.8 | 77.7 | 2,797 | 64.2 | 2,173 |
| Total 15–49 | 92.6 | 71.8 | 49.1 | 13,652 | 62.4 | 6,704 |
| 50–54 | 96.3 | 82.4 | 49.5 | 801 | 65.8 | 396 |
| Total 15–54 | 92.8 | 72.4 | 49.1 | 14,453 | 62.6 | 7,101 |
| WOMEN AND MEN | | | | | | |
| Total 15–49 | 92.3 | 74.0 | 48.6 | 30,369 | 67.0 | 14,765 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 9.3 | 23.8 | 25.5 | 6,140 | 9.2 | 17.3 | 20.0 | 5,542 |
| 15–19 | 10.2 | 26.0 | 28.1 | 3,089 | 10.7 | 21.2 | 23.8 | 3,156 |
| 20–24 | 8.4 | 21.5 | 22.9 | 3,051 | 7.2 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 2,386 |
| 25–29 | 7.5 | 20.7 | 22.3 | 2,910 | 5.6 | 11.4 | 13.2 | 2,262 |
| 30–39 | 9.2 | 22.0 | 23.9 | 4,641 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 15.0 | 3,361 |
| 40–49 | 8.2 | 20.3 | 22.2 | 2,947 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 2,439 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 7.5 | 21.7 | 23.4 | 5,310 | 8.2 | 16.0 | 18.3 | 6,537 |
| Ever had sex | 5.4 | 17.5 | 19.0 | 2,768 | 6.6 | 13.5 | 15.7 | 4,293 |
| Never had sex | 9.8 | 26.4 | 28.2 | 2,542 | 11.4 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 2,244 |
| Married/living together | 9.7 | 22.6 | 24.5 | 9,284 | 6.6 | 12.8 | 14.6 | 6,249 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 7.6 | 21.1 | 22.8 | 2,044 | 10.7 | 18.8 | 22.2 | 818 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.3 | 19.2 | 20.3 | 6,837 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 11.6 | 5,368 |
| Rural | 11.2 | 24.2 | 26.4 | 9,801 | 9.8 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 8,236 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 45.6 | 62.9 | 66.2 | 892 | 39.2 | 48.1 | 53.1 | 362 |
| Primary | 10.1 | 25.4 | 27.4 | 6,075 | 12.7 | 21.7 | 25.1 | 4,877 |
| Secondary | 5.3 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 6,464 | 4.2 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 5,576 |
| More than secondary | 3.0 | 11.4 | 12.6 | 3,207 | 1.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 2,790 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.7 | 40.2 | 43.1 | 2,568 | 18.3 | 26.9 | 31.1 | 2,044 |
| Second | 10.6 | 25.3 | 28.1 | 2,956 | 9.0 | 17.5 | 20.0 | 2,579 |
| Middle | 6.8 | 17.9 | 19.5 | 3,069 | 6.6 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 2,742 |
| Fourth | 5.7 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 3,722 | 4.7 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 3,320 |
| Highest | 3.2 | 16.3 | 17.2 | 4,323 | 3.4 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 2,919 |
| Total 15–49 | 8.7 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 16,638 | 7.6 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 13,604 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 7.0 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 797 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 7.6 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 14,401 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.4C Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by county

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS | Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative | Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV | Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹ | Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS |
| Mombasa | 7.0 | 24.0 | 25.7 | 493 | 11.1 | 18.2 | 22.5 | 442 |
| Kwale | 5.4 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 257 | 9.7 | 15.5 | 20.4 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 13.7 | 23.8 | 26.1 | 486 | 3.9 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 405 |
| Tana River | 46.1 | 63.0 | 65.9 | 79 | 14.3 | 18.5 | 19.5 | 63 |
| Lamu | 18.7 | 35.6 | 39.5 | 53 | 10.4 | 28.5 | 30.9 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 5.4 | 22.6 | 23.2 | 122 | 6.2 | 16.2 | 19.9 | 103 |
| Garissa | 45.3 | 68.5 | 70.0 | 160 | 3.7 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 117 |
| Wajir | 74.3 | 79.0 | 83.6 | 89 | 36.2 | 50.2 | 54.0 | 63 |
| Mandera | 79.0 | 88.6 | 91.7 | 110 | 45.4 | 54.7 | 60.0 | 80 |
| Marsabit | 42.3 | 49.0 | 54.4 | 65 | 34.1 | 46.0 | 47.1 | 44 |
| Isiolo | 24.2 | 37.6 | 42.4 | 74 | 19.4 | 29.7 | 30.9 | 55 |
| Meru | 11.1 | 20.4 | 25.6 | 488 | 15.5 | 26.8 | 31.6 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 12.4 | 20.0 | 24.4 | 130 | 13.3 | 22.2 | 27.0 | 137 |
| Embu | 10.2 | 23.9 | 25.7 | 180 | 4.8 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 175 |
| Kitui | 23.2 | 29.0 | 36.3 | 368 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 310 |
| Machakos | 5.6 | 30.4 | 30.9 | 544 | 4.3 | 11.0 | 12.1 | 480 |
| Makueni | 7.0 | 22.8 | 24.8 | 351 | 17.9 | 31.9 | 35.4 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 1.5 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 224 | 2.5 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 2.9 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 260 | 7.4 | 12.6 | 14.3 | 233 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.2 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 262 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 184 |
| Murang'a | 11.1 | 13.7 | 18.0 | 339 | 7.0 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 296 |
| Kiambu | 1.3 | 19.2 | 19.3 | 1,095 | 6.9 | 13.8 | 15.5 | 902 |
| Turkana | 31.8 | 39.1 | 42.9 | 170 | 30.1 | 31.0 | 36.3 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 26.8 | 50.1 | 53.7 | 197 | 21.6 | 22.6 | 30.6 | 150 |
| Samburu | 36.7 | 59.8 | 64.4 | 78 | 24.5 | 42.8 | 46.2 | 50 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.6 | 14.9 | 15.8 | 356 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 10.9 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 4.9 | 17.6 | 19.0 | 523 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 4.6 | 13.0 | 15.1 | 116 | 8.0 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 110 |
| Nandi | 4.2 | 17.9 | 19.4 | 332 | 3.2 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 263 |
| Baringo | 10.7 | 22.8 | 25.9 | 192 | 4.0 | 22.7 | 24.3 | 161 |
| Laikipia | 6.3 | 19.7 | 20.9 | 173 | 11.2 | 19.2 | 24.4 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 6.3 | 19.5 | 20.3 | 856 | 7.8 | 15.3 | 18.4 | 669 |
| Narok | 12.5 | 54.4 | 56.0 | 373 | 21.1 | 45.0 | 47.7 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 12.5 | 30.9 | 32.5 | 446 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 338 |
| Kericho | 12.2 | 19.6 | 22.9 | 366 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 329 |
| Bomet | 15.2 | 38.9 | 42.5 | 326 | 2.0 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 5.0 | 14.3 | 16.1 | 649 | 12.9 | 15.6 | 18.1 | 530 |
| Vihiga | 2.2 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 199 | 7.5 | 17.4 | 19.1 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 6.9 | 33.7 | 34.8 | 571 | 15.0 | 32.9 | 37.7 | 442 |
| Busia | 7.0 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 336 | 6.8 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 262 |
| Siaya | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 273 | 5.6 | 13.2 | 14.6 | 225 |
| Kisumu | 2.6 | 7.3 | 8.2 | 396 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 4.8 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 344 | 6.0 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 257 |
| Migori | 6.8 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 348 | 9.0 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 246 |
| Kisii | 1.1 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 463 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 4.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 168 | 7.7 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 130 |
| Nairobi City | 3.8 | 17.6 | 18.6 | 2,157 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 8.7 | 22.1 | 23.9 | 16,638 | 7.6 | 14.7 | 16.9 | 13,604 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | All women | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|---|---|--|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Percent-age who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| | | | Number of women | Number of women | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 3.7 | 24.2 | 6,188 | 35.5 | 227 | 42.6 | 1,498 | 2.0 |
| 15–19 | 1.5 | 17.5 | 3,125 | 30.7 | 48 | 46.3 | 546 | 1.6 |
| 20–24 | 5.8 | 31.1 | 3,063 | 36.8 | 179 | 40.4 | 952 | 2.1 |
| 25–29 | 4.7 | 19.9 | 2,916 | 13.4 | 137 | 35.2 | 581 | 2.5 |
| 30–39 | 3.2 | 14.8 | 4,652 | 15.6 | 147 | 29.2 | 688 | 2.4 |
| 40–49 | 2.4 | 12.4 | 2,960 | 26.0 | 72 | 29.3 | 367 | 2.5 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.5 | 18.7 | 16,716 | 24.1 | 582 | 36.7 | 3,134 | 2.3 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.3 | 35.8 | 5,348 | 39.2 | 232 | 38.0 | 1,913 | 2.4 |
| Married/living together | 2.2 | 2.7 | 9,319 | 4.8 | 208 | 44.7 | 255 | 2.1 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 6.9 | 47.1 | 2,049 | 27.7 | 142 | 32.1 | 966 | 3.1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 22.5 | 6,850 | 29.1 | 292 | 39.9 | 1,543 | 2.5 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 16.1 | 9,866 | 19.1 | 290 | 33.6 | 1,591 | 2.2 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.6 | 7.0 | 920 | * | 15 | 23.6 | 64 | 1.6 |
| Primary | 3.3 | 16.3 | 6,107 | 21.2 | 204 | 32.1 | 993 | 2.4 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 18.6 | 6,481 | 22.2 | 192 | 38.9 | 1,205 | 2.2 |
| More than secondary | 5.3 | 27.2 | 3,208 | 31.5 | 172 | 39.9 | 872 | 2.6 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 13.7 | 2,599 | 16.5 | 64 | 29.1 | 356 | 1.9 |
| Second | 2.9 | 16.6 | 2,974 | 14.8 | 88 | 40.7 | 494 | 2.2 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 18.4 | 3,086 | 21.8 | 100 | 33.7 | 567 | 2.3 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 20.1 | 3,729 | 28.4 | 139 | 37.2 | 751 | 2.4 |
| Highest | 4.4 | 22.3 | 4,328 | 29.0 | 192 | 38.9 | 966 | 2.6 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.5 | 18.7 | 16,716 | 24.1 | 582 | 36.7 | 3,134 | 2.3 |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. | | | | | | | | |
| ¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses. | | | | | | | | |
| ² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | |

Table 13.5.1C Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | All women | | Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|-----------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percent-age who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percent-age who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 2.1 | 14.6 | 493 | * | 11 | 49.7 | 72 | 1.9 |
| Kwale | 0.5 | 7.8 | 260 | * | 1 | (12.3) | 20 | 1.3 |
| Kilifi | 4.7 | 19.9 | 489 | * | 23 | 30.7 | 97 | 2.2 |
| Tana River | 0.5 | 3.9 | 79 | * | 0 | * | 3 | 1.5 |
| Lamu | 3.8 | 11.2 | 54 | * | 2 | (36.4) | 6 | 2.3 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.4 | 18.7 | 122 | * | 2 | (33.9) | 23 | 2.2 |
| Garissa | 3.0 | 4.3 | 163 | * | 5 | * | 7 | 1.3 |
| Wajir | 0.8 | 0.8 | 90 | * | 1 | * | 1 | 1.3 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 0.5 | 113 | * | 0 | * | 1 | 1.3 |
| Marsabit | 2.4 | 2.5 | 72 | * | 2 | * | 2 | 1.2 |
| Isiolo | 3.3 | 9.3 | 76 | * | 3 | (28.1) | 7 | 2.0 |
| Meru | 2.3 | 20.2 | 488 | * | 11 | 22.1 | 99 | 2.2 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.4 | 10.7 | 131 | * | 2 | (49.0) | 14 | 1.8 |
| Embu | 2.7 | 13.2 | 180 | * | 5 | (29.8) | 24 | 2.1 |
| Kitui | 3.0 | 11.8 | 373 | * | 11 | (12.0) | 44 | 2.6 |
| Machakos | 3.4 | 17.8 | 544 | * | 19 | 32.9 | 97 | 2.5 |
| Makueni | 1.5 | 13.8 | 356 | * | 5 | 23.0 | 49 | 2.2 |
| Nyandarua | 1.4 | 13.1 | 225 | * | 3 | (19.7) | 29 | 2.7 |
| Nyeri | 2.0 | 19.6 | 261 | * | 5 | 32.6 | 51 | 2.6 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.7 | 20.2 | 262 | * | 7 | 24.9 | 53 | 2.5 |
| Murang'a | 11.0 | 27.7 | 339 | (19.6) | 37 | 43.4 | 94 | 3.3 |
| Kiambu | 5.8 | 22.8 | 1,095 | * | 63 | 30.4 | 250 | 2.6 |
| Turkana | 0.9 | 7.0 | 172 | * | 2 | (28.0) | 12 | 1.4 |
| West Pokot | 0.9 | 13.4 | 197 | * | 2 | 5.3 | 26 | 1.5 |
| Samburu | 0.8 | 21.1 | 79 | * | 1 | 25.4 | 17 | 1.9 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.2 | 16.1 | 359 | * | 4 | 34.4 | 58 | 2.1 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.7 | 24.5 | 527 | * | 19 | 45.1 | 129 | 2.5 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.2 | 22.1 | 116 | * | 4 | 41.1 | 26 | 2.6 |
| Nandi | 1.4 | 25.0 | 332 | * | 5 | 31.0 | 83 | 2.1 |
| Baringo | 3.4 | 18.0 | 193 | * | 7 | 25.0 | 35 | 2.2 |
| Laikipia | 4.6 | 20.5 | 173 | * | 8 | 36.4 | 35 | 2.3 |
| Nakuru | 1.9 | 19.9 | 862 | * | 16 | 41.6 | 172 | 2.2 |
| Narok | 4.7 | 19.1 | 374 | * | 18 | 39.1 | 71 | 2.1 |
| Kajiado | 3.0 | 20.6 | 451 | * | 13 | 36.7 | 93 | 2.2 |
| Kericho | 6.5 | 27.9 | 372 | (16.9) | 24 | 29.5 | 104 | 2.6 |
| Bomet | 1.3 | 10.5 | 327 | * | 4 | 45.7 | 35 | 1.6 |
| Kakamega | 1.5 | 16.5 | 652 | * | 10 | 43.6 | 108 | 2.4 |
| Vihiga | 0.7 | 13.5 | 201 | * | 1 | 40.3 | 27 | 1.9 |
| Bungoma | 5.5 | 23.6 | 572 | * | 32 | 43.2 | 135 | 2.8 |
| Busia | 6.2 | 17.3 | 336 | (23.4) | 21 | 29.0 | 58 | 2.8 |
| Siaya | 3.1 | 15.1 | 275 | * | 9 | 37.7 | 41 | 3.0 |
| Kisumu | 3.8 | 18.4 | 396 | * | 15 | 46.9 | 73 | 2.2 |
| Homa Bay | 4.3 | 21.2 | 344 | * | 15 | 62.6 | 73 | 2.4 |
| Migori | 4.6 | 19.0 | 350 | * | 16 | 42.6 | 66 | 2.4 |
| Kisii | 3.1 | 19.8 | 463 | * | 14 | 40.3 | 92 | 2.2 |
| Nyamira | 1.2 | 19.9 | 168 | * | 2 | 45.0 | 34 | 2.4 |
| Nairobi City | 4.8 | 22.7 | 2,157 | * | 103 | 39.7 | 491 | 2.6 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.5 | 18.7 | 16,716 | 24.1 | 582 | 36.7 | 3,134 | 2.3 |
| | | | | | | | | 13,948 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | All men | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men |
| | | | | | | | | Number of men | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 12.2 | 40.8 | 5,579 | 63.5 | 682 | 69.6 | 2,275 | 5.1 | 3,342 |
| 15–19 | 5.3 | 25.2 | 3,175 | 62.2 | 170 | 67.0 | 801 | 3.1 | 1,259 |
| 20–24 | 21.3 | 61.3 | 2,404 | 64.0 | 512 | 71.1 | 1,474 | 6.3 | 2,083 |
| 25–29 | 21.7 | 48.6 | 2,268 | 48.4 | 492 | 66.1 | 1,102 | 8.0 | 2,194 |
| 30–39 | 17.1 | 27.7 | 3,364 | 31.5 | 575 | 67.3 | 931 | 8.6 | 3,235 |
| 40–49 | 13.1 | 17.5 | 2,441 | 27.2 | 319 | 65.2 | 428 | 8.7 | 2,323 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 13.8 | 48.9 | 6,576 | 69.5 | 909 | 67.4 | 3,219 | 6.1 | 4,258 |
| Married/living together | 15.0 | 15.1 | 6,257 | 19.7 | 939 | 72.6 | 945 | 7.7 | 6,050 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 26.7 | 69.9 | 819 | 55.9 | 219 | 63.4 | 573 | 12.5 | 785 |
| Type of union | | | | | | | | | |
| In polygynous union | 51.2 | 16.2 | 285 | 8.3 | 146 | 59.4 | 46 | 12.3 | 269 |
| In non-polygynous union | 13.3 | 15.0 | 5,973 | 21.8 | 794 | 73.3 | 898 | 7.5 | 5,781 |
| Not currently in union | 15.3 | 51.3 | 7,395 | 66.8 | 1,128 | 66.8 | 3,792 | 7.1 | 5,043 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 17.2 | 37.0 | 5,382 | 47.9 | 927 | 67.0 | 1,991 | 8.2 | 4,574 |
| Rural | 13.8 | 33.2 | 8,270 | 43.4 | 1,140 | 68.7 | 2,746 | 6.9 | 6,520 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 14.8 | 19.5 | 369 | 11.4 | 54 | 37.4 | 72 | 5.8 | 320 |
| Primary | 15.0 | 29.7 | 4,894 | 36.2 | 735 | 65.2 | 1,456 | 7.9 | 3,911 |
| Secondary | 12.8 | 35.7 | 5,592 | 48.6 | 714 | 68.6 | 1,994 | 6.5 | 4,246 |
| More than secondary | 20.1 | 43.4 | 2,797 | 56.8 | 563 | 71.9 | 1,215 | 8.4 | 2,616 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 15.6 | 32.2 | 2,062 | 33.1 | 321 | 62.4 | 663 | 7.0 | 1,598 |
| Second | 12.3 | 33.5 | 2,584 | 45.5 | 318 | 70.2 | 865 | 6.6 | 2,032 |
| Middle | 14.4 | 34.4 | 2,754 | 48.8 | 397 | 69.7 | 947 | 7.4 | 2,191 |
| Fourth | 16.9 | 36.9 | 3,325 | 45.9 | 561 | 65.2 | 1,226 | 7.6 | 2,796 |
| Highest | 16.1 | 35.4 | 2,927 | 50.4 | 471 | 71.4 | 1,035 | 8.2 | 2,477 |
| Total 15–49 | 15.1 | 34.7 | 13,652 | 45.4 | 2,067 | 68.0 | 4,736 | 7.4 | 11,093 |
| 50–54 | 9.9 | 14.2 | 801 | 16.0 | 79 | 65.1 | 114 | 9.9 | 758 |
| Total 15–54 | 14.9 | 33.6 | 14,453 | 44.3 | 2,147 | 67.9 | 4,850 | 7.6 | 11,851 |

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.5.2C Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | All men | | Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹ | |
|-----------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime |
| Mombasa | 20.9 | 36.7 | 442 | 46.7 | 92 | 68.7 | 162 | 6.6 |
| Kwale | 13.7 | 35.1 | 209 | (36.6) | 29 | 58.8 | 73 | 7.0 |
| Kilifi | 16.9 | 38.2 | 405 | 38.0 | 68 | 65.7 | 155 | 5.7 |
| Tana River | 6.1 | 6.8 | 64 | * | 4 | * | 4 | 2.4 |
| Lamu | 7.7 | 20.3 | 41 | * | 3 | (44.6) | 8 | 4.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 16.0 | 36.8 | 103 | (43.5) | 17 | 67.3 | 38 | 7.3 |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 3.4 | 117 | * | 3 | * | 4 | 2.3 |
| Wajir | 6.6 | 17.9 | 63 | * | 4 | 54.3 | 11 | 1.8 |
| Mandera | 8.1 | 3.9 | 81 | (4.9) | 7 | * | 3 | 1.5 |
| Marsabit | 9.5 | 24.2 | 45 | * | 4 | (57.3) | 11 | 4.2 |
| Isiolo | 18.9 | 32.6 | 55 | (57.7) | 10 | 78.4 | 18 | 7.1 |
| Meru | 11.2 | 31.0 | 489 | (36.3) | 55 | 58.9 | 151 | 7.5 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 20.1 | 41.3 | 137 | 27.8 | 27 | 66.6 | 57 | 12.3 |
| Embu | 25.5 | 36.0 | 176 | 42.4 | 45 | 55.4 | 63 | 6.6 |
| Kitui | 6.6 | 28.9 | 312 | * | 21 | 73.5 | 90 | 4.8 |
| Machakos | 18.5 | 37.1 | 480 | 52.7 | 89 | 74.3 | 178 | 9.2 |
| Makueni | 16.4 | 36.4 | 279 | 67.4 | 46 | 81.8 | 101 | 6.7 |
| Nyandarua | 16.0 | 30.5 | 168 | (61.1) | 27 | 77.8 | 51 | 7.6 |
| Nyeri | 6.9 | 32.8 | 235 | * | 16 | 68.3 | 77 | 6.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.6 | 24.9 | 191 | * | 3 | 72.2 | 48 | 3.7 |
| Murang'a | 22.6 | 43.3 | 297 | 45.4 | 67 | 69.7 | 129 | 14.1 |
| Kiambu | 17.7 | 33.4 | 911 | (36.1) | 161 | 64.2 | 304 | 8.2 |
| Turkana | 5.0 | 18.2 | 111 | * | 6 | (41.9) | 20 | 6.8 |
| West Pokot | 27.2 | 44.5 | 150 | 23.5 | 41 | 47.5 | 66 | 7.3 |
| Samburu | 21.1 | 33.9 | 51 | (39.0) | 11 | 65.4 | 17 | 6.8 |
| Trans Nzoia | 7.6 | 31.8 | 272 | * | 21 | 80.3 | 87 | 6.7 |
| Uasin Gishu | 19.2 | 45.0 | 451 | 61.0 | 87 | 81.4 | 203 | 7.7 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 28.5 | 49.4 | 110 | 49.9 | 31 | 65.9 | 55 | 10.2 |
| Nandi | 15.1 | 41.0 | 265 | 66.3 | 40 | 88.2 | 109 | 6.0 |
| Baringo | 8.2 | 27.7 | 165 | (46.6) | 13 | 83.0 | 46 | 7.7 |
| Laikipia | 13.8 | 39.2 | 145 | (39.5) | 20 | 69.6 | 57 | 7.5 |
| Nakuru | 9.5 | 22.3 | 670 | (30.6) | 64 | 70.1 | 149 | 7.1 |
| Narok | 42.5 | 61.9 | 313 | 29.3 | 133 | 64.5 | 194 | 8.0 |
| Kajiado | 11.3 | 33.2 | 339 | (34.1) | 38 | 52.4 | 112 | 7.7 |
| Kericho | 2.2 | 38.1 | 330 | * | 7 | 61.1 | 126 | 4.0 |
| Bomet | 14.3 | 34.0 | 268 | 36.3 | 38 | 67.6 | 91 | 3.8 |
| Kakamega | 5.6 | 20.3 | 532 | * | 30 | 67.7 | 108 | 7.6 |
| Vihiga | 6.9 | 30.3 | 156 | (54.9) | 11 | 67.6 | 47 | 6.7 |
| Bungoma | 14.6 | 36.2 | 448 | (58.4) | 66 | 68.9 | 162 | 6.2 |
| Busia | 14.8 | 32.0 | 262 | (32.7) | 39 | 64.7 | 84 | 8.4 |
| Siaya | 13.2 | 22.8 | 227 | (40.4) | 30 | 88.2 | 52 | 7.1 |
| Kisumu | 19.7 | 37.6 | 345 | 48.7 | 68 | 84.6 | 130 | 9.6 |
| Homa Bay | 15.9 | 34.9 | 258 | (58.1) | 41 | 88.8 | 90 | 7.7 |
| Migori | 28.7 | 44.1 | 246 | 41.5 | 71 | 63.2 | 108 | 7.5 |
| Kisii | 6.4 | 22.2 | 326 | * | 21 | 86.6 | 72 | 4.6 |
| Nyamira | 13.1 | 28.9 | 133 | (55.7) | 17 | 80.5 | 38 | 5.5 |
| Nairobi City | 18.4 | 43.6 | 1,777 | 52.5 | 326 | 58.3 | 775 | 9.3 |
| Total 15–49 | 15.1 | 34.7 | 13,652 | 45.4 | 2,067 | 68.0 | 4,736 | 7.4 |
| | | | | | | | | 11,093 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.6 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who: | | Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who: ¹ | | Number of women who gave birth in the last two years ² |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | Received results | Did not receive results | Received results | Did not receive results | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 93.4 | 0.8 | 94.6 | 0.7 | 1,233 |
| 15–19 | 90.4 | 1.2 | 92.3 | 1.2 | 299 |
| 20–24 | 94.4 | 0.6 | 95.4 | 0.5 | 934 |
| 25–29 | 96.0 | 0.3 | 96.5 | 0.2 | 1,051 |
| 30–39 | 93.0 | 0.3 | 93.8 | 0.3 | 1,099 |
| 40–49 | 92.3 | 0.0 | 92.7 | 0.0 | 140 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 94.8 | 0.7 | 95.7 | 0.6 | 414 |
| Married/living together | 93.9 | 0.4 | 94.6 | 0.4 | 2,838 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 94.5 | 0.0 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 271 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 97.7 | 0.1 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 91.9 | 0.7 | 93.0 | 0.6 | 2,251 |
| Education³ | | | | | |
| No education | 66.4 | 1.3 | 67.9 | 1.1 | 340 |
| Primary | 94.9 | 0.6 | 96.1 | 0.6 | 1,232 |
| Secondary | 98.1 | 0.3 | 98.6 | 0.3 | 1,314 |
| More than secondary | 98.7 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 637 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 83.2 | 1.1 | 84.5 | 1.1 | 765 |
| Second | 94.7 | 0.7 | 95.9 | 0.7 | 648 |
| Middle | 95.2 | 0.3 | 96.2 | 0.3 | 630 |
| Fourth | 98.4 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 772 |
| Highest | 99.2 | 0.0 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 709 |
| Total 15–49 | 94.0 | 0.4 | 94.8 | 0.4 | 3,523 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

² Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last two years.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 67.0 | 0.6 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 40.3 | 6,188 |
| 15–19 | 46.6 | 0.8 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 25.3 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 87.9 | 0.4 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 55.6 | 3,063 |
| 25–29 | 96.9 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 60.1 | 2,916 |
| 30–39 | 96.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 50.9 | 4,652 |
| 40–49 | 92.5 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 100.0 | 93.1 | 40.9 | 2,960 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 62.9 | 0.6 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 35.4 | 5,348 |
| Ever had sex | 84.9 | 0.4 | 14.7 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 52.1 | 2,775 |
| Never had sex | 39.1 | 0.7 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 39.8 | 17.3 | 2,573 |
| Married/living together | 95.1 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 52.1 | 9,319 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 95.4 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 52.8 | 2,049 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.4 | 0.5 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 49.7 | 6,850 |
| Rural | 82.3 | 0.7 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 83.1 | 44.8 | 9,866 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 72.3 | 1.4 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 32.5 | 920 |
| Primary | 86.1 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 45.5 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 81.4 | 0.7 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 46.6 | 6,481 |
| More than secondary | 92.7 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 54.0 | 3,208 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 75.4 | 0.9 | 23.7 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 38.7 | 2,599 |
| Second | 80.7 | 1.0 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 43.4 | 2,974 |
| Middle | 85.9 | 0.6 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 86.5 | 48.2 | 3,086 |
| Fourth | 89.9 | 0.3 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 51.9 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 88.1 | 0.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 48.7 | 4,328 |
| Total 15–49 | 84.8 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 46.8 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duks/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.1C Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Mombasa | 89.9 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 49.2 | 493 |
| Kwale | 73.5 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 38.8 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 82.7 | 0.4 | 17.0 | 100.0 | 83.0 | 39.8 | 489 |
| Tana River | 73.2 | 0.4 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 29.3 | 79 |
| Lamu | 80.2 | 0.6 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 35.5 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 91.9 | 0.5 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 92.3 | 45.3 | 122 |
| Garissa | 52.4 | 0.0 | 47.6 | 100.0 | 52.4 | 18.6 | 163 |
| Wajir | 49.2 | 0.0 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 49.2 | 16.7 | 90 |
| Mandera | 16.5 | 4.5 | 79.0 | 100.0 | 21.0 | 4.9 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 53.1 | 2.0 | 44.9 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 17.4 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 75.9 | 0.2 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 28.8 | 76 |
| Meru | 85.3 | 2.1 | 12.6 | 100.0 | 87.4 | 38.8 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 91.6 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 50.1 | 131 |
| Embu | 86.4 | 0.2 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 39.0 | 180 |
| Kitui | 76.6 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 25.2 | 373 |
| Machakos | 86.5 | 1.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 46.5 | 544 |
| Makueni | 85.0 | 0.5 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 53.5 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 82.7 | 1.4 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 84.1 | 46.8 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 90.0 | 0.5 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 90.5 | 56.1 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 91.6 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 48.8 | 262 |
| Murang'a | 92.2 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 93.3 | 51.7 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 90.1 | 1.0 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 91.1 | 49.9 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 92.0 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 71.7 | 172 |
| West Pokot | 79.0 | 1.3 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 37.6 | 197 |
| Samburu | 80.7 | 0.2 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 38.1 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 81.5 | 0.0 | 18.5 | 100.0 | 81.5 | 48.0 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 84.9 | 1.1 | 14.0 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 46.8 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 88.4 | 0.7 | 10.9 | 100.0 | 89.1 | 45.2 | 116 |
| Nandi | 79.9 | 0.3 | 19.8 | 100.0 | 80.2 | 42.4 | 332 |
| Baringo | 80.3 | 1.1 | 18.6 | 100.0 | 81.4 | 37.1 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 88.2 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 46.8 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 86.3 | 0.7 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 87.0 | 42.7 | 862 |
| Narok | 84.1 | 0.9 | 15.0 | 100.0 | 85.0 | 48.5 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 86.1 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 48.7 | 451 |
| Kericho | 81.8 | 3.0 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 36.8 | 372 |
| Bomet | 81.9 | 0.6 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 43.8 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 82.8 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 45.0 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 76.5 | 0.3 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 44.4 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 74.3 | 1.3 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 39.3 | 572 |
| Busia | 77.9 | 0.3 | 21.8 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 46.2 | 336 |
| Siaya | 87.7 | 0.4 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 88.1 | 59.2 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 95.1 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 66.8 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 93.1 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 66.3 | 344 |
| Migori | 91.3 | 0.5 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 59.1 | 350 |
| Kisii | 91.5 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 63.5 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 88.3 | 0.4 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 88.6 | 56.2 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 90.1 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 50.3 | 2,157 |
| Total 15–49 | 84.8 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 46.8 | 16,716 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 49.9 | 0.6 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 25.0 | 5,579 |
| 15–19 | 32.5 | 0.8 | 66.7 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 12.3 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 72.9 | 0.3 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 73.2 | 41.8 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 89.1 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 55.6 | 2,268 |
| 30–39 | 89.3 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 49.3 | 3,364 |
| 40–49 | 84.8 | 0.4 | 14.9 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 40.5 | 2,441 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 55.0 | 0.5 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 55.5 | 28.1 | 6,576 |
| Ever had sex | 68.8 | 0.4 | 30.8 | 100.0 | 69.2 | 37.8 | 4,303 |
| Never had sex | 28.8 | 0.8 | 70.4 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 9.7 | 2,273 |
| Married/living together | 89.0 | 0.4 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 89.4 | 49.6 | 6,257 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 84.5 | 0.3 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 43.5 | 819 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.0 | 0.3 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 82.3 | 44.7 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 66.0 | 0.5 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 35.1 | 8,270 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 56.6 | 0.1 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 56.7 | 28.6 | 369 |
| Primary | 66.6 | 0.6 | 32.8 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 32.1 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 69.4 | 0.5 | 30.1 | 100.0 | 69.9 | 37.1 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 90.5 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 55.5 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 58.7 | 0.5 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 29.4 | 2,062 |
| Second | 64.9 | 0.5 | 34.7 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 34.1 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 68.5 | 0.5 | 31.1 | 100.0 | 68.9 | 36.3 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 80.2 | 0.6 | 19.2 | 100.0 | 80.8 | 44.2 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 83.3 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 83.5 | 46.1 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 72.3 | 0.4 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 38.9 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 85.6 | 0.5 | 13.9 | 100.0 | 86.1 | 39.3 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 73.1 | 0.5 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 38.9 | 14,453 |

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.2C Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|---------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Mombasa | 80.2 | 0.4 | 19.4 | 100.0 | 80.6 | 44.3 | 442 |
| Kwale | 65.2 | 0.5 | 34.3 | 100.0 | 65.7 | 40.0 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 64.8 | 0.7 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 65.5 | 34.3 | 405 |
| Tana River | 53.3 | 0.1 | 46.6 | 100.0 | 53.4 | 14.6 | 64 |
| Lamu | 68.1 | 0.0 | 31.9 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 37.5 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 76.0 | 0.0 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 45.6 | 103 |
| Garissa | 51.6 | 0.0 | 48.4 | 100.0 | 51.6 | 24.4 | 117 |
| Wajir | 38.8 | 0.7 | 60.5 | 100.0 | 39.5 | 14.9 | 63 |
| Mandera | 45.9 | 0.2 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 46.1 | 24.3 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 61.8 | 0.3 | 37.9 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 25.3 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 73.0 | 0.7 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 73.7 | 39.6 | 55 |
| Meru | 69.5 | 0.0 | 30.5 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 31.1 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 69.9 | 0.3 | 29.8 | 100.0 | 70.2 | 33.9 | 137 |
| Embu | 68.7 | 0.3 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 35.1 | 176 |
| Kitui | 59.6 | 0.0 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 59.6 | 29.6 | 312 |
| Machakos | 76.9 | 0.0 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 76.9 | 34.8 | 480 |
| Makueni | 76.7 | 1.0 | 22.3 | 100.0 | 77.7 | 41.0 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 68.0 | 1.3 | 30.6 | 100.0 | 69.4 | 34.8 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 77.7 | 0.8 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 78.5 | 40.2 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 75.4 | 0.0 | 24.6 | 100.0 | 75.4 | 35.7 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 78.0 | 2.6 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 80.5 | 42.0 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 76.1 | 0.6 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 31.7 | 911 |
| Turkana | 72.7 | 0.0 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 49.6 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 61.4 | 0.1 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 61.4 | 34.1 | 150 |
| Samburu | 68.6 | 0.0 | 31.4 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 41.4 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 65.8 | 0.3 | 33.8 | 100.0 | 66.2 | 33.4 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 79.0 | 0.2 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 79.2 | 44.9 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 65.6 | 1.2 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 66.9 | 38.8 | 110 |
| Nandi | 51.2 | 2.6 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 28.1 | 265 |
| Baringo | 52.1 | 0.5 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 52.6 | 26.3 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 73.5 | 0.7 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 74.2 | 33.7 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 60.1 | 0.3 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 30.5 | 670 |
| Narok | 74.9 | 0.0 | 25.1 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 55.3 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 75.5 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 35.7 | 339 |
| Kericho | 69.7 | 0.9 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 38.3 | 330 |
| Bomet | 72.6 | 0.5 | 26.9 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 35.6 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 55.4 | 0.0 | 44.6 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 32.2 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 60.0 | 0.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 60.0 | 26.7 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 56.9 | 0.3 | 42.8 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 30.8 | 448 |
| Busia | 62.2 | 1.2 | 36.6 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 30.2 | 262 |
| Siaya | 78.1 | 0.0 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 42.7 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 84.0 | 0.3 | 15.7 | 100.0 | 84.3 | 59.0 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 85.1 | 1.5 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 53.5 | 258 |
| Migori | 82.4 | 0.5 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 82.9 | 53.7 | 246 |
| Kisii | 80.7 | 0.3 | 19.0 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 47.2 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 73.6 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 44.0 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 89.1 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 89.2 | 50.3 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 72.3 | 0.4 | 27.2 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 38.9 | 13,652 |

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.7.3 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women and men

Percent distribution of women and men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women and men ever tested, and percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of women and men by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of respondents |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 61.1 | 0.5 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 59.5 | 33.1 | 11,767 |
| 15–19 | 49.9 | 0.6 | 49.4 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 18.7 | 6,301 |
| 20–24 | 73.9 | 0.3 | 25.8 | 100.0 | 81.6 | 49.5 | 5,467 |
| 25–29 | 81.0 | 0.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 94.0 | 58.2 | 5,184 |
| 30–39 | 79.2 | 0.3 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 93.8 | 50.2 | 8,017 |
| 40–49 | 78.1 | 0.3 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 89.5 | 40.8 | 5,401 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 62.2 | 0.5 | 37.3 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 31.4 | 11,924 |
| Ever had sex | 70.7 | 0.4 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 75.5 | 43.4 | 7,077 |
| Never had sex | 50.0 | 0.6 | 49.5 | 100.0 | 35.0 | 13.8 | 4,846 |
| Married/living together | 78.9 | 0.3 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 51.1 | 15,576 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 78.2 | 0.2 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 92.7 | 50.2 | 2,869 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 81.6 | 0.3 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 86.0 | 47.5 | 12,233 |
| Rural | 66.0 | 0.5 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 75.6 | 40.4 | 18,136 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 56.8 | 0.2 | 42.9 | 99.9 | 68.8 | 31.4 | 1,289 |
| Primary | 68.7 | 0.5 | 30.9 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 39.5 | 11,001 |
| Secondary | 71.5 | 0.4 | 28.1 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 42.2 | 12,074 |
| More than secondary | 83.8 | 0.2 | 16.0 | 100.0 | 91.8 | 54.7 | 6,004 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 60.4 | 0.4 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 34.6 | 4,661 |
| Second | 65.8 | 0.5 | 33.7 | 100.0 | 74.1 | 39.1 | 5,558 |
| Middle | 68.0 | 0.4 | 31.7 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 42.6 | 5,841 |
| Fourth | 78.0 | 0.5 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 85.8 | 48.2 | 7,054 |
| Highest | 82.7 | 0.2 | 17.2 | 100.0 | 86.6 | 47.7 | 7,255 |
| Total 15–49 | 72.3 | 0.4 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 43.2 | 30,369 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.3C Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women and men

Percent distribution of women and men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women and men ever tested, and percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of respondents |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never tested ¹ | | | | |
| Mombasa | 81.6 | 0.2 | 18.0 | 99.9 | 85.8 | 46.9 | 935 |
| Kwale | 58.7 | 0.8 | 40.5 | 100.0 | 70.0 | 39.3 | 469 |
| Kilifi | 63.5 | 1.0 | 35.6 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 37.3 | 894 |
| Tana River | 55.1 | 0.1 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 22.8 | 144 |
| Lamu | 68.0 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 36.4 | 95 |
| Taita/Taveta | 76.6 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 45.4 | 225 |
| Garissa | 44.3 | 0.0 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 52.1 | 21.0 | 280 |
| Wajir | 37.3 | 1.1 | 61.7 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 16.0 | 153 |
| Mandera | 47.3 | 0.2 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 13.0 | 194 |
| Marsabit | 67.0 | 0.4 | 32.7 | 100.0 | 57.8 | 20.4 | 117 |
| Isiolo | 72.7 | 1.0 | 26.2 | 100.0 | 75.1 | 33.3 | 131 |
| Meru | 69.3 | 0.0 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 78.4 | 35.0 | 976 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 72.7 | 0.2 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 41.8 | 268 |
| Embu | 66.6 | 0.3 | 33.1 | 100.0 | 77.9 | 37.1 | 356 |
| Kitui | 63.6 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 68.9 | 27.2 | 686 |
| Machakos | 76.1 | 0.0 | 23.9 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 41.0 | 1,024 |
| Makueni | 79.1 | 0.8 | 20.1 | 100.0 | 82.1 | 48.0 | 635 |
| Nyandarua | 69.8 | 0.9 | 29.3 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 41.6 | 394 |
| Nyeri | 79.2 | 0.5 | 20.3 | 100.0 | 84.8 | 48.6 | 495 |
| Kirinyaga | 76.5 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 85.1 | 43.3 | 453 |
| Murang'a | 77.9 | 1.7 | 20.4 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 47.2 | 636 |
| Kiambu | 74.3 | 0.7 | 25.0 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 41.6 | 2,006 |
| Turkana | 70.7 | 0.2 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 84.4 | 63.0 | 284 |
| West Pokot | 59.4 | 0.2 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 36.1 | 346 |
| Samburu | 60.2 | 0.0 | 39.8 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 39.4 | 130 |
| Trans Nzoia | 70.1 | 0.3 | 29.6 | 100.0 | 74.9 | 41.7 | 631 |
| Uasin Gishu | 80.6 | 0.1 | 19.3 | 100.0 | 82.8 | 45.9 | 978 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 65.8 | 1.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 42.1 | 226 |
| Nandi | 49.8 | 2.3 | 47.8 | 100.0 | 68.5 | 36.1 | 597 |
| Baringo | 53.1 | 0.2 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 68.1 | 32.1 | 358 |
| Laikipia | 74.3 | 0.5 | 25.2 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 40.8 | 319 |
| Nakuru | 61.8 | 0.1 | 38.1 | 100.0 | 75.3 | 37.4 | 1,532 |
| Narok | 74.1 | 0.0 | 25.9 | 100.0 | 80.4 | 51.6 | 687 |
| Kajiado | 75.5 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 43.1 | 790 |
| Kericho | 69.8 | 0.8 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 37.5 | 702 |
| Bomet | 70.7 | 0.4 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 78.3 | 40.1 | 596 |
| Kakamega | 56.1 | 0.1 | 43.7 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 39.2 | 1,184 |
| Vihiga | 56.1 | 0.0 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 69.5 | 36.6 | 357 |
| Bungoma | 53.7 | 0.4 | 45.9 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 35.6 | 1,020 |
| Busia | 62.5 | 0.6 | 36.9 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 39.2 | 599 |
| Siaya | 77.0 | 0.0 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 51.7 | 502 |
| Kisumu | 83.8 | 0.8 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 90.1 | 63.2 | 741 |
| Homa Bay | 87.1 | 1.2 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 90.7 | 60.8 | 602 |
| Migori | 81.1 | 0.2 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 56.9 | 596 |
| Kisii | 81.2 | 0.4 | 18.4 | 100.0 | 87.3 | 56.8 | 789 |
| Nyamira | 73.3 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 82.0 | 50.8 | 301 |
| Nairobi City | 89.9 | 0.1 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 50.3 | 3,934 |
| Total 15–49 | 72.3 | 0.4 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 79.8 | 43.2 | 30,369 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.8 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime | | | | | | | Never tested | Number of respondents |
|-------------|--|------|------|------|------|------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ | Missing | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 14.9 | 12.9 | 12.2 | 6.5 | 7.7 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 32.4 | 100.0 |
| 15–19 | 16.8 | 10.2 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 12.8 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 21.4 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 3.8 | 9.3 | 16.8 | 11.3 | 17.6 | 37.7 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| 30–39 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 44.0 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| 40–49 | 4.5 | 7.4 | 13.9 | 9.2 | 16.0 | 40.4 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 7.8 | 9.3 | 13.7 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 30.9 | 0.9 | 14.6 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | 16,716 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 17.3 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 49.5 | 100.0 |
| 15–19 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 4.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 66.7 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 19.0 | 13.0 | 14.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 14.5 | 0.6 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 11.5 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 26.9 | 0.7 | 10.6 | 100.0 |
| 30–39 | 9.5 | 11.3 | 16.9 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 30.6 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 100.0 |
| 40–49 | 10.8 | 11.6 | 15.1 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 27.7 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 13.2 | 10.7 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 20.2 | 0.5 | 27.2 | 100.0 |
| 50–54 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 27.6 | 0.7 | 13.9 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–54 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 20.6 | 0.5 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | 14,453 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 13.9 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | Ever heard of HIV self-test kits | Ever used an HIV self-test kit | Number of women | Ever heard of HIV self-test kits | Ever used an HIV self-test kit | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 38.7 | 2.6 | 3,125 | 39.7 | 1.5 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 62.1 | 13.4 | 3,063 | 70.6 | 7.3 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 65.4 | 13.5 | 2,916 | 78.6 | 16.9 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 62.2 | 11.6 | 2,364 | 76.4 | 13.4 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 56.8 | 9.0 | 2,288 | 72.1 | 11.6 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 51.9 | 7.6 | 1,615 | 66.9 | 9.2 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 47.8 | 7.4 | 1,346 | 65.2 | 7.5 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 69.1 | 13.0 | 6,850 | 79.9 | 12.1 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 46.0 | 7.1 | 9,866 | 55.1 | 7.1 | 8,270 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 16.3 | 1.3 | 920 | 17.9 | 1.6 | 369 |
| Primary | 42.7 | 5.1 | 6,107 | 50.8 | 5.0 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 58.6 | 9.2 | 6,481 | 67.1 | 7.0 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 84.4 | 20.8 | 3,208 | 91.4 | 21.2 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 25.7 | 2.9 | 2,599 | 39.4 | 4.3 | 2,062 |
| Second | 39.8 | 5.1 | 2,974 | 50.8 | 4.8 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 53.1 | 7.7 | 3,086 | 60.9 | 8.1 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 67.2 | 11.3 | 3,729 | 75.8 | 10.8 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 75.6 | 16.2 | 4,328 | 86.5 | 15.1 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 55.4 | 9.5 | 16,716 | 64.9 | 9.1 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 61.5 | 6.6 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 64.7 | 8.9 | 14,453 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not available

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.10.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | | | | Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | Number of self-reported HIV positive women |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|-----|--|
| | Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone | Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status | People talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission | Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status | Experienced stigma in a community setting | Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | (62.6) | (40.1) | (17.5) | (18.9) | (15.0) | (20.9) | (4.9) | (4.9) | 29 | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 | |
| 20–24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 19 | |
| 25–29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 24 | |
| 30–39 | 80.0 | 33.7 | 30.5 | 30.7 | 18.2 | 40.5 | 14.3 | 8.6 | 130 | |
| 40–49 | 85.0 | 40.6 | 41.3 | 32.8 | 27.2 | 50.2 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 149 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | (80.2) | (31.4) | (44.5) | (28.2) | (34.1) | (56.6) | (12.9) | (6.6) | 39 | |
| Married/living together | 79.3 | 40.4 | 25.6 | 24.0 | 14.8 | 31.1 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 177 | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 82.7 | 35.8 | 42.9 | 37.6 | 29.5 | 55.7 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 116 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 82.6 | 36.0 | 31.7 | 29.9 | 25.5 | 45.5 | 12.7 | 7.9 | 109 | |
| Rural | 79.7 | 38.6 | 34.9 | 29.0 | 20.6 | 41.3 | 9.1 | 3.1 | 224 | |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 | |
| Primary | 82.4 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 29.6 | 22.2 | 42.9 | 6.3 | 1.9 | 216 | |
| Secondary | 72.9 | 41.1 | 30.3 | 24.2 | 15.0 | 37.5 | 11.0 | 3.7 | 81 | |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 17 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.8 | 38.3 | 33.1 | 27.3 | 14.5 | 39.5 | 8.3 | 6.6 | 64 | |
| Second | 74.6 | 40.8 | 37.0 | 28.7 | 21.5 | 44.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 90 | |
| Middle | 81.8 | 37.9 | 26.2 | 26.0 | 21.5 | 34.5 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 80 | |
| Fourth | 83.3 | 45.5 | 44.3 | 28.5 | 29.7 | 51.0 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 67 | |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 31 | |
| Total 15–49 | 80.6 | 37.7 | 33.9 | 29.2 | 22.2 | 42.7 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 332 | |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.10.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV: | | | | | | | | Number of self-reported HIV positive men | |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone | Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status | People talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission | Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status | Experienced stigma in a community setting | Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status | Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 16 | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 9 | |
| 20–24 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 7 | |
| 25–29 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 3 | |
| 30–39 | (72.1) | (24.0) | (25.2) | (42.4) | (20.8) | (46.1) | (7.4) | (3.2) | 26 | |
| 40–49 | 75.4 | 31.8 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 30.6 | 43.9 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 53 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | |
| Married/living together | 75.1 | 30.6 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 26.0 | 42.5 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 76 | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | (80.0) | (23.8) | (30.2) | (28.6) | (44.0) | (55.2) | (0.0) | (2.1) | 24 | |
| Rural | 77.1 | 28.3 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 19.1 | 39.6 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 74 | |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Primary | 76.2 | 27.3 | 22.5 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 44.1 | 10.3 | 5.3 | 74 | |
| Secondary | (82.2) | (24.0) | (26.6) | (25.8) | (19.5) | (39.1) | (0.0) | (2.1) | 24 | |
| More than secondary | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 1 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 22 | |
| Second | (69.6) | (34.6) | (22.4) | (26.1) | (21.5) | (42.2) | (1.2) | (0.0) | 34 | |
| Middle | (73.8) | (18.2) | (21.5) | (24.8) | (23.9) | (38.7) | (13.5) | (10.9) | 23 | |
| Fourth | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 15 | |
| Highest | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 | |
| Total 15–49 | 77.8 | 27.2 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 25.2 | 43.4 | 7.8 | 4.5 | 99 | |
| 50–54 | (77.5) | (33.5) | (48.2) | (29.9) | (31.0) | (48.2) | (5.5) | (5.5) | 27 | |
| Total 15–54 | 77.8 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 27.3 | 26.5 | 44.4 | 7.3 | 4.7 | 126 | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.11 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15–49 who report having been circumcised, by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised ¹ | Percentage traditionally circumcised only | Percentage medically circumcised only | Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised | Percentage not circumcised or don't know circumcision status | Number of men |
|------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 90.7 | 20.7 | 66.7 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 98.0 | 27.6 | 64.0 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 96.7 | 32.5 | 58.1 | 5.7 | 3.3 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 95.2 | 35.9 | 53.8 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 94.0 | 38.5 | 48.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 92.0 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 92.0 | 45.4 | 40.1 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 94.6 | 30.7 | 57.8 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 93.9 | 32.9 | 55.6 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 8,270 |
| Education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 86.7 | 61.9 | 23.5 | 0.7 | 13.3 | 369 |
| Primary | 92.0 | 37.0 | 49.0 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 96.7 | 28.7 | 62.4 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 94.0 | 26.0 | 62.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 91.2 | 44.8 | 42.6 | 3.3 | 8.8 | 2,062 |
| Second | 94.3 | 32.6 | 56.1 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 94.7 | 30.4 | 59.0 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 96.2 | 31.8 | 58.5 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 93.4 | 24.2 | 62.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 94.2 | 32.0 | 56.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 93.8 | 48.7 | 40.0 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 94.2 | 32.9 | 55.6 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 14,453 |

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.11C Male circumcision by county

Percentage of men age 15–49 who report having been circumcised, by type of circumcision, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised ¹ | Percentage circumcised only | Percentage medically circumcised only | Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised | Percentage not circumcised or don't know circumcision status | Number of men |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| Mombasa | 97.6 | 38.7 | 57.5 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 442 |
| Kwale | 99.4 | 64.6 | 34.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 99.2 | 42.9 | 56.0 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 405 |
| Tana River | 98.9 | 86.4 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 64 |
| Lamu | 98.1 | 39.5 | 58.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 99.1 | 3.0 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 103 |
| Garissa | 99.9 | 82.6 | 17.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 117 |
| Wajir | 99.7 | 85.5 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 63 |
| Mandera | 98.6 | 85.3 | 12.7 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 99.5 | 30.9 | 68.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 99.4 | 59.1 | 32.6 | 7.7 | 0.6 | 55 |
| Meru | 97.6 | 59.8 | 36.8 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 95.4 | 56.7 | 37.0 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 137 |
| Embu | 98.7 | 26.4 | 72.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 176 |
| Kitui | 100.0 | 12.6 | 87.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 312 |
| Machakos | 99.2 | 26.4 | 69.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 480 |
| Makueni | 99.6 | 5.6 | 94.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 98.1 | 6.4 | 39.6 | 51.5 | 1.9 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 97.3 | 7.3 | 89.6 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 96.7 | 1.6 | 95.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 98.3 | 2.5 | 95.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 98.8 | 30.9 | 67.4 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 911 |
| Turkana | 56.7 | 6.3 | 50.3 | 0.0 | 43.3 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 98.6 | 75.3 | 23.2 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 150 |
| Samburu | 92.3 | 75.5 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 97.8 | 35.2 | 62.6 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 94.8 | 8.3 | 26.7 | 59.8 | 5.2 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 87.5 | 75.5 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 110 |
| Nandi | 94.3 | 85.5 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 265 |
| Baringo | 79.8 | 74.9 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 20.2 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 98.4 | 19.7 | 78.4 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 95.4 | 16.9 | 31.9 | 46.4 | 4.6 | 670 |
| Narok | 90.6 | 17.7 | 72.2 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 97.0 | 28.8 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 339 |
| Kericho | 98.9 | 49.0 | 43.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 330 |
| Bomet | 98.3 | 19.5 | 77.9 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 99.5 | 44.8 | 54.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 99.4 | 60.5 | 38.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 97.0 | 52.1 | 44.7 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 448 |
| Busia | 96.3 | 18.0 | 76.5 | 1.4 | 3.7 | 262 |
| Siaya | 68.8 | 3.5 | 65.2 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 71.9 | 11.9 | 60.0 | 0.0 | 28.1 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 69.4 | 2.7 | 65.7 | 0.8 | 30.6 | 258 |
| Migori | 77.5 | 32.5 | 45.0 | 0.0 | 22.5 | 246 |
| Kisii | 99.1 | 23.3 | 75.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 99.6 | 2.6 | 97.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 91.0 | 32.0 | 58.0 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 94.2 | 32.0 | 56.5 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 13,652 |

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

Table 13.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| | Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse |
| | STI | Bad smelling/abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/genital discharge/sore or ulcer | | STI | Bad smelling/abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/abnormal discharge from penis/sore or ulcer | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 6.0 | 14.7 | 3,690 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 3,372 |
| 15–19 | 2.8 | 10.1 | 4.3 | 13.2 | 1,035 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 1,272 |
| 20–24 | 5.4 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 15.3 | 2,655 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 2,100 |
| 25–29 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 5.3 | 13.2 | 2,870 | 4.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 2,227 |
| 30–39 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 13.2 | 4,627 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 3,347 |
| 40–49 | 3.3 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 11.1 | 2,953 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 2,433 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.8 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 13.3 | 2,775 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 4,303 |
| Married/living together | 4.6 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 13.0 | 9,316 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 6,257 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 3.8 | 10.3 | 5.4 | 13.8 | 2,049 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 11.2 | 819 |
| Circumcision status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹ | na | na | na | na | na | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 10,809 |
| Traditionally circumcised only | na | na | na | na | na | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 3,920 |
| Medically circumcised only | na | na | na | na | na | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 6,188 |
| Both traditionally and medically circumcised | na | na | na | na | na | 4.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 8.6 | 659 |
| Other ² | na | na | na | na | na | (0.0) | (2.3) | (2.7) | (5.0) | 42 |
| Not circumcised or don't know | na | na | na | na | na | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 570 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 13.7 | 5,908 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 4,697 |
| Rural | 4.3 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 12.8 | 8,231 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 6,681 |
| Education³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.6 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 11.3 | 873 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 333 |
| Primary | 4.9 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 12.8 | 5,427 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 8.3 | 4,025 |
| Secondary | 3.6 | 9.4 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 4,885 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 4,337 |
| More than secondary | 5.0 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 14.5 | 2,954 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 2,684 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.2 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 2,174 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 1,633 |
| Second | 4.6 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 13.1 | 2,422 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 6.6 | 2,064 |
| Middle | 4.8 | 9.1 | 6.5 | 13.6 | 2,576 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 6.4 | 2,247 |
| Fourth | 4.6 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 12.5 | 3,249 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 2,871 |
| Highest | 4.3 | 9.9 | 5.1 | 14.6 | 3,719 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 2,563 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.3 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 14,139 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 11,379 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 1.9 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 798 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 12,176 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

² Includes men who report they are (1) medically circumcised, but don't know if they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised, but don't know if they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised, but don't know the type of circumcision

³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.12C Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms by county

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | STI | Women | | | | Men | | | | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse | |
|-----------------|------|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|
| | | Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months: | | | | | |
| | | Bad smelling/abnormal genital discharge | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer | Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse | Bad smelling/abnormal discharge from penis | Genital sore or ulcer | STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer | Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse | | |
| Mombasa | 3.5 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 407 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 4.2 | 386 | |
| Kwale | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 195 | 3.1 | 5.9 | 14.7 | 18.6 | 160 | |
| Kilifi | 7.2 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 19.2 | 379 | 7.2 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 12.5 | 325 | |
| Tana River | 5.2 | 10.7 | 2.4 | 15.3 | 67 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 44 | |
| Lamu | 5.5 | 14.1 | 7.6 | 18.4 | 43 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 31 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.7 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 6.6 | 105 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 89 | |
| Garissa | 0.5 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 111 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 67 | |
| Wajir | 1.8 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 6.0 | 61 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 40 | |
| Mandera | 1.0 | 34.4 | 25.5 | 35.8 | 85 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 45 | |
| Marsabit | 2.0 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 5.6 | 61 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 36 | |
| Isiolo | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.9 | 8.8 | 58 | 0.5 | 10.3 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 48 | |
| Meru | 2.9 | 13.5 | 5.7 | 18.0 | 424 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 424 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.9 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 17.6 | 121 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 9.8 | 126 | |
| Embu | 3.0 | 6.4 | 1.9 | 8.7 | 153 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 148 | |
| Kitui | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 6.2 | 296 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 258 | |
| Machakos | 2.4 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 447 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 390 | |
| Makueni | 5.7 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 13.5 | 295 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 244 | |
| Nyandarua | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 | 7.3 | 177 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 4.1 | 127 | |
| Nyeri | 3.2 | 8.9 | 1.6 | 9.9 | 218 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 192 | |
| Kirinyaga | 4.6 | 19.1 | 6.3 | 22.0 | 225 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 153 | |
| Murang'a | 10.4 | 34.7 | 18.5 | 39.5 | 278 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 10.9 | 253 | |
| Kiambu | 5.9 | 12.4 | 7.9 | 20.7 | 948 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 758 | |
| Turkana | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 7.3 | 147 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 95 | |
| West Pokot | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 8.0 | 179 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 11.5 | 145 | |
| Samburu | 2.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 75 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 45 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.4 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 301 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 223 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.9 | 12.1 | 2.7 | 14.5 | 454 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 418 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 8.7 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 21.9 | 106 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 5.1 | 101 | |
| Nandi | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 277 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 8.8 | 231 | |
| Baringo | 3.3 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 162 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 130 | |
| Laikipia | 0.5 | 6.7 | 1.4 | 7.9 | 141 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 124 | |
| Nakuru | 1.4 | 10.0 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 774 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 519 | |
| Narok | 7.0 | 11.7 | 5.1 | 17.1 | 336 | 14.1 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 15.5 | 289 | |
| Kajiado | 4.0 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 405 | 2.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 296 | |
| Kericho | 16.7 | 19.0 | 15.9 | 21.9 | 331 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 300 | |
| Bomet | 2.6 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 9.9 | 262 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 225 | |
| Kakamega | 4.1 | 8.3 | 3.7 | 11.2 | 551 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 367 | |
| Vihiga | 2.3 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 8.1 | 148 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 117 | |
| Bungoma | 6.0 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 20.5 | 486 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 7.4 | 17.5 | 364 | |
| Busia | 6.5 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 10.0 | 262 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 6.2 | 12.6 | 185 | |
| Siaya | 1.8 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 5.8 | 221 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 165 | |
| Kisumu | 7.4 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 12.2 | 321 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 280 | |
| Homa Bay | 3.4 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 14.6 | 299 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 13.0 | 223 | |
| Migori | 3.7 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 11.0 | 302 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 13.1 | 223 | |
| Kisii | 3.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 403 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 267 | |
| Nyamira | 2.2 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 143 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 107 | |
| Nairobi City | 4.5 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 12.5 | 1,896 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 5.0 | 1,595 | |
| Total 15–49 | 4.3 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 13.2 | 14,139 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 11,379 | |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table 13.13.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of women | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------------|--|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | | | | | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 72.8 | 84.1 | 78.6 | 87.5 | 88.6 | 47.3 | 3,125 | |
| 15–17 | 69.7 | 82.2 | 77.2 | 87.2 | 87.0 | 43.9 | 1,822 | |
| 18–19 | 77.2 | 86.9 | 80.5 | 87.9 | 90.9 | 52.1 | 1,303 | |
| 20–24 | 86.0 | 91.9 | 86.6 | 88.8 | 92.1 | 61.1 | 3,063 | |
| 20–22 | 83.9 | 91.2 | 85.3 | 89.0 | 91.9 | 59.5 | 1,850 | |
| 23–24 | 89.2 | 93.1 | 88.5 | 88.4 | 92.4 | 63.7 | 1,212 | |
| 25–29 | 88.3 | 93.9 | 88.3 | 89.7 | 90.6 | 65.4 | 2,916 | |
| 30–34 | 88.8 | 93.9 | 88.7 | 88.1 | 89.5 | 64.9 | 2,364 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 79.6 | 88.3 | 83.3 | 89.2 | 91.1 | 55.5 | 5,072 | |
| Ever had sex | 88.0 | 93.4 | 86.2 | 90.2 | 93.2 | 63.9 | 2,509 | |
| Never had sex | 71.3 | 83.4 | 80.5 | 88.2 | 89.0 | 47.3 | 2,563 | |
| Ever married | 86.8 | 92.6 | 86.8 | 88.0 | 89.6 | 62.2 | 6,396 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 87.1 | 92.0 | 88.6 | 89.8 | 91.4 | 63.3 | 4,944 | |
| Rural | 80.9 | 89.8 | 82.7 | 87.5 | 89.4 | 56.1 | 6,524 | |
| Education² | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 49.2 | 67.7 | 61.7 | 67.8 | 69.2 | 20.4 | 498 | |
| Primary | 80.6 | 89.3 | 81.1 | 85.6 | 87.6 | 52.6 | 3,394 | |
| Secondary | 84.5 | 91.8 | 86.5 | 90.3 | 92.1 | 60.3 | 5,213 | |
| More than secondary | 93.0 | 95.2 | 93.5 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 74.6 | 2,363 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 71.4 | 82.8 | 75.1 | 82.1 | 85.3 | 43.2 | 1,820 | |
| Second | 81.3 | 91.4 | 80.9 | 87.6 | 89.4 | 54.9 | 2,033 | |
| Middle | 85.3 | 91.8 | 85.4 | 89.4 | 91.3 | 61.7 | 2,001 | |
| Fourth | 85.7 | 92.6 | 89.1 | 90.0 | 91.6 | 63.5 | 2,569 | |
| Highest | 89.5 | 92.7 | 91.0 | 91.2 | 91.9 | 66.5 | 3,046 | |
| Total 15–34 | 83.6 | 90.7 | 85.3 | 88.5 | 90.2 | 59.2 | 11,468 | |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.13.1C Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of women | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 80.0 | 87.9 | 83.3 | 91.9 | 95.9 | 57.9 | 353 | |
| Kwale | 86.1 | 86.4 | 92.4 | 97.2 | 83.8 | 61.9 | 184 | |
| Kilifi | 79.9 | 93.6 | 82.7 | 90.5 | 89.6 | 59.5 | 359 | |
| Tana River | 47.0 | 71.6 | 74.2 | 87.6 | 82.2 | 32.8 | 59 | |
| Lamu | 55.5 | 85.5 | 82.5 | 82.5 | 84.2 | 39.9 | 36 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 86.3 | 87.8 | 92.3 | 86.3 | 88.5 | 58.1 | 75 | |
| Garissa | 35.7 | 62.0 | 86.4 | 90.1 | 72.1 | 17.3 | 129 | |
| Wajir | 45.3 | 80.2 | 73.3 | 92.4 | 81.8 | 28.3 | 64 | |
| Mandera | 11.2 | 26.6 | 28.5 | 70.5 | 74.6 | 3.1 | 86 | |
| Marsabit | 49.5 | 61.0 | 54.1 | 77.1 | 66.5 | 20.0 | 52 | |
| Isiolo | 71.6 | 83.5 | 69.8 | 83.3 | 78.3 | 38.8 | 55 | |
| Meru | 69.4 | 90.2 | 86.7 | 80.5 | 90.1 | 45.0 | 290 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 81.9 | 92.9 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 55.0 | 76 | |
| Embu | 82.3 | 86.5 | 85.1 | 91.0 | 91.7 | 57.5 | 106 | |
| Kitui | 75.9 | 91.7 | 95.5 | 96.8 | 92.9 | 69.5 | 242 | |
| Machakos | 93.0 | 98.9 | 89.5 | 91.7 | 91.6 | 71.7 | 347 | |
| Makueni | 82.0 | 91.8 | 90.6 | 88.6 | 88.5 | 60.0 | 225 | |
| Nyandarua | 87.3 | 97.6 | 96.1 | 82.9 | 96.4 | 70.6 | 127 | |
| Nyeri | 90.6 | 88.8 | 96.9 | 88.6 | 91.6 | 68.3 | 163 | |
| Kirinyaga | 88.8 | 94.8 | 97.7 | 85.4 | 92.9 | 71.2 | 146 | |
| Murang'a | 88.1 | 92.8 | 91.1 | 88.0 | 69.3 | 52.3 | 206 | |
| Kiambu | 86.8 | 89.8 | 91.6 | 84.5 | 94.4 | 60.4 | 739 | |
| Turkana | 74.1 | 81.7 | 75.3 | 63.0 | 73.5 | 25.9 | 122 | |
| West Pokot | 74.4 | 82.9 | 63.1 | 74.1 | 86.6 | 43.1 | 146 | |
| Samburu | 71.6 | 83.6 | 64.7 | 83.2 | 78.5 | 39.0 | 60 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 92.4 | 97.7 | 91.2 | 92.1 | 95.8 | 78.1 | 238 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 84.8 | 93.9 | 84.5 | 87.0 | 94.3 | 62.9 | 392 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 85.0 | 94.6 | 84.3 | 87.2 | 94.5 | 59.9 | 77 | |
| Nandi | 80.7 | 90.4 | 67.0 | 97.3 | 93.1 | 49.2 | 224 | |
| Baringo | 70.6 | 89.8 | 83.9 | 82.0 | 84.8 | 43.1 | 130 | |
| Laikipia | 87.0 | 92.0 | 80.6 | 83.9 | 93.1 | 58.1 | 108 | |
| Nakuru | 87.6 | 92.5 | 86.4 | 89.6 | 94.7 | 65.0 | 568 | |
| Narok | 77.9 | 89.2 | 93.0 | 75.1 | 89.8 | 48.1 | 289 | |
| Kajiado | 85.8 | 92.5 | 83.1 | 86.8 | 86.0 | 62.7 | 330 | |
| Kericho | 91.7 | 90.0 | 71.5 | 92.6 | 79.7 | 51.1 | 273 | |
| Bomet | 83.5 | 95.7 | 86.7 | 90.8 | 91.1 | 61.1 | 226 | |
| Kakamega | 81.9 | 92.3 | 78.3 | 89.2 | 94.2 | 59.8 | 431 | |
| Vihiga | 79.7 | 85.1 | 84.0 | 94.0 | 95.5 | 64.0 | 134 | |
| Bungoma | 77.9 | 88.7 | 74.0 | 88.1 | 91.1 | 45.6 | 404 | |
| Busia | 86.2 | 94.5 | 89.7 | 89.5 | 94.0 | 67.5 | 237 | |
| Siaya | 93.9 | 93.1 | 88.9 | 97.2 | 95.2 | 76.1 | 192 | |
| Kisumu | 95.8 | 96.2 | 94.4 | 95.2 | 87.8 | 73.7 | 296 | |
| Homa Bay | 87.9 | 91.3 | 79.9 | 90.3 | 93.3 | 58.8 | 250 | |
| Migori | 75.9 | 87.0 | 78.5 | 86.7 | 96.1 | 52.3 | 239 | |
| Kisii | 93.0 | 96.0 | 95.5 | 93.4 | 96.2 | 80.2 | 322 | |
| Nyamira | 88.8 | 97.5 | 95.1 | 91.6 | 96.6 | 80.0 | 115 | |
| Nairobi City | 92.2 | 93.2 | 88.3 | 90.4 | 89.4 | 62.9 | 1,546 | |
| Total 15–34 | 83.6 | 90.7 | 85.3 | 88.5 | 90.2 | 59.2 | 11,468 | |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.13.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who know: | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹ |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 79.7 | 85.7 | 78.8 | 82.1 | 88.4 | 48.7 | 3,175 |
| 15–17 | 76.5 | 83.0 | 76.6 | 80.4 | 86.3 | 43.8 | 1,954 |
| 18–19 | 84.7 | 90.1 | 82.2 | 84.9 | 91.7 | 56.5 | 1,221 |
| 20–24 | 87.8 | 92.3 | 88.3 | 86.5 | 89.2 | 63.8 | 2,404 |
| 20–22 | 87.7 | 91.8 | 88.1 | 87.3 | 89.9 | 64.1 | 1,484 |
| 23–24 | 87.8 | 93.0 | 88.6 | 85.2 | 88.0 | 63.3 | 920 |
| 25–29 | 91.0 | 94.4 | 91.9 | 87.7 | 90.7 | 67.9 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 90.4 | 94.3 | 91.7 | 86.0 | 89.8 | 67.4 | 1,787 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 84.6 | 89.2 | 84.2 | 84.9 | 89.0 | 57.6 | 6,393 |
| Ever had sex | 88.5 | 92.3 | 88.2 | 86.4 | 90.3 | 62.7 | 4,134 |
| Never had sex | 77.3 | 83.6 | 76.9 | 82.2 | 86.7 | 48.2 | 2,258 |
| Ever married | 89.8 | 94.5 | 91.5 | 85.8 | 90.1 | 66.1 | 3,242 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.9 | 94.7 | 92.4 | 89.6 | 89.8 | 68.7 | 3,918 |
| Rural | 83.8 | 88.4 | 82.7 | 82.2 | 89.1 | 54.8 | 5,716 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 59.1 | 70.1 | 64.1 | 64.4 | 65.2 | 24.1 | 184 |
| Primary | 80.8 | 86.5 | 79.1 | 75.9 | 85.0 | 45.5 | 2,899 |
| Secondary | 87.7 | 92.6 | 88.3 | 87.8 | 91.1 | 63.1 | 4,482 |
| More than secondary | 93.5 | 95.7 | 95.7 | 94.6 | 93.9 | 78.9 | 2,070 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.0 | 85.5 | 77.8 | 78.9 | 85.6 | 48.4 | 1,464 |
| Second | 85.3 | 88.9 | 82.7 | 81.8 | 89.4 | 54.1 | 1,813 |
| Middle | 84.6 | 88.6 | 84.4 | 83.1 | 89.8 | 57.0 | 1,913 |
| Fourth | 89.2 | 94.1 | 91.2 | 87.5 | 89.1 | 64.6 | 2,404 |
| Highest | 92.1 | 95.3 | 93.3 | 92.1 | 92.0 | 73.1 | 2,041 |
| Total 15–34 | 86.3 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 85.2 | 89.4 | 60.5 | 9,634 |

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.13.2C Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who know: | | | | | | Number of men | |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---------------|--|
| | People can reduce their risk of getting HIV by: | | | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites | A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV | | |
| | Using a condom every time they have sex | Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners | A healthy-looking person can have HIV | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 73.6 | 95.6 | 96.3 | 91.4 | 96.2 | 63.2 | 318 | |
| Kwale | 68.7 | 94.4 | 86.2 | 81.9 | 91.0 | 49.8 | 158 | |
| Kilifi | 76.1 | 86.8 | 95.8 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 57.0 | 296 | |
| Tana River | 64.2 | 64.0 | 90.8 | 92.7 | 90.1 | 42.7 | 46 | |
| Lamu | 98.5 | 97.0 | 94.9 | 98.4 | 98.2 | 89.7 | 27 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 80.6 | 93.0 | 86.2 | 87.7 | 94.1 | 57.5 | 70 | |
| Garissa | 97.0 | 99.9 | 98.5 | 96.3 | 97.7 | 90.9 | 96 | |
| Wajir | 69.9 | 85.3 | 78.2 | 90.7 | 75.5 | 42.5 | 52 | |
| Mandera | 61.2 | 66.4 | 37.4 | 69.8 | 62.6 | 21.9 | 61 | |
| Marsabit | 55.9 | 91.3 | 71.9 | 74.9 | 83.6 | 31.3 | 30 | |
| Isiolo | 81.2 | 96.6 | 77.4 | 88.6 | 93.2 | 55.4 | 37 | |
| Meru | 83.0 | 89.7 | 90.2 | 76.1 | 89.2 | 51.7 | 299 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 85.5 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 83.9 | 88.1 | 58.4 | 84 | |
| Embu | 72.1 | 71.1 | 95.5 | 81.4 | 89.4 | 52.0 | 104 | |
| Kitui | 97.4 | 92.4 | 95.9 | 95.1 | 94.2 | 83.1 | 227 | |
| Machakos | 89.1 | 91.6 | 78.5 | 91.0 | 94.3 | 65.0 | 328 | |
| Makueni | 91.1 | 98.3 | 89.7 | 70.9 | 90.2 | 58.5 | 187 | |
| Nyandarua | 86.0 | 82.2 | 78.3 | 87.4 | 94.8 | 48.8 | 104 | |
| Nyeri | 87.2 | 82.6 | 92.0 | 80.6 | 85.0 | 59.3 | 145 | |
| Kirinyaga | 93.7 | 91.5 | 79.9 | 92.2 | 89.7 | 75.1 | 115 | |
| Murang'a | 94.2 | 97.9 | 88.3 | 81.5 | 85.5 | 61.4 | 191 | |
| Kiambu | 81.8 | 88.4 | 86.2 | 80.7 | 85.7 | 55.8 | 631 | |
| Turkana | 62.4 | 66.8 | 74.6 | 77.7 | 86.0 | 38.7 | 77 | |
| West Pokot | 92.6 | 96.0 | 91.5 | 95.0 | 93.7 | 78.6 | 118 | |
| Samburu | 78.1 | 92.7 | 73.6 | 66.7 | 66.1 | 35.3 | 35 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 84.2 | 95.0 | 95.5 | 88.1 | 89.9 | 65.3 | 195 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 91.5 | 88.6 | 96.0 | 95.9 | 93.1 | 72.3 | 336 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 80.8 | 72.3 | 92.0 | 78.2 | 93.8 | 46.0 | 78 | |
| Nandi | 89.3 | 83.6 | 84.0 | 97.8 | 94.2 | 67.4 | 180 | |
| Baringo | 80.7 | 74.9 | 77.2 | 85.8 | 88.8 | 47.6 | 123 | |
| Laikipia | 76.2 | 90.5 | 80.2 | 84.1 | 88.8 | 46.6 | 105 | |
| Nakuru | 78.5 | 80.2 | 78.6 | 74.8 | 79.5 | 36.9 | 467 | |
| Narok | 72.6 | 90.5 | 63.7 | 69.7 | 86.3 | 39.8 | 221 | |
| Kajiado | 89.3 | 92.7 | 89.3 | 79.3 | 84.5 | 56.8 | 221 | |
| Kericho | 96.8 | 98.4 | 90.2 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 85.2 | 214 | |
| Bomet | 92.9 | 93.4 | 84.1 | 84.2 | 92.2 | 59.7 | 181 | |
| Kakamega | 89.7 | 97.8 | 81.6 | 68.8 | 90.2 | 50.4 | 397 | |
| Vihiga | 79.7 | 82.8 | 86.0 | 87.9 | 90.4 | 52.1 | 111 | |
| Bungoma | 73.3 | 82.9 | 70.8 | 80.5 | 88.0 | 40.0 | 339 | |
| Busia | 81.6 | 87.1 | 81.8 | 79.2 | 82.8 | 46.0 | 201 | |
| Siaya | 85.6 | 93.2 | 64.7 | 75.5 | 89.8 | 42.7 | 165 | |
| Kisumu | 97.5 | 98.2 | 90.6 | 97.5 | 97.0 | 82.5 | 234 | |
| Homa Bay | 86.5 | 84.9 | 75.4 | 81.9 | 92.6 | 52.5 | 189 | |
| Migori | 95.9 | 98.4 | 78.2 | 87.9 | 94.6 | 66.6 | 175 | |
| Kisii | 97.8 | 98.8 | 98.4 | 97.7 | 99.0 | 95.5 | 223 | |
| Nyamira | 77.7 | 87.2 | 89.5 | 80.1 | 83.5 | 54.5 | 87 | |
| Nairobi City | 97.5 | 98.8 | 96.2 | 91.0 | 85.9 | 74.3 | 1,357 | |
| Total 15–34 | 86.3 | 91.0 | 86.7 | 85.2 | 89.4 | 60.5 | 9,634 | |

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | Women age 18–24 | | Men age 15–24 | | Men age 18–24 | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of women | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15 | Number of men | Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18 | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 6.8 | 6,025 | na | na | 18.4 | 3,175 | na | na |
| 15–17 | 7.2 | 3,564 | na | na | 18.2 | 1,954 | na | na |
| 18–19 | 6.2 | 2,461 | 39.8 | 2,461 | 18.8 | 1,221 | 52.6 | 1,221 |
| 20–24 | 8.5 | 6,001 | 39.6 | 6,001 | 19.4 | 2,404 | 53.0 | 2,404 |
| 20–22 | 7.2 | 3,640 | 38.2 | 3,640 | 18.6 | 1,484 | 52.7 | 1,484 |
| 23–24 | 10.5 | 2,361 | 41.9 | 2,361 | 20.6 | 920 | 53.7 | 920 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.2 | 4,664 | 31.3 | 3,770 | 15.6 | 1,830 | 48.2 | 1,368 |
| Rural | 9.8 | 7,363 | 46.4 | 4,692 | 20.4 | 3,750 | 55.7 | 2,257 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 19.3 | 306 | 58.3 | 240 | 18.8 | 63 | 35.8 | 40 |
| Primary | 14.5 | 3,132 | 69.6 | 1,655 | 21.7 | 1,713 | 63.0 | 743 |
| Secondary | 5.5 | 6,688 | 37.1 | 4,670 | 17.5 | 3,078 | 52.9 | 2,123 |
| More than secondary | 1.9 | 1,901 | 17.5 | 1,898 | 17.8 | 725 | 43.2 | 719 |
| Total | 7.6 | 12,026 | 39.7 | 8,462 | 18.8 | 5,579 | 52.9 | 3,625 |

na = not available

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | Men age 15–24 | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never married women | Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse | Number of never married men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 72.8 | 5,516 | 60.3 | 3,153 |
| 15–17 | 82.2 | 3,464 | 72.4 | 1,953 |
| 18–19 | 57.1 | 2,053 | 40.8 | 1,201 |
| 20–24 | 26.6 | 3,007 | 15.3 | 1,987 |
| 20–22 | 31.2 | 2,088 | 17.6 | 1,327 |
| 23–24 | 16.1 | 919 | 10.7 | 660 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 53.2 | 3,271 | 40.4 | 1,640 |
| Rural | 58.6 | 5,253 | 44.1 | 3,501 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 83.0 | 103 | 55.6 | 53 |
| Primary | 69.1 | 1,925 | 54.3 | 1,554 |
| Secondary | 59.4 | 5,076 | 42.8 | 2,893 |
| More than secondary | 27.0 | 1,420 | 14.8 | 640 |
| Total | 56.5 | 8,524 | 42.9 | 5,140 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.16.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 | | Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.5 | 17.5 | 3,125 | 30.7 | 48 | 46.3 | 546 |
| 15–17 | 0.5 | 10.0 | 1,822 | * | 10 | 37.2 | 182 |
| 18–19 | 2.9 | 27.9 | 1,303 | (31.7) | 38 | 50.8 | 364 |
| 20–24 | 5.8 | 31.1 | 3,063 | 36.8 | 179 | 40.4 | 952 |
| 20–22 | 6.3 | 33.8 | 1,850 | 39.1 | 116 | 43.0 | 626 |
| 23–24 | 5.2 | 26.9 | 1,212 | 32.6 | 63 | 35.5 | 326 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 3.1 | 30.6 | 4,381 | 47.7 | 136 | 42.7 | 1,340 |
| Ever married | 5.0 | 8.8 | 1,807 | 17.3 | 91 | 41.5 | 158 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.7 | 27.4 | 2,430 | 41.8 | 115 | 47.0 | 665 |
| Rural | 3.0 | 22.2 | 3,758 | 29.1 | 112 | 39.0 | 834 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.4 | 6.5 | 160 | * | 4 | * | 10 |
| Primary | 3.0 | 16.9 | 1,591 | (30.4) | 48 | 38.9 | 269 |
| Secondary | 2.7 | 21.7 | 3,441 | 35.3 | 93 | 43.6 | 746 |
| More than secondary | 8.2 | 47.5 | 995 | (40.6) | 81 | 43.8 | 472 |
| Total 15–24 | 3.7 | 24.2 | 6,188 | 35.5 | 227 | 42.6 | 1,498 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.16.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Men age 15–24 | | Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | | Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 5.3 | 25.2 | 3,175 | 62.2 | 170 | 67.0 | 801 |
| 15–17 | 2.2 | 15.8 | 1,954 | 72.5 | 42 | 63.6 | 308 |
| 18–19 | 10.4 | 40.4 | 1,221 | 58.8 | 128 | 69.1 | 493 |
| 20–24 | 21.3 | 61.3 | 2,404 | 64.0 | 512 | 71.1 | 1,474 |
| 20–22 | 20.4 | 61.6 | 1,484 | 63.0 | 302 | 72.0 | 913 |
| 23–24 | 22.8 | 60.9 | 920 | 65.4 | 210 | 69.5 | 560 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.4 | 41.6 | 5,140 | 67.9 | 588 | 69.6 | 2,138 |
| Ever married | 21.5 | 31.2 | 439 | 36.5 | 94 | 69.6 | 137 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 15.3 | 43.8 | 1,830 | 64.1 | 280 | 68.8 | 801 |
| Rural | 10.7 | 39.3 | 3,750 | 63.2 | 401 | 70.1 | 1,474 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.2 | 23.8 | 63 | * | 1 | (29.3) | 15 |
| Primary | 9.2 | 31.9 | 1,713 | 49.9 | 157 | 63.0 | 547 |
| Secondary | 10.3 | 39.6 | 3,078 | 63.2 | 316 | 70.3 | 1,218 |
| More than secondary | 28.7 | 68.3 | 725 | 74.4 | 208 | 76.5 | 495 |
| Total 15–24 | 12.2 | 40.8 | 5,579 | 63.5 | 682 | 69.6 | 2,275 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: | | Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------|---|---------------|
| | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women | Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 49.4 | 784 | 21.9 | 816 |
| 15–17 | 35.7 | 226 | 13.3 | 309 |
| 18–19 | 55.0 | 558 | 27.1 | 507 |
| 20–24 | 61.8 | 2,307 | 48.8 | 1,763 |
| 20–22 | 58.9 | 1,305 | 45.0 | 1,021 |
| 23–24 | 65.5 | 1,002 | 54.0 | 742 |
| Marital status | | | | |
| Never married | 54.0 | 1,345 | 37.6 | 2,152 |
| Ever married | 62.2 | 1,746 | 53.5 | 427 |
| Total 15–24 | 58.6 | 3,091 | 40.2 | 2,578 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Key Findings

- **High blood pressure (hypertension):** 9% of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of hypertension with 32% currently on treatment. 3% of men age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of hypertension with 32% currently on treatment.
- **High blood sugar (diabetes):** 1% of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of diabetes of which 63% are currently on treatment. 1% of men age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of diabetes of which 73% are currently on treatment.
- **Heart disease or chronic heart condition:** 1% of women and men age 15–49 have ever received a diagnosis of heart disease or chronic heart conditions.
- **Lung disease and chronic lung conditions:** The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women and men age 15–49 is 1%.
- **Depression and anxiety:** 4% of women and 3% of men age 15–49 reported having ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety.
- **Breast and cervical cancer examinations:** 14% of women have ever been examined or tested for breast cancer and 17% have been tested for cervical cancer. Less than half (45%) of women age 15–49 are aware that they can self-examine for lumps and cancer in the breast.
- **Arthritis:** 3% of women and 1% of men age 15–49 have ever been diagnosed with arthritis. 49% of these women and 45% of these men are receiving on treatment.
- **Cancer of the prostate:** Less than 1% of men have ever been diagnosed with prostate cancer. 14% are receiving treatment.

Kenya is experiencing an epidemiological transition in its disease burden from predominantly communicable diseases to a rapidly rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries. This has resulted in a “triple burden of disease,” which is increasingly straining the health system. It is estimated that 39% of deaths in the country are as a result of NCDs (WHO 2018), with the four major NCDs: cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), cancers, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases accounting for 57% of all NCD deaths.

Non-communicable diseases have four common risk factors: tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diets. Other risk factors include environmental pollutants, as well overweight and obesity.

This chapter presents data on chronic conditions including cancer, hypertension, and diabetes. The chapter also provides information on physical inactivity, as well as awareness, screening, and management of chronic diseases.

14.1 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical activity

Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure.

Respondents were asked on how many days they did moderate to vigorous intensity activity and how many minutes they did moderate to vigorous intensity activity in a week.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Sedentary time

Sedentary behaviour is any waking behaviour characterised by an energy expenditure of 1.5 METS or lower while sitting, reclining, or lying.

Respondents were asked how many hours they spent seated in typical day.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Physical activity is known to confer various benefits in health outcomes including improved all-cause mortality, cardiovascular disease mortality, hypertension, site-specific cancers (bladder, breast, colon, endometrial, oesophageal adenocarcinoma, gastric, and renal), type 2 diabetes, mental health (reduced symptoms of anxiety and depression), cognitive health, sleep, and also improved measures of adiposity. It is important to note that self-reported level of physical activity has been found to be overestimated.

Median time accumulated in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity is 179.1 minutes per week for women and 419.7 minutes per week for men (**Table 14.1**).

The median time spent being sedentary is similar for women and men (2.7 hours and 2.9 hours per day, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median time per week at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity for both women and men increases with age, from 99.6 minutes among women age 20–24 to 299.6 minutes among women age 45–49, and from 240.0 minutes among men age 15–19 to 719.5 minutes among men age 40–44.
- Median time used per week in physical activities is higher in rural areas (209.8 minutes for women and 539.1 for men) than in urban areas (104.9 minutes for women and 299.6 minutes for men).
- Median time used per week in physical activity decreases with wealth quintile, from 239.0 minutes in the second wealth quintile to 119.2 minutes in the highest quintile for women, and from 599.3 minutes in the second wealth quintile to 239.2 minutes in the highest wealth quintile for men.
- Median sedentary time per day among women and men decreases with age, from 4.2 hours for women age 15–19 to 2.2 hours per day among women age 35–49, and from 3.9 hours for men age 15–19 to 2.6 hours among men age 35–39.
- Counties with the highest median time per week at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity among women are Murang'a (899.4 minutes) and Nandi (749.3 minutes).
- Counties with the highest median time per week at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity among men are Bomet (2,159.1 minutes), Laikipia (1,799.1 minutes), and Makueni (1,679.6 minutes) (**Table 14.1C**).
- Counties with the highest median sedentary time per day among women are Isiolo (5.5 hours), Lamu (5.2 hours), and Marsabit (4.7 hours).

- Counties with the highest median sedentary time per day among men are Kakamega (5.4 hours), Nandi (4.7 hours), and Garissa (4.6 hours).

14.2 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

High blood pressure or hypertension

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. If so, are they taking medication to control their blood pressure.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Nine percent of women and 3% of men age 15–49 reported that they had been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Of those who reported that they had high blood pressure or hypertension, 32% of women and men were taking medication to control blood pressure (**Figure 14.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of high blood pressure increases with age, from 2% among women age 15–19 to 20% among women age 45–49. Similarly, the prevalence of high blood pressure increases from 1% among men age 15–19 to 10% among men age 45–49 (**Table 14.2.1** and **Table 14.2.2**).
- Prevalence of high blood pressure increases with household wealth quintile, from 5% in the lowest wealth quintile to 11% in the highest quintile among women, and from 2% in the lowest quintile to 5% in the highest quintile among men.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women with hypertension are Kirinyaga (20%), Taita/Taveta (18%), and Laikipia (16%), whereas Embu (6%) and Homa Bay (6%) counties have the highest percentage of men with hypertension (**Table 14.2.1C** and **Table 14.2.2C**).

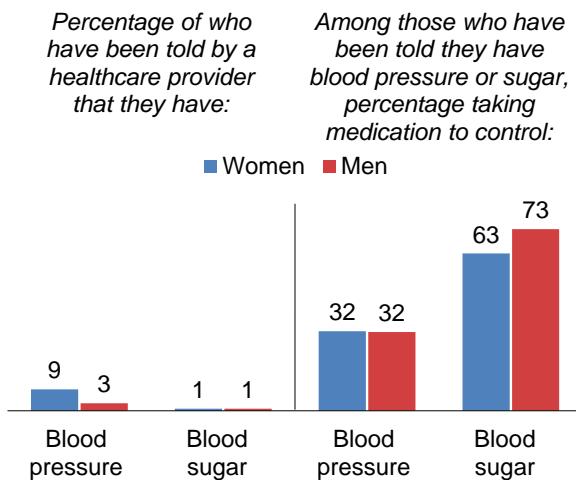
14.3 HIGH BLOOD SUGAR

High blood sugar or diabetes

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood sugar or diabetes. And if so, if they are taking medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Figure 14.1 Blood pressure and blood sugar diagnosis and treatment



One percent of both men and women age 15–49 had been told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker. Of those with high blood sugar or diabetes, 63% of women and 73% of men are taking medication to control blood sugar (**Figure 14.1**, **Table 14.3.1**, and **Table 14.3.2**).

14.4 HEART DISEASE OR CHRONIC HEART DISEASE

Heart disease or chronic heart condition

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition. And if so, if they are receiving any treatment for their heart disease or chronic heart condition.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

One percent of both women and men age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have heart disease or chronic heart conditions. Of those with heart disease or chronic heart conditions, 43% of women and 30% of men are receiving treatment (**Table 14.4**).

14.5 LUNG DISEASE OR A CHRONIC LUNG CONDITION

Lung disease or a chronic lung condition

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition. And if so, if they are receiving any treatment for their lung disease or a chronic lung condition

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women and men age 15–49 is 1%. Sixty-six percent of women and 41% of men who have lung disease or chronic lung conditions are receiving treatment (**Table 14.5**).

14.6 MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY

Depression and anxiety

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety, and if so, if they are receiving any treatment for depression or anxiety.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Four percent of women age 15–49 reported having ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety. Twenty-seven percent of those with depression or anxiety are receiving medication. Three percent of men age 15–49 have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety. Twenty-one percent of them are receiving medication (**Table 14.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Counties with the highest prevalence of depression or anxiety among women age 15–49 are Narok (17%), Meru (10%), and Uasin Gishu (8%), while Bomet (21%), Laikipia (9%), and Isiolo (9%) have the highest prevalence of depression and anxiety among men age 15–49 (**Table 14.6C**).

14.7 BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS

Breast cancer examination

Regular breast screening is one of the best ways to improve early diagnosis of breast cancer, which together with cervical cancer are the leading cases of cancer in Kenya. Women were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which a healthcare provider uses their hands to feel for lumps or other changes or the use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. A healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is called a visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. The type of screening test is not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Early detection of cancer is one of the most effective ways of improving outcome of cancer treatment. It helps health professionals initiate early treatment that slows the progress of the cancer, and ultimately intervene to treat cancerous growths.

Breast cancer screening involves feeling the breast tissues by hand to detect any abnormal growths. This can be done either by a health professional or by individuals. If any abnormal growth is detected, a piece of the affected tissue is surgically removed and examined in a laboratory for confirmation of cancer cells. Cervical cancer screening involves detecting abnormal growth in the cervix by using visual inspection or chemically-based testing. Any abnormal mass that is found in the cervix is surgically removed before it becomes cancerous.

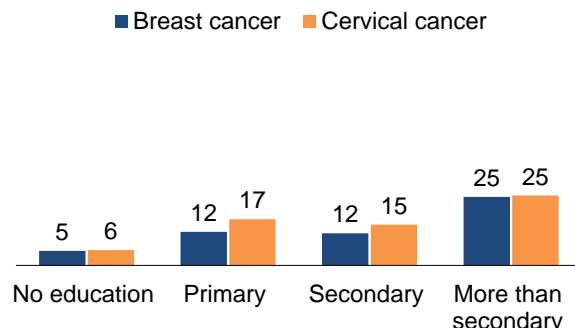
Forty-five percent of women age 15–49 are aware that they can self-examine for lumps and cancer in the breast. Fourteen percent of women have ever been examined or tested for breast cancer and 17% have been tested for cervical cancer. Less than 1% of the women have tested positive for breast or cervical cancer (**Table 14.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The examination for breast cancer is more common in urban areas (18%) than in rural areas (11%).
- Testing for cervical cancer is higher in urban (20%) than in rural areas (14%).
- The percentage of women examined for breast cancer increases with education level, from 5% among those with no education to 25% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women tested for cervical cancer is the lowest among those with no education (6%), while the highest percentage is among those with more than secondary education (25%) (**Figure 14.2**).
- The percentage of women examined for breast cancer increases with wealth quintile, from 6% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 22% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 14.7**).
- The percentage of women tested for cervical cancer increases with wealth quintile, from 8% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 24% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 examined for breast cancer are Nyeri (25%), Murang'a (23%), and Kiambu (21%), while Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, Kwale, Tana River, and Wajir have the lowest (2% or less) (**Table 14.7C** and **Map 14.1**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women screened for cervical cancer are Nyeri (32%), Kericho (27%), and Nairobi City (25%), while Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, and Wajir have the lowest percentage (2% or less) (**Table 14.7C** and **Map 14.1**).

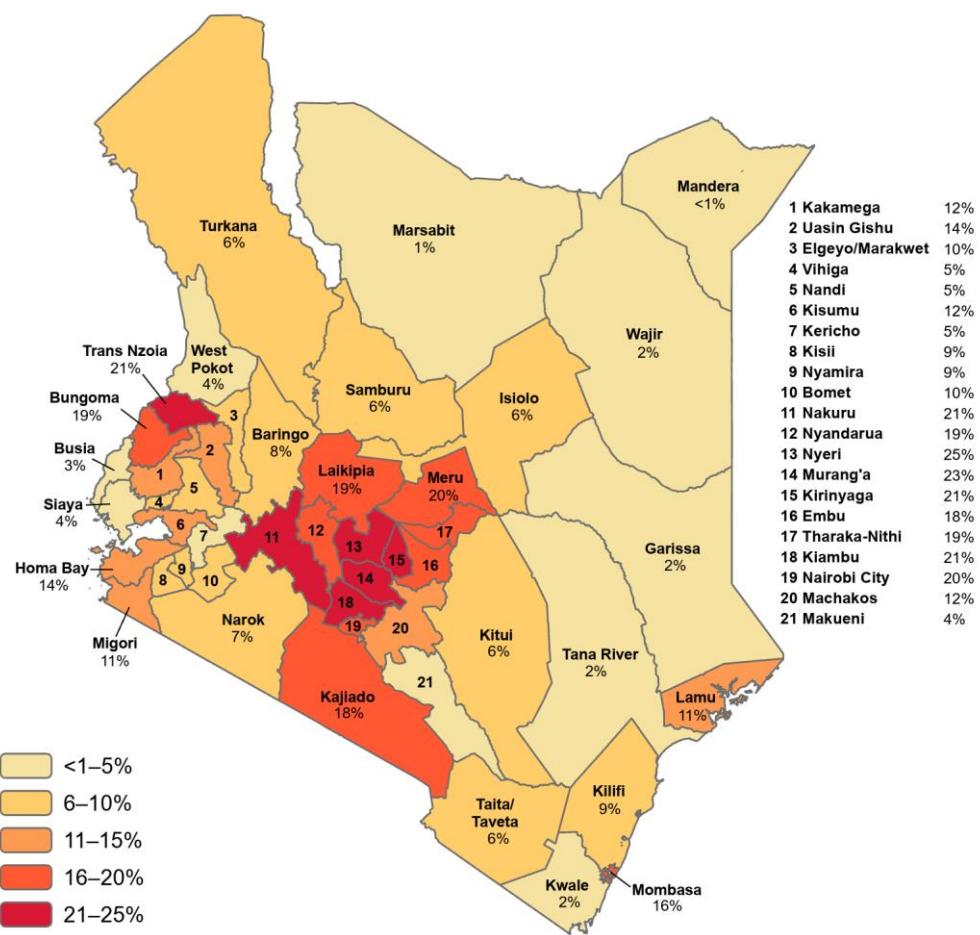
Figure 14.2 Breast and cervical cancer exams by education

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for:



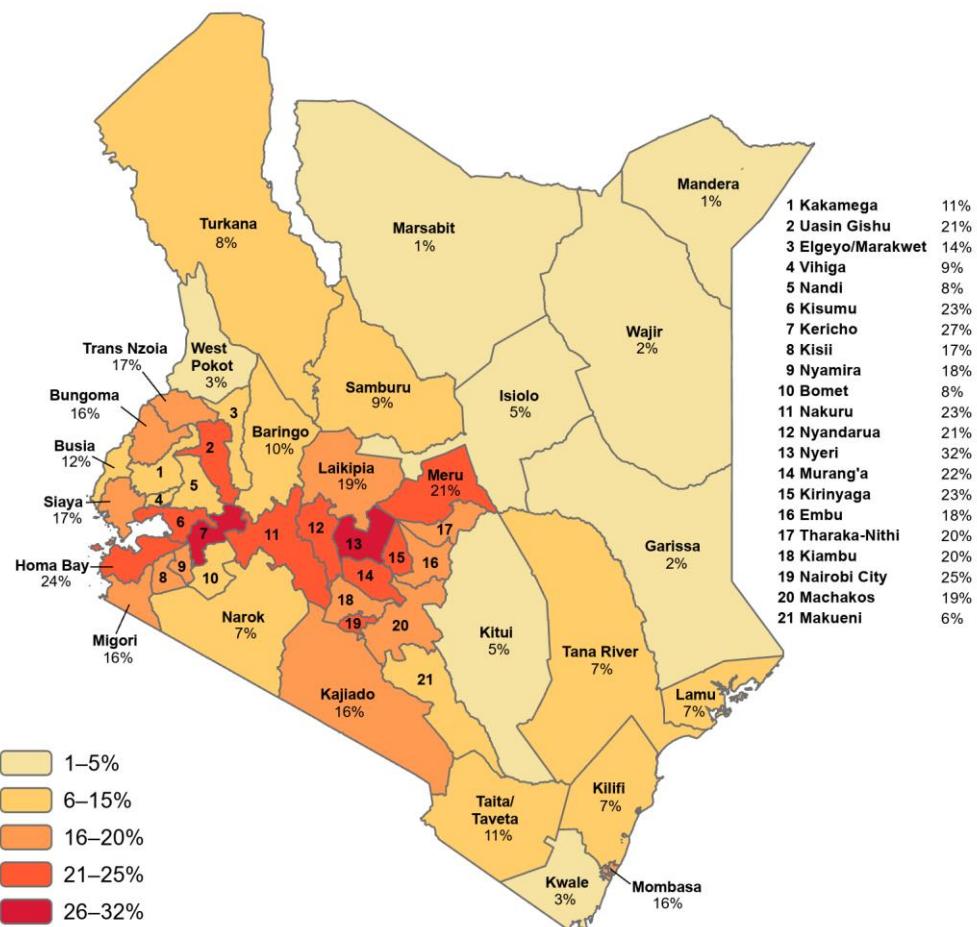
Map 14.1 Breast and cervical cancer exams by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for breast cancer



Map 14.1—Continued

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for cervical cancer



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

14.8 ARTHRITIS

Arthritis

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have arthritis. And if so, if they were receiving any treatment for arthritis.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Three percent of women age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have arthritis. About half of women (49%) who have been told they have arthritis are receiving treatment. One percent of men age 15–49 have arthritis with 45% of them receiving treatment (**Table 14.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of arthritis increases with age from 1% among women age 15–19 to 9% for women age 45–49.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 with arthritis are Tharaka-Nithi (11%), Meru (10%), and Nyandarua (8%) (**Table 14.8C**).

- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 15–49 with arthritis are Meru (10%), Samburu (5%), and Laikipia (4%).

14.9 CANCER OF THE PROSTATE

Prostate cancer

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have prostate cancer, and if so, are receiving any treatment for prostate cancer.

Sample: Men age 15–54

Less than 1% of men age 15–49 have been told that they have prostate cancer with 14% of them receiving treatment (**Table 14.9**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on chronic conditions, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1 Physical activity**
- **Table 14.1C Physical activity by county**
- **Table 14.2.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women**
- **Table 14.2.1C Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Women**
- **Table 14.2.2 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men**
- **Table 14.2.2C Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Men**
- **Table 14.3.1 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women**
- **Table 14.3.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men**
- **Table 14.4 Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.5 Lung disease and chronic lung condition diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.6 Depression diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.6C Depression diagnosis and treatment by county**
- **Table 14.7 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer**
- **Table 14.7C Examinations for breast and cervical cancer by county**
- **Table 14.8 Arthritis diagnosis and treatment**
- **Table 14.8C Arthritis diagnosis and treatment by county**
- **Table 14.9 Prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment**

Table 14.1 Physical activity

Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and median sedentary time among women and men age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| | Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (minutes per week) | Median sedentary time (hours per day) | Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (minutes per week) | Median sedentary time (hours per day) |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 119.1 | 4.2 | 240.0 | 3.9 |
| 20–24 | 99.6 | 3.3 | 419.3 | 3.0 |
| 25–29 | 140.0 | 2.8 | 479.5 | 2.8 |
| 30–34 | 179.6 | 2.4 | 599.1 | 2.6 |
| 35–39 | 279.4 | 2.2 | 599.1 | 2.6 |
| 40–44 | 259.4 | 2.2 | 719.5 | 2.8 |
| 45–49 | 299.6 | 2.2 | 599.4 | 2.7 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 104.9 | 3.3 | 299.6 | 3.3 |
| Rural | 209.8 | 2.4 | 539.1 | 2.8 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 119.5 | 3.2 | 359.3 | 3.2 |
| Primary | 239.4 | 2.3 | 599.7 | 2.6 |
| Secondary | 119.9 | 2.9 | 360.0 | 3.0 |
| More than secondary | 119.4 | 3.3 | 259.8 | 3.5 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 209.5 | 2.6 | 539.9 | 2.5 |
| Second | 239.0 | 2.2 | 599.3 | 2.7 |
| Middle | 199.5 | 2.5 | 479.7 | 2.9 |
| Fourth | 119.7 | 2.8 | 419.3 | 2.9 |
| Highest | 119.2 | 3.5 | 239.2 | 3.7 |
| Total 15–49 | 179.1 | 2.7 | 419.7 | 2.9 |
| 50–54 | na | na | 599.4 | 2.9 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | 419.8 | 2.9 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.1C Physical activity by county

Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and median sedentary time among women and men age 15–49, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | Men | |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
| | Median time at moderate-to- vigorous physical activity (minutes per week) | Median sedentary time (hours per day) | Median time at moderate-to- vigorous physical activity (minutes per week) | Median sedentary time (hours per day) |
| Mombasa | 9.5 | 3.9 | 419.5 | 2.5 |
| Kwale | 209.6 | 4.5 | 240.0 | 2.3 |
| Kilifi | 359.0 | 3.9 | 629.0 | 2.2 |
| Tana River | a | 3.5 | a | 1.1 |
| Lamu | 179.2 | 5.2 | 59.5 | 2.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 59.5 | 2.9 | 1,007.8 | 1.8 |
| Garissa | a | 2.2 | 239.3 | 4.6 |
| Wajir | a | 3.0 | 99.9 | 2.7 |
| Mandera | 479.3 | 4.5 | 599.7 | 2.6 |
| Marsabit | 59.6 | 4.7 | 239.7 | 2.5 |
| Isiolo | 6.0 | 5.5 | 179.7 | 4.2 |
| Meru | 520.0 | 1.6 | 719.4 | 2.9 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 179.9 | 2.2 | 1,499.5 | 3.8 |
| Embu | 139.3 | 2.5 | 959.8 | 3.9 |
| Kitui | 19.6 | 2.8 | 719.4 | 3.1 |
| Machakos | 139.6 | 3.1 | 420.0 | 2.4 |
| Makueni | a | 3.4 | 1,679.6 | 1.9 |
| Nyandarua | 179.3 | 2.3 | 1,079.6 | 2.9 |
| Nyeri | 59.3 | 2.3 | 299.1 | 3.3 |
| Kirinyaga | 59.1 | 4.6 | a | 2.5 |
| Murang'a | 899.4 | 4.5 | 1,499.1 | 2.4 |
| Kiambu | 719.7 | 3.0 | 839.0 | 2.9 |
| Turkana | 299.1 | 4.3 | a | 3.7 |
| West Pokot | 119.5 | 2.1 | 899.8 | 1.6 |
| Samburu | 300.0 | 2.6 | 720.0 | 3.6 |
| Trans Nzoia | 719.6 | 3.0 | 59.6 | 4.1 |
| Uasin Gishu | 59.7 | 1.8 | 839.8 | 1.2 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 199.1 | 2.6 | 719.9 | 1.6 |
| Nandi | 749.3 | 2.4 | 6.3 | 4.7 |
| Baringo | 29.4 | 1.5 | 719.9 | 2.1 |
| Laikipia | 179.2 | 3.3 | 1,799.1 | 1.9 |
| Nakuru | a | 2.3 | 1,199.4 | 4.1 |
| Narok | 119.2 | 3.4 | 600.0 | 3.3 |
| Kajiado | 149.9 | 2.4 | 180.0 | 3.6 |
| Kericho | 119.0 | 2.2 | 89.5 | 3.5 |
| Bomet | 719.5 | 1.6 | 2,159.1 | 1.0 |
| Kakamega | 479.7 | 1.6 | 359.9 | 5.4 |
| Vihiga | 99.1 | 3.0 | 419.1 | 1.5 |
| Bungoma | 239.4 | 2.0 | 539.6 | 2.3 |
| Busia | 44.5 | 2.6 | 239.9 | 2.9 |
| Siaya | 119.8 | 3.2 | 239.2 | 1.9 |
| Kisumu | 24.1 | 2.6 | 719.1 | 1.6 |
| Homa Bay | 720.0 | 1.7 | 1,439.3 | 2.7 |
| Migori | 299.5 | 1.6 | 1,199.1 | 2.1 |
| Kisii | 359.6 | 2.7 | 239.3 | 2.4 |
| Nyamira | 239.6 | 2.2 | 59.0 | 2.5 |
| Nairobi City | 69.4 | 3.6 | 119.7 | 4.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 179.1 | 2.7 | 419.7 | 2.9 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

a = Omitted because more than 50% of the respondents complete zero minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity per week.

Table 14.2.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of women | Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were: | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | Taking medication to control blood pressure | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.5 | 3,125 | (31.2) | 48 |
| 20–24 | 5.1 | 3,063 | 25.2 | 155 |
| 25–29 | 7.6 | 2,916 | 20.6 | 222 |
| 30–34 | 9.9 | 2,364 | 26.2 | 234 |
| 35–39 | 11.3 | 2,288 | 28.3 | 260 |
| 40–44 | 15.5 | 1,615 | 39.4 | 251 |
| 45–49 | 19.6 | 1,346 | 47.5 | 263 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 9.7 | 6,850 | 32.9 | 666 |
| Rural | 7.8 | 9,866 | 31.2 | 765 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 5.6 | 920 | 34.9 | 51 |
| Primary | 9.7 | 6,107 | 34.1 | 592 |
| Secondary | 7.6 | 6,481 | 30.2 | 491 |
| More than secondary | 9.3 | 3,208 | 30.4 | 297 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.0 | 2,599 | 36.5 | 129 |
| Second | 6.3 | 2,974 | 29.2 | 186 |
| Middle | 9.2 | 3,086 | 30.1 | 284 |
| Fourth | 9.3 | 3,729 | 31.7 | 349 |
| Highest | 11.2 | 4,328 | 33.2 | 483 |
| Total 15–49 | 8.6 | 16,716 | 32.0 | 1,431 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.2.1C Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Women

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of women | Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were: | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| | | | Taking medication to control blood pressure | Number of women |
| Mombasa | 10.7 | 493 | (40.0) | 53 |
| Kwale | 4.4 | 260 | * | 11 |
| Kilifi | 6.3 | 489 | (37.9) | 31 |
| Tana River | 3.6 | 79 | * | 3 |
| Lamu | 10.2 | 54 | (46.9) | 5 |
| Taita/Taveta | 18.1 | 122 | (12.9) | 22 |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 163 | * | 4 |
| Wajir | 5.9 | 90 | * | 5 |
| Mandera | 2.9 | 113 | * | 3 |
| Marsabit | 2.8 | 72 | * | 2 |
| Isiolo | 5.3 | 76 | * | 4 |
| Meru | 11.0 | 488 | (24.3) | 53 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 14.7 | 131 | (22.7) | 19 |
| Embu | 10.2 | 180 | (40.5) | 18 |
| Kitui | 4.3 | 373 | * | 16 |
| Machakos | 11.1 | 544 | (26.9) | 60 |
| Makueni | 3.7 | 356 | * | 13 |
| Nyandarua | 11.7 | 225 | (21.9) | 26 |
| Nyeri | 14.3 | 261 | (26.6) | 37 |
| Kirinyaga | 20.0 | 262 | 16.7 | 52 |
| Murang'a | 11.6 | 339 | (28.5) | 39 |
| Kiambu | 7.2 | 1,095 | (20.5) | 79 |
| Turkana | 3.3 | 172 | * | 6 |
| West Pokot | 2.6 | 197 | * | 5 |
| Samburu | 1.7 | 79 | * | 1 |
| Trans Nzoia | 8.3 | 359 | (29.4) | 30 |
| Uasin Gishu | 11.3 | 527 | (23.8) | 59 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 7.6 | 116 | * | 9 |
| Nandi | 5.1 | 332 | * | 17 |
| Baringo | 8.3 | 193 | (25.8) | 16 |
| Laikipia | 15.6 | 173 | (33.6) | 27 |
| Nakuru | 8.6 | 862 | (23.3) | 74 |
| Narok | 5.0 | 374 | * | 19 |
| Kajiado | 13.1 | 451 | (30.6) | 59 |
| Kericho | 7.1 | 372 | (39.7) | 26 |
| Bomet | 7.3 | 327 | (18.5) | 24 |
| Kakamega | 8.6 | 652 | (30.5) | 56 |
| Vihiga | 7.5 | 201 | (16.9) | 15 |
| Bungoma | 9.8 | 572 | (50.3) | 56 |
| Busia | 3.4 | 336 | * | 11 |
| Siaya | 3.4 | 275 | * | 9 |
| Kisumu | 8.9 | 396 | (26.3) | 35 |
| Homa Bay | 10.3 | 344 | (28.2) | 35 |
| Migori | 7.2 | 350 | (58.9) | 25 |
| Kisii | 3.6 | 463 | * | 17 |
| Nyamira | 6.1 | 168 | * | 10 |
| Nairobi City | 10.7 | 2,157 | 41.6 | 230 |
| Total 15–49 | 8.6 | 16,716 | 32.0 | 1,431 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.2.2 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of men | Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were: | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | | | Taking medication to control blood pressure | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.6 | 3,175 | * | 19 |
| 20–24 | 1.2 | 2,404 | * | 29 |
| 25–29 | 1.7 | 2,268 | (10.9) | 39 |
| 30–34 | 2.9 | 1,787 | (17.8) | 52 |
| 35–39 | 4.7 | 1,577 | 33.0 | 73 |
| 40–44 | 6.1 | 1,332 | 38.2 | 81 |
| 45–49 | 10.2 | 1,109 | 39.8 | 113 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 3.3 | 5,382 | 33.6 | 177 |
| Rural | 2.8 | 8,270 | 30.2 | 228 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 5.1 | 369 | * | 19 |
| Primary | 2.6 | 4,894 | 29.2 | 127 |
| Secondary | 2.4 | 5,592 | 31.9 | 134 |
| More than secondary | 4.5 | 2,797 | 35.7 | 125 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.1 | 2,062 | (29.8) | 44 |
| Second | 2.1 | 2,584 | 24.8 | 54 |
| Middle | 2.6 | 2,754 | 33.4 | 70 |
| Fourth | 3.1 | 3,325 | 32.1 | 102 |
| Highest | 4.6 | 2,927 | 33.8 | 135 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.0 | 13,652 | 31.7 | 405 |
| 50–54 | 12.4 | 801 | 56.0 | 99 |
| Total 15–54 | 3.5 | 14,453 | 36.5 | 504 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.2.2C Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Men

Percentage of men 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of men | Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were: | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | | | Taking medication to control blood pressure | Number of men |
| Mombasa | 3.6 | 442 | * | 16 |
| Kwale | 1.6 | 209 | * | 3 |
| Kilifi | 3.7 | 405 | * | 15 |
| Tana River | 3.8 | 64 | * | 2 |
| Lamu | 3.9 | 41 | * | 2 |
| Taita/Taveta | 4.6 | 103 | * | 5 |
| Garissa | 1.5 | 117 | * | 2 |
| Wajir | 2.0 | 63 | * | 1 |
| Mandera | 0.8 | 81 | * | 1 |
| Marsabit | 2.5 | 45 | * | 1 |
| Isiolo | 2.5 | 55 | * | 1 |
| Meru | 4.4 | 489 | * | 22 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 4.4 | 137 | * | 6 |
| Embu | 5.9 | 176 | * | 10 |
| Kitui | 0.7 | 312 | * | 2 |
| Machakos | 1.2 | 480 | * | 6 |
| Makueni | 0.7 | 279 | * | 2 |
| Nyandarua | 5.4 | 168 | * | 9 |
| Nyeri | 5.0 | 235 | * | 12 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.9 | 191 | * | 4 |
| Murang'a | 3.1 | 297 | * | 9 |
| Kiambu | 3.1 | 911 | * | 28 |
| Turkana | 4.4 | 111 | * | 5 |
| West Pokot | 1.0 | 150 | * | 2 |
| Samburu | 4.7 | 51 | * | 2 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.4 | 272 | * | 4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.8 | 451 | * | 13 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.6 | 110 | * | 1 |
| Nandi | 2.7 | 265 | * | 7 |
| Baringo | 4.0 | 165 | * | 7 |
| Laikipia | 4.4 | 145 | * | 6 |
| Nakuru | 1.2 | 670 | * | 8 |
| Narok | 3.0 | 313 | * | 10 |
| Kajiado | 2.5 | 339 | * | 8 |
| Kericho | 2.2 | 330 | * | 7 |
| Bomet | 1.2 | 268 | * | 3 |
| Kakamega | 2.1 | 532 | * | 11 |
| Vihiga | 5.0 | 156 | * | 8 |
| Bungoma | 2.6 | 448 | * | 12 |
| Busia | 3.0 | 262 | * | 8 |
| Siaya | 2.2 | 227 | * | 5 |
| Kisumu | 2.1 | 345 | * | 7 |
| Homa Bay | 5.8 | 258 | * | 15 |
| Migori | 3.8 | 246 | * | 9 |
| Kisii | 1.9 | 326 | * | 6 |
| Nyamira | 3.9 | 133 | * | 5 |
| Nairobi City | 4.3 | 1,777 | * | 77 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.0 | 13,652 | 31.7 | 405 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.3.1 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among those who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of women | Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were: | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | | | Taking medication to control blood sugar | Number of women |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.1 | 3,125 | * | 4 |
| 20–24 | 0.3 | 3,063 | * | 9 |
| 25–29 | 0.4 | 2,916 | * | 10 |
| 30–34 | 1.2 | 2,364 | * | 29 |
| 35–39 | 1.3 | 2,288 | (55.0) | 31 |
| 40–44 | 0.9 | 1,615 | * | 15 |
| 45–49 | 3.1 | 1,346 | (72.7) | 42 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 6,850 | 83.3 | 71 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 9,866 | 42.7 | 69 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 1.3 | 920 | * | 12 |
| Primary | 0.9 | 6,107 | 65.0 | 54 |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 6,481 | (68.1) | 51 |
| More than secondary | 0.7 | 3,208 | * | 23 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.5 | 2,599 | * | 14 |
| Second | 0.6 | 2,974 | * | 17 |
| Middle | 0.5 | 3,086 | * | 17 |
| Fourth | 0.7 | 3,729 | (43.1) | 25 |
| Highest | 1.6 | 4,328 | (83.6) | 67 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.8 | 16,716 | 63.3 | 139 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.3.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among those who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of men | Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were: | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|
| | | | Taking medication to control blood sugar | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.1 | 3,175 | * | 4 |
| 20–24 | 0.2 | 2,404 | * | 4 |
| 25–29 | 0.5 | 2,268 | * | 12 |
| 30–34 | 0.4 | 1,787 | * | 7 |
| 35–39 | 1.4 | 1,577 | * | 22 |
| 40–44 | 3.1 | 1,332 | (84.0) | 41 |
| 45–49 | 2.3 | 1,109 | * | 25 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 1.0 | 5,382 | (82.8) | 56 |
| Rural | 0.7 | 8,270 | 63.9 | 59 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 369 | * | 2 |
| Primary | 0.7 | 4,894 | (63.8) | 33 |
| Secondary | 0.6 | 5,592 | (77.6) | 32 |
| More than secondary | 1.7 | 2,797 | (76.7) | 48 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.3 | 2,062 | * | 6 |
| Second | 0.4 | 2,584 | * | 11 |
| Middle | 0.8 | 2,754 | * | 21 |
| Fourth | 0.7 | 3,325 | (72.4) | 24 |
| Highest | 1.8 | 2,927 | (80.0) | 53 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.8 | 13,652 | 73.1 | 115 |
| 50–54 | 3.6 | 801 | (71.1) | 29 |
| Total 15–54 | 1.0 | 14,453 | 72.7 | 144 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.4 Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | |
| | | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.0 | 3,125 | * | 31 | 1.4 | 3,175 | (19.6) | 45 |
| 20–24 | 0.8 | 3,063 | (45.0) | 24 | 1.6 | 2,404 | (37.1) | 38 |
| 25–29 | 0.6 | 2,916 | * | 18 | 0.8 | 2,268 | * | 19 |
| 30–34 | 0.9 | 2,364 | * | 21 | 1.1 | 1,787 | * | 20 |
| 35–39 | 0.6 | 2,288 | * | 14 | 0.6 | 1,577 | * | 9 |
| 40–44 | 1.0 | 1,615 | * | 17 | 1.4 | 1,332 | * | 19 |
| 45–49 | 0.8 | 1,346 | * | 11 | 1.5 | 1,109 | * | 16 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.8 | 6,850 | 40.2 | 55 | 1.4 | 5,382 | (24.3) | 73 |
| Rural | 0.8 | 9,866 | 45.0 | 80 | 1.1 | 8,270 | 34.4 | 92 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.6 | 920 | (45.9) | 14 | 1.0 | 369 | * | 4 |
| Primary | 0.7 | 6,107 | (54.5) | 43 | 1.2 | 4,894 | 35.8 | 61 |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 6,481 | (29.0) | 52 | 1.5 | 5,592 | 31.4 | 85 |
| More than secondary | 0.8 | 3,208 | * | 26 | 0.6 | 2,797 | * | 17 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.3 | 2,599 | (67.4) | 33 | 1.3 | 2,062 | (20.7) | 26 |
| Second | 0.7 | 2,974 | * | 22 | 1.3 | 2,584 | (27.0) | 34 |
| Middle | 0.8 | 3,086 | (45.9) | 25 | 1.0 | 2,754 | (44.0) | 28 |
| Fourth | 0.5 | 3,729 | (30.7) | 19 | 1.2 | 3,325 | * | 41 |
| Highest | 0.9 | 4,328 | * | 37 | 1.2 | 2,927 | * | 36 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.8 | 16,716 | 43.0 | 135 | 1.2 | 13,652 | 29.9 | 166 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 0.8 | 801 | * | 7 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 1.2 | 14,453 | 30.6 | 172 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.5 Lung disease and chronic lung condition diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|
| | Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker |
| | | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.9 | 3,125 | (60.3) | 27 | 0.5 | 3,175 | * | 17 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 3,063 | (55.9) | 26 | 1.7 | 2,404 | * | 41 |
| 25–29 | 1.1 | 2,916 | (64.8) | 31 | 0.6 | 2,268 | * | 15 |
| 30–34 | 1.4 | 2,364 | * | 33 | 0.6 | 1,787 | * | 11 |
| 35–39 | 1.9 | 2,288 | (74.2) | 44 | 1.1 | 1,577 | * | 17 |
| 40–44 | 1.9 | 1,615 | (69.9) | 31 | 0.7 | 1,332 | * | 9 |
| 45–49 | 2.7 | 1,346 | (63.3) | 37 | 0.9 | 1,109 | * | 10 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.2 | 6,850 | 73.8 | 82 | 1.2 | 5,382 | (34.7) | 65 |
| Rural | 1.5 | 9,866 | 61.0 | 147 | 0.7 | 8,270 | 48.1 | 56 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.6 | 920 | * | 15 | 0.6 | 369 | * | 2 |
| Primary | 1.7 | 6,107 | 65.9 | 102 | 0.6 | 4,894 | (53.1) | 27 |
| Secondary | 1.1 | 6,481 | 60.1 | 71 | 0.9 | 5,592 | (43.8) | 53 |
| More than secondary | 1.3 | 3,208 | (79.5) | 41 | 1.4 | 2,797 | * | 39 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.6 | 2,599 | (65.6) | 42 | 0.7 | 2,062 | * | 15 |
| Second | 1.4 | 2,974 | (53.5) | 42 | 0.7 | 2,584 | (65.2) | 18 |
| Middle | 1.7 | 3,086 | (54.3) | 53 | 0.6 | 2,754 | * | 15 |
| Fourth | 1.1 | 3,729 | (72.1) | 40 | 1.6 | 3,325 | (38.3) | 52 |
| Highest | 1.2 | 4,328 | (81.7) | 52 | 0.7 | 2,927 | * | 20 |
| Total 15–49 | 1.4 | 16,716 | 65.5 | 229 | 0.9 | 13,652 | 41.0 | 121 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 2.2 | 801 | * | 18 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 1.0 | 14,453 | 40.2 | 139 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.6 Depression diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have depression or anxiety and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--------------------------------|
| | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of women | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Percentage receiving treatment | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of men | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Percentage receiving treatment |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.5 | 3,125 | 30.2 | 78 | 1.6 | 3,175 | (13.5) | 52 |
| 20–24 | 3.3 | 3,063 | 23.4 | 100 | 2.2 | 2,404 | 30.3 | 52 |
| 25–29 | 3.9 | 2,916 | 24.8 | 115 | 2.7 | 2,268 | 23.4 | 61 |
| 30–34 | 3.7 | 2,364 | 23.8 | 87 | 4.4 | 1,787 | 23.7 | 79 |
| 35–39 | 5.7 | 2,288 | 30.2 | 130 | 4.1 | 1,577 | 14.3 | 64 |
| 40–44 | 6.5 | 1,615 | 28.4 | 105 | 4.9 | 1,332 | 16.2 | 65 |
| 45–49 | 4.3 | 1,346 | 24.8 | 58 | 4.3 | 1,109 | 29.2 | 48 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 6,850 | 27.8 | 293 | 3.4 | 5,382 | 20.4 | 182 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 9,866 | 25.8 | 379 | 2.9 | 8,270 | 21.9 | 239 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 4.5 | 920 | 23.3 | 42 | 2.1 | 369 | * | 8 |
| Primary | 3.9 | 6,107 | 23.3 | 239 | 3.2 | 4,894 | 24.7 | 158 |
| Secondary | 3.2 | 6,481 | 35.8 | 208 | 2.3 | 5,592 | 18.6 | 128 |
| More than secondary | 5.7 | 3,208 | 21.5 | 183 | 4.6 | 2,797 | 17.9 | 128 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.9 | 2,599 | 20.4 | 102 | 2.8 | 2,062 | 31.8 | 57 |
| Second | 3.4 | 2,974 | 22.6 | 100 | 3.2 | 2,584 | 24.2 | 82 |
| Middle | 4.1 | 3,086 | 34.5 | 126 | 2.4 | 2,754 | 16.3 | 67 |
| Fourth | 3.8 | 3,729 | 24.6 | 142 | 2.7 | 3,325 | 11.1 | 89 |
| Highest | 4.7 | 4,328 | 28.4 | 202 | 4.3 | 2,927 | 24.3 | 127 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.0 | 16,716 | 26.7 | 672 | 3.1 | 13,652 | 21.2 | 421 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 4.6 | 801 | (28.1) | 37 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 3.2 | 14,453 | 21.8 | 458 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.6C Depression diagnosis and treatment by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have depression or anxiety and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Percentage receiving treatment | Number of men | |
| Mombasa | 5.3 | 493 | * | 26 | 2.1 | * | 442 | 9 |
| Kwale | 1.2 | 260 | * | 3 | 3.7 | * | 209 | 8 |
| Kilifi | 1.7 | 489 | * | 8 | 0.5 | * | 405 | 2 |
| Tana River | 0.7 | 79 | * | 1 | 0.8 | * | 64 | 1 |
| Lamu | 5.9 | 54 | * | 3 | 2.0 | * | 41 | 1 |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.3 | 122 | * | 4 | 0.3 | * | 103 | 0 |
| Garissa | 7.1 | 163 | * | 12 | 0.0 | * | 117 | 0 |
| Wajir | 0.8 | 90 | * | 1 | 0.3 | * | 63 | 0 |
| Mandera | 0.6 | 113 | * | 1 | 0.3 | * | 81 | 0 |
| Marsabit | 1.4 | 72 | * | 1 | 0.7 | * | 45 | 0 |
| Isiolo | 3.9 | 76 | * | 3 | 9.0 | * | 55 | 5 |
| Meru | 10.0 | 488 | (10.0) | 49 | 1.8 | (4.5) | 489 | 9 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 3.1 | 131 | * | 4 | 3.1 | * | 137 | 4 |
| Embu | 2.0 | 180 | * | 4 | 2.7 | * | 176 | 5 |
| Kitui | 1.4 | 373 | * | 5 | 0.1 | * | 312 | 0 |
| Machakos | 3.3 | 544 | * | 18 | 0.5 | * | 480 | 3 |
| Makueni | 0.4 | 356 | * | 1 | 1.1 | * | 279 | 3 |
| Nyandarua | 2.9 | 225 | * | 7 | 3.1 | * | 168 | 5 |
| Nyeri | 5.6 | 261 | * | 15 | 2.5 | * | 235 | 6 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.7 | 262 | * | 7 | 2.1 | * | 191 | 4 |
| Murang'a | 5.9 | 339 | * | 20 | 4.2 | * | 297 | 12 |
| Kiambu | 4.2 | 1,095 | * | 46 | 2.1 | * | 911 | 19 |
| Turkana | 3.9 | 172 | * | 7 | 1.1 | * | 111 | 1 |
| West Pokot | 4.2 | 197 | * | 8 | 0.2 | * | 150 | 0 |
| Samburu | 0.4 | 79 | * | 0 | 2.9 | * | 51 | 2 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.8 | 359 | * | 10 | 1.4 | * | 272 | 4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 7.8 | 527 | (22.4) | 41 | 6.9 | * | 451 | 31 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.9 | 116 | * | 1 | 1.0 | * | 110 | 1 |
| Nandi | 3.4 | 332 | * | 11 | 0.1 | * | 265 | 0 |
| Baringo | 1.5 | 193 | * | 3 | 0.2 | * | 165 | 0 |
| Laikipia | 2.6 | 173 | * | 4 | 9.2 | * | 145 | 13 |
| Nakuru | 3.0 | 862 | * | 26 | 2.3 | * | 670 | 16 |
| Narok | 17.0 | 374 | 12.6 | 64 | 6.6 | * | 313 | 21 |
| Kajiado | 4.9 | 451 | * | 22 | 0.8 | * | 339 | 3 |
| Kericho | 2.3 | 372 | * | 9 | 1.2 | * | 330 | 4 |
| Bomet | 4.2 | 327 | * | 14 | 20.5 | 3.2 | 268 | 55 |
| Kakamega | 3.5 | 652 | * | 23 | 5.6 | * | 532 | 30 |
| Vihiga | 4.4 | 201 | * | 9 | 3.5 | * | 156 | 5 |
| Bungoma | 5.5 | 572 | (45.3) | 31 | 5.3 | * | 448 | 24 |
| Busia | 5.1 | 336 | * | 17 | 2.2 | * | 262 | 6 |
| Siaya | 1.1 | 275 | * | 3 | 1.7 | * | 227 | 4 |
| Kisumu | 2.6 | 396 | * | 10 | 1.9 | * | 345 | 7 |
| Homa Bay | 2.4 | 344 | * | 8 | 2.2 | * | 258 | 6 |
| Migori | 4.8 | 350 | * | 17 | 4.7 | * | 246 | 11 |
| Kisii | 5.2 | 463 | * | 24 | 0.0 | * | 326 | 0 |
| Nyamira | 3.7 | 168 | * | 6 | 1.9 | * | 133 | 3 |
| Nairobi City | 3.0 | 2,157 | * | 65 | 4.4 | * | 1,777 | 79 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.0 | 16,716 | 26.7 | 672 | 3.1 | 21.2 | 13,652 | 421 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.7 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent-age aware they can examine their breast for lumps and breast cancer | Percent-age examined for breast cancer | Percent-age told by a doctor or other health-care worker that they have breast cancer | Ever told have breast cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Percent-age told by a doctor or other health-care worker that they have cervical cancer | Ever told have cervical cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Number of women | Percent-age receiving treatment | | Percent-age tested for cervical cancer | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–29 | 39.3 | 8.8 | 0.2 | 9,104 | * | 18 | 8.3 | 0.1 |
| 30–49 | 51.1 | 19.9 | 0.1 | 7,612 | * | 11 | 27.0 | 0.3 |
| 30–34 | 50.0 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 2,364 | * | 2 | 22.3 | 0.2 |
| 35–39 | 50.9 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 2,288 | * | 5 | 25.5 | 0.2 |
| 40–44 | 52.9 | 23.8 | 0.2 | 1,615 | * | 3 | 32.9 | 0.2 |
| 45–49 | 51.5 | 22.7 | 0.1 | 1,346 | * | 1 | 30.7 | 0.6 |
| 30–44 | 51.1 | 19.3 | 0.2 | 6,267 | * | 10 | 26.2 | 0.2 |
| 40–49 | 52.3 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 2,960 | * | 4 | 31.9 | 0.4 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 38.1 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 4,747 | * | 4 | 5.5 | 0.2 |
| 1–2 | 52.0 | 18.2 | 0.3 | 5,958 | * | 18 | 20.3 | 0.1 |
| 3–4 | 46.6 | 17.9 | 0.1 | 3,926 | * | 5 | 24.8 | 0.3 |
| 5+ | 35.2 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 2,085 | * | 2 | 17.6 | 0.3 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 39.2 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 5,348 | * | 2 | 6.6 | 0.1 |
| Married or living together | 47.6 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 9,319 | * | 20 | 20.6 | 0.2 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 45.6 | 19.0 | 0.3 | 2,049 | * | 7 | 26.1 | 0.4 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 33.8 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 6,709 | * | 9 | 8.4 | 0.1 |
| Employed for cash | 53.0 | 19.6 | 0.2 | 8,302 | * | 17 | 22.9 | 0.2 |
| Employed not for cash | 47.2 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 1,706 | * | 3 | 20.4 | 0.2 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 55.2 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 6,850 | * | 8 | 20.4 | 0.2 |
| Rural | 37.4 | 10.9 | 0.2 | 9,866 | * | 20 | 14.3 | 0.2 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 16.2 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 920 | * | 4 | 5.5 | 0.1 |
| Primary | 35.4 | 12.0 | 0.2 | 6,107 | * | 14 | 16.5 | 0.3 |
| Secondary | 43.3 | 11.5 | 0.1 | 6,481 | * | 5 | 14.6 | 0.1 |
| More than secondary | 73.4 | 24.5 | 0.2 | 3,208 | * | 5 | 25.0 | 0.3 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.8 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 2,599 | * | 10 | 7.8 | 0.1 |
| Second | 31.4 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 2,974 | * | 4 | 13.1 | 0.2 |
| Middle | 41.9 | 11.4 | 0.3 | 3,086 | * | 9 | 16.1 | 0.2 |
| Fourth | 51.8 | 16.6 | 0.1 | 3,729 | * | 3 | 18.6 | 0.1 |
| Highest | 63.4 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 4,328 | * | 3 | 23.8 | 0.3 |
| Total | 44.7 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 16,716 | (27.5) | 29 | 16.8 | 0.2 |
| | | | | | | | 16,716 | (45.9) |
| | | | | | | | | 31 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.7C Examinations for breast and cervical cancer by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent-age aware they can examine their breast for lumps and breast cancer | Percent-age examined for breast cancer | Percent-age told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have breast cancer | Ever told have breast cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Percent-age told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have cervical cancer | Ever told have cervical cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|---|---------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | | Number of women | Percent-age receiving treatment | | Number of women | Percent-age receiving treatment |
| Mombasa | 49.1 | 15.5 | 0.5 | 493 | * | 2 | 15.9 | 0.4 |
| Kwale | 24.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 260 | * | 2 | 2.9 | 0.0 |
| Kilifi | 25.4 | 9.3 | 0.4 | 489 | * | 2 | 7.0 | 0.0 |
| Tana River | 18.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 79 | * | 0 | 6.9 | 0.0 |
| Lamu | 28.2 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 54 | * | 0 | 6.9 | 0.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 29.7 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 122 | * | 0 | 10.6 | 0.0 |
| Garissa | 9.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 163 | * | 0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Wajir | 41.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 90 | * | 0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Mandera | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 113 | * | 0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Marsabit | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 72 | * | 0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Isiolo | 48.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 76 | * | 0 | 5.1 | 0.0 |
| Meru | 63.2 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 488 | * | 0 | 20.5 | 0.0 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 44.5 | 18.9 | 0.0 | 131 | * | 0 | 20.1 | 0.3 |
| Embu | 62.3 | 18.0 | 0.0 | 180 | * | 0 | 18.0 | 0.2 |
| Kitui | 26.4 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 373 | * | 0 | 4.7 | 0.0 |
| Machakos | 49.0 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 544 | * | 0 | 18.8 | 0.0 |
| Makueni | 34.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 356 | * | 0 | 5.9 | 0.0 |
| Nyandarua | 49.4 | 18.5 | 0.1 | 225 | * | 0 | 21.3 | 0.1 |
| Nyeri | 68.5 | 24.6 | 0.0 | 261 | * | 0 | 31.6 | 0.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 57.5 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 262 | * | 0 | 23.1 | 0.3 |
| Murang'a | 55.6 | 23.1 | 0.6 | 339 | * | 2 | 22.1 | 0.3 |
| Kiambu | 54.5 | 21.3 | 0.2 | 1,095 | * | 2 | 19.6 | 0.6 |
| Turkana | 28.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 172 | * | 0 | 8.2 | 0.0 |
| West Pokot | 11.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 197 | * | 0 | 3.1 | 0.0 |
| Samburu | 19.3 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 79 | * | 0 | 9.4 | 0.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 56.2 | 20.5 | 0.4 | 359 | * | 2 | 17.1 | 0.3 |
| Uasin Gishu | 58.1 | 14.2 | 0.3 | 527 | * | 2 | 21.4 | 0.3 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 25.0 | 9.5 | 0.3 | 116 | * | 0 | 13.6 | 0.0 |
| Nandi | 32.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 332 | * | 0 | 8.0 | 0.1 |
| Baringo | 36.6 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 193 | * | 1 | 10.0 | 0.4 |
| Laikipia | 49.0 | 18.8 | 0.4 | 173 | * | 1 | 18.6 | 0.0 |
| Nakuru | 58.2 | 21.1 | 0.3 | 862 | * | 2 | 22.9 | 0.0 |
| Narok | 28.8 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 374 | * | 0 | 7.1 | 0.3 |
| Kajiado | 55.3 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 451 | * | 0 | 16.2 | 0.0 |
| Kericho | 63.1 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 372 | * | 2 | 27.2 | 0.4 |
| Bomet | 43.1 | 9.8 | 0.3 | 327 | * | 1 | 7.6 | 0.0 |
| Kakamega | 34.2 | 12.2 | 0.4 | 652 | * | 3 | 11.1 | 0.0 |
| Vihiga | 39.6 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 201 | * | 0 | 8.7 | 0.2 |
| Bungoma | 39.6 | 18.9 | 0.5 | 572 | * | 3 | 16.4 | 0.3 |
| Busia | 42.6 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 336 | * | 0 | 12.3 | 0.3 |
| Siaya | 29.9 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 275 | * | 1 | 17.3 | 0.4 |
| Kisumu | 38.3 | 11.6 | 0.3 | 396 | * | 1 | 23.4 | 0.8 |
| Homa Bay | 37.9 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 344 | * | 0 | 23.8 | 0.7 |
| Migori | 27.3 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 350 | * | 0 | 16.0 | 0.0 |
| Kisii | 34.9 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 463 | * | 0 | 17.0 | 0.0 |
| Nyamira | 32.1 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 168 | * | 1 | 17.8 | 0.0 |
| Nairobi City | 56.5 | 20.4 | 0.0 | 2,157 | * | 0 | 25.4 | 0.2 |
| Total | 44.7 | 13.8 | 0.2 | 16,716 | (27.5) | 29 | 16.8 | 0.2 |
| | | | | | | | 16,716 | (45.9) |
| | | | | | | | | 31 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.8 Arthritis diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare worker that they have arthritis and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|---|---------------|---|---|
| | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker |
| | | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | | Number of women | Number of men | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.1 | 3,125 | (37.0) | 34 | 0.5 | 3,175 | * | 17 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 3,063 | (26.3) | 26 | 0.7 | 2,404 | * | 18 |
| 25–29 | 1.4 | 2,916 | (45.1) | 40 | 0.5 | 2,268 | * | 11 |
| 30–34 | 2.2 | 2,364 | 32.5 | 52 | 0.9 | 1,787 | * | 16 |
| 35–39 | 3.9 | 2,288 | 53.2 | 90 | 1.5 | 1,577 | * | 24 |
| 40–44 | 6.4 | 1,615 | 52.2 | 103 | 2.8 | 1,332 | (42.6) | 38 |
| 45–49 | 9.4 | 1,346 | 59.4 | 126 | 2.8 | 1,109 | (53.0) | 31 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 6,850 | 50.8 | 167 | 0.5 | 5,382 | (55.3) | 26 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 9,866 | 48.0 | 304 | 1.6 | 8,270 | 42.7 | 129 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 2.4 | 920 | (53.9) | 22 | 2.5 | 369 | * | 9 |
| Primary | 3.7 | 6,107 | 46.5 | 226 | 1.9 | 4,894 | 46.4 | 94 |
| Secondary | 2.5 | 6,481 | 52.5 | 160 | 0.6 | 5,592 | (57.3) | 32 |
| More than secondary | 1.9 | 3,208 | 47.3 | 62 | 0.7 | 2,797 | * | 19 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.8 | 2,599 | 38.8 | 47 | 1.5 | 2,062 | (43.0) | 31 |
| Second | 3.0 | 2,974 | 43.1 | 89 | 1.8 | 2,584 | (38.2) | 48 |
| Middle | 2.6 | 3,086 | 49.9 | 80 | 1.2 | 2,754 | (51.4) | 32 |
| Fourth | 3.8 | 3,729 | 56.6 | 140 | 0.9 | 3,325 | (37.6) | 29 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 4,328 | 47.7 | 114 | 0.5 | 2,927 | * | 15 |
| Total 15–49 | 2.8 | 16,716 | 49.0 | 471 | 1.1 | 13,652 | 44.8 | 155 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | 5.3 | 801 | (45.2) | 42 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | 1.4 | 14,453 | 44.9 | 197 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.8C Arthritis diagnosis and treatment by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare worker that they have arthritis and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | | | Men | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker |
| | | Number of women | Percentage receiving treatment | | Number of men | Percentage receiving treatment | | |
| Mombasa | 2.5 | 493 | * | 12 | 1.3 | 442 | * | 6 |
| Kwale | 0.0 | 260 | * | 0 | 0.5 | 209 | * | 1 |
| Kilifi | 0.0 | 489 | * | 0 | 1.4 | 405 | * | 6 |
| Tana River | 0.5 | 79 | * | 0 | 0.7 | 64 | * | 0 |
| Lamu | 0.7 | 54 | * | 0 | 0.0 | 41 | * | 0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.8 | 122 | * | 1 | 0.0 | 103 | * | 0 |
| Garissa | 1.9 | 163 | * | 3 | 0.0 | 117 | * | 0 |
| Wajir | 1.2 | 90 | * | 1 | 0.0 | 63 | * | 0 |
| Mandera | 1.6 | 113 | * | 2 | 0.0 | 81 | * | 0 |
| Marsabit | 0.5 | 72 | * | 0 | 0.0 | 45 | * | 0 |
| Isiolo | 2.3 | 76 | * | 2 | 1.1 | 55 | * | 1 |
| Meru | 10.4 | 488 | (37.9) | 51 | 10.4 | 489 | (27.1) | 51 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 11.1 | 131 | (45.0) | 15 | 3.2 | 137 | * | 4 |
| Embu | 4.4 | 180 | * | 8 | 2.2 | 176 | * | 4 |
| Kitui | 0.4 | 373 | * | 2 | 0.0 | 312 | * | 0 |
| Machakos | 0.4 | 544 | * | 2 | 0.0 | 480 | * | 0 |
| Makueni | 2.0 | 356 | * | 7 | 0.7 | 279 | * | 2 |
| Nyandarua | 8.3 | 225 | (27.0) | 19 | 1.8 | 168 | * | 3 |
| Nyeri | 4.6 | 261 | * | 12 | 3.0 | 235 | * | 7 |
| Kirinyaga | 7.2 | 262 | * | 19 | 1.1 | 191 | * | 2 |
| Murang'a | 3.8 | 339 | * | 13 | 2.8 | 297 | * | 8 |
| Kiambu | 2.8 | 1,095 | * | 31 | 0.2 | 911 | * | 2 |
| Turkana | 2.1 | 172 | * | 4 | 0.0 | 111 | * | 0 |
| West Pokot | 3.3 | 197 | * | 6 | 0.0 | 150 | * | 0 |
| Samburu | 1.2 | 79 | * | 1 | 5.0 | 51 | * | 3 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.4 | 359 | * | 2 | 1.5 | 272 | * | 4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 5.1 | 527 | * | 27 | 0.5 | 451 | * | 2 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.8 | 116 | * | 1 | 0.0 | 110 | * | 0 |
| Nandi | 2.4 | 332 | * | 8 | 0.6 | 265 | * | 2 |
| Baringo | 7.2 | 193 | (49.7) | 14 | 0.7 | 165 | * | 1 |
| Laiikipia | 4.4 | 173 | * | 8 | 3.6 | 145 | * | 5 |
| Nakuru | 4.3 | 862 | * | 37 | 1.8 | 670 | * | 12 |
| Narok | 3.2 | 374 | * | 12 | 1.0 | 313 | * | 3 |
| Kajiado | 2.6 | 451 | * | 12 | 1.2 | 339 | * | 4 |
| Kericho | 0.8 | 372 | * | 3 | 0.0 | 330 | * | 0 |
| Bomet | 1.8 | 327 | * | 6 | 1.9 | 268 | * | 5 |
| Kakamega | 0.9 | 652 | * | 6 | 0.3 | 532 | * | 2 |
| Vihiga | 2.4 | 201 | * | 5 | 0.8 | 156 | * | 1 |
| Bungoma | 2.8 | 572 | * | 16 | 0.7 | 448 | * | 3 |
| Busia | 0.4 | 336 | * | 1 | 0.4 | 262 | * | 1 |
| Siaya | 2.6 | 275 | * | 7 | 0.0 | 227 | * | 0 |
| Kisumu | 2.0 | 396 | * | 8 | 0.3 | 345 | * | 1 |
| Homa Bay | 4.5 | 344 | * | 15 | 1.9 | 258 | * | 5 |
| Migori | 1.8 | 350 | * | 6 | 0.8 | 246 | * | 2 |
| Kisii | 2.0 | 463 | * | 9 | 0.3 | 326 | * | 1 |
| Nyamira | 1.2 | 168 | * | 2 | 0.0 | 133 | * | 0 |
| Nairobi City | 2.6 | 2,157 | * | 55 | 0.0 | 1,777 | * | 0 |
| Total 15–49 | 2.8 | 16,716 | 49.0 | 471 | 1.1 | 13,652 | 44.8 | 155 |

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.9 Prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have prostate cancer; among those who have been told they have prostate cancer, percentage receiving treatment for prostate cancer, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Men | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| | Ever told have prostate cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker | Number of men | Receiving any treatment for prostate cancer | Number of men |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.1 | 3,175 | 36.3 | 3 |
| 20–24 | 0.0 | 2,404 | nc | 0 |
| 25–29 | 0.0 | 2,268 | nc | 0 |
| 30–34 | 0.0 | 1,787 | nc | 1 |
| 35–39 | 0.0 | 1,577 | nc | 1 |
| 40–44 | 0.0 | 1,332 | nc | 0 |
| 45–49 | 0.3 | 1,109 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 5,382 | nc | 0 |
| Rural | 0.1 | 8,270 | 14.0 | 8 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 0.0 | 369 | nc | 0 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 4,894 | nc | 2 |
| Secondary | 0.1 | 5,592 | 24.1 | 4 |
| More than secondary | 0.0 | 2,797 | nc | 1 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 2,062 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Second | 0.1 | 2,584 | 0.0 | 3 |
| Middle | 0.1 | 2,754 | 41.9 | 3 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 3,325 | nc | 0 |
| Highest | 0.0 | 2,927 | nc | 0 |
| Total 15–49 | 0.1 | 13,652 | 14.0 | 8 |
| 50–54 | 0.0 | 801 | nc | 0 |
| Total 15–54 | 0.1 | 14,453 | 14.0 | 8 |

nc = no case

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Key Findings

Employment and earnings:

- 67% of currently married women reported being employed in the 12 months before the survey; 77% of women who were employed received cash payment.

Control over earnings:

- 55% of currently married women make decisions alone on how their cash earnings are used and 40% make these decisions jointly with their husband.
- 71% of women earned less than their husband's cash earnings.

Women's and men's ownership of assets:

- 5% of women own a house alone, 28% own jointly with their husband, while 35% of men own a house alone and 9% own jointly with their wife.
- 27% of women compared to 34% of men own land (either agricultural or non-agricultural) alone or jointly.
- 13% of women who own agricultural land and 31% of those who own non-agricultural land have their names on the title deed.
- 78% of women own a mobile phone and 43% own a smartphone.
- 79% of women had and used a bank account or a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey.

Participation in decision making:

- 66% of currently married women usually make decisions on their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives, either by themselves or jointly with their husband.

Attitudes towards wife beating:

- 43% of women and 35% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of eight specified reasons.

Participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health:

- 34% of currently married women make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.

Kenya is committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. As a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development Goals, the government has put in place a number of policy and institutional measures, as well as programmes to progressively enhance women's empowerment. Examples include the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 that sets minimum requirements for gender equality; the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development; the

2014 National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence; the Women-Economic-Empowerment-Strategy 2020–2025; the Kenya National Action Plan 2020–2024 for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, other related resolutions on women, peace, and security, and the enactment of various laws that protect and promote the economic rights of women and girls.

Over the years, the government has increased direct fiscal investment in women's empowerment programmes. These include the creation and disbursement of affirmative action funds and increased access to government procurement opportunities.

This chapter explores women's empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women and men's ownership of assets that include a house, land, and mobile phone, as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile money services. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women's empowerment: women's participation in household decision making, women's attitudes towards wife beating, and women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey was 67% and the corresponding percentage for men was 98%. The percentage of employed respondents who received earnings in cash was 77% for women and 93% for men. Nineteen percent of employed women compared with 4% of employed men did not receive any cash or in-kind earnings (**Table 15.1**, **Table 15.1.1C**, and **Table 15.1.2C**).

Table 15.1.3 shows the average monthly earnings in the last one month before the survey for all employed women and men who were paid in cash or kind for their work, irrespective of their marital status. Those who were paid in kind were asked to provide the value of the amount received in kind. Average earning is calculated excluding respondents who did not work in last month or did not know how much they earned for their work.

Average earnings for women (KES 12,166.9) are lower than for men (KES 18,594.9). Women report lower average earnings across all age cohorts relative to males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who are employed is highest for women age 40–44 (77%) and lowest for women age 15–19 (32%) (**Table 15.1**).
- The majority of those employed were earning cash only. This included 77% among women and 93% for men.

- Both women and men in the younger age cohorts of 15–19 and 20–24 reported lower average monthly earnings (KES 2,381.0 and KES 6,240.9 for women; KES 3,974.7 and KES 10,411.3 for men, respectively) relative to the older women and men (**Table 15.1.3**).
- Women and men in professional occupations report the highest average earnings of KES 34,111.4 and KES 46,747.7, respectively.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S EARNINGS

Control over one's own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

Fifty-five percent of currently married women make decisions alone on how their cash earnings are used, while 40% decide jointly with their husband (**Figure 15.1**). Seven out of ten (71%) women earn less than their husband and 9% earn more than their husband (**Table 15.2.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who make decisions alone about how their cash earnings are used increases with their number of living children, from 53% among those with one living child to 61% for those with five or more children.
- Fifty-eight percent of women who reside in urban areas make their own decisions about use of their earnings compared with 53% of women in rural areas.
- By county, the percentage of women who decide alone on how their earnings are used is highest in Kisii (79%), Busia (75%), and Vihiga (73%) counties; and lowest in West Pokot (26%), Kitui (31%) and Lamu counties (35%) (**Table 15.2.1C**).

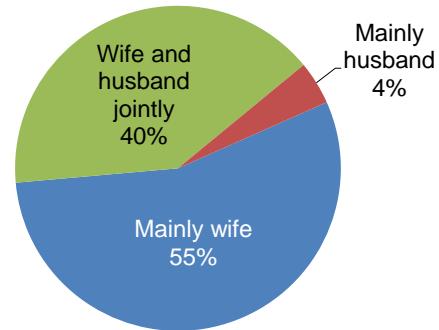
15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN'S EARNINGS

Fifty percent of currently married men age 15–49 who earn cash report that they decide jointly with their wives on how their cash earnings are used, while 43% make such decisions alone (**Table 15.2.2**).

Forty percent of currently married women with husbands who have earnings reported that their husband makes decisions alone on how his cash earnings are used and 52% reported that this decision is made jointly.

Figure 15.1 Control over women's earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used decreases with their number of living children, from 62% among those with no living child to 43% for those with five or more children (**Table 15.2.2**).
- The percentage of married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used increases with level of education, from 40% among those with no education to 61% for those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used increases with the wealth quintile, from 44% of women in the lowest quintile to 56% in the highest quintile. In contrast, the percentage of married men who report that they make decisions jointly with their wife about the use of their own earnings tends to decrease with the wealth quintile.
- The highest percentage of currently married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used were in Marsabit (85%), Makueni (70%) and Isiolo counties (70%) (**Table 15.2.2C**).

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Women's access to land and property with secure tenure is central to their economic empowerment because it serves as a base for income as well as collateral for credit (Kabeer 2009). Ownership and control of land and other assets by women and men enhance their ability to access economic resources at the societal level and confer additional economic value, status, and bargaining power at the household level. For women, ownership of assets may provide protection in case of marital dissolution or abandonment, positively influence their position in their homes, and decrease their vulnerability to various forms of violence or discrimination. In the 2022 KDHS, respondents were asked if they own a house, agricultural land, and non-agricultural land alone, jointly with someone else, both alone and jointly, or not at all.

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land

Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Five percent of women own a house alone and 28% own a house jointly with their husband or someone else; among men, 35% own a house alone and 9% own a house jointly with their wife or someone else. Overall, 33% of women compared with 45% of men own a house either alone or jointly with their spouse or someone else (**Table 15.3.1**, **Table 15.3.1C**, **Table 15.3.2**, **Table 15.3.2C**, and **Figure 15.2**).

Three percent of women own agricultural land alone and 22%

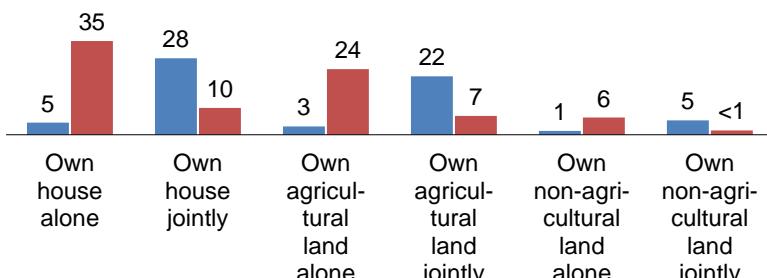
own agricultural land jointly with their husband or someone else. Among men, 24% own agricultural land alone and 7% own agricultural land jointly with their wife or someone else. One percent of women own non-agricultural land alone and 5% own non-agricultural jointly with their husband or someone else.

Among men, 6% own non-agricultural land alone, while fewer than 1% own non-agricultural land jointly with their wife or someone else. Overall, 27% of women and 34% of men own land (either agricultural or non-agricultural) alone or jointly.

Figure 15.2 Ownership of a house or land

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who:

■ Women ■ Men



Patterns by background characteristics

- Three percent of women age 15–19 own a house alone or jointly with their husband or someone else, while 63% of those age 45–49 own alone or jointly with husband or someone else (**Table 15.4.1**).
- Thirteen percent of men age 15–19 own a house alone or jointly with their wife or someone else, while 79% of those age 45–49 own alone or jointly with wife or someone else (**Table 15.4.2**).
- House ownership for women in rural areas (44%) is more than double that of women in urban areas (17%), whereas house ownership for men in rural areas (55%) is less than twice that for those in urban areas (29%).
- Thirty-two percent of women and 37% of men in rural areas own agricultural land compared with 14% of women and 22% of men in urban areas (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.3**).
- At the county level, the percentage of women who own a house is highest in Kisii (57%), Turkana (57%), Homa Bay (59%), Narok (59%), and Samburu counties (61%) and the percentage of men who own a house is highest in Bungoma (81%) and Bomet counties (88%) (**Tables 15.4.1C** and **15.4.2C**).
- Kisii (50%), Homa Bay (51%), and Narok (53%) counties have the highest percentage of women who own agricultural land alone or jointly with someone, while Kericho (53%), Narok (53%), Bomet (59%), Tharaka-Nithi (59%), and Kwale (67%) have the highest percentage of men who own agricultural land alone or jointly (**Table 15.5.1C** and **Table 15.5.3C**).

15.4.2 Documentation of House or Land Ownership

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the Title deed or other recognised government document

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Among respondents who own a house, 9% of women and 11% of men have a title deed or any other recognised government document with their name on it, while 73% of women and 83% of men do not have any documentation (**Table 15.4.1** and **Table 15.4.2**).

Among respondents who own agricultural land, 13% of women and 22% of men have a title deed or any other recognised government document with their name on it. However, 62% of women and 59% of men who say they own agricultural land do not have a title deed or any other recognised government document for their land (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.3**).

Thirty-one percent of women and 46% of men who own non-agricultural land have a title deed or any other recognised government document with their name on it, whereas 44% of women and 43% of men do not have any such document for their non-agricultural land (**Table 15.5.2**, **Table 15.5.2C**, **Table 15.5.4**, and **Table 15.5.4C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-four percent of women in rural areas own a house compared with 17% in urban areas. Nineteen percent of women in rural areas have a title deed or a recognised documentation for their house compared with 46% in urban areas (**Table 15.4.1**).
- Three percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile who own a house have their name on the ownership document, as compared with 29% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women who own a house and have documentation bearing their name is highest in Nairobi City (30%) and lowest in Wajir, Tana River, and Kisii counties (1% each) (**Table 15.4.1C**).

15.4.3 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Seventy-eight percent of women own any mobile phone, and 43% own a smartphone. Eighty percent of men own any mobile phone and 49% who own a smartphone. Seventy-nine percent of women and 81% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**, **Table 15.6.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Twenty-nine percent of women own and use a bank account and 22% deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months. Among men, 39% own and use a bank account and 32% deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months.

Overall, 79% of women and 82% of men age 15–49 have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months is higher in urban (88%) than in rural areas (73%). Among men, the percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months is higher in urban (93%) than in rural areas (75%).
- Ownership and use of a bank account or use of a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months increases with education, from 57% of women and 72% of men with no education to 99% of women and 100% of men with more than secondary education.
- Ownership and use of a bank account or use of a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months increases with increasing wealth quintile, from 56% of women and 66% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% of women and 95% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women who own and use of a bank account or use of mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months is highest in Nairobi (91%), Kiambu (90%) and Kisumu (89%) counties and lowest in West Pokot (43%), Mandera (44%), Marsabit (45%), and Tana River (52%) counties (**Table 15.6.1C**). Among men, the corresponding percentages are highest in Mombasa (96%), Nairobi City (96%), Isiolo (93%), Uasin Gishu (93%), and Kirinyaga (92%) counties and lowest in Tana River (50%), Mandera (58%), Bomet (60%), and Kakamega (60%) counties (**Table 15.6.2C**).

15.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

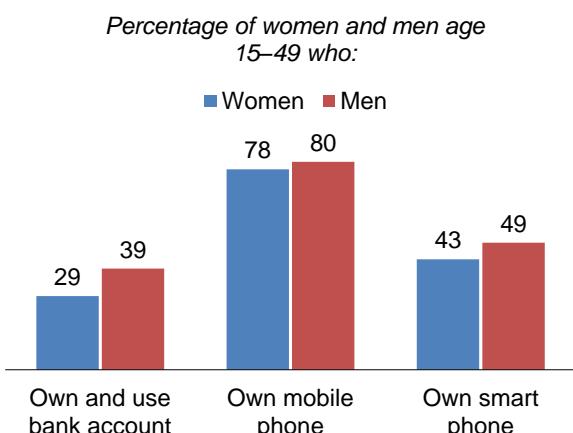
Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) the man's own health care and (2) major household purchases.

Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets

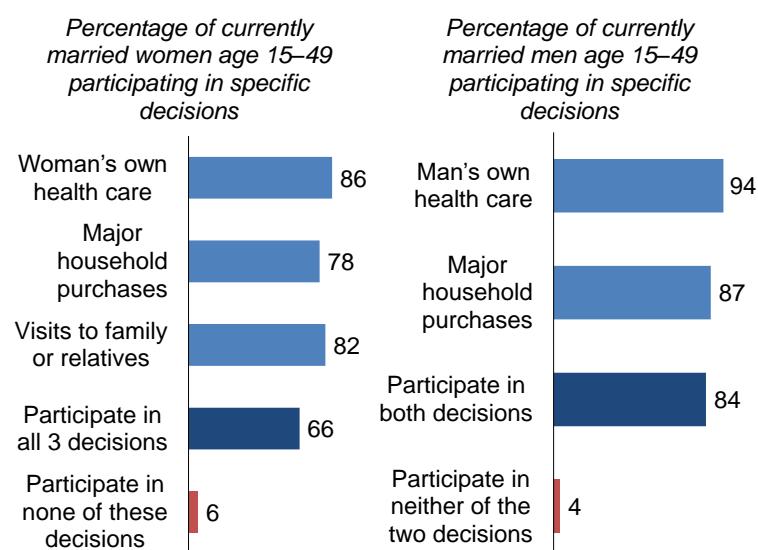


More than 8 in 10 currently married women (86%) participate in decisions about their own health care, 78% participate in decisions about making major household purchases, and 82% participate in decisions about visiting their own family or relatives. Overall, 66% of currently married women participate in all three decisions, while 6% participate in none of the three decisions.

Ninety-four percent of currently married men participate in decisions on their own health care and 87% participate in decisions about major household purchases. Eighty-four

percent of men participate in both decisions, while 4% participate in neither decision (**Table 15.7**, **Table 15.8.1**, **Table 15.8.1C**, **Table 15.8.2**, **Table 15.8.2C**, and **Figure 15.4**).

Figure 15.4 Participation in decision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who make all the three decisions is higher among women who are employed for cash (71%) than among those not employed (60%) and those employed but not paid cash (62%) (**Table 15.8.1**).
- Currently married women's involvement in all three decisions increases with age, from 47% of women age 15–19 participating in all three decisions to 72% of women age 45–49.
- Women's participation in all three decisions increases with the level of education, from 55% among currently married women with no education to 78% among those with more than secondary education.
- A higher percentage of married women in urban areas (71%) participate in all three decisions compared with those in rural areas (63%).
- A higher percentage of married men in urban areas (78%) participate in making both decisions compared with those in rural areas (89%) (**Table 15.8.2**).
- The percentage of women who make all three decisions is highest in Kisumu (91%) and Machakos (88%) counties (**Table 15.8.1C**).

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following eight circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she refuses to cook, she goes out without telling him, she comes home late, she neglects the children, she is unfaithful, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Forty-three percent of women and 35% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of eight specified reasons (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Agreement with wife beating is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with 51% of women and 40% of men in rural areas agreeing that wife beating is justified for at least one of the eight specified reasons compared with 30% of women and 26% of men in urban areas.
- The percentage of women and men who agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the eight specified reasons decreases with the level of education, from 70% of women and 59% of men with no education agreeing with wife beating to 19% of women and 21% of men with more than secondary education doing so.
- For both women and men, acceptance of beating decreases with the wealth quintile, with 63% of women and 52% of men in the highest wealth quintile agreeing with wife beating compared with 24% of women and 21% of men in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The percentage who agree with at least one specified reason justifying a husband beating his wife is highest among women in Turkana (84%), Marsabit (82%), and Wajir (78%) counties and is highest among men in Isiolo (80%), West Pokot (71%), and Mandera (70%) (**Table 15.9.1C** and **Table 15.9.2C**).

15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

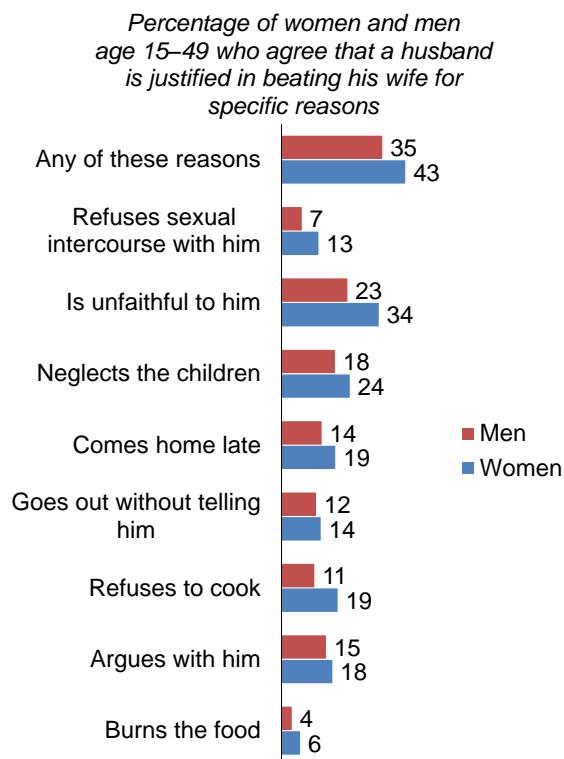
To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked if they thought a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has had sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Seventy-nine percent of women and 77% of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. In addition, 83% of women and 89% of men believe that a woman is justified in asking that the man to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were asked if they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and if they can ask their husband to use a condom.

Forty percent of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and 38% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

Figure 15.5 Attitudes towards wife beating



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse increases with education, from 24% among women with no education to 47% among those with more than secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom increases from 16% among women with no education to 45% among women with more than secondary education (**Table 15.11**).
- The percentage of women who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women is highest in Machakos (94%), Kisumu (92%), Trans Nzoia (91%), and Nyeri (91%) counties, while for men this percentage is highest in Garissa (98%), Nairobi City (97%), and Bomet (97%) (**Table 15.10C**).
- The percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI is highest for women in Nyeri (95%), Nairobi City (95%), Nyamira (94%), and Nakuru (94%) counties and for men in Nairobi City (99%), Migori (99%), Bomet (98%), Kisii (98%), and Garissa counties (98%) (**Table 15.10C**).
- The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse is highest in Kisumu (47%), Uasin Gishu (47%), Nairobi City (46%), and Nyeri (46%) counties. In addition, the percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom is highest in Siaya (48%), Kisumu (47%), Uasin Gishu (44%), Nakuru (44%), and Nairobi City (44%) (**Table 15.11C**).

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING ABOUT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if: (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

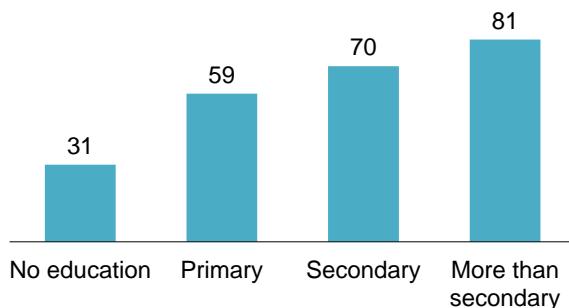
Sixty-five percent of currently married women make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 15.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care is higher in urban (73%) than in rural areas (59%).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increases with education, from 31% for those with no education to 81% for those with more than secondary education (**Figure 15.6**).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increases with wealth quintile, from 46% for women in the lowest quintile to 78% for those in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care is highest in Kisumu (85%), Trans Nzoia (82%), Nairobi City (81%), and Kitui counties (80%) (**Table 15.12C** and **Map 15.1**).

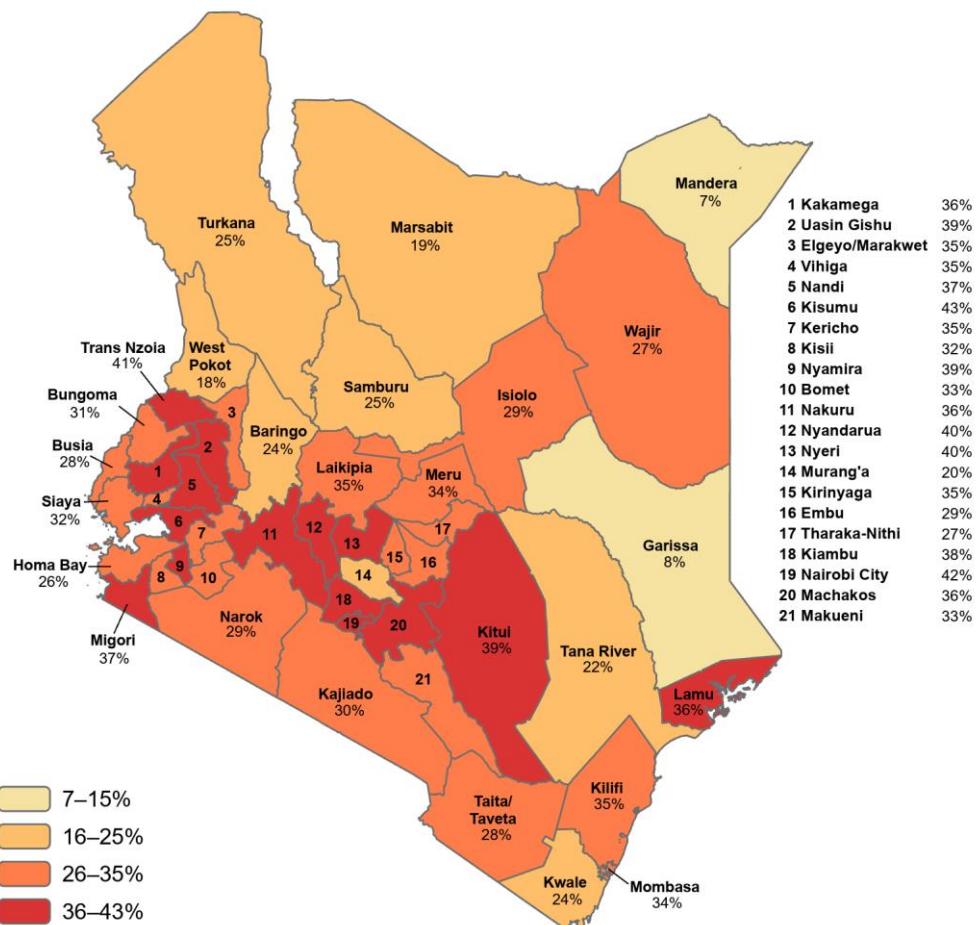
Figure 15.6 Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decision about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



Map 15.1 Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health by county

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on women's empowerment, see the following tables:

- **Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men**
- **Table 15.1.1C Employment and cash earnings of currently married women by county**
- **Table 15.1.2C Employment and cash earnings of currently married men by county**
- **Table 15.1.3 Average monthly earnings**
- **Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.1C Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by county**
- **Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings**
- **Table 15.2.2C Control over men's cash earnings by county**
- **Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women**
- **Table 15.3.1C House and land ownership by county: Women**
- **Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men**
- **Table 15.3.2C House and land ownership by county: Men**
- **Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women**

- **Table 15.4.1C** House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women
- **Table 15.4.2** House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men
- **Table 15.4.2C** House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men
- **Table 15.5.1** Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women
- **Table 15.5.1C** Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women
- **Table 15.5.2** Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women
- **Table 15.5.2C** Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women
- **Table 15.5.3** Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men
- **Table 15.5.3C** Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men
- **Table 15.5.4** Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men
- **Table 15.5.4C** Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men
- **Table 15.6.1** Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women
- **Table 15.6.1C** Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Women
- **Table 15.6.2** Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men
- **Table 15.6.2C** Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Men
- **Table 15.7** Participation in decision making
- **Table 15.8.1** Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics
- **Table 15.8.1C** Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics
- **Table 15.8.2** Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics
- **Table 15.8.2C** Men's participation in decision making by county
- **Table 15.9.1** Attitude toward wife beating: Women
- **Table 15.9.1C** Attitude toward wife beating by county: Women
- **Table 15.9.2** Attitude toward wife beating: Men
- **Table 15.9.2C** Attitude toward wife beating: Men
- **Table 15.10** Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband
- **Table 15.10C** Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband by county
- **Table 15.11** Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband
- **Table 15.11C** Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband by county
- **Table 15.12** Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health
- **Table 15.12C** Women's participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by county

Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Percentage employed in last 12 months | Number of respondents | Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | Number of respondents |
|-------------|--|--------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|--------------------------|
| | | | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Total | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 31.7 | 456 | 72.4 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 23.6 | 100.0 | 144 |
| 20–24 | 51.9 | 2,635 | 80.0 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 1,367 |
| 25–29 | 64.9 | 4,055 | 80.3 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 2,633 |
| 30–34 | 68.9 | 3,460 | 78.2 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 2,385 |
| 35–39 | 74.7 | 3,234 | 76.3 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 18.9 | 100.0 | 2,417 |
| 40–44 | 77.1 | 2,246 | 71.4 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 1,733 |
| 45–49 | 74.2 | 1,735 | 69.9 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 23.1 | 100.0 | 1,288 |
| Total 15–49 | 67.1 | 17,822 | 76.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 11,967 |
| MEN | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | 12 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| 20–24 | 94.9 | 341 | 93.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 324 |
| 25–29 | 98.3 | 1,161 | 94.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 1,141 |
| 30–34 | 98.4 | 1,319 | 94.2 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 1,299 |
| 35–39 | 97.6 | 1,317 | 92.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 1,286 |
| 40–44 | 97.9 | 1,115 | 92.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,091 |
| 45–49 | 97.7 | 992 | 92.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 970 |
| Total 15–49 | 97.8 | 6,257 | 93.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 6,121 |
| 50–54 | 97.9 | 700 | 88.8 | 4.7 | 0.7 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 686 |
| Total 15–54 | 97.8 | 6,958 | 92.8 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 6,806 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.1.1C Employment and cash earnings of currently married women by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among currently married women: | | Percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | Number of women |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|------------------|--------------|----------|-------|-----------------|
| | Percentage employed in last 12 months | Number of women | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Total | |
| Mombasa | 61.6 | 546 | 93.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 337 |
| Kwale | 26.1 | 302 | 96.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Kilifi | 59.3 | 483 | 96.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Tana River | 22.6 | 107 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 25.6 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lamu | 57.9 | 59 | 74.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 24.0 | 100.0 | 34 |
| Taita/Taveta | 59.5 | 130 | 78.4 | 18.4 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 77 |
| Garissa | 19.0 | 170 | 78.6 | 13.5 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 32 |
| Wajir | 18.4 | 92 | 43.7 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 17 |
| Mandera | 5.3 | 138 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Marsabit | 5.2 | 94 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Isiolo | 37.2 | 76 | 59.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 37.8 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Meru | 90.6 | 569 | 58.1 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 38.8 | 100.0 | 515 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 72.1 | 171 | 72.8 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 13.4 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Embu | 75.3 | 214 | 68.9 | 15.9 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Kitui | 47.1 | 449 | 93.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 212 |
| Machakos | 61.8 | 553 | 77.5 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 19.5 | 100.0 | 342 |
| Makueni | 52.8 | 366 | 84.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 193 |
| Nyandarua | 88.2 | 225 | 34.6 | 19.5 | 2.3 | 43.6 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Nyeri | 83.2 | 254 | 90.2 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Kirinyaga | 82.1 | 253 | 92.4 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Murang'a | 77.8 | 344 | 77.2 | 4.7 | 0.5 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Kiambu | 76.4 | 1,116 | 95.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 852 |
| Turkana | 66.4 | 204 | 78.6 | 11.5 | 1.2 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 136 |
| West Pokot | 30.9 | 264 | 44.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 82 |
| Samburu | 35.0 | 106 | 81.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Trans Nzoia | 59.9 | 361 | 78.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Uasin Gishu | 72.3 | 525 | 88.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 11.4 | 100.0 | 380 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 54.9 | 143 | 43.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 54.4 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Nandi | 75.0 | 327 | 65.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 34.6 | 100.0 | 245 |
| Baringo | 80.3 | 200 | 75.3 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 20.5 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Laikipia | 79.1 | 161 | 77.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Nakuru | 65.5 | 906 | 81.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 594 |
| Narok | 60.3 | 444 | 83.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Kajiado | 64.2 | 520 | 90.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 334 |
| Kericho | 87.3 | 395 | 41.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Bomet | 80.3 | 351 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.3 | 100.0 | 282 |
| Kakamega | 64.1 | 715 | 69.0 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 17.8 | 100.0 | 458 |
| Vihiga | 58.6 | 171 | 89.2 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 100 |
| Bungoma | 79.8 | 614 | 71.5 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 21.2 | 100.0 | 490 |
| Busia | 75.9 | 360 | 60.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 35.3 | 100.0 | 273 |
| Siaya | 55.3 | 299 | 78.4 | 14.8 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 165 |
| Kisumu | 59.2 | 413 | 58.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 39.9 | 100.0 | 244 |
| Homa Bay | 77.9 | 391 | 65.5 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 305 |
| Migori | 76.7 | 397 | 76.9 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 19.1 | 100.0 | 304 |
| Kisii | 90.4 | 470 | 41.1 | 26.9 | 0.0 | 32.0 | 100.0 | 425 |
| Nyamira | 90.0 | 178 | 74.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Nairobi City | 70.5 | 2,195 | 91.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 1,547 |
| Total 15–49 | 67.1 | 17,822 | 76.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 11,967 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.1.2C Employment and cash earnings of currently married men by county

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among currently married men: | | Percent distribution of currently married men employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings | | | | | Number of men |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|---|------------------|--------------|----------|-------|---------------|
| | Percentage employed in last 12 months | Number of men | Cash only | Cash and in-kind | In-kind only | Not paid | Total | |
| Mombasa | 97.8 | 228 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 223 |
| Kwale | 99.1 | 85 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Kilifi | 100.0 | 164 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Tana River | 95.3 | 35 | 73.1 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Lamu | 98.1 | 21 | 59.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Taita/Taveta | 98.8 | 48 | 91.1 | 7.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| Garissa | 99.0 | 56 | 87.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Wajir | 93.5 | 21 | 75.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Mandera | 80.9 | 35 | 93.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Marsabit | 70.3 | 25 | 61.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 38.6 | 100.0 | 17 |
| Isiolo | 98.4 | 28 | 87.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 11.6 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Meru | 95.1 | 219 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 208 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 100.0 | 70 | 98.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 70 |
| Embu | 100.0 | 79 | 85.8 | 13.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Kitui | 92.2 | 124 | 96.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Machakos | 100.0 | 201 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 201 |
| Makueni | 99.3 | 111 | 85.9 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Nyandarua | 100.0 | 71 | 95.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Nyeri | 100.0 | 104 | 86.7 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 104 |
| Kirinyaga | 100.0 | 92 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Murang'a | 99.1 | 124 | 97.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Kiambu | 100.0 | 431 | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Turkana | 51.9 | 60 | 92.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 31 |
| West Pokot | 98.8 | 86 | 66.2 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 17.4 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Samburu | 100.0 | 28 | 51.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 46.9 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 97.2 | 112 | 85.1 | 12.9 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 108 |
| Uasin Gishu | 99.4 | 228 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 227 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 98.6 | 54 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54 |
| Nandi | 98.4 | 125 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 123 |
| Baringo | 95.5 | 70 | 78.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 100.0 | 67 |
| Laikipia | 97.1 | 64 | 74.4 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 62 |
| Nakuru | 99.3 | 320 | 91.1 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 318 |
| Narok | 100.0 | 155 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 |
| Kajiado | 96.6 | 174 | 92.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Kericho | 99.4 | 160 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Bomet | 100.0 | 132 | 71.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 28.0 | 100.0 | 132 |
| Kakamega | 99.1 | 212 | 97.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Vihiga | 100.0 | 52 | 85.5 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Bungoma | 98.4 | 179 | 99.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Busia | 95.9 | 107 | 89.7 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 102 |
| Siaya | 97.4 | 99 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Kisumu | 99.3 | 182 | 86.3 | 13.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Homa Bay | 100.0 | 119 | 87.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 119 |
| Migori | 99.1 | 126 | 88.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Kisii | 97.5 | 164 | 90.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 159 |
| Nyamira | 95.1 | 59 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Nairobi City | 98.0 | 818 | 98.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 801 |
| Total 15–49 | 97.8 | 6,257 | 93.2 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 6,121 |

Table 15.1.3 Average monthly earnings

Among women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months, average amount earned in Kenya shilling for their work in the one month before the survey, according to age and type of occupation, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | Average earnings in the last one month ¹ | Number of respondents employed at any time in the last 12 months | Average earnings in the last one month ¹ | Number of respondents employed at any time in the last 12 months |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2,381.0 | 687 | 3,974.7 | 843 |
| 20–24 | 6,240.9 | 2,495 | 10,411.3 | 1,615 |
| 25–29 | 12,852.4 | 3,247 | 17,109.2 | 2,012 |
| 30–34 | 15,478.0 | 2,643 | 23,590.8 | 1,640 |
| 35–39 | 14,155.8 | 2,594 | 22,820.7 | 1,398 |
| 40–44 | 13,880.4 | 1,871 | 21,336.7 | 1,181 |
| 45–49 | 13,665.7 | 1,445 | 25,585.7 | 996 |
| Occupation | | | | |
| Legislators, administrators, and managers | 17,300.6 | 1,514 | 26,332.7 | 542 |
| Professionals | 34,111.4 | 914 | 46,747.7 | 520 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 25,238.1 | 1,498 | 33,945.7 | 794 |
| Secretarial, clerical services, and related workers | 14,306.2 | 374 | 24,416.4 | 135 |
| Service workers, shop and market sales workers | 9,417.6 | 3,395 | 24,539.3 | 1,179 |
| Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers | 6,028.8 | 2,269 | 11,034.6 | 1,659 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 5,465.0 | 202 | 13,765.1 | 1,283 |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 10,459.5 | 140 | 15,037.9 | 1,146 |
| Elementary occupations | 5,390.4 | 4,229 | 11,230.4 | 2,734 |
| Missing | 24,021.0 | 448 | 29,083.3 | 396 |
| Total | 12,166.9 | 14,983 | 18,594.9 | 10,387 |

¹ Average is calculated excluding respondents who did not work in last month or did not know how much they earned

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months before the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by if she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---|------|------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Total | More | Less | About the same | Husband has no earnings | Don't know | Total | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 51.8 | 33.9 | 12.8 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 76.5 | 11.4 | 6.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 110 |
| 20–24 | 55.5 | 39.4 | 5.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 78.8 | 11.3 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 1,138 |
| 25–29 | 52.9 | 42.0 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 78.3 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,191 |
| 30–34 | 55.4 | 41.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 70.3 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,952 |
| 35–39 | 56.9 | 38.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 67.7 | 13.1 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 1,942 |
| 40–44 | 57.2 | 39.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 63.1 | 15.9 | 5.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,340 |
| 45–49 | 54.0 | 42.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.4 | 59.1 | 16.0 | 8.4 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 984 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 54.6 | 42.0 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5.5 | 77.3 | 11.6 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 554 |
| 1–2 | 53.0 | 42.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 73.6 | 13.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 4,158 |
| 3–4 | 55.5 | 40.3 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 69.0 | 13.4 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 3,446 |
| 5+ | 60.8 | 34.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 62.8 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 1,500 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57.5 | 39.5 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.7 | 75.4 | 11.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 4,385 |
| Rural | 53.3 | 41.1 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 66.4 | 15.0 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 5,273 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 57.6 | 36.5 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.9 | 55.7 | 7.8 | 19.8 | 4.9 | 100.0 | 357 |
| Primary | 58.1 | 36.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 67.6 | 14.4 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 3,810 |
| Secondary | 54.4 | 40.4 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 76.0 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 3,002 |
| More than secondary | 51.5 | 46.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 70.4 | 14.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2,490 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 57.9 | 36.4 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 62.0 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 1,127 |
| Second | 55.6 | 37.6 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 64.4 | 16.1 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 1,458 |
| Middle | 53.2 | 41.0 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 67.2 | 14.5 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 1,651 |
| Fourth | 54.9 | 41.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 73.6 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 2,351 |
| Highest | 55.3 | 42.2 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 76.0 | 11.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 3,072 |
| Total | 55.2 | 40.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 70.5 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 9,658 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.2.1C Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months before the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by if she earned more or less than her husband, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used: | | | | | Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings: | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------|----------------|-------|---------|---|-------|--------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|-------|-----------------|--|
| | Mainly wife | Mainly husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | Missing | Total | More | Less | About the same | Hus-band has no earnings | Don't know | Mis-sing | Total | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 61.6 | 33.8 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 72.8 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 316 | |
| Kwale | 45.4 | 52.7 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 71.5 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77 | |
| Kilifi | 44.7 | 52.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 76.4 | 7.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 282 | |
| Tana River | 42.2 | 53.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 52.1 | 25.9 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 | |
| Lamu | 35.1 | 60.3 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 65.6 | 17.5 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 26 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 55.6 | 39.1 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.1 | 64.4 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 75 | |
| Garissa | (23.2) | (70.3) | (6.5) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (2.4) | (85.9) | (4.1) | (7.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 | |
| Wajir | (82.8) | (17.2) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (100.0) | (5.6) | (52.4) | (2.4) | (29.1) | (10.5) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 8 | |
| Mandera | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 5 | |
| Marsabit | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 4 | |
| Isiolo | 44.1 | 54.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 52.3 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 | |
| Meru | 49.2 | 49.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 70.6 | 13.6 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 315 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 42.5 | 47.8 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 59.5 | 22.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 | |
| Embu | 60.7 | 30.5 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 70.0 | 13.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 137 | |
| Kitui | 30.9 | 58.1 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 73.3 | 18.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 201 | |
| Machakos | 56.3 | 42.7 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 74.9 | 10.2 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 275 | |
| Makueni | 36.6 | 60.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 69.5 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 164 | |
| Nyandarua | 63.4 | 29.9 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 74.8 | 16.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 107 | |
| Nyeri | 45.5 | 51.3 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 63.2 | 16.1 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 197 | |
| Kirinyaga | 41.7 | 56.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 61.2 | 24.2 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 204 | |
| Murang'a | 52.9 | 41.2 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 64.4 | 22.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 219 | |
| Kiambu | 49.1 | 45.9 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 77.6 | 12.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 822 | |
| Turkana | 39.9 | 55.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 35.5 | 7.1 | 42.3 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 122 | |
| West Pokot | 25.7 | 65.0 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 49.5 | 13.7 | 29.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 | |
| Samburu | 51.0 | 41.1 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 67.2 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 49.0 | 47.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 62.7 | 19.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 178 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 60.3 | 31.8 | 7.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 70.4 | 14.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 336 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 48.8 | 44.3 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 53.2 | 15.6 | 17.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 36 | |
| Nandi | 53.1 | 44.3 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 73.1 | 9.2 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 161 | |
| Baringo | 68.0 | 28.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 76.8 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 125 | |
| Laikipia | 51.9 | 45.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.1 | 73.6 | 10.8 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | |
| Nakuru | 60.6 | 33.2 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 72.5 | 12.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 493 | |
| Narok | 50.7 | 44.1 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.7 | 60.9 | 16.3 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 233 | |
| Kajiado | 38.0 | 58.2 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 73.8 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 301 | |
| Kericho | 37.7 | 57.2 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 66.3 | 22.6 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 | |
| Bomet | 47.7 | 45.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 64.7 | 23.6 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 | |
| Kakamega | 68.1 | 28.1 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 54.8 | 12.7 | 10.6 | 13.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 357 | |
| Vihiga | 72.7 | 24.1 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 61.0 | 15.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96 | |
| Bungoma | 62.5 | 31.0 | 5.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 63.8 | 15.3 | 2.1 | 6.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 381 | |
| Busia | 75.0 | 20.7 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 71.9 | 13.3 | 4.6 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 174 | |
| Siaya | 47.1 | 46.4 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 71.1 | 15.5 | 5.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 154 | |
| Kisumu | 66.2 | 32.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 84.3 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 | |
| Homa Bay | 61.4 | 34.7 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 70.9 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 216 | |
| Migori | 57.6 | 36.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 70.1 | 15.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 244 | |
| Kisii | 79.1 | 17.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 78.7 | 9.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 289 | |
| Nyamira | 50.9 | 43.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 62.5 | 12.4 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 123 | |
| Nairobi City | 62.8 | 34.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 77.1 | 12.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,419 | |
| Total | 55.2 | 40.4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 70.5 | 13.4 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 9,658 | |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Men | | | | | | Women | | | | | | Number of women | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | Number of men | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | |
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 | 11.6 | 53.8 | 34.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 427 | | |
| 20–24 | 5.1 | 48.1 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 314 | 8.5 | 56.1 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,553 | | |
| 25–29 | 8.7 | 45.7 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,106 | 7.9 | 54.8 | 37.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,948 | | |
| 30–34 | 5.2 | 47.4 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,253 | 8.0 | 51.8 | 40.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,334 | | |
| 35–39 | 10.8 | 50.1 | 39.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,229 | 8.7 | 47.0 | 44.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,114 | | |
| 40–44 | 6.9 | 52.1 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,046 | 9.0 | 46.5 | 44.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,120 | | |
| 45–49 | 5.8 | 53.9 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 925 | 7.8 | 51.1 | 41.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,590 | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 7.1 | 44.6 | 48.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 340 | 8.3 | 62.3 | 29.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 989 | | |
| 1–2 | 9.8 | 45.7 | 44.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,576 | 7.7 | 55.0 | 37.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,177 | | |
| 3–4 | 5.9 | 53.7 | 40.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,937 | 7.9 | 50.0 | 42.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,848 | | |
| 5+ | 4.5 | 52.9 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,027 | 10.8 | 43.1 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,071 | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 13.1 | 40.1 | 46.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,618 | 8.2 | 53.9 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,798 | | |
| Rural | 2.9 | 57.1 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,262 | 8.5 | 50.1 | 41.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 10,287 | | |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.8 | 37.6 | 53.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 | 12.3 | 39.7 | 47.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,182 | | |
| Primary | 5.4 | 52.8 | 41.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,401 | 9.1 | 47.7 | 43.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,046 | | |
| Secondary | 9.9 | 47.6 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,893 | 8.3 | 53.7 | 37.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 5,599 | | |
| More than secondary | 7.5 | 48.1 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,408 | 5.4 | 60.6 | 34.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,257 | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.9 | 54.4 | 40.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 721 | 10.5 | 44.1 | 45.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 2,701 | | |
| Second | 4.2 | 59.3 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 984 | 9.4 | 48.5 | 42.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,964 | | |
| Middle | 2.0 | 56.3 | 41.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,106 | 8.3 | 52.0 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,214 | | |
| Fourth | 9.8 | 43.6 | 46.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,578 | 7.1 | 53.9 | 38.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,860 | | |
| Highest | 12.3 | 42.0 | 45.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,491 | 7.5 | 56.0 | 36.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 4,347 | | |
| Total 15–49 | 7.4 | 49.5 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,880 | 8.4 | 51.6 | 40.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,085 | | |
| 50–54 | 5.6 | 55.8 | 38.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 641 | na | na | na | na | na | na | | |
| Total 15–54 | 7.3 | 50.1 | 42.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,521 | na | na | na | na | na | na | | |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.2.2C Control over men's cash earnings by county

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Men | | | | | Women | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|-------|---------------|--|--------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | Number of men | Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used: | | | | Number of women | | |
| | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Other | | | |
| Mombasa | 3.9 | 40.0 | 56.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 222 | 11.8 | 47.1 | 40.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 538 |
| Kwale | 2.2 | 74.8 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 85 | 7.9 | 67.8 | 24.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 297 |
| Kilifi | 1.4 | 89.8 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 162 | 12.4 | 59.6 | 28.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 482 |
| Tana River | 1.6 | 81.3 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 27 | 9.8 | 34.9 | 55.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96 |
| Lamu | 0.0 | 57.2 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 12 | 4.8 | 54.2 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 |
| Taita/Taveta | 6.3 | 68.0 | 25.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 | 15.8 | 41.0 | 43.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Garissa | 0.0 | 75.2 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 49 | 5.5 | 59.1 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Wajir | 2.1 | 61.5 | 36.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14 | 8.5 | 33.3 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 71 |
| Mandera | 1.4 | 19.6 | 77.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 27 | 27.5 | 5.2 | 67.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Marsabit | 2.8 | 75.8 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11 | 4.0 | 85.1 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Isiolo | 16.2 | 30.2 | 53.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 | 6.5 | 70.0 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Meru | 2.5 | 67.1 | 30.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 205 | 8.3 | 61.0 | 30.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 547 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.7 | 42.8 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 | 4.5 | 57.9 | 37.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Embu | 1.0 | 70.4 | 28.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78 | 13.9 | 43.6 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 211 |
| Kitui | 2.1 | 83.1 | 14.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 | 4.7 | 67.3 | 27.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 449 |
| Machakos | 0.0 | 72.2 | 27.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 201 | 11.3 | 63.9 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 525 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 84.4 | 15.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 110 | 6.7 | 70.2 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 346 |
| Nyandarua | 1.1 | 64.1 | 34.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69 | 9.2 | 55.3 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Nyeri | 0.4 | 28.9 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 | 5.2 | 57.7 | 37.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 246 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.0 | 3.4 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 | 3.4 | 57.5 | 39.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 250 |
| Murang'a | 6.0 | 41.0 | 53.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 121 | 10.3 | 47.9 | 41.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 17.4 | 21.7 | 60.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 431 | 5.8 | 58.5 | 35.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,099 |
| Turkana | 2.8 | 21.1 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 30 | 10.5 | 65.9 | 23.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 139 |
| West Pokot | 7.1 | 59.6 | 33.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 70 | 7.5 | 47.3 | 45.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Samburu | 3.1 | 61.6 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15 | 11.5 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.9 | 74.3 | 23.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 | 6.8 | 55.8 | 37.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 354 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.6 | 47.4 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 205 | 9.9 | 43.4 | 46.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 518 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.4 | 44.4 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 | 6.5 | 56.5 | 37.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 135 |
| Nandi | 1.2 | 44.1 | 54.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 122 | 5.1 | 59.4 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 315 |
| Baringo | 2.4 | 51.9 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 | 13.3 | 32.9 | 53.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 191 |
| Laikipia | 3.7 | 66.1 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 | 9.0 | 49.4 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Nakuru | 11.4 | 34.2 | 54.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 308 | 6.2 | 41.0 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 850 |
| Narok | 0.0 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 | 6.5 | 49.9 | 43.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Kajiado | 1.6 | 14.7 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 155 | 6.1 | 56.0 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 465 |
| Kericho | 0.0 | 72.8 | 27.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 159 | 13.5 | 66.6 | 19.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 391 |
| Bomet | 0.0 | 58.8 | 41.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95 | 6.7 | 52.4 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 347 |
| Kakamega | 6.3 | 64.6 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 206 | 3.6 | 37.5 | 58.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 625 |
| Vihiga | 9.4 | 64.2 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 | 2.8 | 29.4 | 67.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 163 |
| Bungoma | 12.8 | 50.5 | 36.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 176 | 13.0 | 38.3 | 48.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 603 |
| Busia | 3.1 | 47.4 | 49.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 96 | 4.4 | 27.5 | 67.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 338 |
| Siaya | 3.8 | 34.5 | 61.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97 | 13.6 | 44.1 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 288 |
| Kisumu | 1.1 | 72.5 | 26.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 180 | 13.1 | 54.8 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 400 |
| Homa Bay | 1.1 | 77.3 | 21.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 115 | 7.0 | 34.7 | 57.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 373 |
| Migori | 3.8 | 71.4 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 111 | 9.8 | 47.5 | 42.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 387 |
| Kisii | 0.0 | 31.5 | 68.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 147 | 11.3 | 36.0 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 461 |
| Nyamira | 0.0 | 63.2 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 56 | 9.7 | 49.7 | 40.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 |
| Nairobi City | 26.4 | 33.3 | 40.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 801 | 7.2 | 57.4 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 2,179 |
| Total 15–49 | 7.4 | 49.5 | 43.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 5,880 | 8.4 | 51.6 | 40.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,085 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by current marital status, according to house ownership status and land ownership status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Ownership status | Marital status | | | | Total |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | Never married | Married/ living together | Divorced/ separated | Widowed | |
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 1.6 | 2.5 | 11.8 | 54.7 | 4.5 |
| Jointly with husband only | na | 49.1 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 27.7 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | na | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Alone or jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 98.2 | 47.5 | 86.0 | 34.8 | 67.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 2,989 | 908 | 32,156 |
| AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 1.4 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 37.3 | 3.1 |
| Jointly with husband only | na | 34.9 | 1.6 | 7.7 | 19.7 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | na | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Alone or jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 98.3 | 60.6 | 89.3 | 51.4 | 75.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 2,989 | 908 | 32,156 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 1.4 |
| Jointly with husband only | 0.0 | 8.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 4.8 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Jointly with husband and someone else | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Alone or jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 98.9 | 89.8 | 95.9 | 88.5 | 93.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 2,989 | 908 | 32,156 |
| LAND OWNERSHIP (BOTH AGRICULTURE AND NONAGRICULTURE LAND) | | | | | |
| Alone or jointly | 2.6 | 42.7 | 13.7 | 52.0 | 27.2 |
| Does not own | 97.4 | 57.3 | 86.3 | 48.0 | 72.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 2,989 | 908 | 32,156 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.1C House and land ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house and by ownership of agricultural or non-agricultural land, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own a house: | | | Total | Percentage who own agricultural or non- agricultural land alone or jointly ¹ | Percentage who do not own land | Total | Number of women |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 4.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 83.1 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 86.4 | 100.0 |
| Kwale | 3.7 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 80.7 | 100.0 |
| Kilifi | 5.1 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 82.7 | 100.0 |
| Tana River | 4.8 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 49.7 | 100.0 | 20.4 | 79.6 | 100.0 |
| Lamu | 6.7 | 28.7 | 0.2 | 64.4 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 74.4 | 100.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 6.7 | 20.5 | 0.1 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 100.0 |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 96.5 | 100.0 |
| Wajir | 5.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 |
| Mandera | 3.2 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 86.8 | 100.0 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 100.0 |
| Marsabit | 4.9 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 94.3 | 100.0 |
| Isiolo | 3.5 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 69.8 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 87.2 | 100.0 |
| Meru | 9.4 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 100.0 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 6.1 | 36.8 | 0.6 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 73.4 | 100.0 |
| Embu | 4.4 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 100.0 |
| Kitui | 4.0 | 36.6 | 0.1 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 100.0 |
| Machakos | 3.3 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 41.9 | 58.1 | 100.0 |
| Makueni | 3.7 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 100.0 |
| Nyandarua | 5.5 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 29.9 | 70.1 | 100.0 |
| Nyeri | 2.9 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 73.2 | 100.0 | 25.7 | 74.3 | 100.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.4 | 28.2 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 100.0 |
| Murang'a | 3.9 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 69.9 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 100.0 |
| Kiambu | 4.2 | 18.1 | 0.5 | 77.2 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 73.7 | 100.0 |
| Turkana | 17.7 | 38.8 | 0.2 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 |
| West Pokot | 3.3 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 100.0 |
| Samburu | 10.7 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 25.2 | 74.8 | 100.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.3 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 33.0 | 67.0 | 100.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.3 | 23.8 | 0.1 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 100.0 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.6 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 19.0 | 81.0 | 100.0 |
| Nandi | 7.0 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 34.1 | 65.9 | 100.0 |
| Baringo | 10.6 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 100.0 | 27.5 | 72.5 | 100.0 |
| Laikipia | 7.1 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 13.3 | 86.7 | 100.0 |
| Nakuru | 3.6 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 17.0 | 83.0 | 100.0 |
| Narok | 5.5 | 53.6 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 58.4 | 41.6 | 100.0 |
| Kajiado | 5.6 | 25.1 | 0.2 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 100.0 |
| Kericho | 2.9 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 18.7 | 81.3 | 100.0 |
| Bomet | 5.4 | 23.7 | 0.1 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 25.1 | 74.9 | 100.0 |
| Kakamega | 3.2 | 30.4 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 100.0 |
| Vihiga | 5.5 | 34.2 | 0.1 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 28.3 | 71.7 | 100.0 |
| Bungoma | 3.7 | 42.8 | 0.1 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 100.0 |
| Busia | 6.4 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 49.0 | 100.0 | 43.5 | 56.5 | 100.0 |
| Siaya | 4.4 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 39.2 | 60.8 | 100.0 |
| Kisumu | 5.9 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 23.5 | 76.5 | 100.0 |
| Homa Bay | 8.2 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 100.0 |
| Migori | 9.8 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 31.7 | 68.3 | 100.0 |
| Kisii | 2.7 | 53.9 | 0.1 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 50.5 | 49.5 | 100.0 |
| Nyamira | 6.5 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 39.4 | 60.6 | 100.0 |
| Nairobi City | 1.4 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 16.4 | 83.6 | 100.0 |
| Total | 4.5 | 28.2 | 0.1 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 27.2 | 72.8 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | 32,156 |

¹ Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to house ownership status and land ownership status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Ownership status | Marital status | | | | Total |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|---------|--------|
| | Never married | Married/ living together | Divorced/ separated | Widowed | |
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 16.1 | 51.0 | 58.3 | (76.5) | 34.7 |
| Jointly with wife only | na | 18.4 | 0.4 | (0.0) | 8.5 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | na | 0.3 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.6 |
| Both alone and jointly | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.7 |
| Alone or jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 81.7 | 29.9 | 39.9 | (23.5) | 55.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 6,576 | 6,257 | 771 | 49 | 13,652 |
| AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 6.3 | 41.5 | 35.8 | (57.5) | 24.3 |
| Jointly with wife only | na | 7.6 | 0.2 | (0.0) | 3.5 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 2.3 | 3.2 | 5.6 | (3.0) | 2.9 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | na | 0.9 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.4 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | (0.0) | 0.2 |
| Alone or jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 91.3 | 46.7 | 57.8 | (39.5) | 68.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 6,576 | 6,257 | 771 | 49 | 13,652 |
| NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| Alone | 1.5 | 11.3 | 7.3 | (18.0) | 6.4 |
| Jointly with wife only | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.3 | (0.0) | 0.9 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | (0.8) | 0.6 |
| Jointly with wife and someone else | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Alone or jointly | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 |
| Does not own | 97.9 | 86.0 | 91.7 | (81.1) | 92.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 6,576 | 6,257 | 771 | 49 | 13,652 |
| LAND OWNERSHIP (BOTH AGRICULTURE AND NONAGRICULTURE LAND) | | | | | |
| Alone or jointly | 9.8 | 57.2 | 46.5 | (74.0) | 33.8 |
| Does not own | 90.2 | 42.8 | 53.5 | (26.0) | 66.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of men | 6,576 | 6,257 | 771 | 49 | 13,652 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.2C House and land ownership by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house and by ownership of agricultural or non-agricultural land, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own a house: | | | Total | Percentage who own agricultural or non- agricultural land alone or jointly ¹ | Percentage who do not own land | Total | Number of men |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------|---|--------------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ¹ | Both alone and jointly | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 29.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 70.3 | 100.0 442 |
| Kwale | 11.6 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 100.0 209 |
| Kilifi | 48.4 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 11.7 | 88.3 | 100.0 405 |
| Tana River | 30.9 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 62.3 | 100.0 | 21.9 | 78.1 | 100.0 64 |
| Lamu | 29.8 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 33.3 | 66.7 | 100.0 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 31.7 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 100.0 103 |
| Garissa | 35.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 6.8 | 93.2 | 100.0 117 |
| Wajir | 27.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 97.6 | 100.0 63 |
| Mandera | 32.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 8.6 | 91.4 | 100.0 81 |
| Marsabit | 38.1 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 87.1 | 100.0 45 |
| Isiolo | 32.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 100.0 55 |
| Meru | 73.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 100.0 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 59.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 39.8 | 100.0 137 |
| Embu | 45.4 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 100.0 176 |
| Kitui | 58.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 100.0 312 |
| Machakos | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 62.1 | 100.0 480 |
| Makueni | 35.3 | 38.2 | 3.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 63.8 | 100.0 279 |
| Nyandarua | 38.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 69.9 | 100.0 168 |
| Nyeri | 44.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 100.0 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 22.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 16.8 | 83.2 | 100.0 191 |
| Murang'a | 48.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 100.0 297 |
| Kiambu | 39.5 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 100.0 911 |
| Turkana | 39.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 88.2 | 100.0 111 |
| West Pokot | 22.3 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 100.0 150 |
| Samburu | 13.0 | 36.3 | 0.0 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 22.7 | 77.3 | 100.0 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 28.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 100.0 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 100.0 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 39.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 100.0 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 49.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 100.0 110 |
| Nandi | 42.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 100.0 265 |
| Baringo | 56.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 100.0 165 |
| Laikipia | 36.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 24.9 | 75.1 | 100.0 145 |
| Nakuru | 19.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 18.1 | 81.9 | 100.0 670 |
| Narok | 19.2 | 39.1 | 1.0 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 100.0 313 |
| Kajiado | 28.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 69.0 | 100.0 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 100.0 339 |
| Kericho | 70.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 46.8 | 100.0 330 |
| Bomet | 87.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 58.5 | 41.5 | 100.0 268 |
| Kakamega | 23.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 68.7 | 100.0 532 |
| Vihiga | 33.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 100.0 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 100.0 156 |
| Bungoma | 45.0 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 44.9 | 55.1 | 100.0 448 |
| Busia | 44.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 42.1 | 57.9 | 100.0 262 |
| Siaya | 18.7 | 18.8 | 0.1 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 100.0 227 |
| Kisumu | 12.1 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 22.8 | 77.2 | 100.0 345 |
| Homa Bay | 12.5 | 35.4 | 1.7 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 45.5 | 100.0 258 |
| Migori | 37.0 | 27.2 | 2.4 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 100.0 246 |
| Kisii | 39.6 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 100.0 326 |
| Nyamira | 35.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 62.6 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 64.3 | 100.0 133 |
| Nairobi City | 5.4 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 14.8 | 85.2 | 100.0 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 34.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 66.2 | 100.0 13,652 |

¹ Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | Number of women | House has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Number of women who own a house ⁴ | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--|--|--|-----|-------|--------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Woman's name is on title deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 6,025 | 6.0 | 9.6 | 80.6 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 196 |
| 20–24 | 1.0 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 3.5 | 10.4 | 82.9 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1,072 |
| 25–29 | 2.0 | 30.3 | 0.1 | 67.6 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 6.9 | 12.8 | 78.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,842 |
| 30–34 | 4.5 | 37.4 | 0.1 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 74.6 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,906 |
| 35–39 | 8.1 | 41.7 | 0.2 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 11.1 | 16.4 | 71.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,155 |
| 40–44 | 11.4 | 46.9 | 0.1 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 11.7 | 17.9 | 68.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 1,799 |
| 45–49 | 14.0 | 48.8 | 0.2 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 11.2 | 20.2 | 67.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 1,584 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.4 | 14.6 | 0.1 | 82.9 | 100.0 | 13,143 | 22.0 | 23.5 | 52.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 19,013 | 5.9 | 13.2 | 79.1 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 8,300 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 10.3 | 36.3 | 0.4 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 993 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 85.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 466 |
| Primary | 5.2 | 32.8 | 0.1 | 61.8 | 100.0 | 11,173 | 6.8 | 14.0 | 77.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 4,266 |
| Secondary | 4.1 | 27.5 | 0.1 | 68.3 | 100.0 | 11,769 | 9.6 | 15.2 | 73.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 3,732 |
| More than secondary | 3.2 | 20.4 | 0.2 | 76.3 | 100.0 | 6,798 | 16.6 | 21.9 | 59.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,613 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 8.8 | 36.8 | 0.1 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 5,019 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 87.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| Second | 5.7 | 38.3 | 0.1 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 3.5 | 12.5 | 81.9 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 2,509 |
| Middle | 4.6 | 34.0 | 0.1 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 6,069 | 6.3 | 14.9 | 77.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 2,351 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 21.1 | 0.1 | 75.8 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 11.9 | 20.1 | 66.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,726 |
| Highest | 2.4 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 79.7 | 100.0 | 8,231 | 29.0 | 25.8 | 43.4 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,669 |
| Total | 4.5 | 28.2 | 0.1 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 9.4 | 15.4 | 73.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 10,553 |

¹ Title deed or other government recognised document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.4.1C House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own a house: | | | House has a title deed ¹ : | | | | | Number of women who own a house ⁴ | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|-----------------|--|---|--|-----|-------|--------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Number of women | Woman's name is on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | | |
| Mombasa | 4.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 83.1 | 100.0 | 947 | 24.0 | 17.9 | 56.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 160 |
| Kwale | 3.7 | 29.9 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 498 | 7.3 | 3.1 | 89.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 167 |
| Kilifi | 5.1 | 24.4 | 0.0 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 928 | 7.5 | 6.0 | 82.8 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Tana River | 4.8 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 49.7 | 100.0 | 149 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 95.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 75 |
| Lamu | 6.7 | 28.7 | 0.2 | 64.4 | 100.0 | 101 | 14.4 | 6.8 | 76.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 36 |
| Taita/Taveta | 6.7 | 20.5 | 0.1 | 72.7 | 100.0 | 234 | 12.6 | 37.8 | 48.7 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 64 |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 290 | 27.6 | 19.3 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Wajir | 5.7 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 160 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 13 |
| Mandera | 3.2 | 7.3 | 2.7 | 86.8 | 100.0 | 206 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 76.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 27 |
| Marsabit | 4.9 | 9.9 | 0.2 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 129 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 95.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Isiolo | 3.5 | 26.7 | 0.1 | 69.8 | 100.0 | 137 | 9.0 | 13.7 | 75.2 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Meru | 9.4 | 33.3 | 0.2 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 979 | 8.2 | 24.0 | 65.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 6.1 | 36.8 | 0.6 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 271 | 3.7 | 9.6 | 85.7 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Embu | 4.4 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 72.6 | 100.0 | 358 | 11.2 | 16.4 | 72.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Kitui | 4.0 | 36.6 | 0.1 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 735 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 87.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 299 |
| Machakos | 3.3 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 53.9 | 100.0 | 992 | 8.8 | 11.5 | 77.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 457 |
| Makueni | 3.7 | 35.0 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 683 | 2.5 | 12.7 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 265 |
| Nyandarua | 5.5 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 409 | 11.0 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 2.9 | 23.9 | 0.0 | 73.2 | 100.0 | 501 | 15.4 | 21.9 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.4 | 28.2 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 481 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 66.5 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Murang'a | 3.9 | 25.9 | 0.3 | 69.9 | 100.0 | 692 | 6.0 | 21.2 | 72.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 209 |
| Kiambu | 4.2 | 18.1 | 0.5 | 77.2 | 100.0 | 2,094 | 15.4 | 15.9 | 68.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 477 |
| Turkana | 17.7 | 38.8 | 0.2 | 43.2 | 100.0 | 331 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 95.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 188 |
| West Pokot | 3.3 | 45.9 | 0.0 | 50.8 | 100.0 | 384 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 91.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Samburu | 10.7 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 156 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 93.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.3 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 675 | 13.7 | 16.1 | 68.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.3 | 23.8 | 0.1 | 72.8 | 100.0 | 983 | 15.8 | 19.3 | 64.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 267 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.6 | 20.9 | 0.2 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 228 | 4.7 | 30.5 | 63.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 52 |
| Nandi | 7.0 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 622 | 2.5 | 3.9 | 91.2 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 271 |
| Baringo | 10.6 | 23.1 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 100.0 | 378 | 4.4 | 8.8 | 85.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Laikipia | 7.1 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 332 | 19.7 | 27.9 | 51.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Nakuru | 3.6 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 1,658 | 9.8 | 22.2 | 66.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 461 |
| Narok | 5.5 | 53.6 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 718 | 8.8 | 30.7 | 57.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Kajiado | 5.6 | 25.1 | 0.2 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 887 | 20.6 | 18.8 | 58.4 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 274 |
| Kericho | 2.9 | 17.5 | 0.0 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 729 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 82.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 149 |
| Bomet | 5.4 | 23.7 | 0.1 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 650 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 190 |
| Kakamega | 3.2 | 30.4 | 0.0 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 1,283 | 7.2 | 2.9 | 89.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 431 |
| Vihiga | 5.5 | 34.2 | 0.1 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 371 | 2.5 | 11.1 | 85.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Bungoma | 3.7 | 42.8 | 0.1 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 1,138 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 85.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 531 |
| Busia | 6.4 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 49.0 | 100.0 | 622 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 84.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 317 |
| Siaya | 4.4 | 47.4 | 0.0 | 48.2 | 100.0 | 537 | 7.9 | 25.1 | 64.8 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 278 |
| Kisumu | 5.9 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 771 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 88.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 247 |
| Homa Bay | 8.2 | 51.1 | 0.0 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 662 | 7.7 | 26.7 | 60.9 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 392 |
| Migori | 9.8 | 31.9 | 0.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 | 674 | 6.7 | 18.9 | 72.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 281 |
| Kisii | 2.7 | 53.9 | 0.1 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 831 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 80.4 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 471 |
| Nyamira | 6.5 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 327 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 87.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 162 |
| Nairobi City | 1.4 | 12.2 | 0.0 | 86.4 | 100.0 | 4,235 | 29.8 | 32.0 | 34.4 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 576 |
| Total | 4.5 | 28.2 | 0.1 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 9.4 | 15.4 | 73.4 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 10,553 |

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own a house: | | | House has a title deed ¹ : | | | | | | Number of men who own a house ⁴ | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------|--|--|---|--|-------------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Number of men | Man's name is on title deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 10.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 3,175 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 98.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 408 |
| 20–24 | 19.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 2,404 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 93.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 566 |
| 25–29 | 33.4 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 2,268 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 88.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 973 |
| 30–34 | 47.9 | 13.1 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 100.0 | 1,787 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 82.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 1,091 |
| 35–39 | 56.4 | 15.1 | 0.1 | 28.5 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 13.4 | 6.8 | 79.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 1,128 |
| 40–44 | 58.7 | 19.6 | 0.0 | 21.6 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 16.6 | 7.1 | 76.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 1,044 |
| 45–49 | 59.0 | 20.1 | 0.1 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 1,109 | 17.8 | 5.4 | 76.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 878 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.7 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 71.1 | 100.0 | 5,382 | 18.9 | 3.7 | 76.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 1,558 |
| Rural | 43.1 | 10.7 | 1.0 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 8,270 | 8.0 | 6.6 | 85.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 4,532 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 46.7 | 20.7 | 0.3 | 32.3 | 100.0 | 369 | 15.6 | 4.0 | 80.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 250 |
| Primary | 42.6 | 12.1 | 0.5 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 4,894 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 85.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 2,701 |
| Secondary | 28.3 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 64.4 | 100.0 | 5,592 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 85.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 1,991 |
| More than secondary | 32.2 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 2,797 | 20.2 | 5.9 | 73.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 1,147 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 43.8 | 12.3 | 1.0 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 2,062 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 89.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 1,178 |
| Second | 43.9 | 10.3 | 1.5 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 2,584 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 87.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 1,439 |
| Middle | 38.2 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 51.7 | 100.0 | 2,754 | 8.9 | 6.7 | 84.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 1,331 |
| Fourth | 29.8 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 61.6 | 100.0 | 3,325 | 14.0 | 5.1 | 80.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 1,276 |
| Highest | 22.4 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 70.5 | 100.0 | 2,927 | 27.4 | 4.1 | 68.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 865 |
| Total 15–49 | 34.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 83.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 6,089 |
| 50–54 | 63.1 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 801 | 24.2 | 5.1 | 70.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 710 |
| Total 15–54 | 36.3 | 10.2 | 0.6 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 14,453 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 81.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 6,799 |

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.4.2C House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own a house: | | | House has a title deed ¹ : | | | | | | Number of men who own a house ⁴ | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|--|-------|-------|
| | Both alone and jointly | | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Number of men | Man's name is on title deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | | |
| | Alone | Jointly ² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 29.2 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 60.2 | 100.0 | 442 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 81.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 176 |
| Kwale | 11.6 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 209 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 88.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59 |
| Kilifi | 48.4 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 405 | 9.7 | 0.0 | 90.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 213 |
| Tana River | 30.9 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 62.3 | 100.0 | 64 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Lamu | 29.8 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 41 | 37.0 | 7.5 | 55.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Taita/Taveta | 31.7 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 103 | 7.8 | 5.5 | 85.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 49 |
| Garissa | 35.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.5 | 100.0 | 117 | 25.1 | 1.2 | 73.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42 |
| Wajir | 27.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 63 | 13.9 | 1.6 | 84.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 18 |
| Mandera | 32.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 65.7 | 100.0 | 81 | 30.7 | 3.8 | 64.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Marsabit | 38.1 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 45 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 91.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Isiolo | 32.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 100.0 | 55 | 39.1 | 1.6 | 59.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 20 |
| Meru | 73.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 489 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 96.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 359 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 59.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 39.1 | 100.0 | 137 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83 |
| Embu | 45.4 | 10.5 | 0.0 | 44.1 | 100.0 | 176 | 29.3 | 9.8 | 60.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98 |
| Kitui | 58.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 41.4 | 100.0 | 312 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 183 |
| Machakos | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.4 | 100.0 | 480 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 305 |
| Makueni | 35.3 | 38.2 | 3.3 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 279 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 97.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 214 |
| Nyandarua | 38.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 168 | 30.8 | 5.0 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 72 |
| Nyeri | 44.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 54.9 | 100.0 | 235 | 25.3 | 46.5 | 28.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 106 |
| Kirinyaga | 22.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 191 | 63.8 | 1.2 | 35.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 46 |
| Murang'a | 48.8 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 297 | 8.5 | 2.2 | 88.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Kiambu | 39.5 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 911 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 475 |
| Turkana | 39.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 111 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 |
| West Pokot | 22.3 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 48.9 | 100.0 | 150 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 93.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76 |
| Samburu | 13.0 | 36.3 | 0.0 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 51 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 79.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 25 |
| Trans Nzoia | 28.5 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 66.3 | 100.0 | 272 | 18.8 | 1.7 | 79.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Uasin Gishu | 39.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 59.8 | 100.0 | 451 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 81.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 49.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 49.2 | 100.0 | 110 | 10.1 | 48.6 | 40.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Nandi | 42.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 265 | 7.8 | 15.2 | 77.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 114 |
| Baringo | 56.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 43.3 | 100.0 | 165 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Laikipia | 36.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 61.4 | 100.0 | 145 | 30.9 | 7.1 | 60.4 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 56 |
| Nakuru | 19.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 670 | 32.7 | 17.2 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Narok | 19.2 | 39.1 | 1.0 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 313 | 36.1 | 41.3 | 22.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 186 |
| Kajiado | 28.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 69.0 | 100.0 | 339 | 59.1 | 2.1 | 36.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Kericho | 70.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 29.2 | 100.0 | 330 | 2.6 | 5.4 | 92.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 233 |
| Bomet | 87.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 268 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Kakamega | 23.0 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 100.0 | 532 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 92.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 198 |
| Vihiga | 33.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 100.0 | 156 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 90.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57 |
| Bungoma | 45.0 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 18.7 | 100.0 | 448 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 94.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 364 |
| Busia | 44.0 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 52.1 | 100.0 | 262 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 79.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Siaya | 18.7 | 18.8 | 0.1 | 62.4 | 100.0 | 227 | 25.3 | 28.0 | 46.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Kisumu | 12.1 | 27.6 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 345 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 92.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 137 |
| Homa Bay | 12.5 | 35.4 | 1.7 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 258 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 84.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Migori | 37.0 | 27.2 | 2.4 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 246 | 4.8 | 3.0 | 91.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 164 |
| Kisii | 39.6 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 326 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 96.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Nyamira | 35.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 62.6 | 100.0 | 133 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 93.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 50 |
| Nairobi City | 5.4 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 87.6 | 100.0 | 1,777 | (25.3) | (0.0) | (73.9) | (0.8) | 100.0 | 221 |
| Total 15–49 | 34.7 | 9.2 | 0.7 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 83.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,089 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among women who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own agricultural land: | | | Total | Number of women | Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of women who own agricultural land ⁴ |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|-------|--|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | Woman's name is on title deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 6,025 | 6.7 | 21.3 | 62.4 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 8.4 | 23.0 | 64.7 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 2.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 74.7 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 13.1 | 21.2 | 62.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 3.4 | 28.4 | 0.1 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 14.7 | 19.4 | 63.3 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 4.8 | 31.6 | 0.5 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 14.4 | 21.4 | 61.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 7.1 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 15.1 | 22.5 | 60.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 9.5 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 12.9 | 27.5 | 57.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.1 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 13,143 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 42.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 67.8 | 100.0 | 19,013 | 9.1 | 20.4 | 67.6 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.9 | 21.8 | 0.1 | 74.3 | 100.0 | 993 | 9.4 | 18.2 | 70.0 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 3.3 | 24.9 | 0.1 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 11,173 | 10.6 | 21.9 | 64.8 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 3.3 | 21.4 | 0.1 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 11,769 | 13.8 | 21.6 | 61.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 2.6 | 16.8 | 0.1 | 80.5 | 100.0 | 6,798 | 20.6 | 26.8 | 51.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.0 | 25.1 | 0.1 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 5,019 | 4.3 | 15.5 | 77.7 | 2.5 | 100.0 |
| Second | 4.1 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 6.4 | 18.2 | 71.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 6,069 | 10.0 | 22.2 | 65.2 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 2.2 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 16.7 | 28.9 | 51.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 15.1 | 0.1 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 8,231 | 32.6 | 27.9 | 37.3 | 2.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 3.1 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 13.4 | 22.3 | 61.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 7,968 |

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have agriculture land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.1C Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among women who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own agricultural land: | | Number of women | Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Don't know ³ | Total | Number of women who own agricultural land ⁴ | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---|------------------------------|--------|--|--|---|--|-------|-------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | | Both alone and jointly | do not own agricultural land | Total | Woman's name is on title deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | | | |
| Mombasa | 1.8 | 7.3 | 0.1 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 947 | 30.2 | 16.8 | 47.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 87 |
| Kwale | 2.3 | 16.4 | 0.0 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 498 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 81.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 93 |
| Kilifi | 1.9 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 928 | 9.2 | 10.3 | 71.7 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 150 |
| Tana River | 1.3 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 81.2 | 100.0 | 149 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Lamu | 4.2 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 76.1 | 100.0 | 101 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 74.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 24 |
| Taita/Taveta | 2.0 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 234 | 15.5 | 38.4 | 44.7 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 29 |
| Garissa | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 290 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Wajir | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 160 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Mandera | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 206 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Marsabit | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 129 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Isiolo | 1.0 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 137 | 12.1 | 7.4 | 76.5 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 12 |
| Meru | 6.5 | 27.3 | 0.8 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 979 | 15.3 | 24.3 | 58.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 5.8 | 19.1 | 0.2 | 74.9 | 100.0 | 271 | 10.7 | 15.1 | 69.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Embu | 1.8 | 9.3 | 0.3 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 358 | 31.4 | 32.7 | 33.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Kitui | 3.4 | 32.2 | 0.1 | 64.3 | 100.0 | 735 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 71.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 263 |
| Machakos | 3.3 | 36.2 | 0.1 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 992 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 76.3 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 394 |
| Makueni | 2.7 | 20.5 | 0.0 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 683 | 2.6 | 16.1 | 81.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 158 |
| Nyandarua | 7.1 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 71.3 | 100.0 | 409 | 14.6 | 35.5 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Nyeri | 4.7 | 18.6 | 0.3 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 501 | 29.7 | 26.2 | 44.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 118 |
| Kirinyaga | 4.7 | 15.2 | 0.2 | 79.9 | 100.0 | 481 | 22.2 | 27.0 | 49.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 97 |
| Murang'a | 3.4 | 18.8 | 0.4 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 692 | 10.4 | 17.9 | 69.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 156 |
| Kiambu | 2.6 | 16.8 | 0.4 | 80.2 | 100.0 | 2,094 | 15.9 | 32.2 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 415 |
| Turkana | 5.2 | 21.4 | 0.0 | 73.4 | 100.0 | 331 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 94.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 88 |
| West Pokot | 2.8 | 43.7 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 384 | 6.2 | 9.7 | 82.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 179 |
| Samburu | 2.1 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 156 | 7.3 | 16.7 | 75.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.5 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 67.8 | 100.0 | 675 | 20.8 | 25.8 | 52.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.6 | 19.8 | 0.0 | 76.6 | 100.0 | 983 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 49.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 230 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.9 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 81.9 | 100.0 | 228 | 8.9 | 26.6 | 62.5 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 41 |
| Nandi | 6.6 | 24.8 | 0.0 | 68.6 | 100.0 | 622 | 6.1 | 17.8 | 70.5 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 195 |
| Baringo | 6.7 | 19.2 | 0.5 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 378 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 78.1 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 3.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 332 | 20.9 | 36.4 | 41.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 30 |
| Nakuru | 2.5 | 11.0 | 0.0 | 86.5 | 100.0 | 1,658 | 17.8 | 37.7 | 43.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 224 |
| Narok | 3.8 | 49.0 | 0.1 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 718 | 12.1 | 48.3 | 34.3 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 380 |
| Kajiado | 2.3 | 13.5 | 0.4 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 887 | 30.4 | 28.2 | 37.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 143 |
| Kericho | 2.5 | 15.8 | 0.0 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 729 | 9.4 | 6.1 | 84.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 134 |
| Bomet | 4.4 | 19.0 | 0.1 | 76.5 | 100.0 | 650 | 18.5 | 12.8 | 65.8 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 153 |
| Kakamega | 2.6 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 75.7 | 100.0 | 1,283 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 74.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 312 |
| Vihiga | 3.6 | 24.5 | 0.1 | 71.8 | 100.0 | 371 | 5.9 | 16.8 | 74.2 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 105 |
| Bungoma | 3.8 | 38.1 | 0.1 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 1,138 | 13.8 | 13.4 | 68.9 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 478 |
| Busia | 2.9 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 622 | 6.7 | 19.1 | 72.1 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 269 |
| Siaya | 2.8 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 61.0 | 100.0 | 537 | 6.7 | 25.6 | 65.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 210 |
| Kisumu | 2.8 | 18.9 | 0.1 | 78.1 | 100.0 | 771 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 83.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 169 |
| Homa Bay | 5.6 | 45.6 | 0.0 | 48.7 | 100.0 | 662 | 11.9 | 44.3 | 39.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 339 |
| Migori | 6.1 | 24.5 | 0.0 | 69.4 | 100.0 | 674 | 6.2 | 24.0 | 66.9 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 206 |
| Kisii | 1.9 | 47.9 | 0.2 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 831 | 1.8 | 14.1 | 75.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 416 |
| Nyamira | 3.9 | 35.4 | 0.0 | 60.7 | 100.0 | 327 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 80.7 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 128 |
| Nairobi City | 1.6 | 12.3 | 0.0 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 4,235 | 30.3 | 30.1 | 37.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 590 |
| Total | 3.1 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 13.4 | 22.3 | 61.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 7,968 |

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have agriculture land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among women who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own non-agricultural land: | | | Total | Number of women | Non-agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Number of women who own non-agricultural land ⁴ |
|--|---|----------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | Woman's name is on title deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 6,025 | (9.0) | (26.6) | (47.8) | (16.6) |
| 20–24 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 22.0 | 23.9 | 51.9 | 2.1 |
| 25–29 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 23.0 | 24.0 | 49.9 | 3.1 |
| 30–34 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 36.2 | 24.4 | 37.7 | 1.6 |
| 35–39 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 35.5 | 20.2 | 42.3 | 2.0 |
| 40–44 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 30.7 | 26.7 | 41.8 | 0.8 |
| 45–49 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 32.7 | 23.4 | 42.8 | 1.1 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 13,143 | 44.5 | 26.7 | 27.3 | 1.5 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 19,013 | 21.0 | 21.5 | 55.2 | 2.4 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.4 | 7.1 | 0.3 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 993 | 17.5 | 25.5 | 55.5 | 1.5 |
| Primary | 1.1 | 5.4 | 0.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 11,173 | 23.8 | 22.1 | 52.5 | 1.7 |
| Secondary | 1.4 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 11,769 | 30.7 | 22.7 | 44.4 | 2.2 |
| More than secondary | 1.7 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 92.4 | 100.0 | 6,798 | 43.5 | 28.4 | 25.7 | 2.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 5,019 | 9.0 | 20.5 | 67.9 | 2.6 |
| Second | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 66.3 | 2.5 |
| Middle | 1.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 6,069 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 58.8 | 1.8 |
| Fourth | 1.6 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 27.2 | 25.2 | 44.6 | 3.0 |
| Highest | 2.1 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 8,231 | 49.5 | 27.2 | 22.1 | 1.2 |
| Total | 1.4 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 30.8 | 23.6 | 43.6 | 2.0 |
| Number of women who own non-agricultural land ⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,165 | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities.

Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.2C Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among women who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own non-agricultural land: | | | Number of women | Non-agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of women who own non-agricultural land ⁴ | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--------|--|-------|-------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | Woman's name is on title deed ¹ | Woman's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | | | |
| Mombasa | 2.8 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 93.7 | 100.0 | 947 | (44.7) | (6.2) | (46.6) | (2.5) | 100.0 | 60 |
| Kwale | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 498 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 |
| Kilifi | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 928 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 23 |
| Tana River | 0.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 94.4 | 100.0 | 149 | (7.6) | (10.2) | (82.2) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 8 |
| Lamu | 0.7 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 101 | (11.3) | (12.7) | (68.6) | (7.5) | 100.0 | 7 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 234 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Garissa | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 290 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 6 |
| Wajir | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 160 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 206 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Marsabit | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 129 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Isiolo | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 137 | (18.9) | (3.0) | (76.5) | (1.6) | 100.0 | 9 |
| Meru | 2.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 979 | (52.0) | (24.7) | (20.2) | (3.1) | 100.0 | 58 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 271 | (45.9) | (8.6) | (38.5) | (7.0) | 100.0 | 15 |
| Embu | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 358 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 |
| Kitui | 0.3 | 8.0 | 0.6 | 91.1 | 100.0 | 735 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 86.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Machakos | 1.6 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 992 | 33.5 | 16.2 | 46.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 113 |
| Makueni | 1.0 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 94.3 | 100.0 | 683 | (18.6) | (23.3) | (52.6) | (5.5) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Nyandarua | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 409 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Nyeri | 1.3 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 501 | (63.9) | (23.7) | (12.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 31 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 481 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 13 |
| Murang'a | 1.1 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 692 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 26 |
| Kiambu | 2.6 | 11.8 | 0.6 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 2,094 | 23.0 | 26.6 | 50.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 314 |
| Turkana | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 331 | (24.0) | (5.3) | (69.6) | (1.1) | 100.0 | 22 |
| West Pokot | 0.6 | 8.8 | 0.1 | 90.4 | 100.0 | 384 | 12.1 | 22.5 | 65.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 37 |
| Samburu | 2.1 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 89.5 | 100.0 | 156 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 81.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 16 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.5 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 675 | (22.5) | (27.8) | (49.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 29 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.5 | 14.5 | 0.4 | 81.5 | 100.0 | 983 | 30.2 | 21.1 | 47.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 182 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 228 | (6.9) | (28.4) | (64.7) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 11 |
| Nandi | 2.8 | 10.7 | 0.2 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 622 | 11.5 | 7.8 | 79.2 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 85 |
| Baringo | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 378 | (31.4) | (10.5) | (58.1) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 15 |
| Laikipia | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 332 | (56.5) | (17.5) | (23.4) | (2.6) | 100.0 | 18 |
| Nakuru | 1.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 1,658 | 31.8 | 36.1 | 32.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99 |
| Narok | 4.3 | 22.8 | 0.3 | 72.6 | 100.0 | 718 | 21.2 | 44.4 | 30.3 | 4.1 | 100.0 | 197 |
| Kajiado | 1.8 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 90.3 | 100.0 | 887 | 43.9 | 37.5 | 16.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 86 |
| Kericho | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 729 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 17 |
| Bomet | 1.9 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 95.4 | 100.0 | 650 | (53.4) | (19.1) | (27.6) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 30 |
| Kakamega | 0.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 1,283 | (40.8) | (8.6) | (43.5) | (7.1) | 100.0 | 37 |
| Vihiga | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 371 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Bungoma | 1.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 1,138 | 25.3 | 22.3 | 50.2 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 68 |
| Busia | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 622 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 |
| Siaya | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 537 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 11 |
| Kisumu | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 771 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 22 |
| Homa Bay | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 662 | (17.4) | (54.8) | (27.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 28 |
| Migori | 0.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 674 | (15.9) | (17.4) | (66.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Kisii | 0.1 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 831 | (12.1) | (23.4) | (59.1) | (5.4) | 100.0 | 39 |
| Nyamira | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 327 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 |
| Nairobi City | 1.4 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 4,235 | 57.2 | 25.3 | 15.9 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 232 |
| Total | 1.4 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 30.8 | 23.6 | 43.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,165 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.3 Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among men who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who own agricultural land: | | | Total | Number of men | Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of men who own agricultural land ⁴ |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------|---|--|--|---|-------|--|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | | Percent-age who do not own agricultural land | Man's name is on title deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 3,175 | 8.4 | 18.0 | 58.0 | 15.7 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 2,404 | 7.9 | 24.5 | 63.1 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 21.8 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 2,268 | 15.8 | 23.9 | 59.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 36.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 1,787 | 21.9 | 17.8 | 59.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 43.6 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 21.4 | 17.3 | 60.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 46.4 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 25.5 | 18.7 | 55.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 51.9 | 14.1 | 0.6 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 1,109 | 30.8 | 12.7 | 56.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 16.7 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 5,382 | 34.5 | 20.3 | 44.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 29.2 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 8,270 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 64.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 18.6 | 15.1 | 0.3 | 66.0 | 100.0 | 369 | 17.4 | 11.9 | 68.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 30.6 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 4,894 | 15.7 | 18.3 | 64.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 17.7 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 5,592 | 20.5 | 19.4 | 58.5 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 27.1 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 66.9 | 100.0 | 2,797 | 36.5 | 18.1 | 44.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 26.1 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 63.9 | 100.0 | 2,062 | 8.1 | 16.0 | 74.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Second | 29.2 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 63.8 | 100.0 | 2,584 | 12.9 | 15.7 | 70.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 26.8 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 2,754 | 16.9 | 22.1 | 59.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 20.0 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 3,325 | 31.0 | 19.9 | 47.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 21.0 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 2,927 | 41.1 | 17.7 | 40.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 24.3 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 21.7 | 18.4 | 58.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 50–54 | 58.6 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 801 | 34.9 | 12.9 | 51.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–54 | 26.2 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 14,453 | 23.3 | 17.7 | 57.9 | 1.1 | 100.0 |

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have agriculture land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own agriculture land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.3C Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among men who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own agricultural land: | | | Number of men | Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of men who own agricultural land ⁴ | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--------|--|-------|-------|--|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | Man's name is on title deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | | | | |
| | | | | | Total | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 8.4 | 18.8 | 0.9 | 71.9 | 100.0 | 442 | 18.4 | 55.1 | 25.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 124 | |
| Kwale | 9.5 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 209 | 3.4 | 34.2 | 46.0 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 140 | |
| Kilifi | 8.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 90.8 | 100.0 | 405 | (62.0) | (0.0) | (38.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 37 | |
| Tana River | 16.7 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 79.6 | 100.0 | 64 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 97.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 | |
| Lamu | 17.2 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 41 | 42.8 | 5.8 | 51.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 13 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 17.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 69.6 | 100.0 | 103 | 18.0 | 34.4 | 45.8 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 31 | |
| Garissa | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 117 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 8 | |
| Wajir | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 63 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 1 | |
| Mandera | 4.2 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 81 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 4 | |
| Marsabit | 4.9 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 45 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 3 | |
| Isiolo | 15.3 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 72.1 | 100.0 | 55 | 35.1 | 13.2 | 46.2 | 5.5 | 100.0 | 15 | |
| Meru | 41.6 | 3.2 | 0.4 | 54.8 | 100.0 | 489 | 22.5 | 11.7 | 65.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 221 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 57.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 137 | 23.1 | 0.8 | 76.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 81 | |
| Embu | 18.5 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 176 | 37.8 | 21.7 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 65 | |
| Kitui | 44.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 100.0 | 312 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 140 | |
| Machakos | 35.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.1 | 100.0 | 480 | 16.7 | 0.8 | 82.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 | |
| Makueni | 7.0 | 26.9 | 0.8 | 65.3 | 100.0 | 279 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97 | |
| Nyandarua | 24.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 100.0 | 168 | 34.3 | 1.7 | 64.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 | |
| Nyeri | 35.6 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 235 | 26.7 | 45.4 | 27.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 94 | |
| Kirinyaga | 15.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 83.2 | 100.0 | 191 | (69.1) | (0.0) | (30.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 32 | |
| Murang'a | 41.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 55.0 | 100.0 | 297 | 12.2 | 4.1 | 82.8 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 133 | |
| Kiambu | 29.0 | 6.2 | 0.0 | 64.8 | 100.0 | 911 | 37.6 | 29.0 | 32.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 320 | |
| Turkana | 9.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 90.7 | 100.0 | 111 | * | * | * | * | 100.0 | 10 | |
| West Pokot | 19.8 | 19.0 | 0.0 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 150 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 83.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 | |
| Samburu | 6.0 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 78.7 | 100.0 | 51 | (26.1) | (14.1) | (59.8) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 11 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 14.8 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 272 | 23.3 | 3.1 | 73.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 34.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 65.6 | 100.0 | 451 | 20.7 | 61.7 | 15.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 155 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 45.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 53.0 | 100.0 | 110 | 9.5 | 50.0 | 40.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52 | |
| Nandi | 32.6 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 265 | 15.9 | 33.9 | 50.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 93 | |
| Baringo | 34.1 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 165 | 11.2 | 21.5 | 67.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 66 | |
| Laikipia | 12.7 | 5.1 | 0.9 | 81.3 | 100.0 | 145 | (50.6) | (8.0) | (39.7) | (1.7) | 100.0 | 27 | |
| Nakuru | 13.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 85.7 | 100.0 | 670 | (36.7) | (6.2) | (55.1) | (2.1) | 100.0 | 96 | |
| Narok | 30.6 | 21.9 | 0.3 | 47.2 | 100.0 | 313 | 34.8 | 43.5 | 21.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 165 | |
| Kajiado | 16.2 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 339 | (80.6) | (0.0) | (19.4) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 75 | |
| Kericho | 52.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 47.4 | 100.0 | 330 | 2.8 | 9.2 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 173 | |
| Bomet | 57.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 268 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 95.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 157 | |
| Kakamega | 28.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 532 | 10.8 | 0.9 | 84.6 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 165 | |
| Vihiga | 34.1 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 156 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 91.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58 | |
| Bungoma | 29.7 | 9.5 | 0.7 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 448 | 24.5 | 7.8 | 67.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 179 | |
| Busia | 34.9 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 59.1 | 100.0 | 262 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 73.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 107 | |
| Siaya | 31.8 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 65.3 | 100.0 | 227 | 35.0 | 37.7 | 26.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 79 | |
| Kisumu | 11.5 | 10.6 | 0.2 | 77.7 | 100.0 | 345 | 9.4 | 43.5 | 45.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 77 | |
| Homa Bay | 19.7 | 30.1 | 0.4 | 49.8 | 100.0 | 258 | 17.8 | 44.2 | 35.7 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 129 | |
| Migori | 19.5 | 21.6 | 0.5 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 246 | 19.2 | 40.4 | 38.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 102 | |
| Kisii | 33.3 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 61.2 | 100.0 | 326 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 94.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 127 | |
| Nyamira | 34.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 64.3 | 100.0 | 133 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 89.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47 | |
| Nairobi City | 9.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 88.1 | 100.0 | 1,777 | (45.8) | (0.9) | (53.3) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 212 | |
| Total 15–49 | 24.3 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 21.7 | 18.4 | 58.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 4,265 | |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have agriculture land with a title, deed, or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own agriculture land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.4 Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among men who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own non-agricultural land: | | | Number of men | Non-agricultural land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Number of men who own non-agricultural land ⁴ |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|-------------------------|--|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | Both alone and jointly | | Man's name is on title deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 3,175 | (15.6) | (23.4) | (46.5) |
| 20–24 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 2,404 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 50.6 |
| 25–29 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 2,268 | 30.1 | 15.1 | 54.7 |
| 30–34 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 100.0 | 1,787 | 54.2 | 11.7 | 34.1 |
| 35–39 | 12.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 53.9 | 7.1 | 38.8 |
| 40–44 | 12.9 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 46.5 | 9.2 | 44.1 |
| 45–49 | 15.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 1,109 | 49.6 | 7.7 | 42.8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 5,382 | 58.8 | 8.3 | 32.6 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 8,270 | 36.5 | 12.9 | 49.8 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 6.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 369 | (34.9) | (4.1) | (61.0) |
| Primary | 5.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 4,894 | 29.9 | 12.5 | 57.2 |
| Secondary | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 5,592 | 42.8 | 11.6 | 44.4 |
| More than secondary | 11.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 2,797 | 62.8 | 10.0 | 27.1 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 2,062 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 60.7 |
| Second | 5.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 2,584 | 25.1 | 11.9 | 62.2 |
| Middle | 6.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 2,754 | 32.0 | 14.7 | 52.4 |
| Fourth | 5.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 3,325 | 48.7 | 13.4 | 37.4 |
| Highest | 10.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 2,927 | 68.0 | 5.6 | 26.3 |
| Total 15–49 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 45.6 | 11.1 | 42.8 |
| 50–54 | 18.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 801 | 61.8 | 9.2 | 29.0 |
| Total 15–54 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 14,453 | 47.9 | 10.8 | 40.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,274 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities.

Secondary includes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.4C Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among men who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who own non-agricultural land: | | Number of men | Non-agricultural Land has a title deed ¹ : | | | | Total | Number of men who own non-agricultural land ⁴ | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|---------------|---|--|--|---|-------------------------|--|-------|
| | Alone | Jointly ² | | Percent-age who do not own non-agri-cultural land | Man's name is on title deed ¹ | Man's name is not on title deed ¹ | Does not have a title deed ¹ | | | |
| | | | | | Total | Number of men | Does not have a title deed ¹ | Don't know ³ | | |
| Mombasa | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 442 | * | * | 100.0 | 7 |
| Kwale | 3.6 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 88.4 | 100.0 | 209 | (18.2) | (37.3) | (34.7) | (9.8) |
| Kilifi | 2.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 405 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Tana River | 2.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 64 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Lamu | 3.9 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 41 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 95.6 | 100.0 | 103 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Garissa | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 117 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Wajir | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 63 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Mandera | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 81 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Marsabit | 6.1 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 100.0 | 45 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Isiolo | 18.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 77.1 | 100.0 | 55 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 68.4 | 0.0 |
| Meru | 7.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 489 | (23.6) | (5.1) | (71.3) | (0.0) |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 137 | (38.2) | (0.0) | (61.8) | (0.0) |
| Embu | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 176 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Kitui | 4.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 94.9 | 100.0 | 312 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Machakos | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 100.0 | 480 | (55.8) | (0.0) | (44.2) | (0.0) |
| Makueni | 0.4 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 279 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Nyandarua | 7.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 100.0 | 168 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Nyeri | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 235 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 191 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Murang'a | 6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.5 | 100.0 | 297 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Kiambu | 8.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 88.7 | 100.0 | 911 | (46.9) | (10.5) | (42.6) | (0.0) |
| Turkana | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 111 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| West Pokot | 9.4 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 150 | (17.2) | (0.0) | (82.8) | (0.0) |
| Samburu | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 51 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 8.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 272 | (36.4) | (0.0) | (63.6) | (0.0) |
| Uasin Gishu | 9.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 90.5 | 100.0 | 451 | (72.1) | (22.5) | (5.4) | (0.0) |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 110 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Nandi | 16.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 100.0 | 265 | 7.0 | 43.4 | 49.6 | 0.0 |
| Baringo | 6.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 93.6 | 100.0 | 165 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Laikipia | 8.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 88.8 | 100.0 | 145 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Nakuru | 5.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 670 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Narok | 11.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 86.0 | 100.0 | 313 | (92.6) | (5.2) | (2.2) | (0.0) |
| Kajiado | 18.1 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 76.9 | 100.0 | 339 | (64.7) | (1.9) | (33.3) | (0.0) |
| Kericho | 7.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 91.4 | 100.0 | 330 | (12.5) | (10.4) | (77.0) | (0.0) |
| Bomet | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 268 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Kakamega | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 532 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Vihiga | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 156 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Bungoma | 13.5 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 448 | 28.5 | 7.0 | 64.5 | 0.0 |
| Busia | 10.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 262 | (17.9) | (14.1) | (68.0) | (0.0) |
| Siaya | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 227 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Kisumu | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 97.5 | 100.0 | 345 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Homa Bay | 9.0 | 13.6 | 0.0 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 258 | 27.4 | 37.0 | 31.5 | 4.2 |
| Migori | 8.5 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 100.0 | 246 | (33.6) | (26.8) | (39.7) | (0.0) |
| Kisii | 3.8 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 326 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Nyamira | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 98.2 | 100.0 | 133 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Nairobi City | 4.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 94.8 | 100.0 | 1,777 | * | * | * | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 45.6 | 11.1 | 42.8 | 0.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1,093 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mobile phone ownership: | | Bank account ownership and use: | | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of women |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|-----------------|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹ | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 32.3 | 20.0 | 35.8 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 36.3 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 82.6 | 53.8 | 84.5 | 25.0 | 19.2 | 84.8 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 88.7 | 53.6 | 89.8 | 36.5 | 28.8 | 90.4 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 89.5 | 48.8 | 89.1 | 37.5 | 28.4 | 89.6 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 90.0 | 44.1 | 90.0 | 37.8 | 28.8 | 90.7 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 90.8 | 41.1 | 90.8 | 38.2 | 29.8 | 91.5 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 89.0 | 34.6 | 89.7 | 35.7 | 27.4 | 90.8 | 2,518 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 88.9 | 64.7 | 87.7 | 41.9 | 33.5 | 88.1 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 69.6 | 27.5 | 72.5 | 19.2 | 14.0 | 73.2 | 19,013 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 64.2 | 10.1 | 53.9 | 8.1 | 4.4 | 57.1 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 71.4 | 22.0 | 74.6 | 13.8 | 9.2 | 75.1 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 74.6 | 43.7 | 76.2 | 22.6 | 16.4 | 76.6 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 98.8 | 89.5 | 98.9 | 74.1 | 62.5 | 99.2 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 52.0 | 5.9 | 54.4 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 55.8 | 5,019 |
| Second | 66.1 | 16.3 | 71.2 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 71.5 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 76.6 | 33.8 | 79.3 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 79.8 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 86.8 | 54.5 | 86.9 | 34.4 | 26.0 | 87.5 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 93.6 | 79.7 | 91.2 | 56.2 | 47.2 | 91.6 | 8,231 |
| Total | 77.5 | 42.7 | 78.7 | 28.5 | 21.9 | 79.3 | 32,156 |

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.6.1C Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mobile phone ownership: | | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹ | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | |
| Mombasa | 83.2 | 52.9 | 79.8 | 29.6 | 22.0 | 80.6 | 947 |
| Kwale | 63.8 | 29.4 | 66.9 | 10.7 | 8.6 | 66.9 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 64.5 | 24.1 | 72.8 | 13.7 | 11.6 | 72.9 | 928 |
| Tana River | 59.5 | 14.5 | 52.2 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 52.4 | 149 |
| Lamu | 67.2 | 31.8 | 69.3 | 19.0 | 11.1 | 69.8 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 87.0 | 46.3 | 82.0 | 24.3 | 18.1 | 83.1 | 234 |
| Garissa | 75.4 | 34.7 | 69.4 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 69.8 | 290 |
| Wajir | 70.3 | 28.2 | 57.6 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 59.1 | 160 |
| Mandera | 76.9 | 15.2 | 43.8 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 43.8 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 73.3 | 13.1 | 42.7 | 5.7 | 3.7 | 44.6 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 79.4 | 40.2 | 74.9 | 32.0 | 23.0 | 75.9 | 137 |
| Meru | 74.1 | 32.5 | 76.8 | 32.0 | 26.0 | 77.5 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 85.5 | 40.8 | 79.0 | 34.4 | 24.0 | 80.0 | 271 |
| Embu | 86.8 | 45.5 | 85.5 | 36.6 | 28.5 | 86.5 | 358 |
| Kitui | 73.9 | 25.9 | 73.7 | 18.9 | 18.5 | 73.7 | 735 |
| Machakos | 85.5 | 50.7 | 87.0 | 26.3 | 21.6 | 87.1 | 992 |
| Makueni | 73.2 | 38.9 | 74.8 | 19.6 | 15.3 | 74.9 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 82.3 | 38.8 | 77.5 | 28.9 | 19.0 | 77.9 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 89.8 | 61.9 | 85.9 | 48.5 | 38.1 | 87.3 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 85.3 | 50.0 | 85.4 | 42.1 | 34.3 | 86.5 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 82.0 | 46.4 | 80.8 | 39.1 | 27.3 | 82.1 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 91.0 | 67.2 | 89.6 | 47.6 | 37.8 | 89.9 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 49.9 | 13.0 | 41.5 | 33.6 | 17.0 | 56.9 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 52.8 | 15.5 | 42.0 | 12.8 | 9.1 | 42.9 | 384 |
| Samburu | 66.5 | 20.4 | 63.0 | 18.9 | 13.3 | 64.1 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 73.3 | 37.3 | 79.0 | 20.5 | 12.9 | 79.1 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 85.9 | 56.5 | 84.1 | 35.1 | 27.5 | 84.4 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 72.7 | 29.5 | 77.8 | 23.1 | 16.6 | 78.0 | 228 |
| Nandi | 73.9 | 39.3 | 75.3 | 27.4 | 19.8 | 76.7 | 622 |
| Baringo | 67.5 | 26.5 | 66.1 | 24.3 | 19.7 | 66.7 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 77.8 | 45.2 | 77.8 | 33.2 | 24.9 | 78.5 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 80.3 | 46.6 | 82.5 | 30.2 | 18.7 | 82.5 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 67.1 | 26.5 | 70.6 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 70.9 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 88.0 | 59.1 | 85.0 | 38.5 | 30.0 | 85.2 | 887 |
| Kericho | 76.4 | 33.3 | 74.7 | 35.5 | 29.3 | 76.4 | 729 |
| Bomet | 65.1 | 19.8 | 68.8 | 27.1 | 20.8 | 70.6 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 69.0 | 32.4 | 74.2 | 17.4 | 13.0 | 74.2 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 65.3 | 26.2 | 68.1 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 68.4 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 63.7 | 29.1 | 78.4 | 19.2 | 12.5 | 78.5 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 65.0 | 24.7 | 74.3 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 74.5 | 622 |
| Siaya | 70.7 | 28.4 | 78.3 | 13.8 | 11.4 | 78.6 | 537 |
| Kisumu | 71.7 | 32.1 | 88.6 | 17.5 | 13.9 | 88.7 | 771 |
| Homa Bay | 72.0 | 26.9 | 80.9 | 16.2 | 12.7 | 81.2 | 662 |
| Migori | 59.7 | 21.9 | 63.2 | 11.2 | 8.0 | 63.5 | 674 |
| Kisii | 73.6 | 31.2 | 76.0 | 17.4 | 13.4 | 76.2 | 831 |
| Nyamira | 73.5 | 25.1 | 79.8 | 23.0 | 15.3 | 79.8 | 327 |
| Nairobi City | 92.0 | 71.7 | 90.6 | 45.9 | 38.3 | 90.9 | 4,235 |
| Total | 77.5 | 42.7 | 78.7 | 28.5 | 21.9 | 79.3 | 32,156 |

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Mobile phone ownership: | | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹ | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of men |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 44.0 | 27.3 | 44.0 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 44.4 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 89.6 | 62.8 | 89.3 | 34.3 | 30.2 | 89.7 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 94.0 | 65.7 | 95.0 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 95.8 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 91.9 | 57.0 | 93.9 | 55.2 | 45.6 | 94.6 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 91.8 | 49.6 | 93.9 | 55.3 | 43.6 | 94.6 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 90.5 | 45.2 | 91.6 | 53.9 | 42.8 | 92.4 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 90.4 | 39.3 | 92.6 | 51.7 | 41.3 | 93.6 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.2 | 70.2 | 92.0 | 56.5 | 49.6 | 92.5 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 74.1 | 35.3 | 74.4 | 27.7 | 20.5 | 75.1 | 8,270 |
| Education² | | | | | | | |
| No education | 77.0 | 14.2 | 72.0 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 72.1 | 369 |
| Primary | 69.0 | 24.5 | 72.3 | 22.0 | 14.9 | 72.9 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 81.4 | 52.3 | 81.0 | 32.4 | 25.5 | 81.7 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 99.0 | 90.4 | 99.1 | 85.8 | 77.9 | 99.6 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 63.6 | 15.8 | 65.1 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 65.6 | 2,062 |
| Second | 69.7 | 25.3 | 71.4 | 19.8 | 12.4 | 72.4 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 79.1 | 42.7 | 78.5 | 31.2 | 23.2 | 79.4 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 88.4 | 62.1 | 90.1 | 50.2 | 41.4 | 90.4 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 94.0 | 84.8 | 94.3 | 72.3 | 65.9 | 94.9 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 80.4 | 49.1 | 81.3 | 39.1 | 32.0 | 82.0 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | 90.7 | 39.2 | 90.7 | 55.9 | 43.7 | 91.5 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | 81.0 | 48.6 | 81.9 | 40.0 | 32.6 | 82.5 | 14,453 |

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.6.2C Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Mobile phone ownership: | | Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹ | Bank account ownership and use: | | Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months | Number of men |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---------------|
| | Percentage who own any mobile phone | Percentage who own a smartphone | | Percentage who have and use a bank account | Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months | | |
| Mombasa | 88.9 | 62.5 | 96.3 | 46.8 | 36.8 | 96.3 | 442 |
| Kwale | 76.2 | 38.4 | 73.2 | 22.9 | 13.7 | 73.4 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 76.8 | 42.4 | 86.7 | 25.3 | 19.5 | 86.7 | 405 |
| Tana River | 76.3 | 19.7 | 48.3 | 10.3 | 7.1 | 49.6 | 64 |
| Lamu | 84.8 | 41.2 | 82.4 | 34.4 | 21.6 | 82.6 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 81.7 | 48.6 | 87.0 | 35.2 | 21.6 | 87.5 | 103 |
| Garissa | 88.4 | 52.0 | 83.5 | 24.9 | 24.4 | 83.8 | 117 |
| Wajir | 78.2 | 50.6 | 71.1 | 19.5 | 15.2 | 71.1 | 63 |
| Mandera | 78.8 | 38.3 | 57.7 | 13.6 | 12.9 | 57.7 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 81.4 | 36.0 | 72.7 | 17.1 | 12.3 | 73.5 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 89.8 | 58.6 | 92.9 | 36.6 | 33.5 | 93.4 | 55 |
| Meru | 80.7 | 40.1 | 74.1 | 40.2 | 26.9 | 76.0 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 79.5 | 36.7 | 79.7 | 40.9 | 29.5 | 81.0 | 137 |
| Embu | 83.9 | 42.8 | 85.8 | 34.8 | 29.3 | 85.8 | 176 |
| Kitui | 77.7 | 29.5 | 78.3 | 22.3 | 19.5 | 78.3 | 312 |
| Machakos | 77.1 | 45.1 | 80.3 | 38.6 | 35.1 | 80.5 | 480 |
| Makueni | 78.9 | 35.8 | 81.5 | 21.9 | 15.6 | 81.7 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 79.7 | 50.9 | 76.1 | 39.1 | 29.2 | 77.9 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 90.5 | 56.1 | 87.9 | 53.0 | 39.5 | 87.9 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 87.6 | 60.1 | 91.1 | 55.9 | 44.4 | 91.5 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 81.6 | 44.1 | 82.6 | 39.3 | 24.1 | 84.1 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 86.7 | 60.2 | 85.9 | 60.2 | 46.1 | 87.7 | 911 |
| Turkana | 66.2 | 19.5 | 63.3 | 17.3 | 15.4 | 65.5 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 77.5 | 26.1 | 82.4 | 16.4 | 10.5 | 82.4 | 150 |
| Samburu | 83.5 | 44.4 | 88.8 | 43.4 | 36.1 | 88.8 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 72.9 | 46.3 | 76.2 | 26.0 | 24.3 | 76.6 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 85.3 | 61.9 | 93.2 | 51.3 | 40.5 | 93.2 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 76.4 | 38.4 | 76.9 | 26.3 | 20.4 | 77.2 | 110 |
| Nandi | 80.2 | 42.9 | 77.0 | 36.2 | 29.6 | 77.3 | 265 |
| Baringo | 73.2 | 36.2 | 70.8 | 24.2 | 20.2 | 70.8 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 85.1 | 57.7 | 82.2 | 58.6 | 42.4 | 82.8 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 75.1 | 50.8 | 78.9 | 40.7 | 37.3 | 78.9 | 670 |
| Narok | 84.9 | 44.4 | 84.8 | 31.5 | 20.9 | 85.2 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 86.2 | 63.0 | 86.8 | 54.6 | 48.4 | 87.1 | 339 |
| Kericho | 81.3 | 37.8 | 82.5 | 35.8 | 26.7 | 82.5 | 330 |
| Bomet | 74.9 | 34.6 | 54.8 | 33.2 | 30.8 | 59.6 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 64.9 | 34.0 | 59.1 | 25.7 | 21.6 | 59.8 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 65.7 | 34.3 | 87.0 | 16.6 | 12.9 | 87.0 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 66.2 | 34.6 | 69.1 | 27.6 | 21.9 | 69.8 | 448 |
| Busia | 66.2 | 33.9 | 78.1 | 22.5 | 13.5 | 78.1 | 262 |
| Siaya | 65.2 | 34.6 | 66.8 | 15.1 | 12.0 | 66.8 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 77.9 | 33.3 | 77.4 | 20.2 | 16.7 | 77.8 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 76.8 | 37.3 | 84.9 | 27.6 | 19.1 | 84.9 | 258 |
| Migori | 72.1 | 36.9 | 77.5 | 27.0 | 19.6 | 78.1 | 246 |
| Kisii | 75.8 | 41.5 | 79.0 | 32.0 | 26.4 | 79.0 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 69.2 | 31.0 | 65.0 | 32.6 | 22.9 | 67.8 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 94.6 | 81.5 | 95.4 | 63.8 | 59.7 | 96.1 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 80.4 | 49.1 | 81.3 | 39.1 | 32.0 | 82.0 | 13,652 |

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Kenya DHS 2022

| Decision | Mainly wife | Wife and husband jointly | Mainly husband | Someone else | Other | Total | Number |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|--------|
| WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 41.5 | 44.2 | 14.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,822 |
| Major household purchases | 19.5 | 58.7 | 21.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 17,822 |
| Visits to her family or relatives | 23.9 | 57.7 | 18.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 17,822 |
| MEN | | | | | | | |
| Own health care | 5.7 | 37.5 | 56.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 6,257 |
| Major household purchases | 12.9 | 53.0 | 33.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,257 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 72.2 | 64.7 | 67.6 | 46.9 | 15.1 | 456 |
| 20–24 | 80.4 | 73.3 | 76.2 | 57.5 | 8.2 | 2,635 |
| 25–29 | 85.7 | 77.9 | 80.6 | 65.4 | 5.8 | 4,055 |
| 30–34 | 87.0 | 79.6 | 81.9 | 68.5 | 5.0 | 3,460 |
| 35–39 | 86.3 | 79.3 | 82.5 | 67.8 | 5.3 | 3,234 |
| 40–44 | 88.1 | 80.1 | 86.2 | 71.2 | 4.9 | 2,246 |
| 45–49 | 90.2 | 82.3 | 87.8 | 72.1 | 2.9 | 1,735 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 79.9 | 72.4 | 77.1 | 60.3 | 10.3 | 5,855 |
| Employed for cash | 89.8 | 82.2 | 84.9 | 70.8 | 2.8 | 9,658 |
| Employed not for cash | 82.5 | 75.7 | 79.4 | 61.7 | 6.8 | 2,308 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 84.3 | 78.4 | 81.0 | 65.4 | 6.7 | 1,020 |
| 1–2 | 86.5 | 78.1 | 81.8 | 66.2 | 5.4 | 7,386 |
| 3–4 | 86.6 | 79.1 | 83.2 | 67.7 | 4.8 | 6,094 |
| 5+ | 82.5 | 76.7 | 78.5 | 63.4 | 8.0 | 3,321 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 89.3 | 81.0 | 84.0 | 70.6 | 3.9 | 6,953 |
| Rural | 83.3 | 76.4 | 80.1 | 63.3 | 7.0 | 10,869 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 72.6 | 68.9 | 72.2 | 55.4 | 15.3 | 1,373 |
| Primary | 83.7 | 76.9 | 78.8 | 62.8 | 6.3 | 7,376 |
| Secondary | 86.8 | 77.7 | 81.7 | 66.0 | 5.2 | 5,734 |
| More than secondary | 93.2 | 85.6 | 91.6 | 78.2 | 1.7 | 3,339 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 77.2 | 71.8 | 74.6 | 57.4 | 11.7 | 2,994 |
| Second | 82.8 | 76.2 | 79.1 | 62.2 | 6.7 | 3,125 |
| Middle | 85.7 | 77.1 | 81.6 | 65.0 | 5.5 | 3,330 |
| Fourth | 88.2 | 78.7 | 82.2 | 67.6 | 4.4 | 3,945 |
| Highest | 91.0 | 84.2 | 87.6 | 74.6 | 2.5 | 4,427 |
| Total | 85.6 | 78.2 | 81.6 | 66.2 | 5.8 | 17,822 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.8.1C Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Specific decisions | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Woman's own health care | Making major household purchases | Visits to her family or relatives | All three decisions | None of the three decisions | Number of women |
| Mombasa | 81.4 | 77.2 | 74.5 | 61.7 | 8.6 | 546 |
| Kwale | 81.3 | 75.7 | 78.8 | 69.8 | 15.9 | 302 |
| Kilifi | 83.7 | 82.2 | 68.7 | 58.2 | 6.2 | 483 |
| Tana River | 60.2 | 63.8 | 74.1 | 51.4 | 20.5 | 107 |
| Lamu | 84.5 | 78.5 | 84.7 | 67.8 | 6.3 | 59 |
| Taita/Taveta | 83.8 | 82.0 | 78.1 | 65.6 | 6.6 | 130 |
| Garissa | 74.7 | 75.4 | 76.1 | 67.5 | 16.5 | 170 |
| Wajir | 89.6 | 57.4 | 95.1 | 56.5 | 2.7 | 92 |
| Mandera | 55.2 | 52.5 | 62.6 | 46.1 | 35.6 | 138 |
| Marsabit | 88.8 | 89.7 | 88.8 | 84.7 | 5.9 | 94 |
| Isiolo | 90.9 | 82.2 | 90.7 | 77.7 | 3.3 | 76 |
| Meru | 79.1 | 85.1 | 92.1 | 65.1 | 1.4 | 569 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 79.2 | 65.7 | 69.0 | 50.4 | 9.2 | 171 |
| Embu | 79.0 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 60.9 | 10.2 | 214 |
| Kitui | 95.3 | 87.4 | 93.2 | 83.7 | 3.0 | 449 |
| Machakos | 96.3 | 91.5 | 95.4 | 87.8 | 1.2 | 553 |
| Makueni | 87.2 | 91.1 | 91.4 | 81.3 | 4.1 | 366 |
| Nyandarua | 86.7 | 82.0 | 78.4 | 63.8 | 4.2 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 84.9 | 79.2 | 83.8 | 65.2 | 3.2 | 254 |
| Kirinyaga | 93.1 | 76.7 | 92.2 | 71.4 | 1.7 | 253 |
| Murang'a | 83.3 | 70.5 | 75.3 | 59.1 | 8.7 | 344 |
| Kiambu | 90.8 | 70.4 | 78.0 | 62.9 | 3.6 | 1,116 |
| Turkana | 88.0 | 91.5 | 95.2 | 83.0 | 1.5 | 204 |
| West Pokot | 86.5 | 85.1 | 88.6 | 79.0 | 7.3 | 264 |
| Samburu | 71.4 | 55.5 | 60.3 | 35.8 | 19.2 | 106 |
| Trans Nzoia | 95.7 | 82.2 | 82.0 | 68.7 | 0.6 | 361 |
| Uasin Gishu | 82.7 | 73.5 | 83.0 | 61.2 | 5.1 | 525 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 79.6 | 76.7 | 82.3 | 69.7 | 11.8 | 143 |
| Nandi | 89.8 | 60.9 | 83.4 | 54.1 | 3.6 | 327 |
| Baringo | 58.4 | 62.6 | 69.1 | 43.2 | 18.0 | 200 |
| Laikipia | 79.8 | 77.8 | 82.3 | 63.4 | 7.5 | 161 |
| Nakuru | 85.0 | 68.3 | 70.4 | 52.6 | 6.2 | 906 |
| Narok | 68.2 | 67.1 | 65.2 | 43.5 | 13.8 | 444 |
| Kajiado | 79.9 | 75.2 | 78.0 | 60.4 | 8.5 | 520 |
| Kericho | 85.6 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 80.4 | 2.3 | 395 |
| Bomet | 86.1 | 66.1 | 76.7 | 50.6 | 5.3 | 351 |
| Kakamega | 95.2 | 83.0 | 88.7 | 74.7 | 2.0 | 715 |
| Vihiga | 90.2 | 85.1 | 89.6 | 74.8 | 1.7 | 171 |
| Bungoma | 81.4 | 73.1 | 68.1 | 52.3 | 7.3 | 614 |
| Busia | 79.2 | 58.6 | 77.4 | 50.9 | 10.9 | 360 |
| Siaya | 77.3 | 74.3 | 83.2 | 61.4 | 7.7 | 299 |
| Kisumu | 94.6 | 94.8 | 96.5 | 90.6 | 1.4 | 413 |
| Homa Bay | 74.3 | 75.8 | 73.9 | 56.2 | 9.1 | 391 |
| Migori | 89.2 | 75.3 | 77.2 | 62.2 | 6.1 | 397 |
| Kisii | 89.9 | 85.7 | 84.0 | 74.1 | 2.9 | 470 |
| Nyamira | 95.0 | 92.5 | 84.9 | 79.6 | 2.0 | 178 |
| Nairobi City | 91.3 | 85.3 | 87.4 | 75.7 | 2.9 | 2,195 |
| Total | 85.6 | 78.2 | 81.6 | 66.2 | 5.8 | 17,822 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | | | Number of men |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|--|---------------|
| | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | * | * | * | * | | 12 |
| 20–24 | 94.6 | 82.5 | 80.5 | 3.4 | | 341 |
| 25–29 | 91.7 | 82.9 | 79.9 | 5.3 | | 1,161 |
| 30–34 | 95.3 | 88.5 | 85.9 | 2.0 | | 1,319 |
| 35–39 | 94.0 | 84.3 | 82.5 | 4.2 | | 1,317 |
| 40–44 | 94.2 | 89.8 | 87.3 | 3.3 | | 1,115 |
| 45–49 | 93.8 | 91.1 | 88.0 | 3.2 | | 992 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 94.4 | 86.8 | 85.7 | 4.4 | | 137 |
| Employed for cash | 93.7 | 86.9 | 84.3 | 3.7 | | 5,880 |
| Employed not for cash | 96.4 | 87.8 | 85.8 | 1.6 | | 240 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | |
| 0 | 91.1 | 85.0 | 81.6 | 5.5 | | 375 |
| 1–2 | 92.5 | 84.4 | 81.4 | 4.5 | | 2,686 |
| 3–4 | 95.8 | 88.6 | 86.9 | 2.5 | | 2,063 |
| 5+ | 94.6 | 90.2 | 87.6 | 2.8 | | 1,134 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 92.1 | 80.5 | 78.3 | 5.7 | | 2,689 |
| Rural | 95.2 | 91.8 | 88.9 | 2.0 | | 3,568 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 94.8 | 84.1 | 83.8 | 4.9 | | 267 |
| Primary | 95.1 | 89.4 | 86.8 | 2.3 | | 2,544 |
| Secondary | 92.7 | 84.0 | 81.4 | 4.8 | | 1,987 |
| More than secondary | 93.1 | 87.0 | 84.1 | 4.0 | | 1,459 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 95.3 | 90.0 | 87.7 | 2.3 | | 873 |
| Second | 93.5 | 90.9 | 87.2 | 2.8 | | 1,059 |
| Middle | 96.2 | 92.3 | 90.1 | 1.6 | | 1,166 |
| Fourth | 94.5 | 83.4 | 81.9 | 4.0 | | 1,632 |
| Highest | 90.7 | 82.0 | 78.7 | 6.0 | | 1,527 |
| Total 15–49 | 93.9 | 86.9 | 84.3 | 3.6 | | 6,257 |
| 50–54 | 93.8 | 89.0 | 86.2 | 3.3 | | 700 |
| Total 15–54 | 93.9 | 87.1 | 84.5 | 3.6 | | 6,958 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.8.2C Men's participation in decision making by county

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Specific decisions | | | | Number of men |
|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Man's own health | Making major household purchases | Both decisions | Neither of the two decisions | |
| Mombasa | 100.0 | 74.8 | 74.8 | 0.0 | 228 |
| Kwale | 97.5 | 88.3 | 86.7 | 0.9 | 85 |
| Kilifi | 100.0 | 98.4 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 164 |
| Tana River | 98.8 | 97.3 | 97.1 | 1.0 | 35 |
| Lamu | 100.0 | 48.5 | 48.5 | 0.0 | 21 |
| Taita/Taveta | 100.0 | 81.4 | 81.4 | 0.0 | 48 |
| Garissa | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 56 |
| Wajir | 90.5 | 90.2 | 88.2 | 7.4 | 21 |
| Mandera | 96.5 | 94.8 | 94.8 | 3.5 | 35 |
| Marsabit | 100.0 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 25 |
| Isiolo | 93.4 | 38.0 | 36.1 | 4.6 | 28 |
| Meru | 86.4 | 92.8 | 79.2 | 0.0 | 219 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 97.4 | 97.7 | 96.4 | 1.3 | 70 |
| Embu | 96.9 | 93.4 | 93.4 | 3.1 | 79 |
| Kitui | 97.7 | 98.7 | 97.7 | 1.3 | 124 |
| Machakos | 100.0 | 99.5 | 99.5 | 0.0 | 201 |
| Makueni | 100.0 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 0.0 | 111 |
| Nyandarua | 98.4 | 76.6 | 76.1 | 1.1 | 71 |
| Nyeri | 89.1 | 90.2 | 82.8 | 3.5 | 104 |
| Kirinyaga | 99.2 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 92 |
| Murang'a | 95.2 | 69.2 | 65.7 | 1.2 | 124 |
| Kiambu | 92.7 | 72.1 | 72.1 | 7.3 | 431 |
| Turkana | 99.1 | 89.6 | 88.7 | 0.0 | 60 |
| West Pokot | 96.5 | 71.0 | 68.3 | 0.7 | 86 |
| Samburu | 97.2 | 80.3 | 78.9 | 1.5 | 28 |
| Trans Nzoia | 93.5 | 97.7 | 92.3 | 1.0 | 112 |
| Uasin Gishu | 100.0 | 94.5 | 94.5 | 0.0 | 228 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 97.5 | 96.9 | 96.9 | 2.5 | 54 |
| Nandi | 100.0 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 125 |
| Baringo | 96.7 | 92.9 | 90.6 | 0.9 | 70 |
| Laikipia | 80.3 | 91.7 | 75.9 | 4.0 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 84.6 | 84.2 | 81.7 | 12.9 | 320 |
| Narok | 99.3 | 97.1 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 155 |
| Kajiado | 98.1 | 95.9 | 95.2 | 1.2 | 174 |
| Kericho | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 160 |
| Bomet | 99.4 | 97.1 | 97.1 | 0.6 | 132 |
| Kakamega | 94.3 | 93.9 | 93.4 | 5.3 | 212 |
| Vihiga | 90.3 | 89.0 | 87.3 | 8.0 | 52 |
| Bungoma | 76.7 | 75.6 | 66.0 | 13.7 | 179 |
| Busia | 90.4 | 71.8 | 67.5 | 5.3 | 107 |
| Siaya | 94.9 | 95.7 | 93.6 | 3.1 | 99 |
| Kisumu | 98.9 | 97.4 | 97.4 | 1.1 | 182 |
| Homa Bay | 85.2 | 95.9 | 81.7 | 0.5 | 119 |
| Migori | 91.5 | 86.3 | 81.3 | 3.4 | 126 |
| Kisii | 99.3 | 98.1 | 98.1 | 0.7 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 98.3 | 98.3 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 59 |
| Nairobi City | 87.7 | 72.7 | 68.9 | 8.5 | 818 |
| Total 15–49 | 93.9 | 86.9 | 84.3 | 3.6 | 6,257 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | | | | Percent-age who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of women |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | Refuses to cook | Comes home late | Is unfaithful to him | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 14.3 | 27.9 | 19.8 | 10.9 | 7.5 | 22.0 | 22.7 | 36.7 | 48.2 | 6,025 |
| 20–24 | 12.7 | 22.9 | 16.1 | 9.0 | 5.7 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 31.6 | 41.3 | 6,001 |
| 25–29 | 10.9 | 19.6 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 5.0 | 15.8 | 15.1 | 28.9 | 37.7 | 5,687 |
| 30–34 | 13.1 | 22.6 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 17.9 | 17.3 | 33.5 | 41.4 | 4,530 |
| 35–39 | 15.3 | 23.7 | 19.3 | 14.8 | 6.3 | 21.8 | 19.3 | 36.4 | 44.0 | 4,311 |
| 40–44 | 14.4 | 23.7 | 18.4 | 17.8 | 7.2 | 22.0 | 18.9 | 34.6 | 42.5 | 3,084 |
| 45–49 | 15.7 | 23.7 | 17.0 | 18.5 | 8.1 | 21.5 | 18.4 | 34.9 | 42.9 | 2,518 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 14.4 | 24.9 | 19.0 | 13.1 | 7.0 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 34.6 | 44.0 | 12,943 |
| Employed for cash | 11.7 | 21.0 | 15.6 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 17.1 | 15.8 | 30.4 | 39.1 | 15,889 |
| Employed not for cash | 18.1 | 29.9 | 21.0 | 15.8 | 7.4 | 29.2 | 22.7 | 44.0 | 53.7 | 3,324 |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 11.1 | 21.8 | 15.2 | 8.1 | 5.7 | 16.7 | 17.4 | 29.8 | 39.9 | 9,198 |
| 1–2 | 10.6 | 19.9 | 14.2 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 15.6 | 15.0 | 29.3 | 37.9 | 11,512 |
| 3–4 | 14.5 | 24.6 | 19.0 | 15.5 | 6.6 | 20.9 | 18.6 | 36.4 | 44.7 | 7,463 |
| 5+ | 25.3 | 35.3 | 29.4 | 27.6 | 12.5 | 32.7 | 30.7 | 49.0 | 58.0 | 3,983 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 10.4 | 21.9 | 14.7 | 7.9 | 5.6 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 29.3 | 39.1 | 10,438 |
| Married or living together | 15.0 | 24.2 | 19.0 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 20.1 | 19.3 | 35.8 | 44.4 | 17,822 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 14.5 | 24.5 | 18.3 | 15.6 | 6.5 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 34.6 | 43.3 | 3,897 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 7.2 | 15.0 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 3.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 21.7 | 30.1 | 13,143 |
| Rural | 17.8 | 29.3 | 22.4 | 17.0 | 8.7 | 25.7 | 24.2 | 41.7 | 51.2 | 19,013 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 35.1 | 44.8 | 40.7 | 40.9 | 20.9 | 38.9 | 45.2 | 60.3 | 70.3 | 1,770 |
| Primary | 19.1 | 30.0 | 23.6 | 18.5 | 8.7 | 26.7 | 24.5 | 42.2 | 52.5 | 11,687 |
| Secondary | 10.5 | 21.8 | 14.9 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 15.8 | 31.8 | 41.1 | 12,550 |
| More than secondary | 2.4 | 8.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 12.9 | 18.7 | 6,150 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 28.1 | 39.0 | 32.7 | 28.1 | 14.2 | 35.1 | 36.1 | 53.3 | 62.7 | 5,019 |
| Second | 18.1 | 31.1 | 24.1 | 16.7 | 9.0 | 27.9 | 24.8 | 43.5 | 54.1 | 5,698 |
| Middle | 14.0 | 25.6 | 18.3 | 13.5 | 6.6 | 21.0 | 19.9 | 37.2 | 46.8 | 6,069 |
| Fourth | 9.1 | 19.3 | 13.1 | 8.2 | 3.9 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 27.8 | 37.2 | 7,139 |
| Highest | 4.8 | 10.8 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 6.5 | 16.8 | 23.8 | 8,231 |
| Total | 13.5 | 23.5 | 17.5 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 33.5 | 42.6 | 32,156 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.9.1C Attitude toward wife beating by county: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | | | | Percent-age who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | Refuses to cook | Comes home late | Is unfaithful to him | | |
| Mombasa | 10.4 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 17.3 | 26.1 | 947 |
| Kwale | 18.7 | 26.5 | 20.8 | 20.2 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 25.4 | 32.7 | 42.0 | 498 |
| Kilifi | 17.9 | 21.7 | 20.3 | 15.9 | 4.9 | 21.4 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 42.7 | 928 |
| Tana River | 15.4 | 21.2 | 14.9 | 10.2 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 14.8 | 28.0 | 38.8 | 149 |
| Lamu | 16.7 | 23.4 | 19.9 | 16.8 | 8.1 | 20.4 | 19.5 | 35.8 | 42.0 | 101 |
| Taita/Taveta | 7.0 | 13.4 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 9.0 | 17.8 | 25.4 | 234 |
| Garissa | 40.3 | 47.9 | 47.5 | 33.3 | 7.9 | 25.0 | 33.6 | 47.9 | 70.1 | 290 |
| Wajir | 20.4 | 31.4 | 33.5 | 34.7 | 7.2 | 21.9 | 42.6 | 66.5 | 77.7 | 160 |
| Mandera | 6.9 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 17.5 | 8.0 | 14.9 | 22.5 | 31.0 | 37.0 | 206 |
| Marsabit | 40.3 | 48.5 | 56.9 | 69.5 | 38.6 | 66.2 | 71.7 | 73.7 | 81.5 | 129 |
| Isiolo | 25.4 | 30.2 | 27.3 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 23.3 | 32.0 | 39.0 | 47.9 | 137 |
| Meru | 23.1 | 36.9 | 25.2 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 30.9 | 25.7 | 54.2 | 62.4 | 979 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 13.6 | 24.2 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 3.8 | 15.5 | 11.2 | 32.5 | 42.6 | 271 |
| Embu | 3.6 | 14.6 | 11.3 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 11.0 | 20.1 | 33.2 | 37.3 | 358 |
| Kitui | 2.6 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 7.8 | 11.0 | 735 |
| Machakos | 3.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 11.0 | 12.6 | 992 |
| Makueni | 7.4 | 18.5 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 15.9 | 20.4 | 28.5 | 36.8 | 683 |
| Nyandarua | 9.5 | 27.1 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 34.6 | 43.5 | 409 |
| Nyeri | 3.6 | 13.3 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 16.8 | 26.8 | 501 |
| Kirinyaga | 13.6 | 20.5 | 12.3 | 10.7 | 1.8 | 17.4 | 11.5 | 27.4 | 32.9 | 481 |
| Murang'a | 13.5 | 23.2 | 22.9 | 17.6 | 6.6 | 34.1 | 21.2 | 47.2 | 58.5 | 692 |
| Kiambu | 6.8 | 18.6 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 13.0 | 12.1 | 27.6 | 35.1 | 2,094 |
| Turkana | 41.5 | 49.6 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 37.0 | 42.8 | 64.1 | 79.1 | 84.2 | 331 |
| West Pokot | 45.1 | 52.1 | 38.9 | 34.9 | 11.2 | 37.2 | 46.8 | 63.1 | 73.0 | 384 |
| Samburu | 32.2 | 43.9 | 35.7 | 32.6 | 21.8 | 46.4 | 46.8 | 62.1 | 66.6 | 156 |
| Trans Nzoia | 12.0 | 24.6 | 25.8 | 16.2 | 10.2 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 34.3 | 45.4 | 675 |
| Uasin Gishu | 11.4 | 24.2 | 15.7 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 13.1 | 15.1 | 28.5 | 43.1 | 983 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 27.9 | 40.7 | 20.9 | 14.7 | 7.0 | 27.5 | 29.1 | 49.7 | 56.8 | 228 |
| Nandi | 15.0 | 24.4 | 11.5 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 43.7 | 51.7 | 622 |
| Baringo | 32.8 | 43.4 | 29.1 | 26.1 | 15.5 | 27.7 | 40.0 | 67.0 | 73.7 | 378 |
| Laikipia | 9.5 | 22.0 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 15.6 | 18.4 | 25.1 | 37.0 | 332 |
| Nakuru | 8.9 | 24.1 | 17.7 | 8.8 | 4.0 | 17.8 | 19.4 | 35.2 | 43.5 | 1,658 |
| Narok | 25.0 | 40.1 | 25.6 | 25.5 | 10.2 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 59.8 | 66.3 | 718 |
| Kajiado | 12.7 | 26.1 | 23.6 | 17.8 | 9.0 | 21.0 | 21.1 | 33.8 | 42.5 | 887 |
| Kericho | 5.9 | 14.5 | 4.8 | 5.8 | 4.1 | 13.9 | 11.8 | 41.4 | 45.2 | 729 |
| Bomet | 23.0 | 51.1 | 20.2 | 15.5 | 5.0 | 52.5 | 22.2 | 61.7 | 77.3 | 650 |
| Kakamega | 9.4 | 23.4 | 22.6 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 19.1 | 15.4 | 34.3 | 44.9 | 1,283 |
| Vihiga | 9.7 | 19.4 | 23.0 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 16.8 | 18.6 | 32.9 | 41.2 | 371 |
| Bungoma | 27.2 | 46.4 | 45.9 | 28.7 | 20.3 | 41.1 | 37.0 | 53.8 | 70.6 | 1,138 |
| Busia | 21.0 | 27.3 | 20.0 | 17.8 | 10.0 | 29.4 | 22.4 | 39.8 | 46.4 | 622 |
| Siaya | 6.2 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 8.6 | 14.2 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 22.9 | 537 |
| Kisumu | 1.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 8.9 | 771 |
| Homa Bay | 31.2 | 34.6 | 28.3 | 22.7 | 18.0 | 39.0 | 36.2 | 50.8 | 60.1 | 662 |
| Migori | 22.7 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 21.7 | 12.0 | 39.8 | 32.9 | 48.0 | 67.3 | 674 |
| Kisii | 14.5 | 28.3 | 17.3 | 16.9 | 4.3 | 20.5 | 16.9 | 38.1 | 47.2 | 831 |
| Nyamira | 18.8 | 26.5 | 21.0 | 19.1 | 8.6 | 27.1 | 20.1 | 37.7 | 40.8 | 327 |
| Nairobi City | 5.6 | 12.5 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 7.2 | 18.0 | 26.7 | 4,235 |
| Total | 13.5 | 23.5 | 17.5 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 33.5 | 42.6 | 32,156 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | | | | Percent-age who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of men | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|---------------|--|--|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | Refuses to cook | Comes home late | Is unfaithful to him | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.5 | 22.0 | 18.6 | 8.2 | 4.8 | 14.7 | 16.7 | 25.6 | 39.6 | 3,175 | | |
| 20–24 | 11.4 | 20.2 | 16.3 | 7.1 | 4.0 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 24.1 | 35.6 | 2,404 | | |
| 25–29 | 10.1 | 16.2 | 12.8 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 10.0 | 13.0 | 19.6 | 31.8 | 2,268 | | |
| 30–34 | 10.6 | 16.8 | 14.4 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 20.6 | 31.9 | 1,787 | | |
| 35–39 | 12.4 | 17.1 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 11.3 | 12.3 | 24.2 | 35.3 | 1,577 | | |
| 40–44 | 12.7 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 7.1 | 2.6 | 10.2 | 11.7 | 21.0 | 31.8 | 1,332 | | |
| 45–49 | 12.6 | 16.5 | 13.5 | 6.6 | 3.5 | 9.2 | 13.9 | 21.3 | 31.9 | 1,109 | | |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not employed | 12.0 | 18.3 | 15.0 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 20.9 | 33.9 | 2,658 | | |
| Employed for cash | 11.7 | 18.2 | 15.1 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 10.7 | 13.4 | 22.6 | 34.3 | 9,963 | | |
| Employed not for cash | 13.1 | 20.5 | 17.8 | 11.0 | 5.0 | 15.4 | 14.9 | 28.1 | 40.4 | 1,031 | | |
| Number of living children | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 11.5 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 11.9 | 14.1 | 22.4 | 34.8 | 6,711 | | |
| 1–2 | 11.0 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 20.8 | 32.2 | 3,550 | | |
| 3–4 | 11.7 | 17.4 | 15.4 | 6.4 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 13.2 | 23.9 | 35.5 | 2,208 | | |
| 5+ | 17.0 | 21.7 | 18.6 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 15.7 | 16.6 | 27.7 | 40.3 | 1,183 | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.5 | 19.4 | 15.9 | 7.1 | 4.1 | 12.2 | 14.6 | 23.0 | 35.3 | 6,576 | | |
| Married or living together | 11.7 | 16.6 | 14.2 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 12.4 | 21.5 | 32.5 | 6,257 | | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 16.6 | 24.5 | 18.9 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 14.6 | 17.7 | 29.7 | 47.0 | 819 | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.0 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 6.6 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 26.3 | 5,382 | | |
| Rural | 14.4 | 21.4 | 18.9 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 14.4 | 16.2 | 27.7 | 40.2 | 8,270 | | |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 32.4 | 42.4 | 31.5 | 21.7 | 12.9 | 30.3 | 32.6 | 37.6 | 58.5 | 369 | | |
| Primary | 16.8 | 23.0 | 21.1 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 15.7 | 17.5 | 28.0 | 42.1 | 4,894 | | |
| Secondary | 9.9 | 17.0 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 12.6 | 22.1 | 33.6 | 5,592 | | |
| More than secondary | 4.7 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 7.0 | 12.7 | 20.9 | 2,797 | | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 22.7 | 30.7 | 28.0 | 16.1 | 7.4 | 21.6 | 23.4 | 35.5 | 51.8 | 2,062 | | |
| Second | 13.9 | 21.4 | 19.2 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 14.3 | 17.2 | 28.3 | 40.7 | 2,584 | | |
| Middle | 12.3 | 18.6 | 16.2 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 24.7 | 37.2 | 2,754 | | |
| Fourth | 9.1 | 14.4 | 11.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 7.2 | 11.3 | 18.5 | 30.0 | 3,325 | | |
| Highest | 5.3 | 11.4 | 6.1 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 11.6 | 20.5 | 2,927 | | |
| Total 15–49 | 11.9 | 18.4 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 22.7 | 34.7 | 13,652 | | |
| 50–54 | 11.0 | 13.7 | 12.5 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 19.6 | 29.1 | 801 | | |
| Total 15–54 | 11.8 | 18.1 | 15.1 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 11.2 | 13.6 | 22.5 | 34.4 | 14,453 | | |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.9.2C Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she: | | | | | | | | Percent-age who agree with at least one specified reason | Number of men |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| | Goes out without telling him | Neglects the children | Argues with him | Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him | Burns the food | Refuses to cook | Comes home late | Is unfaithful to him | | |
| Mombasa | 13.8 | 17.2 | 11.4 | 4.5 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 40.2 | 442 |
| Kwale | 27.6 | 31.2 | 27.7 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 22.8 | 19.8 | 30.1 | 51.4 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 22.5 | 26.7 | 30.1 | 9.5 | 4.6 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 17.6 | 41.9 | 405 |
| Tana River | 9.7 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 15.5 | 3.4 | 7.2 | 12.6 | 16.8 | 22.9 | 64 |
| Lamu | 12.0 | 12.0 | 15.6 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 7.7 | 10.6 | 9.7 | 17.1 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 11.2 | 17.5 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 10.0 | 11.4 | 15.6 | 31.4 | 103 |
| Garissa | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 3.4 | 25.1 | 117 |
| Wajir | 20.3 | 21.9 | 19.9 | 25.7 | 1.2 | 8.1 | 23.3 | 31.0 | 41.6 | 63 |
| Mandera | 40.6 | 61.4 | 18.2 | 46.0 | 18.4 | 56.7 | 43.1 | 37.1 | 70.4 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 44.5 | 58.6 | 49.6 | 31.1 | 21.4 | 51.6 | 61.6 | 60.1 | 69.2 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 34.3 | 40.4 | 47.6 | 28.1 | 4.8 | 44.6 | 36.9 | 69.1 | 79.6 | 55 |
| Meru | 17.9 | 29.5 | 27.6 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 21.8 | 26.3 | 34.4 | 52.8 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 16.9 | 25.1 | 18.5 | 9.4 | 2.7 | 16.6 | 10.2 | 29.7 | 46.2 | 137 |
| Embu | 11.0 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 10.9 | 17.5 | 176 |
| Kitui | 3.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 312 |
| Machakos | 33.6 | 30.4 | 17.8 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 21.2 | 32.5 | 42.0 | 480 |
| Makueni | 24.2 | 30.3 | 29.9 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 15.0 | 27.6 | 29.8 | 44.1 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 12.8 | 17.5 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 4.3 | 12.5 | 13.6 | 27.0 | 35.4 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 9.5 | 26.2 | 13.8 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 20.1 | 31.9 | 49.4 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 11.4 | 20.9 | 21.3 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 19.8 | 13.3 | 30.3 | 56.9 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 8.0 | 19.0 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 12.6 | 16.3 | 20.6 | 34.5 | 911 |
| Turkana | 22.2 | 39.2 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 11.4 | 5.7 | 53.6 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 19.0 | 37.3 | 19.9 | 8.3 | 4.6 | 22.7 | 33.2 | 41.3 | 71.2 | 150 |
| Samburu | 35.3 | 47.1 | 41.7 | 28.0 | 12.1 | 41.7 | 36.0 | 58.8 | 68.8 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.0 | 3.4 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 15.0 | 18.8 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 8.5 | 23.0 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 18.6 | 42.2 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 22.3 | 30.7 | 24.2 | 7.5 | 1.9 | 19.6 | 22.7 | 39.8 | 55.0 | 110 |
| Nandi | 4.9 | 4.3 | 10.1 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 3.6 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 14.4 | 265 |
| Baringo | 18.3 | 19.3 | 12.1 | 7.3 | 8.3 | 12.8 | 14.8 | 31.2 | 40.4 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 7.5 | 17.6 | 13.0 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 14.9 | 15.3 | 39.9 | 45.4 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 6.7 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 6.7 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 18.7 | 670 |
| Narok | 25.9 | 52.2 | 35.8 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 31.6 | 28.1 | 66.6 | 67.9 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 15.0 | 18.3 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 2.9 | 13.1 | 15.0 | 26.4 | 35.0 | 339 |
| Kericho | 1.3 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 11.5 | 330 |
| Bomet | 13.9 | 29.1 | 9.0 | 30.3 | 0.4 | 23.2 | 10.6 | 53.6 | 63.4 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 3.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 5.2 | 8.9 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 12.7 | 23.5 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 14.0 | 29.8 | 38.6 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 12.8 | 25.4 | 25.9 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 19.1 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 48.6 | 448 |
| Busia | 17.7 | 25.9 | 27.3 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 19.1 | 19.7 | 31.5 | 52.5 | 262 |
| Siaya | 3.4 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 6.0 | 10.4 | 12.8 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 10.5 | 17.4 | 28.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 32.1 | 48.7 | 258 |
| Migori | 17.3 | 31.0 | 41.5 | 11.2 | 8.2 | 30.5 | 28.3 | 50.4 | 64.2 | 246 |
| Kisii | 3.1 | 5.3 | 18.8 | 8.3 | 1.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 15.2 | 25.2 | 22.6 | 21.6 | 6.2 | 15.1 | 26.7 | 32.7 | 40.8 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 6.1 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 18.3 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 11.9 | 18.4 | 15.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 11.3 | 13.8 | 22.7 | 34.7 | 13,652 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|---|--|---------------|
| | Woman is justified in: | | Number of women | Woman is justified in: | | Number of men |
| | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–24 | 76.9 | 79.5 | 6,188 | 71.3 | 83.8 | 5,579 |
| 15–19 | 72.2 | 73.6 | 3,125 | 66.4 | 78.6 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 81.6 | 85.4 | 3,063 | 77.8 | 90.7 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 81.6 | 85.9 | 2,916 | 81.9 | 93.6 | 2,268 |
| 30–39 | 81.3 | 85.1 | 4,652 | 79.7 | 92.8 | 3,364 |
| 40–49 | 79.0 | 85.2 | 2,960 | 81.4 | 91.2 | 2,441 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 77.8 | 80.4 | 5,348 | 73.2 | 85.5 | 6,576 |
| Ever had sex | 83.5 | 89.3 | 2,775 | 78.2 | 91.2 | 4,303 |
| Never had sex | 71.7 | 70.9 | 2,573 | 63.8 | 74.5 | 2,273 |
| Married/living together | 79.5 | 83.7 | 9,319 | 81.2 | 92.4 | 6,257 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 82.5 | 87.8 | 2,049 | 74.3 | 91.0 | 819 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 84.3 | 88.0 | 6,850 | 84.5 | 92.3 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 75.9 | 79.8 | 9,866 | 72.0 | 86.8 | 8,270 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 50.8 | 45.4 | 920 | 65.6 | 74.2 | 369 |
| Primary | 75.5 | 80.5 | 6,107 | 71.3 | 85.5 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 82.6 | 86.3 | 6,481 | 78.0 | 89.3 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 88.1 | 92.8 | 3,208 | 86.4 | 96.5 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 66.6 | 67.7 | 2,599 | 67.8 | 82.2 | 2,062 |
| Second | 76.5 | 81.2 | 2,974 | 71.1 | 87.8 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 79.3 | 82.7 | 3,086 | 72.9 | 87.9 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 82.0 | 86.4 | 3,729 | 82.7 | 91.3 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 86.7 | 91.4 | 4,328 | 85.9 | 93.2 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 79.3 | 83.2 | 16,716 | 77.0 | 89.0 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 79.5 | 90.8 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 77.1 | 89.1 | 14,453 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.10C Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Women | | | Men | | |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------------|---|--|---------------|
| | Woman is justified in: | | Number of women | Woman is justified in: | | Number of men |
| | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | | Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women | Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI | |
| Mombasa | 75.7 | 80.8 | 493 | 76.6 | 89.0 | 442 |
| Kwale | 51.9 | 44.1 | 260 | 63.1 | 89.7 | 209 |
| Kilifi | 87.6 | 84.6 | 489 | 90.0 | 92.1 | 405 |
| Tana River | 65.0 | 43.5 | 79 | 74.5 | 68.2 | 64 |
| Lamu | 76.8 | 77.2 | 54 | 92.8 | 96.8 | 41 |
| Taita/Taveta | 66.0 | 65.0 | 122 | 70.9 | 80.2 | 103 |
| Garissa | 24.5 | 15.8 | 163 | 98.1 | 97.5 | 117 |
| Wajir | 79.4 | 52.2 | 90 | 53.9 | 48.6 | 63 |
| Mandera | 10.6 | 5.8 | 113 | 37.8 | 74.9 | 81 |
| Marsabit | 45.8 | 31.1 | 72 | 77.0 | 81.1 | 45 |
| Isiolo | 75.8 | 65.9 | 76 | 84.4 | 91.2 | 55 |
| Meru | 84.6 | 91.8 | 488 | 71.4 | 86.5 | 489 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 75.2 | 81.3 | 131 | 80.4 | 92.9 | 137 |
| Embu | 76.0 | 80.1 | 180 | 83.9 | 83.0 | 176 |
| Kitui | 85.2 | 78.2 | 373 | 48.2 | 89.3 | 312 |
| Machakos | 93.5 | 92.5 | 544 | 62.5 | 89.4 | 480 |
| Makueni | 76.9 | 73.7 | 356 | 69.8 | 94.6 | 279 |
| Nyandarua | 78.4 | 88.4 | 225 | 76.6 | 90.4 | 168 |
| Nyeri | 90.7 | 95.3 | 261 | 74.0 | 84.9 | 235 |
| Kirinyaga | 84.0 | 93.1 | 262 | 78.5 | 73.9 | 191 |
| Murang'a | 78.3 | 86.0 | 339 | 80.7 | 91.5 | 297 |
| Kiambu | 84.0 | 88.2 | 1,095 | 75.9 | 89.3 | 911 |
| Turkana | 64.6 | 52.2 | 172 | 87.8 | 84.4 | 111 |
| West Pokot | 52.5 | 46.0 | 197 | 83.5 | 84.2 | 150 |
| Samburu | 72.3 | 67.3 | 79 | 75.7 | 75.0 | 51 |
| Trans Nzoia | 91.3 | 93.1 | 359 | 80.9 | 96.2 | 272 |
| Uasin Gishu | 85.5 | 90.9 | 527 | 76.7 | 94.6 | 451 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 88.5 | 83.8 | 116 | 72.7 | 85.8 | 110 |
| Nandi | 71.8 | 63.7 | 332 | 92.6 | 90.1 | 265 |
| Baringo | 72.0 | 71.4 | 193 | 67.3 | 85.2 | 165 |
| Laikipia | 86.9 | 86.2 | 173 | 56.5 | 71.7 | 145 |
| Nakuru | 86.4 | 93.8 | 862 | 71.3 | 73.1 | 670 |
| Narok | 78.0 | 83.3 | 374 | 53.5 | 87.2 | 313 |
| Kajiado | 81.1 | 87.5 | 451 | 88.0 | 80.6 | 339 |
| Kericho | 78.3 | 77.8 | 372 | 91.9 | 89.9 | 330 |
| Bomet | 69.7 | 85.2 | 327 | 96.6 | 98.4 | 268 |
| Kakamega | 66.5 | 83.3 | 652 | 65.7 | 87.9 | 532 |
| Vihiga | 78.3 | 82.9 | 201 | 56.3 | 79.3 | 156 |
| Bungoma | 76.0 | 85.8 | 572 | 76.4 | 84.8 | 448 |
| Busia | 75.3 | 80.7 | 336 | 79.3 | 87.1 | 262 |
| Siaya | 75.3 | 67.2 | 275 | 28.0 | 68.7 | 227 |
| Kisumu | 92.0 | 91.0 | 396 | 75.3 | 96.3 | 345 |
| Homa Bay | 72.7 | 89.9 | 344 | 64.0 | 95.7 | 258 |
| Migori | 76.2 | 91.1 | 350 | 74.4 | 98.6 | 246 |
| Kisii | 76.1 | 87.9 | 463 | 86.2 | 98.3 | 326 |
| Nyamira | 89.2 | 93.9 | 168 | 77.5 | 83.1 | 133 |
| Nairobi City | 87.9 | 93.9 | 2,157 | 96.9 | 99.0 | 1,777 |
| Total 15–49 | 79.3 | 83.2 | 16,716 | 77.0 | 89.0 | 13,652 |

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse | Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom | Number of women |
|------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Age | | | |
| 15–24 | 39.3 | 38.5 | 3,091 |
| 15–19 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 456 |
| 20–24 | 39.8 | 38.7 | 2,635 |
| 25–29 | 41.0 | 38.5 | 4,055 |
| 30–39 | 40.5 | 37.6 | 6,694 |
| 40–49 | 39.4 | 36.3 | 3,981 |
| Residence | | | |
| Urban | 43.0 | 40.5 | 6,953 |
| Rural | 38.4 | 35.8 | 10,869 |
| Education¹ | | | |
| No education | 23.7 | 15.8 | 1,373 |
| Primary | 37.9 | 35.4 | 7,376 |
| Secondary | 42.9 | 41.3 | 5,734 |
| More than secondary | 47.2 | 45.3 | 3,339 |
| Wealth quintile | | | |
| Lowest | 31.6 | 28.1 | 2,994 |
| Second | 39.1 | 36.6 | 3,125 |
| Middle | 38.9 | 37.1 | 3,330 |
| Fourth | 42.7 | 40.8 | 3,945 |
| Highest | 45.3 | 42.6 | 4,427 |
| Total | 40.2 | 37.7 | 17,822 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.11C Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse | Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 41.9 | 34.3 | 546 |
| Kwale | 28.9 | 32.3 | 302 |
| Kilifi | 40.6 | 36.7 | 483 |
| Tana River | 36.5 | 20.4 | 107 |
| Lamu | 40.2 | 32.2 | 59 |
| Taita/Taveta | 33.1 | 33.3 | 130 |
| Garissa | 12.7 | 6.5 | 170 |
| Wajir | 32.8 | 10.3 | 92 |
| Mandera | 9.6 | 3.8 | 138 |
| Marsabit | 22.5 | 20.8 | 94 |
| Isiolo | 33.1 | 21.8 | 76 |
| Meru | 45.1 | 37.9 | 569 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 37.7 | 37.2 | 171 |
| Embu | 37.7 | 31.1 | 214 |
| Kitui | 40.7 | 42.6 | 449 |
| Machakos | 37.8 | 35.2 | 553 |
| Makueni | 40.8 | 38.4 | 366 |
| Nyandarua | 44.8 | 40.9 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 45.7 | 40.6 | 254 |
| Kirinyaga | 39.3 | 42.2 | 253 |
| Murang'a | 24.4 | 22.7 | 344 |
| Kiambu | 42.8 | 39.1 | 1,116 |
| Turkana | 36.7 | 22.8 | 204 |
| West Pokot | 22.0 | 15.8 | 264 |
| Samburu | 38.7 | 25.9 | 106 |
| Trans Nzoia | 44.3 | 39.3 | 361 |
| Uasin Gishu | 47.2 | 44.1 | 525 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 44.5 | 43.3 | 143 |
| Nandi | 42.7 | 41.2 | 327 |
| Baringo | 38.9 | 33.8 | 200 |
| Laikipia | 40.9 | 43.4 | 161 |
| Nakuru | 41.5 | 43.8 | 906 |
| Narok | 43.2 | 34.6 | 444 |
| Kajiado | 35.8 | 38.1 | 520 |
| Kericho | 42.2 | 40.7 | 395 |
| Bomet | 38.8 | 38.6 | 351 |
| Kakamega | 38.9 | 38.0 | 715 |
| Vihiga | 41.1 | 32.6 | 171 |
| Bungoma | 42.3 | 42.0 | 614 |
| Busia | 37.2 | 38.5 | 360 |
| Siaya | 43.7 | 47.6 | 299 |
| Kisumu | 47.2 | 47.2 | 413 |
| Homa Bay | 35.2 | 38.8 | 391 |
| Migori | 42.5 | 42.3 | 397 |
| Kisii | 36.5 | 31.0 | 470 |
| Nyamira | 41.8 | 36.3 | 178 |
| Nairobi City | 45.7 | 43.7 | 2,195 |
| Total | 40.2 | 37.7 | 17,822 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to background characteristics Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹ | Number of currently married women |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 49.3 | 244 |
| 20–24 | 58.9 | 1,358 |
| 25–29 | 67.5 | 2,085 |
| 30–34 | 65.4 | 1,824 |
| 35–39 | 64.8 | 1,707 |
| 40–44 | 68.0 | 1,147 |
| 45–49 | 65.9 | 954 |
| Employment (last 12 months) | | |
| Not employed | 56.4 | 3,050 |
| Employed for cash | 70.4 | 5,049 |
| Employed not for cash | 62.5 | 1,219 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 73.2 | 3,616 |
| Rural | 59.4 | 5,703 |
| Education² | | |
| No education | 30.9 | 724 |
| Primary | 59.4 | 3,842 |
| Secondary | 70.4 | 3,002 |
| More than secondary | 81.1 | 1,751 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 45.6 | 1,559 |
| Second | 59.6 | 1,631 |
| Middle | 63.7 | 1,711 |
| Fourth | 69.9 | 2,096 |
| Highest | 77.5 | 2,322 |
| Total | 64.8 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.12C Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹ | Number of currently married women |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Mombasa | 66.4 | 281 |
| Kwale | 46.3 | 159 |
| Kilifi | 65.4 | 255 |
| Tana River | 42.0 | 56 |
| Lamu | 65.8 | 33 |
| Taita/Taveta | 54.2 | 67 |
| Garissa | 14.8 | 94 |
| Wajir | 48.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 13.3 | 75 |
| Marsabit | 36.2 | 50 |
| Isiolo | 50.3 | 43 |
| Meru | 67.2 | 291 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 52.8 | 86 |
| Embu | 56.5 | 109 |
| Kitui | 79.9 | 218 |
| Machakos | 66.3 | 297 |
| Makueni | 60.6 | 199 |
| Nyandarua | 76.2 | 119 |
| Nyeri | 76.0 | 132 |
| Kirinyaga | 65.6 | 135 |
| Murang'a | 41.1 | 164 |
| Kiambu | 73.7 | 574 |
| Turkana | 48.8 | 105 |
| West Pokot | 34.7 | 138 |
| Samburu | 51.5 | 52 |
| Trans Nzoia | 82.1 | 180 |
| Uasin Gishu | 71.5 | 284 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 68.6 | 72 |
| Nandi | 69.8 | 173 |
| Baringo | 45.5 | 103 |
| Laikipia | 66.5 | 84 |
| Nakuru | 65.2 | 501 |
| Narok | 53.3 | 242 |
| Kajiado | 59.6 | 262 |
| Kericho | 69.4 | 197 |
| Bomet | 61.1 | 187 |
| Kakamega | 67.9 | 381 |
| Vihiga | 61.7 | 98 |
| Bungoma | 61.7 | 311 |
| Busia | 51.5 | 195 |
| Siaya | 61.1 | 155 |
| Kisumu | 85.0 | 207 |
| Homa Bay | 49.9 | 200 |
| Migori | 71.2 | 205 |
| Kisii | 54.9 | 277 |
| Nyamira | 76.2 | 92 |
| Nairobi City | 80.9 | 1,129 |
| Total | 64.8 | 9,319 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

Key Findings

- **Drinking water sources:** 80% of households have an improved source of drinking water, with 94% in urban and 71% in rural areas.
- **Drinking water service ladder:** 68% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water services, while 9% have limited service, and 8% use unimproved sources. The remaining 16% rely on surface water for drinking.
- **Sanitation:** Seven in ten households have access to an improved sanitation facility.
- **Sanitation service ladder:** 41% of the population has access to at least basic sanitation services. One in four people (26%) has limited service. Open defecation is practised by 7% of the population.
- **Management of household excreta:** 66% of the household population has access to facilities that are connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site.
- **Handwashing:** 51% of the population has access to a basic handwashing facility.

Household access to and use of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene has profound implications on the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta, including disposal of young children's stool, hand washing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Households that use unimproved sources of drinking water are at a higher risk of waterborne diseases and contamination.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Nationally, 80% of households have an improved source of drinking water. The percentage of households with access to an improved source of drinking water is higher in urban (94%) than in rural areas (71%) (**Table 16.1**).

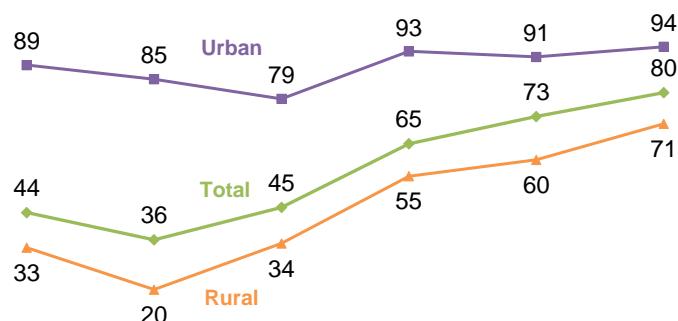
The main improved source of drinking water for urban and rural households is piped water in their dwelling, yard, or plot (40% and 15%, respectively).

About half (53%) of the households have water on their premises. The percentage is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (73% versus 40%). Fourteen percent of the households (22% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas) spend more than 30 minutes (round trip) to obtain drinking water.

Trends: The percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water increased from 36% in 1998 to 80% in 2022. The change is higher in rural areas where it increased by fifty-one percentage points (20% in 1998 to 71% in 2022), compared to urban areas that increased by eight percentage points between 1998 and 2008–09 (85% in 1998 and 93% in 2008–09) (Figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1 Household with improved source of drinking water service by residence

Percentage of households with an improved source of drinking water



1993 KDHS 1998 KDHS 2003 KDHS 2008–09 KDHS 2014 KDHS 2022 KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, with water either on the premises or round-trip collection time of 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, with round-trip collection time more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

The classification of drinking water sources as improved and unimproved served as the foundation of a five-rung drinking water service ladder by the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) to benchmark and compare progress toward achieving SDG targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2022 KDHS captures information on four of the five levels because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination. Therefore, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped as “at least basic service.”

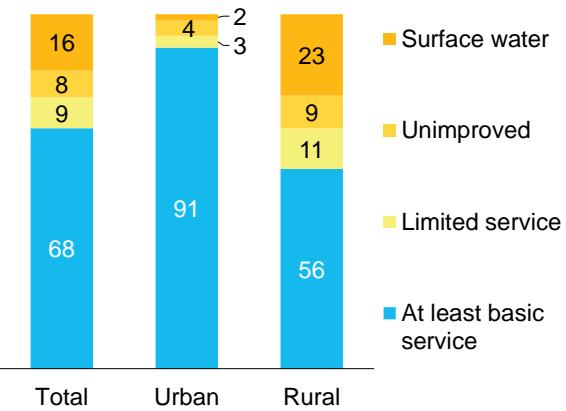
Nationally, 68% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water services, while 9% have limited service, and 8% use unimproved sources. The remaining 16% use surface water for drinking (Figure 16.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of the urban population (91%) has access to at least basic drinking water services compared to the rural population (56%). About one in every five persons (23%) in rural areas uses surface water sources for drinking purposes (Table 16.2).
- Access to at least basic drinking water services increases with increasing wealth, with only 35% of the population in the lowest wealth quintile and 96% of the population in the highest wealth quintile.
- The county with the lowest percentage of the population with at least basic service is Kitui with 21%, followed by Samburu at 29% and West Pokot at 38%. Nairobi City County has the highest percentage of the population with at least basic service (99%), followed by Kiambu (94%), Nyeri (91%), and Nyandarua (90%) (Table 16.2C and Map 16.1).

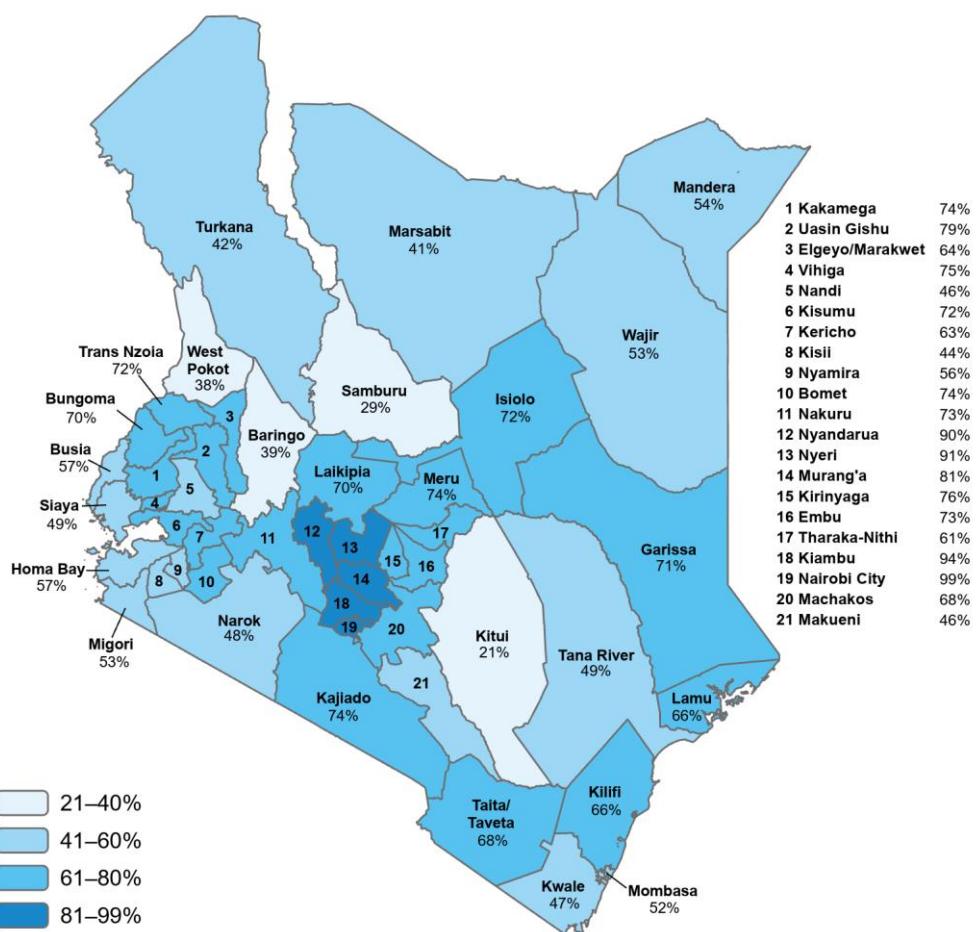
Figure 16.2 Household population drinking water service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder



Map 16.1 At least basic service for drinking water by county

Percentage of household population with at least basic service for drinking water



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

About half of the household population (54%) do not have drinking water on the premises. In households without drinking water on premises, the person who most commonly collects water is an adult female age 15 or older (69%) (**Table 16.3** and **Figure 16.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population without drinking water on premises is more than twice as high in rural areas (65%) than in urban areas (30%).
- The percentage of the population without drinking water on premises decreases with increase in wealth quintile, from 86% in the lowest quintile to 16% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of population without drinking water on the premises are Kisii (88%) and Marsabit (88%), while Nyeri has the lowest percentage (10%) (**Table 16.3C**).

16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

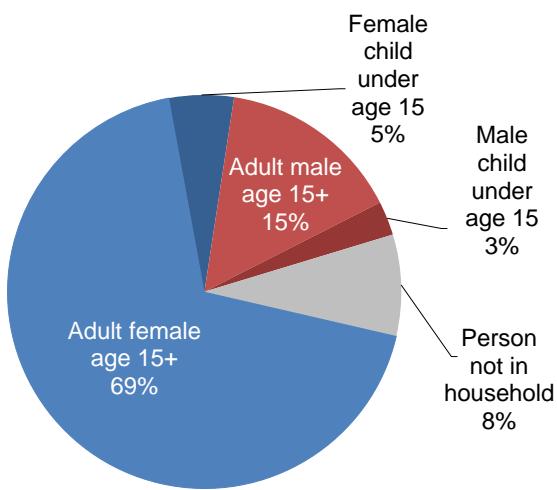
Overall, 65% of the de jure population had access to sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month (**Table 16.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among those who take more than 30 minutes to obtain drinking water, only half (51%) have drinking water available in sufficient quantities. In comparison, two-thirds of the population with water on premises and 7 in 10 of those who use 30 minutes or less to obtain drinking water have drinking water available in sufficient quantities.

Figure 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

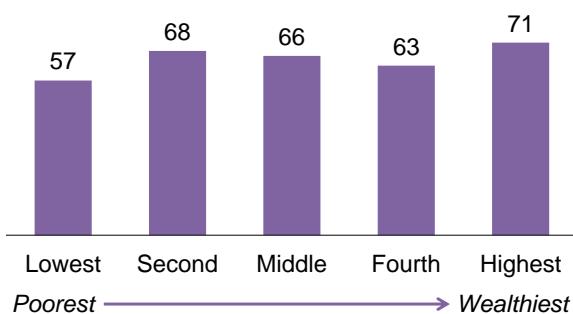
Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



- The lowest wealth quintile has the lowest percentage of the population (57%) with access to sufficient drinking water compared to the highest wealth quintile (71%) (**Figure 16.4**).
- The percentage of population with sufficient drinking water varies widely across counties, with availability ranging from as low as 23% in Garissa to as high as 90% in Vihiga and Kisii counties (**Table 16.4C**).

Figure 16.4 Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by wealth quintile

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month



16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Appropriate water treatment methods

Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Sample: De jure population

About one-third (35%) of de jure population reported using an appropriate method to treat their water before drinking. Boiling (21%) and adding bleach or chlorine (17%) to drinking water before drinking are the most common water treatment methods. However, 6 in 10 household population (63%) do not treat their water prior to drinking (**Table 16.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Using an appropriate water treatment method is less common among the population in the lowest wealth quintile compared with the population in the second or highest wealth quintile (21% versus 35% or higher).
- At the county level, the percentage of household population using an appropriate method to treat their water prior to drinking ranges from as low as 3% in Garissa and 6% in Wajir to as high as 63% in Siaya and 64% in Busia (**Table 16.5C**).

16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facility

Includes a flush/pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; a pit latrine with a slab; or a composting toilet.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Seven in ten households have access to an improved sanitation facility (**Table 16.6**). Urban areas have a higher percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities than rural areas, with 93% versus 58%, respectively. Nevertheless, open defecation is still practised by 5% of households, with 9% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas.

Among the improved sanitation facilities, only 12% of households have a flush/pour flush toilet that flushes water to a piped sewer system. This is the most common sanitation facility in urban areas (29%),

followed by pit latrine with slab (26%), and flush/pour flush toilet that flushes water to a septic tank (20%). In rural areas, the most common type of improved sanitation facility is pit latrine with a slab (40%), followed by ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine (13%).

Sanitation facilities are located within the dwelling of one-third of urban households (33%), while only 7% of rural households have such facilities within their dwelling.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

Sample: De jure population

To benchmark and compare progress toward achieving sanitation-related SDG targets, the JMP developed a five-rung sanitation service ladder. The 2022 KDHS captured information on all the five levels, but determining if excreta taken offsite from households is appropriately treated was not possible. Consequently, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together as “at least basic service.”

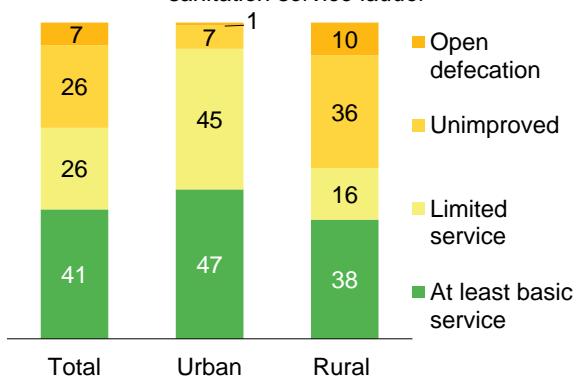
Nationally, 41% of the population have access to at least basic sanitation services. One in four people (26%) use limited service. Open defecation is practised by 7% of the population (**Figure 16.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of population with at least basic sanitation services is higher in urban areas (47%) compared to rural areas (38%) (**Table 16.7**).
- Eleven percent of the population in the lowest wealth quintile has access to at least basic sanitation service compared to 71% of the population in the highest wealth quintile.
- Bomet County has the highest percentage of population with at least basic sanitation service (77%), followed by Trans Nzoia (66%), and Kirinyaga (64%) counties. Tana River and Turkana counties have the lowest percentage (9%) of the population, followed by Samburu (14%) and Migori (18%) counties (**Table 16.7C**).

Figure 16.5 Household population sanitation service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



- Turkana, Tana River, Samburu, Marsabit, and Wajir counties have the highest percentage of their population who practise open defecation (71%, 55%, 53%, 42%, and 40%, respectively).

16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Appropriate management of excreta

Household is connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

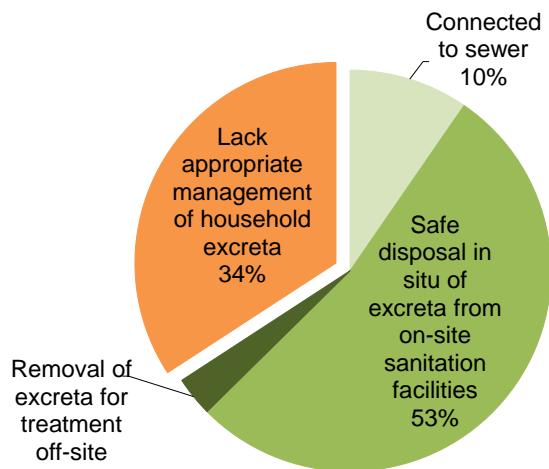
Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Overall, 66% of the household population has appropriate management of excreta. They are households with facilities that are connected to a sewer (10%), have excreta safely disposed of on-site (53%), or have excreta removed for treatment off-site (3%). However, 34% of the population lack appropriate management of household excreta (**Figure 16.6**).

Overall, 94% of the population has on-site sanitation facilities, has excreta safely disposed of in situ, 6% excreta removed for treatment, and less than 1% disposed of unsafely. Similarly, for population with improved on-site sanitation facilities, 89% have never emptied their septic tank or latrine, 5% have had the waste removed by a service provider but do not know the removal location, 1% have had their waste removed by a service provider to a treatment plant, and 1% buried the waste in a covered pit (**Table 16.8** and **Table 16.8C**).

Figure 16.6 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of household population by management of household excreta

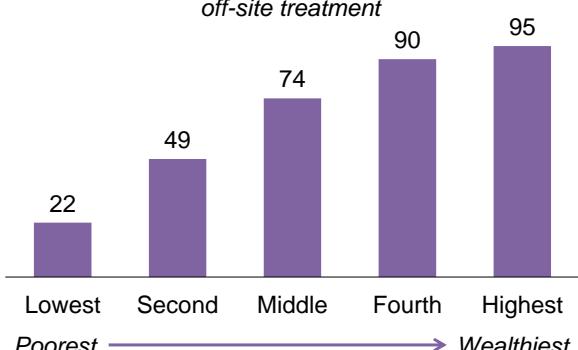


Patterns by background characteristics

- Appropriate management of excreta is less common among the rural population (54%) than in the urban population (90%) (**Table 16.9**).
- The percentage of the population using appropriate management of excreta increases with wealth quintile, from 22% in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 16.7**).

Figure 16.7 Management of household excreta by household wealth

Percentage of household population connected to sewer or using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe disposal of excreta on site or removal of excreta for off-site treatment



16.3 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

For 63% of children, stools are disposed of appropriately (**Table 16.10** and **Table 16.10C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Appropriate disposal of children's stools is most common among children age 18–23 months (71%).
- Seventy-two percent of the children in rural areas had their stool disposed appropriately compared to 45% in urban areas.
- Half of the children (51%) in the lowest wealth quintile have their stool disposed of appropriately compared to 40% in the highest wealth quintile.

16.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of handwashing facility on premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot. Excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practise of handwashing, which can be subject to over-reporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands.

A place for washing hands was observed for 71% of the population (**Table 16.11**). Of the handwashing places observed, 25% of the population used a fixed place, while 47% used a mobile place. Handwashing

facilities were not observed by interviewers because the facility was not in the dwelling, yard, or plot (22%), permission to observe the facility was not obtained (less than 1%), and other reasons (4%).

Following the description of handwashing facilities developed by JMP, 51% of the population has a basic handwashing facility and 24% has a limited handwashing facility (**Table 16.11**).

Additional information on the distribution of handwashing facilities is provided in **Appendix C, Table C.14**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (43%).
- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility increases with wealth quintile, from 29% in lowest wealth quintile to 80% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Nairobi City (93%) and Kajiado (86%) counties have the highest percentage of the population with access to a basic handwashing facility, while Tana River (7%) and Wajir (7%) counties have the lowest (**Table 16.11C**).

16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, and/or cotton wool

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period occurred in the last year, 91% used disposable sanitary pads, and 5% used reusable sanitary pads to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period. Almost all women age 15–49 (98%) who were at home during their last menstrual period were able to wash and change in privacy. Ninety-seven percent were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during last menstruation (**Table 16.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during last menstruation is highest among women with more than secondary education (99%) compared to those with no education (84%) (**Figure 16.8**).
- Twenty-six percent of women with no education used cloth as a material to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period compared to less than 1% of those with more than secondary education.
- Most women in the highest and fourth wealth quintiles used disposable sanitary towels (95%), compared with 79% of women in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Wajir (72%), Samburu (74%) and Mandera (79%) are the only counties that reported less than 80% of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during last menstruation (**Table 16.12C**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on water and sanitation characteristics, see the following tables:

- Table 16.1 Household drinking water**
- Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**
- Table 16.2C Drinking water service ladder by county**
- Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**
- Table 16.3C Person collecting drinking water by county**
- Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**
- Table 16.4C Availability of sufficient drinking water by county**
- Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water**
- Table 16.5C Treatment of household drinking water by county**
- Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities**
- Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder**
- Table 16.7C Sanitation service ladder by county**
- Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities**
- Table 16.8C Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities by county**
- Table 16.9 Management of household excreta**
- Table 16.9C Management of household excreta by county**
- Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools**
- Table 16.10C Disposal of children's stools by county**
- Table 16.11 Handwashing**
- Table 16.11C Handwashing by county**
- Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene**
- Table 16.12C Menstrual hygiene by county**

Figure 16.8 Menstrual hygiene by education

Percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation

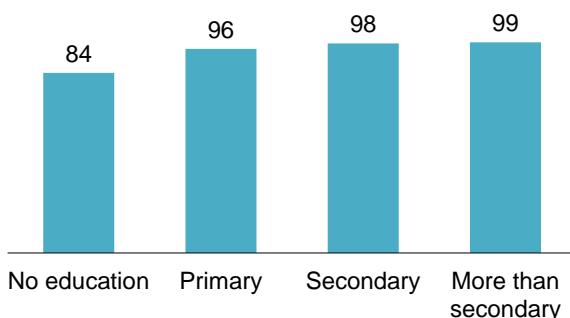


Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Households | | | Population | | |
|---|------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|---------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | |
| Improved source | 94.4 | 70.9 | 80.4 | 94.0 | 67.7 | 76.5 |
| Piped into dwelling/yard/plot | 40.1 | 15.3 | 25.3 | 38.3 | 12.7 | 21.3 |
| Piped to neighbour | 6.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 4.6 |
| Public tap/standpipe | 16.9 | 7.2 | 11.1 | 16.1 | 7.3 | 10.3 |
| Tube well/borehole | 4.2 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 10.0 | 8.2 |
| Protected dug well | 3.1 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 3.6 | 9.2 | 7.3 |
| Protected spring | 1.5 | 11.7 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 12.5 | 9.0 |
| Rainwater | 2.8 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 10.3 | 7.9 |
| Tanker truck/cart with small tank | 3.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| Bottled water | 16.1 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 15.7 | 0.5 | 5.6 |
| Unimproved source | 4.2 | 8.6 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 9.3 | 7.6 |
| Unprotected dug well | 0.4 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Unprotected spring | 0.4 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| Other | 3.4 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| Surface water | 1.4 | 20.4 | 12.8 | 1.8 | 23.0 | 15.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | | | | | |
| Water on premises ¹ | 72.5 | 40.3 | 53.3 | 71.6 | 35.3 | 47.5 |
| 30 minutes or less | 24.0 | 37.7 | 32.2 | 24.2 | 39.5 | 34.4 |
| More than 30 minutes | 2.7 | 21.5 | 13.9 | 3.3 | 24.7 | 17.5 |
| Don't know | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 | 47,730 | 94,296 | 142,026 |

¹ Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | At least basic service ¹ | Limited service ² | Unimproved ³ | Surface water | Total | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 90.6 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 56.3 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 23.0 | 100.0 | 94,296 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 35.2 | 15.2 | 11.2 | 38.4 | 100.0 | 28,409 |
| Second | 52.9 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 23.4 | 100.0 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 69.2 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 86.3 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 95.8 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 28,400 |
| Total | 67.9 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 142,026 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.2C Drinking water service ladder by county

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | At least basic service ¹ | Limited service ² | Unimproved ³ | Surface water | Total | Number of persons |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| Mombasa | 52.4 | 7.5 | 39.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 46.7 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 66.2 | 7.3 | 3.0 | 23.5 | 100.0 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 48.7 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 39.7 | 100.0 | 864 |
| Lamu | 65.9 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 68.3 | 12.1 | 4.5 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 70.8 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 52.9 | 24.6 | 11.0 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 920 |
| Mandera | 54.0 | 21.7 | 1.7 | 22.6 | 100.0 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 41.3 | 43.4 | 1.7 | 13.7 | 100.0 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 72.1 | 13.9 | 4.3 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 680 |
| Meru | 73.7 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 61.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 34.2 | 100.0 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 73.0 | 7.1 | 2.2 | 17.7 | 100.0 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 21.2 | 14.6 | 5.6 | 58.6 | 100.0 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 68.1 | 11.6 | 4.8 | 15.4 | 100.0 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 46.0 | 15.1 | 9.5 | 29.5 | 100.0 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 89.5 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 90.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 76.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 20.2 | 100.0 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 80.6 | 1.7 | 7.2 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 94.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 41.7 | 24.5 | 24.8 | 9.1 | 100.0 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 38.1 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 55.4 | 100.0 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 28.6 | 13.8 | 16.7 | 40.8 | 100.0 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 72.2 | 12.6 | 5.6 | 9.6 | 100.0 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 79.0 | 1.9 | 15.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 64.2 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 28.6 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 46.2 | 0.8 | 28.5 | 24.5 | 100.0 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 38.7 | 15.4 | 5.2 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 69.7 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 22.2 | 100.0 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 72.6 | 5.7 | 8.9 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 48.2 | 11.1 | 7.5 | 33.3 | 100.0 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 73.8 | 14.8 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 62.5 | 5.0 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 73.5 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 17.6 | 100.0 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 74.4 | 12.7 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 75.2 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 70.0 | 17.9 | 6.9 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 57.1 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 48.5 | 7.0 | 1.8 | 42.7 | 100.0 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 71.5 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 16.6 | 100.0 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 57.2 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 33.2 | 100.0 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 52.9 | 2.6 | 11.0 | 33.5 | 100.0 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 44.4 | 23.6 | 27.8 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 55.6 | 21.9 | 6.2 | 16.4 | 100.0 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 98.6 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,614 |
| Total | 67.9 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 142,026 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹ | Number of persons | Person who usually collects drinking water | | | | | Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹ |
|---------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | Adult female age 15 or older | Adult male age 15 or older | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Person not in household | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.1 | 47,730 | 55.6 | 22.5 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 16.4 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 65.4 | 94,296 | 71.5 | 13.3 | 6.0 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| Source of drinking water | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 40.8 | 108,706 | 64.9 | 16.1 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 100.0 |
| Unimproved | 89.3 | 10,788 | 71.8 | 13.5 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Surface | 97.9 | 22,532 | 74.3 | 13.8 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 85.6 | 28,409 | 75.2 | 10.2 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 100.0 |
| Second | 74.3 | 28,408 | 73.3 | 13.6 | 5.9 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 56.0 | 28,404 | 67.1 | 17.5 | 3.8 | 3.0 | 8.7 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 35.4 | 28,406 | 55.1 | 23.0 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 16.3 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 16.4 | 28,400 | 46.2 | 21.6 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 29.4 | 100.0 |
| Total | 53.6 | 142,026 | 68.5 | 15.1 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | 76,062 |

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.3C Person collecting drinking water by county

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹ | Number of persons | Person who usually collects drinking water | | | | | Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹ | |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------|
| | | | Adult female age 15 or older | Adult male age 15 or older | Female child under age 15 | Male child under age 15 | Person not in household | | |
| Mombasa | 70.7 | 3,480 | 44.2 | 32.1 | 0.6 | 6.6 | 16.5 | 100.0 | 2,460 |
| Kwale | 76.5 | 2,359 | 69.8 | 19.7 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 1,805 |
| Kilifi | 56.4 | 4,293 | 74.3 | 9.8 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 2,421 |
| Tana River | 80.4 | 864 | 78.1 | 6.4 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 695 |
| Lamu | 59.6 | 470 | 56.5 | 29.5 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 280 |
| Taita/Taveta | 42.3 | 1,128 | 60.2 | 25.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 13.2 | 100.0 | 477 |
| Garissa | 56.5 | 1,516 | 40.0 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 3.4 | 35.4 | 100.0 | 856 |
| Wajir | 65.6 | 920 | 52.4 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 604 |
| Mandera | 83.2 | 1,302 | 54.2 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 1,083 |
| Marsabit | 87.5 | 795 | 64.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 23.3 | 100.0 | 696 |
| Isiolo | 37.6 | 680 | 83.4 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 256 |
| Meru | 39.3 | 4,568 | 78.3 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,795 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 40.7 | 1,345 | 69.1 | 24.4 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 548 |
| Embu | 31.3 | 1,685 | 52.7 | 33.9 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 527 |
| Kitui | 87.3 | 3,479 | 66.0 | 22.1 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 3,039 |
| Machakos | 65.7 | 4,250 | 54.3 | 27.8 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 12.4 | 100.0 | 2,790 |
| Makueni | 74.1 | 2,903 | 53.0 | 26.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 15.2 | 100.0 | 2,152 |
| Nyandarua | 16.6 | 1,846 | 50.2 | 23.7 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 16.8 | 100.0 | 307 |
| Nyeri | 10.1 | 2,138 | 67.7 | 21.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 100.0 | 217 |
| Kirinyaga | 27.4 | 1,940 | 54.8 | 24.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 17.1 | 100.0 | 531 |
| Murang'a | 28.0 | 3,155 | 66.3 | 20.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 9.5 | 100.0 | 882 |
| Kiambu | 14.0 | 7,889 | 65.0 | 19.1 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 10.1 | 100.0 | 1,104 |
| Turkana | 80.2 | 1,854 | 66.1 | 5.0 | 22.6 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,488 |
| West Pokot | 68.6 | 2,266 | 75.3 | 6.0 | 13.5 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,554 |
| Samburu | 86.4 | 863 | 86.3 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 746 |
| Trans Nzoia | 60.5 | 3,219 | 75.0 | 12.3 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 1,948 |
| Uasin Gishu | 28.2 | 4,090 | 76.9 | 13.3 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 1,153 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 41.7 | 1,279 | 80.9 | 12.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 533 |
| Nandi | 68.2 | 2,681 | 83.0 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1,829 |
| Baringo | 72.8 | 1,967 | 74.7 | 9.6 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 1,433 |
| Laikipia | 37.8 | 1,467 | 73.9 | 16.8 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 555 |
| Nakuru | 40.3 | 6,850 | 69.2 | 17.7 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 8.2 | 100.0 | 2,760 |
| Narok | 64.9 | 3,740 | 80.4 | 8.2 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 2,429 |
| Kajiado | 48.1 | 3,761 | 63.9 | 12.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 1,810 |
| Kericho | 61.2 | 3,135 | 85.4 | 6.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 1,918 |
| Bomet | 44.1 | 2,869 | 94.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,267 |
| Kakamega | 72.6 | 6,047 | 75.2 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 1.7 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 4,391 |
| Vihiga | 80.8 | 1,762 | 64.4 | 13.5 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,423 |
| Bungoma | 79.7 | 5,226 | 64.4 | 13.5 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 4,166 |
| Busia | 80.3 | 3,042 | 75.5 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 2,442 |
| Siaya | 71.7 | 2,703 | 57.4 | 27.0 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 8.7 | 100.0 | 1,939 |
| Kisumu | 55.4 | 3,477 | 78.1 | 14.3 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 1,925 |
| Homa Bay | 64.1 | 3,393 | 71.3 | 12.4 | 5.9 | 3.3 | 7.1 | 100.0 | 2,175 |
| Migori | 61.7 | 3,341 | 84.1 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,062 |
| Kisii | 88.0 | 3,722 | 66.2 | 13.7 | 10.4 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 3,276 |
| Nyamira | 87.2 | 1,653 | 56.4 | 13.0 | 16.4 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 1,442 |
| Nairobi City | 26.5 | 14,614 | 62.1 | 22.8 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 12.9 | 100.0 | 3,873 |
| Total | 53.6 | 142,026 | 68.5 | 15.1 | 5.3 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 76,062 |

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of persons |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 64.1 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 65.8 | 94,296 |
| Source of drinking water | | |
| Improved | 65.3 | 108,706 |
| Unimproved | 69.0 | 10,788 |
| Surface | 62.7 | 22,532 |
| Time to obtain drinking water (round trip) | | |
| Water on premises ² | 66.3 | 67,456 |
| 30 minutes or less | 70.8 | 48,848 |
| More than 30 minutes | 51.4 | 24,905 |
| Don't know | 60.4 | 817 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 57.3 | 28,409 |
| Second | 68.2 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 66.4 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 62.8 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 71.3 | 28,400 |
| Total | 65.2 | 142,026 |

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

² Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4C Availability of sufficient drinking water by county

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹ | Number of persons |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| Mombasa | 72.6 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 68.1 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 47.2 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 42.8 | 864 |
| Lamu | 43.2 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 53.0 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 22.8 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 30.8 | 920 |
| Mandera | 33.5 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 42.2 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 30.6 | 680 |
| Meru | 54.6 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 58.6 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 65.8 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 53.3 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 85.9 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 86.0 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 62.0 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 61.1 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 57.0 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 62.7 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 62.4 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 44.3 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 81.3 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 44.1 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 78.2 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 70.9 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 74.6 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 75.4 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 44.0 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 60.5 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 55.5 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 67.3 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 71.0 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 88.6 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 71.5 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 80.8 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 89.7 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 61.1 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 68.8 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 65.4 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 68.1 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 47.1 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 76.9 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 89.6 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 71.4 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 63.1 | 14,614 |
| Total | 65.2 | 142,026 |

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Boil | Bleach/chlorine added | Strain through cloth | Ceramic, sand or other filter | Solar disinfection | Let it stand and settle | Cover the water container | Other | Don't know | No treatment | Percent-age using an appropriate treatment method ¹ | Number of persons |
|---|------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|--|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 21.6 | 14.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 65.9 | 33.5 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 17.6 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 61.3 | 35.4 | 94,296 |
| Source of drinking water¹ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved | 21.1 | 16.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 35.0 | 108,706 |
| Unimproved | 18.9 | 15.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 63.9 | 32.2 | 10,788 |
| Surface | 18.0 | 18.7 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 62.8 | 34.4 | 22,532 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 10.8 | 11.3 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 76.0 | 21.2 | 28,409 |
| Second | 17.2 | 19.1 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 61.1 | 34.6 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 22.2 | 18.6 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 58.8 | 38.5 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 25.6 | 16.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 59.6 | 38.9 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 26.5 | 17.3 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 58.9 | 40.4 | 28,400 |
| Total | 20.5 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 34.7 | 142,026 |

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so that the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.5C Treatment of household drinking water by county

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Boil | Bleach/ chlorine added | Strain through cloth | Ceramic, sand or other filter | Solar disin- fection | Let it stand and settle | Cover the water container | Other | Don't know | No treatment | Percent- age using an appro- priate treatment method ¹ | Number of persons |
|-----------------|------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|
| Mombasa | 10.0 | 24.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 68.4 | 31.0 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 5.2 | 14.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 16.8 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 3.8 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 86.0 | 10.3 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 0.9 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 87.2 | 12.8 | 864 |
| Lamu | 7.3 | 13.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 79.0 | 19.4 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 13.9 | 16.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 70.3 | 28.3 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 2.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 96.8 | 3.1 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 2.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 94.5 | 5.5 | 920 |
| Mandera | 0.6 | 9.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.7 | 10.3 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 2.4 | 16.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 81.8 | 18.2 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 12.5 | 18.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.8 | 27.0 | 680 |
| Meru | 39.2 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 57.9 | 41.4 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 28.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68.2 | 31.0 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 19.4 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 76.3 | 23.3 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 7.8 | 12.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 79.3 | 19.2 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 13.5 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 26.7 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 14.1 | 16.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 27.7 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 39.5 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 56.6 | 42.9 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 35.3 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 54.6 | 42.0 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 21.9 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67.7 | 30.9 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 26.4 | 8.8 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 58.4 | 34.4 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 28.4 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 64.2 | 35.5 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 6.8 | 12.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 7.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 80.3 | 16.4 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 10.3 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 83.8 | 15.3 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 7.1 | 7.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.0 | 15.1 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 26.4 | 27.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 51.1 | 46.1 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 42.7 | 18.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 41.0 | 57.7 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 26.4 | 2.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 70.3 | 28.9 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 38.9 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.7 | 46.3 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 27.6 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 67.0 | 32.7 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 31.3 | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 35.9 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 26.3 | 8.6 | 0.6 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 63.7 | 35.7 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 16.8 | 11.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 68.7 | 26.7 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 19.1 | 12.9 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 69.8 | 30.0 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 10.3 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 79.7 | 15.8 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 17.2 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 72.3 | 25.7 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 13.7 | 30.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 55.4 | 41.6 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 16.5 | 26.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 51.6 | 40.8 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 11.7 | 30.6 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52.6 | 41.7 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 12.4 | 56.5 | 5.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 33.0 | 63.8 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 17.6 | 53.1 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 36.3 | 62.5 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 22.1 | 41.2 | 8.8 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 44.3 | 53.9 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 26.9 | 41.9 | 14.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 60.4 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 20.2 | 41.5 | 15.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 31.1 | 55.7 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 19.5 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 12.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 64.9 | 23.3 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 35.5 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 59.1 | 38.6 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 25.6 | 13.8 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.5 | 36.2 | 14,614 |
| Total | 20.5 | 16.5 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 62.9 | 34.7 | 142,026 |

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so that the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type and location of toilet/latrine facility | Households | | | Population | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| Improved sanitation facility | 92.6 | 57.7 | 71.8 | 91.8 | 53.9 | 66.6 |
| Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system | 29.2 | 0.4 | 12.0 | 28.1 | 0.3 | 9.6 |
| Flush/pour flush to septic tank | 19.6 | 2.5 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 2.0 | 8.1 |
| Flush/pour flush to pit latrine | 5.7 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 2.9 |
| Flush/pour flush, don't know where | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine | 10.1 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 11.2 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 26.0 | 39.9 | 34.3 | 26.2 | 38.2 | 34.2 |
| Composting toilet | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Unimproved sanitation facility | 6.8 | 33.8 | 22.9 | 7.4 | 35.6 | 26.1 |
| Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Pit latrine without slab/open pit | 4.8 | 33.5 | 21.9 | 5.3 | 35.3 | 25.2 |
| Bucket | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Hanging toilet/hanging latrine | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Open defecation (No facility/bush/field) | 0.6 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 7.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population | 15,277 | 22,634 | 37,911 | 47,730 | 94,296 | 142,026 |
| Location of toilet facility | | | | | | |
| In own dwelling | 32.7 | 7.0 | 17.9 | 35.4 | 6.2 | 16.7 |
| In own yard/plot | 62.2 | 86.0 | 75.9 | 60.1 | 87.2 | 77.5 |
| Elsewhere | 5.1 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility | 15,186 | 20,699 | 35,885 | 47,323 | 84,446 | 131,769 |

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | At least basic service ¹ | Limited service ² | Unimproved ³ | Open defecation | Total | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 47.3 | 44.5 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 37.7 | 16.3 | 35.6 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 94,296 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 11.1 | 11.3 | 45.4 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 28,409 |
| Second | 32.0 | 16.7 | 48.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 49.2 | 24.5 | 25.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 41.1 | 49.9 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 71.0 | 26.4 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 28,400 |
| Total | 40.9 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 142,026 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrines without a slab/open pit, hanging toilets/latrines, or buckets

Table 16.7C Sanitation service ladder by county

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | At least basic service ¹ | Limited service ² | Unimproved ³ | Open defecation | Total | Number of persons |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------------------|
| Mombasa | 46.5 | 48.2 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 32.1 | 17.1 | 24.4 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 29.3 | 26.3 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 9.2 | 24.1 | 11.5 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 864 |
| Lamu | 43.9 | 15.1 | 25.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 56.6 | 22.6 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 36.5 | 43.2 | 2.8 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 20.3 | 11.8 | 27.9 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 920 |
| Mandera | 35.7 | 35.3 | 1.9 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 23.4 | 29.3 | 5.5 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 26.7 | 34.9 | 17.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 680 |
| Meru | 35.9 | 21.9 | 41.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 46.1 | 17.1 | 35.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 47.6 | 13.9 | 38.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 50.0 | 11.6 | 33.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 61.4 | 22.5 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 45.7 | 21.3 | 31.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 33.6 | 13.5 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 50.7 | 27.4 | 21.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 64.0 | 31.8 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 49.5 | 34.2 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 47.8 | 44.5 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 8.8 | 16.2 | 4.2 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 20.2 | 9.5 | 34.1 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 13.8 | 22.8 | 10.7 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 66.4 | 22.8 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 49.5 | 23.4 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 28.8 | 11.3 | 55.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 36.9 | 19.0 | 42.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 45.9 | 14.6 | 5.9 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 31.6 | 16.8 | 44.6 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 43.3 | 31.8 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 31.5 | 16.9 | 26.9 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 43.3 | 34.4 | 5.1 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 28.5 | 13.7 | 57.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 76.6 | 18.4 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 33.4 | 11.4 | 54.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 60.9 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 40.2 | 15.2 | 43.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 30.6 | 24.9 | 43.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 35.0 | 19.7 | 39.0 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 35.4 | 33.4 | 26.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 27.0 | 22.3 | 39.2 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 17.5 | 18.5 | 51.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 28.9 | 14.2 | 56.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 27.9 | 9.0 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 48.7 | 45.6 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14,614 |
| Total | 40.9 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 142,026 |

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately.

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrines without a slab/open pit, hanging toilets/latrines, or buckets

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which: | | | Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities | | |
|--|--|---|-------------------------|--|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--------------|---|---|--|---------------|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment plant | Removed by a service provider, don't know where | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | Don't know if ever emptied | Total | Excreta was safely disposed of in situ ¹ | Excreta was disposed of unsafely ² | Excreta was removed for treatment ³ | |
| Sanitation facility type | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flush to septic tank | 4.2 | 17.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 65.7 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 76.4 | 0.1 | 23.5 | 11,448 |
| Latrines and other improved facilities | 0.6 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 92.8 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 68,682 |
| Flush to pit latrine | 2.0 | 6.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 87.4 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 0.0 | 8.4 | 4,103 |
| Ventilated improved pit latrine | 0.5 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 90.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 15,953 |
| Pit latrine with slab | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 93.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 48,548 |
| Composting toilet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 78 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 2.8 | 10.5 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 77.1 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 85.3 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 29,558 |
| Rural | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 95.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 50,573 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 97.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 6,358 |
| Second | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 13,717 |
| Middle | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 95.7 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 20,516 |
| Fourth | 1.5 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 88.0 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 93.6 | 0.1 | 6.3 | 22,725 |
| Highest | 3.1 | 13.8 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 72.8 | 8.3 | 100.0 | 81.3 | 0.0 | 18.6 | 16,813 |
| Total | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 88.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 80,130 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plan or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.8C Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities by county

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | | | Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which: | | | | Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|------|---|
| | Removed by a service provider to treatment plant | Removed by a service provider, don't know where | Buried in a covered pit | To uncovered pit, open ground, water body or elsewhere | Other | Don't know where wastes were taken | Never emptied | Don't know if ever emptied | Excreta was disposed of in situ ¹ | Excreta was disposed of unsafely ² | Excreta was removed for treatment ³ | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Total | | | | |
| Mombasa | 0.7 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 86.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 93.0 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 2,689 |
| Kwale | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 4.4 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 0.4 | 3.5 | 1,158 |
| Kilifi | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 2,363 |
| Tana River | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 284 |
| Lamu | 0.1 | 9.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 79.9 | 3.7 | 100.0 | 89.3 | 1.1 | 9.6 | 266 |
| Taita/Taveta | 0.4 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 96.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 864 |
| Garissa | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 884 |
| Wajir | 0.0 | 11.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84.6 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 286 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.9 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 920 |
| Marsabit | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 419 |
| Isiolo | 0.2 | 8.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 80.5 | 10.3 | 100.0 | 91.4 | 0.0 | 8.6 | 374 |
| Meru | 0.4 | 2.7 | 7.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 84.1 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2,599 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 96.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 839 |
| Embu | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.0 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 97.6 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 972 |
| Kitui | 0.1 | 0.6 | 9.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 89.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,080 |
| Machakos | 2.1 | 5.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 87.1 | 3.5 | 100.0 | 91.7 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 3,342 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 97.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1,923 |
| Nyandarua | 0.3 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 90.5 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 92.4 | 0.0 | 7.6 | 849 |
| Nyeri | 0.4 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 88.8 | 6.3 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 1,438 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 89.9 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 1,843 |
| Murang'a | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 96.0 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2,589 |
| Kiambu | 1.1 | 11.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 78.4 | 9.0 | 100.0 | 87.5 | 0.0 | 12.5 | 6,424 |
| Turkana | 0.0 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 448 |
| West Pokot | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 640 |
| Samburu | 0.0 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 90.7 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 92.6 | 0.0 | 7.4 | 313 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 96.0 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2,863 |
| Uasin Gishu | 5.5 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 79.3 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 0.0 | 17.5 | 2,674 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 96.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 512 |
| Nandi | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 94.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1,494 |
| Baringo | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1,184 |
| Laikipia | 3.9 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 83.6 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 587 |
| Nakuru | 0.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 89.0 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 94.8 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 4,548 |
| Narok | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 95.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 1,782 |
| Kajiado | 0.1 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 68.7 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 0.1 | 23.9 | 2,663 |
| Kericho | 0.8 | 2.9 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 81.8 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 96.2 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1,301 |
| Bomet | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2,725 |
| Kakamega | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 93.4 | 4.3 | 100.0 | 98.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 2,657 |
| Vihiga | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,409 |
| Bungoma | 0.0 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 91.7 | 5.0 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2,845 |
| Busia | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 97.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 1,672 |
| Siaya | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 98.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1,448 |
| Kisumu | 4.7 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 92.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 93.4 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2,217 |
| Homa Bay | 1.0 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 89.2 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 1,636 |
| Migori | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 95.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 1,154 |
| Kisii | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 91.6 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 1,509 |
| Nyamira | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 95.2 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 604 |
| Nairobi City | 6.2 | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 70.0 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 75.9 | 0.2 | 23.9 | 3,839 |
| Total | 1.2 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 88.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 80,130 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plan or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Connected to sewer | Using improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | Total | Percent-age connected to sewer, safely disposed of on-site, or removed for treatment off-site | Number of persons |
|---------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|-------|---|-------------------|
| | | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defecation | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 28.1 | 53.0 | 0.4 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 7.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 89.6 | 47,730 |
| Rural | 0.3 | 53.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 35.6 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 94,296 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.0 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.4 | 32.2 | 100.0 | 22.4 | 28,409 |
| Second | 0.4 | 48.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 48.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 28,408 |
| Middle | 1.5 | 71.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 25.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 28,404 |
| Fourth | 10.0 | 75.1 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 28,406 |
| Highest | 36.4 | 48.3 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.1 | 28,400 |
| Total | 9.6 | 53.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 26.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 142,026 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.9C Management of household excreta by county

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Connected to sewer | Using improved on-site sanitation facilities | | | | | | Total | Number of persons | Percent-age connected to sewer, safely disposed of on-site, or removed for treatment off-site |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|--|--|----------------------------|-------|-------------------|---|
| | | Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities | Removal of excreta for treatment off-site | Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown | Using unimproved sanitation facilities | Practicing open defecation | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 16.5 | 72.2 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 4.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 93.7 | 3,480 |
| Kwale | 0.1 | 47.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 24.4 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 47.8 | 2,359 |
| Kilifi | 0.5 | 54.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 23.4 | 21.0 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 4,293 |
| Tana River | 0.4 | 32.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 55.2 | 100.0 | 33.1 | 864 |
| Lamu | 2.2 | 53.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 25.2 | 15.8 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 470 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.9 | 74.1 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 78.1 | 1,128 |
| Garissa | 21.4 | 57.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 17.5 | 100.0 | 79.7 | 1,516 |
| Wajir | 1.0 | 27.9 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 27.9 | 40.0 | 100.0 | 31.3 | 920 |
| Mandera | 0.4 | 70.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 27.1 | 100.0 | 71.0 | 1,302 |
| Marsabit | 0.0 | 52.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 795 |
| Isiolo | 6.3 | 52.3 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 17.6 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 680 |
| Meru | 0.7 | 55.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 41.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 4,568 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 0.6 | 61.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 35.6 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 1,345 |
| Embu | 3.5 | 56.3 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 38.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 61.1 | 1,685 |
| Kitui | 1.8 | 59.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 61.5 | 3,479 |
| Machakos | 5.2 | 72.1 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 0.1 | 15.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 83.7 | 4,250 |
| Makueni | 0.4 | 66.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 31.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 66.6 | 2,903 |
| Nyandarua | 1.0 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 52.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 47.0 | 1,846 |
| Nyeri | 9.2 | 64.5 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 21.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 75.8 | 2,138 |
| Kirinyaga | 0.5 | 91.6 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 95.5 | 1,940 |
| Murang'a | 1.3 | 80.7 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.3 | 3,155 |
| Kiambu | 8.1 | 71.3 | 0.7 | 9.5 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 88.9 | 7,889 |
| Turkana | 0.8 | 23.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 1,854 |
| West Pokot | 1.4 | 27.4 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 34.1 | 36.2 | 100.0 | 29.6 | 2,266 |
| Samburu | 0.2 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 10.7 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 863 |
| Trans Nzoia | 0.2 | 87.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 3,219 |
| Uasin Gishu | 7.4 | 53.9 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 0.1 | 26.5 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 72.4 | 4,090 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.2 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 55.1 | 4.7 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 1,279 |
| Nandi | 0.2 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 42.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 55.9 | 2,681 |
| Baringo | 0.3 | 59.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 33.6 | 100.0 | 60.4 | 1,967 |
| Laikipia | 8.3 | 35.5 | 0.3 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 44.6 | 7.0 | 100.0 | 48.0 | 1,467 |
| Nakuru | 8.3 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 6,850 |
| Narok | 0.7 | 45.9 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 26.9 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 3,740 |
| Kajiado | 6.2 | 53.8 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 17.3 | 100.0 | 76.3 | 3,761 |
| Kericho | 0.8 | 40.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 57.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 3,135 |
| Bomet | 0.1 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 2,869 |
| Kakamega | 0.8 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 54.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 6,047 |
| Vihiga | 0.0 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 80.0 | 1,762 |
| Bungoma | 0.9 | 53.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 43.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 55.3 | 5,226 |
| Busia | 0.5 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 43.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 55.4 | 3,042 |
| Siaya | 1.2 | 53.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 39.0 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 54.7 | 2,703 |
| Kisumu | 5.1 | 59.7 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 26.3 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 68.6 | 3,477 |
| Homa Bay | 1.0 | 46.0 | 0.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 39.2 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 49.1 | 3,393 |
| Migori | 1.1 | 33.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 51.0 | 13.0 | 100.0 | 35.7 | 3,341 |
| Kisii | 2.0 | 39.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 56.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 42.5 | 3,722 |
| Nyamira | 0.3 | 36.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 63.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 1,653 |
| Nairobi City | 65.5 | 19.9 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.6 | 14,614 |
| Total | 9.6 | 53.0 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 26.1 | 7.2 | 100.0 | 65.9 | 142,026 |

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | Percent-age of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹ | Number of children |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---|--------------------|
| | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | Other | |
| Age of child in months | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 | 0.0 | 53.6 | 2.2 | 9.0 | 31.1 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 2–3 | 1.2 | 57.7 | 1.7 | 12.1 | 23.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 4–5 | 1.8 | 56.6 | 2.0 | 7.4 | 27.6 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 6–8 | 1.7 | 58.2 | 2.2 | 6.9 | 27.1 | 3.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| 9–11 | 0.4 | 65.3 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 21.6 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| 12–17 | 1.1 | 60.3 | 3.8 | 6.5 | 23.0 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 18–23 | 1.5 | 69.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 17.4 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 6–23 | 1.2 | 63.7 | 2.9 | 5.7 | 21.8 | 4.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Type of toilet facility² | | | | | | | | |
| Improved sanitation facility | 1.1 | 62.1 | 0.8 | 4.9 | 29.1 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Unimproved facility | 1.4 | 79.2 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Open defecation | 0.7 | 12.5 | 19.8 | 15.7 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.7 | 44.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 50.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 1.3 | 71.1 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Mother's education³ | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.7 | 24.1 | 14.3 | 10.0 | 31.3 | 19.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 1.0 | 69.3 | 1.8 | 8.1 | 14.9 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 1.1 | 68.8 | 1.5 | 5.3 | 21.7 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 1.6 | 52.6 | 0.4 | 5.3 | 38.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 1.4 | 49.5 | 9.9 | 11.3 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Second | 1.1 | 79.7 | 0.8 | 9.1 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 1.4 | 78.6 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 0.7 | 65.3 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 28.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 1.1 | 38.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 57.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1.1 | 61.6 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 23.3 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | 62.7 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,388 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

² See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 16.10C Disposal of children's stools by county

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Manner of disposal of children's stools | | | | | | Total | Percent-age of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately ¹ | Number of children | | |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-------|---|--------------------|--------|-------|
| | Child used toilet or latrine | Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine | Buried | Put/rinsed into drain or ditch | Thrown into garbage | Left in the open | Other | Don't know | | | |
| Mombasa | 5.4 | 48.6 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 42.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53.9 | 90 |
| Kwale | 10.4 | 48.6 | 6.2 | 11.9 | 23.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 58 |
| Kilifi | 0.0 | 60.8 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 17.8 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 92 |
| Tana River | 0.0 | 31.6 | 14.7 | 10.4 | 39.8 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 31.6 | 28 |
| Lamu | 0.8 | 50.5 | 12.1 | 3.4 | 28.6 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.3 | 15 |
| Taita/Taveta | (0.0) | (74.3) | (0.0) | (8.8) | (14.9) | (0.0) | (1.9) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (74.3) | 23 |
| Garissa | 0.0 | 41.3 | 4.3 | 0.9 | 44.0 | 9.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 41.3 | 44 |
| Wajir | 0.3 | 11.1 | 35.0 | 11.4 | 41.6 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 26 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 16.1 | 4.1 | 19.1 | 23.8 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 46 |
| Marsabit | 1.4 | 43.4 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 25.6 | 10.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 44.7 | 27 |
| Isiolo | 2.4 | 55.9 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 15.6 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 21 |
| Meru | 2.5 | 90.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 98 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.9 | 87.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 89.7 | 25 |
| Embu | (0.0) | (68.2) | (0.0) | (5.9) | (25.8) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (68.2) | 28 |
| Kitui | 7.1 | 46.9 | 6.9 | 12.9 | 21.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.1 | 71 |
| Machakos | 0.0 | 52.5 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 34.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 52.5 | 75 |
| Makueni | 2.6 | 95.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 59 |
| Nyandarua | 4.1 | 74.8 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 78.9 | 42 |
| Nyeri | (1.0) | (79.3) | (0.0) | (6.1) | (13.6) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (80.4) | 46 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.9 | 57.2 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 28.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 45 |
| Murang'a | 0.0 | 90.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 65 |
| Kiambu | 0.0 | 54.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 41.4 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 54.0 | 191 |
| Turkana | 0.4 | 14.1 | 26.0 | 0.0 | 35.2 | 22.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 14.6 | 61 |
| West Pokot | 0.8 | 68.9 | 16.8 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 69.7 | 84 |
| Samburu | 0.0 | 29.4 | 1.3 | 23.3 | 27.8 | 17.7 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 29.4 | 29 |
| Trans Nzoia | 2.0 | 72.5 | 3.4 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.5 | 73 |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.8 | 55.7 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 26.8 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 57.6 | 100 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 0.0 | 83.6 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 83.6 | 33 |
| Nandi | 0.0 | 91.9 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 91.9 | 55 |
| Baringo | 0.6 | 51.1 | 2.4 | 20.6 | 8.1 | 14.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 51.7 | 51 |
| Laikipia | (8.4) | (59.5) | (4.2) | (4.3) | (21.7) | (1.9) | (0.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | (67.9) | 30 |
| Nakuru | 1.2 | 76.6 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 11.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 77.8 | 166 |
| Narok | 0.0 | 40.1 | 1.0 | 31.0 | 2.1 | 23.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 40.1 | 115 |
| Kajiado | 0.0 | 39.3 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 31.0 | 23.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 39.3 | 89 |
| Kericho | 1.3 | 98.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 79 |
| Bomet | 0.0 | 76.5 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.5 | 63 |
| Kakamega | 0.0 | 90.3 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 145 |
| Vihiga | 0.0 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 34 |
| Bungoma | 0.0 | 90.6 | 0.0 | 6.6 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 90.6 | 99 |
| Busia | 0.0 | 97.9 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 71 |
| Siaya | 0.0 | 67.2 | 2.2 | 21.4 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 67.2 | 50 |
| Kisumu | 1.0 | 85.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 76 |
| Homa Bay | 1.3 | 74.6 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 13.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 76.0 | 69 |
| Migori | 0.7 | 73.6 | 1.9 | 15.5 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 74.3 | 92 |
| Kisii | 1.2 | 98.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 92 |
| Nyamira | 0.0 | 98.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 98.0 | 31 |
| Nairobi City | 0.0 | 15.2 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 83.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 385 |
| Total | 1.1 | 61.6 | 2.7 | 6.7 | 23.3 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 62.7 | 3,388 |

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and: | | | Place for handwashing observed and: | | | Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed | Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³ | Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴ | Percentage of the de jure population with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot | Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Place for handwashing was a fixed place | Place for handwashing was mobile | Total | Number of persons | Water available | Soap available ¹ | | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 39.9 | 41.5 | 81.4 | 47,730 | 91.8 | 82.0 | 0.3 | 38,864 | 67.6 | 17.2 | 45,873 |
| Rural | 17.0 | 49.2 | 66.1 | 94,296 | 86.7 | 63.6 | 0.9 | 62,372 | 43.0 | 27.1 | 89,055 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 4.1 | 51.2 | 55.3 | 28,409 | 82.2 | 52.0 | 2.6 | 15,705 | 29.0 | 29.4 | 26,909 |
| Second | 9.1 | 54.9 | 64.0 | 28,408 | 87.3 | 65.8 | 0.5 | 18,186 | 43.3 | 25.4 | 26,485 |
| Middle | 18.6 | 51.4 | 69.9 | 28,404 | 86.7 | 67.1 | 0.3 | 19,864 | 48.4 | 26.0 | 26,690 |
| Fourth | 28.4 | 47.9 | 76.2 | 28,406 | 89.6 | 70.8 | 0.3 | 21,652 | 55.1 | 24.5 | 27,209 |
| Highest | 63.4 | 27.6 | 91.0 | 28,400 | 94.1 | 88.0 | 0.1 | 25,830 | 80.0 | 13.5 | 27,635 |
| Total | 24.7 | 46.6 | 71.3 | 142,026 | 88.6 | 70.7 | 0.7 | 101,236 | 51.3 | 23.7 | 134,928 |

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.11C Handwashing by county

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and: | | | Place for handwashing observed and: | | | Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed | Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³ | Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴ | Percentage of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|
| | Place for handwashing was a fixed place | Place for handwashing was mobile | Total | Number of persons | Water available | Cleansing agent other than soap available ¹ | Soap available ² | | | |
| Mombasa | 30.1 | 25.9 | 56.0 | 3,480 | 97.7 | 81.7 | 0.9 | 1,950 | 47.9 | 11.0 |
| Kwale | 9.3 | 37.2 | 46.5 | 2,359 | 76.3 | 46.1 | 1.3 | 1,097 | 22.7 | 26.6 |
| Kilifi | 8.4 | 9.6 | 18.0 | 4,293 | 82.3 | 55.6 | 0.9 | 772 | 9.7 | 8.7 |
| Tana River | 3.7 | 44.0 | 47.7 | 864 | 82.4 | 11.7 | 9.7 | 412 | 7.3 | 55.4 |
| Lamu | 20.7 | 21.1 | 41.9 | 470 | 87.6 | 45.4 | 3.6 | 197 | 23.4 | 31.8 |
| Taita/Taveta | 31.5 | 44.9 | 76.4 | 1,128 | 91.7 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 861 | 43.5 | 34.0 |
| Garissa | 2.8 | 38.2 | 41.0 | 1,516 | 94.1 | 24.1 | 1.6 | 622 | 10.0 | 31.5 |
| Wajir | 5.0 | 54.9 | 59.9 | 920 | 56.3 | 10.8 | 3.4 | 551 | 7.0 | 59.1 |
| Mandera | 1.8 | 90.6 | 92.4 | 1,302 | 67.3 | 41.5 | 4.1 | 1,203 | 37.8 | 54.8 |
| Marsabit | 5.0 | 45.5 | 50.5 | 795 | 88.2 | 63.9 | 4.0 | 402 | 34.0 | 21.9 |
| Isiolo | 19.7 | 16.4 | 36.1 | 680 | 88.5 | 61.0 | 2.5 | 245 | 26.2 | 19.9 |
| Meru | 22.1 | 58.9 | 81.0 | 4,568 | 85.8 | 62.1 | 0.3 | 3,701 | 49.9 | 36.3 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 34.1 | 44.1 | 78.2 | 1,345 | 90.6 | 58.7 | 0.2 | 1,052 | 45.6 | 33.3 |
| Embu | 44.9 | 31.0 | 75.9 | 1,685 | 97.7 | 58.3 | 1.2 | 1,279 | 44.8 | 32.3 |
| Kitui | 7.9 | 75.4 | 83.3 | 3,479 | 94.1 | 64.9 | 0.2 | 2,898 | 54.4 | 31.0 |
| Machakos | 35.2 | 43.0 | 78.2 | 4,250 | 77.0 | 64.3 | 0.0 | 3,323 | 50.2 | 29.4 |
| Makueni | 19.2 | 2.8 | 22.0 | 2,903 | 89.3 | 56.8 | 1.2 | 638 | 12.3 | 9.8 |
| Nyandarua | 35.2 | 32.6 | 67.8 | 1,846 | 87.0 | 76.0 | 0.0 | 1,252 | 52.2 | 17.8 |
| Nyeri | 60.2 | 23.4 | 83.6 | 2,138 | 91.2 | 48.8 | 0.3 | 1,788 | 41.4 | 45.1 |
| Kirinyaga | 46.2 | 36.0 | 82.2 | 1,940 | 83.4 | 61.8 | 0.1 | 1,596 | 53.0 | 39.6 |
| Murang'a | 40.0 | 48.0 | 88.0 | 3,155 | 70.7 | 42.7 | 0.0 | 2,776 | 37.7 | 51.9 |
| Kiambu | 42.4 | 43.7 | 86.1 | 7,889 | 74.2 | 56.6 | 0.0 | 6,795 | 48.7 | 42.9 |
| Turkana | 5.3 | 29.3 | 34.6 | 1,854 | 89.3 | 47.6 | 1.0 | 641 | 16.4 | 18.4 |
| West Pokot | 20.4 | 35.5 | 55.9 | 2,266 | 87.0 | 59.6 | 17.8 | 1,266 | 32.6 | 23.7 |
| Samburu | 11.4 | 48.7 | 60.1 | 863 | 62.7 | 33.5 | 0.7 | 519 | 19.2 | 41.9 |
| Trans Nzoia | 15.5 | 54.4 | 69.9 | 3,219 | 89.0 | 69.5 | 0.2 | 2,250 | 49.9 | 30.8 |
| Uasin Gishu | 38.4 | 57.7 | 96.1 | 4,090 | 95.1 | 70.7 | 0.2 | 3,931 | 66.4 | 30.7 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 32.6 | 39.9 | 72.5 | 1,279 | 85.3 | 59.2 | 2.0 | 927 | 42.8 | 30.9 |
| Nandi | 21.9 | 65.2 | 87.1 | 2,681 | 87.6 | 70.4 | 0.3 | 2,336 | 65.7 | 32.0 |
| Baringo | 11.7 | 62.7 | 74.4 | 1,967 | 80.0 | 65.6 | 0.4 | 1,463 | 47.6 | 28.6 |
| Laikipia | 42.7 | 47.9 | 90.7 | 1,467 | 90.7 | 59.5 | 0.2 | 1,330 | 57.4 | 42.2 |
| Nakuru | 31.3 | 48.6 | 79.9 | 6,850 | 92.0 | 84.1 | 0.0 | 5,471 | 69.2 | 14.9 |
| Narok | 8.5 | 73.4 | 81.9 | 3,740 | 90.0 | 62.7 | 1.3 | 3,063 | 53.0 | 32.6 |
| Kajiado | 34.7 | 59.5 | 94.3 | 3,761 | 97.3 | 91.4 | 0.3 | 3,545 | 85.7 | 8.6 |
| Kericho | 23.4 | 25.8 | 49.2 | 3,135 | 81.6 | 51.6 | 0.7 | 1,542 | 25.4 | 23.9 |
| Bomet | 12.7 | 42.6 | 55.3 | 2,869 | 97.3 | 75.9 | 0.7 | 1,588 | 42.2 | 13.6 |
| Kakamega | 14.6 | 38.5 | 53.1 | 6,047 | 90.2 | 72.8 | 0.5 | 3,209 | 39.8 | 16.2 |
| Vihiga | 16.2 | 51.6 | 67.8 | 1,762 | 92.9 | 66.3 | 0.0 | 1,194 | 57.5 | 30.7 |
| Bungoma | 11.1 | 70.4 | 81.5 | 5,226 | 95.7 | 72.8 | 0.1 | 4,259 | 71.1 | 28.7 |
| Busia | 15.0 | 47.4 | 62.3 | 3,042 | 96.5 | 88.3 | 0.0 | 1,896 | 68.0 | 10.4 |
| Siaya | 11.4 | 14.2 | 25.6 | 2,703 | 86.8 | 79.0 | 0.5 | 692 | 20.7 | 5.9 |
| Kisumu | 13.1 | 17.7 | 30.8 | 3,477 | 47.0 | 70.9 | 0.0 | 1,071 | 12.3 | 18.7 |
| Homa Bay | 14.1 | 42.5 | 56.6 | 3,393 | 86.9 | 85.3 | 0.5 | 1,921 | 44.9 | 13.0 |
| Migori | 12.9 | 78.6 | 91.5 | 3,341 | 97.6 | 85.7 | 0.5 | 3,059 | 77.6 | 14.2 |
| Kisii | 11.5 | 76.3 | 87.8 | 3,722 | 85.0 | 69.9 | 0.0 | 3,269 | 58.6 | 30.8 |
| Nyamira | 6.0 | 61.7 | 67.6 | 1,653 | 95.8 | 82.9 | 0.0 | 1,118 | 67.7 | 14.1 |
| Nairobi City | 46.8 | 50.9 | 97.6 | 14,614 | 98.0 | 94.0 | 0.1 | 14,269 | 92.5 | 6.9 |
| Total | 24.7 | 46.6 | 71.3 | 142,026 | 88.6 | 70.7 | 0.7 | 101,236 | 51.3 | 23.7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 134,928 |

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period | | | | | | | | | | Number of women | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------|---------------|-------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|--------|
| | Reusable sanitary pads | Disposable sanitary pads | Tampons | Menstrual cup | Cloth | Toilet paper | Cotton wool | Underwear only | Other | Nothing | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 5.2 | 93.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2,941 | 97.7 |
| 20–24 | 4.6 | 93.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2,796 | 98.6 |
| 25–29 | 3.7 | 92.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2,545 | 98.6 |
| 30–34 | 4.5 | 89.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2,094 | 97.9 |
| 35–39 | 3.7 | 89.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2,027 | 98.4 |
| 40–44 | 5.4 | 87.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1,443 | 97.6 |
| 45–49 | 4.0 | 86.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 978 | 97.7 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.9 | 93.4 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 6,278 | 99.1 |
| Rural | 4.2 | 89.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 8,546 | 97.5 |
| Education² | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.5 | 58.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 26.2 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 4.0 | 681 | 92.8 |
| Primary | 4.1 | 89.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 5,167 | 97.9 |
| Secondary | 4.6 | 94.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 5,948 | 98.5 |
| More than secondary | 3.8 | 95.1 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3,028 | 99.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 3.9 | 79.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 2,106 | 95.3 |
| Second | 4.4 | 89.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2,606 | 97.8 |
| Middle | 4.9 | 92.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 2,712 | 98.1 |
| Fourth | 4.8 | 94.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 3,382 | 98.7 |
| Highest | 4.2 | 94.9 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4,018 | 99.4 |
| Total | 4.5 | 91.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14,823 | 98.1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 96.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 14,726 |

¹ Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, and/or cotton wool

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 16.12C Menstrual hygiene by county

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Re-usable sanitary pads | Dis-pos-able sanitary pads | Tam-poms | Mens-trual cup | Cloth | Toilet paper | Cotton wool | Under-wear only | Other | Nothing | Number of women | Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy | Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation ¹ | Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------|----------------|-------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|---------|-----------------|--|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mombasa | 11.3 | 83.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 434 | 98.1 | 96.7 | 434 | |
| Kwale | 0.8 | 93.3 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 225 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 225 | |
| Kilifi | 1.9 | 93.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 435 | 99.5 | 99.0 | 433 | |
| Tana River | 21.3 | 58.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 19.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 61 | 93.2 | 87.9 | 61 | |
| Lamu | 0.7 | 95.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 46 | 99.3 | 98.2 | 46 | |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.0 | 90.9 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 8.4 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 112 | 93.8 | 93.5 | 112 | |
| Garissa | 52.4 | 22.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 143 | 93.7 | 90.7 | 141 | |
| Wajir | 0.6 | 67.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 30.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 80 | 80.2 | 71.8 | 80 | |
| Mandera | 10.0 | 29.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 63.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 101 | 85.4 | 79.3 | 101 | |
| Marsabit | 25.6 | 81.1 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 55 | 94.7 | 89.9 | 55 | |
| Isiolo | 1.7 | 90.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 69 | 93.5 | 92.8 | 69 | |
| Meru | 0.0 | 94.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 434 | 96.2 | 94.7 | 434 | |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 3.6 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 106 | 99.6 | 97.6 | 106 | |
| Embu | 1.8 | 95.8 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 163 | 95.0 | 93.8 | 163 | |
| Kitui | 0.6 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 344 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 321 | |
| Machakos | 37.7 | 61.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 499 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 493 | |
| Makueni | 2.0 | 99.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 308 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 308 | |
| Nyandarua | 0.2 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 208 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 208 | |
| Nyeri | 1.4 | 97.1 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 244 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 244 | |
| Kirinyaga | 0.3 | 99.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 235 | 96.4 | 96.4 | 235 | |
| Murang'a | 5.6 | 92.2 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 302 | 96.2 | 96.2 | 296 | |
| Kiambu | 1.9 | 97.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,020 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1,015 | |
| Turkana | 1.8 | 80.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 107 | 98.3 | 90.2 | 107 | |
| West Pokot | 1.4 | 80.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 165 | 97.1 | 92.4 | 164 | |
| Samburu | 1.2 | 72.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 21.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 64 | 85.6 | 74.0 | 64 | |
| Trans Nzoia | 6.3 | 85.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 317 | 98.4 | 95.4 | 316 | |
| Uasin Gishu | 1.9 | 95.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 477 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 477 | |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 2.2 | 96.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 96 | 91.1 | 90.0 | 94 | |
| Nandi | 1.1 | 94.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 296 | 98.0 | 95.0 | 286 | |
| Baringo | 2.6 | 91.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 159 | 94.1 | 92.9 | 156 | |
| Laikipia | 18.2 | 83.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 149 | 98.2 | 98.2 | 148 | |
| Nakuru | 1.3 | 95.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 729 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 724 | |
| Narok | 2.0 | 93.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 325 | 99.5 | 98.9 | 324 | |
| Kajiado | 1.9 | 97.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 402 | 99.8 | 98.8 | 402 | |
| Kericho | 5.0 | 95.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 348 | 90.7 | 90.7 | 345 | |
| Bomet | 1.3 | 90.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 277 | 98.9 | 95.3 | 276 | |
| Kakamega | 2.0 | 89.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 538 | 98.8 | 96.1 | 533 | |
| Vihiga | 6.1 | 85.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 176 | 99.6 | 98.7 | 176 | |
| Bungoma | 0.4 | 90.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 502 | 98.5 | 92.6 | 493 | |
| Busia | 2.3 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 292 | 98.9 | 98.6 | 291 | |
| Siaya | 1.7 | 96.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 245 | 98.3 | 98.1 | 245 | |
| Kisumu | 13.4 | 83.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 353 | 99.3 | 98.8 | 353 | |
| Homa Bay | 3.0 | 94.3 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 291 | 99.2 | 97.6 | 290 | |
| Migori | 2.7 | 85.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 303 | 98.6 | 94.4 | 303 | |
| Kisii | 0.4 | 91.5 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 410 | 97.5 | 95.7 | 410 | |
| Nyamira | 1.7 | 93.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 143 | 99.0 | 98.1 | 142 | |
| Nairobi City | 1.2 | 99.1 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2,034 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 2,026 | |
| Total | 4.5 | 91.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 14,823 | 98.1 | 96.8 | 14,726 | |

¹ Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, and/or cotton wool

Key Findings

Experience of physical violence:

- 34% of women and 27% of men age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15.
- 16% of women and 10% of men age 15–49 experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey.

Experience of sexual violence:

- 13% of women and 7% of men age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence.
- 7% of women and 4% of men age 15–49 experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Controlling behaviours:

- 20% of women report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner has ever demonstrated three or more of the specified behaviours, while 38% said that their most recent husband or intimate partner have never demonstrated any of the specified controlling behaviours.
- 29% of men report that their current or most recent wife or intimate partner has ever demonstrated three or more of the specified controlling behaviours, and 27% said that their most recent wife or intimate partner has never demonstrated any of the specified controlling behaviours.

Intimate-partner violence:

- 41% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have ever experienced economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- 29% of men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner have experienced any form of economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner.
- 28% of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any husband or intimate partner.
- 16% of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical intimate partner violence, 7% experienced sexual intimate partner violence, and 22% experienced emotional intimate partner violence.

Injuries to women and men due to intimate partner violence:

- Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 51% and 20%, respectively, sustained any of the specified injuries, while 71% of women and 36% of men suffered any form of emotional harm in the 12 months before the survey.

Help seeking:

- 42% of women and 29% of men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). As defined by the United Nations, GBV is any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, economic, psychological harm, or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In Kenya, GBV is widely acknowledged to be of great concern from the perspective of human rights, economics, and health. To combat this scourge, a number of legal and policy frameworks have been adopted, including: The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Sexual Offences Act, No.3 of 2006; Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, No.2 of 2015; Victims Protection Act, No 17 of 2014; National Policy on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014; and Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development.

Kenya has also ratified several international and regional instruments to address the obligations of the state to reduce GBV. These include: The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW (1979); the United Nations Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993; and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003. Despite legislation and efforts to protect women and vulnerable populations against violence, much remains to be done to protect victims and prosecute perpetrators. Therefore, nationally representative data on the prevalence of different forms of violence are key to monitoring progress towards the elimination of violence against persons in Kenya.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. Recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner.

In the 2022 KDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used, and intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women and men who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner was captured. The module of questions on GBV was administered in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on gender-based violence (WHO 2001). The module was implemented in a subsample of household. A total of 16,926 women age 15–49 (unweighted) and 5,583 men age 15–49 (unweighted) eligible for the module were interviewed successfully. Five percent of eligible women could not be interviewed, including less than 1% who could not be interviewed because privacy could not be obtained, while 1% of eligible men could not be successfully interviewed because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons.

Specifically constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one respondent per household and to ensure that the subsample was nationally representative.

This chapter presents findings for women and men age 15–49 who may have experienced different forms of violence (physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, and economic violence). The chapter also provides detailed information on forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence, injuries from intimate partner violence, violence against spouses/intimate partners, and help seeking among women and men who have experienced violence.

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Husband: A man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner for women: A man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined in this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Intimate partner for men: A woman with whom a never-married man is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined in this chapter, an intimate partner is not a wife or a woman a man is living with and is also not a girlfriend with whom his relationship is casual or a woman with whom he has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner for women: This refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Wife/intimate partner for me: This refers to the current wife for currently married women; the most recent wife for divorced, separated, or widowed men; the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: This is a man with whom the woman has a casual relationship and whom she did not mention as an intimate partner.

Girlfriend: This is a woman with whom the man has a casual relationship and who he did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2022 KDHS, information was obtained from women and men age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former spouses or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women/men were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former spouse/live-in partners and, if applicable, never-married women/men were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate-partner violence was measured by asking women/men if their current or former spouse/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- **Physical violence:** Push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon.
- **Sexual violence:** Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him/her when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to.

- **Psychological/Emotional violence:** Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself.
- **Economic Violence:** Restrict, exploit, or sabotage your ability to acquire or access or maintain economic resources.

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from women and men about physical violence committed by anyone other than any spouse/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women and men were also asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any spouse/intimate partner. They were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. In addition, ever pregnant women were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

17.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Percentage of men who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a wife, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Men age 15–49

Thirty-four percent of women have experienced physical violence since age 15. Sixteen percent have experienced such violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.1**).

Among men, 27% have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 10% have experienced such violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey.

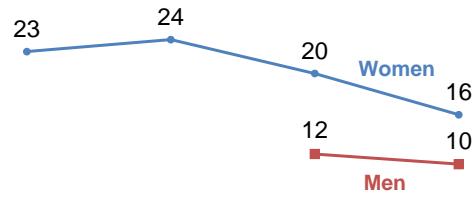
Trends: The percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey declined between 2008–09 and 2022, from 24% to 16%. The percentage of men who have experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey declined slightly from 12% in 2014 to 10% in 2022 (**Figure 17.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence among women increases with age; 20% of women age 15–19 and 42% of women age 40–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15 (**Table 17.1**).
- Nine percent of never married women and 13% of never married men, often or sometimes experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey, while 19% of ever married women and 8% of ever married men had the same experience.

Figure 17.1 Trends in physical violence

Percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey



2003 KDHS 2008–09 KDHS 2014 KDHS 2022 KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

- At the county level, experience of physical violence among women in the 12 months before the survey is most prevalent in Migori (30%), Bungoma (29%), Isiolo (29%), and Samburu (29%) counties (**Table 17.1C**).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 is most prevalent in Bungoma (62%), Murang'a (54%), Homa Bay (54%), and Migori counties (51%).

17.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among women who have ever been married or have ever had an intimate partner are their current husband/intimate partner (54%), followed by a former husband/intimate partner (34%) (**Table 17.2**).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among women who have never been married or have never had an intimate partner are teachers (33%), mothers/stepmothers (25%), and fathers/step-fathers (17%).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among men who have ever been married or ever had an intimate partner are teachers (28%). Other perpetrators include current wife/intimate partner (20%) and former wife/intimate partner (19%).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among men who have never been married or never had an intimate partner are teachers (46%). Other perpetrators include schoolmates/classmates (22%), mothers/step-mothers (14%), and fathers/step-fathers (14%).

17.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Seven percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 17.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence during pregnancy by marital status is highest among women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (12%).
- Nine percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile (9%) have experienced physical violence during pregnancy compared with those in the highest wealth quintile (4%).
- At the county level, physical violence during pregnancy is prevalent in Kisii (14%), Homa Bay (12%), Bungoma (12%), and Narok counties (12%) (**Table 17.3C**).

17.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence by any perpetrator for women

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sexual violence by any perpetrator for men

Percentage of men who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a wife, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Men age 15–49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Thirteen percent of women and 7% of men have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator. In the 12 months before the survey, 7% of women and 4% of men experienced sexual violence (**Table 17.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By marital status, the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence is higher among ever married women (15%) than among never married women (8%).
- Lifetime experience of sexual violence is higher among women and men employed for cash (16% and 8%, respectively) than women and men who are not employed (9% and 4%, respectively).
- At the county level, experience of sexual violence among women in the 12 months before the survey is prevalent in Bungoma (17%), Murang'a (14%), and Embu counties (13%) (**Table 17.4C**).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The most frequently reported perpetrators of sexual violence among women who have ever been married or have ever had an intimate partner is the current husband/intimate partner (71%), followed by former husband/intimate partner (19%) (**Table 17.5**). Among men, the majority of perpetrators of sexual violence are current wife/ intimate partner (63%), followed by former wife/intimate partner (32%).

17.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

The percentage of women and men who reported to have ever experienced sexual violence from any non-intimate partner is 4% and 2%, respectively (**Table 17.6** and **Table 17.6C**).

17.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Five percent of women and 2% of men reported that they first experienced sexual violence by age 18 (**Table 17.7**). The percentage of women who experienced sexual violence by age 22 is twice (8%) as high as for men (4%).

17.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation since victims of violence may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Twenty-four percent of women and 22% of men have experienced physical violence only, 4% of women and 2% of men have experienced sexual violence only, and 10% of women and 5% of men have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 37% of women and 29% of men age 15–49 have experienced either physical or sexual violence (**Table 17.8**).

Among women, the percentage who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone increases with age from 23% among women age 15–19 to 46% among women 40–49. Among men, this percentage varies little by age.

17.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Controlling behaviour

For women: Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

For men: Percentage of men whose current or most recent wife/intimate partner demonstrates one or more of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if he talks to other women; wrongly accuses him of being unfaithful; does not permit him to meet his male friends; tries to limit his contact with his family; and insists on knowing where he is at all times.

Sample: Men age 15–49 who ever had a wife or an intimate partner

Intimate-partner violence

For women: Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, or economic violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

For men: Percentage of men who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, or economic violence committed by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Men age 15–49 who ever had a wife or an intimate partner

17.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours

Attempts by husbands or wives to closely control and monitor their spouses' behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the percentage of women and men whose spouses display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

The percentage of women and men who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and ever experienced any controlling behaviour from the current or the most recent spouse or intimate partner is 62% and 73%, respectively (**Table 17.9.1** and **Table 17.9.2**).

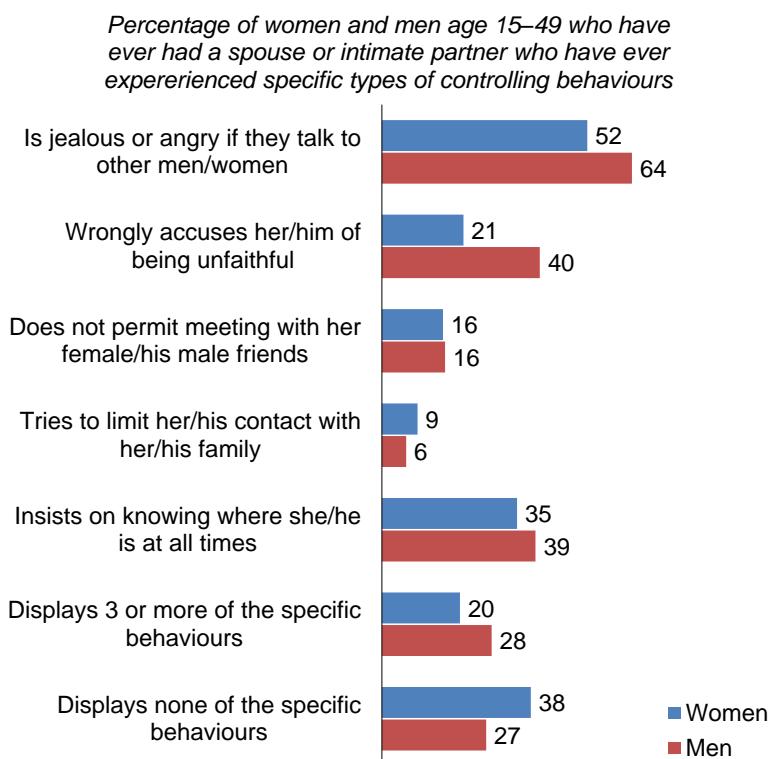
Fifty-one percent of women and 64% of men experienced any of the controlling behaviour during the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.9.1** and **Table 17.9.2**).

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 52% report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner is jealous or angry if they talk with other men; 35% report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times; 21% report that he wrongly accuses them of being unfaithful; 16% report that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, and 9% report that he tries to limit their contact with their families.

Overall, 20% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours, and 38% say that he displays none of the specified controlling behaviours (**Figure 17.2**).

Similarly, among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 28% report that their current or most recent wife or intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours, and 27% say that she displays none of them.

Figure 17.2 Forms of controlling behaviours



Patterns of controlling behaviours by background characteristics

- Women's reports of controlling behaviours by their husband/intimate partner vary greatly by whether the respondent is afraid of this husband or intimate partner. Twelve percent of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband or intimate partner report three or more controlling behaviours by their husband or intimate partner, while 54% of women who are afraid of their husband or intimate partner most of the time report three or more controlling behaviours by their husband or intimate partner (**Table 17.10.1**).
- The percentage of men whose wife/intimate partner displays three or more specific controlling behaviours increases with education, from 23% among men with no education to 32% among men with more than secondary education. The percentage similarly increases with wealth, from 22% for men in the lowest wealth quintile to 34% for men in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 17.10.2**).
- By county, the highest percentage of women whose husband or intimate partner displays three or more specific controlling behaviours are in Murang'a (36%), Embu (32%), Kiambu (29%), and Taita/Taveta (29%) counties (**Table 17.10.1C**).

17.5.2 Prevalence of Intimate-partner Violence Perpetrated by Current or Most Recent Spouse/intimate Partner

Four in ten women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner (41%) have ever experienced economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 29% have experienced any form of such violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.9.1** and **Figure 17.3**).

Thirty percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have ever experienced psychological/emotional violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, while 22% reported experiencing this type of violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.9.1** and **Figure 17.3**).

Twenty-eight percent of women have ever experienced physical violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, while 16% reported experiencing this type of violence in the 12 months before the survey.

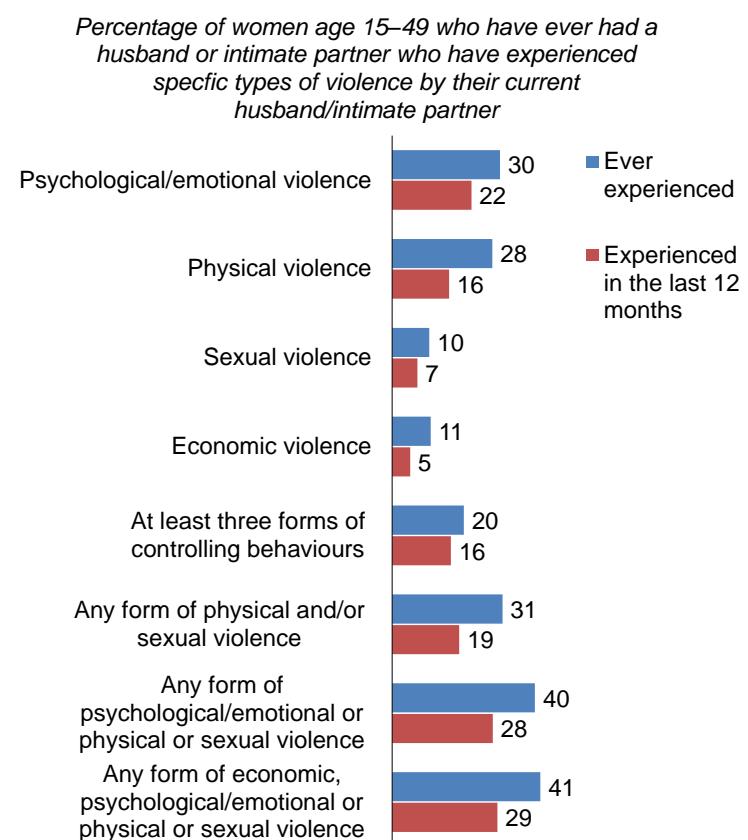
Ten percent of the women have ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, while 7% reported experiencing this type of violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Eleven percent of the women have ever experienced economic violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, while 5% reported experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months before the survey.

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner:

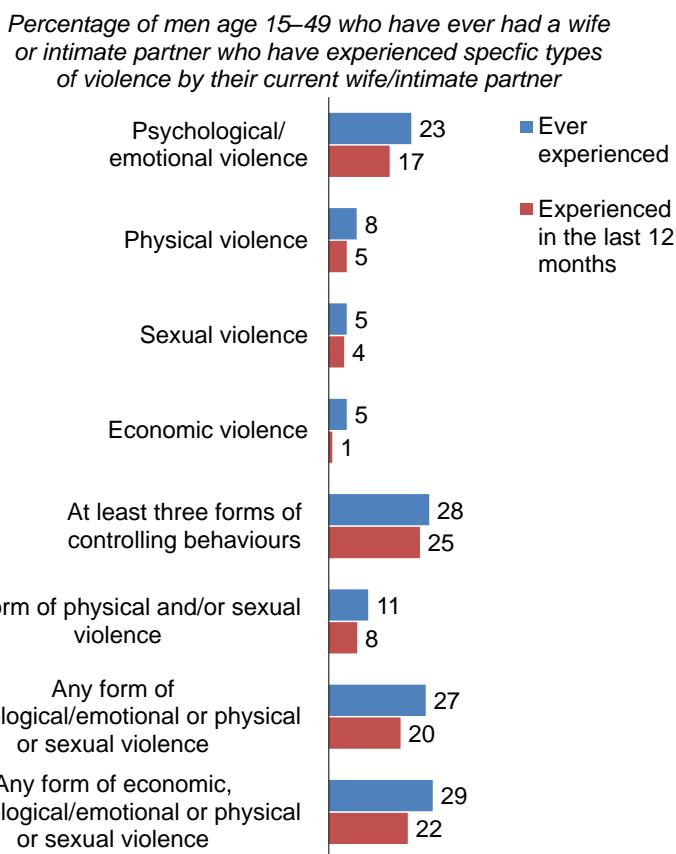
- Twenty-nine percent have ever experienced any form of economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, and 22% have experienced any form of such violence in the 12 months before the survey.
- Twenty-three percent have ever experienced psychological/ emotional violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 17% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 17.3 Prevalence of intimate partner violence among women



- Eight percent have ever experienced physical violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 5% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.
- Five percent have ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 4% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.
- Five percent have ever experienced economic violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 1% reported experiencing such violence in the past 12 months (**Table 17.9.2** and **Figure 17.4**).

Figure 17.4 Prevalence of intimate partner violence among men



Trends: The percentage of ever married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by their current or most recent husband was 47% in both 2008 and 2014 and, at 45% in 2022, has changed little over time. For ever married men, this percentage has increased from 24% in 2014 to 29% in 2022.

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

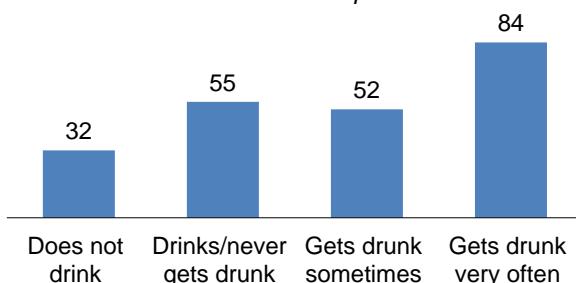
- Forty-four percent of women in rural areas have ever experienced at least one form of violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner compared with 37% of those in urban areas. Among men, the percentage of those who have ever experienced at least one form of violence by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner is higher in urban (41%) than in rural areas (34%) (**Table 17.11.1** and **Table 17.11.2**).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner is higher among ever married women (46%) than among never married women (22%) (**Table 17.11.1**).
- A higher percentage of employed women (45% of those employed for cash and 47% of those employed, not for cash) than those not employed (33%) have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced at least one form of violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner are Bungoma (61%), Migori (59%), Embu (59%), and Murang'a counties (59%) (**Table 17.11.1C**).

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent spouse/intimate partner by spouse's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Eighty-four percent of women whose husband or intimate partner are often drunk have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner compared with 32% of those whose husband or intimate partner do not drink alcohol (**Figure 17.5**).
- The percentage of women and men who have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by the current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, increases with the number of controlling behaviours displayed by their spouse/intimate partner, from 18% to 96% among women (**Table 17.12.1**) and from 8% to 88% among men (**Table 17.12.2**).

Figure 17.5 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence committed by their current/most recent husband/intimate partner



17.5.3 Intimate-partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate-partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence committed by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Twenty-eight percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any husband or intimate partner.

Sixteen percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical intimate partner violence, 7% experienced sexual intimate partner violence, and 22% experienced emotional intimate partner violence (**Table 17.13.1**).

In comparison, among men age 15–49 who have ever had one or more wives/intimate partners, 22% experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any wife or intimate partner (**Table 17.13.2**).

Among women, 8% experienced economic violence in the 12 months before the survey from any spouse or intimate partner while among men age 15–49, only 4% experienced economic violence.

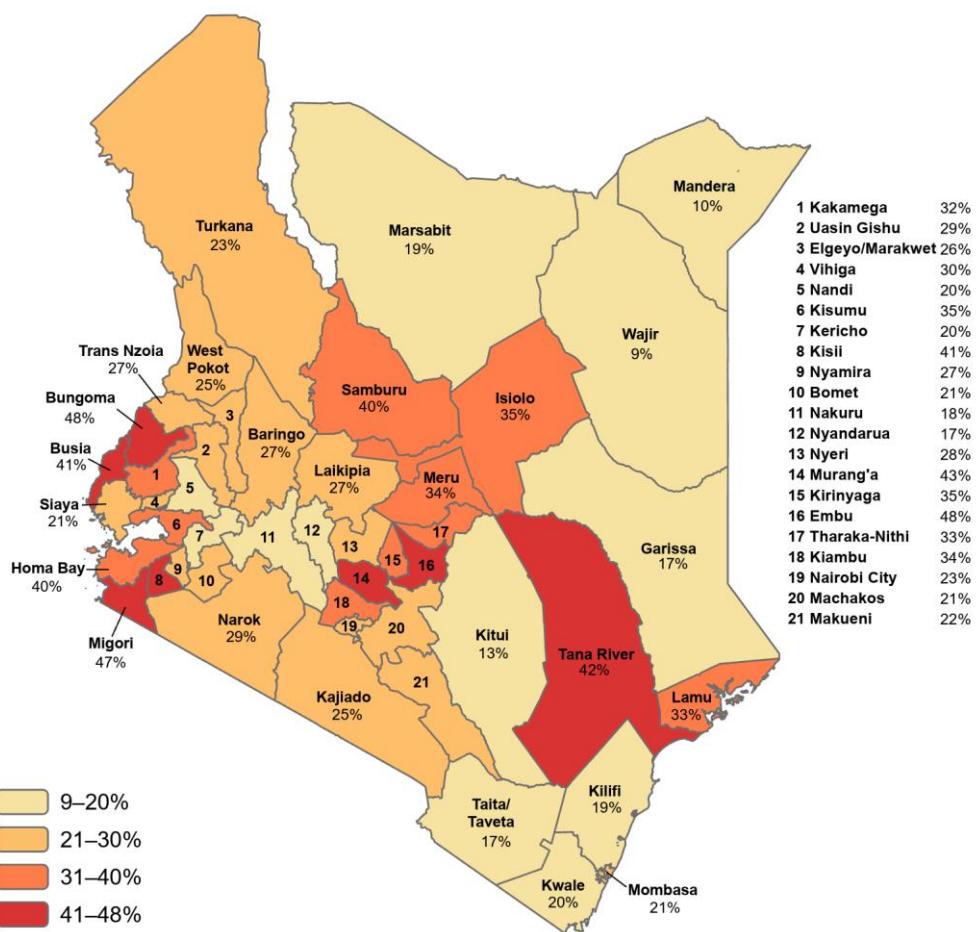
Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women, the experience of any physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months is more prevalent in rural (31%) than in urban areas (24%). Among men, experience of such violence perpetrated by any wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months is higher in urban (27%) than in rural areas (20%) (**Tables 17.13.1** and **17.13.2**).

- Sixteen percent of never married women experienced any physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any intimate partner in the last 12 months compared with 31% of ever married women (**Table 17.13.1**).
- Among women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners, the percentage who experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence from any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months before the survey decreases from 33% for those in the two lowest wealth quintiles to 21% for those in the highest wealth quintile.
- By county, the experience of physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey, is prevalent in Bungoma (48%), Embu (48%), and Migori (47%) (**Table 17.13.1C** and **Map 17.1**).

Map 17.1 Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

17.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN AND MEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women and men who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury; or who felt humiliated, stressed, isolated, lonely, anxious, or any other form of emotional harm.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner

Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 51% and 20%, respectively sustained any of the specified injuries, while 71% of women and 36 % of men suffered any form of emotional harm in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.14**).

17.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AND MEN AGAINST SPOUSES/INTIMATE PARTNERS

Initiation of physical violence by respondent or men

Percentage of women and men who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner at times when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner and men age 15–49 who ever had a wife or an intimate partner

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 20% have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 3% of women.

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 10% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 2% of women in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.15** and **Table 17.15C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men who in the 12 months before the survey experienced physical intimate partner violence, within the same period, 48% initiated physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him (**Table 17.15**).
- Among men who have never experienced physical intimate partner violence, 8% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him.
- Thirteen percent of ever-married men compared with 5% of never married men committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him.
- The percentage of men employed for cash, who committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey when the wife or intimate

partner was not already beating or physically hurting him (11%), compared to those employed not for cash (7%) and those not employed (5%).

- Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner and whose wife or intimate partner is often drunk, 24% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 5% of women (**Table 17.16**).

17.8 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

17.8.1 Prevalence of Help Seeking

Among women and men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence: 42% of women and 29% of men sought help to stop violence; 17% of women and 13% of men never sought help but told someone; and 42% of women and 58% of men never sought help and never told anyone (**Tables 17.17.1**, **17.17.1C**, and **17.17.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who sought help to stop the violence is higher among those who have experienced physical violence only (38% and 29%, respectively) than among those who experienced sexual violence only (29% and 20%, respectively) (**Figure 17.6**).
- Help seeking by women and men who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence is higher in urban areas (44% for women and 30% for men) than in rural areas (40% and 29%, respectively) (**Table 17.7.1** and **Table 17.17.2**).
- Thirty-three percent of women and 25% of men who have never been married sought help to stop the violence, while 44% of women and 34% of men who have ever been married sought help to stop the violence.
- By education, the percentage of women who have never sought help and never told anyone is highest among women with no education (58%).

17.8.2 Sources for Help

The most common source of help among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence only is their own family (62%), followed by husband's/intimate partner's family (32%), friend (15%), and chief/other national government administrative officers (15%) (**Table 17.18**). Among men who have experienced physical violence only, the predominant source of help is their own family (48%), followed by police (26%), chief/other national government administrative officers (20%), and friend (16%).

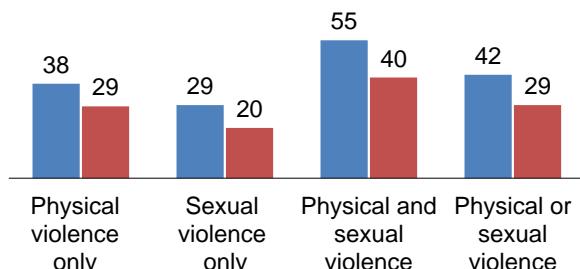
Fifty-eight percent of women who have experienced sexual violence only sought help from their own family, 21% from friends, and 15% from police.

Among those who have experienced both physical and sexual violence, the most common source of help is their own family for both women (69%) and men (40%). Similarly, these same sources of help are also observed among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence (64% for women and 47% for men).

Figure 17.6 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help

■ Women ■ Men



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on gender-based domestic violence, see the following tables:

- **Table 17.1** Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator
- **Table 17.1C** Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator according to county
- **Table 17.2** Persons committing physical violence
- **Table 17.3** Experience of physical violence during pregnancy
- **Table 17.3C** Experience of violence during pregnancy by county
- **Table 17.4** Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator
- **Table 17.4C** Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator according to county
- **Table 17.5** Persons committing sexual violence
- **Table 17.6** Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner
- **Table 17.6C** Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner according to county
- **Table 17.7** Age at first experience of sexual violence
- **Table 17.8** Experience of different forms of violence
- **Table 17.9.1** Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Women
- **Table 17.9.2** Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Men
- **Table 17.10.1** Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Women
- **Table 17.10.1C** Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by county: Women
- **Table 17.10.2** Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Men
- **Table 17.11.1** Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Women
- **Table 17.11.1C** Intimate partner violence by county: Women
- **Table 17.11.2** Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Men
- **Table 17.12.1** Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators: Women
- **Table 17.12.2** Intimate partner violence by wife's/intimate partner's and respondent's characteristics: Men
- **Table 17.13.1** Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Women
- **Table 17.13.1C** Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months by county: Women
- **Table 17.13.2** Violence by any wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Men
- **Table 17.14** Injuries to women due to intimate-partner violence
- **Table 17.15** Physical violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by respondent's background characteristics
- **Table 17.15C** Violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by county
- **Table 17.16** Violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by spouse/intimate partner characteristics and women's empowerment indicators
- **Table 17.17.1** Help seeking to stop violence: Women
- **Table 17.17.1C** Help seeking to stop violence by county: Women
- **Table 17.17.2** Help seeking to stop violence: Men
- **Table 17.18** Sources for help to stop the violence

Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percent-age who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹ | Women | | | | Men | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months | | | Number of women | Percent-age who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ³ | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months | | | |
| | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes ² | | | Often | Sometimes | Often or sometimes ⁴ | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 19.5 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 11.2 | 3,063 | 29.2 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 17.4 | 1,252 |
| 20–24 | 29.0 | 2.9 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 3,289 | 26.6 | 0.7 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 36.9 | 4.4 | 14.4 | 18.9 | 3,071 | 28.3 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 40.2 | 4.9 | 13.2 | 18.2 | 4,575 | 25.3 | 0.9 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 1,350 |
| 40–49 | 41.7 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 2,928 | 26.1 | 1.0 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 996 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 31.6 | 3.3 | 10.0 | 13.4 | 6,742 | 29.1 | 0.7 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 1,992 |
| Rural | 35.5 | 3.7 | 13.5 | 17.3 | 10,184 | 25.8 | 1.2 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 3,373 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 19.8 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 5,465 | 28.1 | 1.2 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 2,524 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 12.3 | 0.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 2,314 | 30.0 | 1.1 | 14.5 | 15.6 | 1,204 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 25.2 | 1.3 | 9.3 | 10.7 | 3,151 | 26.3 | 1.3 | 9.8 | 11.3 | 1,319 |
| Ever married | 40.7 | 4.8 | 14.0 | 19.0 | 11,461 | 26.1 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 7.8 | 2,842 |
| Married/living together | 37.0 | 4.1 | 14.7 | 18.9 | 9,492 | 23.5 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 2,510 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 58.4 | 8.1 | 10.8 | 19.3 | 1,969 | 45.5 | 2.6 | 14.3 | 17.1 | 332 |
| Education⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 35.9 | 4.9 | 12.7 | 17.6 | 896 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 148 |
| Primary | 42.7 | 5.5 | 15.7 | 21.4 | 6,126 | 26.3 | 1.4 | 9.1 | 10.6 | 2,024 |
| Secondary | 30.8 | 2.9 | 11.7 | 14.7 | 6,650 | 29.4 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 12.0 | 2,147 |
| More than secondary | 23.3 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 3,253 | 25.9 | 0.8 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 1,047 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 36.9 | 5.3 | 15.8 | 21.2 | 2,716 | 23.0 | 1.1 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 828 |
| Second | 36.7 | 4.4 | 14.4 | 19.0 | 3,045 | 27.2 | 1.2 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 1,085 |
| Middle | 36.8 | 3.5 | 13.8 | 17.4 | 3,231 | 28.6 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 1,137 |
| Fourth | 33.6 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 14.1 | 3,775 | 27.4 | 0.3 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 1,230 |
| Highest | 28.1 | 2.4 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 4,159 | 27.9 | 0.9 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 1,085 |
| Total 15–49 | 33.9 | 3.5 | 12.1 | 15.8 | 16,926 | 27.0 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 5,365 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 22.8 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 4.8 | 318 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 26.8 | 1.0 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 5,683 |

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

³ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For men who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their wife and for never married men who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

⁴ Includes men who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.1C Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percent- age who have experi- enced physical violence since age 15 ¹ | Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months | | | Number of women |
|-----------------|---|---|----------|---|--------------------|
| | | Often | Sometime | Often or some- times ² | |
| Mombasa | 24.5 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 500 |
| Kwale | 13.1 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 264 |
| Kilifi | 20.1 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 491 |
| Tana River | 35.8 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 23.2 | 81 |
| Lamu | 33.9 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 51 |
| Taita/Taveta | 29.5 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 110 |
| Garissa | 21.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 148 |
| Wajir | 13.2 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 84 |
| Mandera | 8.6 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 104 |
| Marsabit | 16.4 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 68 |
| Isiolo | 45.6 | 9.8 | 19.5 | 29.3 | 69 |
| Meru | 35.8 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 547 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 34.6 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 146 |
| Embu | 40.3 | 5.6 | 22.1 | 27.7 | 207 |
| Kitui | 11.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 391 |
| Machakos | 25.7 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 515 |
| Makueni | 22.7 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 362 |
| Nyandarua | 24.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 222 |
| Nyeri | 36.9 | 3.1 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 276 |
| Kirinyaga | 39.6 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 263 |
| Murang'a | 53.7 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 359 |
| Kiambu | 41.7 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 17.9 | 1,091 |
| Turkana | 42.4 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 19.9 | 176 |
| West Pokot | 27.1 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 19.1 | 205 |
| Samburu | 48.6 | 9.7 | 18.7 | 28.5 | 87 |
| Trans Nzoia | 40.8 | 5.0 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 351 |
| Uasin Gishu | 41.9 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 495 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 30.2 | 1.7 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 119 |
| Nandi | 39.4 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 334 |
| Baringo | 37.9 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 19.6 | 207 |
| Laikipia | 34.5 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 175 |
| Nakuru | 23.5 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 898 |
| Narok | 40.5 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 16.3 | 376 |
| Kajiado | 36.1 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 17.0 | 471 |
| Kericho | 16.3 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 386 |
| Bomet | 32.8 | 1.6 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 369 |
| Kakamega | 40.1 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 19.1 | 707 |
| Vihiga | 33.8 | 3.1 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 195 |
| Bungoma | 62.2 | 4.0 | 24.8 | 29.4 | 623 |
| Busia | 38.4 | 6.5 | 14.6 | 21.1 | 309 |
| Siaya | 23.6 | 2.1 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 291 |
| Kisumu | 36.0 | 1.7 | 24.1 | 26.0 | 420 |
| Homa Bay | 53.5 | 6.9 | 19.7 | 26.6 | 352 |
| Migori | 51.1 | 4.7 | 24.7 | 29.5 | 364 |
| Kisii | 35.7 | 4.9 | 14.8 | 19.8 | 404 |
| Nyamira | 33.3 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 176 |
| Nairobi City | 29.7 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 13.5 | 2,088 |
| Total 15–49 | 33.9 | 3.5 | 12.1 | 15.8 | 16,926 |

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. Women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

Table 17.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Person | Partnership status | | |
|---|--|---|-------|
| | Ever-married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/never had intimate partner | Total |
| WOMEN | | | |
| Current husband/intimate partner | 53.9 | na | 51.2 |
| Former husband/intimate partner | 33.7 | na | 32.0 |
| Current boyfriend | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Former boyfriend | 2.2 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Father/step-father | 5.2 | 16.8 | 5.7 |
| Mother/step-mother | 8.1 | 24.8 | 8.9 |
| Sister/brother | 3.3 | 10.9 | 3.7 |
| Daughter/son | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 2.6 | 9.9 | 3.0 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.2 | na | 0.2 |
| Father-in-law | 0.1 | na | 0.1 |
| Other in-law | 1.0 | na | 0.9 |
| Teacher | 5.8 | 32.5 | 7.1 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 1.8 | 14.3 | 2.4 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Police/soldier | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Other | 2.7 | 5.0 | 2.8 |
| Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 | 5,458 | 286 | 5,744 |
| MEN | | | |
| Current wife/intimate partner | 19.8 | na | 14.8 |
| Former wife/intimate partner | 19.3 | na | 14.5 |
| Current girlfriend | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Former girlfriend | 1.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 |
| Father/step-father | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.2 |
| Mother/step-mother | 8.0 | 13.9 | 9.5 |
| Sister/brother | 3.4 | 7.3 | 4.4 |
| Other relative | 5.7 | 7.9 | 6.2 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.1 | na | 0.1 |
| Other in-law | 0.9 | na | 0.7 |
| Teacher | 27.9 | 46.2 | 32.5 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 16.3 | 22.3 | 17.8 |
| Employer/someone at work | 5.4 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Police/soldier | 6.6 | 0.7 | 5.1 |
| Other | 22.5 | 18.9 | 21.6 |
| Number of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15 | 1,089 | 362 | 1,451 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 17.3 Experience of physical violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who experienced physical violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Age | | |
| 15–19 | 5.0 | 497 |
| 20–24 | 6.2 | 1,995 |
| 25–29 | 6.5 | 2,791 |
| 30–39 | 6.9 | 4,434 |
| 40–49 | 6.2 | 2,892 |
| Residence | | |
| Urban | 6.0 | 4,905 |
| Rural | 6.7 | 7,705 |
| Marital status | | |
| Never married | 4.5 | 1,444 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 1.2 | 121 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 4.8 | 1,323 |
| Ever married | 6.7 | 11,166 |
| Married/living together | 5.7 | 9,219 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 11.7 | 1,948 |
| Number of living children | | |
| 0 | 5.0 | 436 |
| 1–2 | 5.2 | 6,150 |
| 3–4 | 7.5 | 3,989 |
| 5+ | 8.6 | 2,035 |
| Education¹ | | |
| No education | 4.5 | 835 |
| Primary | 8.8 | 5,217 |
| Secondary | 6.0 | 4,256 |
| More than secondary | 2.8 | 2,303 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Lowest | 8.5 | 2,131 |
| Second | 7.0 | 2,263 |
| Middle | 7.0 | 2,420 |
| Fourth | 6.6 | 2,838 |
| Highest | 4.1 | 2,958 |
| Total | 6.5 | 12,610 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.3C Experience of violence during pregnancy by county

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy | Number of women who have ever been pregnant |
|-----------------|--|---|
| Mombasa | 4.0 | 366 |
| Kwale | 0.9 | 191 |
| Kilifi | 3.0 | 332 |
| Tana River | 2.6 | 65 |
| Lamu | 5.5 | 38 |
| Taita/Taveta | 6.2 | 90 |
| Garissa | 6.4 | 98 |
| Wajir | 3.5 | 58 |
| Mandera | 1.4 | 80 |
| Marsabit | 2.0 | 57 |
| Isiolo | 7.4 | 51 |
| Meru | 9.1 | 432 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.4 | 111 |
| Embu | 6.0 | 166 |
| Kitui | 1.3 | 289 |
| Machakos | 4.9 | 380 |
| Makueni | 1.2 | 261 |
| Nyandarua | 6.3 | 161 |
| Nyeri | 6.6 | 207 |
| Kirinyaga | 7.3 | 215 |
| Murang'a | 11.1 | 277 |
| Kiambu | 6.1 | 822 |
| Turkana | 8.3 | 135 |
| West Pokot | 4.6 | 174 |
| Samburu | 7.8 | 74 |
| Trans Nzoia | 6.1 | 273 |
| Uasin Gishu | 8.7 | 372 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.5 | 95 |
| Nandi | 2.8 | 256 |
| Baringo | 6.9 | 153 |
| Laikipia | 9.3 | 127 |
| Nakuru | 3.7 | 657 |
| Narok | 11.6 | 287 |
| Kajiado | 8.1 | 377 |
| Kericho | 1.0 | 294 |
| Bomet | 5.8 | 270 |
| Kakamega | 6.5 | 496 |
| Vihiga | 8.4 | 130 |
| Bungoma | 11.7 | 431 |
| Busia | 7.4 | 238 |
| Siaya | 2.9 | 210 |
| Kisumu | 7.2 | 314 |
| Homa Bay | 12.2 | 277 |
| Migori | 7.4 | 287 |
| Kisii | 13.7 | 315 |
| Nyamira | 9.0 | 132 |
| Nairobi City | 6.5 | 1,488 |
| Total | 6.5 | 12,610 |

Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | Number of women | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 3,063 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 1,252 |
| 20–24 | 11.3 | 6.3 | 3,289 | 8.1 | 5.5 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 13.1 | 7.6 | 3,071 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 15.2 | 7.9 | 4,575 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 1,350 |
| 40–49 | 17.5 | 7.0 | 2,928 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 996 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 12.8 | 5.7 | 6,742 | 8.5 | 5.1 | 1,992 |
| Rural | 13.1 | 7.1 | 10,184 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 3,373 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 8.4 | 3.3 | 5,465 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 2,524 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2,314 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1,204 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 12.3 | 5.3 | 3,151 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 1,319 |
| Ever married | 15.2 | 8.1 | 11,461 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 2,842 |
| Married/living together | 12.9 | 8.1 | 9,492 | 6.9 | 3.8 | 2,510 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 26.5 | 8.3 | 1,969 | 21.1 | 10.9 | 332 |
| Employment | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 16.4 | 7.8 | 8,342 | 8.2 | 4.6 | 3,958 |
| Employed not for cash | 14.0 | 8.2 | 1,748 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 389 |
| Not employed | 8.6 | 4.6 | 6,836 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1,018 |
| Education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 8.0 | 4.8 | 896 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 148 |
| Primary | 16.2 | 8.3 | 6,126 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 2,024 |
| Secondary | 11.7 | 6.3 | 6,650 | 7.3 | 4.1 | 2,147 |
| More than secondary | 11.2 | 4.3 | 3,253 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 1,047 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.7 | 7.2 | 2,716 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 828 |
| Second | 14.8 | 8.1 | 3,045 | 7.4 | 3.8 | 1,085 |
| Middle | 12.9 | 7.2 | 3,231 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 1,137 |
| Fourth | 13.7 | 6.2 | 3,775 | 7.2 | 4.6 | 1,230 |
| Highest | 11.3 | 4.8 | 4,159 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 1,085 |
| Total 15–49 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 16,926 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5,365 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 6.3 | 0.2 | 318 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 6.9 | 3.7 | 5,683 |

na = not applicable

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.4C Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 9.8 | 3.8 | 500 |
| Kwale | 4.3 | 3.3 | 264 |
| Kilifi | 12.2 | 6.5 | 491 |
| Tana River | 2.3 | 1.5 | 81 |
| Lamu | 14.5 | 6.3 | 51 |
| Taita/Taveta | 14.0 | 3.0 | 110 |
| Garissa | 5.8 | 3.5 | 148 |
| Wajir | 1.5 | 1.0 | 84 |
| Mandera | 0.8 | 0.8 | 104 |
| Marsabit | 1.0 | 1.0 | 68 |
| Isiolo | 9.2 | 5.3 | 69 |
| Meru | 16.0 | 8.2 | 547 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 12.5 | 6.9 | 146 |
| Embu | 21.5 | 13.0 | 207 |
| Kitui | 0.9 | 0.4 | 391 |
| Machakos | 6.3 | 3.0 | 515 |
| Makueni | 4.7 | 3.2 | 362 |
| Nyandarua | 17.5 | 6.9 | 222 |
| Nyeri | 15.1 | 5.6 | 276 |
| Kirinyaga | 12.9 | 3.2 | 263 |
| Murang'a | 24.3 | 13.6 | 359 |
| Kiambu | 16.6 | 9.8 | 1,091 |
| Turkana | 10.8 | 6.7 | 176 |
| West Pokot | 7.5 | 6.3 | 205 |
| Samburu | 6.9 | 4.2 | 87 |
| Trans Nzoia | 13.1 | 5.6 | 351 |
| Uasin Gishu | 9.9 | 4.6 | 495 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 6.9 | 4.0 | 119 |
| Nandi | 6.0 | 2.6 | 334 |
| Baringo | 8.4 | 5.7 | 207 |
| Laikipia | 10.9 | 3.1 | 175 |
| Nakuru | 13.8 | 3.6 | 898 |
| Narok | 17.5 | 8.7 | 376 |
| Kajiado | 16.9 | 8.6 | 471 |
| Kericho | 3.2 | 1.5 | 386 |
| Bomet | 12.9 | 7.4 | 369 |
| Kakamega | 16.8 | 8.9 | 707 |
| Vihiga | 11.9 | 5.6 | 195 |
| Bungoma | 30.3 | 16.6 | 623 |
| Busia | 14.7 | 8.9 | 309 |
| Siaya | 5.7 | 4.3 | 291 |
| Kisumu | 10.8 | 6.6 | 420 |
| Homa Bay | 23.1 | 10.8 | 352 |
| Migori | 16.7 | 7.4 | 364 |
| Kisii | 16.0 | 10.1 | 404 |
| Nyamira | 14.5 | 6.3 | 176 |
| Nairobi City | 12.2 | 5.8 | 2,088 |
| Total 15–49 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 16,926 |

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women and men age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to respondent's partnership status, Kenya DHS 2022

| Person | Partnership status | | |
|---|--|---|-------|
| | Ever-married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/never had intimate partner | Total |
| WOMEN | | | |
| Current husband/intimate partner | 70.9 | na | 68.6 |
| Former husband/intimate partner | 19.2 | na | 18.6 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 3.1 | (2.6) | 3.1 |
| Father/step father | 0.1 | (1.9) | 0.1 |
| Brother/step brother | 0.8 | (0.7) | 0.8 |
| Other relative | 5.1 | (29.7) | 5.9 |
| In-law | 0.4 | na | 0.4 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 3.0 | (21.1) | 3.6 |
| Family friend | 1.5 | (8.5) | 1.7 |
| Teacher | 1.4 | (0.0) | 1.4 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 1.4 | (6.0) | 1.6 |
| Employer/someone at work | 0.7 | (0.5) | 0.7 |
| Police/soldier | 0.3 | (1.4) | 0.4 |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.1 |
| Stranger | 6.0 | (22.2) | 6.5 |
| Other | 2.5 | (6.7) | 2.6 |
| Number women who have experienced sexual violence | 2,132 | (70) | 2,202 |
| MEN | | | |
| Current wife/intimate partner | 62.5 | na | 59.0 |
| Former wife/intimate partner | 32.2 | na | 30.5 |
| Current/former girlfriend | 6.1 | * | 7.2 |
| Father/step-father | 0.1 | * | 0.1 |
| Other relative | 1.1 | * | 1.4 |
| Own friend/acquaintance | 3.1 | * | 5.0 |
| Family friend | 1.4 | * | 1.5 |
| Teacher | 1.5 | * | 1.4 |
| Schoolmate/classmate | 1.9 | * | 2.0 |
| Employer/someone at work | 2.2 | * | 2.1 |
| Police/soldier | 0.8 | * | 0.8 |
| Stranger | 3.8 | * | 4.8 |
| Other | 7.3 | * | 7.1 |
| Number men who have experienced sexual violence | 354 | 21 | 374 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 17.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey; percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a wife or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | Number of women | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | Number of men |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 3,063 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1,252 |
| 20–24 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 3,289 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 3,071 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 4,575 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 1,350 |
| 40–49 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 2,928 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 996 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 4.3 | 0.6 | 6,742 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 1,992 |
| Rural | 3.2 | 0.5 | 10,184 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 3,373 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 4.8 | 0.9 | 5,465 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 2,524 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 3.0 | 0.5 | 2,314 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1,204 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 6.1 | 1.2 | 3,151 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1,319 |
| Ever married | 3.0 | 0.4 | 11,461 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 2,842 |
| Married/living together | 2.8 | 0.4 | 9,492 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2,510 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 4.3 | 0.6 | 1,969 | 9.4 | 1.8 | 332 |
| Education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.3 | 0.0 | 896 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 148 |
| Primary | 3.1 | 0.5 | 6,126 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 2,024 |
| Secondary | 3.5 | 0.6 | 6,650 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 2,147 |
| More than secondary | 5.8 | 0.9 | 3,253 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1,047 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2,716 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 828 |
| Second | 2.9 | 0.5 | 3,045 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 1,085 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 0.6 | 3,231 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1,137 |
| Fourth | 4.5 | 0.8 | 3,775 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1,230 |
| Highest | 4.4 | 0.5 | 4,159 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1,085 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 16,926 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 5,365 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 1.7 | 0.0 | 318 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 2.3 | 0.5 | 5,683 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.6C Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever ¹ | In the last 12 months | Number of women |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Mombasa | 4.4 | 0.7 | 500 |
| Kwale | 0.5 | 0.0 | 264 |
| Kilifi | 1.0 | 0.2 | 491 |
| Tana River | 0.3 | 0.0 | 81 |
| Lamu | 1.4 | 0.0 | 51 |
| Taita/Taveta | 2.8 | 0.7 | 110 |
| Garissa | 0.1 | 0.0 | 148 |
| Wajir | 0.0 | 0.0 | 84 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 0.0 | 104 |
| Marsabit | 0.0 | 0.0 | 68 |
| Isiolo | 1.8 | 0.0 | 69 |
| Meru | 3.4 | 0.0 | 547 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 2.2 | 1.0 | 146 |
| Embu | 2.3 | 0.0 | 207 |
| Kitui | 0.4 | 0.2 | 391 |
| Machakos | 0.8 | 0.0 | 515 |
| Makueni | 0.0 | 0.0 | 362 |
| Nyandarua | 6.3 | 0.2 | 222 |
| Nyeri | 6.3 | 0.0 | 276 |
| Kirinyaga | 3.7 | 0.0 | 263 |
| Murang'a | 8.3 | 2.2 | 359 |
| Kiambu | 2.8 | 0.6 | 1,091 |
| Turkana | 0.8 | 0.0 | 176 |
| West Pokot | 0.5 | 0.0 | 205 |
| Samburu | 1.4 | 0.0 | 87 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.6 | 0.6 | 351 |
| Uasin Gishu | 4.4 | 1.6 | 495 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 2.2 | 0.3 | 119 |
| Nandi | 2.7 | 0.0 | 334 |
| Baringo | 1.6 | 0.0 | 207 |
| Laikipia | 6.4 | 1.7 | 175 |
| Nakuru | 7.7 | 0.3 | 898 |
| Narok | 2.3 | 0.7 | 376 |
| Kajiado | 4.7 | 0.9 | 471 |
| Kericho | 0.3 | 0.0 | 386 |
| Bomet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 369 |
| Kakamega | 6.0 | 1.0 | 707 |
| Vihiga | 5.7 | 0.3 | 195 |
| Bungoma | 9.0 | 3.9 | 623 |
| Busia | 4.2 | 0.5 | 309 |
| Siaya | 0.2 | 0.0 | 291 |
| Kisumu | 3.8 | 0.2 | 420 |
| Homa Bay | 5.5 | 0.0 | 352 |
| Migori | 5.6 | 0.1 | 364 |
| Kisii | 2.4 | 0.0 | 404 |
| Nyamira | 3.7 | 0.0 | 176 |
| Nairobi City | 4.4 | 0.8 | 2,088 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 16,926 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age: | | | | | Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence | Number of women | | |
|---|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----------------|--|--|
| | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 22 | | | | |
| WOMEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | na | na | 92.8 | 3,063 | | |
| 20–24 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 4.9 | na | 88.7 | 3,289 | | |
| 25–29 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 7.7 | 86.9 | 3,071 | | |
| 30–39 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 4.1 | 7.5 | 84.8 | 4,575 | | |
| 40–49 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 7.8 | 82.5 | 2,928 | | |
| 18–29 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 4.9 | na | 88.5 | 7,625 | | |
| Total 15–49 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 8.0 | 87.0 | 16,926 | | |
| Type of perpetrator | | | | | | | | | |
| Any husband/intimate partner ¹ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 6.1 | 85.4 | 14,612 | | |
| Any non-intimate partner ² | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 96.2 | 16,926 | | |
| MEN | | | | | | | | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | na | na | 95.2 | 1,252 | | |
| 20–24 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 | na | 91.9 | 921 | | |
| 25–29 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 92.4 | 847 | | |
| 30–39 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 92.0 | 1,350 | | |
| 40–49 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 93.3 | 996 | | |
| 18–29 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 2.6 | na | 92.7 | 2,258 | | |
| Total 15–49 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 93.0 | 5,328 | | |
| 50–54 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 93.7 | 318 | | |
| Total 15–54 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 93.1 | 5,683 | | |
| Type of perpetrator | | | | | | | | | |
| Any wife/intimate partner ³ | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 91.5 | 4,161 | | |
| Any non-intimate partner ⁴ | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 97.5 | 5,365 | | |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married; the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes only ever-married women and never married women who have ever had an intimate partner

² Includes all women 15–49

³ Includes only ever-married men and never married men who have ever had an intimate partner

⁴ Includes all men age 15–49

Table 17.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Age | Physical violence only | Sexual violence only | Physical and sexual violence | Physical or sexual violence | Number of respondents |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| WOMEN | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 16.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 23.2 | 3,063 |
| 15–17 | 14.2 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 20.9 | 1,799 |
| 18–19 | 18.7 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 26.5 | 1,264 |
| 20–24 | 21.9 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 33.2 | 3,289 |
| 25–29 | 26.6 | 2.8 | 10.3 | 39.7 | 3,071 |
| 30–39 | 27.7 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 42.9 | 4,575 |
| 40–49 | 28.7 | 4.5 | 13.0 | 46.2 | 2,928 |
| Total 15–49 | 24.4 | 3.5 | 9.5 | 37.4 | 16,926 |
| MEN | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 26.2 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 31.0 | 1,252 |
| 15–17 | 26.7 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 31.2 | 762 |
| 18–19 | 25.3 | 1.3 | 3.9 | 30.6 | 490 |
| 20–24 | 20.6 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 28.7 | 921 |
| 25–29 | 23.3 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 30.9 | 847 |
| 30–39 | 19.7 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 27.7 | 1,350 |
| 40–49 | 22.0 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 28.8 | 996 |
| Total 15–49 | 22.4 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 29.3 | 5,365 |
| 50–54 | 17.2 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 23.4 | 318 |
| Total 15–54 | 22.1 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 29.0 | 5,683 |

Table 17.9.1 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months before the survey, perpetrated by a spouse or intimate partner, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type of violence experienced | Ever experienced | Experienced in | Frequency in the last 12 months | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | | the last 12 months | Often | Sometimes | |
| CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/INTIMATE PARTNER | | | | | |
| Controlling behaviour | | | | | |
| Any controlling behaviour | 62.0 | 51.3 | 25.2 | 26.1 | |
| Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | 52.4 | 41.1 | 14.7 | 26.4 | |
| Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | 20.8 | 15.4 | 4.5 | 10.9 | |
| Does not permit her to meet her female friends | 15.6 | 12.0 | 4.7 | 7.3 | |
| Tries to limit her contact with her family | 9.1 | 6.5 | 2.6 | 3.8 | |
| Insists on knowing where she is at all times | 34.5 | 29.0 | 15.6 | 13.4 | |
| Physical violence | | | | | |
| Any physical violence | 27.8 | 15.8 | 3.9 | 11.9 | |
| Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her | 13.2 | 8.0 | 1.9 | 6.1 | |
| Slapped her | 22.9 | 12.3 | 2.5 | 9.8 | |
| Twisted her arm or pulled her hair | 7.6 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 3.5 | |
| Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her | 10.6 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 4.4 | |
| Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up | 13.7 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 5.7 | |
| Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose | 3.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.6 | |
| Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon | 3.9 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | |
| Sexual violence | | | | | |
| Any sexual violence | 10.3 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 5.3 | |
| Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to | 9.5 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 4.8 | |
| Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to | 3.7 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.9 | |
| Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | |
| Psychological/emotional violence | | | | | |
| Any psychological/emotional violence | 29.9 | 22.0 | 6.5 | 15.5 | |
| Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others | 15.4 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 7.4 | |
| Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about | 12.1 | 8.0 | 2.4 | 5.6 | |
| Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself | 24.8 | 18.2 | 5.0 | 13.1 | |
| Economic violence | | | | | |
| Restrict, exploit, or sabotage her ability to acquire or access or maintain economic resources | 10.7 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 | |
| At least three forms of controlling behaviours | 19.9 | 16.3 | 11.7 | 4.6 | |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 30.6 | 18.6 | 4.7 | 13.9 | |
| Any form of psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence | 39.6 | 27.9 | 8.3 | 19.6 | |
| Any form of economic, psychological/emotional, or physical or sexual violence | 41.1 | 29.2 | 10.0 | 19.3 | |
| INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER | | | | | |
| Physical violence | 31.0 | 16.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 | |
| Sexual violence | 12.1 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 7.1 | |
| Psychological/emotional violence | 32.0 | 22.1 | na | na | |
| Economic violence | 10.7 | 7.3 | na | na | |
| Any form of physical or sexual violence | 34.1 | 18.8 | na | na | |
| Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence | 43.0 | 28.1 | na | na | |
| Any form of economic, psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence | 44.5 | 30.8 | na | na | |
| Number of women ever-married or never married who ever had an intimate partner | 14,612 | 14,612 | 14,612 | 14,612 | |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

na = not available

Table 17.9.2 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate-partner violence ever or in the 12 months before the survey, perpetrated by a spouse or intimate partner, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type of violence experienced | Ever experienced | Experienced in | Frequency in the last 12 months | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| | | the last 12 months | Often | Sometimes | |
| CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT WIFE/INTIMATE PARTNER | | | | | |
| Controlling behaviour | | | | | |
| Any controlling behaviour | 73.4 | 64.1 | 27.3 | 36.8 | |
| Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women | 63.8 | 54.0 | 15.0 | 39.0 | |
| Wrongly accuses him of being unfaithful | 40.3 | 33.3 | 6.5 | 26.8 | |
| Does not permit him to meet his male friends | 16.1 | 14.1 | 4.1 | 10.0 | |
| Tries to limit him contact with his family | 6.2 | 5.0 | 0.8 | 4.3 | |
| Insists on knowing where he is at all times | 39.2 | 34.4 | 15.9 | 18.5 | |
| Physical violence | | | | | |
| Any physical violence | 7.6 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 4.6 | |
| Pushed him, shook him, or threw something at him | 4.7 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 2.9 | |
| Slapped him | 3.2 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1.9 | |
| Twisted his arm or pulled his hair | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | |
| Punched him with her fist or with something that could hurt him | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | |
| Kicked him, dragged him, or beat him up | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | |
| Tried to choke him or burn him on purpose | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | |
| Attacked him with a knife, gun, or other weapon | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.5 | |
| Sexual violence | | | | | |
| Any sexual violence | 5.3 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 3.6 | |
| Physically forced him to have sexual intercourse with her when he did not want to | 4.1 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | |
| Physically forced him to perform any other sexual acts he did not want to | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 | |
| Forced him with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts he did not want to | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | |
| Psychological/emotional violence | | | | | |
| Any psychological/emotional violence | 22.7 | 17.3 | 2.8 | 14.4 | |
| Said or did something to humiliate him in front of others | 13.7 | 10.1 | 1.5 | 8.6 | |
| Threatened to hurt or harm him or someone he cared about | 5.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 3.1 | |
| Insulted him or made him feel bad about himself | 14.8 | 11.0 | 1.5 | 9.4 | |
| Economic violence | | | | | |
| Restrict, exploit, or sabotage his ability to acquire or access or maintain economic resources | 5.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | |
| At least three forms of controlling behaviours | 28.0 | 25.4 | 15.3 | 10.1 | |
| Any form of physical and/or sexual violence | 11.0 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 6.8 | |
| Any form of psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence | 26.8 | 20.2 | 3.5 | 16.7 | |
| Any form of economic or psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence | 28.8 | 21.9 | 3.6 | 18.3 | |
| INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS WIFE OR INTIMATE PARTNER | | | | | |
| Physical violence | 9.8 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 5.4 | |
| Sexual violence | 7.2 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 | |
| Psychological/emotional violence | 24.9 | 17.6 | na | na | |
| Economic violence | 6.6 | 3.7 | na | na | |
| Any form of physical or sexual violence | 14.1 | 8.4 | na | na | |
| Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence | 29.9 | 20.8 | na | na | |
| Any form of economic, psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence | 32.0 | 23.1 | na | na | |
| Number of men ever-married or never married who ever had an intimate partner | 4,161 | 4,161 | 4,161 | 4,161 | |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = not available

Table 17.10.1 Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner whose spouses/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: | | | | | | | | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--------|---|
| | Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours | Displays none of the specific behaviours | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 50.8 | 21.6 | 12.8 | 3.0 | 31.8 | 17.1 | 37.2 | 1,292 | |
| 20–24 | 59.7 | 20.7 | 13.8 | 6.4 | 39.9 | 19.2 | 30.8 | 2,894 | |
| 25–29 | 54.2 | 19.1 | 16.7 | 9.2 | 35.4 | 20.3 | 37.2 | 2,997 | |
| 30–39 | 50.3 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 10.9 | 33.6 | 20.2 | 39.8 | 4,535 | |
| 40–49 | 47.2 | 22.7 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 30.6 | 20.7 | 43.6 | 2,894 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 54.1 | 21.0 | 15.8 | 9.0 | 35.8 | 21.0 | 36.9 | 5,940 | |
| Rural | 51.2 | 20.7 | 15.5 | 9.2 | 33.6 | 19.0 | 38.7 | 8,672 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 58.7 | 21.9 | 11.6 | 2.6 | 37.0 | 17.5 | 32.1 | 3,151 | |
| Currently has intimate partner | 60.9 | 21.2 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 40.0 | 17.7 | 29.5 | 2,024 | |
| Had intimate partner | 54.6 | 23.1 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 31.6 | 17.3 | 36.7 | 1,128 | |
| Ever married | 50.7 | 20.5 | 16.8 | 10.9 | 33.8 | 20.5 | 39.6 | 11,461 | |
| Married/living together | 47.9 | 17.6 | 13.6 | 8.2 | 30.8 | 16.6 | 42.4 | 9,492 | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 63.9 | 34.8 | 32.2 | 24.0 | 48.3 | 39.1 | 25.9 | 1,969 | |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 40.1 | 16.0 | 11.8 | 8.7 | 23.6 | 14.5 | 52.2 | 853 | |
| Primary | 52.0 | 24.2 | 18.7 | 11.4 | 35.5 | 22.7 | 37.1 | 5,461 | |
| Secondary | 55.2 | 20.7 | 16.4 | 8.8 | 36.6 | 20.5 | 35.0 | 5,250 | |
| More than secondary | 51.7 | 16.5 | 10.0 | 5.9 | 32.0 | 15.2 | 40.7 | 3,049 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 48.6 | 21.1 | 16.4 | 10.8 | 29.3 | 19.2 | 42.3 | 2,285 | |
| Second | 50.3 | 21.4 | 17.0 | 9.0 | 34.2 | 19.2 | 37.9 | 2,556 | |
| Middle | 53.7 | 21.2 | 16.4 | 9.6 | 36.8 | 21.0 | 36.6 | 2,755 | |
| Fourth | 55.8 | 22.0 | 17.1 | 9.9 | 37.1 | 21.9 | 34.5 | 3,367 | |
| Highest | 52.1 | 18.9 | 12.4 | 7.2 | 33.6 | 18.0 | 39.5 | 3,649 | |
| Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner | | | | | | | | | |
| Most of the time afraid | 76.2 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 33.0 | 62.3 | 53.8 | 11.3 | 1,327 | |
| Sometimes afraid | 69.2 | 34.0 | 26.0 | 16.8 | 48.9 | 34.1 | 20.3 | 2,785 | |
| Never afraid | 44.9 | 13.9 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 27.1 | 11.8 | 46.0 | 10,501 | |
| Total | 52.4 | 20.8 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 34.5 | 19.9 | 38.0 | 14,612 | |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.10.1C Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner whose spouses/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner: | | | | | | | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|-----------------|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| | Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men | Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful | Does not permit her to meet her female friends | Tries to limit her contact with her family | Insists on knowing where she is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours | Displays none of the specific behaviours | |
| Mombasa | 57.8 | 23.6 | 15.8 | 10.7 | 40.2 | 22.5 | 30.5 | 437 |
| Kwale | 57.0 | 13.9 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 21.9 | 9.2 | 38.5 | 210 |
| Kilifi | 54.6 | 20.7 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 29.2 | 17.0 | 39.0 | 369 |
| Tana River | 50.4 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 8.9 | 56.0 | 20.8 | 30.9 | 68 |
| Lamu | 67.7 | 12.7 | 18.3 | 6.2 | 26.5 | 14.5 | 28.3 | 43 |
| Taita/Taveta | 60.8 | 27.1 | 21.9 | 11.7 | 41.3 | 28.7 | 33.5 | 94 |
| Garissa | 30.9 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 7.7 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 66.7 | 109 |
| Wajir | 16.3 | 4.9 | 7.2 | 3.3 | 33.4 | 7.5 | 60.5 | 62 |
| Mandera | 18.8 | 1.2 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 16.8 | 11.5 | 76.7 | 84 |
| Marsabit | 48.7 | 21.1 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 17.2 | 11.8 | 46.4 | 60 |
| Isiolo | 62.8 | 21.9 | 19.8 | 9.3 | 36.5 | 24.4 | 28.5 | 55 |
| Meru | 55.2 | 25.5 | 20.4 | 11.1 | 46.9 | 22.4 | 25.5 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 52.0 | 17.9 | 16.7 | 10.2 | 42.4 | 19.6 | 32.1 | 122 |
| Embu | 66.4 | 35.7 | 24.1 | 12.6 | 50.2 | 32.2 | 24.6 | 174 |
| Kitui | 28.3 | 12.4 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 20.3 | 6.8 | 62.5 | 313 |
| Machakos | 51.7 | 16.0 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 24.6 | 16.1 | 44.1 | 445 |
| Makueni | 49.9 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 32.2 | 15.6 | 41.1 | 295 |
| Nyandarua | 48.7 | 18.8 | 12.8 | 7.1 | 32.5 | 15.0 | 40.2 | 193 |
| Nyeri | 56.7 | 23.2 | 19.2 | 10.0 | 38.8 | 22.3 | 32.5 | 255 |
| Kirinyaga | 57.0 | 22.6 | 15.0 | 8.4 | 51.4 | 24.8 | 30.7 | 237 |
| Murang'a | 61.2 | 29.0 | 20.0 | 17.5 | 57.1 | 35.7 | 25.7 | 295 |
| Kiambu | 59.0 | 27.5 | 23.0 | 12.2 | 39.2 | 28.8 | 31.9 | 974 |
| Turkana | 40.1 | 17.7 | 12.6 | 5.8 | 23.2 | 15.0 | 55.6 | 149 |
| West Pokot | 31.6 | 14.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 18.4 | 11.2 | 59.8 | 180 |
| Samburu | 67.1 | 31.4 | 21.1 | 14.5 | 31.0 | 27.0 | 26.5 | 84 |
| Trans Nzoia | 54.4 | 23.0 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 40.7 | 23.9 | 33.7 | 313 |
| Uasin Gishu | 60.1 | 19.8 | 16.4 | 7.7 | 36.7 | 18.5 | 32.4 | 436 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 53.8 | 14.9 | 9.9 | 6.6 | 23.1 | 12.0 | 38.9 | 103 |
| Nandi | 37.2 | 14.4 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 25.6 | 12.3 | 51.3 | 290 |
| Baringo | 68.4 | 25.1 | 22.3 | 11.5 | 34.6 | 23.7 | 25.0 | 175 |
| Laikipia | 60.0 | 21.0 | 17.8 | 7.8 | 35.2 | 19.3 | 31.3 | 139 |
| Nakuru | 52.7 | 13.3 | 14.7 | 7.9 | 33.2 | 15.4 | 36.6 | 800 |
| Narok | 49.1 | 14.7 | 13.1 | 6.3 | 28.7 | 15.7 | 44.6 | 329 |
| Kajiado | 58.1 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 33.7 | 17.3 | 33.5 | 429 |
| Kericho | 50.5 | 27.3 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 20.8 | 14.8 | 44.5 | 325 |
| Bomet | 42.6 | 14.9 | 10.4 | 7.6 | 17.4 | 12.0 | 51.8 | 293 |
| Kakamega | 56.5 | 23.7 | 14.9 | 6.9 | 31.6 | 19.6 | 36.5 | 619 |
| Vihiga | 53.2 | 23.2 | 13.3 | 7.7 | 40.9 | 20.2 | 34.3 | 153 |
| Bungoma | 63.1 | 26.0 | 23.2 | 12.5 | 47.6 | 27.9 | 24.3 | 575 |
| Busia | 63.4 | 23.9 | 24.7 | 12.6 | 31.4 | 24.3 | 30.4 | 268 |
| Siaya | 32.3 | 16.2 | 10.8 | 10.0 | 20.7 | 13.4 | 60.0 | 232 |
| Kisumu | 39.5 | 16.6 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 25.3 | 15.3 | 52.7 | 346 |
| Homa Bay | 52.2 | 25.6 | 18.7 | 9.0 | 39.0 | 22.4 | 35.6 | 326 |
| Migori | 62.8 | 27.9 | 18.4 | 8.6 | 35.3 | 23.3 | 27.7 | 322 |
| Kisii | 39.0 | 18.3 | 28.4 | 11.7 | 33.6 | 22.2 | 41.3 | 353 |
| Nyamira | 39.0 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 8.9 | 22.1 | 15.2 | 54.2 | 153 |
| Nairobi City | 52.1 | 22.3 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 38.7 | 20.9 | 38.1 | 1,840 |
| Total | 52.4 | 20.8 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 34.5 | 19.9 | 38.0 | 14,612 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Table 17.10.2 Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner whose spouses/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of men whose wife/intimate partner | | | | | | | | Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner |
|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|-------|--|
| | Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women | Wrongly accuses him of being unfaithful | Does not permit him to meet him male friends | Tries to limit him contact with his family | Insists on knowing where he is at all times | Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours | Displays none of the specific behaviours | | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 61.4 | 39.8 | 13.5 | 3.5 | 40.9 | 23.4 | 22.7 | 444 | |
| 20–24 | 71.1 | 45.7 | 18.3 | 6.0 | 45.6 | 33.0 | 21.7 | 672 | |
| 25–29 | 71.8 | 41.5 | 17.2 | 8.3 | 44.8 | 31.5 | 21.5 | 761 | |
| 30–39 | 61.0 | 40.6 | 16.6 | 6.2 | 36.2 | 28.4 | 29.3 | 1,301 | |
| 40–49 | 57.2 | 35.6 | 14.2 | 6.1 | 33.9 | 23.3 | 32.2 | 982 | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 66.5 | 43.4 | 23.5 | 9.3 | 41.8 | 35.6 | 25.3 | 1,577 | |
| Rural | 62.1 | 38.4 | 11.6 | 4.3 | 37.6 | 23.3 | 27.5 | 2,584 | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 68.1 | 42.6 | 15.7 | 5.4 | 45.8 | 29.3 | 20.5 | 1,319 | |
| Currently has intimate partner | 71.4 | 45.4 | 18.6 | 6.6 | 50.1 | 33.2 | 16.6 | 921 | |
| Had intimate partner | 60.4 | 36.3 | 9.0 | 2.4 | 35.7 | 20.3 | 29.4 | 398 | |
| Ever married | 61.8 | 39.2 | 16.3 | 6.6 | 36.2 | 27.3 | 29.5 | 2,842 | |
| Married/living together | 60.6 | 37.5 | 14.8 | 6.1 | 33.4 | 25.2 | 31.0 | 2,510 | |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 71.1 | 52.5 | 27.0 | 10.4 | 57.3 | 43.5 | 18.0 | 332 | |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 60.0 | 26.9 | 19.4 | 11.6 | 29.9 | 22.6 | 31.3 | 129 | |
| Primary | 59.4 | 38.3 | 13.5 | 5.7 | 34.7 | 24.0 | 30.5 | 1,583 | |
| Secondary | 65.0 | 42.3 | 17.2 | 6.3 | 42.4 | 30.1 | 24.5 | 1,525 | |
| More than secondary | 69.7 | 42.3 | 18.2 | 6.2 | 43.1 | 32.0 | 22.9 | 924 | |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 61.5 | 33.1 | 10.1 | 5.2 | 34.4 | 22.0 | 29.4 | 591 | |
| Second | 62.5 | 38.9 | 12.6 | 4.7 | 36.7 | 24.0 | 28.0 | 843 | |
| Middle | 64.9 | 40.4 | 14.0 | 5.2 | 41.5 | 25.7 | 25.1 | 857 | |
| Fourth | 63.3 | 43.0 | 18.1 | 7.2 | 41.7 | 31.2 | 26.7 | 1,001 | |
| Highest | 66.0 | 43.5 | 23.4 | 8.3 | 39.9 | 34.4 | 24.7 | 868 | |
| Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner | | | | | | | | | |
| Most of the time afraid | 67.4 | 59.9 | 22.7 | 9.9 | 58.2 | 41.5 | 8.7 | 46 | |
| Sometimes afraid | 73.2 | 64.2 | 26.3 | 13.6 | 54.0 | 48.0 | 13.8 | 273 | |
| Never afraid | 63.1 | 38.4 | 15.3 | 5.7 | 37.9 | 26.4 | 27.7 | 3,841 | |
| Total 15–49 | 63.8 | 40.3 | 16.1 | 6.2 | 39.2 | 28.0 | 26.6 | 4,161 | |
| 50–54 | 49.2 | 28.9 | 10.7 | 4.2 | 34.2 | 19.1 | 37.3 | 316 | |
| Total 15–54 | 62.7 | 39.5 | 15.7 | 6.1 | 38.9 | 27.3 | 27.4 | 4,477 | |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.11.1 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, sexual, or economical violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Psycho-logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Eco-nomic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ economic | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 15.4 | 23.7 | 24.5 | 1,292 |
| 20–24 | 22.2 | 19.9 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 22.5 | 31.3 | 33.9 | 2,894 |
| 25–29 | 29.5 | 27.9 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 30.3 | 39.3 | 40.7 | 2,997 |
| 30–39 | 33.6 | 32.9 | 11.4 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 35.2 | 44.1 | 45.3 | 4,535 |
| 40–49 | 38.6 | 35.4 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 10.3 | 9.4 | 5.2 | 38.7 | 48.4 | 49.4 | 2,894 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 26.8 | 23.6 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 6.6 | 5.7 | 3.1 | 26.0 | 35.1 | 36.8 | 5,940 |
| Rural | 32.0 | 30.7 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 8.2 | 6.9 | 3.5 | 33.8 | 42.8 | 44.0 | 8,672 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 15.3 | 9.1 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 12.7 | 20.8 | 22.0 | 3,151 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 12.2 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 18.1 | 19.3 | 2,024 |
| Had intimate partner | 20.7 | 10.3 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 15.4 | 25.7 | 26.7 | 1,128 |
| Ever married | 33.9 | 33.0 | 11.6 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 35.6 | 44.8 | 46.3 | 11,461 |
| Married/living together | 29.7 | 29.1 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 31.8 | 40.6 | 42.1 | 9,492 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 54.2 | 51.4 | 21.5 | 24.9 | 19.3 | 17.0 | 10.2 | 53.7 | 65.3 | 66.9 | 1,969 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 33.8 | 30.3 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 4.0 | 33.3 | 43.5 | 44.8 | 8,046 |
| Employed not for cash | 33.8 | 32.7 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 3.7 | 35.5 | 44.5 | 46.7 | 1,634 |
| Not employed | 22.1 | 22.1 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 24.6 | 31.8 | 33.2 | 4,933 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 24.8 | 31.8 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 2.1 | 33.3 | 37.8 | 38.3 | 853 |
| Primary | 37.7 | 38.1 | 13.7 | 13.3 | 10.9 | 9.3 | 4.8 | 40.9 | 49.7 | 50.6 | 5,461 |
| Secondary | 27.7 | 24.9 | 10.0 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 28.1 | 36.9 | 38.9 | 5,250 |
| More than secondary | 21.0 | 13.4 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 15.8 | 27.0 | 28.6 | 3,049 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.1 | 35.1 | 11.6 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 37.3 | 44.6 | 45.5 | 2,285 |
| Second | 33.3 | 33.0 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 36.6 | 45.0 | 46.1 | 2,556 |
| Middle | 32.6 | 31.0 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 3.7 | 34.3 | 43.2 | 44.7 | 2,755 |
| Fourth | 29.8 | 25.6 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 28.1 | 38.6 | 40.8 | 3,367 |
| Highest | 24.1 | 19.2 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 21.8 | 31.1 | 32.4 | 3,649 |
| Total | 29.9 | 27.8 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 14,612 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.11.1C Intimate partner violence by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, sexual, or economical violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Psycho-logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Eco-nomic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ economic | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Mombasa | 27.0 | 20.2 | 4.8 | 12.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 21.6 | 30.6 | 31.6 | 437 |
| Kwale | 13.8 | 14.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 15.7 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 210 |
| Kilifi | 19.6 | 18.0 | 13.7 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 24.1 | 29.6 | 31.0 | 369 |
| Tana River | 42.9 | 35.3 | 2.4 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 35.8 | 52.5 | 52.9 | 68 |
| Lamu | 37.6 | 24.5 | 11.9 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 1.0 | 28.1 | 43.8 | 44.8 | 43 |
| Taita/Taveta | 32.0 | 27.6 | 11.7 | 21.1 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 8.1 | 28.8 | 38.4 | 42.6 | 94 |
| Garissa | 10.9 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 17.8 | 19.6 | 20.4 | 109 |
| Wajir | 9.4 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 12.7 | 15.3 | 18.4 | 62 |
| Mandera | 9.3 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 84 |
| Marsabit | 15.1 | 16.6 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 17.1 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 60 |
| Isiolo | 27.1 | 40.9 | 7.9 | 10.2 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 41.9 | 47.4 | 47.9 | 55 |
| Meru | 39.1 | 30.7 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 6.6 | 33.6 | 48.3 | 50.3 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 37.5 | 31.8 | 11.0 | 12.8 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 34.9 | 46.4 | 48.2 | 122 |
| Embu | 44.8 | 44.0 | 21.8 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 15.0 | 5.8 | 48.3 | 58.3 | 59.2 | 174 |
| Kitui | 14.9 | 12.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 19.0 | 313 |
| Machakos | 23.6 | 19.9 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 21.8 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 445 |
| Makueni | 20.4 | 25.8 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 27.2 | 33.5 | 36.0 | 295 |
| Nyandarua | 25.7 | 20.0 | 12.1 | 7.6 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 26.4 | 33.8 | 35.4 | 193 |
| Nyeri | 32.8 | 26.6 | 9.0 | 16.3 | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 29.9 | 39.7 | 42.4 | 255 |
| Kirinyaga | 48.2 | 35.2 | 10.8 | 7.1 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 38.0 | 54.8 | 54.9 | 237 |
| Murang'a | 51.1 | 39.6 | 21.2 | 17.4 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 7.5 | 45.7 | 58.0 | 58.7 | 295 |
| Kiambu | 32.6 | 27.1 | 14.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 8.6 | 4.6 | 31.4 | 44.2 | 45.8 | 974 |
| Turkana | 25.4 | 34.3 | 11.3 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 6.3 | 3.5 | 35.2 | 38.7 | 39.5 | 149 |
| West Pokot | 16.5 | 24.7 | 8.0 | 1.2 | 3.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 28.9 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 180 |
| Samburu | 39.6 | 46.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 46.8 | 54.3 | 55.1 | 84 |
| Trans Nzoia | 35.7 | 35.5 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 38.3 | 47.1 | 48.4 | 313 |
| Uasin Gishu | 33.1 | 25.7 | 5.3 | 15.4 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 27.2 | 39.1 | 42.8 | 436 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 24.9 | 22.9 | 5.2 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 24.0 | 31.2 | 31.8 | 103 |
| Nandi | 21.5 | 22.7 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 23.7 | 30.1 | 31.5 | 290 |
| Baringo | 23.9 | 27.2 | 8.4 | 14.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 29.6 | 33.2 | 35.1 | 175 |
| Laikipia | 35.9 | 25.0 | 4.9 | 15.8 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 26.6 | 40.3 | 42.3 | 139 |
| Nakuru | 25.5 | 22.6 | 7.8 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 24.0 | 30.8 | 33.6 | 800 |
| Narok | 30.7 | 37.9 | 17.1 | 10.6 | 13.7 | 8.8 | 4.5 | 41.2 | 49.3 | 50.3 | 329 |
| Kajiado | 26.1 | 28.3 | 12.3 | 18.1 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 5.1 | 31.5 | 37.1 | 40.3 | 429 |
| Kericho | 20.2 | 16.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 17.3 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 325 |
| Bomet | 25.6 | 30.5 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 5.2 | 33.0 | 39.4 | 41.8 | 293 |
| Kakamega | 31.9 | 31.8 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 35.2 | 43.6 | 45.3 | 619 |
| Vihiga | 31.1 | 31.1 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 33.4 | 42.5 | 42.6 | 153 |
| Bungoma | 44.9 | 40.6 | 22.5 | 18.0 | 14.9 | 12.6 | 8.5 | 48.2 | 59.8 | 60.7 | 575 |
| Busia | 41.3 | 33.8 | 13.2 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 3.2 | 38.0 | 53.3 | 54.4 | 268 |
| Siaya | 12.1 | 25.1 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 26.5 | 28.7 | 29.1 | 232 |
| Kisumu | 26.5 | 34.8 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 36.3 | 40.6 | 40.7 | 346 |
| Homa Bay | 43.0 | 40.1 | 16.7 | 10.1 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 2.1 | 43.5 | 55.3 | 56.8 | 326 |
| Migori | 46.7 | 46.0 | 11.6 | 13.0 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 4.5 | 48.4 | 58.4 | 59.4 | 322 |
| Kisii | 45.7 | 34.9 | 15.0 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 12.4 | 5.7 | 36.4 | 53.1 | 53.7 | 353 |
| Nyamira | 32.2 | 26.2 | 9.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 29.2 | 39.4 | 39.8 | 153 |
| Nairobi City | 24.6 | 23.1 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 2.2 | 25.9 | 33.9 | 35.3 | 1,840 |
| Total | 29.9 | 27.8 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 14,612 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Table 17.11.2 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, sexual, or economical violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Psycho-logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Eco-nomic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ economic | Number of men who ever had a wife/ intimate partner |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 16.9 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 11.0 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 444 |
| 20–24 | 24.3 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 13.0 | 30.1 | 32.6 | 672 |
| 25–29 | 21.4 | 7.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 11.1 | 25.5 | 29.4 | 761 |
| 30–39 | 24.4 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 9.7 | 26.8 | 28.6 | 1,301 |
| 40–49 | 23.0 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 5.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 27.3 | 28.7 | 982 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 24.8 | 9.0 | 6.6 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 12.4 | 29.3 | 33.3 | 1,577 |
| Rural | 21.4 | 6.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 10.2 | 25.2 | 26.1 | 2,584 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 19.3 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 10.8 | 24.5 | 26.7 | 1,319 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 18.8 | 7.1 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 24.6 | 27.1 | 921 |
| Had intimate partner | 20.3 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 1.2 | 11.2 | 24.2 | 25.8 | 398 |
| Ever married | 24.3 | 7.8 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 11.1 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 2,842 |
| Married/living together | 21.4 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 8.9 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 2,510 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 46.6 | 21.8 | 13.6 | 16.6 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 27.4 | 50.9 | 54.0 | 332 |
| Employment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 23.7 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 11.4 | 27.7 | 30.0 | 3,542 |
| Employed not for cash | 14.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 17.4 | 19.3 | 259 |
| Not employed | 19.1 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 24.2 | 24.3 | 360 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 18.1 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 6.9 | 21.4 | 21.8 | 129 |
| Primary | 24.4 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 28.7 | 29.8 | 1,583 |
| Secondary | 22.2 | 8.6 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 12.4 | 27.4 | 30.1 | 1,525 |
| More than secondary | 21.2 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 8.0 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 924 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.1 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 10.9 | 25.9 | 26.4 | 591 |
| Second | 24.1 | 8.4 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 11.7 | 28.6 | 29.5 | 843 |
| Middle | 22.1 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 10.8 | 25.8 | 26.3 | 857 |
| Fourth | 24.1 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 10.7 | 26.4 | 31.1 | 1,001 |
| Highest | 21.4 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 11.0 | 27.1 | 29.8 | 868 |
| Total 15–49 | 22.7 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 4,161 |
| 50–54 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 316 |
| Total 15–54 | 22.8 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 26.9 | 28.8 | 4,477 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.12.1 Intimate-partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Psycho-logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Economic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional and economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or psycho- logical/ emotional or economic | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 21.6 | 19.5 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 22.2 | 30.5 | 32.1 | 10,332 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 39.7 | 41.0 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 46.2 | 54.2 | 55.2 | 120 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 38.2 | 35.7 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 38.3 | 50.3 | 51.6 | 2,679 |
| Is often drunk | 71.8 | 70.2 | 31.1 | 30.0 | 27.2 | 25.1 | 14.1 | 74.1 | 82.6 | 83.5 | 1,481 |
| Husband's education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 29.7 | 25.8 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 4.0 | 28.9 | 38.0 | 39.2 | 5,694 |
| Primary | 36.1 | 38.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 4.3 | 40.5 | 49.2 | 50.2 | 3,618 |
| Secondary | 29.5 | 27.9 | 8.7 | 10.8 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 2.1 | 30.8 | 39.6 | 41.7 | 3,042 |
| More than secondary | 19.4 | 15.2 | 5.6 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 17.6 | 26.7 | 28.6 | 2,140 |
| Spousal education difference¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Husband better educated | 30.2 | 30.1 | 8.6 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 2.5 | 32.5 | 41.1 | 42.5 | 3,893 |
| Wife better educated | 34.7 | 32.9 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 9.0 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 35.9 | 46.8 | 47.9 | 2,474 |
| Both equally educated | 25.6 | 24.2 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 27.0 | 34.8 | 37.0 | 2,703 |
| Neither educated | 21.7 | 29.8 | 7.4 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 31.8 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 423 |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wife older | 31.3 | 34.6 | 12.0 | 10.2 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 37.9 | 43.6 | 44.9 | 450 |
| Wife is same age | 31.5 | 29.9 | 11.2 | 14.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 4.8 | 33.1 | 40.7 | 42.1 | 411 |
| Wife 1–4 years younger | 28.7 | 28.7 | 8.7 | 10.0 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 31.1 | 40.1 | 41.7 | 3,456 |
| Wife 5–9 years younger | 28.5 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 2.2 | 30.2 | 39.3 | 41.0 | 3,254 |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 32.7 | 31.2 | 11.2 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 34.1 | 43.0 | 44.0 | 1,921 |
| Number of decisions in which she participates² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 27.6 | 32.1 | 10.5 | 9.4 | 7.9 | 6.2 | 3.0 | 34.7 | 41.7 | 42.4 | 536 |
| 1 | 34.7 | 32.3 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 35.3 | 45.8 | 48.0 | 2,780 |
| 2 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 30.0 | 38.1 | 39.4 | 6,177 |
| Number of controlling behaviours displayed by spouse/intimate partner³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 10.1 | 11.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 12.9 | 17.2 | 18.1 | 5,550 |
| 1–2 | 29.4 | 26.8 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 30.3 | 41.3 | 43.2 | 6,161 |
| 3–4 | 64.0 | 55.9 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 20.2 | 18.7 | 9.9 | 61.2 | 75.6 | 77.4 | 2,391 |
| 5 | 91.2 | 81.0 | 45.6 | 63.8 | 42.7 | 41.5 | 34.0 | 83.9 | 94.6 | 95.5 | 510 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 26.9 | 23.5 | 8.3 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 25.8 | 34.9 | 36.4 | 9,764 |
| 1 | 35.0 | 34.6 | 13.7 | 12.6 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 38.3 | 47.7 | 49.0 | 2,999 |
| 2 | 35.6 | 38.4 | 15.3 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 42.6 | 50.6 | 51.9 | 1,476 |
| 3 | 43.2 | 44.5 | 16.2 | 13.5 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 5.7 | 48.6 | 55.6 | 56.9 | 373 |
| Father beat mother | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 41.2 | 39.0 | 16.1 | 14.6 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 5.4 | 43.0 | 54.3 | 55.9 | 4,559 |
| No | 24.1 | 21.8 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 2.4 | 23.8 | 31.9 | 33.3 | 9,309 |
| Don't know | 33.6 | 34.7 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 40.1 | 46.9 | 47.4 | 744 |
| Mother beat father | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 48.7 | 41.8 | 21.5 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 13.0 | 5.7 | 46.9 | 60.7 | 61.1 | 470 |
| No | 29.0 | 26.9 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 29.5 | 38.5 | 40.0 | 13,485 |
| Don't know | 34.6 | 35.8 | 14.1 | 15.6 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 41.2 | 47.8 | 48.2 | 657 |

Continued...

Table 17.12.1—Continued

| Background characteristic | Psychological/ emotional violence | Physical and sexual and psychological/ emotional and economic | | | | | | | | | | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|---|---|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--------|--|
| | | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Economic violence | Physical and sexual | psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | | |
| Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Most of the time afraid | 74.4 | 71.5 | 35.4 | 37.9 | 31.5 | 29.5 | 18.9 | 75.4 | 85.1 | 86.2 | 1,327 | |
| Sometimes afraid | 53.7 | 52.0 | 18.3 | 16.8 | 15.0 | 12.5 | 5.6 | 55.3 | 68.0 | 69.3 | 2,785 | |
| Never afraid | 18.0 | 15.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 18.4 | 26.4 | 27.9 | 10,501 | |
| Total | 29.9 | 27.8 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 3.3 | 30.6 | 39.6 | 41.1 | 14,612 | |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Total includes 127 women (unweighted) for whom information on husband is missing.

¹ Includes only currently married women.

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

³ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9.1 for list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.12.2 Intimate partner violence by wife's/intimate partner's and respondent's characteristics: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a wife or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner, according to the wife's/intimate partner's and respondent's characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Psycho-emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Economic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and psycho-emotional | Physical and sexual and psycho-emotional and economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho-emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho-emotional or economic | Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--|---|--------------------|--|--|--|
| Wife's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 21.6 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 25.3 | 27.4 | 3,946 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 18 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 44.5 (42.5) | 31.2 (25.0) | 16.3 (10.5) | 10.9 (27.1) | 11.8 (4.3) | 7.2 (4.3) | 1.9 (3.9) | 35.6 (31.2) | 55.1 (52.1) | 55.4 (53.3) | 166 30 |
| Number of decisions in which he participates² | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 23.5 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 9.7 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.1 | 25.7 | 32.5 | 91 |
| 1 | 21.3 | 5.9 | 4.0 | 4.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 9.0 | 24.8 | 26.4 | 2,419 |
| Number of controlling behaviours displayed by spouse/intimate partner³ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 5.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 1,108 |
| 1–2 | 19.1 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 9.9 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 1,890 |
| 3–4 | 41.6 | 16.0 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 21.4 | 47.8 | 51.5 | 1,050 |
| 5 | 72.6 | 22.4 | 3.4 | 36.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 23.8 | 74.2 | 87.9 | 114 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 19.8 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 8.3 | 23.0 | 24.9 | 2,972 |
| 1 | 30.3 | 12.0 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 17.2 | 36.6 | 40.0 | 841 |
| 2 | 27.6 | 10.9 | 14.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 19.3 | 34.6 | 35.0 | 295 |
| 3 | 38.2 | 15.5 | 2.3 | 5.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 17.6 | 40.3 | 40.6 | 54 |
| Father beat mother | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 29.5 | 10.9 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 14.7 | 33.6 | 34.6 | 1,577 |
| No | 18.3 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 22.2 | 25.1 | 2,337 |
| Don't know | 21.3 | 7.7 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 10.7 | 26.6 | 27.6 | 247 |
| Mother beat father | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 36.3 | 11.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 16.0 | 39.0 | 40.4 | 128 |
| No | 22.4 | 7.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 10.8 | 26.4 | 28.5 | 3,810 |
| Don't know | 21.0 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 27.1 | 29.0 | 223 |
| Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Most of the time afraid | 53.4 | 44.1 | 23.8 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 4.5 | 48.5 | 57.3 | 59.1 | 46 |
| Sometimes afraid | 42.6 | 21.0 | 11.1 | 17.3 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 29.0 | 54.1 | 62.4 | 273 |
| Never afraid | 20.9 | 6.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 9.3 | 24.5 | 26.1 | 3,841 |
| Total 15–49 | 22.7 | 7.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 4,161 |
| 50–54 | 24.3 | 8.2 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 27.8 | 27.9 | 316 |
| Total 15–54 | 22.8 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 26.9 | 28.8 | 4,477 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ According to the man's report. Includes only currently married men. See Table 15.8.2 for list of decisions.

² According to the man's report. See Table 17.9.2 for list of behaviours.

³ According to the man's report. See Table 15.9.2 for list of reasons.

Table 17.13.1 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Psycho-logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Economic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual/ or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or psycho- logical/ economic | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 13.8 | 21.3 | 22.3 | 1,292 |
| 20–24 | 19.6 | 16.0 | 6.3 | 7.1 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 18.6 | 26.7 | 30.1 | 2,894 |
| 25–29 | 23.8 | 18.2 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 20.8 | 30.5 | 34.3 | 2,997 |
| 30–39 | 25.0 | 17.9 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 20.6 | 30.3 | 34.6 | 4,535 |
| 40–49 | 22.5 | 13.6 | 6.7 | 7.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 16.6 | 26.7 | 34.2 | 2,894 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 19.0 | 13.8 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 16.0 | 24.1 | 29.0 | 5,940 |
| Rural | 24.3 | 17.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 20.8 | 30.9 | 34.9 | 8,672 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 11.5 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 10.2 | 16.4 | 18.3 | 3,151 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 11.5 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 10.3 | 17.2 | 18.7 | 2,024 |
| Had intimate partner | 11.5 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 9.9 | 15.0 | 17.4 | 1,128 |
| Ever married | 25.0 | 18.4 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 21.2 | 31.4 | 36.4 | 11,461 |
| Married/living together | 25.8 | 18.4 | 7.8 | 9.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 21.5 | 32.4 | 34.9 | 9,492 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 21.6 | 18.6 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 19.7 | 26.1 | 43.7 | 1,969 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 19.0 | 17.3 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 19.3 | 26.6 | 28.7 | 853 |
| Primary | 27.9 | 21.8 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 24.8 | 34.7 | 39.1 | 5,461 |
| Secondary | 20.6 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 18.5 | 27.2 | 32.2 | 5,250 |
| More than secondary | 15.2 | 6.3 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 8.6 | 18.4 | 22.2 | 3,049 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 24.8 | 22.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 24.9 | 32.8 | 36.1 | 2,285 |
| Second | 25.5 | 19.8 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 2.2 | 23.4 | 33.1 | 36.9 | 2,556 |
| Middle | 24.7 | 17.6 | 7.9 | 8.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 21.1 | 31.0 | 35.4 | 2,755 |
| Fourth | 21.5 | 14.0 | 6.3 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 16.3 | 27.0 | 32.4 | 3,367 |
| Highest | 16.8 | 10.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 20.7 | 24.9 | 3,649 |
| Total | 22.1 | 16.0 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 18.8 | 28.1 | 32.5 | 14,612 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.13.1C Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Psycho- logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Economic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and sexual and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional and economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ emotional or economic | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner |
|-----------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--|--|-----------------------|--|---|---|
| Mombasa | 19.1 | 12.1 | 3.5 | 7.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 13.8 | 21.2 | 26.6 | 437 |
| Kwale | 13.5 | 13.3 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 14.8 | 20.0 | 20.8 | 210 |
| Kilifi | 11.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 14.4 | 19.0 | 25.7 | 369 |
| Tana River | 34.4 | 22.3 | 1.8 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 22.4 | 41.9 | 43.7 | 68 |
| Lamu | 29.3 | 12.4 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 33.3 | 35.6 | 43 |
| Taita/Taveta | 14.3 | 6.8 | 3.0 | 9.5 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 31.4 | 94 |
| Garissa | 9.2 | 14.6 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 14.8 | 16.6 | 17.8 | 109 |
| Wajir | 6.1 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 12.3 | 62 |
| Mandera | 8.3 | 2.8 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 84 |
| Marsabit | 14.2 | 16.0 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 16.5 | 19.4 | 20.1 | 60 |
| Isiolo | 22.1 | 27.4 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 28.8 | 35.0 | 39.6 | 55 |
| Meru | 29.9 | 15.8 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 4.2 | 19.0 | 33.5 | 39.7 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 26.6 | 15.4 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 19.1 | 32.6 | 38.9 | 122 |
| Embu | 37.5 | 31.7 | 15.5 | 10.9 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 4.6 | 35.4 | 47.6 | 50.8 | 174 |
| Kitui | 11.3 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 13.8 | 313 |
| Machakos | 17.6 | 10.0 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 21.3 | 24.5 | 445 |
| Makueni | 14.8 | 14.0 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 15.2 | 22.3 | 27.0 | 295 |
| Nyandarua | 14.4 | 4.5 | 7.7 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 11.2 | 17.0 | 22.0 | 193 |
| Nyeri | 24.4 | 13.9 | 6.0 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 17.0 | 27.6 | 34.3 | 255 |
| Kirinyaga | 31.1 | 13.9 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 34.7 | 38.4 | 237 |
| Murang'a | 40.6 | 19.1 | 14.2 | 9.9 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 4.2 | 25.5 | 43.2 | 46.4 | 295 |
| Kiambu | 26.1 | 17.5 | 10.7 | 8.7 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 21.5 | 34.3 | 37.0 | 974 |
| Turkana | 15.7 | 18.9 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 20.8 | 23.4 | 28.9 | 149 |
| West Pokot | 15.3 | 16.8 | 7.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 21.1 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 180 |
| Samburu | 31.4 | 28.2 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 28.6 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 84 |
| Trans Nzoia | 23.4 | 16.5 | 5.6 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 19.0 | 27.1 | 34.1 | 313 |
| Uasin Gishu | 26.0 | 12.1 | 3.4 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 13.6 | 28.6 | 34.8 | 436 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 21.6 | 16.2 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 17.8 | 25.9 | 27.5 | 103 |
| Nandi | 14.1 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 14.2 | 19.6 | 24.3 | 290 |
| Baringo | 19.9 | 20.0 | 6.8 | 12.7 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 22.5 | 26.9 | 30.3 | 175 |
| Laikipia | 24.2 | 11.3 | 1.8 | 9.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 12.2 | 26.9 | 35.4 | 139 |
| Nakuru | 14.7 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 17.6 | 25.7 | 800 |
| Narok | 19.6 | 17.8 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 21.0 | 29.3 | 34.8 | 329 |
| Kajiado | 18.8 | 17.2 | 8.5 | 12.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 19.9 | 24.7 | 33.1 | 429 |
| Kericho | 16.9 | 10.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 11.3 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 325 |
| Bomet | 13.7 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 15.0 | 20.6 | 27.3 | 293 |
| Kakamega | 24.3 | 18.8 | 9.3 | 11.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 23.7 | 32.0 | 36.3 | 619 |
| Vihiga | 26.3 | 17.3 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 3.8 | 19.0 | 30.2 | 31.4 | 153 |
| Bungoma | 36.0 | 24.1 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 31.6 | 47.6 | 52.6 | 575 |
| Busia | 32.6 | 22.3 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 6.4 | 5.2 | 2.0 | 26.2 | 41.1 | 43.4 | 268 |
| Siaya | 8.6 | 18.5 | 5.5 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 21.9 | 232 |
| Kisumu | 22.4 | 28.7 | 7.7 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 30.4 | 34.8 | 35.7 | 346 |
| Homa Bay | 30.7 | 24.5 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 28.6 | 39.7 | 43.6 | 326 |
| Migori | 38.7 | 28.9 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 31.4 | 46.6 | 49.6 | 322 |
| Kisii | 37.3 | 20.8 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 3.0 | 25.0 | 41.0 | 44.7 | 353 |
| Nyamira | 21.2 | 12.2 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 16.5 | 27.0 | 30.6 | 153 |
| Nairobi City | 17.7 | 14.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 17.1 | 23.3 | 27.3 | 1,840 |
| Total | 22.1 | 16.0 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 18.8 | 28.1 | 32.5 | 14,612 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

Table 17.13.2 Violence by any wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a wife or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence by any wife/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Psycho-logical/ emotional violence | Physical violence | Sexual violence | Eco-nomic violence | Physical and sexual | Physical and psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical and psycho- logical/ economic | Physical or sexual | Physical or psycho- logical/ emotional | Physical or sexual or psycho- logical/ economic | Number of men who ever had a wife/ intimate partner |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 16.0 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 11.1 | 22.2 | 22.7 | 444 |
| 20–24 | 24.3 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 29.3 | 29.7 | 672 |
| 25–29 | 21.3 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 9.0 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 761 |
| 30–39 | 19.3 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 6.5 | 20.8 | 22.9 | 1,301 |
| 40–49 | 15.8 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 17.6 | 19.6 | 982 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 22.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 9.9 | 26.6 | 28.0 | 1,577 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 19.9 | 21.4 | 2,584 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never married | 18.5 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 9.6 | 23.4 | 24.3 | 1,319 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 21.1 | 6.7 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 10.4 | 26.8 | 26.9 | 921 |
| Had intimate partner | 12.5 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 7.9 | 15.7 | 18.5 | 398 |
| Ever married | 19.7 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 7.9 | 21.9 | 23.7 | 2,842 |
| Married/living together | 18.5 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 6.8 | 20.8 | 21.5 | 2,510 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 28.6 | 12.2 | 9.1 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 15.5 | 30.5 | 40.1 | 332 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 11.6 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 13.4 | 14.9 | 129 |
| Primary | 19.8 | 5.7 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 22.5 | 24.2 | 1,583 |
| Secondary | 20.1 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 10.1 | 24.6 | 25.5 | 1,525 |
| More than secondary | 18.2 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 20.0 | 21.9 | 924 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 17.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 20.9 | 21.5 | 591 |
| Second | 18.9 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 8.7 | 21.8 | 24.4 | 843 |
| Middle | 17.4 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 9.1 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 857 |
| Fourth | 23.3 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 7.6 | 24.9 | 26.8 | 1,001 |
| Highest | 18.4 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 8.0 | 23.0 | 23.7 | 868 |
| Total 15–49 | 19.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 22.4 | 23.9 | 4,161 |
| 50–54 | 12.5 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 15.2 | 16.0 | 316 |
| Total 15–54 | 18.8 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 21.9 | 23.3 | 4,477 |

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.14 Injuries to women and men due to intimate partner violence

Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured/harmed as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type of violence experienced | Cuts, bruises, or aches | Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns | Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury | Any of these injuries | Felt humiliated, stressed, isolated, lonely, anxious, or any other form of emotional harm | Number of respondents who have experienced specified type of violence |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|---|
| WOMEN | | | | | | |
| Physical violence¹ | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 48.6 | 21.1 | 11.4 | 53.1 | 72.3 | 4,063 |
| Last 12 months | 50.7 | 23.0 | 12.2 | 56.3 | 72.8 | 2,311 |
| Sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 49.5 | 24.6 | 13.8 | 54.2 | 78.4 | 1,511 |
| Last 12 months | 46.7 | 22.6 | 10.6 | 51.5 | 75.3 | 1,017 |
| Physical or sexual violence¹ | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 45.1 | 19.4 | 10.5 | 49.5 | 71.3 | 4,474 |
| Last 12 months | 45.7 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 50.9 | 71.3 | 2,719 |
| MEN | | | | | | |
| Physical violence¹ | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 25.1 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 29.5 | 44.8 | 318 |
| Last 12 months | 21.2 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 26.3 | 42.2 | 221 |
| Sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 12.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 16.2 | 33.6 | 221 |
| Last 12 months | 12.3 | 4.6 | 2.4 | 15.6 | 31.9 | 171 |
| Physical or sexual violence¹ | | | | | | |
| Ever ² | 18.5 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 22.6 | 38.5 | 458 |
| Last 12 months | 15.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 19.6 | 36.1 | 329 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.15 Physical violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by respondent's background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting her/him, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's/men's own experience of experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner |
| Respondents who have experienced physical intimate-partner violence | | | | | | |
| Ever ¹ | 7.1 | 4.4 | 4,063 | 52.3 | 34.7 | 344 |
| In the last 12 months | 7.6 | 7.1 | 2,311 | 52.0 | 47.9 | 236 |
| Never | 1.0 | 0.7 | 10,550 | 17.1 | 8.3 | 4,133 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1,292 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 444 |
| 20–24 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 2,894 | 13.3 | 11.1 | 672 |
| 25–29 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2,997 | 16.6 | 11.2 | 761 |
| 30–39 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 4,535 | 23.6 | 12.5 | 1,301 |
| 40–49 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2,894 | 25.4 | 8.6 | 982 |
| Residence | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.2 | 2.1 | 5,940 | 18.9 | 11.4 | 1,577 |
| Rural | 2.4 | 1.5 | 8,672 | 19.4 | 9.7 | 2,584 |
| Marital status | | | | | | |
| Never married | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3,151 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 1,319 |
| Currently has intimate partner | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2,024 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 921 |
| Had intimate partner | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1,128 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 398 |
| Ever married | 2.8 | 1.8 | 11,461 | 25.1 | 12.9 | 2,842 |
| Married/living together | 2.4 | 1.8 | 9,492 | 23.5 | 12.6 | 2,510 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 4.8 | 1.8 | 1,969 | 36.8 | 15.7 | 332 |
| Employment | | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 3.0 | 1.8 | 8,046 | 20.7 | 11.2 | 3,542 |
| Employed not for cash | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1,634 | 14.4 | 6.7 | 259 |
| Not employed | 2.4 | 1.8 | 4,933 | 7.5 | 4.7 | 360 |
| Education² | | | | | | |
| No education | 1.9 | 1.4 | 853 | 18.6 | 11.5 | 129 |
| Primary | 2.5 | 1.6 | 5,461 | 24.9 | 13.0 | 1,583 |
| Secondary | 2.8 | 2.0 | 5,250 | 15.9 | 8.5 | 1,525 |
| More than secondary | 3.1 | 1.8 | 3,049 | 15.0 | 8.8 | 924 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2,285 | 24.6 | 15.5 | 591 |
| Second | 1.7 | 1.2 | 2,556 | 20.8 | 10.3 | 843 |
| Middle | 2.7 | 1.6 | 2,755 | 18.0 | 9.5 | 857 |
| Fourth | 3.3 | 2.2 | 3,367 | 18.2 | 10.1 | 1,001 |
| Highest | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3,649 | 16.2 | 8.2 | 868 |
| Total | 2.7 | 1.8 | 14,612 | 19.8 | 10.4 | 4,477 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.15C Violence by respondent against their husband/intimate partner by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|---|
| Mombasa | 3.0 | 2.5 | 437 |
| Kwale | 0.3 | 0.0 | 210 |
| Kilifi | 2.4 | 1.5 | 369 |
| Tana River | 0.6 | 0.6 | 68 |
| Lamu | 7.6 | 4.4 | 43 |
| Taita/Taveta | 2.8 | 1.2 | 94 |
| Garissa | 0.4 | 0.0 | 109 |
| Wajir | 0.9 | 0.2 | 62 |
| Mandera | 0.3 | 0.3 | 84 |
| Marsabit | 0.5 | 0.5 | 60 |
| Isiolo | 4.7 | 4.7 | 55 |
| Meru | 2.6 | 0.8 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 5.7 | 2.7 | 122 |
| Embu | 2.3 | 1.0 | 174 |
| Kitui | 0.1 | 0.1 | 313 |
| Machakos | 2.2 | 1.0 | 445 |
| Makueni | 1.2 | 0.7 | 295 |
| Nyandarua | 1.0 | 1.0 | 193 |
| Nyeri | 2.4 | 1.8 | 255 |
| Kirinyaga | 3.6 | 0.5 | 237 |
| Murang'a | 10.7 | 6.3 | 295 |
| Kiambu | 6.2 | 5.5 | 974 |
| Turkana | 8.7 | 5.3 | 149 |
| West Pokot | 3.4 | 3.4 | 180 |
| Samburu | 0.6 | 0.6 | 84 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.2 | 0.9 | 313 |
| Uasin Gishu | 2.6 | 2.5 | 436 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 2.0 | 1.7 | 103 |
| Nandi | 1.0 | 0.5 | 290 |
| Baringo | 3.6 | 2.4 | 175 |
| Laikipia | 2.5 | 1.1 | 139 |
| Nakuru | 1.0 | 0.5 | 800 |
| Narok | 0.7 | 0.2 | 329 |
| Kajiado | 3.9 | 3.1 | 429 |
| Kericho | 0.0 | 0.0 | 325 |
| Bomet | 0.2 | 0.2 | 293 |
| Kakamega | 3.4 | 1.8 | 619 |
| Vihiga | 2.0 | 1.1 | 153 |
| Bungoma | 3.3 | 2.3 | 575 |
| Busia | 2.5 | 0.9 | 268 |
| Siaya | 2.2 | 1.9 | 232 |
| Kisumu | 2.4 | 1.9 | 346 |
| Homa Bay | 2.2 | 1.4 | 326 |
| Migori | 2.8 | 1.7 | 322 |
| Kisii | 2.1 | 2.1 | 353 |
| Nyamira | 0.1 | 0.0 | 153 |
| Nairobi City | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1,840 |
| Total | 2.7 | 1.8 | 14,612 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.16 Violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by spouse/intimate partner characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting her/him, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their spouse's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|--|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner |
| Spouse's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption | | | | | | |
| Does not drink alcohol | 1.4 | 0.8 | 10,332 | 18.2 | 10.1 | 3,946 |
| Drinks alcohol but is never drunk | 4.5 | 2.3 | 120 | 23.6 | 13.6 | 18 |
| Is sometimes drunk | 5.6 | 3.6 | 2,679 | 37.7 | 14.6 | 166 |
| Is often drunk | 6.2 | 4.7 | 1,481 | 43.0 | 24.4 | 30 |
| Husband's education¹ | | | | | | |
| No education | 3.0 | 1.7 | 5,694 | na | na | na |
| Primary | 2.6 | 2.0 | 3,618 | na | na | na |
| Secondary | 1.9 | 1.6 | 3,042 | na | na | na |
| More than secondary | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2,140 | na | na | na |
| DK/missing | 6.0 | 4.8 | 118 | na | na | na |
| Spousal education difference¹ | | | | | | |
| Husband better educated | 2.0 | 1.6 | 3,893 | na | na | na |
| Wife better educated | 3.8 | 2.5 | 2,474 | na | na | na |
| Both equally educated | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2,703 | na | na | na |
| Neither educated | 1.7 | 1.2 | 423 | na | na | na |
| Spousal age difference¹ | | | | | | |
| Wife older | 3.5 | 3.1 | 450 | na | na | na |
| Wife is same age | 5.7 | 4.5 | 411 | na | na | na |
| Wife 1–4 years younger | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3,456 | na | na | na |
| Wife 5–9 years younger | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3,254 | na | na | na |
| Wife 10 or more years younger | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1,921 | na | na | na |
| Number of decisions in which he/she participates² | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 536 | 16.3 | 12.5 | 91 |
| 1 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2,780 | 23.8 | 12.6 | 2,419 |
| 2 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 6,177 | na | na | na |
| Number of controlling behaviours displayed by spouse/intimate partner³ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 5,550 | 9.2 | 4.5 | 1,108 |
| 1–2 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 6,161 | 18.1 | 9.2 | 1,890 |
| 3–4 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 2,391 | 30.6 | 18.2 | 1,050 |
| 5 | 11.4 | 8.8 | 510 | 28.4 | 14.1 | 114 |
| Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴ | | | | | | |
| 0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 9,764 | 13.4 | 6.4 | 2,972 |
| 1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 2,999 | 33.9 | 19.8 | 841 |
| 2 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1,476 | 34.3 | 22.1 | 295 |
| 3 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 373 | 25.5 | 17.8 | 54 |
| Father beat mother | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4.0 | 2.7 | 4,559 | 29.8 | 16.5 | 1,577 |
| No | 1.7 | 1.1 | 9,309 | 12.1 | 6.6 | 2,337 |
| Don't know | 6.2 | 3.4 | 744 | 17.7 | 7.2 | 247 |
| Mother beat father | | | | | | |
| Yes | 14.1 | 9.8 | 470 | 27.1 | 16.8 | 128 |
| No | 2.1 | 1.4 | 13,485 | 19.0 | 10.3 | 3,810 |
| Don't know | 6.2 | 3.1 | 657 | 18.4 | 7.8 | 223 |
| Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner | | | | | | |
| Most of the time afraid | 3.3 | 2.4 | 1,327 | 43.6 | 28.8 | 46 |
| Sometimes afraid | 4.4 | 3.2 | 2,785 | 33.3 | 17.4 | 273 |
| Never afraid | 2.1 | 1.3 | 10,501 | 17.9 | 9.6 | 3,841 |

Continued...

Table 17.16—Continued

| Background characteristic | Women | | | Men | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner | Ever ¹ | Last 12 months | Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner |
| Total 15–49 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 14,612 | 19.2 | 10.4 | 4,161 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | 27.8 | 10.2 | 316 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | 19.8 | 10.4 | 4,477 |

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² Includes only currently married women/men

³ According to the wife's/husband's report. Includes only currently married women/men. See Table 15.8.1 and Table 15.8.2 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the woman's/s/man's report. See Table 17.19.1 and Table 17.19.2 for list of behaviours.

⁵ According to the woman's/man's report. See Table 15.9.1 and Table 15.9.2 for list of reasons.

Table 17.17.1 Help seeking to stop violence: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Among respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence | | | Total | Number of respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|--|--|--|--|-------|---|
| | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | | |
| Type of violence experienced | | | | | |
| Physical only | 37.9 | 16.4 | 45.6 | 100.0 | 4,135 |
| Sexual only | 29.3 | 19.9 | 50.7 | 100.0 | 593 |
| Both physical and sexual | 55.3 | 15.9 | 28.9 | 100.0 | 1,609 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 28.5 | 15.3 | 56.2 | 100.0 | 711 |
| 20–24 | 38.7 | 16.8 | 44.5 | 100.0 | 1,092 |
| 25–29 | 39.8 | 17.6 | 42.5 | 100.0 | 1,218 |
| 30–39 | 44.6 | 18.2 | 37.2 | 100.0 | 1,962 |
| 40–49 | 47.7 | 14.0 | 38.3 | 100.0 | 1,354 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 43.6 | 18.2 | 38.2 | 100.0 | 2,380 |
| Rural | 40.3 | 15.7 | 44.0 | 100.0 | 3,957 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 32.7 | 19.4 | 47.9 | 100.0 | 1,318 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 30.5 | 19.2 | 50.3 | 100.0 | 338 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 33.4 | 19.5 | 47.1 | 100.0 | 980 |
| Ever married | 43.9 | 15.9 | 40.2 | 100.0 | 5,019 |
| Married/living together | 40.7 | 15.3 | 43.9 | 100.0 | 3,803 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 53.7 | 17.6 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 1,216 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 45.6 | 17.0 | 37.5 | 100.0 | 3,689 |
| Employed not for cash | 42.9 | 15.6 | 41.5 | 100.0 | 742 |
| Not employed | 33.2 | 16.4 | 50.4 | 100.0 | 1,905 |
| Education¹ | | | | | |
| No education | 29.6 | 12.5 | 57.8 | 100.0 | 330 |
| Primary | 44.0 | 15.4 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 2,807 |
| Secondary | 40.8 | 16.3 | 42.9 | 100.0 | 2,277 |
| More than secondary | 40.0 | 22.6 | 37.4 | 100.0 | 923 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 38.9 | 13.4 | 47.7 | 100.0 | 1,062 |
| Second | 38.7 | 17.9 | 43.4 | 100.0 | 1,246 |
| Middle | 43.4 | 15.6 | 41.0 | 100.0 | 1,281 |
| Fourth | 41.7 | 16.2 | 42.0 | 100.0 | 1,416 |
| Highest | 44.3 | 19.4 | 36.3 | 100.0 | 1,331 |
| Total | 41.5 | 16.6 | 41.8 | 100.0 | 6,337 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.17.1C Help seeking to stop violence by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

| County | Among respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence | | | Number of respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | |
| Mombasa | 39.6 | 22.5 | 37.9 | 100.0 |
| Kwale | 31.9 | 22.4 | 45.7 | 100.0 |
| Kilifi | 31.6 | 7.2 | 61.2 | 100.0 |
| Tana River | 22.0 | 18.6 | 59.4 | 100.0 |
| Lamu | 64.1 | 11.2 | 24.6 | 100.0 |
| Taita/Taveta | 36.0 | 15.8 | 48.2 | 100.0 |
| Garissa | 31.6 | 13.0 | 55.4 | 100.0 |
| Wajir | 51.4 | 0.0 | 48.6 | 100.0 |
| Mandera | 11.3 | 10.0 | 78.7 | 100.0 |
| Marsabit | 18.0 | 9.3 | 72.7 | 100.0 |
| Isiolo | 24.7 | 20.7 | 54.6 | 100.0 |
| Meru | 48.4 | 13.6 | 38.0 | 100.0 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 45.4 | 20.4 | 34.2 | 100.0 |
| Embu | 58.4 | 11.2 | 30.5 | 100.0 |
| Kitui | 32.0 | 10.1 | 58.0 | 100.0 |
| Machakos | 50.3 | 23.9 | 25.8 | 100.0 |
| Makueni | 30.9 | 10.4 | 58.6 | 100.0 |
| Nyandarua | 53.3 | 9.4 | 37.3 | 100.0 |
| Nyeri | 37.9 | 19.0 | 43.1 | 100.0 |
| Kirinyaga | 61.5 | 17.2 | 21.3 | 100.0 |
| Murang'a | 59.3 | 9.9 | 30.8 | 100.0 |
| Kiambu | 37.2 | 6.6 | 56.2 | 100.0 |
| Turkana | 30.0 | 8.2 | 61.8 | 100.0 |
| West Pokot | 20.4 | 8.7 | 71.0 | 100.0 |
| Samburu | 21.3 | 11.8 | 66.9 | 100.0 |
| Trans Nzoia | 44.4 | 17.8 | 37.8 | 100.0 |
| Uasin Gishu | 53.8 | 10.1 | 36.0 | 100.0 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 38.0 | 7.6 | 54.4 | 100.0 |
| Nandi | 30.4 | 29.0 | 40.6 | 100.0 |
| Baringo | 25.7 | 20.4 | 53.9 | 100.0 |
| Laikipia | 49.8 | 14.6 | 35.7 | 100.0 |
| Nakuru | 55.6 | 20.7 | 23.8 | 100.0 |
| Narok | 39.3 | 16.0 | 44.6 | 100.0 |
| Kajiado | 38.0 | 24.0 | 38.0 | 100.0 |
| Kericho | 45.1 | 11.5 | 43.4 | 100.0 |
| Bomet | 54.7 | 6.0 | 39.3 | 100.0 |
| Kakamega | 28.3 | 20.5 | 51.2 | 100.0 |
| Vihiga | 37.4 | 12.4 | 50.2 | 100.0 |
| Bungoma | 38.5 | 20.4 | 41.2 | 100.0 |
| Busia | 44.4 | 14.9 | 40.8 | 100.0 |
| Siaya | 25.1 | 23.0 | 51.9 | 100.0 |
| Kisumu | 32.1 | 8.6 | 59.3 | 100.0 |
| Homa Bay | 47.4 | 15.8 | 36.8 | 100.0 |
| Migori | 35.4 | 18.5 | 46.1 | 100.0 |
| Kisii | 57.5 | 16.8 | 25.8 | 100.0 |
| Nyamira | 40.4 | 20.9 | 38.7 | 100.0 |
| Nairobi City | 41.5 | 25.2 | 33.3 | 100.0 |
| Total | 41.5 | 16.6 | 41.8 | 100.0 |
| | | | | 6,337 |

Table 17.17.2 Help seeking to stop violence: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Type of violence/ background characteristic | Among respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence | | | Total | Number of respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence |
|--|--|--|--|-------|--|
| | Sought help to stop violence | Never sought help but told someone | Never sought help, never told anyone | | |
| Type of violence experienced | | | | | |
| Physical only | 28.8 | 13.0 | 58.2 | 100.0 | 1,255 |
| Sexual only | 20.2 | 9.8 | 70.1 | 100.0 | 126 |
| Both physical and sexual | 40.4 | 10.8 | 48.8 | 100.0 | 268 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 24.0 | 11.3 | 64.7 | 100.0 | 388 |
| 20–24 | 28.0 | 11.1 | 60.9 | 100.0 | 264 |
| 25–29 | 34.5 | 13.2 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 262 |
| 30–39 | 28.6 | 12.1 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 374 |
| 40–49 | 34.0 | 15.5 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 286 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 30.2 | 12.1 | 57.7 | 100.0 | 624 |
| Rural | 28.8 | 12.8 | 58.4 | 100.0 | 950 |
| Marital status | | | | | |
| Never married | 24.5 | 12.7 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 765 |
| Never ever had intimate partner | 22.9 | 10.5 | 66.6 | 100.0 | 369 |
| Ever had intimate partner | 26.0 | 14.7 | 59.3 | 100.0 | 397 |
| Ever married | 33.9 | 12.4 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 809 |
| Married/living together | 33.5 | 12.3 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 648 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 35.3 | 12.9 | 51.8 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Employment | | | | | |
| Employed for cash | 32.5 | 12.8 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 1,193 |
| Employed not for cash | 24.4 | 16.2 | 59.4 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Not employed | 18.3 | 10.6 | 71.1 | 100.0 | 308 |
| Education¹ | | | | | |
| No education | 17.8 | 14.3 | 67.9 | 100.0 | 19 |
| Primary | 32.7 | 15.0 | 52.3 | 100.0 | 581 |
| Secondary | 26.3 | 11.2 | 62.5 | 100.0 | 679 |
| More than secondary | 30.3 | 10.7 | 59.0 | 100.0 | 295 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 29.1 | 16.2 | 54.7 | 100.0 | 215 |
| Second | 34.9 | 13.6 | 51.5 | 100.0 | 323 |
| Middle | 25.2 | 12.5 | 62.3 | 100.0 | 351 |
| Fourth | 30.9 | 12.0 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 362 |
| Highest | 26.6 | 9.8 | 63.6 | 100.0 | 324 |
| Total 15–49 | 29.3 | 12.5 | 58.1 | 100.0 | 1,575 |
| 50–54 | 45.3 | 8.3 | 46.4 | 100.0 | 74 |
| Total 15–54 | 30.1 | 12.4 | 57.6 | 100.0 | 1,649 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Kenya DHS 2022

| Source | Type of violence experienced | | | Physical or sexual violence |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Physical only | Sexual only | Both physical and sexual | |
| WOMEN | | | | |
| Own family | 62.1 | 58.2 | 69.3 | 64.3 |
| Husband/intimate partner's family | 32.4 | 5.1 | 35.4 | 31.6 |
| Current/former husband/intimate partner | 1.6 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Friend | 14.6 | 21.1 | 21.5 | 17.4 |
| Neighbour | 7.9 | 4.9 | 10.6 | 8.6 |
| Religious leader | 5.2 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 7.5 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Police | 10.4 | 14.6 | 13.6 | 11.8 |
| Lawyer | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| Social work organisation | 1.4 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 1.5 |
| Through helplines | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Safe spaces/rescue centres | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Chief/other NGOs | 14.5 | 7.8 | 17.9 | 15.2 |
| Other | 2.4 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 2.3 |
| Number of respondents who have sought help | 1,569 | 174 | 889 | 2,632 |
| MEN | | | | |
| Own family | 48.3 | (52.6) | 39.9 | 46.7 |
| Husband/intimate partner's family | 4.0 | (3.6) | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| Current/former husband/intimate partner | 0.2 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Current/former boyfriend | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Friend | 15.6 | (45.1) | 25.2 | 19.2 |
| Neighbour | 3.0 | (13.8) | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Religious leader | 4.2 | (12.3) | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Doctor/medical personnel | 6.0 | (0.0) | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Police | 25.9 | (0.0) | 28.2 | 25.1 |
| Lawyer | 0.0 | (0.0) | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Social work organisation | 2.7 | (0.0) | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Through helplines | 0.0 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Safe spaces/rescue centres | 1.5 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Chief/other NGOs | 19.8 | (0.5) | 23.9 | 19.7 |
| Other | 6.3 | (9.6) | 3.3 | 5.8 |
| Number of respondents who have sought help | 362 | 25 | 108 | 496 |

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Key Findings

Prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM):

- 15% of women age 15–49 in Kenya are circumcised.
- The prevalence of FGM declined from 38% in 1998 to 15% in 2022.
- 2% of girls age 0–14 whose mothers have ever heard of circumcision are circumcised.

Age at circumcision:

- 45% of women (age 15–49) were circumcised at age 10–14 and 30% at age 5–9.

Persons performing circumcisions:

- Most of female circumcisions are performed by traditional agents (traditional circumciser, traditional birth attendants, or other traditional agents); 86% for girls age 0–14 and 82% for women age 15–49.
- 14% of girls age 0–14 and 17% of women age 15–49 were circumcised by a medical professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife).

Attitudes towards FGM:

- 88% of women and 87% of men who have ever heard of female circumcision believe that their culture does not require FGM.
- More than 9 in 10 women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision believe that the practice of female circumcision should not be continued.

Female genital mutilation (FGM), also known female circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs for cultural or any other non-therapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). Widely recognised as a violation of human rights, FGM is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions formed over decades and generations, and it is illegal in Kenya. The Prohibition of FGM Act No 32 of 2011 and the Children's Act No 29 of 2022 criminalises all forms of FGM and provides stiff penalties to perpetrators of FGM.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation into four main categories:

Type I: Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or the entire clitoris.

Type II: Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora.

Type III: Excision of part or all of the external genitalia and stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening (infibulation).

Type IV: Other forms, including pricking, piercing, or incising of the clitoris and/or labia; stretching of the clitoris and/or labia; cauterisation by burning of the clitoris and surrounding tissue; scraping of tissue surrounding the opening of the vagina or cutting of the vagina; and introduction of corrosive substances or herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten or narrow the vagina.

The 2022 KDHS collected information on FGM from women age 15–49, girls age 0–14, and men age 15–54. For women, the topics included knowledge and prevalence of FGM and attitudes towards the practice. Women age 15–49 were asked questions about if they were circumcised, age at circumcision, and type of circumcision. Women with daughters age 0–14 were asked questions about circumcision for each of their daughters. Male respondents were asked questions on their knowledge and attitudes about FGM.

18.1 RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Knowledge of female circumcision is near universal (97%) among both women and men (**Table 18.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of FGM increases with level of education from 92% of women with no education to more than 99% for those with more than secondary education. Knowledge of FGM among men increases from 94% for those with no education to more than 99% for those with more than secondary education.
- Knowledge of FGM among women increases with wealth quintile from 93% in the lowest quintile to 99% in the highest quintile.

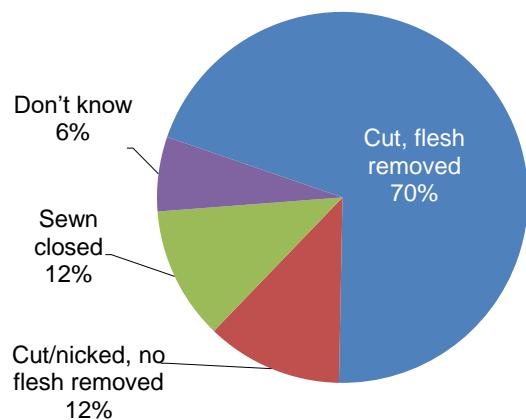
18.2 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AMONG WOMEN

18.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGM

Fifteen percent of women age 15–49 are circumcised. The most common type of FGM in Kenya is Type II (cut, flesh removed). Seventy percent of circumcised women have undergone this procedure. Twelve percent of circumcised women have undergone either Type I procedure (cut, no flesh removed) or the Type III procedure (also known as infibulation) of FGM (**Table 18.2** and **Figure 18.1**).

Figure 18.1 Type of FGM

Percentage among circumcised women age 15–49



Trends: The prevalence of FGM declined from 38% in 1998 to 15% in 2022 (**Figure 18.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of female who are circumcised is higher among women age 40–44 (24%) and 45–49 (23%) than among women age 35–39 (19%) or younger (16% or lower) (**Figure 18.3**).
- Prevalence of female circumcision is higher in rural (18%) than in urban areas (10%) (**Table 18.2**).

18.2.2 Age at Circumcision among Women

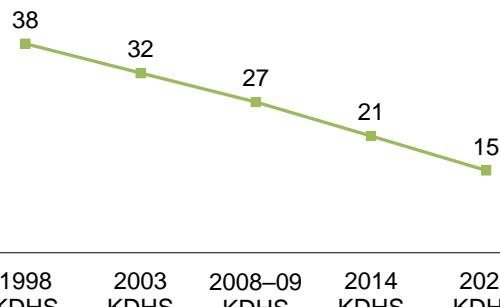
Among circumcised women, 30% were circumcised at age 5–9, 45% at age 10–14, and 21% at age 15–49. Only 2% of women age 15–29 were circumcised when they were under age 5 (**Figure 18.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-one percent of circumcised women in urban areas were circumcised at age 5–9 compared with 25% in rural areas (**Table 18.3**).
- The percentage of women age 15–49 who were circumcised before age 5 is higher in the highest wealth quintile; 11% compared to 2% or less in other wealth quintiles.

Figure 18.2 Trends in FGM

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 18.3 FGM by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised

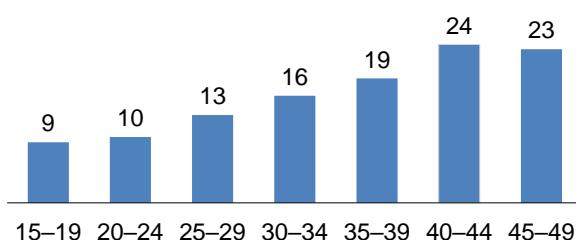
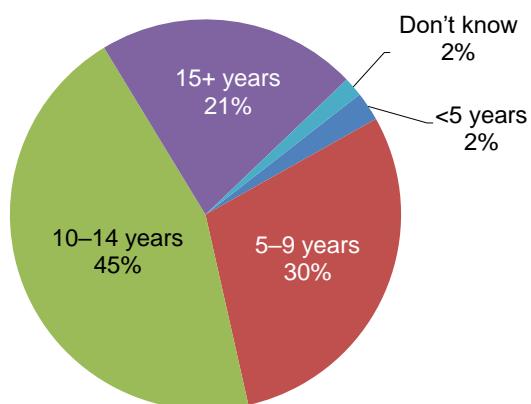


Figure 18.4 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of women who are circumcised



18.3 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AMONG DAUGHTERS

Female genital mutilation among girls age 0–14

Women were asked a series of questions about their own circumcision status and that of their living daughters age 0–14. If a woman reported she had never heard of FGM, it is assumed that her daughters have not been circumcised.

Sample: Girls age 0–14

Among women with living daughters age 0–14, 2% of these daughters are circumcised (**Table 18.4**).

In terms of infibulation status, 91% of circumcised girls are cut but not sewn, while 9% are cut and sewn (infibulated) (**Table 18.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eleven percent of girls age 0–14 whose mothers have no education are circumcised (**Table 18.5**).
- Seven percent of girls age 0–14 whose mothers are circumcised are also circumcised.
- The highest percentage of circumcised girls age 0–14 are daughters of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (4%).
- One in three girls whose mothers are infibulated are also infibulated (**Table 18.6**).

18.4 PERSON WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION

Most of female circumcisions are performed by traditional agents (traditional circumciser, traditional birth attendants, or other traditional agents); 86% for girls age 0–14 and 82% for women age 15–49 (**Table 18.7**). Fourteen percent of girls age 0–14 and 17% of women age 15–49 were circumcised by a medical professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife).

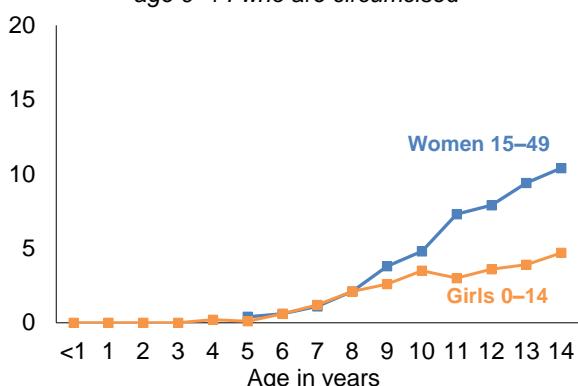
Among women age 15–49 who are circumcised, 72% reported they were circumcised at their home, 14% at a relative's home, 9% at a health facility (hospital, clinic), and 5% at other places (forest, river banks, or caves).

18.5 FEMALE CIRCUMCISION OVER TIME

The prevalence of circumcision among daughters age 0–14 by their current age is generally lower than that of women age 15–49 when measured by their exact age of circumcision. The prevalence also increases gradually with current age of circumcised daughters and exact age at circumcision for women. For example, at age nine, 3% of girls are circumcised compared with 4% of women who were circumcised at that age. At age fourteen, 5% of girls are circumcised, while 10% of women were circumcised at that age (**Figure 18.5**).

Figure 18.5 Age at circumcision among women and girls

Percentage of women age 15–49 and girls age 0–14 who are circumcised



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

18.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Ninety-six percent of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of female circumcision do not believe that their religion requires FGM (**Table 18.8.1**). Moreover, 88% of women and 87% of men believe that their culture does not require FGM (**Table 18.8.2**), and 92% of women and 93% of men do not believe FGM is required by their society (**Table 18.8.3**).

More than 9 in 10 women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision believe that the practice should not be continued (**Table 18.9**)

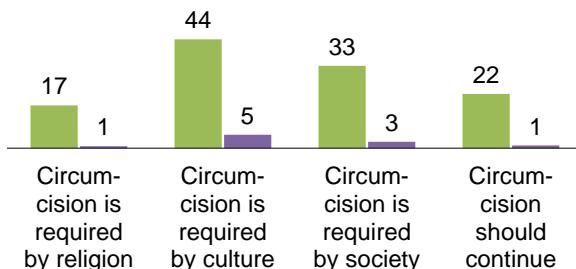
Patterns by background characteristics

- Among circumcised women, 82% believe that FGM is not required by their religion, whereas 99% of uncircumcised women hold a similar opinion (**Table 18.8.1**).
- Twenty-seven percent of women and 24% of men with no education believe that their religion requires FGM.
- Among circumcised women, 44% believe that FGM is required by their culture (**Table 18.8.2** and **Figure 18.6**).
- The belief that culture requires FGM decreases with increasing education level, from 44% of women and 49% of men with no education to 7% of women and 9% of men with more than secondary education.
- The belief that culture requires FGM decreases with increasing wealth quintile, from 21% of women and 22% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 7% of women and 9% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Among circumcised women, 74% believe that female circumcision should not be continued (**Table 18.9**).
- The highest percentage of women and men who believe that female circumcision should be continued are those with no education (32% and 28%, respectively).
- The belief that female circumcision should be continued is high among women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (13% and 11%, respectively).

Figure 18.6 Attitudes about FGM by circumcision status

Percentage of women age 15–49 believing:

■ Circumcised ■ Not circumcised



18.7 EFFECTS OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Thirty-one percent of circumcised women age 15–49 have experienced side effects from undergoing circumcision (**Table 18.10**). The most common side effects were severe pain (70%) and heavy bleeding (46%).

18.8 HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS

Eighty-four percent of circumcised women who reported having experienced side effects from circumcision never sought help (**Table 18.11**). Among women who sought help, 7% sought help from a doctor or another medical personnel, and 9% sought help from a traditional circumciser or traditional healer/herbalist.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on female genital mutilation, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1 Knowledge of female circumcision**
- **Table 18.2 Prevalence of female circumcision**
- **Table 18.3 Age at circumcision**
- **Table 18.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0–14**
- **Table 18.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics**
- **Table 18.6 Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14**
- **Table 18.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49**
- **Table 18.8.1 Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion**
- **Table 18.8.2 Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by culture**
- **Table 18.8.3 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by society**
- **Table 18.9 Opinion of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue**
- **Table 18.10 Effect of female circumcision**
- **Table 18.11 Help-seeking behaviours among circumcised women**

Table 18.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 and men age 15–64 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | Men | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Have heard of female circumcision | Number of respondents | Have heard of female circumcision | Number of respondents |
| Age | | | | |
| 15–19 | 94.4 | 3,125 | 93.8 | 3,175 |
| 20–24 | 96.9 | 3,063 | 97.9 | 2,404 |
| 25–29 | 97.7 | 2,916 | 98.2 | 2,268 |
| 30–34 | 97.7 | 2,364 | 98.0 | 1,787 |
| 35–39 | 97.5 | 2,288 | 99.0 | 1,577 |
| 40–44 | 98.3 | 1,615 | 98.8 | 1,332 |
| 45–49 | 97.2 | 1,346 | 98.9 | 1,109 |
| Residence | | | | |
| Urban | 98.0 | 6,850 | 97.5 | 5,382 |
| Rural | 96.2 | 9,866 | 97.2 | 8,270 |
| Education¹ | | | | |
| No education | 92.4 | 920 | 93.8 | 369 |
| Primary | 95.1 | 6,107 | 95.4 | 4,894 |
| Secondary | 98.1 | 6,481 | 97.9 | 5,592 |
| More than secondary | 99.3 | 3,208 | 99.9 | 2,797 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Lowest | 93.2 | 2,599 | 95.8 | 2,062 |
| Second | 96.5 | 2,974 | 96.5 | 2,584 |
| Middle | 96.8 | 3,086 | 97.7 | 2,754 |
| Fourth | 98.1 | 3,729 | 97.5 | 3,325 |
| Highest | 98.6 | 4,328 | 98.5 | 2,927 |
| Total 15–49 | 96.9 | 16,716 | 97.3 | 13,652 |
| 50–54 | na | na | 99.0 | 801 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | 97.4 | 14,453 |

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Percentage of women circumcised | Number of women | Type of circumcision | | | | Number of circumcised women |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Cut/nicked, no flesh removed | Cut, flesh removed | Sewn closed | Don't know | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 9.1 | 3,125 | 11.9 | 67.3 | 12.6 | 8.1 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 9.9 | 3,063 | 13.9 | 63.3 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 13.2 | 2,916 | 12.0 | 69.5 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 16.1 | 2,364 | 11.3 | 69.8 | 12.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 18.7 | 2,288 | 12.3 | 70.1 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 23.8 | 1,615 | 11.1 | 72.9 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 23.1 | 1,346 | 10.9 | 76.6 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.7 | 6,850 | 14.0 | 61.6 | 16.7 | 7.7 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 18.4 | 9,866 | 11.1 | 73.1 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 56.3 | 920 | 4.1 | 70.4 | 17.9 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 18.4 | 6,107 | 11.2 | 73.8 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 9.9 | 6,481 | 16.5 | 64.9 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 5.9 | 3,208 | 21.8 | 64.2 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 32.0 | 2,599 | 8.8 | 74.7 | 11.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 |
| Second | 16.8 | 2,974 | 11.8 | 72.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 14.6 | 3,086 | 12.7 | 71.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 11.0 | 3,729 | 15.7 | 61.4 | 16.4 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 4,328 | 14.3 | 62.2 | 17.3 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 14.8 | 16,716 | 11.9 | 70.1 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | 2,476 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 by age at circumcision according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Age at circumcision | | | | | Number of circumcised women | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------|-------|------|------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| | <5 | 5–9 | 10–14 | 15+ | Don't know | | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 2.9 | 45.6 | 39.1 | 11.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 286 |
| 20–24 | 5.3 | 37.8 | 40.4 | 14.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 303 |
| 25–29 | 1.5 | 37.0 | 43.7 | 16.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 384 |
| 30–34 | 1.1 | 31.5 | 45.3 | 19.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 380 |
| 35–39 | 2.0 | 24.1 | 47.3 | 24.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 428 |
| 40–44 | 2.2 | 17.8 | 50.7 | 28.1 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 385 |
| 45–49 | 2.9 | 18.0 | 44.5 | 33.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 311 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 5.3 | 41.3 | 42.6 | 8.5 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 662 |
| Rural | 1.4 | 25.4 | 45.6 | 26.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,815 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | |
| No education | 0.6 | 38.2 | 41.4 | 16.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 518 |
| Primary | 1.7 | 21.3 | 45.1 | 30.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,126 |
| Secondary | 4.5 | 35.4 | 47.5 | 11.4 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 643 |
| More than secondary | 4.8 | 35.8 | 43.4 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 189 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.7 | 29.8 | 41.7 | 25.8 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Second | 1.5 | 24.9 | 48.0 | 24.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 498 |
| Middle | 2.1 | 28.3 | 45.2 | 22.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 450 |
| Fourth | 1.3 | 34.1 | 47.2 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Highest | 11.2 | 33.3 | 44.2 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 287 |
| Total | 2.4 | 29.6 | 44.8 | 21.5 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 2,476 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

| Current age | Age at circumcision | | | | | Percentage not circumcised | Number of girls | Percentage circumcised |
|-------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | <1 | 1–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | Total | | | |
| 0–4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | na | na | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4,284 | 0.0 |
| 5–9 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.1 | na | 98.7 | 100.0 | 4,023 | 1.3 |
| 10–14 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 96.3 | 100.0 | 3,873 | 3.7 |
| 0–14 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 12,181 | 1.6 |

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

na = not applicable due to censoring.

Table 18.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother's background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother's background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Current age of girls | | | Total 0–14 | Number of girls |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----|-------|---------------|--------------------|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | | |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 0.0 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 1.5 | 4,208 |
| Rural | 0.0 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 7,973 |
| Mother's education¹ | | | | | |
| No education | 0.2 | 8.2 | 22.9 | 10.5 | 1,454 |
| Primary | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 5,665 |
| Secondary | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3,423 |
| More than secondary | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1,639 |
| Mother's circumcision status | | | | | |
| Circumcised | 0.1 | 5.6 | 15.5 | 7.3 | 2,704 |
| Not circumcised | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9,091 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 0.1 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 4.3 | 2,789 |
| Second | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2,502 |
| Middle | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2,145 |
| Fourth | 0.0 | 0.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 2,338 |
| Highest | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 2,407 |
| Total | 0.0 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 12,181 |

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.6 Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised by whether or not they are infibulated, according to mother's background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Infibulation status | | | Total | Number of girls |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------|-------|-----------------|
| | Sewn closed | Not sewn closed | Don't know | | |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 92.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 65 |
| Rural | 9.6 | 90.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 133 |
| Mother's education¹ | | | | | |
| No education | 9.8 | 90.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 152 |
| Primary | 6.6 | 91.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 33 |
| Secondary | * | * | * | 100.0 | 12 |
| Mother's circumcision status | | | | | |
| Infibulated | 32.8 | 67.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 45 |
| Circumcised, not infibulated | 1.5 | 98.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 151 |
| Not circumcised | * | * | * | 100.0 | 2 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.6 | 89.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 121 |
| Second | 5.8 | 94.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Middle | 7.1 | 90.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 22 |
| Fourth | 4.0 | 95.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 28 |
| Highest | * | * | * | 100.0 | 5 |
| Total | 8.7 | 90.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 198 |

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49

Percent distribution of circumcised girls age 0–14 by current age and women age 15–49, according to person performing the circumcision and type of circumcision, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic of circumcision | Current age of girls | | | Total 0–14 | Women age 15–49 |
|--|----------------------|-------|-------|------------|--------------------|
| | 0–4 | 5–9 | 10–14 | | |
| Person who performed the circumcision | | | | | |
| Traditional agent | * | 92.8 | 84.1 | 86.2 | 82.0 |
| Traditional circumciser | * | 92.8 | 83.8 | 86.0 | 80.5 |
| Traditional birth attendant | * | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1.4 |
| Other traditional agent | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Medical professional | * | 7.2 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 16.9 |
| Doctor | * | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 4.4 |
| Nurse/midwife | * | 5.2 | 14.6 | 12.1 | 12.5 |
| Don't know | * | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Place of circumcision | | | | | |
| At home | na | na | na | na | 72.1 |
| At relative's home | na | na | na | na | 13.6 |
| At hospital/clinic/health facility | na | na | na | na | 8.9 |
| Forest/river bank/cave | na | na | na | na | 5.0 |
| Other | na | na | na | na | 0.4 |
| Total | na | na | na | na | 100.0 |
| Country of circumcision | | | | | |
| Kenya | na | na | na | na | 99.3 |
| Tanzania | na | na | na | na | 0.3 |
| Other country | na | na | na | na | 0.3 |
| Don't know | na | na | na | na | 0.1 |
| Total | na | na | na | na | 100.0 |
| Type of circumcision | | | | | |
| Cut/nicked, no flesh removed | * | 10.2 | 15.7 | 14.2 | 11.9 |
| Cut, flesh removed | * | 79.7 | 66.9 | 70.1 | 70.1 |
| Sewn closed | * | 6.4 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 11.6 |
| Don't know | * | 3.7 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 1 | 52 | 145 | 198 | 2,476 |

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.8.1 Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | | Number of men |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | Required | Not required | Don't know | Total | Number of women | Required | Not required | Don't know | |
| Female circumcision status | | | | | | | | | |
| Circumcised | 17.2 | 81.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,476 | na | na | na | na |
| Not circumcised | 0.8 | 98.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 13,729 | na | na | na | na |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.8 | 94.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,951 | 3.7 | 95.1 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 3.4 | 96.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,968 | 3.6 | 95.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 2.8 | 96.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,848 | 3.4 | 96.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 3.2 | 96.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,310 | 2.7 | 96.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 2.6 | 97.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,232 | 3.5 | 95.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 3.3 | 96.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,588 | 2.6 | 96.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 2.6 | 96.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,308 | 3.2 | 96.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.6 | 95.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 6,711 | 3.1 | 96.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 3.1 | 96.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9,495 | 3.5 | 95.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 27.4 | 70.6 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 851 | 23.7 | 74.3 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 2.7 | 96.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 5,808 | 3.6 | 95.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 1.9 | 97.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,361 | 2.7 | 96.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 0.9 | 99.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,186 | 1.4 | 98.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 9.3 | 89.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,423 | 8.4 | 90.3 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
| Second | 2.5 | 96.9 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,869 | 2.8 | 96.3 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 2.4 | 97.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,987 | 2.7 | 96.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 96.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 3,657 | 2.6 | 96.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 1.5 | 98.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,269 | 1.6 | 97.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 3.3 | 96.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 16,205 | 3.3 | 96.0 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 3.6 | 95.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 3.3 | 95.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| na = not applicable | | | | | | | | | |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.8.2 Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by culture

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, by opinion on whether their culture requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Men | | | | Number of men |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| | Required | Not required | Don't know | Total | Number of women | Required | Not required | Don't know | |
| Female circumcision status | | | | | | | | | |
| Circumcised | 43.7 | 55.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,476 | na | na | na | na |
| Not circumcised | 5.4 | 94.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 13,729 | na | na | na | na |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 11.6 | 87.7 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,951 | 11.1 | 87.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 |
| 20–24 | 10.6 | 89.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,968 | 11.4 | 87.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 25–29 | 10.4 | 89.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 2,848 | 11.0 | 88.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 30–34 | 12.9 | 86.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 2,310 | 13.0 | 86.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 35–39 | 11.2 | 88.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,232 | 13.5 | 86.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| 40–44 | 11.1 | 88.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,588 | 13.9 | 85.8 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| 45–49 | 11.4 | 88.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,308 | 13.6 | 86.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 9.0 | 90.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 6,711 | 10.7 | 89.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Rural | 12.9 | 86.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9,495 | 13.1 | 86.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 43.5 | 54.8 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 851 | 49.2 | 49.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 |
| Primary | 11.5 | 88.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,808 | 13.7 | 85.5 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Secondary | 9.1 | 90.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,361 | 10.0 | 89.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| More than secondary | 6.5 | 93.3 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 3,186 | 9.1 | 90.7 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 21.4 | 77.6 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 2,423 | 22.3 | 76.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| Second | 12.8 | 86.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,869 | 11.2 | 87.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Middle | 10.9 | 88.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,987 | 11.4 | 88.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| Fourth | 8.7 | 91.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 3,657 | 10.6 | 89.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| Highest | 7.0 | 92.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 4,269 | 8.5 | 91.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–49 | 11.3 | 88.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 16,205 | 12.1 | 87.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 15.0 | 84.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 12.3 | 87.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | | | 14,078 |

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.8.3 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by society

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, by opinion on whether their society requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------|------------|-------|---------------|
| | Required | Not required | Don't know | Total | Number of women | Required | Not required | Don't know | Total | Number of men |
| Female circumcision status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Circumcised | 33.1 | 66.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,476 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Not circumcised | 2.6 | 96.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 13,729 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 8.3 | 90.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 2,951 | 6.6 | 92.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,977 |
| 20–24 | 7.3 | 92.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,968 | 6.5 | 93.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,353 |
| 25–29 | 7.0 | 92.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,848 | 6.8 | 92.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,228 |
| 30–34 | 7.2 | 92.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,310 | 7.4 | 92.0 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,752 |
| 35–39 | 7.1 | 92.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,232 | 7.6 | 92.0 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,562 |
| 40–44 | 7.0 | 92.7 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,588 | 7.7 | 92.0 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1,316 |
| 45–49 | 6.6 | 93.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 1,308 | 5.7 | 93.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 1,097 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.1 | 93.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,711 | 7.0 | 92.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 5,247 |
| Rural | 8.2 | 91.3 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 9,495 | 6.8 | 92.6 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 8,038 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 37.7 | 59.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 851 | 34.5 | 63.7 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 346 |
| Primary | 7.1 | 92.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,808 | 7.2 | 92.0 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 4,670 |
| Secondary | 5.3 | 94.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 6,361 | 5.1 | 94.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 5,476 |
| More than secondary | 3.5 | 96.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 3,186 | 6.4 | 93.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 2,793 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 16.8 | 82.0 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 2,423 | 13.7 | 85.4 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 1,975 |
| Second | 6.7 | 92.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,869 | 6.3 | 93.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 2,494 |
| Middle | 6.8 | 92.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,987 | 5.2 | 94.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 2,691 |
| Fourth | 5.9 | 93.7 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 3,657 | 6.2 | 93.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 3,242 |
| Highest | 3.7 | 96.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 4,269 | 5.1 | 94.6 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 2,882 |
| Total 15–49 | 7.3 | 92.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 16,205 | 6.9 | 92.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 13,285 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 6.6 | 92.9 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 793 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 6.9 | 92.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 14,078 |

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.9 Opinion of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 and men age 15–64 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Women | | | | Number of respondents | Men | | | | Number of respondents |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| | Continued | Not continued | Don't know/depends | Total | | Continued | Not continued | Don't know/depends | Total | |
| Female circumcision status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Circumcised | 21.8 | 73.7 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 2,476 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Not circumcised | 1.1 | 97.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 13,729 | na | na | na | na | na |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.6 | 94.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,951 | 4.6 | 93.0 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 2,977 |
| 20–24 | 3.9 | 94.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 2,968 | 4.3 | 93.0 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2,353 |
| 25–29 | 4.0 | 94.8 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,848 | 4.3 | 92.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,228 |
| 30–34 | 5.0 | 92.9 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,310 | 4.7 | 92.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 1,752 |
| 35–39 | 4.0 | 93.7 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 2,232 | 5.9 | 90.3 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 1,562 |
| 40–44 | 4.3 | 93.6 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 1,588 | 5.1 | 89.6 | 5.4 | 100.0 | 1,316 |
| 45–49 | 4.5 | 91.6 | 3.9 | 100.0 | 1,308 | 5.4 | 91.5 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,097 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 3.5 | 95.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 6,711 | 3.6 | 93.6 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 5,247 |
| Rural | 4.9 | 92.9 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 9,495 | 5.5 | 90.9 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 8,038 |
| Education¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| No education | 31.9 | 62.4 | 5.7 | 100.0 | 851 | 28.0 | 67.5 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 346 |
| Primary | 4.5 | 92.9 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 5,808 | 5.7 | 89.7 | 4.6 | 100.0 | 4,670 |
| Secondary | 2.2 | 96.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 6,361 | 3.5 | 94.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 5,476 |
| More than secondary | 0.7 | 98.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 3,186 | 2.9 | 94.6 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 2,793 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lowest | 12.9 | 83.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,423 | 11.2 | 83.5 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,975 |
| Second | 3.9 | 94.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,869 | 5.1 | 91.6 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 2,494 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 94.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,987 | 4.4 | 92.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 | 2,691 |
| Fourth | 2.8 | 95.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 3,657 | 3.6 | 93.7 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 3,242 |
| Highest | 1.7 | 97.3 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 4,269 | 1.7 | 95.4 | 2.9 | 100.0 | 2,882 |
| Total 15–49 | 4.3 | 93.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 16,205 | 4.8 | 92.0 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 13,285 |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 5.4 | 90.5 | 4.0 | 100.0 | 793 |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 4.8 | 91.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 14,078 |

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.10 Effect of female circumcision

Percentage of circumcised women age 15–49 who experienced side effects, and percent distribution of women who are circumcised by the form of side effect they experienced, according to current women's age, their age at circumcision, and type of circumcision, Kenya DHS 2022

| Characteristic | Percentage of circumcised women who experienced side effects | Number of circumcised women | Among circumcised women who experienced side effects, percentage who experienced : | | | | | | | | | | | | Depression/stress/mental health | Number of circumcised women who experienced side effects | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|-----|
| | | | Heavy bleeding | Severe pain | Infection | Urine retention | Anaemia | Fever | Complications with menstrual periods | Complications during sexual intercourse | Complications during childbirth | Fistula | Social acceptability | Stigma | | | |
| Current age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 22.2 | 286 | 37.6 | 68.3 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 63 |
| 20–24 | 23.2 | 303 | 39.0 | 77.2 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 11.5 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 70 |
| 25–29 | 29.9 | 384 | 54.9 | 72.1 | 7.5 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 10.0 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 115 |
| 30–39 | 32.9 | 808 | 47.2 | 68.5 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 4.4 | 2.5 | 266 |
| 40–49 | 37.0 | 696 | 44.6 | 70.0 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 258 |
| Age at circumcision | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <5 | 38.3 | 60 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 23 |
| 5–9 | 22.1 | 734 | 35.5 | 62.4 | 4.0 | 11.9 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 10.1 | 6.4 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 162 |
| 10–14 | 34.7 | 1,110 | 50.6 | 72.7 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 9.3 | 1.0 | 385 |
| 15+ | 36.3 | 532 | 48.4 | 76.8 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 193 |
| Don't know | 20.6 | 40 | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 8 |
| Type of circumcision | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cut/nicked, no flesh removed | 36.8 | 294 | 33.0 | 68.9 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 0.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 20.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 108 |
| Cut, flesh removed | 30.3 | 1,735 | 46.4 | 71.8 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 8.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 2.4 | 526 |
| Sewn closed | 34.0 | 286 | 45.2 | 60.9 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 4.5 | 7.6 | 97 |
| Don't know | 24.7 | 161 | (76.7) | (77.3) | (0.7) | (1.0) | (0.0) | (1.1) | (0.9) | (6.8) | (3.7) | (0.0) | (6.7) | (0.0) | (5.5) | (0.0) | 40 |
| Total | 31.2 | 2,476 | 45.9 | 70.3 | 4.3 | 6.4 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 772 |

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.11 Help-seeking behaviours among circumcised women

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 who experienced side effects by help-seeking behaviour, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

| Background characteristic | Doctor/medical personnel | Women who sought help from: | | | Number of circumcised women who experienced side effects |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------|-------------------|--|
| | | Traditional circumciser/traditional healer/herbalist | Other person | Never sought help | |
| Age | | | | | |
| 15–19 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 89.5 | 63 |
| 20–24 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 86.1 | 70 |
| 25–29 | 3.2 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 87.0 | 115 |
| 30–39 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 83.8 | 266 |
| 40–49 | 6.7 | 12.9 | 2.8 | 80.3 | 258 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Urban | 8.9 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 84.9 | 191 |
| Rural | 6.3 | 9.7 | 3.3 | 83.4 | 581 |
| Education¹ | | | | | |
| No education | 3.7 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 92.6 | 135 |
| Primary | 6.7 | 11.3 | 3.0 | 82.4 | 403 |
| Secondary | 8.9 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 80.8 | 176 |
| More than secondary | 10.2 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 82.0 | 57 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | | |
| Lowest | 5.8 | 8.2 | 3.3 | 86.6 | 249 |
| Second | 7.1 | 6.8 | 0.8 | 86.1 | 144 |
| Middle | 7.6 | 11.2 | 3.0 | 78.4 | 165 |
| Fourth | 10.5 | 12.8 | 6.1 | 77.7 | 102 |
| Highest | 5.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 88.2 | 111 |
| Total | 7.0 | 9.0 | 2.7 | 83.8 | 772 |

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

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