|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Republic of Kenya** | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |

**Kenya**

**Demographic and Health Survey**

**2022**

**Key Indicators Report**

**Kenya National Bureau of Statistics**

Nairobi, Kenya

**Ministry of Health**

Nairobi, Kenya

**The DHS Program**

**ICF**

Rockville, Maryland, USA

January 2023

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| \\VNU-MD16FS1\DHS_Publications\Logos\USAID Logos\English (Updated logo for 2016)\Print\CMYK\2-Color\Vertical_CMYK_294_Vector.eps |  | |  | |  | |
|  | |  | |  | |  |
|  | |  | |  | | **\\VNU-MD16FS1\DHS_Publications\Logos\NGO Logos\un_women_logo.eps** |
|  | |  | |  | |  |
|  | |  | | Logo, company name  Description automatically generated | | **United Nations** |

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. Funding for the survey was provided by the Government of Kenya, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 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, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The UN Resident Coordinator office assured the coordination of UN agencies supporting the 2022 KDHS. ICF provided technical assistance through the DHS Program, a USAID-funded project providing support and technical assistance in implementing population and health surveys in countries worldwide.

Additional information about the 2022 KDHS may be obtained from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), P.O. Box 30266-00100, GPO Nairobi, Kenya; telephone: +254-20-3317583, +254-20-2911000/1, +254-20-3317612/22/23/51; email: directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke, info@knbs.or.ke; website: www.knbs.or.ke.

Information about the DHS Program may be obtained from ICF, 530 Gaither Road, Suite 500, Rockville, MD 20850, USA; telephone: +1-301-407-6500; fax: +1-301-407-6501; email: info@DHSprogram.com; internet: www.DHSprogram.com.

The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of KNBS and ICF and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID, the United States Government, or other donor agencies.

Recommended citation:

KNBS and ICF. 2022. *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022. Key Indicators Report.* Nairobi, Kenya, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: KNBS and ICF.

CONTENTS

[TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS v](#_Toc121812313)

[ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS vii](#_Toc121812314)

[1 INTRODUCTION 1](#_Toc121812315)

[Survey Objectives 1](#_Toc121812316)

[2 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION 3](#_Toc121812317)

[2.1 Sample Design 3](#_Toc121812318)

[2.2 Questionnaires 3](#_Toc121812319)

[2.3 Anthropometry 5](#_Toc121812320)

[2.4 Training of Trainers and Pretest 6](#_Toc121812321)

[2.4.1 Training of Trainers 6](#_Toc121812322)

[2.4.2 Pretest 6](#_Toc121812323)

[2.4.3 Training of Field Staff for the Main Survey 6](#_Toc121812324)

[2.5 Fieldwork 7](#_Toc121812325)

[2.6 Data Processing 7](#_Toc121812326)

[3 KEY FINDINGS 9](#_Toc121812327)

[3.1 Response Rates 9](#_Toc121812328)

[3.2 Characteristics of Respondents 10](#_Toc121812329)

[3.3 Health Insurance Coverage 12](#_Toc121812330)

[3.4 Disability among the Household population 12](#_Toc121812331)

[3.5 Fertility 15](#_Toc121812332)

[3.6 Teenage Fertility 16](#_Toc121812333)

[3.7 Fertility Preferences 17](#_Toc121812334)

[3.8 Family Planning 18](#_Toc121812335)

[3.8.1 Contraceptive Use 18](#_Toc121812336)

[3.8.2 Need and Demand for Family Planning 21](#_Toc121812337)

[3.9 Maternal Care 24](#_Toc121812338)

[3.9.1 Antenatal Care 24](#_Toc121812339)

[3.9.2 Tetanus Toxoid 25](#_Toc121812340)

[3.9.3 Delivery Care 28](#_Toc121812341)

[3.9.4 Postnatal Care for the Mother 29](#_Toc121812342)

[3.10 Vaccination Coverage 30](#_Toc121812343)

[3.10.1 Basic Antigen Coverage 30](#_Toc121812344)

[3.10.2 Vaccination Coverage According to the National Schedule 32](#_Toc121812345)

[3.11 Care Seeking and Treatment of Child Illness 36](#_Toc121812346)

[3.12 Early Childhood Development 39](#_Toc121812347)

[3.13 Child Nutritional Status 40](#_Toc121812348)

[3.14 Infant and Young Child Feeding 44](#_Toc121812349)

[3.14.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding and Exclusive Breastfeeding 44](#_Toc121812350)

[3.14.2 Bottle Feeding 45](#_Toc121812351)

[3.14.3 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk   
Feeding Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet 45](#_Toc121812352)

[3.14.4 Sweet Beverage Consumption and Unhealthy Food Consumption 47](#_Toc121812353)

[3.15 Early Childhood Mortality 48](#_Toc121812354)

[3.16 Malaria 49](#_Toc121812355)

[3.16.1 Ownership and Use of Insecticide-treated Nets 49](#_Toc121812356)

[3.16.2 Malaria in Pregnancy 55](#_Toc121812359)

[3.16.3 Case Management of Malaria in Children 57](#_Toc121812360)

[3.17 TB and HIV 59](#_Toc121812361)

[3.17.1 Knowledge and Diagnosis of Tuberculosis 59](#_Toc121812362)

[3.17.2 HIV Prevention Knowledge among Young People 60](#_Toc121812363)

[3.17.3 Sexual Behavior 62](#_Toc121812364)

[3.17.4 Prior HIV Testing 67](#_Toc121812365)

[3.18 Women’s and Men’s Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation   
of Ownership 70](#_Toc121812366)

[3.18.1 House and Land Ownership 71](#_Toc121812367)

[3.18.2 House Ownership and Documentation of Ownership 72](#_Toc121812368)

[3.18.3 Agricultural Land Ownership and Documentation of Ownership 76](#_Toc121812369)

[3.18.4 Nonagricultural Land Ownership and Documentation of Ownership 78](#_Toc121812370)

[3.19 Gender-based Violence 80](#_Toc121812371)

[3.19.1 Measurement of Violence 81](#_Toc121812372)

[3.19.2 Experience of Physical Violence 82](#_Toc121812373)

[3.19.3 Experience of Sexual Violence 86](#_Toc121812376)

[3.20 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting 89](#_Toc121812379)

[3.20.1 Respondents’ Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation 90](#_Toc121812380)

[3.20.2 Prevalence and Type of Female Genital Mutilation 92](#_Toc121812381)

[REFERENCES 95](#_Toc121812382)

TABLES, FIGURES, AND MAPS

[Table 1 Results of the household and individual interviews 9](#_Toc121903157)

[Table 2 Background characteristics of respondents 10](#_Toc121903158)

[Table 2C Background characteristics of respondents by county 11](#_Toc121903159)

[Table 3 Health insurance coverage 12](#_Toc121903160)

[Table 4.1 Disability among household members according to background characteristics:  
Females 13](#_Toc121903161)

[Table 4.2 Disability among household members according to background characteristics: Males 14](#_Toc121903162)

[Table 5 Current fertility 15](#_Toc121903163)

[Table 6 Teenage pregnancy 16](#_Toc121903164)

[Table 6C Teenage pregnancy by county 17](#_Toc121903165)

[Table 7 Fertility preferences according to number of living children 18](#_Toc121903166)

[Table 8 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics 19](#_Toc121903167)

[Table 8C Current use of contraception according to county 20](#_Toc121903168)

[Table 9 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women and sexually active unmarried women 22](#_Toc121903169)

[Table 9C Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by county 23](#_Toc121903170)

[Table 10 Maternal care indicators 26](#_Toc121903171)

[Table 10C Maternal care indicators by county 27](#_Toc121903172)

[Table 11 Vaccinations by background characteristics 33](#_Toc121903173)

[Table 11C Vaccinations by county 34](#_Toc121903174)

[Table 12 Treatment for acute respiratory infection symptoms, fever, and diarrhea 37](#_Toc121903175)

[Table 12C Treatment for acute respiratory infection symptoms, fever, and diarrhea by county 38](#_Toc121903176)

[Table 13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030 39](#_Toc121903177)

[Table 14 Nutritional status of children 43](#_Toc121903178)

[Table 14C Nutritional status of children by county 44](#_Toc121903179)

[Table 15 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators 47](#_Toc121903180)

[Table 16 Early childhood mortality rates 48](#_Toc121903181)

[Table 17 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics 49](#_Toc121903182)

[Table 18 Household possession of insecticide-treated nets 51](#_Toc121903183)

[Table 18C Household possession of insecticide-treated nets by county 52](#_Toc121903184)

[Table 19 Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women 53](#_Toc121903185)

[Table 19C Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women by county 54](#_Toc121903186)

[Table 20 Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy 55](#_Toc121903187)

[Table 20C Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy   
by county 56](#_Toc121903188)

[Table 21 Children with fever and care seeking for, diagnosis of, and treatment of fever 58](#_Toc121903189)

[Table 21C Children with fever and care seeking for, diagnosis of, and treatment of fever   
by county 59](#_Toc121903190)

[Table 22 Knowledge of, beliefs about, and diagnosis of tuberculosis 60](#_Toc121903191)

[Table 23 Knowledge about HIV prevention methods among young people 61](#_Toc121903192)

[Table 23C Knowledge about HIV prevention methods among young people by county 62](#_Toc121903193)

[Table 24.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:  
Women 63](#_Toc121903194)

[Table 24C.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Women 64](#_Toc121903195)

[Table 24.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:   
Men 65](#_Toc121903196)

[Table 24C.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Men 66](#_Toc121903197)

[Table 25.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women 67](#_Toc121903198)

[Table 25C.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women 68](#_Toc121903199)

[Table 25.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men 69](#_Toc121903200)

[Table 25C.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Men 70](#_Toc121903201)

[Table 26.1 House and land ownership: Women 71](#_Toc121903202)

[Table 26.2 House and land ownership: Men 72](#_Toc121903203)

[Table 27.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women 73](#_Toc121903204)

[Table 27C.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women 74](#_Toc121903205)

[Table 27.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men 75](#_Toc121903206)

[Table 27C.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men 76](#_Toc121903207)

[Table 28.1 Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women 77](#_Toc121903208)

[Table 28.2 Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men 78](#_Toc121903209)

[Table 28.3 Nonagricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women 79](#_Toc121903210)

[Table 28.4 Nonagricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men 80](#_Toc121903211)

[Table 29 Experience of physical violence 83](#_Toc121903212)

[Table 29C Experience of physical violence by county 84](#_Toc121903213)

[Table 30 Persons committing physical violence 85](#_Toc121903214)

[Table 31 Experience of sexual violence 87](#_Toc121903215)

[Table 31C Experience of sexual violence by county 88](#_Toc121903216)

[Table 32 Persons committing sexual violence 89](#_Toc121903217)

[Table 33 Knowledge of female circumcision 90](#_Toc121903218)

[Table 33C Knowledge of female circumcision by county 91](#_Toc121903219)

[Table 34 Prevalence of female circumcision 92](#_Toc121903220)

[Table 34C Prevalence of female circumcision by county 93](#_Toc121903221)

[Figure 1 Trends in fertility by residence 15](#_Toc121903222)

[Figure 2 Trends in use of, need for, and demand for family planning 21](#_Toc121903223)

[Figure 3 Trends in delivery assistance 28](#_Toc121903224)

[Figure 4 Trends in childhood vaccinations 31](#_Toc121903226)

[Figure 5 Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking 36](#_Toc121903228)

[Figure 6 Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished 41](#_Toc121903229)

[Figure 7 Trends in exclusive breastfeeding 45](#_Toc121903231)

[Figure 8 Trends in early childhood mortality rates 48](#_Toc121903232)

[Figure 9 Trends in household ownership of ITNs 50](#_Toc121903233)

[Figure 10 Trends in female genital mutilation 92](#_Toc121903235)

[Map 1 Delivery by skilled provider by county 29](#_Toc121903225)

[Map 2 Vaccination coverage by county 32](#_Toc121903227)

[Map 3 Stunting in children by county 42](#_Toc121903230)

[Map 4 ITN ownership by malaria endemicity zone 50](#_Toc121903234)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy

AIDS Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

ANC Antenatal Care

ARI Acute Respiratory Infection

ASFR Age-Specific Fertility Rate

BCG bacillus Calmette-Guérin

CAPI Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing

CBR Crude Birth Rate

COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019

CSPro Census and Survey Processing

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

DPT Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus Vaccine

EA Enumeration Area

ECDI Early Childhood Development Index

FBO Faith-Based Organization

FGM/C Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

GFR General Fertility Rate

HepB Hepatitis B

Hib *Haemophilus influenzae* type B

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IPTp Intermittent Preventive Treatment During Pregnancy

IPV Inactivated Poliomyelitis Vaccine

ITN Insecticide-Treated Net

IUD Intrauterine Contraceptive Device

IYCF Infant and Young Child Feeding

KDHS Kenya Demographic and Health Survey

K-HMSF Kenya Household Master Sample Frame

KIR Key Indicators Report

KMIS Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey

KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

LAM Lactational Amenorrhea Method

LLIN Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net

MoH Ministry of Health

MR Measles-Rubella

NGO Non-governmental Organization

OPV Oral Polio Vaccine

ORS Oral Rehydration Salts

PCV Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine

PNC Postnatal Care

SD Standard Deviation

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

SDM Standard Days Method

SP Sulfadoxine-Pyrimethamine

STIs Sexually Transmitted Infections

TB Tuberculosis

TFR Total Fertility Rate

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF United Nations Children’s Fund

UN Women United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

USAID United States Agency for International Development

WFP World Food Programme

WG Washington Group on Disability Statistics

WHO World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Kenya is committed to reduce the number of children a woman has over her lifetime from 4.6 in 2009 to 2.6 in 2030, infant mortality from 52 per 1,000 live births in 2009 to 25 per 1,000 live births in 2030, under 5 mortality rate from 74 per 1,000 live births in 2009 to 48 per 1,000 live births in 2030 and MMR from 488 per 100,000 live births in 2009 to 200 per 100,000 live births in 2030 (NCPD,2012).In delivering the health care services, the national and county governments have initiated programmes that targets child mortality, maternal mortality, and life expectancy. The programmes include the Beyond Zero Campaign, Linda Mama free health insurance for pregnant mothers through the National Immunization programme.

T

he 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (2022 KDHS) is the seventh DHS to be implemented in Kenya. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) and other stakeholders implemented the survey. Survey planning began in late 2020 with data collection taking place from February 17 to July 19, 2022. ICF provided technical assistance through the 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 organizations that facilitated the successful implementation of the survey through technical or financial support were 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, and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS).

The Key Indicators Report (KIR) presents highlights of selected indicators from the 2022 KDHS. A detailed report of the survey findings will be presented within the year, 2023.

Survey Objectives

The primary objective of the 2022 KDHS was to provide up-to-date estimates of demographic, health and nutrition indicators to guide the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of population and health-related programs at the national and county levels.

The specific objectives of the 2022 KDHS were to:

* Estimate fertility levels and contraceptive prevalence;
* Estimate childhood mortality;
* Provide basic indicators of maternal and child health;
* Estimate the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI);
* Collect anthropometric measures for children, women, and men;
* Collect information on children’s nutrition;
* Collect information on women’s dietary diversity;
* Obtain information on knowledge and behavior related to transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs);
* Obtain information on noncommunicable diseases and other health issues; and
* Ascertain the extent and patterns of domestic violence and female genital mutilation/cutting.

2 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Sample Design

T

he sample for the 2022 KDHS was drawn from the Kenya Household Master Sample Frame (K-HMSF). This is the frame that KNBS currently operates to conduct household-based sample surveys in Kenya. In 2019, Kenya conducted a Population and Housing Census, and 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 randomized into four equal subsamples. The survey sample was drawn from one of the four subsamples. The EAs were developed into clusters through a process of household listing and geo-referencing. To design the frame, each of the 47 counties in Kenya was stratified into rural and urban strata, resulting 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, and, for some indicators, at the county level. Given this, the sample was designed to have 42,300 households, with 25 households selected per cluster, resulting into 1,692 clusters spread across the country with 1,026 clusters in rural areas and 666 in urban areas.

The sample for the 2022 KDHS was a stratified sample selected in two stages from the K-HMSF. In the first stage, 1,692 clusters were selected from the K-HMSF using equal probability with independent selection in each sampling stratum. Household listing was carried out in all of the selected clusters, and the resultant 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 less than 25 households; hence, all of the households from these clusters were selected into the sample. This resulted in 42,027 households being sampled for the 2022 KDHS.

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. The men’s interview was conducted in half of the sampled households, and all men age 15–54 and were usual members or had slept in the 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 domestic 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 module. Thus, in three quarters of the sample, the domestic 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 for children age 0–59 months and in the men’s subsample for 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 index 2030, chronic diseases, and Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) were administered in half of the households sampled for the 2022 KDHS.

The 2022 KDHS was successfully implemented in 1,691 clusters; one cluster in Mandera could not be visited due to insecurity. As a result of the nonproportional allocation to the sampling strata and due to nonresponse, the survey was not self-weighting. The resulting data have, therefore, been weighted to be representative of the various survey domains.

2.2 Survey Questionnaires

Eight questionnaires were used for the 2022 KDHS: the Household Questionnaire (long and short), the Woman’s Questionnaire (long and short), the Man’s Questionnaire, the Biomarker Questionnaire (long and short).and the Fieldworker Questionnaire. To reduce the length of fieldwork and limit interviewer and respondent fatigue, the Household, Woman’s, and Biomarker questionnaires were divided into two sets: the long and short questionnaires. Short Household and Woman’s questionnaires were designed on the basis of the full questionnaires, and each contained a subset of questions from the respective long questionnaires. The 2022 KDHS sample was divided into halves. In one half, households were administered using the long Household Questionnaire, the long Woman’s Questionnaire, and the Man’s Questionnaire. In the other half, households were administered using the short Household Questionnaire and the short Woman’s Questionnaire. Selection of these subsamples was done centrally at the head office, one in every two households was selected for the long questionnaires, and the remaining households were selected for the short questionnaires. It is important to note that the information collected in the short questionnaires were collected from all households and from all women since these questionnaires were subsets of the long questionnaires.

The main purpose of the Household Questionnaire was to identify women and men who were eligible for individual interviews and women age 15–49, men age 15–54, and children age 0–59 months who were eligible for anthropometry. The Household Questionnaire collected information on:

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

The Woman’s Questionnaire was used to collect information from women age 15–49 on the following topics:

* Socio-economic and demographic 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
* Husbands’ background characteristics and women’s employment activity
* HIV/AIDS, other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and tuberculosis (TB)
* Other health issues
* Early Childhood Development Index 2030
* Chronic diseases
* Female genital mutilation/cutting
* Domestic violence

The Man’s Questionnaire was administered to men age 15–54 living in the households selected for long Household Questionnaires. The questionnaire collected information on:

* Socio-economic and demographic 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/cutting
* Domestic violence

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

The Fieldworker Questionnaire was used to collect basic background information on the people who collected data in the field. This included team supervisors, interviewers, and biomarker technicians.

All questionnaires except the Fieldworker Questionnaire were translated into the Swahili language 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 Swahili or English.

The protocol for the 2022 KDHS was reviewed by the ICF Institutional Review Board.

2.3 Anthropometric measurement

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 SECA 874). Children younger than age 24 months were measured lying down (recumbent length), while children older than 24 months and adults were measured standing (height). Height and length were measured with a Shorr Boardmeasuring board.

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 centimeter between the two height measurements as an acceptable level of precision. The data collection application was programed 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 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.

2.4 Training

To achieve the objectives of the survey and ensure collection of quality data, various cadres were trained and the survey data collection tools and protocol were pretested.

2.4.1 Training of Trainers

A total of 45 trainers drawn 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 November 29 to December 3, 2021.The objectives of the training were to:

* Equip trainers with adult learning principles and effective facilitation methods
* Review and finalize the 2022 KDHS questionnaires
* Familiarize trainers with the 2022 KDHS CAPI system
* Prepare and finalize materials for training of survey personnel (interviewers, supervisors and Biomarker’s).

2.4.2 Pretest

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

* Test the adequacy of training agenda for the main survey
* Test the data collection instruments (questionnaires, manuals, 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 put in place 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 covered all aspects of the questionnaire content and interviewing procedures and anthropometry practice with children. Two days were set aside for field practice, thereafter, field teams were sent to eight counties to pilot the survey tools and procedures. The pretest clusters were selected to cover different geographical areas, and hence the necessity of using different languages. These clusters were not part of the 2022 KDHS sample. After the fieldwork, a debriefing was held to assess issues emanating from the pretest. The resolutions from the debriefing were used to finalize the questionnaires, the CAPI program, and field logistics before implementation of the main training and data collection.

2.4.3 Training of Field Staff for the Main Survey

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

Anthropometry training provided all trainees with instruction, demonstrations, and practice in length/height and weight measurements for children and adults. Trainees completed a standardization exercise involving measurements of children that was intended to gauge and improve accuracy and precision. Restandardization exercises were conducted for those who did not pass the standardization exercises.

2.5 Fieldwork logistics

Data collection for the 2022 KDHS was carried out by 48 teams from February 17 to July 13, 2022. Each team consisted of 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 mobilization team conducted targeted publicity within the clusters to prepare for the fieldwork. 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 the protocol and to provide real-time solutions to any challenges encountered.

2.6 Data collection and Processing

Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used during the 2022 KDHS data collection. The devices used for CAPI were Android-based computer tablets programmed using 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 collected.

Work was assigned by supervisors and shared via Bluetooth® to interviewers’ tablets. Once completed, assigned work was shared with supervisors, who did initial data consistency checks and edits and then submitted data to the central servers hosted at KNBS via SyncCloud. Data was 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 flag any errors, which were communicated back to the field teams for correction.

Secondary editing was done by members of the 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.

3 KEY FINDINGS

3.1 Response Rates

T

**able 1** presents the response rates for the 2022 KDHS. A total of 42,027 households were selected for the sample, 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. Interviews were completed with 32,156 women, 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 male 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 Results of the household and individual interviews | | | |
| Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Kenya DHS 2022 | | | |
|  | Residence | | Total |
| Result | Urban | Rural |
| ALL HOUSEHOLDS | | | |
| **Household interviews** |  |  |  |
| Households selected | 16,611 | 25,411 | 42,027 |
| Households occupied | 14,870 | 23,861 | 38,731 |
| Households interviewed | 14,330 | 23,581 | 37,911 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Household response rate1 | 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 rate2 | 94.3 | 95.3 | 94.9 |
| HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR LONG 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 rate1 | 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 rate2 | 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 rate2 | 85.3 | 88.5 | 87.3 |
| HOUSEHOLDS SELECTED FOR SHORT QUESTIONNAIRES | | | |
| **Household interviews** |  |  |  |
| Households selected | 7,954 | 12,099 | 20,053 |
| Households occupied | 7,145 | 11,392 | 18,537 |
| Households interviewed | 6,901 | 11,263 | 18,164 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Household response rate1 | 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 rate2 | 94.4 | 95.4 | 95.0 |
|  | | | |
| 1 Households interviewed/households occupied  2 Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents | | | |
|  | | | |

3.2 Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 2** presents the weighted and unweighted numbers and percent distributions of women and men interviewed in the 2022 KDHS according to background characteristics. The results presented in this report are based on weighted data that are representative at national, rural-urban, and county levels. The distribution of respondents by county, both weighted and unweighted, is shown in **Table 2C**.

* The proportion of both women and men respondents in the sample declines 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.
* About 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 been to school. About 2 in 10 women (19%) and men (21%) have more than secondary education.
* Almost half of respondents (48% of women and 46% of men) are in the two highest wealth quintiles.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 2 Background characteristics of respondents | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by selected background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | Men | | |
| Background  characteristic | 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/other Christian | 72.9 | 23,442 | 21,154 | 66.0 | 9,006 | 8,137 |
| Muslim | 7.1 | 2,275 | 4,852 | 7.2 | 987 | 2,148 |
| No religion | 1.1 | 344 | 357 | 4.4 | 607 | 557 |
| Other | 0.4 | 117 | 128 | 0.8 | 107 | 118 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 38.0 | 12,204 | 11,311 | 39.5 | 5,386 | 5,195 |
| Vocational | 1.1 | 345 | 323 | 1.5 | 206 | 204 |
| More than secondary | 19.1 | 6,150 | 4,879 | 20.5 | 2,797 | 2,346 |

*Continued…*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2—*Continued*** | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | Men | | |
| Background  characteristic | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number | Weighted percent | Weighted number | Unweighted number |
| **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. No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities, and vocational includes training after completion of primary, secondary, or higher education.  na = not applicable | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 2C Background characteristics of respondents by county | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49, by county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | Men | | |
| County | 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 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 32,156 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 13,669 |
|  | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |

3.3 Health Insurance Coverage

Health insurance is crucial in terms of access to quality health care. It aids in reducing the costs associated with illness, treatment, and care substantially. The 2022 KDHS asked whether each household member was covered by any health insurance and, if so, the type. **Table 3** shows the percentage of usual household members with specific types of health insurance.

* One in four persons in Kenya (26% of females and 27% of males) have some form of health insurance.
* The National Hospital Insurance Fund is the most common type of health insurance (24% each of females and males).
* The proportion of persons covered with any health insurance is higher in urban areas (39% among females and 41% among males) than in rural areas (20% among females and 19% among males).
* Health insurance coverage increases with increasing wealth, from 5% among females and males in the lowest wealth quintile to 56% among females and 60% among males in the highest wealth quintile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 3 Health insurance coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of usual household population with specific types of health insurance coverage, and percentage with any health insurance, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Females | | | | | | | Males | | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | National Hospital Insur-ance Fund | Private/ com-mercial | Com-munity based | Other | None/ don’t know | Any health insur-ance | Number of persons | National Hospital Insur-ance Fund | Private/ com-mercial | Com-munity based | Other | None/ don’t know | Any health insur-ance | Number of persons |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0–14 | 18.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 79.1 | 20.9 | 14,467 | 18.8 | 3.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 79.2 | 20.8 | 14,514 |
| 15–49 | 26.0 | 4.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 71.3 | 28.7 | 18,142 | 26.2 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 71.2 | 28.8 | 16,878 |
| 50+ | 27.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 69.1 | 30.9 | 5,087 | 33.8 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 62.9 | 37.1 | 4,323 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 35.3 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 12,695 | 37.5 | 7.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 58.8 | 41.2 | 11,778 |
| Rural | 17.5 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 80.5 | 19.5 | 25,025 | 17.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 23,967 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.6 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 95.0 | 5.0 | 7,446 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 7,172 |
| Second | 10.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 7,616 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 87.9 | 12.1 | 7,134 |
| Middle | 20.0 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 7,334 | 19.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 7,190 |
| Fourth | 31.4 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 66.2 | 33.8 | 7,463 | 33.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 64.0 | 36.0 | 7,521 |
| Highest | 50.4 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 43.8 | 56.2 | 7,861 | 54.0 | 14.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 40.1 | 59.9 | 6,728 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 23.5 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 37,720 | 24.1 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 35,745 |
| Note: The data for this table were collected in the long household questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Total includes 27 women and 35 men for whom information on age is missing. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.4 Disability among the Household population

The 2022 KDHS included the DHS Program’s disability module, a series of questions based on the Washington Group on Disability Statistics (WG) questions, which in turn 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) which provide basic necessary information on disability. This information is comparable to that collected worldwide via the WG disability tools.

|  |
| --- |
| Functional domains  Seeing, hearing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, walking or climbing steps, and washing all over or dressing.  ***Sample:*** De facto household population age 5 or above |

The respondents to the Disability Module provided information for all household members and visitors on whether they had no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or did not have ability at all in the specified domain. The results, based on 32,074 females and 29,428 males, are presented in **Tables 4.1** and **4.2.** Individuals who had a lot of difficulty or could not function at all in any of the six domains were considered to have a disability.

* Overall, 6% of females and 5% males age 5 and above have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in at least one of the six domains.
* The most common disabilities reported were difficulty seeing (12% of females and 10% of males) and difficulty walking or climbing steps (9% of females and 6% of males).
* The percentage of persons with a disability is highest among women and men age 50 or above (22% and 14%, respectively).
* Thirteen percent of females who have no education have a disability, as compared with 2% of females who have more than secondary education.
* The percentage of persons with disabilities declines with increasing household wealth, from 8% among females and 7% among males in the lowest wealth quintile to 3% among females and 2% among males in the highest wealth quintile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 4.1 Disability among household members according to background characteristics: Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of the de facto household population age 5 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain1 | | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of women |
| Background characteristic | Seeing | Hearing | Com-muni-cating | Remem-bering or concen-trating | Walking or climbing steps | Wash-ing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5–14 | 90.5 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 9,598 |
| 15–49 | 83.3 | 9.7 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 1.1 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 17,439 |
| 50+ | 37.0 | 38.8 | 15.5 | 3.5 | 23.0 | 41.2 | 13.7 | 40.7 | 20.5 | 1.6 | 22.2 | 8.7 | 5,016 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 84.6 | 9.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 6,226 |
| Married/living together | 75.8 | 14.3 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 19.2 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 1.3 | 12,082 |
| Widowed | 32.1 | 42.8 | 19.8 | 4.9 | 27.6 | 45.9 | 17.9 | 39.4 | 25.3 | 3.0 | 28.3 | 12.1 | 2,398 |
| Divorced/ separated | 68.0 | 17.6 | 5.0 | 1.2 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 3.3 | 24.2 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 1,748 |
| Not asked/ missing | 90.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 7.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 9,619 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 83.9 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 5.6 | 1.7 | 12.5 | 3.2 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 10,734 |
| Rural | 75.3 | 13.5 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 17.7 | 6.2 | 0.6 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 21,340 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 67.3 | 17.3 | 10.6 | 4.0 | 12.7 | 19.0 | 10.3 | 19.4 | 11.3 | 2.0 | 13.3 | 6.3 | 4,903 |
| Primary | 77.9 | 11.8 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 6.5 | 9.2 | 2.6 | 16.5 | 5.2 | 0.3 | 5.5 | 1.3 | 15,691 |
| Secondary | 82.6 | 11.2 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 5.7 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 7,635 |
| More than secondary | 84.8 | 11.1 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 3.9 | 0.8 | 13.5 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 3,595 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 75.4 | 12.8 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 4.8 | 16.4 | 7.2 | 0.9 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 6,188 |
| Second | 74.6 | 13.8 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 18.2 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 6,532 |
| Middle | 75.8 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 11.7 | 3.9 | 17.6 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 6,317 |
| Fourth | 79.8 | 11.8 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 4.3 | 8.5 | 2.8 | 15.8 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 1.4 | 6,318 |
| Highest | 85.1 | 10.3 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 12.0 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 0.6 | 6,718 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 78.2 | 12.4 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 16.0 | 5.2 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 32,074 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: The data for this table were collected in the long household questionnaire. Total includes 26 women for whom information on age is missing and 36 women with missing 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 4.2 Disability among household members according to background characteristics: Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of the de facto household population age 15 and over who have difficulty in functioning according to domain, and by highest degree of difficulty in at least one domain, and percentage who have a lot of difficulty or cannot function at all in more than one domain, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | No difficulty in any domain | Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all | | | | | | Difficulty in at least one domain1 | | | | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain | Number of men |
| Background characteristic | Seeing | Hearing | Com-muni-cating | Remem-bering or concen-trating | Walking or climbing steps | Washing all over or dressing | Some difficulty | A lot of difficulty | Cannot do at all | A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5–14 | 89.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 9,491 |
| 15–49 | 86.1 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 15,806 |
| 50+ | 48.8 | 34.0 | 11.5 | 3.3 | 14.6 | 23.6 | 8.8 | 36.8 | 12.6 | 1.6 | 14.2 | 4.6 | 4,111 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 88.0 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 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 | 20.3 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 10,830 |
| Widowed | 39.2 | 39.0 | 16.0 | 4.3 | 20.4 | 35.7 | 18.8 | 39.7 | 16.1 | 5.0 | 21.1 | 9.7 | 354 |
| Divorced/ separated | 68.4 | 15.0 | 6.2 | 2.5 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 4.3 | 23.0 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 8.1 | 1.3 | 969 |
| Not asked/ missing | 89.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 7.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 9,510 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 86.1 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 11.6 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 9,670 |
| Rural | 79.8 | 10.3 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 14.4 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 19,758 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 77.2 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 6.1 | 2.9 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 3,563 |
| Primary | 81.4 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 2.6 | 13.6 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 14,450 |
| Secondary | 83.7 | 9.8 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 13.1 | 2.8 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 7,405 |
| More than secondary | 84.6 | 10.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 13.3 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 3,645 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 79.9 | 9.9 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 6.0 | 7.4 | 4.3 | 13.3 | 5.5 | 1.1 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 5,685 |
| Second | 78.3 | 10.2 | 4.7 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 3.4 | 15.2 | 5.5 | 0.8 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 5,988 |
| Middle | 81.0 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 4.9 | 1.4 | 6,034 |
| Fourth | 83.5 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 6,280 |
| Highest | 86.8 | 8.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 11.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 5,440 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 81.8 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 13.5 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 29,428 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: The data for this table were collected in the full household questionnaire. Total includes 26 men for whom information on age is missing and 84 men with missing 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.5 Fertility

**Table 5** shows the total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) among women by   
5-year age groups for the 3-year period preceding the survey.

|  |
| --- |
| 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 |

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 1:*  Trends in fertility by residence |
|  |

* If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a woman in Kenya would bear an average of 3.4 children in her lifetime.
* Fertility is low among adolescents (73 births per 1,000 women age 15–19), peaks at 179 births per 1,000 among women age 20–24, and then decreases thereafter.
* The TFR is higher among women in rural areas than among those in urban areas (3.9 versus 2.8).

**Trends:** The TFR has declined markedly in Kenya over time. Between 1989 and 2022, the TFR declined by 3.3 children (from 6.7 to 3.4). Over the same period, the TFR among women in rural areas declined from 7.1 children to 3.9 children. Among urban women, the TFR declined from 4.5 children to 2.8 children (**Figure 1**).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 5 Current fertility | | | |
| Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years preceding the survey, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | |
|  | Residence | | Total |
| Age group | Urban | Rural |
| 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 |
|  | | | |
| Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months preceding 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 | | | |
|  | | | |

3.6 Teenage Fertility

|  |
| --- |
| Teenage pregnancy  Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.  ***Sample:*** Women age 15–19 |

**Table 6** presents the percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth or a pregnancy loss, the percentage who are pregnant with their first child, and the percentage who have ever been pregnant by background characteristics.

* Fifteen percent of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant; 12% have had a live birth, 1% have had a pregnancy loss, and 3% are currently pregnant.
* The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant increases with age, from 3% among those age 15 to 31% among those age 19.
* About 4 in 10 women age 15–19 who have no education have ever been pregnant, as compared with only 5% of women who have more than secondary education.
* Teenage women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to have ever been pregnant than women in the highest wealth quintile. The percentage of women who have ever been pregnant decreases from 21% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 8% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
* The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant are highest in Samburu (50%), West Pokot (36%), Marsabit (29%), Narok (28%), Meru (24%), Homa Bay (23%), Migori (23%), Kajiado (22%), Siaya (21%), and Baringo (20%) and lowest in Nyeri and Nyandarua (5% each) (**Table 6C**).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 6 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 | | | | | |
|  | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | Number of women |
| Background  characteristic | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss1 | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1,163 |
| 16 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 5.9 | 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 | 12.3 | 1,783 |
| Rural | 13.3 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 16.0 | 4,242 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education2** |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 30.8 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 37.9 | 134 |
| Primary | 16.3 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 19.9 | 1,907 |
| Secondary | 9.9 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 12.0 | 3,760 |
| 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 | 13.6 | 1,279 |
| Fourth | 10.0 | 0.4 | 3.0 | 12.9 | 1,064 |
| Highest | 6.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 7.5 | 1,004 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 12.2 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 14.9 | 6,025 |
|  | | | | | |
| 1 Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion  2 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 6C 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 | | | | | |
|  | Percentage of women age 15–19 who: | | | | Number of women |
| County | Have ever had a live birth | Have ever had a pregnancy loss1 | Are currently pregnant | Have ever been pregnant |
| Mombasa | 5.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | 10.8 | 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 | 17.6 | 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 | 14.6 | 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 | 17.3 | 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 | 23.0 | 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 | 14.9 | 6,025 |
|  | | | | | |
| 1 Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

3.7 Fertility Preferences

|  |
| --- |
| Desire for another child  Women were asked whether they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women who are sterilized are assumed not to want any more children.  ***Sample:*** Currently married women age 15–49 |

Table 7 shows the fertility preferences according to number of living children of current married women age 15-49. The results show that:

* About half (47%) of currently married women age 15–49 want to have another child soon or later; 17% want to have another child soon, and 30% want to wait at least 2 years (**Table 7**).
* More than 4 in 10 currently married women want to limit childbearing; 43% want no more children and 3% are sterilized.
* The desire to have another child decreases sharply with the number of children a woman has; 88% of currently married women with no children want to have a child (66% soon and 22% within the next 2 years). The percentage decreases to 33% among women with three children and to 16% among those with six or more children.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 7 Fertility preferences according to number of living children | | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Number of living children1 | | | | | | | Total |
| Desire for children | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6+ |
| Have another soon2 | 66.0 | 30.2 | 18.1 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 16.7 |
| Have another later3 | 22.1 | 58.2 | 43.3 | 22.7 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 8.5 | 30.1 |
| Have another, undecided when | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Undecided | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 5.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Want no more | 2.5 | 5.6 | 29.5 | 56.2 | 66.2 | 69.6 | 68.6 | 43.0 |
| Sterilized4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 2.5 |
| Declared infecund | 4.3 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 349 | 1,555 | 2,320 | 1,947 | 1,377 | 764 | 1,007 | 9,319 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| Note: The 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 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 sterilization | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |

3.8 Family Planning

3.8.1 Contraceptive Use

|  |
| --- |
| Contraceptive prevalence  Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.  ***Sample:*** Currently married women age 15–49 and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 |
| Modern methods  Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhea method. |

* Sixty-three percent of currently married women are using a contraceptive method, with nearly 6 in 10 (57%) using a modern method (**Table 8**).
* Among sexually active unmarried women age 15–49, 70% use a contraceptive method, and 59% of these women use a modern method.
* The use of traditional methods is more common among sexually active unmarried women than among currently married women (11% and 6%, respectively).

Among currently married women, the most commonly used methods are injectables (20%), implants (19%), and contraceptive pills (8%). Among sexually active unmarried women, male condoms are the most commonly used contraceptive method (20%), followed by injectables (16%) and implants (11%).The percentage of currently married women using a modern method is lowest in Mandera (2%), followed by Wajir (3%), Marsabit (6%), and Garissa (11%) with Embu (82%) recording the highest (**Table 8C**).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | Any tradi- tional method | Traditional method | | | | | | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| Background  characteristic | Female sterili- zation | Male sterili- zation | IUD | Injec- tables | Im-plants | Pill | Male con-dom | Female con-dom | Emer- gency contra- ception | SDM | LAM | Other | Rhythm | | With- drawal | | Other | |
| 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 | 1,020 |
| 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 | 7,386 |
| 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 | 6,094 |
| 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 | 3,321 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 456 |
| 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 | 2,635 |
| 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 | 4,055 |
| 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 | 3,460 |
| 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 | 3,234 |
| 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 | 2,246 |
| 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 | 1,735 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **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 | 6,953 |
| 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 | 10,869 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **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 | 1,373 |
| 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 | 7,376 |
| Secondary | 65.5 | 60.3 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 3.9 | 20.8 | 19.5 | 11.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 5.2 | | 3.8 | | 1.0 | | 0.4 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 5,523 |
| 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 | 3,339 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **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 | 2,994 |
| 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 | 3,125 |
| 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 | 3,330 |
| 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 | 3,945 |
| 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 | 4,427 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| 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 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 120 |
| 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 | 283 |
| 25–29 | 73.2 | 62.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 3.2 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 10.4 | | 5.1 | | 5.3 | | 0.0 | 26.8 | 100.0 | 146 |
| 30–34 | 68.5 | 66.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.8 | 21.5 | 16.1 | 13.6 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | | 2.4 | | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 31.5 | 100.0 | 120 |
| 35–39 | 82.1 | 65.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 23.6 | 13.3 | 10.4 | 8.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16.5 | | 5.5 | | 4.2 | | 6.8 | 17.9 | 100.0 | 97 |
| 40–44 | 73.0 | 64.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 6.8 | 21.9 | 12.0 | 5.4 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8.8 | | 8.0 | | 0.8 | | 0.0 | 27.0 | 100.0 | 66 |
| 45–49 | (46.3) | (40.0) | (0.4) | (0.0) | (3.1) | (7.5) | (10.0) | (0.0) | (19.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (0.0) | (6.3) | | (6.3) | | (0.0) | | (0.0) | (53.7) | 100.0 | 48 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| **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 | 434 |
| 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 | 446 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | |  | |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 880 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.  SDM = Standard days method  LAM = Lactational amenorrhea method  1 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.  2 Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 8C 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Any method | Any modern method | Modern method | | | | | | | | | | | | Any tradi- tional method | Traditional method | | | Not currently using | Total | Number of women |
| County | Female sterili- zation | Male sterili- zation | IUD | Inject- ables | Im-plants | Pill | Male condom | Female condom | Emer- gency contra- ception | SDM | LAM | Other | Rhythm | With- drawal | Other |
| 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 amenorrhea method | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 2:* Trends in use of, need for, and demand for family planning |
|  |

**Trends:** There was little difference in the percentage of currently married women using modern contraceptive methods between 1993 and 2003. However, the percentage has since increased steadily over time, from 32% in 2003 to 39% in 2008–09, 53% in 2014, and 57% in 2022 (**Figure 2**).

3.8.2 Need and Demand for Family Planning

**Table 9** presents data on unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning among currently married and sexually active unmarried women. These indicators help evaluate the extent to which family planning programs in Kenya are meeting the demand for services.

|  |
| --- |
| Unmet need for family planning  Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrheic 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, (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrheic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.  Met need for family planning  Current contraceptive use (any method).  ***Sample:*** Currently married women age 15–49 and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 |
| |  | | --- | | Unmet need for family planning  + met need (current contraceptive use [any method]) |   **Demand for family planning:** |
| |  | | --- | | Current contraceptive use (any method) | | Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method) |   **Proportion of demand satisfied:** |
| **Proportion of demand satisfied**  **by modern methods:**   |  | | --- | | Current contraceptive use (any modern method) | | Unmet need + current contraceptive use (any method) | |

* Seventy-six percent of currently married women and 89% of sexually active unmarried women have a demand for family planning.
* Fourteen percent of currently married women and 19% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.
* If all women who said they want to space or limit their children were to use family planning methods, the contraceptive prevalence rate would increase from 63% to 77% among currently married women and from 70% to 89% among sexually active unmarried women.

**Trends:** The total demand for family planning has generally increased from 1993 to 2022. Over the same period, unmet need has declined from 35% to 14% (**Figure 2**).

* The higher the education level, the lower the unmet need for family planning; the percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning declines from 23% among those with no education to 10% among those with more than a secondary education.
* Unmet need for family planning also declines with increasing wealth, from 22% among currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
* 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%) (**Table 9C**).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women and sexually active unmarried women | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning who are using modern methods, percentage with demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied with modern methods, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Unmet need for family planning | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | Total demand for family planning3 | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied1 | |
| Background  characteristic | All methods | Modern methods2 | All methods | Modern methods2 |
| CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN | | | | | | | |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 21.6 | 43.9 | 38.9 | 65.5 | 244 | 67.0 | 59.4 |
| 20–24 | 16.9 | 57.7 | 51.8 | 74.6 | 1,358 | 77.4 | 69.5 |
| 25–29 | 11.8 | 65.0 | 61.1 | 76.9 | 2,085 | 84.6 | 79.5 |
| 30–34 | 13.0 | 65.6 | 59.8 | 78.6 | 1,824 | 83.4 | 76.1 |
| 35–39 | 14.2 | 67.0 | 61.6 | 81.2 | 1,707 | 82.5 | 75.8 |
| 40–44 | 14.0 | 63.6 | 57.1 | 77.6 | 1,147 | 82.0 | 73.5 |
| 45–49 | 13.4 | 49.8 | 44.7 | 63.2 | 954 | 78.8 | 70.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 11.7 | 62.4 | 55.7 | 74.1 | 3,616 | 84.2 | 75.2 |
| Rural | 15.4 | 62.0 | 57.6 | 77.3 | 5,703 | 80.1 | 74.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education4** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 22.8 | 22.5 | 19.0 | 45.3 | 724 | 49.7 | 42.0 |
| Primary | 15.2 | 64.3 | 60.5 | 79.5 | 3,842 | 80.9 | 76.1 |
| Secondary | 12.7 | 65.7 | 60.6 | 78.4 | 2,908 | 83.8 | 77.3 |
| More than secondary | 9.7 | 67.4 | 57.6 | 77.1 | 1,751 | 87.4 | 74.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 21.6 | 45.9 | 43.1 | 67.5 | 1,559 | 68.0 | 63.8 |
| Second | 14.7 | 66.6 | 62.8 | 81.3 | 1,631 | 82.0 | 77.3 |
| Middle | 13.7 | 64.8 | 60.5 | 78.6 | 1,711 | 82.5 | 77.0 |
| Fourth | 12.0 | 65.1 | 59.0 | 77.1 | 2,096 | 84.5 | 76.6 |
| Highest | 10.1 | 65.2 | 57.2 | 75.3 | 2,322 | 86.5 | 76.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 13.9 | 62.1 | 56.8 | 76.1 | 9,319 | 81.7 | 74.7 |

*Continued…*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 9—*Continued*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Unmet need for family planning | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | Total demand for family planning3 | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied1 | |
| Background  characteristic | All methods | Modern methods2 | All methods | Modern methods2 |
| SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN5 | | | | | | | |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 34.5 | 58.4 | 43.8 | 92.8 | 120 | 62.9 | 47.2 |
| 20–24 | 21.1 | 73.1 | 60.9 | 94.2 | 283 | 77.6 | 64.6 |
| 25–29 | 16.5 | 73.2 | 62.8 | 89.8 | 146 | 81.6 | 70.0 |
| 30–34 | 15.7 | 68.5 | 66.1 | 84.2 | 120 | 81.4 | 78.5 |
| 35–39 | 2.7 | 82.1 | 65.7 | 84.9 | 97 | 96.8 | 77.4 |
| 40–44 | 18.6 | 73.0 | 64.1 | 91.6 | 66 | 79.7 | 70.0 |
| 45–49 | (21.8) | (46.3) | (40.0) | (68.1) | 48 | (68.0) | (58.8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 16.6 | 73.1 | 58.3 | 89.7 | 434 | 81.5 | 64.9 |
| Rural | 21.8 | 67.0 | 60.2 | 88.8 | 446 | 75.5 | 67.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 19.2 | 70.0 | 59.2 | 89.2 | 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 the 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.  1 Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.  2 Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.  3 Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.  4 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.  5 Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 9C 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, percentage with met need for family planning who are using modern methods, percentage with demand for family planning, percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied with modern methods, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Unmet need for family planning | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | Total demand for family planning3 | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied1 | |
| County | All methods | Modern methods2 | All methods | Modern methods2 |
| Mombasa | 19.1 | 46.8 | 40.9 | 65.9 | 281 | 71.0 | 62.0 |
| Kwale | 24.4 | 32.5 | 32.5 | 56.9 | 159 | 57.1 | 57.1 |
| Kilifi | 17.9 | 51.0 | 46.9 | 68.9 | 255 | 74.0 | 68.1 |
| Tana River | 33.6 | 24.5 | 22.9 | 58.1 | 56 | 42.2 | 39.4 |
| Lamu | 16.8 | 46.5 | 41.0 | 63.3 | 33 | 73.4 | 64.8 |
| Taita/Taveta | 12.8 | 67.1 | 63.9 | 80.0 | 67 | 84.0 | 80.0 |
| Garissa | 10.8 | 15.2 | 12.6 | 26.1 | 94 | 58.5 | 48.4 |
| Wajir | 12.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 16.9 | 52 | 24.9 | 24.9 |
| Mandera | 17.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 18.0 | 75 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Marsabit | 37.6 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 42.4 | 50 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| Isiolo | 27.3 | 33.0 | 31.0 | 60.2 | 43 | 54.8 | 51.5 |
| Meru | 7.8 | 77.7 | 71.0 | 85.5 | 291 | 90.9 | 83.1 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 9.7 | 72.9 | 67.4 | 82.6 | 86 | 88.2 | 81.6 |
| Embu | 2.2 | 81.7 | 74.9 | 83.9 | 109 | 97.4 | 89.3 |
| Kitui | 17.7 | 67.4 | 62.5 | 85.1 | 218 | 79.2 | 73.4 |
| Machakos | 6.7 | 77.2 | 66.0 | 84.0 | 297 | 92.0 | 78.6 |
| Makueni | 10.8 | 69.3 | 60.6 | 80.1 | 199 | 86.5 | 75.7 |
| Nyandarua | 8.6 | 75.9 | 72.6 | 84.4 | 119 | 89.9 | 85.9 |
| Nyeri | 4.9 | 79.7 | 72.9 | 84.6 | 132 | 94.2 | 86.2 |
| Kirinyaga | 6.7 | 73.7 | 68.0 | 80.4 | 135 | 91.7 | 84.5 |
| Murang’a | 5.3 | 73.0 | 69.0 | 78.4 | 164 | 93.2 | 88.1 |
| Kiambu | 8.0 | 74.5 | 66.1 | 82.4 | 574 | 90.3 | 80.2 |
| Turkana | 15.6 | 39.4 | 30.2 | 55.1 | 105 | 71.6 | 54.9 |
| West Pokot | 30.3 | 23.2 | 22.6 | 53.5 | 138 | 43.3 | 42.3 |
| Samburu | 29.4 | 33.1 | 26.5 | 62.5 | 52 | 52.9 | 42.5 |
| Trans Nzoia | 13.6 | 69.2 | 65.8 | 82.8 | 180 | 83.6 | 79.4 |
| Uasin Gishu | 13.3 | 67.4 | 60.3 | 80.6 | 284 | 83.6 | 74.7 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 13.5 | 71.1 | 57.3 | 84.6 | 72 | 84.0 | 67.7 |
| Nandi | 17.7 | 63.8 | 58.6 | 81.6 | 173 | 78.3 | 71.9 |
| Baringo | 16.6 | 55.4 | 44.8 | 72.0 | 103 | 77.0 | 62.2 |
| Laikipia | 4.7 | 75.7 | 66.8 | 80.4 | 84 | 94.1 | 83.0 |
| Nakuru | 8.3 | 72.1 | 64.6 | 80.4 | 501 | 89.7 | 80.3 |
| Narok | 14.8 | 65.9 | 55.2 | 80.7 | 242 | 81.7 | 68.4 |
| Kajiado | 12.5 | 59.9 | 54.8 | 72.4 | 262 | 82.7 | 75.7 |
| Kericho | 17.1 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 77.1 | 197 | 77.8 | 77.8 |
| Bomet | 16.7 | 63.3 | 56.9 | 80.0 | 187 | 79.1 | 71.1 |
| Kakamega | 13.4 | 68.7 | 64.9 | 82.2 | 381 | 83.6 | 79.0 |

*Continued…*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 9C—*Continued*** | | | | | | | |
|  | Unmet need for family planning | Met need for family planning (currently using) | | Total demand for family planning3 | Number of women | Percentage of demand satisfied1 | |
| County | All methods | Modern methods2 | All methods | Modern methods2 |
| Vihiga | 18.3 | 60.0 | 57.6 | 78.3 | 98 | 76.6 | 73.6 |
| Bungoma | 14.6 | 65.0 | 62.9 | 79.7 | 311 | 81.6 | 79.0 |
| Busia | 18.6 | 57.7 | 56.0 | 76.3 | 195 | 75.6 | 73.4 |
| Siaya | 27.3 | 42.2 | 41.6 | 69.5 | 155 | 60.8 | 59.9 |
| Kisumu | 16.4 | 60.5 | 57.1 | 76.9 | 207 | 78.7 | 74.2 |
| Homa Bay | 17.0 | 64.9 | 63.3 | 81.9 | 200 | 79.2 | 77.3 |
| Migori | 20.1 | 60.3 | 54.9 | 80.4 | 205 | 74.9 | 68.3 |
| Kisii | 14.9 | 68.7 | 63.2 | 83.6 | 277 | 82.1 | 75.6 |
| Nyamira | 15.9 | 62.1 | 58.9 | 78.0 | 92 | 79.6 | 75.5 |
| Nairobi City | 12.5 | 62.5 | 57.5 | 75.1 | 1,129 | 83.3 | 76.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 13.9 | 62.1 | 56.8 | 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 the table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.  1 Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.  2 Modern methods include female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), and other modern methods.  3 Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

3.9 Maternal Care

Proper care during pregnancy and delivery is important for the health of both the mother and the unborn baby. **Table 10** and **Table 10C** present key indicators related to maternal care for the most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2-year period before the survey.

3.9.1 Antenatal Care

|  |
| --- |
| Antenatal care from a skilled provider  Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, midwives, or clinical officers.  ***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey |

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider is important to monitor pregnancy and reduce morbidity and mortality risks for the mother and child during pregnancy, delivery, and the postnatal period.

* Nearly all women (98%) reported receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2-year period before the survey.
* Overall, 66% of women had four or more ANC visits for their most recent live birth or stillbirth.
* Nine in 10 women took iron-containing supplements during their most recent pregnancy.
* The percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits for their last live birth increases with mother’s education from 49% among those with no education to 83% among those with more than a secondary education.
* 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%).
* At the county level, the proportion of women who had four or more ANC visits for their last live birth is lowest in Garissa (31%) and highest in Nyeri (82%).

3.9.2 Tetanus Toxoid

|  |
| --- |
| **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.

* Overall, 75% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received sufficient tetanus toxoid injections to protect their baby against neonatal tetanus.
* The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected from tetanus increases with mother’s education and wealth, from 66% among women with no education to 81% among those with more than a secondary education and from 68% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 81% among those in the highest quintile.
* By county, the percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected from tetanus ranges from 54% in Mandera to 92% in Busia.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10 Maternal care indicators | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage with four or more ANC visits for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus; among all live births and stillbirths in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and percentage delivered in a health facility; and among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the  2 years preceding the survey | | | | | Live births and stillbirths in the  2 years preceding the survey | | | | | | | Women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| Background characteristic | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider1 | Percentage with 4+ ANC visits | Percentage who took any iron- containing supple-ments during pregnancy2 | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus3 | Number of women | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider1 | Percentage delivered in a health facility | | | Number of births | | | Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth4 | Number of women |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Mother’s age at birth** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| <20 | 97.0 | 57.1 | 86.3 | 67.9 | 891 | 88.1 | | 83.8 | | | 920 | | 71.9 | 891 |
| 20–34 | 98.4 | 68.7 | 91.4 | 77.2 | 5,074 | 90.2 | | 83.1 | | | 5,274 | | 73.5 | 5,074 |
| 35–49 | 95.8 | 59.9 | 86.8 | 69.7 | 882 | 85.2 | | 76.0 | | | 907 | | 67.4 | 882 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| Urban | 98.9 | 74.1 | 91.1 | 77.0 | 2,470 | 97.3 | | 91.7 | | | 2,562 | | 79.0 | 2,470 |
| Rural | 97.3 | 61.5 | 89.7 | 73.9 | 4,377 | 84.8 | | 77.0 | | | 4,539 | | 68.8 | 4,377 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| **Mother’s education5** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| No education | 90.2 | 49.1 | 79.0 | 66.1 | 639 | 54.6 | | 47.9 | | | 666 | | 50.2 | 639 |
| Primary | 97.7 | 59.6 | 88.7 | 71.8 | 2,417 | 87.2 | | 81.0 | | | 2,501 | | 70.7 | 2,417 |
| Secondary | 99.1 | 67.8 | 92.5 | 77.0 | 2,473 | 95.2 | | 89.5 | | | 2,570 | | 77.0 | 2,473 |
| More than secondary | 99.6 | 83.2 | 93.6 | 81.4 | 1,239 | 99.1 | | 88.1 | | | 1,281 | | 78.5 | 1,239 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| Lowest | 95.1 | 53.9 | 86.2 | 68.4 | 1,538 | 69.3 | | 62.6 | | | 1,593 | | 58.9 | 1,538 |
| Second | 97.8 | 59.5 | 89.1 | 73.3 | 1,244 | 89.0 | | 81.9 | | | 1,296 | | 72.2 | 1,244 |
| Middle | 98.3 | 65.3 | 89.8 | 74.8 | 1,234 | 94.0 | | 87.0 | | | 1,284 | | 73.8 | 1,234 |
| Fourth | 98.8 | 69.6 | 92.0 | 77.8 | 1,414 | 97.8 | | 91.0 | | | 1,466 | | 76.0 | 1,414 |
| Highest | 99.7 | 82.0 | 93.8 | 81.2 | 1,417 | 98.8 | | 91.3 | | | 1,462 | | 82.8 | 1,417 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  | | |  | |  |  |
| Total | 97.9 | 66.0 | 90.2 | 75.0 | 6,847 | 89.3 | | 82.3 | | | 7,101 | | 72.5 | 6,847 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 89.9 | 47.0 | 79.3 | na | 110 | 89.7 | | | 81.5 | | | 118 | 58.6 | 110 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 97.7 | 65.7 | 90.0 | na | 6,957 | 89.3 | | | 82.3 | | | 7,219 | 72.3 | 6,957 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: If more than one source of assistance was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.  na = not applicable  1 Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.  2 Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements  3 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their 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 last live birth  4 Includes women who received a check from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, a clinical officer, a community health worker, a fieldworker, or a traditional birth attendant  5 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.  6 For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data on antenatal care and postnatal checks are tabulated for the most recent birth only. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 10C Maternal care indicators by county | | | | | | | | | | |
| Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth, percentage with four or more ANC visits for the most recent live birth, percentage who took any iron-containing supplements during pregnancy, and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus; among all live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage delivered by a skilled provider and percentage delivered in a health facility; and among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey, percentage who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Women who had a live birth in the  2 years preceding the survey | | | | | Live births in the 2 years  preceding the survey | | | Women who had a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey | |
| County | Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider1 | Percentage with 4+ ANC visits | Percentage who took any iron- containing supple-ments during pregnancy2 | Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus3 | Number of women | Percentage delivered by a skilled provider1 | Percentage delivered in a health facility | Number of births | Percentage with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth4 | Number of women |
| Mombasa | 99.4 | 65.3 | 94.1 | 62.3 | 170 | 95.5 | 94.1 | 187 | 75.0 | 170 |
| Kwale | 99.3 | 71.9 | 96.2 | 75.2 | 113 | 89.3 | 84.1 | 119 | 89.7 | 113 |
| Kilifi | 99.3 | 77.3 | 95.1 | 71.0 | 188 | 84.5 | 83.8 | 191 | 82.5 | 188 |
| Tana River | 95.3 | 61.2 | 86.6 | 62.2 | 55 | 59.2 | 51.1 | 56 | 59.4 | 55 |
| Lamu | 97.9 | 70.5 | 87.1 | 81.8 | 27 | 92.5 | 90.3 | 29 | 87.5 | 27 |
| Taita/Taveta | 100.0 | 64.9 | 92.8 | 91.3 | 52 | 95.7 | 93.3 | 54 | 86.7 | 52 |
| Garissa | 77.5 | 31.2 | 48.0 | 57.2 | 85 | 68.1 | 61.4 | 94 | 45.4 | 85 |
| Wajir | 84.0 | 44.9 | 72.0 | 60.7 | 52 | 56.6 | 53.6 | 56 | 37.0 | 52 |
| Mandera | 76.4 | 40.4 | 61.4 | 53.6 | 89 | 54.7 | 50.4 | 95 | 45.7 | 89 |
| Marsabit | 93.8 | 67.1 | 87.0 | 67.0 | 53 | 68.7 | 59.3 | 54 | 40.6 | 53 |
| Isiolo | 99.3 | 52.9 | 84.7 | 77.8 | 36 | 85.0 | 83.7 | 37 | 75.1 | 36 |
| Meru | 99.2 | 45.0 | 83.7 | 69.4 | 206 | 90.9 | 71.6 | 207 | 41.3 | 206 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 98.0 | 63.2 | 93.3 | 79.9 | 49 | 95.1 | 74.9 | 50 | 66.0 | 49 |
| Embu | 100.0 | 62.0 | 88.2 | 89.6 | 64 | 96.3 | 86.3 | 69 | 85.9 | 64 |
| Kitui | 94.1 | 68.2 | 88.6 | 65.7 | 142 | 86.0 | 76.2 | 145 | 75.4 | 142 |
| Machakos | 98.0 | 76.9 | 92.5 | 64.2 | 154 | 95.3 | 93.1 | 166 | 90.1 | 154 |
| Makueni | 99.1 | 75.7 | 93.1 | 83.5 | 121 | 92.1 | 88.1 | 126 | 83.8 | 121 |
| Nyandarua | 98.3 | 60.6 | 92.2 | 75.8 | 82 | 98.0 | 95.3 | 84 | 80.1 | 82 |
| Nyeri | 97.3 | 82.2 | 90.6 | 73.7 | 85 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 88 | 80.4 | 85 |
| Kirinyaga | 100.0 | 67.6 | 92.7 | 64.6 | 81 | 97.3 | 91.6 | 84 | 88.3 | 81 |
| Murang’a | 100.0 | 58.3 | 90.9 | 86.0 | 134 | 96.2 | 83.9 | 142 | 77.6 | 134 |
| Kiambu | 98.4 | 66.8 | 93.2 | 86.1 | 412 | 98.2 | 89.2 | 420 | 83.1 | 412 |
| Turkana | 99.5 | 57.7 | 96.9 | 86.4 | 126 | 52.6 | 43.2 | 130 | 52.1 | 126 |
| West Pokot | 97.9 | 35.0 | 87.2 | 70.6 | 174 | 65.3 | 55.5 | 177 | 65.9 | 174 |
| Samburu | 92.9 | 56.3 | 84.5 | 62.1 | 59 | 56.6 | 49.1 | 62 | 54.1 | 59 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.8 | 68.1 | 92.9 | 62.3 | 135 | 93.3 | 85.2 | 137 | 74.4 | 135 |
| Uasin Gishu | 98.9 | 71.9 | 93.5 | 67.4 | 210 | 95.3 | 91.0 | 219 | 71.2 | 210 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 99.3 | 51.5 | 86.0 | 69.3 | 67 | 97.5 | 85.4 | 69 | 78.2 | 67 |
| Nandi | 97.6 | 62.1 | 80.7 | 75.7 | 116 | 87.1 | 80.9 | 118 | 63.0 | 116 |
| Baringo | 99.3 | 49.4 | 84.2 | 76.0 | 99 | 83.0 | 58.1 | 103 | 61.7 | 99 |
| Laikipia | 99.0 | 65.5 | 91.7 | 84.2 | 64 | 92.6 | 87.1 | 65 | 66.8 | 64 |
| Nakuru | 97.7 | 73.4 | 93.5 | 90.7 | 334 | 93.4 | 93.5 | 342 | 82.0 | 334 |
| Narok | 96.5 | 55.3 | 83.8 | 75.1 | 235 | 70.1 | 64.2 | 242 | 65.6 | 235 |
| Kajiado | 100.0 | 81.2 | 94.8 | 78.3 | 204 | 85.3 | 82.7 | 205 | 80.8 | 204 |
| Kericho | 95.7 | 58.6 | 90.4 | 87.7 | 141 | 92.3 | 89.7 | 147 | 65.3 | 141 |
| Bomet | 96.6 | 53.3 | 90.8 | 82.8 | 128 | 88.2 | 56.5 | 137 | 52.3 | 128 |
| Kakamega | 100.0 | 73.3 | 92.7 | 79.4 | 287 | 95.7 | 90.0 | 298 | 60.5 | 287 |
| Vihiga | 99.1 | 79.4 | 98.2 | 84.8 | 63 | 97.2 | 90.9 | 67 | 86.8 | 63 |
| Bungoma | 98.6 | 72.5 | 90.3 | 74.2 | 228 | 87.2 | 79.3 | 243 | 51.6 | 228 |
| Busia | 99.4 | 70.7 | 94.5 | 91.5 | 139 | 87.6 | 83.7 | 145 | 90.5 | 139 |
| Siaya | 99.1 | 65.1 | 89.3 | 64.9 | 119 | 94.9 | 84.4 | 125 | 80.1 | 119 |
| Kisumu | 98.0 | 63.3 | 94.8 | 73.5 | 172 | 97.9 | 94.4 | 177 | 87.9 | 172 |
| Homa Bay | 95.1 | 68.8 | 89.1 | 57.3 | 152 | 91.2 | 86.4 | 156 | 72.2 | 152 |
| Migori | 100.0 | 58.5 | 92.2 | 59.2 | 182 | 92.6 | 89.2 | 190 | 70.5 | 182 |
| Kisii | 98.5 | 62.7 | 94.7 | 84.4 | 164 | 93.5 | 76.0 | 168 | 71.5 | 164 |
| Nyamira | 100.0 | 65.8 | 93.6 | 76.9 | 55 | 92.6 | 91.5 | 57 | 85.2 | 55 |
| Nairobi City | 100.0 | 80.5 | 91.2 | 74.5 | 746 | 99.4 | 93.4 | 773 | 80.1 | 746 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 97.9 | 66.0 | 90.2 | 75.0 | 6,847 | 89.3 | 82.3 | 7,101 | 72.5 | 6,847 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: If more than one source of assistance 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.  2 Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements.  3 Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of their 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 last live birth  4 Includes women who received a check from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, a clinical officer, a community health worker, a fieldworker, or a traditional birth attendant | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |

3.9.3 Delivery Care

|  |
| --- |
| Institutional deliveries  Deliveries that occur in a health facility.  ***Sample:*** All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey |
| Skilled assistance during delivery  Births delivered with the assistance ofdoctors, nurses, midwives, or clinical officers.  ***Sample:*** All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey |

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 3* Trends in delivery assistance |
|  |

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 2006a). Overall, 89% of live births and stillbirths were assisted by a skilled provider, and 82% of live births and stillbirths occurred at a health facility.

Trends**:** The percentage of live births that are assisted by a skilled provider has increased markedly over the past two decades, from 41% in 2003 to 89% in 2022 (**Figure 3**).

* Almost all live births to mothers with more than a secondary education were delivered by a skilled attendant (99%), as compared with 55% of births to mothers with no education.
* The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider increases with increasing household wealth, from 69% among births in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% in the highest quintile.
* Live births to women in urban areas (97%) are more likely to be delivered by a skilled provider than births to women in rural areas (85%).
* At the county level, the proportion of live births delivered by a skilled provider is lowest in Turkana (53%), Mandera (55%), Wajir (57%), Samburu (57%), and Tana River (59%) (**Map 1**).

|  |
| --- |
| *Map 1* Delivery by skilled provider by county |
| Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by a skilled provider |
|  |
| The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units |

3.9.4 Postnatal Care for the Mother

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 48 hours after delivery. 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 programs recommend that all women receive a check of their health during the first 2 days after birth.

* Overall, 73% of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey received a postnatal check within 2 days after delivery; only 59% of women with a stillbirth received a postnatal check.
* The proportion of women with a live birth who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with increasing wealth, from 59% among those in the lowest quintile to 83% among those in the highest quintile.
* Seventy-nine percent of women in urban areas received a postnatal check in the first 2 days after delivery, as compared with 69% of their counterparts in rural areas.
* The proportions of women who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after a live birth are lowest in Wajir (37%), Marsabit (41%), Meru (41%), Garissa (45%), and Mandera (46%).

3.10 Vaccination Coverage

Vaccination is one of the most cost-effective interventions implemented to prevent diseases, especially among children. Universal immunization of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial to reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Kenya, routine childhood vaccines are guided by the Expanded Immunization Program, which outlines the childhood vaccination schedule as follows:

* BCG (bacillus Calmette-Guérin) for tuberculosis at birth
* Rotarix (rotavirus vaccine) at weeks 6 and 10
* DPT (diphtheria, pertussis [whooping cough], and tetanus), hepatitis B, and *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib), all given together as the pentavalent vaccine;
* Pneumococcal vaccine (PCV 10) and oral polio vaccine at weeks 6, 10, and 14
* Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), which was introduced as part of routine childhood vaccines in 2015 and is co-administered with OPV 3 at 14 weeks
* Measles and rubella vaccine (MR 1 and 2) at 9 and 18 months

In the 2022 KDHS, information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways: from written vaccination records, including the mother and child health handbook or other home-based record, and from mothers’ verbal reports. In this survey, a vaccination record was seen for 76% of children age 12–23 months and 61% of children age 24–35 months (Table 11) (These figures are not in the table please confirm).

3.10.1 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 |

Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the proportion 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 (excluding OPV given at birth) 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 the polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given at approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months. **Table 11** and **Table 11C** present vaccination information that includes children fully vaccinated for basic antigens as per the national schedule.

* Eight in 10 children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated with the basic antigens. With respect to individual vaccine antigens, 97% of each of the children have received BCG, the first dose of pentavalent, and the first dose of OPV, and 89% have received the first dose of MR vaccine.
* The coverage rate for the OPV birth dose, co-administered with BCG as per the national schedule, is 86%. This is 11 percentage points lower than BCG. BCG coverage is slightly lower among children whose mothers have no education (89%) than among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education (99%).
* The dropout rate between the second dose (94%) and third dose (78%) of OPV is 16 percentage points. This dropout rate is observable across demographic and social disaggregation subgroups.
* Eighty-seven percent of children have received IPV; this is 9 percentage points higher than the percentage of children who have received the third dose of OPV.
* Two percent of children age 12–23 months have received no vaccinations.

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 4* Trends in childhood vaccinations |
|  |

**Trends:** The vaccination coverage rate for basic antigens increased dramatically between 1989 and 1993 and dipped to a low of 52% in 2003. There has been a sustained upward trend since 2008–09, with coverage in 2022 at 80% (**Figure 4**). The percentage of children receiving no vaccinations dropped dramatically between 1989 and 1993 and has since stabilized.

* At the county level, Vihiga has the highest percentage of children age 12-23 months who were fully vaccinated for basic antigens (96%), while Garissa has the lowest (23%) (**Map 2** and **Table 11C**).

|  |
| --- |
| *Map 2* Vaccination coverage by county |
| Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (basic antigens) at any time before the survey |
|  |
| The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units |

3.10.2 Vaccination Coverage according to the National Schedule

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 the rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months are considered fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if they receive a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

The results displayed in **Table 11** indicate that 55% of children age 12–23 months and 38% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11 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 the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
|  | BCG | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | OPV1 | | | | IPV | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | MR 1 | 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 |
| Background characteristic | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 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 card | 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 card | 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 | 96.4 | 94.7 | 79.6 | 88.8 | 97.5 | 96.5 | 91.6 | 96.8 | 93.2 | 94.1 | 83.8 | 60.6 | 1.8 | 1,148 | 72.6 | 42.6 | 1,014 |
| 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 = bacillus 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 (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 11C 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 the national schedule, and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
| BCG | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | OPV1 | | | | IPV | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | MR 1 | Fully vac-cinated (basic antigens)2 | Fully vac-cinated (according to national schedule)3 | No vac-cinations | Number of children | MR 2 | Fully vac-cinated (according to national schedule)4 | Number of children |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 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) | (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 | 97.7 | 89.3 | 94.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 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 |

*Continued…*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 11C—*Continued*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| County | Children age 12–23 months | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Children age 24–35 months | | |
| BCG | DPT-HepB-Hib | | | OPV1 | | | | IPV | Pneumococcal | | | Rotavirus | | MR 1 | Fully vac-cinated (basic antigens)2 | Fully vac-cinated (according to national schedule)3 | No vac-cinations | Number of children | MR 2 | Fully vac-cinated (according to national schedule)4 | Number of children |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 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 |
| 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 = bacillus 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.11 Care Seeking and Treatment of Child Illness

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 5* Symptoms of childhood illness and care seeking |
|  |

Acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and dehydration from diarrhea are contributing causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries (WHO 2003). Prompt medical attention when a child has the symptoms of these illnesses is, therefore, crucial in reducing child deaths.

During the 2 weeks before the survey, 2% of children under age 5 showed symptoms of an ARI, 17% exhibited fever, and 14% experienced diarrhea. Children with ARI symptoms were most often taken to a health facility or provider for advice or treatment (82%). Advice or treatment was sought less often for children with fever (70%) or diarrhea (57%) (**Figure 5**).

* Forty-eight percent of children with diarrhea received oral rehydration salts (ORS), 40% received zinc supplements, 32% received ORS and zinc supplements, and 26% were given ORS, zinc supplements, and continued feeding (**Table 12** and **Table 12C**).
* The percentage of children with ARI symptoms for whom advice or treatment was sought is higher in urban (90%) than rural (78%) areas. In contrast, differences by residence in care seeking for children with fever or diarrhea are minor (1–2 percentage points).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12 Treatment for acute respiratory infection symptoms, fever, and diarrhea | | | | | | | | | | |
| Among children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or had a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and among children under age 5 who had diarrhea during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage given a fluid made from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or given prepackaged ORS fluid, percentage given zinc, percentage given ORS and zinc, and percentage given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children with symptoms of ARI1 | | Children with fever | | Children with diarrhea | | | | | |
| Background characteristic | Percent-age for whom advice or treatment was sought2 | Number of children | Percent-age for whom advice or treatment was sought2 | Number of children | Percent-age for whom advice or treatment was sought2 | Percent-age given fluid from ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid | Percent- age given zinc | Percent-age given ORS and zinc | Percent-age given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding3 | Number of children |
| **Age in months** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <6 | (75.1) | 24 | 53.4 | 228 | 36.8 | 25.2 | 21.1 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 245 |
| 6–11 | (84.0) | 39 | 73.5 | 434 | 53.9 | 46.8 | 38.0 | 31.0 | 22.6 | 422 |
| 12–23 | 87.0 | 65 | 69.9 | 705 | 61.4 | 56.0 | 48.4 | 39.8 | 32.1 | 776 |
| 24–35 | 88.2 | 56 | 67.5 | 513 | 59.7 | 52.9 | 38.4 | 30.8 | 26.9 | 429 |
| 36–47 | 81.8 | 61 | 71.6 | 582 | 60.0 | 46.4 | 37.6 | 30.7 | 25.2 | 341 |
| 48–59 | 72.5 | 49 | 72.6 | 427 | 57.6 | 43.1 | 36.6 | 27.4 | 24.3 | 204 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 84.7 | 161 | 70.2 | 1,478 | 56.2 | 48.8 | 38.7 | 31.1 | 24.6 | 1,272 |
| Female | 79.4 | 132 | 68.7 | 1,412 | 57.5 | 47.7 | 40.4 | 32.2 | 26.5 | 1,145 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 89.5 | 109 | 68.9 | 1,071 | 57.9 | 46.6 | 42.5 | 31.0 | 26.3 | 934 |
| Rural | 78.1 | 184 | 69.8 | 1,818 | 56.1 | 49.4 | 37.7 | 32.0 | 25.0 | 1,482 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Mother’s education4** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 69.3 | 34 | 56.8 | 255 | 59.2 | 52.5 | 44.0 | 37.8 | 29.4 | 233 |
| Primary | 80.7 | 135 | 67.5 | 1,147 | 54.8 | 49.6 | 35.2 | 31.1 | 23.8 | 969 |
| Secondary | 83.1 | 80 | 73.2 | 990 | 54.3 | 44.8 | 39.8 | 30.1 | 25.1 | 848 |
| More than secondary | (95.2) | 40 | 71.9 | 464 | 67.2 | 51.2 | 48.4 | 33.3 | 29.4 | 339 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 78.5 | 96 | 64.2 | 643 | 59.7 | 54.1 | 45.2 | 40.5 | 25.1 | 577 |
| Second | 73.0 | 63 | 69.5 | 535 | 53.1 | 44.7 | 30.6 | 24.5 | 12.6 | 427 |
| Middle | 82.6 | 40 | 74.2 | 509 | 53.6 | 47.7 | 34.9 | 29.5 | 18.3 | 425 |
| Fourth | 88.6 | 48 | 70.2 | 636 | 55.1 | 49.1 | 41.6 | 32.5 | 19.9 | 510 |
| Highest | (96.3) | 46 | 70.4 | 566 | 61.1 | 44.1 | 42.6 | 28.2 | 22.4 | 478 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 82.3 | 293 | 69.5 | 2,890 | 56.8 | 48.3 | 39.5 | 31.6 | 25.5 | 2,416 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.  2 Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, faith-based sector/organization (FBO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.  3 Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode.  4 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 12C Treatment for acute respiratory infection symptoms, fever, and diarrhea by county | | | | | | | | | | |
| Among children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) or had a fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, and among children under age 5 who had diarrhea during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage given a fluid made from oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or given prepackaged ORS fluid, percentage given zinc, percentage given ORS and zinc, and percentage given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children with symptoms of ARI1 | | Children with fever | | Children with diarrhea | | | | | |
| County | Percent-age for whom advice or treatment was sought2 | Number of children | Percent-age for whom advice or treatment was sought2 | Number of children | Percent-age for whom advice or treatment was sought2 | Percent-age given fluid from ORS packet or pre- packaged ORS fluid | Percent- age given zinc | Percent-age given ORS and zinc | Percent-age given ORS, zinc, and continued feeding3 | Number of children |
| Mombasa | \* | 4 | 41.7 | 88 | 53.5 | 47.1 | 40.2 | 31.2 | 23.7 | 76 |
| Kwale | \* | 0 | \* | 17 | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | 10 |
| Kilifi | \* | 28 | 61.0 | 81 | 60.4 | 59.9 | 51.2 | 49.8 | 29.5 | 100 |
| Tana River | \* | 5 | 54.0 | 24 | 60.2 | 54.1 | 53.8 | 48.4 | 24.2 | 22 |
| Lamu | (65.0) | 3 | 78.6 | 18 | 75.7 | 61.2 | 51.9 | 43.0 | 24.3 | 16 |
| Taita/Taveta | \* | 2 | (57.6) | 13 | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | 11 |
| Garissa | \* | 3 | (55.0) | 15 | (72.5) | (63.3) | (69.9) | (61.3) | (21.3) | 15 |
| Wajir | \* | 4 | 56.9 | 34 | 57.7 | 46.1 | 30.7 | 26.6 | 10.6 | 39 |
| Mandera | \* | 5 | 37.5 | 32 | (66.2) | (58.5) | (42.2) | (38.4) | (26.9) | 13 |
| Marsabit | \* | 1 | (46.1) | 9 | (71.2) | (63.5) | (60.2) | (57.6) | (32.7) | 9 |
| Isiolo | \* | 2 | 59.9 | 16 | 81.2 | 76.7 | 69.9 | 68.7 | 35.7 | 18 |
| Meru | \* | 20 | 66.5 | 98 | (47.5) | (36.7) | (32.3) | (23.8) | (6.3) | 74 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | \* | 5 | 74.4 | 39 | (52.1) | (39.4) | (36.4) | (28.4) | (10.3) | 21 |
| Embu | \* | 1 | (79.5) | 19 | (90.6) | (85.2) | (74.2) | (74.2) | (61.8) | 14 |
| Kitui | \* | 8 | (54.4) | 33 | (62.1) | (63.1) | (47.1) | (42.8) | (20.5) | 29 |
| Machakos | \* | 2 | (78.0) | 63 | (40.8) | (45.3) | (30.7) | (25.5) | (18.3) | 58 |
| Makueni | \* | 0 | \* | 12 | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | 11 |
| Nyandarua | \* | 3 | (73.3) | 18 | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | 12 |
| Nyeri | \* | 2 | (97.6) | 34 | (88.6) | (73.1) | (58.2) | (52.8) | (25.3) | 27 |
| Kirinyaga | \* | 1 | \* | 11 | (52.5) | (53.3) | (38.9) | (33.1) | (18.2) | 24 |
| Murang’a | \* | 5 | (71.3) | 51 | (53.2) | (39.3) | (24.0) | (20.8) | (16.3) | 34 |
| Kiambu | \* | 27 | 68.0 | 181 | 30.5 | 34.6 | 25.9 | 18.0 | 15.0 | 182 |
| Turkana | \* | 9 | 76.2 | 69 | 68.2 | 64.6 | 70.6 | 61.3 | 50.6 | 53 |
| West Pokot | \* | 5 | 72.0 | 34 | 77.7 | 47.1 | 45.3 | 30.9 | 4.5 | 32 |
| Samburu | \* | 1 | 51.0 | 20 | 45.8 | 32.3 | 34.6 | 26.9 | 12.1 | 23 |
| Trans Nzoia | \* | 4 | 74.0 | 62 | 63.1 | 43.7 | 49.6 | 38.3 | 27.4 | 59 |
| Uasin Gishu | \* | 7 | 77.9 | 121 | 69.7 | 61.0 | 49.3 | 45.6 | 31.1 | 85 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | \* | 0 | (64.6) | 14 | (69.5) | (71.5) | (58.3) | (51.4) | (2.4) | 16 |
| Nandi | \* | 6 | 72.5 | 38 | (61.6) | (53.0) | (30.0) | (23.4) | (15.9) | 28 |
| Baringo | \* | 3 | 85.3 | 42 | 77.2 | 61.3 | 52.3 | 44.1 | 26.5 | 31 |
| Laikipia | \* | 1 | (77.9) | 14 | (50.3) | (45.2) | (44.0) | (31.1) | (19.4) | 19 |
| Nakuru | \* | 13 | 66.2 | 167 | 51.6 | 42.5 | 39.4 | 32.1 | 17.1 | 122 |
| Narok | \* | 9 | 58.0 | 60 | 59.1 | 56.3 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 16.1 | 89 |
| Kajiado | \* | 9 | 60.1 | 108 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 31.5 | 23.8 | 16.6 | 76 |
| Kericho | \* | 3 | \* | 17 | 54.5 | 58.5 | 22.9 | 21.2 | 5.4 | 52 |
| Bomet | \* | 1 | 67.0 | 68 | 58.5 | 47.0 | 42.6 | 40.5 | 30.4 | 46 |
| Kakamega | \* | 5 | 72.2 | 144 | 55.0 | 54.6 | 37.5 | 33.6 | 24.9 | 111 |
| Vihiga | \* | 3 | 64.2 | 26 | 24.9 | 32.4 | 16.4 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 24 |
| Bungoma | \* | 11 | 71.4 | 110 | 54.3 | 45.2 | 34.9 | 29.6 | 24.7 | 102 |
| Busia | \* | 9 | 85.0 | 93 | 66.6 | 65.1 | 39.4 | 35.7 | 21.9 | 51 |
| Siaya | \* | 2 | 84.1 | 41 | \* | \* | \* | \* | \* | 16 |
| Kisumu | \* | 2 | 66.3 | 80 | (56.6) | (49.3) | (24.1) | (15.6) | (0.0) | 44 |
| Homa Bay | \* | 22 | 78.2 | 131 | 54.5 | 40.7 | 36.9 | 30.7 | 23.8 | 77 |
| Migori | \* | 10 | 73.7 | 166 | 62.7 | 46.2 | 39.9 | 32.9 | 17.3 | 96 |
| Kisii | \* | 3 | (69.2) | 42 | (58.9) | (29.0) | (31.5) | (12.1) | (3.2) | 36 |
| Nyamira | \* | 2 | (67.2) | 20 | (50.0) | (53.2) | (34.9) | (29.2) | (0.0) | 13 |
| Nairobi City | \* | 24 | 72.3 | 296 | 64.9 | 43.6 | 45.1 | 25.5 | 22.4 | 298 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 82.3 | 293 | 69.5 | 2,890 | 56.8 | 48.3 | 39.5 | 31.6 | 25.5 | 2,416 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.  2 Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, faith-based sector/organization (FBO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.  3 Continued feeding includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhea episode. | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |

3.12 Early Childhood Development

|  |
| --- |
| **Early Childhood Development Index**  Children are considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of 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, internalizing behavior, and externalizing behavior. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Table 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 | Percentage of children age 24–59 months  who are develop-mentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being1 | Number of children age 24–59 months |
| **Age in months** |  |  |
| 24–35 | 82.8 | 1,537 |
| 36–47 | 77.4 | 1,693 |
| 48–59 | 73.8 | 1,566 |
|  |  |  |
| **Sex** |  |  |
| Male | 76.3 | 2,484 |
| Female | 79.7 | 2,313 |
|  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |
| Urban | 87.4 | 1,717 |
| Rural | 72.7 | 3,080 |
|  |  |  |
| **Early childhood education attendance** |  |  |
| Attending | 85.1 | 1,259 |
| Not attending | 71.0 | 2,061 |
| Information not available | 81.6 | 1,477 |
|  |  |  |
| **Mother’s education2** |  |  |
| No education | 51.4 | 568 |
| Primary | 75.7 | 1,899 |
| Secondary | 84.7 | 1,468 |
| More than secondary | 91.0 | 813 |
|  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |
| Lowest | 61.0 | 1,136 |
| Second | 74.2 | 898 |
| Middle | 79.8 | 801 |
| Fourth | 84.0 | 917 |
| Highest | 92.8 | 1,045 |
|  |  |  |
| Total | 77.9 | 4,797 |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the full woman’s questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.  1 SDG Indicator 4.2.1  2 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | |
|  | | |

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, and regulatory skills and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2016). While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all of 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).

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module, which captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between age 24 months and age 59 months, was included in the 2022 KDHS. Mothers were asked 20 questions about their children age 24–59 months. These questions focused on the way children behave in certain everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organized according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.

In 2022, Kenya launched the Early Childhood Development Policy, which addresses the development, planning, implementation, and monitoring of integrated programs 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.

* **Table 13** presents information on developmental growth among children age 24–59 months. Seventy-eight percent of children are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being.
* The percentage of children who are developmentally on track decreases with age; 83% of children age 24–35 months are developmentally on track, as compared with 74% of children age 48–59 months.
* A higher percentage of children in urban (87%) than rural (73%) areas are developmentally on track.
* The percentage of children developmentally on track increases with increasing mother’s education, from 51% among children whose mothers have no education to 91% among those whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
* The percentage of children developmentally on track also increases with increasing household wealth, from 61% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 93% among those in the highest quintile.

3.13 Child Nutritional Status

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. Anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight among children under age 5 was compared with the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population (WHO 2006b). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. Three indices—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 are used to define malnutrition.

|  |
| --- |
| 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 whose *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median 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 *z* score is below minus three standard deviations (−3 SD) from the median 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 *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 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.  ***Sample:***Children under age 5 |

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 20,319 children under age 5 (unweighted). The percentages of children with valid data for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age were 96%, 97%, and 97% respectively (data not shown).—show the source table

The results displayed in **Table 14** show that 18% of children under age 5 are stunted, or too short for their age. This is a sign of chronic undernutrition. Five percent of children under age 5 are wasted (too thin for their height), which is a sign of acute undernutrition, while 3% of children under age 5 are overweight, which is a sign of overnutrition. Ten percent of children are underweight, or too thin for their age.

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 6* Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished |
|  |

**Trends:** The prevalence of stunting has decreased markedly since 1993, with the greatest decrease between 2008–09 (35%) and 2022 (18%). Over this same time period, changes in the prevalence of wasting and overweight have been small, although the prevalence of each is at its lowest point since 1993 (**Figure 6**).

* Stunting is higher among children in rural areas (20%) than children in urban areas (12%).
* Stunting decreases with increasing wealth, from 28% in the lowest quintile to 9% in the highest quintile.
* Twenty-two percent of children born to mothers with no education are stunted, as compared with 9% of children born to mothers with more than a secondary education.
* There are wide variations in stunting across counties. The highest percentages are in Kilifi, West Pokot, and Samburu (37%, 34%, and 31%, respectively) and the lowest in Kisumu and Garissa (9% each) (**Map 3** and **Table 14C**).

|  |
| --- |
| *Map 3* 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 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 14 Nutritional status of children | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Height-for-age1 | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
| Background  characteristic | Percent-age below  −3 SD | Percent-age below  −2 SD2 | Mean  *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below  −3 SD | Percent-age below  −2 SD2 | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean  *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below −3 SD | Percent-age below −2 SD2 | Mean  *z* score (SD) | Number of children |
| **Age in months** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <6 | 3.3 | 12.0 | −0.5 | 1,649 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 0.5 | 1,652 | 1.5 | 5.5 | −0.1 | 1,662 |
| 6–11 | 3.2 | 12.7 | −0.6 | 1,842 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 1,841 | 1.6 | 9.0 | −0.3 | 1,842 |
| 12–23 | 5.4 | 22.5 | −1.1 | 3,396 | 0.7 | 4.4 | 3.0 | −0.1 | 3,399 | 2.0 | 9.9 | −0.6 | 3,402 |
| 24–35 | 5.3 | 22.8 | −1.1 | 3,288 | 0.4 | 4.2 | 1.9 | −0.2 | 3,315 | 1.6 | 11.0 | −0.7 | 3,307 |
| 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 | 3,376 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 1.3 | −0.5 | 3,409 | 1.8 | 10.7 | −0.8 | 3,382 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 17.8 | −0.9 | 10,245 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 1.6 | −0.3 | 10,346 | 1.8 | 11.2 | −0.7 | 10,273 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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, not in household3 | 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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 education4** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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 | 3.1 | 14.8 | −0.8 | 5,037 | 0.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | −0.0 | 5,037 | 0.9 | 6.8 | −0.4 | 5,048 |
| 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. The total includes seven children for whom 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 SD from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median  3 Includes children whose mothers are deceased  4 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 14C Nutritional status of children by county | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of child growth: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Height-for-age1 | | | | Weight-for-height | | | | | Weight-for-age | | | |
| County | Percent-age below  −3 SD | Percent-age below  −2 SD2 | Mean  *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below −3 SD | Percent-age below  −2 SD2 | Percent-age above +2 SD | Mean  *z* score (SD) | Number of children | Percent-age below  −3 SD | Percent-age below  −2 SD2 | 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 SD from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.14 Infant and Young Child Feeding

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 of life), exclusively breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, and feeding children a diet that meets a minimum diversity standard (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

3.14.1 Early Initiation of Breastfeeding and Exclusive Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding supports children’s growth and development and also benefits the mother’s 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 skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk.

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed, meaning that they should be given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhea and respiratory illnesses and provides all of the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

|  |
| --- |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding  Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.  ***Sample:***Children age 0–23 months |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months  Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.  *Sample:* Youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother |

* Sixty percent of children born in the last 2 years were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.
* Sixty percent of children under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed.

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 7:* Trends in exclusive breastfeeding |
|  |

Trends: **Figure 7** shows that there has been a substantial increase in exclusive breastfeeding since 2003 (from 13% to 60%) following a decline between 1989 and 2003. Exclusive breastfeeding is essentially unchanged between 2014 and 2022.

3.14.2 Bottle Feeding

Bottle feeding 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 and UNICEF 2021).

|  |
| --- |
| Bottle feeding  Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.  ***Sample:*** Children age 0–23 months |

* Thirty-four percent of children below age 24 months were fed from a bottle with a nipple.

3.14.3 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, and Minimum Acceptable Diet

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they should be 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 and minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children and the same combination in addition to minimum milk feeding frequency for nonbreastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. Consumption of food from at least five food groups out of eight food groups, means that the child has a higher 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 groups come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and 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, semisolid, 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, semisolid, or soft foods at least three times a day. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semisolid, or soft foods or milk feeds at least four times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semisolid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of nonbreastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two feeds of milk and/or milk products.

|  |
| --- |
| Minimum dietary diversity  Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum of five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day. The eight food groups are as follows: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk, yogurt, and cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A–rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.  Minimum meal frequency  Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semisolid, or soft foods (including milk feeds for nonbreastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.  Minimum milk feeding frequency  Percentage of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.  Minimum acceptable diet  Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children fed with a minimum dietary diversity and a minimum meal frequency, with the additional requirement that nonbreastfed children be fed with a minimum milk feeding frequency.  ***Sample:*** Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |

* Thirty-seven percent of children age 6–23 months had an adequately diverse diet and had been given foods from the appropriate number of food groups, while 71% had been fed the minimum number of times appropriate for their age. Additionally, 52% of nonbreastfed children age 6–23 months were given at least two milk feeds.
* Only 31% of children age 6–23 months were fed a minimum acceptable diet.

3.14.4 Sweet Beverage Consumption and Unhealthy Food Consumption

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can promote unhealthy weight gain and replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children. For infants and young children, the consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and childhood obesity. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption describes sentinel unhealthy foods—foods that are high in sugar, salt, or unhealthy fats—that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

|  |
| --- |
| Sweet beverage consumption  Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day.  Unhealthy food consumption  Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.  ***Sample:*** Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother |

* Forty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months were fed a sweet beverage the day preceding the survey (**Table 15**).
* Twenty-six percent of children were given unhealthy foods during the previous day.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Table 15 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators | | |
| Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Kenya DHS 2022 | | |
| Indicator | Indicator numerator and denominator | Value |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding1 | Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth | 60.1 |
| Number of children born in the last 2 years | 3,658 |
|  |  |  |
| Exclusive breastfeeding under  6 months | Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day | 59.7 |
| Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother | 888 |
|  |  |  |
| Minimum dietary diversity | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given foods and beverages from at least five out of eight defined food groups during the previous day | 36.9 |
| Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 2,501 |
|  |  |  |
| Minimum meal frequency | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given solid, semisolid, or soft foods (also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day | 71.2 |
| Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 2,501 |
|  |  |  |
| Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children | Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day | 52.0 |
| Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who were not breastfed | 517 |
|  |  |  |
| Minimum acceptable diet | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day | 30.8 |
| Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 2,501 |
|  |  |  |
| Sweet beverage consumption | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day | 49.1 |
| Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 2,501 |
|  |  |  |
| Unhealthy food consumption | Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given unhealthy foods during the previous day | 26.4 |
| Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother | 2,501 |
|  |  |  |
| Bottle feeding | Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day | 33.6 |
| Number of children age 0–23 months | 3,545 |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the full woman’s questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.  1 Includes children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether they were living or dead at the time of the interview | | |

3.15 Early Childhood 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 the fifth birthday.  **Under-5 mortality:** The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday. |

**Table 16** presents childhood mortality estimates for three successive 5-year periods prior to the 2022 KDHS. Rates were estimated directly from information collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history in which female respondents listed all of 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.

In the 5-year period prior to the survey, the under-5 mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births. Neonatal deaths account for 66% of infant deaths and 51% of under-5 deaths.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 16 Early childhood mortality rates | | | | | | |
| Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods preceding the survey, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | |
| Years preceding the survey | Approximate calendar years | Neonatal mortality  (NN) | Postneonatal 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 | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 8:* Trends in early childhood mortality rates |
|  |

**Trends:** Childhood mortality peaked in 2003 and has since declined steadily(**Figure 8**). For example, under-5 mortality declined from 115 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years preceding the 2022 survey. During this same period, neonatal mortality declined from 33 deaths per 1,000 live births to 21 deaths per 1,000 births.

* Under-5 mortality does not differ by urban-rural residence (**Table 17**).
* Under-5 mortality rates are higher for males than females (45 deaths versus 38 deaths per 1,000 live births).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 17 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics | | | | | |
| Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | |
| Background  characteristic | Neonatal mortality  (NN) | Postneonatal 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 | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

3.16 Malaria

Malaria risk in Kenya is heterogeneous, and its epidemiology is influenced by altitude, rainfall patterns, and temperature. Therefore, malaria prevalence varies considerably by season and across geographic regions.

3.16.1 Ownership and Use of Insecticide-treated Nets

Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets

Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) repel and kill mosquitoes, thus providing protection against mosquito bites and reducing the transmission of malaria parasites. High coverage of ITNs helps to decrease malaria risk at the individual level as well as the community level by reducing the vector population. The distribution and use of ITNs is one of the core interventions for preventing malaria infection in Kenya.

|  |
| --- |
| 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) |

**Table 18** and **Table 18C** present information on household ownership of ITNs.

* Fifty-four percent of households own at least one ITN.
* Thirty-seven percent of households had at least one ITN for every two people who stayed in the household the night preceding the survey.

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 9* Trends in household ownership of ITNs |
|  |

**Trends:** ITN ownership has been fairly steady since 2008–09, with at least half of households owning one net (with the exception of 2020, when 49% of households owned an ITN). The pattern of full ITN coverage has followed that of ITN ownership, peaking at 40% in 2015 (**Figure 9**).

* Household ownership of ITNs is higher in rural areas than urban areas (64% versus 41%).
* The percentage of households with at least one ITN generally decreases with increasing wealth, from 68% in the second wealth quintile to 40% in the highest wealth quintile.
* By endemicity, the percentage of households with full ITN coverage is highest in the lake endemic and highland epidemic prone zones (63%) and lowest in the seasonal (18%) and low risk (19%) zones (**Map 4**).

|  |
| --- |
| *Map 4* ITN ownership by malaria endemicity zone |
| 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 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 18 Household possession of insecticide-treated nets | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one 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 ITN1 | Average number of ITNs1 per household | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one ITN1 for every two persons who stayed in the household last night2 | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 40.5 | 0.8 | 15,277 | 27.7 | 15,062 |
| Rural | 63.5 | 1.6 | 22,634 | 43.4 | 22,509 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Endemicity zone** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highland epidemic prone | 80.7 | 2.2 | 7,116 | 63.3 | 7,038 |
| Lake endemic | 87.7 | 2.2 | 6,358 | 62.5 | 6,328 |
| Coastal endemic | 71.5 | 1.6 | 3,012 | 49.8 | 2,980 |
| Seasonal | 39.4 | 0.7 | 5,046 | 18.4 | 5,012 |
| Low risk | 31.1 | 0.5 | 16,379 | 19.2 | 16,213 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 58.4 | 1.2 | 6,235 | 31.6 | 6,209 |
| Second | 67.5 | 1.7 | 6,628 | 45.9 | 6,603 |
| Middle | 61.6 | 1.5 | 7,328 | 44.9 | 7,266 |
| Fourth | 49.2 | 1.0 | 9,043 | 36.4 | 8,910 |
| Highest | 40.0 | 0.8 | 8,678 | 28.3 | 8,582 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 54.2 | 1.2 | 37,911 | 37.1 | 37,571 |
|  | | | | | |
| 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 De facto household members | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 18C Household possession of insecticide-treated nets by county | | | | | |
| Percentage of households with at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN), average number of ITNs per household, and percentage of households with at least one 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 ITN1 | Average number of ITNs1 per household | Number of households | Percentage of households with at least one ITN1 for every two persons who stayed in the household last night2 | Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night |
| Mombasa | 63.3 | 1.2 | 1,071 | 45.5 | 1,051 |
| Kwale | 74.0 | 1.8 | 504 | 47.5 | 502 |
| Kilifi | 74.4 | 1.8 | 996 | 48.2 | 989 |
| Tana River | 71.3 | 1.4 | 182 | 34.3 | 180 |
| Lamu | 65.9 | 1.5 | 109 | 43.3 | 107 |
| Taita/Taveta | 87.3 | 2.0 | 332 | 74.3 | 331 |
| Garissa | 19.7 | 0.3 | 269 | 6.8 | 269 |
| Wajir | 43.6 | 1.0 | 137 | 15.5 | 137 |
| Mandera | 15.7 | 0.3 | 204 | 4.8 | 203 |
| Marsabit | 27.1 | 0.4 | 171 | 7.4 | 170 |
| Isiolo | 51.7 | 0.9 | 150 | 23.4 | 149 |
| Meru | 36.2 | 0.5 | 1,373 | 16.8 | 1,359 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 52.8 | 1.0 | 378 | 34.7 | 373 |
| Embu | 40.1 | 0.7 | 523 | 24.1 | 522 |
| Kitui | 33.0 | 0.5 | 898 | 15.1 | 895 |
| Machakos | 55.9 | 1.1 | 1,230 | 38.8 | 1,227 |
| Makueni | 48.1 | 0.8 | 775 | 25.8 | 769 |
| Nyandarua | 9.9 | 0.2 | 578 | 5.8 | 573 |
| Nyeri | 18.1 | 0.3 | 802 | 12.1 | 790 |
| Kirinyaga | 57.3 | 1.3 | 642 | 47.4 | 635 |
| Murang’a | 35.9 | 0.6 | 1,004 | 22.0 | 1,000 |
| Kiambu | 27.8 | 0.4 | 2,699 | 16.0 | 2,662 |
| Turkana | 49.4 | 0.8 | 391 | 18.8 | 383 |
| West Pokot | 78.8 | 1.9 | 416 | 41.5 | 416 |
| Samburu | 19.9 | 0.3 | 175 | 7.4 | 174 |
| Trans Nzoia | 86.0 | 2.5 | 753 | 69.3 | 747 |
| Uasin Gishu | 69.3 | 1.9 | 1,145 | 56.8 | 1,112 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 25.3 | 0.4 | 290 | 10.1 | 290 |
| Nandi | 84.0 | 2.1 | 732 | 69.0 | 728 |
| Baringo | 63.8 | 1.4 | 432 | 37.6 | 429 |
| Laikipia | 24.9 | 0.4 | 452 | 15.9 | 445 |
| Nakuru | 27.5 | 0.5 | 2,018 | 15.3 | 2,006 |
| Narok | 76.0 | 2.1 | 790 | 54.0 | 776 |
| Kajiado | 38.8 | 0.6 | 1,083 | 20.9 | 1,072 |
| Kericho | 84.1 | 2.3 | 748 | 65.9 | 745 |
| Bomet | 92.3 | 2.8 | 665 | 77.3 | 659 |
| Kakamega | 89.1 | 2.4 | 1,382 | 66.9 | 1,381 |
| Vihiga | 92.5 | 2.6 | 412 | 75.8 | 412 |
| Bungoma | 89.4 | 2.7 | 1,169 | 70.6 | 1,157 |
| Busia | 93.5 | 2.6 | 653 | 67.4 | 653 |
| Siaya | 86.7 | 1.9 | 703 | 58.6 | 703 |
| Kisumu | 76.0 | 1.5 | 897 | 47.0 | 888 |
| Homa Bay | 89.2 | 2.1 | 770 | 60.2 | 766 |
| Migori | 87.7 | 2.1 | 710 | 54.2 | 706 |
| Kisii | 85.0 | 2.3 | 925 | 67.4 | 917 |
| Nyamira | 93.6 | 2.6 | 424 | 80.0 | 422 |
| Nairobi City | 23.4 | 0.4 | 4,749 | 14.3 | 4,691 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 54.2 | 1.2 | 37,911 | 37.1 | 37,571 |
|  | | | | | |
| 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 De facto household members | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

Use of Insecticide-treated Nets

ITNs act as both a physical and a chemical barrier against mosquitoes. By reducing the vector population, ITNs can help reduce malaria risk at the community level as well as reduce risk to the individuals who use them. **Table 19** and **Table 19C** present information on use of ITNs by children under age 5 and pregnant women.

* Fifty-one percent of children under age 5 and 45% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
* As expected, ITN use is higher in households with at least one ITN. For example, 77% 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.
* Utilization of ITN is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. More than half (57%) of children in rural areas slept under an ITN, as compared with 40% of children in urban areas. Similarly, 57% of pregnant women in rural areas slept under an ITN, compared with 29% of pregnant women in urban areas.
* Use of ITNs among children under age 5 is highest (75%) in the lake endemic region, which has the highest burden of malaria nationally. An identical percentage of pregnant women (75%) in the lake endemic region slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 19 Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey; percentage of pregnant women age  15–49 who slept under an 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 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children under age 5 in all households | | Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN1 | | Pregnant women age  15–49 in all households | | Pregnant women age  15–49 in households with at least one ITN1 | |
| Background  characteristic | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of pregnant women |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 39.7 | 5,989 | 75.5 | 3,148 | 29.0 | 733 | 70.3 | 302 |
| Rural | 56.9 | 11,824 | 77.2 | 8,720 | 56.7 | 995 | 77.0 | 733 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Endemicity zone** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highland epidemic prone | 67.2 | 3,699 | 76.4 | 3,254 | 64.3 | 329 | 78.2 | 270 |
| Lake endemic | 74.6 | 3,399 | 80.1 | 3,165 | 75.3 | 317 | 82.2 | 290 |
| Coastal endemic | 66.4 | 1,500 | 81.8 | 1,218 | 61.1 | 158 | 82.3 | 118 |
| Seasonal | 35.3 | 3,200 | 71.4 | 1,583 | 35.2 | 288 | 69.8 | 145 |
| Low risk | 32.6 | 6,016 | 74.1 | 2,649 | 20.2 | 637 | 60.7 | 212 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 48.4 | 4,189 | 72.8 | 2,786 | 50.9 | 355 | 74.8 | 241 |
| Second | 60.9 | 3,459 | 78.6 | 2,680 | 59.3 | 279 | 73.3 | 226 |
| Middle | 62.2 | 3,235 | 81.0 | 2,486 | 56.5 | 303 | 82.0 | 209 |
| Fourth | 48.7 | 3,457 | 78.8 | 2,136 | 41.0 | 374 | 75.7 | 203 |
| Highest | 36.9 | 3,474 | 71.9 | 1,781 | 25.4 | 417 | 67.8 | 156 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 51.1 | 17,814 | 76.8 | 11,869 | 44.9 | 1,728 | 75.0 | 1,035 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Table is based on children and pregnant 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). | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 19C Use of insecticide-treated nets by children and pregnant women by county | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey; percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under an 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 county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Children under age 5  in all households | | Children under age 5  in households with at least one ITN1 | | Pregnant women age  15–49 in all households | | Pregnant women age  15–49 in households with at least one ITN1 | |
| County | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of children | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of pregnant women | Percentage who slept under an ITN1 last night | Number of pregnant women |
| Mombasa | 54.7 | 434 | 76.4 | 311 | (48.3) | 45 | \* | 26 |
| Kwale | 66.4 | 329 | 82.7 | 265 | 60.1 | 35 | (82.8) | 25 |
| Kilifi | 72.4 | 541 | 82.5 | 475 | (70.0) | 61 | (81.2) | 53 |
| Tana River | 65.5 | 146 | 84.3 | 114 | 68.5 | 13 | (88.9) | 10 |
| Lamu | 60.9 | 65 | 83.0 | 48 | 46.9 | 9 | (79.5) | 5 |
| Taita/Taveta | 83.3 | 130 | 90.2 | 120 | \* | 8 | \* | 8 |
| Garissa | 12.8 | 241 | 58.5 | 53 | 21.4 | 19 | \* | 5 |
| Wajir | 20.9 | 146 | 49.6 | 62 | 16.6 | 17 | (47.9) | 6 |
| Mandera | 9.0 | 257 | 53.3 | 43 | 15.2 | 21 | \* | 5 |
| Marsabit | 8.9 | 138 | 31.2 | 40 | (12.1) | 11 | \* | 4 |
| Isiolo | 48.9 | 99 | 78.8 | 62 | (43.9) | 7 | (72.2) | 5 |
| Meru | 45.7 | 520 | 75.0 | 317 | \* | 46 | \* | 20 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 56.6 | 139 | 81.7 | 96 | \* | 11 | \* | 7 |
| Embu | 58.2 | 173 | 85.4 | 118 | \* | 14 | \* | 9 |
| Kitui | 42.3 | 387 | 77.3 | 212 | \* | 18 | \* | 8 |
| Machakos | 64.7 | 423 | 85.5 | 320 | (54.8) | 40 | \* | 32 |
| Makueni | 46.9 | 316 | 74.9 | 198 | (55.3) | 33 | (72.2) | 26 |
| Nyandarua | 8.6 | 207 | (69.3) | 26 | \* | 15 | \* | 3 |
| Nyeri | 19.0 | 240 | 66.6 | 68 | \* | 17 | \* | 6 |
| Kirinyaga | 66.4 | 207 | 85.1 | 161 | \* | 19 | \* | 16 |
| Murang’a | 45.1 | 333 | 68.7 | 218 | \* | 24 | \* | 18 |
| Kiambu | 28.9 | 998 | 70.2 | 410 | (8.1) | 92 | \* | 33 |
| Turkana | 33.3 | 320 | 65.1 | 164 | (25.7) | 25 | \* | 13 |
| West Pokot | 57.6 | 431 | 70.9 | 350 | 59.2 | 50 | 76.2 | 39 |
| Samburu | 9.9 | 153 | 51.5 | 29 | (1.7) | 10 | \* | 1 |
| Trans Nzoia | 75.7 | 379 | 84.0 | 341 | (71.0) | 29 | (76.4) | 27 |
| Uasin Gishu | 65.8 | 503 | 74.5 | 444 | (54.2) | 65 | (75.5) | 47 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 16.6 | 170 | 41.3 | 69 | \* | 10 | \* | 4 |
| Nandi | 71.4 | 323 | 78.2 | 295 | (77.8) | 24 | (94.0) | 20 |
| Baringo | 53.5 | 265 | 76.3 | 186 | (63.1) | 29 | (90.0) | 20 |
| Laikipia | 23.7 | 162 | 71.6 | 54 | (6.5) | 20 | \* | 3 |
| Nakuru | 22.9 | 930 | 67.7 | 315 | (7.6) | 87 | \* | 15 |
| Narok | 56.6 | 579 | 67.1 | 489 | 50.6 | 52 | (57.9) | 45 |
| Kajiado | 39.9 | 538 | 73.5 | 292 | 34.5 | 64 | (59.8) | 37 |
| Kericho | 72.2 | 353 | 79.7 | 319 | (69.5) | 33 | (93.8) | 24 |
| Bomet | 75.8 | 349 | 79.5 | 333 | (94.3) | 26 | (98.9) | 24 |
| Kakamega | 71.8 | 717 | 77.5 | 665 | (77.5) | 70 | (80.5) | 68 |
| Vihiga | 79.0 | 179 | 81.8 | 173 | (91.7) | 16 | (93.3) | 15 |
| Bungoma | 74.2 | 671 | 77.8 | 641 | 73.3 | 69 | (76.9) | 66 |
| Busia | 83.8 | 393 | 85.6 | 385 | 81.3 | 39 | (85.0) | 37 |
| Siaya | 77.0 | 333 | 82.3 | 312 | (72.4) | 26 | (79.5) | 23 |
| Kisumu | 68.9 | 426 | 81.1 | 362 | (72.4) | 43 | (92.3) | 34 |
| Homa Bay | 69.6 | 415 | 74.8 | 386 | (64.2) | 36 | (67.3) | 34 |
| Migori | 75.5 | 457 | 81.4 | 424 | (78.0) | 34 | (96.6) | 27 |
| Kisii | 75.4 | 424 | 82.7 | 386 | (69.8) | 33 | (74.5) | 31 |
| Nyamira | 81.1 | 162 | 83.3 | 157 | \* | 9 | \* | 8 |
| Nairobi City | 23.9 | 1,712 | 72.9 | 562 | 10.3 | 252 | \* | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 51.1 | 17,814 | 76.8 | 11,869 | 44.9 | 1,728 | 75.0 | 1,035 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Table is based on children and pregnant women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. 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). | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |

3.16.2 Malaria in Pregnancy

|  |
| --- |
| Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy  Percentage of women who took at least three 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 poses substantial risk for the mother and her unborn child. Notable complications include spontaneous abortions, maternal and fetal anemia, and low birth weight babies. According to the Kenya Malaria Strategy 2019–2023, pregnant women living in malaria-endemic counties should receive intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp). This is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine (sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine) given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. Pregnant women should receive at least three doses of IPTp for maximum protection. Notably, IPTp is provided only in the lake and coastal endemic regions in Kenya.

* Twenty-eight percent of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, while 20% received two or more doses. Nationally, 13% of women received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar (**Table 20** and **Table 20C**).
* The percentages of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar are highest in the lake endemic zone (38%) and the coastal endemic zone (29%).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 20 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 preceding the survey who 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 during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, 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 preceding  the survey |
| LIVE BIRTHS | | | | |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 24.2 | 16.1 | 9.7 | 1,273 |
| Rural | 30.4 | 21.9 | 14.1 | 2,251 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Endemicity zone** |  |  |  |  |
| Highland epidemic prone | 14.2 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 752 |
| Lake endemic | 70.6 | 56.7 | 38.1 | 636 |
| Coastal endemic | 75.8 | 50.1 | 29.2 | 286 |
| Seasonal | 12.7 | 8.5 | 5.3 | 608 |
| Low risk | 11.5 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 1,242 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 28.2 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 3,523 |
| STILLBIRTHS | | | | |
| Total | 25.6 | 21.8 | 10.5 | 58 |
| LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS1 | | | | |
| Total | 28.2 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 3,575 |
|  | | | | |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the full woman’s questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.  1 For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years preceding the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only. | | | | |
|  | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 20C Use of intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy by county | | | | |
| Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who 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 during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | |
| County | 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 in the 2 years preceding the survey |
| **Areas where IPTp is implemented** | **70.4** | **52.7** | **33.8** | **983** |
| 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 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **Areas where IPTp is not implemented** | **11.8** | **7.0** | **4.3** | **2,540** |
| 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 City | 18.1 | 9.8 | 5.9 | 403 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 28.2 | 19.8 | 12.5 | 3,523 |
|  | | | | |
| Note: Data in this table were collected in the full woman’s questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. | | | | |
|  | | | | |

3.16.3 Case Management of Malaria in Children

|  |
| --- |
| Care seeking for children under age 5 with fever  Percentage of children under age 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 age 5 with fever  Percentage of children under age 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 age 5 with fever  Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who received ACT.  ***Sample:***Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug |

Another recommendation of the Kenya Malaria Strategy 2019–2023 is that all individuals with suspected malaria cases be tested and that those confirmed as having malaria receive the recommended antimalarial treatment. According to the National Malaria Treatment Guidelines, caregivers of children under age 5 with fever should seek advice or treatment within 24 hours.

* Overall, 17% of children under age 5 had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; in the lake endemic zone, the zone with the highest burden of malaria, 26% of children had a fever in the past 2 weeks (**Table 21** and **Table 21C**).
* Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children with a fever, and 33% had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. The percentage of children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought and the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing were highest in the lake endemic zone (74% and 49%, respectively).
* The majority (84%) of children with a fever who took any antimalarial drug received ACT. In the lake endemic zone, 91% of children who took an antimalarial received ACT.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 21 Children with fever and care seeking for, diagnosis of, and treatment of fever | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing; and among children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug, percentage who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | Children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug | |
| Background  characteristic | Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought1 | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Number of children | Percentage who received any ACT | Number of children |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 17.0 | 6,316 | 68.9 | 33.5 | 1,071 | 75.5 | 109 |
| Rural | 17.2 | 10,567 | 69.8 | 33.3 | 1,818 | 85.9 | 475 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Endemicity zone** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Highland epidemic prone | 14.3 | 3,427 | 71.1 | 30.4 | 491 | 85.7 | 68 |
| Lake endemic | 25.6 | 2,986 | 74.1 | 49.4 | 764 | 91.4 | 370 |
| Coastal endemic | 15.5 | 1,403 | 54.2 | 34.5 | 218 | \* | 10 |
| Seasonal | 15.9 | 2,973 | 62.9 | 29.3 | 474 | 76.8 | 76 |
| Low risk | 15.5 | 6,095 | 71.7 | 23.8 | 942 | (46.6) | 59 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 17.0 | 3,784 | 64.2 | 33.5 | 643 | 83.6 | 165 |
| Second | 17.6 | 3,038 | 69.5 | 36.1 | 535 | 91.2 | 158 |
| Middle | 17.2 | 2,955 | 74.2 | 33.9 | 509 | 84.1 | 126 |
| Fourth | 18.7 | 3,410 | 70.2 | 29.9 | 636 | 78.9 | 84 |
| Highest | 15.3 | 3,697 | 70.4 | 34.2 | 566 | 70.6 | 50 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 17.1 | 16,883 | 69.5 | 33.4 | 2,890 | 84.0 | 583 |
|  | | | | | | | |
| Note: Data 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.  1 Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, faith-based sector/organization (FBO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 21C Children with fever and care seeking for, diagnosis of, and treatment of fever by county | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey; among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought and percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing; and among children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug, percentage who received artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Children under age 5 | | Children under age 5 with fever | | | Children under age 5 with fever who took any antimalarial drug | |
| County | Percentage with a fever in the 2 weeks preceding the survey | Number of children | Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought1 | Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing | Number of children | Percentage who received any ACT | Number of children |
| Mombasa | 20.6 | 429 | 41.7 | 43.6 | 88 | \* | 0 |
| Kwale | 5.9 | 296 | \* | \* | 17 | \* | 4 |
| Kilifi | 16.4 | 494 | 61.0 | 30.7 | 81 | \* | 6 |
| Tana River | 17.7 | 137 | 54.0 | 27.8 | 24 | \* | 2 |
| Lamu | 28.8 | 62 | 78.6 | 19.5 | 18 | \* | 1 |
| Taita/Taveta | 10.8 | 123 | (57.6) | (25.0) | 13 | \* | 0 |
| Garissa | 6.5 | 233 | (55.0) | (54.1) | 15 | \* | 1 |
| Wajir | 24.0 | 143 | 56.9 | 14.7 | 34 | \* | 0 |
| Mandera | 13.1 | 246 | 37.5 | 24.7 | 32 | \* | 3 |
| Marsabit | 6.9 | 130 | (46.1) | (32.3) | 9 | \* | 0 |
| Isiolo | 17.3 | 94 | 59.9 | 34.3 | 16 | \* | 3 |
| Meru | 21.3 | 461 | 66.5 | 17.8 | 98 | \* | 12 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 31.4 | 125 | 74.4 | 34.2 | 39 | \* | 2 |
| Embu | 11.4 | 163 | (79.5) | (6.4) | 19 | \* | 1 |
| Kitui | 10.0 | 334 | (54.4) | (12.4) | 33 | \* | 6 |
| Machakos | 16.5 | 379 | (78.0) | (24.3) | 63 | \* | 8 |
| Makueni | 4.0 | 291 | \* | \* | 12 | \* | 2 |
| Nyandarua | 9.4 | 193 | (73.3) | (23.2) | 18 | \* | 1 |
| Nyeri | 15.2 | 222 | (97.6) | (23.0) | 34 | \* | 0 |
| Kirinyaga | 5.6 | 198 | \* | \* | 11 | \* | 1 |
| Murang’a | 16.1 | 317 | (71.3) | (11.3) | 51 | \* | 3 |
| Kiambu | 17.1 | 1,058 | 68.0 | 28.8 | 181 | \* | 0 |
| Turkana | 23.1 | 299 | 76.2 | 56.0 | 69 | 78.3 | 24 |
| West Pokot | 8.3 | 403 | 72.0 | 52.6 | 34 | \* | 13 |
| Samburu | 13.6 | 144 | 51.0 | 23.7 | 20 | \* | 2 |
| Trans Nzoia | 17.8 | 348 | 74.0 | 41.9 | 62 | \* | 22 |
| Uasin Gishu | 24.7 | 490 | 77.9 | 29.6 | 121 | \* | 10 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 8.7 | 160 | (64.6) | (15.1) | 14 | \* | 0 |
| Nandi | 13.2 | 289 | 72.5 | 34.6 | 38 | \* | 8 |
| Baringo | 17.4 | 243 | 85.3 | 35.4 | 42 | \* | 11 |
| Laikipia | 9.0 | 155 | (77.9) | (13.8) | 14 | \* | 0 |
| Nakuru | 19.6 | 853 | 66.2 | 18.6 | 167 | \* | 16 |
| Narok | 10.8 | 554 | 58.0 | 29.5 | 60 | \* | 5 |
| Kajiado | 21.1 | 511 | 60.1 | 21.5 | 108 | \* | 9 |
| Kericho | 4.7 | 360 | \* | \* | 17 | \* | 2 |
| Bomet | 20.9 | 325 | 67.0 | 9.6 | 68 | \* | 3 |
| Kakamega | 23.6 | 609 | 72.2 | 38.4 | 144 | (80.2) | 50 |
| Vihiga | 16.2 | 159 | 64.2 | 23.8 | 26 | \* | 4 |
| Bungoma | 19.6 | 561 | 71.4 | 50.5 | 110 | (99.0) | 59 |
| Busia | 29.3 | 317 | 85.0 | 79.7 | 93 | 95.2 | 56 |
| Siaya | 13.6 | 302 | 84.1 | 65.6 | 41 | (95.9) | 31 |
| Kisumu | 19.4 | 413 | 66.3 | 49.6 | 80 | (66.9) | 32 |
| Homa Bay | 36.4 | 360 | 78.2 | 43.6 | 131 | 97.7 | 70 |
| Migori | 39.4 | 422 | 73.7 | 44.5 | 166 | 93.1 | 74 |
| Kisii | 11.3 | 368 | (69.2) | (30.4) | 42 | \* | 4 |
| Nyamira | 15.7 | 129 | (67.2) | (26.8) | 20 | \* | 1 |
| Nairobi City | 15.0 | 1,982 | 72.3 | 27.5 | 296 | \* | 21 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 17.1 | 16,883 | 69.5 | 33.4 | 2,890 | 84.0 | 583 |
|  | | | | | | | |
| Note: Data 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.  1 Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public sector, private medical sector, nongovernmental organization (NGO) medical sector, faith-based sector/organization (FBO) medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

3.17 TB and HIV

3.17.1 Knowledge and Diagnosis of Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major health concern in Kenya and is associated with high levels of morbidity and mortality. **Table 22** presents the percentage of women and men age 15–49 by knowledge of TB according to background characteristics.

* Awareness of TB is almost universal in Kenya; 97% of women and 98% of men age 15–49 have heard of TB.
* Five percent of women and 4% of men think that all people with TB also have HIV.
* Less than 1% of women and men were diagnosed with TB in the 12 months prior to the survey.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 22 Knowledge of, beliefs about, and diagnosis of 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 and percentage who were diagnosed with TB in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Have heard  of TB | Number of women | Among women who have  heard of TB | | | Have heard  of TB | Number of men | Among men who have  heard of TB | | |
| Background  characteristic | Think all people with TB have HIV | Percent-age diagnosed with TB in past 12 months | Number of women | Think all people with TB have HIV | Percent-age diagnosed with TB in past 12 months | Number of men |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–24 | 96.2 | 6,188 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 5,955 | 97.3 | 5,579 | 4.5 | 0.3 | 5,426 |
| 15–19 | 95.6 | 3,125 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 2,987 | 97.2 | 3,175 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 3,086 |
| 20–24 | 96.9 | 3,063 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 2,967 | 97.3 | 2,404 | 4.0 | 0.2 | 2,340 |
| 25–29 | 97.4 | 2,916 | 4.4 | 0.2 | 2,840 | 99.1 | 2,268 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 2,247 |
| 30–39 | 97.2 | 4,652 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 4,523 | 98.8 | 3,364 | 4.8 | 0.4 | 3,325 |
| 40–49 | 96.6 | 2,960 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 2,859 | 98.9 | 2,441 | 5.3 | 1.6 | 2,413 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 96.7 | 5,348 | 3.0 | 0.3 | 5,173 | 97.4 | 6,576 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 6,407 |
| Ever had sex | 97.6 | 2,775 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 2,709 | 97.8 | 4,303 | 4.0 | 0.4 | 4,207 |
| Never had sex | 95.7 | 2,573 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 2,464 | 96.8 | 2,273 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 2,200 |
| Married or living together | 96.9 | 9,319 | 5.5 | 0.4 | 9,031 | 99.0 | 6,257 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 6,193 |
| Divorced/separated/ widowed | 96.3 | 2,049 | 6.1 | 1.1 | 1,973 | 99.0 | 819 | 6.0 | 2.0 | 811 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 98.3 | 6,850 | 3.8 | 0.4 | 6,733 | 98.2 | 5,382 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 5,285 |
| Rural | 95.7 | 9,866 | 5.4 | 0.4 | 9,444 | 98.3 | 8,270 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 8,127 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 88.7 | 920 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 817 | 92.8 | 369 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 342 |
| Primary | 95.5 | 6,107 | 6.5 | 0.7 | 5,835 | 97.7 | 4,894 | 6.7 | 0.7 | 4,780 |
| Secondary | 98.0 | 6,320 | 3.9 | 0.4 | 6,191 | 98.9 | 5,386 | 3.3 | 0.6 | 5,326 |
| More than secondary | 99.0 | 3,208 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 3,177 | 98.7 | 2,797 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 2,762 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 93.3 | 2,599 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 2,425 | 96.8 | 2,062 | 7.1 | 0.8 | 1,996 |
| Second | 96.0 | 2,974 | 5.0 | 0.7 | 2,854 | 98.4 | 2,584 | 5.8 | 0.4 | 2,542 |
| Middle | 96.5 | 3,086 | 5.5 | 0.3 | 2,979 | 98.2 | 2,754 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 2,704 |
| Fourth | 97.8 | 3,729 | 4.2 | 0.5 | 3,646 | 99.0 | 3,325 | 3.2 | 0.7 | 3,291 |
| Highest | 98.7 | 4,328 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 4,272 | 98.4 | 2,927 | 3.1 | 0.5 | 2,880 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–49 | 96.8 | 16,716 | 4.7 | 0.4 | 16,177 | 98.2 | 13,652 | 4.4 | 0.6 | 13,412 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 98.6 | 801 | 5.6 | 1.2 | 789 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–54 | na | na | na | na | na | 98.3 | 14,453 | 4.5 | 0.6 | 14,201 |
| Note: Data in this table were collected in the full woman’s and man’s questionnaires but not in the short questionnaires.  na = not applicable  1 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | |

3.17.2 HIV Prevention Knowledge among Young People

|  |
| --- |
| 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 15–24 |

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial to enabling people to avoid HIV infection, and this is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk of infection because they may have shorter sexual relationships with multiple partners or engage in other risky behavior. **Table 23** and **Table 23C** present information on knowledge of HIV prevention among young people age 15–24.

* Slightly more than half of young people in Kenya know about HIV prevention (54% of women and 55% of men).
* Knowledge of prevention is lowest among respondents age 15–17 (44% each of women and men) and among those who have never had sex (47% of women and 48% of men).
* Young women and men in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to have knowledge about HIV prevention; 57% of young women and 63% of young men in urban areas have knowledge about prevention, as compared with 52% of young women and 51% of young men in rural areas.
* Knowledge about HIV prevention increases with increasing education, from 13% among young women with no education to 69% among those with more than a secondary education and from 14% among young men with no education to 80% among those with more than a secondary education.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 23 Knowledge about HIV prevention methods among young people | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the 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, and percentage who correctly identify both ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Background  characteristic | | Women age 15–24 | | | | | | | | Men age 15–24 | | | | | | | |
| Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention3 | | Number of women | | Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by: | | | | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention3 | | Number of men | |
| Using condoms1 | | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner2 | | Using condoms1 | | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner2 | |
| **Age** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 15–19 | | 72.8 | | 84.1 | | 47.3 | | 3,125 | | 79.7 | | 85.7 | | 48.7 | | 3,175 | |
| 15–17 | | 69.7 | | 82.2 | | 43.9 | | 1,822 | | 76.5 | | 83.0 | | 43.8 | | 1,954 | |
| 18–19 | | 77.2 | | 86.9 | | 52.1 | | 1,303 | | 84.7 | | 90.1 | | 56.5 | | 1,221 | |
| 20–24 | | 86.0 | | 91.9 | | 61.1 | | 3,063 | | 87.8 | | 92.3 | | 63.8 | | 2,404 | |
| 20–22 | | 83.9 | | 91.2 | | 59.5 | | 1,850 | | 87.7 | | 91.8 | | 64.1 | | 1,484 | |
| 23–24 | | 89.2 | | 93.1 | | 63.7 | | 1,212 | | 87.8 | | 93.0 | | 63.3 | | 920 | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Marital status** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Never married | | 77.5 | | 87.3 | | 52.9 | | 4,381 | | 82.9 | | 88.1 | | 54.7 | | 5,140 | |
| Ever had sex | | 86.4 | | 92.6 | | 60.9 | | 1,883 | | 87.1 | | 91.5 | | 59.8 | | 2,934 | |
| Never had sex | | 70.8 | | 83.4 | | 46.9 | | 2,498 | | 77.3 | | 83.6 | | 48.0 | | 2,207 | |
| Ever married | | 83.8 | | 89.6 | | 57.1 | | 1,807 | | 86.1 | | 93.9 | | 60.6 | | 439 | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Residence** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Urban | | 82.4 | | 88.9 | | 57.2 | | 2,430 | | 86.1 | | 92.7 | | 63.3 | | 1,830 | |
| Rural | | 77.4 | | 87.4 | | 52.2 | | 3,758 | | 81.7 | | 86.5 | | 51.2 | | 3,750 | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Education4** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| No education | | 37.1 | | 55.0 | | 13.3 | | 160 | | 58.7 | | 63.6 | | 13.8 | | 63 | |
| Primary | | 73.1 | | 84.3 | | 42.9 | | 1,591 | | 75.5 | | 82.5 | | 38.3 | | 1,713 | |
| Secondary | | 81.0 | | 89.4 | | 56.7 | | 3,384 | | 85.4 | | 90.8 | | 59.7 | | 3,007 | |
| More than secondary | | 90.6 | | 93.8 | | 69.4 | | 995 | | 94.3 | | 95.5 | | 79.8 | | 725 | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Wealth quintile** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Lowest | | 69.6 | | 80.3 | | 40.8 | | 1,062 | | 75.0 | | 84.1 | | 44.9 | | 935 | |
| Second | | 78.2 | | 89.2 | | 51.4 | | 1,203 | | 84.1 | | 86.3 | | 50.4 | | 1,211 | |
| Middle | | 82.3 | | 89.8 | | 58.3 | | 1,146 | | 81.6 | | 86.5 | | 52.5 | | 1,288 | |
| Fourth | | 81.2 | | 91.0 | | 60.5 | | 1,371 | | 86.1 | | 92.6 | | 61.7 | | 1,273 | |
| Highest | | 83.5 | | 88.4 | | 57.0 | | 1,406 | | 88.8 | | 93.5 | | 67.4 | | 872 | |
|  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Total 15–24 | | 79.4 | | 88.0 | | 54.2 | | 6,188 | | 83.2 | | 88.6 | | 55.2 | | 5,579 | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Data in this table were collected in the full woman’s and man’s questionnaires but not in the short questionnaires.  1 Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse  2 Partner who has no other partners  3 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 common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.  4 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 23C Knowledge about HIV prevention methods among young people by county | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the 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, and percentage who correctly identify both ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV and reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | |
| County | Women age 15–24 | | | | Men age 15–24 | | | |
| Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by: | | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention3 | Number of women | Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by: | | Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention3 | Number of men |
| Using condoms1 | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner2 | Using condoms1 | Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner2 |
| Mombasa | 75.6 | 83.5 | 45.3 | 173 | 70.0 | 97.2 | 60.9 | 159 |
| Kwale | 86.2 | 87.4 | 63.4 | 111 | 63.5 | 95.1 | 42.8 | 104 |
| Kilifi | 75.7 | 90.8 | 57.1 | 208 | 74.1 | 84.5 | 51.0 | 197 |
| Tana River | 49.9 | 71.8 | 35.2 | 31 | 57.3 | 53.7 | 32.3 | 29 |
| Lamu | 49.7 | 81.6 | 34.7 | 21 | 97.9 | 95.5 | 84.7 | 14 |
| Taita/Taveta | 82.3 | 85.3 | 61.0 | 37 | 82.4 | 89.5 | 49.0 | 37 |
| Garissa | 27.7 | 55.3 | 15.0 | 78 | 95.4 | 99.8 | 88.7 | 56 |
| Wajir | 45.9 | 76.3 | 26.9 | 39 | 73.9 | 87.1 | 43.1 | 38 |
| Mandera | 15.0 | 26.2 | 4.5 | 46 | 57.3 | 61.5 | 16.8 | 41 |
| Marsabit | 58.2 | 58.6 | 26.0 | 24 | 58.4 | 89.5 | 34.7 | 17 |
| Isiolo | 68.0 | 75.7 | 35.7 | 31 | 83.7 | 95.9 | 58.6 | 19 |
| Meru | 66.2 | 84.8 | 41.1 | 162 | 81.6 | 86.8 | 50.2 | 179 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 74.4 | 90.1 | 51.5 | 33 | 80.9 | 92.5 | 51.8 | 49 |
| Embu | 79.6 | 84.5 | 49.4 | 51 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 56.5 | 58 |
| Kitui | 75.4 | 86.5 | 65.6 | 140 | 96.7 | 94.4 | 80.9 | 142 |
| Machakos | 88.1 | 98.1 | 68.1 | 205 | 84.9 | 86.8 | 54.5 | 200 |
| Makueni | 76.3 | 88.2 | 55.0 | 133 | 86.9 | 98.4 | 52.5 | 113 |
| Nyandarua | 80.2 | 96.2 | 59.1 | 79 | 85.3 | 79.7 | 47.0 | 73 |
| Nyeri | 88.2 | 86.8 | 62.0 | 85 | 88.0 | 80.2 | 53.7 | 81 |
| Kirinyaga | 82.2 | 92.9 | 65.0 | 79 | 93.3 | 90.6 | 74.0 | 70 |
| Murang’a | 81.7 | 89.5 | 47.3 | 118 | 96.0 | 97.4 | 64.0 | 114 |
| Kiambu | 80.3 | 85.3 | 50.8 | 368 | 72.2 | 80.7 | 37.5 | 309 |
| Turkana | 67.0 | 75.6 | 23.2 | 63 | 70.1 | 73.8 | 49.4 | 38 |
| West Pokot | 74.7 | 79.6 | 43.7 | 77 | 90.8 | 94.9 | 77.2 | 61 |
| Samburu | 67.3 | 84.8 | 31.8 | 32 | 73.5 | 88.5 | 30.6 | 22 |
| Trans Nzoia | 91.1 | 98.6 | 74.0 | 144 | 82.9 | 93.7 | 64.3 | 129 |
| Uasin Gishu | 79.5 | 90.5 | 56.6 | 218 | 85.5 | 82.6 | 63.0 | 164 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 82.1 | 92.4 | 53.6 | 38 | 77.8 | 69.6 | 43.7 | 46 |
| Nandi | 76.6 | 87.0 | 43.0 | 137 | 85.0 | 77.0 | 61.9 | 111 |
| Baringo | 69.5 | 88.4 | 46.8 | 76 | 78.6 | 69.9 | 45.2 | 87 |
| Laikipia | 81.1 | 88.0 | 50.0 | 62 | 75.9 | 90.2 | 44.4 | 67 |
| Nakuru | 84.2 | 89.1 | 54.3 | 262 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 35.1 | 294 |
| Narok | 76.2 | 87.8 | 49.7 | 156 | 69.5 | 87.3 | 35.6 | 138 |
| Kajiado | 80.2 | 90.6 | 60.0 | 149 | 88.5 | 92.3 | 50.4 | 114 |
| Kericho | 88.6 | 87.4 | 49.0 | 140 | 97.0 | 98.5 | 85.4 | 115 |
| Bomet | 82.3 | 94.5 | 58.2 | 129 | 94.1 | 91.7 | 54.2 | 110 |
| Kakamega | 75.1 | 88.8 | 50.6 | 251 | 86.0 | 97.3 | 44.3 | 279 |
| Vihiga | 75.5 | 83.7 | 58.5 | 99 | 76.5 | 81.6 | 50.1 | 82 |
| Bungoma | 68.7 | 85.3 | 32.4 | 237 | 69.4 | 80.0 | 36.1 | 231 |
| Busia | 83.1 | 93.3 | 63.3 | 147 | 75.9 | 82.9 | 38.3 | 136 |
| Siaya | 90.4 | 90.8 | 71.5 | 106 | 83.0 | 91.5 | 39.9 | 114 |
| Kisumu | 95.8 | 95.6 | 73.5 | 159 | 97.0 | 99.4 | 78.9 | 126 |
| Homa Bay | 86.7 | 90.8 | 58.4 | 143 | 82.3 | 77.0 | 49.4 | 122 |
| Migori | 71.9 | 82.8 | 44.8 | 144 | 94.5 | 99.1 | 62.7 | 106 |
| Kisii | 92.1 | 97.3 | 78.8 | 182 | 97.7 | 99.2 | 95.0 | 150 |
| Nyamira | 86.9 | 96.6 | 78.2 | 68 | 75.6 | 84.6 | 51.9 | 62 |
| Nairobi City | 87.8 | 89.7 | 58.0 | 715 | 95.6 | 98.9 | 74.2 | 578 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–24 | 79.4 | 88.0 | 54.2 | 6,188 | 83.2 | 88.6 | 55.2 | 5,579 |
|  | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Data in this table were collected in the full woman’s and man’s questionnaires but not in the short questionnaires.  1 Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse  2 Partner who has no other partners  3 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 common misconceptions about transmission or prevention of HIV: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV. | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | |

3.17.3 Sexual Behavior

Information on sexual behavior is important in designing, implementing, and monitoring HIV prevention programs. **Tables 24.1**, **24C.1**, **24.2**, and **24C.2** present information on multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among women and men who have ever had sexual intercourse.

* A higher proportion of men (15%) than women (4%) reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months prior to the survey. Of those with more than one partner in the last 12 months, 24% of women and 45% of men reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse.
* In the 12 months before the survey, 19% of women had sex with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them, and just 37% of these women reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner.
* Thirty-five percent of men reported having sex in last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them, and 68% of these men reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse with such a partner.
* Average numbers of sexual partners are 2.3 among women and 7.4 among men.
* Among women but not men, the percentage who reported using a condom at last sex with a person who neither was their spouse nor lived with them decreases with age, from 46% among women age 15–19 to 29% among women age 30–49.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 24.1 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 neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was 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 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 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 neither was their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse1 | |
| Background  characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was 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 | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of women |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–24 | 3.7 | 24.2 | 6,188 | 35.5 | 227 | 42.6 | 1,498 | 2.0 | 3,669 |
| 15–19 | 1.5 | 17.5 | 3,125 | 30.7 | 48 | 46.3 | 546 | 1.6 | 1,029 |
| 20–24 | 5.8 | 31.1 | 3,063 | 36.8 | 179 | 40.4 | 952 | 2.1 | 2,640 |
| 25–29 | 4.7 | 19.9 | 2,916 | 13.4 | 137 | 35.2 | 581 | 2.5 | 2,825 |
| 30–39 | 3.2 | 14.8 | 4,652 | 15.6 | 147 | 29.2 | 688 | 2.4 | 4,541 |
| 40–49 | 2.4 | 12.4 | 2,960 | 26.0 | 72 | 29.3 | 367 | 2.5 | 2,912 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Never married | 4.3 | 35.8 | 5,348 | 39.2 | 232 | 38.0 | 1,913 | 2.4 | 2,715 |
| Married/living together | 2.2 | 2.7 | 9,319 | 4.8 | 208 | 44.7 | 255 | 2.1 | 9,229 |
| Divorced/separated/widowed | 6.9 | 47.1 | 2,049 | 27.7 | 142 | 32.1 | 966 | 3.1 | 2,003 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 4.3 | 22.5 | 6,850 | 29.1 | 292 | 39.9 | 1,543 | 2.5 | 5,752 |
| Rural | 2.9 | 16.1 | 9,866 | 19.1 | 290 | 33.6 | 1,591 | 2.2 | 8,195 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.6 | 7.0 | 920 | \* | 15 | 23.6 | 64 | 1.6 | 870 |
| Primary | 3.3 | 16.3 | 6,107 | 21.2 | 204 | 32.1 | 993 | 2.4 | 5,371 |
| Secondary | 3.0 | 18.4 | 6,320 | 22.7 | 188 | 39.3 | 1,164 | 2.2 | 4,666 |
| More than secondary | 5.3 | 27.2 | 3,208 | 31.5 | 172 | 39.9 | 872 | 2.6 | 2,892 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 2.5 | 13.7 | 2,599 | 16.5 | 64 | 29.1 | 356 | 1.9 | 2,168 |
| Second | 2.9 | 16.6 | 2,974 | 14.8 | 88 | 40.7 | 494 | 2.2 | 2,414 |
| Middle | 3.2 | 18.4 | 3,086 | 21.8 | 100 | 33.7 | 567 | 2.3 | 2,549 |
| Fourth | 3.7 | 20.1 | 3,729 | 28.4 | 139 | 37.2 | 751 | 2.4 | 3,197 |
| Highest | 4.4 | 22.3 | 4,328 | 29.0 | 192 | 38.9 | 966 | 2.6 | 3,620 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 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 woman’s full 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.  2 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 24C.1 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 neither was their husband nor lived with them; among women having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was 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 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 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 neither was their husband nor lived with them | | Women who ever had sexual intercourse1 | |
| County | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had inter- course in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their husband nor lived with them | Number of women | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual inter- course | Number of women | 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 |
| Mombasa | 2.1 | 14.6 | 494 | \* | 11 | 49.7 | 72 | 1.9 | 401 |
| Kwale | 0.5 | 7.8 | 260 | \* | 1 | (12.3) | 20 | 1.3 | 195 |
| Kilifi | 4.7 | 19.9 | 489 | \* | 23 | 30.7 | 97 | 2.2 | 379 |
| Tana River | 0.5 | 3.9 | 80 | \* | 0 | \* | 3 | 1.5 | 67 |
| Lamu | 3.8 | 11.2 | 54 | \* | 2 | (36.4) | 6 | 2.3 | 43 |
| Taita/Taveta | 1.4 | 18.7 | 122 | \* | 2 | (33.9) | 23 | 2.2 | 105 |
| Garissa | 3.0 | 4.3 | 163 | \* | 5 | \* | 7 | 1.3 | 111 |
| Wajir | 0.8 | 0.8 | 90 | \* | 1 | \* | 1 | 1.3 | 61 |
| Mandera | 0.0 | 0.5 | 113 | \* | 0 | \* | 1 | 1.3 | 85 |
| Marsabit | 2.4 | 2.5 | 72 | \* | 2 | \* | 2 | 1.2 | 61 |
| Isiolo | 3.3 | 9.3 | 77 | \* | 3 | (28.1) | 7 | 2.0 | 58 |
| Meru | 2.3 | 20.2 | 488 | \* | 11 | 22.1 | 99 | 2.2 | 423 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 1.4 | 10.7 | 132 | \* | 2 | (49.0) | 14 | 1.8 | 120 |
| Embu | 2.7 | 13.2 | 180 | \* | 5 | (29.8) | 24 | 2.1 | 151 |
| Kitui | 3.0 | 11.8 | 374 | \* | 11 | (12.0) | 44 | 2.6 | 296 |
| Machakos | 3.4 | 17.8 | 544 | \* | 19 | 32.9 | 97 | 2.5 | 443 |
| Makueni | 1.5 | 13.8 | 356 | \* | 5 | 23.0 | 49 | 2.2 | 292 |
| Nyandarua | 1.4 | 13.1 | 225 | \* | 3 | (19.7) | 30 | 2.7 | 177 |
| Nyeri | 2.0 | 19.6 | 261 | \* | 5 | 32.6 | 51 | 2.6 | 217 |
| Kirinyaga | 2.7 | 20.2 | 262 | \* | 7 | 24.9 | 53 | 2.5 | 224 |
| Murang’a | 11.0 | 27.7 | 339 | (19.6) | 37 | 43.4 | 94 | 3.3 | 276 |
| Kiambu | 5.8 | 22.8 | 1095 | \* | 63 | 30.4 | 250 | 2.6 | 917 |
| Turkana | 0.9 | 7.0 | 172 | \* | 2 | (28.0) | 12 | 1.4 | 147 |
| West Pokot | 0.9 | 13.4 | 197 | \* | 2 | 5.3 | 26 | 1.5 | 179 |
| Samburu | 0.8 | 21.1 | 79 | \* | 1 | 25.4 | 17 | 1.9 | 74 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1.2 | 16.1 | 359 | \* | 4 | 34.4 | 58 | 2.1 | 298 |
| Uasin Gishu | 3.7 | 24.5 | 527 | \* | 19 | 45.1 | 129 | 2.5 | 452 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 3.2 | 22.1 | 116 | \* | 4 | 41.1 | 26 | 2.6 | 106 |
| Nandi | 1.4 | 25.0 | 332 | \* | 5 | 31.0 | 83 | 2.1 | 274 |
| Baringo | 3.4 | 18.0 | 193 | \* | 7 | 25.0 | 35 | 2.2 | 162 |
| Laikipia | 4.6 | 20.5 | 173 | \* | 8 | 36.4 | 36 | 2.3 | 141 |
| Nakuru | 1.9 | 19.9 | 862 | \* | 16 | 41.6 | 172 | 2.2 | 772 |
| Narok | 4.7 | 19.1 | 374 | \* | 18 | 39.1 | 71 | 2.1 | 337 |
| Kajiado | 3.0 | 20.6 | 451 | \* | 14 | 36.7 | 93 | 2.2 | 401 |
| Kericho | 6.5 | 27.9 | 372 | (16.9) | 24 | 29.5 | 104 | 2.6 | 330 |
| Bomet | 1.3 | 10.5 | 327 | \* | 4 | 45.7 | 35 | 1.6 | 262 |
| Kakamega | 1.5 | 16.5 | 652 | \* | 10 | 43.6 | 108 | 2.4 | 545 |
| Vihiga | 0.7 | 13.5 | 201 | \* | 1 | 40.3 | 27 | 1.9 | 143 |
| Bungoma | 5.5 | 23.6 | 572 | \* | 32 | 43.2 | 135 | 2.8 | 483 |
| Busia | 6.2 | 17.3 | 336 | (23.4) | 21 | 29.0 | 58 | 2.8 | 262 |
| Siaya | 3.1 | 15.1 | 275 | \* | 9 | 37.7 | 42 | 3.0 | 221 |
| Kisumu | 3.8 | 18.4 | 396 | \* | 15 | 46.9 | 73 | 2.2 | 321 |
| Homa Bay | 4.3 | 21.2 | 344 | \* | 15 | 62.6 | 73 | 2.4 | 297 |
| Migori | 4.6 | 19.0 | 350 | \* | 16 | 42.6 | 66 | 2.4 | 300 |
| Kisii | 3.1 | 19.8 | 463 | \* | 14 | 40.3 | 92 | 2.2 | 402 |
| Nyamira | 1.2 | 19.9 | 169 | \* | 2 | 45.0 | 34 | 2.4 | 143 |
| Nairobi City | 4.8 | 22.7 | 2157 | \* | 103 | 39.7 | 491 | 2.6 | 1793 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 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 24.2 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 neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was 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 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 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 neither was their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse1 | |
| Background  characteristic | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last  12 months | Percentage who had inter- course in the last  12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual inter- course | 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 |
| **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 |
| Not in 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 | 12.7 | 35.2 | 5,386 | 48.8 | 685 | 68.6 | 1,897 | 6.5 | 4,055 |
| 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 (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 24C.2 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 neither was their wife nor lived with them; among men having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was 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 | | | | | | | | | |
|  | 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 neither was their wife nor lived with them | | Men who ever had sexual intercourse1 | |
| County | Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months | Percentage who had inter- course in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them | Number of men | Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual inter- course | 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 |
| Mombasa | 20.9 | 36.7 | 442 | 46.7 | 93 | 68.7 | 162 | 6.6 | 379 |
| Kwale | 13.7 | 35.1 | 209 | (36.6) | 29 | 58.8 | 73 | 7.0 | 150 |
| Kilifi | 16.9 | 38.2 | 405 | 38.0 | 68 | 65.7 | 155 | 5.7 | 323 |
| Tana River | 6.1 | 6.8 | 64 | \* | 4 | \* | 4 | 2.4 | 44 |
| Lamu | 7.7 | 20.3 | 41 | \* | 3 | (44.6) | 8 | 4.0 | 31 |
| Taita/Taveta | 16.0 | 36.8 | 103 | (43.5) | 17 | 67.3 | 38 | 7.3 | 76 |
| Garissa | 2.3 | 3.4 | 117 | \* | 3 | \* | 4 | 2.3 | 67 |
| Wajir | 6.6 | 17.9 | 63 | \* | 4 | 54.3 | 11 | 1.8 | 40 |
| Mandera | 8.1 | 3.9 | 81 | (4.9) | 7 | \* | 3 | 1.5 | 45 |
| Marsabit | 9.5 | 24.2 | 45 | \* | 4 | (57.3) | 11 | 4.2 | 35 |
| Isiolo | 18.9 | 32.6 | 55 | (57.7) | 10 | 78.4 | 18 | 7.1 | 48 |
| Meru | 11.2 | 31.0 | 489 | (36.3) | 55 | 58.9 | 151 | 7.5 | 384 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 20.1 | 41.3 | 137 | 27.8 | 27 | 66.6 | 57 | 12.3 | 123 |
| Embu | 25.5 | 36.0 | 176 | 42.4 | 45 | 55.4 | 63 | 6.6 | 147 |
| Kitui | 6.6 | 28.9 | 312 | \* | 21 | 73.5 | 90 | 4.8 | 255 |
| Machakos | 18.5 | 37.1 | 480 | 52.7 | 89 | 74.3 | 178 | 9.2 | 390 |
| Makueni | 16.4 | 36.4 | 279 | 67.4 | 46 | 81.8 | 102 | 6.7 | 233 |
| Nyandarua | 16.0 | 30.5 | 169 | (61.1) | 27 | 77.8 | 52 | 7.6 | 126 |
| Nyeri | 6.9 | 32.8 | 235 | \* | 16 | 68.3 | 77 | 6.0 | 189 |
| Kirinyaga | 1.6 | 24.9 | 191 | \* | 3 | 72.2 | 48 | 3.7 | 153 |
| Murang’a | 22.6 | 43.3 | 297 | 45.4 | 67 | 69.7 | 129 | 14.1 | 253 |
| Kiambu | 17.7 | 33.4 | 911 | (36.1) | 161 | 64.2 | 304 | 8.2 | 710 |
| Turkana | 5.0 | 18.2 | 111 | \* | 6 | (41.9) | 20 | 6.8 | 95 |
| West Pokot | 27.2 | 44.5 | 150 | 23.5 | 41 | 47.5 | 67 | 7.3 | 145 |
| Samburu | 21.1 | 33.9 | 51 | (39.0) | 11 | 65.4 | 17 | 6.8 | 39 |
| Trans Nzoia | 7.6 | 31.8 | 272 | \* | 21 | 80.3 | 87 | 6.7 | 216 |
| Uasin Gishu | 19.2 | 45.0 | 451 | 61.0 | 87 | 81.4 | 203 | 7.7 | 391 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 28.5 | 49.4 | 110 | 49.9 | 32 | 65.9 | 55 | 10.2 | 102 |
| Nandi | 15.1 | 41.0 | 265 | 66.3 | 40 | 88.2 | 109 | 6.0 | 231 |
| Baringo | 8.2 | 27.7 | 165 | (46.6) | 14 | 83.0 | 46 | 7.7 | 130 |
| Laikipia | 13.8 | 39.2 | 145 | (39.5) | 20 | 69.6 | 57 | 7.5 | 123 |
| Nakuru | 9.5 | 22.3 | 670 | (30.6) | 64 | 70.1 | 149 | 7.1 | 515 |
| Narok | 42.5 | 61.9 | 314 | 29.3 | 133 | 64.5 | 194 | 8.0 | 284 |
| Kajiado | 11.3 | 33.2 | 339 | (34.1) | 38 | 52.4 | 112 | 7.7 | 275 |
| Kericho | 2.2 | 38.1 | 330 | \* | 7 | 61.1 | 126 | 4.0 | 300 |
| Bomet | 14.3 | 34.0 | 268 | 36.3 | 38 | 67.6 | 91 | 3.8 | 225 |
| Kakamega | 5.6 | 20.3 | 532 | \* | 30 | 67.7 | 108 | 7.6 | 365 |
| Vihiga | 6.9 | 30.3 | 156 | (54.9) | 11 | 67.6 | 47 | 6.7 | 114 |
| Bungoma | 14.6 | 36.2 | 448 | (58.4) | 66 | 68.9 | 162 | 6.2 | 320 |
| Busia | 14.8 | 32.0 | 262 | (32.7) | 39 | 64.7 | 84 | 8.4 | 185 |
| Siaya | 13.2 | 22.8 | 228 | (40.4) | 30 | 88.2 | 52 | 7.1 | 162 |
| Kisumu | 19.7 | 37.6 | 345 | 48.7 | 68 | 84.6 | 130 | 9.6 | 272 |
| Homa Bay | 15.9 | 34.9 | 258 | (58.1) | 41 | 88.8 | 90 | 7.7 | 223 |
| Migori | 28.7 | 44.1 | 246 | 41.5 | 71 | 63.2 | 108 | 7.5 | 221 |
| Kisii | 6.4 | 22.2 | 326 | \* | 21 | 86.6 | 72 | 4.6 | 267 |
| Nyamira | 13.1 | 28.9 | 133 | (55.7) | 17 | 80.5 | 38 | 5.5 | 107 |
| Nairobi City | 18.4 | 43.6 | 1,777 | 52.5 | 326 | 58.3 | 775 | 9.3 | 1,586 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 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. | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | |

3.17.4 Prior HIV Testing

HIV testing services function as the entry point to HIV prevention, care, and treatment. This is important since those newly diagnosed with HIV are linked to care and start antiretroviral therapy and those who test HIV negative are linked to age-appropriate HIV prevention services.

**Tables 25.1**, **25C.1**, **25.2**, and **25C.2** present information on coverage of prior HIV testing among women and men age 15–49 by background characteristics.

* A greater percentage of women (85%) than men (73%) have ever been tested for HIV.
* In the 12 months preceding the survey, 47% of women and 39% of men were tested for HIV and received the results of the last test.
* The percentages of respondents who were tested in the last 12 months and received the test results vary widely by county, from a low of 5% in Mandera to a high of 72% in Turkana among women and from a low of 15% in Tana River and Wajir to a high of 59% in Kisumu among men.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 25.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether 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 | | | | | | | |
|  | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received  the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
| Background  characteristic | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never  tested1 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–24 | 67.0 | 0.6 | 32.4 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 40.2 | 6,188 |
| 15–19 | 46.6 | 0.8 | 52.6 | 100.0 | 47.4 | 25.2 | 3,125 |
| 20–24 | 87.9 | 0.4 | 11.8 | 100.0 | 88.2 | 55.5 | 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 | 50.8 | 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 | 35.3 | 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 or living together | 95.1 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 95.8 | 52.0 | 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 | 44.7 | 9,866 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 72.3 | 1.4 | 26.4 | 100.0 | 73.6 | 32.4 | 920 |
| Primary | 86.1 | 0.7 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 86.9 | 45.4 | 6,107 |
| Secondary | 81.1 | 0.7 | 18.2 | 100.0 | 81.8 | 46.5 | 6,320 |
| 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 | 38.6 | 2,599 |
| Second | 80.7 | 1.0 | 18.3 | 100.0 | 81.7 | 43.3 | 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 | 51.8 | 3,729 |
| Highest | 88.1 | 0.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 48.7 | 4,328 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 84.8 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 46.8 | 16,716 |
|  | | | | | | | |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the woman’s full 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 25C.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether 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 | | | | | | | |
|  | Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of women |
| County | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never  tested1 |
| Mombasa | 89.9 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 90.3 | 49.0 | 494 |
| Kwale | 73.5 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 100.0 | 73.5 | 38.5 | 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 | 80 |
| 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 | 77 |
| 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 | 49.6 | 132 |
| 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 | 374 |
| Machakos | 86.5 | 1.4 | 12.1 | 100.0 | 87.9 | 46.2 | 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 | 55.6 | 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 | 48.4 | 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 | 66.5 | 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 | 169 |
| Nairobi City | 90.1 | 0.1 | 9.8 | 100.0 | 90.2 | 50.3 | 2,157 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 84.8 | 0.6 | 14.6 | 100.0 | 85.4 | 46.8 | 16,716 |
|  | | | | | | | |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the woman’s full 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 25.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received  the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| Background  characteristic | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never  tested1 |
| **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 or 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 | 68.8 | 0.5 | 30.7 | 100.0 | 69.3 | 36.7 | 5,386 |
| 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 25C.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Men | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by HIV testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test | | | Total | Percentage ever tested | Percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test | Number of men |
| County | Ever tested and received results | Ever tested, did not receive results | Never  tested1 |
| 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 | 169 |
| 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 | 314 |
| 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 | 228 |
| 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 | 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 | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

3.18 Women’s and Men’s Ownership of a House or Land and Documentation of Ownership

Women’s access to land and property with secure tenure is central to their economic empowerment as 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 in particular, 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 and agricultural and nonagricultural land alone, jointly with someone else, both alone and jointly, or not at all.

|  |
| --- |
| 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.  Documentation of ownership of a house or land  Respondents whose name is on the title deedor other government-recognized document.  ***Sample:*** Women age 15–49 and men age 15–54 |

3.18.1 House and Land Ownership

**Table 26.1** presents details on house and land ownership among women age 15–49 according to marital status.

* Thirty-three percent of women own a house, including 5% who do so alone and 28% who own it jointly with their spouse or partner only.
* Twenty-five percent of women own agricultural land. Three percent own land alone, while 20% own land jointly with their spouse or partner only.
* Only 7% of women own nonagricultural land.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 26.1 House and land ownership: Women | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by house and land ownership, according to current marital status, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | |
|  | Marital status | | | | Total |
| Ownership status | Never  married | Married/living together | Widowed | Divorced/ separated |
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| **Owns** | **1.8** | **52.5** | **65.2** | **14.0** | **32.8** |
| Alone | 1.6 | 2.5 | 54.7 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner only | na | 49.1 | 9.4 | 1.5 | 27.7 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner and someone else | na | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Does not own** | **98.2** | **47.5** | **34.8** | **86.0** | **67.2** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 908 | 2,989 | 32,156 |
| AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| **Owns** | **1.7** | **39.4** | **48.6** | **10.7** | **24.8** |
| Alone | 1.4 | 1.6 | 37.3 | 7.8 | 3.1 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner only | na | 34.9 | 7.7 | 1.6 | 19.7 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner and someone else | na | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Does not own** | **98.3** | **60.6** | **51.4** | **89.3** | **75.2** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 908 | 2,989 | 32,156 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | |
| **Owns** | **1.1** | **10.2** | **11.5** | **4.1** | **6.7** |
| Alone | 0.9 | 0.9 | 10.0 | 3.1 | 1.4 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner only | na | 8.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 4.8 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner and someone else | na | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Does not own** | **98.9** | **89.8** | **88.5** | **95.9** | **93.3** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number of women | 10,438 | 17,822 | 908 | 2,989 | 32,156 |
|  | | | | | |
| na = not applicable | | | | | |
|  | | | | | |

**Table 26.2** presents details on house and land ownership among men by marital status. Forty-five percent of men age 15–49 own a house, 31% own agricultural land, and 8% own nonagricultural land.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 26.2 House and land ownership: Men | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by house and land ownership, according to current marital status, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | |
|  | Marital status | | | | Total 15–49 | 50–54 | Total 15–54 |
| Ownership status | Never  married | Married/living together | Widowed | Divorced/ separated |
| HOUSE OWNERSHIP | | | | | | | |
| **Owns** | **18.3** | **70.1** | **(76.5)** | **60.1** | **44.6** | **88.7** | **47.0** |
| Alone | 16.1 | 51.0 | (76.5) | 58.3 | 34.7 | 63.1 | 36.3 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner only | na | 18.4 | (0.0) | 0.4 | 8.5 | 24.7 | 9.4 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.0 | 0.3 | (0.0) | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner and someone else | na | 0.3 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Both alone and jointly | 1.3 | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Does not own** | **81.7** | **29.9** | **(23.5)** | **39.9** | **55.4** | **11.3** | **53.0** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 6,576 | 6,257 | 49 | 771 | 13,652 | 801 | 14,453 |
| AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | | | |
| **Owns** | **8.7** | **53.3** | **(60.5)** | **42.2** | **31.2** | **73.3** | **33.6** |
| Alone | 6.3 | 41.5 | (57.5) | 35.8 | 24.3 | 58.6 | 26.2 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner only | na | 7.6 | (0.0) | 0.2 | 3.5 | 10.3 | 3.9 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 2.3 | 3.2 | (3.0) | 5.6 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner and someone else | Na | 0.9 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.2 | 0.2 | (0.0) | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Does not own** | **91.3** | **46.7** | **(39.5)** | **57.8** | **68.8** | **26.7** | **66.4** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 6,576 | 6,257 | 49 | 771 | 13,652 | 801 | 14,453 |
| NONAGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP | | | | | | | |
| **Owns** | **2.1** | **14.0** | **(18.9)** | **8.3** | **8.0** | **22.6** | **8.8** |
| Alone | 1.5 | 11.3 | (18.0) | 7.3 | 6.4 | 18.3 | 7.0 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner only | Na | 1.9 | (0.0) | 0.3 | 0.9 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Jointly with someone else only | 0.6 | 0.5 | (0.8) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Jointly with spouse/partner and someone else | na | 0.3 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Both alone and jointly | 0.0 | 0.1 | (0.0) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Does not own** | **97.9** | **86.0** | **(81.1)** | **91.7** | **92.0** | **77.4** | **91.2** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Number | 6,576 | 6,257 | 49 | 771 | 13,652 | 801 | 14,453 |
|  | | | | | | | |
| Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.  na = not applicable | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |

3.18.2 House Ownership and Documentation of Ownership

**Table 27.1** presents the percentage distribution of women age 15–49 by house ownership and documentation of ownership. Five percent of women report owning a house alone, while 28% own a house jointly with their husband and/or with someone else. Among women who own a house, only 9% have a title deed or any other government-recognized document with their name on it; 73% do not have a title deed or any other government-recognized document.

* House ownership increases with age and is highest among women age 45–49 (63%).
* Women in rural areas (44%) are more likely to own a house than women in urban areas (17%), although women in urban areas are much more likely to have a title deed for the house they own than women in rural areas.
* House ownership among women increases with increasing wealth. Three percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile own a house and have their name on the ownership documents, as compared with 29% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 27.1 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 whether 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who  own a house: | | | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Number | House has a  title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title/ deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of women who own a house4 |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Woman’s name is on title/ deed1 | Woman’s name is not on title/deed1 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 96.8 | 100.0 | 6,025 | 6.0 | 9.8 | 80.6 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 196 |
| 20–24 | 1.0 | 16.7 | 0.1 | 82.1 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 3.5 | 10.5 | 82.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 | 1,072 |
| 25–29 | 2.0 | 30.3 | 0.1 | 67.6 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 6.9 | 13.0 | 78.1 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,842 |
| 30–34 | 4.5 | 37.4 | 0.1 | 57.9 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 9.8 | 13.9 | 74.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,906 |
| 35–39 | 8.1 | 41.7 | 0.2 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 11.1 | 16.9 | 71.2 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 2,155 |
| 40–44 | 11.4 | 46.9 | 0.1 | 41.7 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 11.7 | 18.3 | 68.7 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 1,799 |
| 45–49 | 14.0 | 48.8 | 0.2 | 37.1 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 11.2 | 20.4 | 67.3 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,584 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.4 | 14.6 | 0.1 | 82.9 | 100.0 | 13,143 | 22.0 | 23.7 | 52.5 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 2,253 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 37.5 | 0.1 | 56.3 | 100.0 | 19,013 | 5.9 | 13.4 | 79.1 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 8,300 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 10.2 | 36.3 | 0.4 | 53.1 | 100.0 | 1,770 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 84.8 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 830 |
| Primary | 6.7 | 36.6 | 0.1 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 11,687 | 5.3 | 14.4 | 78.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 5,065 |
| Secondary | 2.4 | 21.1 | 0.1 | 76.4 | 100.0 | 12,204 | 8.9 | 16.6 | 72.4 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 2,883 |
| More than secondary | 2.9 | 23.3 | 0.1 | 73.6 | 100.0 | 6,150 | 25.7 | 21.8 | 51.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 | 1,623 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 8.8 | 36.8 | 0.1 | 54.2 | 100.0 | 5,019 | 2.8 | 8.2 | 87.5 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 2,297 |
| Second | 5.7 | 38.3 | 0.1 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 3.5 | 12.7 | 81.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 2,509 |
| Middle | 4.6 | 34.0 | 0.1 | 61.3 | 100.0 | 6,069 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 77.2 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 2,351 |
| Fourth | 2.9 | 21.1 | 0.1 | 75.8 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 11.9 | 20.3 | 66.0 | 1.8 | 100.0 | 1,726 |
| Highest | 2.4 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 79.7 | 100.0 | 8,231 | 29.0 | 26.1 | 43.4 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,669 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4.5 | 28.2 | 0.1 | 67.2 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 9.4 | 15.6 | 73.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 10,553 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Title deed or other government-recognized document  2 Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else  3 Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the house  4 Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 27C.1** presents information on house ownership and documentation of ownership status among women age 15–49 according to county. The percentage of women who own a house is highest in Samburu (61%) and lowest in Garissa and Wajir (8% each).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 27C.1 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 whether 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who  own a house: | | | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Number | House has a  title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title/ deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of women who own a house4 |
| County | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Woman’s name is on title/ deed1 | Woman’s name is not on title/ deed1 |
| 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 | 6.4 | 82.8 | 3.3 | 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 | 8.0 | 76.7 | 0.8 | 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 | 24.6 | 65.6 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 420 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 6.1 | 36.8 | 0.6 | 56.4 | 100.0 | 271 | 3.7 | 9.7 | 85.7 | 0.9 | 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 | 11.8 | 77.0 | 2.4 | 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 | 2.8 | 95.0 | 0.2 | 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 | 4.5 | 93.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 95 |
| Trans Nzoia | 3.3 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 60.4 | 100.0 | 675 | 13.7 | 16.3 | 68.7 | 1.3 | 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 | 9.1 | 85.1 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 127 |
| Laikipia | 7.1 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 83.9 | 100.0 | 332 | 19.7 | 28.7 | 51.6 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 53 |
| Nakuru | 3.6 | 24.2 | 0.0 | 72.2 | 100.0 | 1,658 | 9.8 | 22.6 | 66.8 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 461 |
| Narok | 5.5 | 53.6 | 0.3 | 40.6 | 100.0 | 718 | 8.8 | 32.4 | 57.4 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 427 |
| Kajiado | 5.6 | 25.1 | 0.2 | 69.1 | 100.0 | 887 | 20.6 | 19.2 | 58.4 | 1.8 | 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 | 11.4 | 85.4 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 148 |
| Bungoma | 3.7 | 42.8 | 0.1 | 53.4 | 100.0 | 1,138 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 85.0 | 1.9 | 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 | 25.9 | 64.8 | 1.5 | 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 | 15.6 | 73.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 10,553 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Title deed or other government-recognized document  2 Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else  3 Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the house  4 Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Tables 27.2** present the percent distribution of men by ownership of a house and, among those who own a house, ownership documentation.

* Thirty-five percent of men age 15–49 own a house alone, 9% own a house jointly with their wife or someone else, and 1% own a house alone and jointly with someone else.
* Among men who own a house, 83% report that the house does not have a title deed or any other government-recognized document.
* Only 11% of men who own a house have a title deed or any other government-recognized document with their name on it.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 27.2 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 whether 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who  own a house: | | | Percent-age who do not own a house | Total | Number of men | House has a  title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title/ deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of men who own a house4 |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Man’s name is on title/ deed1 | Man’s name is not on title/ deed1 |
| **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 | 3.4 | 93.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 566 |
| 25–29 | 33.4 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 57.1 | 100.0 | 2,268 | 5.1 | 6.4 | 88.1 | 0.3 | 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 | 0.1 | 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 | 27.2 | 6.5 | 0.9 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 5,386 | 9.4 | 5.1 | 85.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,862 |
| 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 | 6.5 | 87.9 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1,439 |
| Middle | 38.2 | 9.7 | 0.4 | 51.7 | 100.0 | 2,754 | 8.9 | 6.8 | 84.1 | 0.2 | 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 | 5.9 | 83.1 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 6,089 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50–54 | 63.1 | 25.6 | 0.0 | 11.3 | 100.0 | 801 | 24.2 | 5.2 | 70.2 | 0.4 | 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 government-recognized document  2 Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else  3 Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the house  4 Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.18.3 Agricultural Land Ownership and Documentation of Ownership

Women age 15–49 were asked if they own agricultural land alone, jointly with someone else, or both alone and jointly. Women who reported owning agricultural land were asked if they had a title deed for the land and whether their name appeared on the title/deed. The results by background characteristics are shown in **Table 28.1**.

* Twenty-five percent of women own agricultural land, including 3% who own agricultural land alone. Sixty-two percent of women do not have a title deed for the agricultural land they own, and 13% who own agricultural land have a title deed with their name on it.
* Thirty-two percent of women in rural areas own agricultural land, as compared with 14% of women in urban areas. However, women in urban areas who own agricultural land are three times more likely (27%) to have their name on the title deed than their counterparts in rural areas (9%).
* The likelihood of women who own agricultural land having the title deed in their name increases with increasing wealth, from 4% among women in the lowest quintile to 33% among those in the highest quintile.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 28.1 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 whether 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who own land: | | | Percent-age who do not own land | Total | Number | Land has a title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title  deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of women who own land4 |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Woman’s name is on title deed1 | Woman’s name is not on title deed1 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 6,025 | 6.7 | 22.5 | 62.4 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 124 |
| 20–24 | 0.9 | 12.8 | 0.1 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 8.4 | 23.3 | 64.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 825 |
| 25–29 | 2.0 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 74.7 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 13.1 | 21.6 | 62.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 1,439 |
| 30–34 | 3.4 | 28.4 | 0.1 | 68.1 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 14.7 | 20.5 | 63.3 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,447 |
| 35–39 | 4.8 | 31.6 | 0.5 | 63.2 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 14.4 | 22.1 | 61.7 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,587 |
| 40–44 | 7.1 | 36.1 | 0.2 | 56.6 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 15.1 | 22.9 | 60.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,337 |
| 45–49 | 9.5 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 52.0 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 12.9 | 27.8 | 57.6 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,209 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 2.1 | 11.9 | 0.1 | 85.9 | 100.0 | 13,143 | 27.4 | 29.0 | 42.1 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,854 |
| Rural | 3.8 | 28.2 | 0.2 | 67.8 | 100.0 | 19,013 | 9.1 | 21.0 | 67.6 | 2.3 | 100.0 | 6,114 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 3.3 | 20.6 | 0.2 | 76.0 | 100.0 | 1,770 | 6.8 | 16.4 | 75.2 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 426 |
| Primary | 4.2 | 28.1 | 0.2 | 67.6 | 100.0 | 11,687 | 8.4 | 22.2 | 67.4 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 3,791 |
| Secondary | 2.1 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 81.4 | 100.0 | 12,204 | 13.3 | 23.6 | 60.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2,270 |
| More than secondary | 2.9 | 19.1 | 0.2 | 77.8 | 100.0 | 6,150 | 30.2 | 26.4 | 41.8 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 1,366 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 4.0 | 25.1 | 0.1 | 70.8 | 100.0 | 5,019 | 4.3 | 16.0 | 77.7 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 1,466 |
| Second | 4.1 | 29.1 | 0.0 | 66.8 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 6.4 | 18.6 | 71.8 | 3.2 | 100.0 | 1,893 |
| Middle | 3.1 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 70.6 | 100.0 | 6,069 | 10.0 | 22.9 | 65.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 1,782 |
| Fourth | 2.2 | 16.7 | 0.2 | 80.9 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 16.7 | 29.8 | 51.8 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,362 |
| Highest | 2.6 | 15.1 | 0.1 | 82.2 | 100.0 | 8,231 | 32.6 | 28.6 | 37.3 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 1,465 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3.1 | 21.5 | 0.1 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 13.4 | 22.8 | 61.7 | 2.1 | 100.0 | 7,968 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Title deed or other government-recognized document  2 Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else  3 Includes women who have land with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the land  4 Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 28.2** shows agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership among men.

* Twenty-four percent of men age 15–49 own agricultural land alone and 7% own land jointly with others.
* Twenty-two percent of men have their name on the title/deed, while 59% do not have a title deed for their agricultural land.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 28.2 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 whether 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who own land: | | | Percent-age who do not own land | Total | Number of men | Land has a  title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title/ deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of men who own land4 |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Man’s name is on title/ deed1 | Man’s name is not on title/ deed1 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 3,175 | 8.4 | 18.1 | 58.0 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 129 |
| 20–24 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 2,404 | 7.9 | 25.6 | 63.1 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 302 |
| 25–29 | 21.8 | 6.7 | 0.4 | 71.2 | 100.0 | 2,268 | 15.8 | 24.0 | 59.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 654 |
| 30–34 | 36.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 56.0 | 100.0 | 1,787 | 21.9 | 17.8 | 59.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 786 |
| 35–39 | 43.6 | 11.1 | 0.2 | 45.2 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 21.4 | 17.4 | 60.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 865 |
| 40–44 | 46.4 | 12.7 | 0.2 | 40.7 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 25.5 | 18.7 | 55.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 790 |
| 45–49 | 51.9 | 14.1 | 0.6 | 33.4 | 100.0 | 1,109 | 30.8 | 12.7 | 56.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 739 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 16.7 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 5,382 | 34.5 | 20.6 | 44.2 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 1,186 |
| Rural | 29.2 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 62.8 | 100.0 | 8,270 | 16.8 | 17.7 | 64.3 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 3,079 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 18.6 | 15.1 | 0.3 | 66.0 | 100.0 | 369 | 17.4 | 11.9 | 68.8 | 1.9 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Primary | 30.6 | 8.9 | 0.3 | 60.3 | 100.0 | 4,894 | 15.7 | 18.4 | 64.8 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 1,945 |
| Secondary | 17.1 | 4.6 | 0.3 | 78.0 | 100.0 | 5,386 | 20.5 | 19.8 | 58.0 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,184 |
| More than secondary | 27.1 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 66.9 | 100.0 | 2,797 | 36.5 | 18.5 | 44.8 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 925 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **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 | 744 |
| Second | 29.2 | 6.6 | 0.4 | 63.8 | 100.0 | 2,584 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 70.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 935 |
| Middle | 26.8 | 7.6 | 0.2 | 65.4 | 100.0 | 2,754 | 16.9 | 22.1 | 59.4 | 1.6 | 100.0 | 954 |
| Fourth | 20.0 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 73.7 | 100.0 | 3,325 | 31.0 | 20.0 | 47.5 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 874 |
| Highest | 21.0 | 4.8 | 0.1 | 74.1 | 100.0 | 2,927 | 41.1 | 18.1 | 40.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 758 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–49 | 24.3 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 68.8 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 58.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 | 4,265 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50–54 | 58.6 | 14.7 | 0.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 | 801 | 34.9 | 13.2 | 51.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 587 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–54 | 26.2 | 7.2 | 0.2 | 66.4 | 100.0 | 14,453 | 23.3 | 17.9 | 57.9 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 4,852 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Title deed or other government-recognized document  2 Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else  3 Includes men who have land with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the land  4 Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.18.4 Nonagricultural Land Ownership and Documentation of Ownership

**Table 28.3** presents information on non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership among women age 15–49. Women were asked if they own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with someone else, both alone and jointly, or not at all. Women who own non-agricultural land were asked if they had a title deed for the land and whether or not their name appeared on the title deed.

* Only 7% of women own non-agricultural land: 1% own land alone and 5% own land jointly with their husband and/or with someone else.
* Thirty-one percent of women who own non-agricultural land have their name on the title/deed, while 44% report that the land they own does not have a title/deed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 28.3 Nonagricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of nonagricultural land, and among women who own nonagricultural land, percent distribution by whether the nonagricultural 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who own land: | | | Percent-age who do not own land | Total | Number | Land has a title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title/ deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of women who own land4 |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Woman’s name is on title/ deed1 | Woman’s name is not on title/ deed1 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 6,025 | (9.0) | (26.6) | (47.8) | (16.6) | 100.0 | 34 |
| 20–24 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 6,001 | 22.0 | 24.1 | 51.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 141 |
| 25–29 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 5,687 | 23.0 | 25.6 | 49.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 395 |
| 30–34 | 1.6 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 4,530 | 36.2 | 24.8 | 37.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 396 |
| 35–39 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 0.3 | 88.6 | 100.0 | 4,311 | 35.5 | 21.4 | 42.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 490 |
| 40–44 | 2.9 | 9.4 | 0.3 | 87.4 | 100.0 | 3,084 | 30.7 | 27.1 | 41.8 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 387 |
| 45–49 | 3.4 | 9.3 | 0.1 | 87.2 | 100.0 | 2,518 | 32.7 | 23.8 | 42.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 323 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 1.7 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 13,143 | 44.5 | 27.6 | 27.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 900 |
| Rural | 1.2 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 19,013 | 21.0 | 22.1 | 55.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 | 1,265 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 1.7 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 1,770 | 18.4 | 24.0 | 57.4 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 125 |
| Primary | 1.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 11,687 | 16.0 | 21.5 | 60.1 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 675 |
| Secondary | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 12,204 | 30.3 | 26.9 | 41.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 584 |
| More than secondary | 2.8 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 87.7 | 100.0 | 6,150 | 47.1 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 755 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 5,019 | 9.0 | 21.1 | 67.9 | 2.0 | 100.0 | 236 |
| Second | 0.9 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 95.8 | 100.0 | 5,698 | 12.2 | 19.0 | 66.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 241 |
| Middle | 1.0 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 6,069 | 20.8 | 19.1 | 58.8 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 367 |
| Fourth | 1.6 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 7,139 | 27.2 | 26.9 | 44.6 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 513 |
| Highest | 2.1 | 7.6 | 0.1 | 90.2 | 100.0 | 8,231 | 49.5 | 27.8 | 22.1 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 807 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 1.4 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 32,156 | 30.8 | 24.4 | 43.6 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 2,165 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.  1 Title deed or other government-recognized document  2 Jointly with husband, someone else, or both husband and someone else  3 Includes women who have land with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the land  4 Includes women who own land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 28.4** shows ownership of non-agricultural land and documentation among men. Eight percent of men age 15–49 own non-agricultural land, including 6% who own non-agricultural land alone and 2% who own land jointly with others. Forty-six percent of men who own non-agricultural land have their name on the title/deed, and 43% report that their non-agricultural land does not have a title/deed.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 28.4 Nonagricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of nonagricultural land, and among men who own nonagricultural land, percent distribution by whether the nonagricultural 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 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage who own land: | | | Percent-age who do not own land | Total | Number of men | Land has a title/deed:1 | | Does not have a title/ deed1 | Don’t know3 | Total | Number of men who own land4 |
| Background characteristic | Alone | Jointly2 | Both alone and jointly | Man’s name is on title/ deed1 | Man’s name is not on title/ deed1 |
| **Age** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15–19 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 3,175 | (15.6) | (23.4) | (46.5) | (14.5) | 100.0 | 28 |
| 20–24 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 2,404 | 24.4 | 23.4 | 50.6 | 1.5 | 100.0 | 83 |
| 25–29 | 4.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 94.2 | 100.0 | 2,268 | 30.1 | 15.1 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 131 |
| 30–34 | 8.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 89.2 | 100.0 | 1,787 | 54.2 | 11.7 | 34.1 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 193 |
| 35–39 | 12.6 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 1,577 | 53.9 | 7.1 | 38.8 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 237 |
| 40–44 | 12.9 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 83.6 | 100.0 | 1,332 | 46.5 | 9.2 | 44.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 218 |
| 45–49 | 15.0 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 1,109 | 49.6 | 7.7 | 42.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 202 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 6.9 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 91.7 | 100.0 | 5,382 | 58.8 | 8.3 | 32.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 444 |
| Rural | 6.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 92.2 | 100.0 | 8,270 | 36.5 | 12.9 | 49.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 648 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education5** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 6.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 369 | (34.9) | (4.1) | (61.0) | (0.0) | 100.0 | 32 |
| Primary | 5.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 92.9 | 100.0 | 4,894 | 29.9 | 12.5 | 57.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 345 |
| Secondary | 4.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 5,386 | 43.5 | 11.9 | 43.2 | 1.4 | 100.0 | 299 |
| More than secondary | 11.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 2,797 | 62.8 | 10.0 | 27.1 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 389 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 94.7 | 100.0 | 2,062 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 60.7 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 110 |
| Second | 5.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 93.8 | 100.0 | 2,584 | 25.1 | 11.9 | 62.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 161 |
| Middle | 6.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 2,754 | 32.0 | 14.7 | 52.4 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 221 |
| Fourth | 5.6 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 92.7 | 100.0 | 3,325 | 48.7 | 13.4 | 37.4 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 243 |
| Highest | 10.7 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 87.8 | 100.0 | 2,927 | 68.0 | 5.6 | 26.3 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 358 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–49 | 6.4 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 92.0 | 100.0 | 13,652 | 45.6 | 11.1 | 42.8 | 0.6 | 100.0 | 1,093 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50–54 | 18.3 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 77.4 | 100.0 | 801 | 61.8 | 9.2 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 181 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total 15–54 | 7.0 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 91.2 | 100.0 | 14,453 | 47.9 | 10.8 | 40.8 | 0.5 | 100.0 | 1,274 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.  1 Title deed or other government-recognized document  2 Jointly with wife, someone else, or both wife and someone else  3 Includes men who have land with a title deed or other government-recognized 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-recognized document for the land  4 Includes men who own land alone, jointly with their wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with their 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.19 Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence has been acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). Gender-based violence is defined as any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, economic, or psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.

The module on violence against women and men was implemented in separate subsamples of households. In keeping with ethical requirements, only one woman or man per household was randomly selected for the module. As a result of these restrictions, a total of 16,926 women age 15–49 (unweighted) and 5,583 men age 15–54 (unweighted) were eligible for the module. About 5% of eligible women and 1% of eligible men could not be successfully interviewed because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one respondent per household and to ensure that the subsample was nationally representative.

3.19.1 Measurement of Violence

|  |
| --- |
| Terminology for this section  **Husband:** a man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.  **Wife:** a woman with whom a man 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 long lasting. As defined for the purposes of 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 long lasting. As defined for the purposes of 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.  **Boyfriend:** a man with whom a woman has a casual relationship and who she did not mention as an intimate partner.  **Girlfriend:** a woman with whom a 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 husbands, wives, or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married respondents were asked about experiences of violence committed by their current and former husbands/wives, and, if applicable, never-married respondents were asked about experiences of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate partner violence was measured by asking women and 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 his/her fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; try to 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, or force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to
* ***Emotional violence*:** say or do something to humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from respondents about physical violence committed by anyone (other than a spouse/intimate partner) since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. Similarly, respondents were asked about experiences of sexual violence committed by anyone (other than a spouse/intimate partner) by asking 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.

3.19.2 Experience of Physical Violence

|  |
| --- |
| Physical violence by 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 15–54 |

Prevalence of Physical Violence

Thirty-four percent of women in Kenya have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 16% who experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey. Slightly lower proportions of men experienced physical violence; 27% of men have experienced physical violence since age 15, including 10% who experienced such violence in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 29**).

**Trends:** The percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey declined from 20% in 2014 to 16% in 2022. Over the same period, the percentage among men declined slightly from 12% to 10%.

* Experience of violence among women increases with age; 20% of women age 15–19 have experienced physical violence since age 15, as compared with 42% of women age 45–49.
* Marital status is linked to experiences of violence among women. Women who have ever been married are much more likely to have experienced violence since age 15 than those who have never been married (41% versus 20%).
* By county, the percentage of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15 is highest in Bungoma (62%) and lowest in Mandera (9%) (**Table 29C**).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 29 Experience of physical violence | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|  | Percent-age who have experi-enced physical violence since  age 151 | Percentage who experienced physical violence  in the last 12 months | | | Number of women | Percent-age who have experi-enced physical violence since  age 153 | Percentage who experienced physical violence  in the last 12 months | | | Number of men |
| Background  characteristic | Often | Some-times | Often or some-times2 | Often | Some-times | Often or some-times4 |
| **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 | 30.9 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 6,469 | 29.5 | 0.9 | 11.1 | 12.1 | 2,063 |
| 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 with a partner 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 for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known  3 Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For men who were married or living together with a partner 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 reported physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known  5 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 29C Experience of physical violence by county | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | | | Men | | | | |
|  | Percent-age who have experi-enced physical violence since  age 151 | Percentage who experienced physical violence  in the last 12 months | | | Number of women | Percent-age who have experi-enced physical violence since  age 153 | Percentage who experienced physical violence  in the last 12 months | | | Number of men |
| County | Often | Some-times | Often or some-times2 | Often | Some-times | Often or some-times4 |
| Mombasa | 24.5 | 2.1 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 500 | 39.5 | 0.4 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 181 |
| Kwale | 13.1 | 3.0 | 8.3 | 11.3 | 264 | 33.9 | 0.0 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 97 |
| Kilifi | 20.1 | 1.6 | 5.9 | 8.3 | 491 | 10.9 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 169 |
| Tana River | 35.8 | 1.5 | 21.8 | 23.2 | 81 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27 |
| Lamu | 33.9 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 51 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 15 |
| Taita/Taveta | 29.5 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 7.4 | 110 | 28.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 41 |
| Garissa | 21.0 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 12.8 | 148 | 29.0 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 52 |
| Wajir | 13.2 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 84 | 8.8 | 1.2 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 21 |
| Mandera | 8.6 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 104 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 34 |
| Marsabit | 16.4 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 68 | 22.9 | 0.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 16 |
| Isiolo | 45.6 | 9.8 | 19.5 | 29.3 | 69 | 75.1 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 19 |
| Meru | 35.8 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 547 | 44.4 | 3.2 | 10.8 | 13.9 | 178 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 34.6 | 2.8 | 11.0 | 13.9 | 146 | 59.5 | 2.8 | 16.5 | 20.3 | 55 |
| Embu | 40.3 | 5.6 | 22.1 | 27.7 | 207 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 79 |
| Kitui | 11.5 | 0.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 391 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 135 |
| Machakos | 25.7 | 2.8 | 7.4 | 10.1 | 515 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 207 |
| Makueni | 22.7 | 2.2 | 9.7 | 11.9 | 362 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 109 |
| Nyandarua | 24.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 5.0 | 222 | 27.2 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 6.9 | 73 |
| Nyeri | 36.9 | 3.1 | 11.7 | 15.4 | 276 | 30.8 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 101 |
| Kirinyaga | 39.6 | 1.2 | 10.4 | 12.5 | 263 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Murang’a | 53.7 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 359 | 40.9 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 125 |
| Kiambu | 41.7 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 17.9 | 1,091 | 57.9 | 0.5 | 22.4 | 23.0 | 332 |
| Turkana | 42.4 | 5.0 | 14.9 | 19.9 | 176 | 17.7 | 0.0 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 41 |
| West Pokot | 27.1 | 4.2 | 14.8 | 19.1 | 205 | 22.7 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 58 |
| Samburu | 48.6 | 9.7 | 18.7 | 28.5 | 87 | 22.9 | 1.4 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 19 |
| Trans Nzoia | 40.8 | 5.0 | 12.2 | 17.2 | 351 | 26.2 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 116 |
| Uasin Gishu | 41.9 | 2.3 | 9.7 | 12.4 | 495 | 34.9 | 0.0 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 176 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 30.2 | 1.7 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 119 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 41 |
| Nandi | 39.4 | 2.5 | 12.5 | 15.0 | 334 | 41.1 | 3.4 | 12.6 | 15.9 | 111 |
| Baringo | 37.9 | 8.5 | 10.3 | 19.6 | 207 | 6.4 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 67 |
| Laikipia | 34.5 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 11.7 | 175 | 42.1 | 0.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 57 |
| Nakuru | 23.5 | 1.2 | 8.2 | 9.4 | 898 | 23.7 | 0.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 277 |
| Narok | 40.5 | 3.6 | 12.6 | 16.3 | 376 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 139 |
| Kajiado | 36.1 | 5.6 | 11.0 | 17.0 | 471 | 10.3 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 126 |
| Kericho | 16.3 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 10.2 | 386 | 15.5 | 0.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 125 |
| Bomet | 32.8 | 1.6 | 9.1 | 10.7 | 369 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 122 |
| Kakamega | 40.1 | 3.5 | 15.5 | 19.1 | 707 | 7.6 | 0.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 230 |
| Vihiga | 33.8 | 3.1 | 13.9 | 17.1 | 195 | 30.0 | 2.0 | 12.6 | 14.7 | 59 |
| Bungoma | 62.2 | 4.0 | 24.8 | 29.4 | 623 | 39.9 | 10.2 | 13.8 | 25.7 | 179 |
| Busia | 38.4 | 6.5 | 14.6 | 21.1 | 309 | 31.6 | 0.6 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 108 |
| Siaya | 23.6 | 2.1 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 291 | 72.4 | 0.3 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 99 |
| Kisumu | 36.0 | 1.7 | 24.1 | 26.0 | 420 | 32.1 | 1.3 | 13.9 | 15.2 | 144 |
| Homa Bay | 53.5 | 6.9 | 19.7 | 26.6 | 352 | 60.0 | 1.4 | 18.4 | 19.8 | 104 |
| Migori | 51.1 | 4.7 | 24.7 | 29.5 | 364 | 72.6 | 0.0 | 20.4 | 20.4 | 93 |
| Kisii | 35.7 | 4.9 | 14.8 | 19.8 | 404 | 15.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 128 |
| Nyamira | 33.3 | 1.8 | 7.1 | 11.3 | 176 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 54 |
| Nairobi City | 29.7 | 3.6 | 9.9 | 13.5 | 2,088 | 21.6 | 1.3 | 15.0 | 16.3 | 556 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 33.9 | 3.5 | 12.1 | 15.8 | 16,926 | 27.0 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 10.4 | 5,365 |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together with a partner 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 for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known  3 Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For men who were married or living together with a partner 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 reported physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |

Perpetrators of Physical Violence

**Table 30** shows perpetrators of physical violence, according to marital status, among women and men age 15–49 who reported experiencing any physical violence since age15.

* The most commonly reported perpetrator of physical violence among women who have ever been married or ever had an intimate partner was their current husband or intimate partner (54%), followed by a former husband/intimate partner (34%).
* The most common perpetrators of physical violence among men who have ever been married or ever had an intimate partner were teachers (28%), followed by current wives/intimate partners (20%) and former wives/intimate partners (19%). Twenty-three percent of men who have ever been married or had an intimate partner experienced physical violence at the hands of other persons.
* Teachers (33%) and mothers/stepmothers (25%) were the most common perpetrators of physical violence against women who have never been married or never had an intimate partner. Teachers (46%) and schoolmates/classmates (22%) were the most common perpetrators of physical violence against men who have never been married or had an intimate partner.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 30 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, according to the respondent’s partnership status, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | |
|  | Partnership status | | Total |
| Person | Ever married/ ever had intimate partner | Never married/ never had intimate partner |
| 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/stepfather | 5.2 | 16.8 | 5.7 |
| Mother/stepmother | 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/stepfather | 13.1 | 13.5 | 13.2 |
| Mother/stepmother | 8.0 | 13.9 | 9.5 |
| Sister/brother | 3.4 | 7.3 | 4.4 |
| Daughter/son | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other relative | 5.7 | 7.9 | 6.2 |
| Mother-in-law | 0.1 | na | 0.1 |
| Father-in-law | 0.0 | na | 0.0 |
| 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; the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since the respondent can report more than one perpetrator.  na = not applicable | | | |
|  | | | |

3.19.3 Experience of Sexual Violence

|  |
| --- |
| Sexual violence by any perpetrator  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  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 15–454 |

Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Thirteen percent of women reported that they had experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 7% reported that they had experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months (**Table 31**). A slightly lower proportion of men reported experiencing sexual violence; 7% have ever experienced sexual violence, and 4% experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey.

* The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence increases with age, from 7% among those age 15–19 to 18% among those age 40–49.
* Three percent of women who have never been married and never had an intimate partner report sexual violence, as compared with 12% of never married women who ever had an intimate partner, 13% of currently married women, and 27% of formerly married women.
* By county, the percentages of women who have experienced sexual violence are highest in Bungoma (30%), Murang’a (24%), Homa Bay (23%), and Embu (22%) (**Table 31C**).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 31 Experience of sexual violence | | | | | | |
| Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | Men | | |
| Background  characteristic | Ever1 | In the last  12 months | Number of women | Ever1 | 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 | 6,469 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 2,063 |
| 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 |
|  | | | | | | |
| I 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 31C Experience of sexual violence by county | | | | | | |
| Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence and percentage who experienced sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | | | |
|  | Women | | | Men | | |
| County | Ever1 | In the last  12 months | Number of women | Ever1 | In the last  12 months | Number of  men |
| Mombasa | 9.8 | 3.8 | 500 | 17.5 | 10.2 | 181 |
| Kwale | 4.3 | 3.3 | 264 | 9.6 | 2.8 | 97 |
| Kilifi | 12.2 | 6.5 | 491 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 169 |
| Tana River | 2.3 | 1.5 | 81 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27 |
| Lamu | 14.5 | 6.3 | 51 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 15 |
| Taita/Taveta | 14.0 | 3.0 | 110 | 5.6 | 0.8 | 41 |
| Garissa | 5.8 | 3.5 | 148 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 52 |
| Wajir | 1.5 | 1.0 | 84 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 21 |
| Mandera | 0.8 | 0.8 | 104 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 34 |
| Marsabit | 1.0 | 1.0 | 68 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 16 |
| Isiolo | 9.2 | 5.3 | 69 | 21.1 | 12.0 | 19 |
| Meru | 16.0 | 8.2 | 547 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 178 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 12.5 | 6.9 | 146 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 55 |
| Embu | 21.5 | 13.0 | 207 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 79 |
| Kitui | 0.9 | 0.4 | 391 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 135 |
| Machakos | 6.3 | 3.0 | 515 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 207 |
| Makueni | 4.7 | 3.2 | 362 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 109 |
| Nyandarua | 17.5 | 6.9 | 222 | 13.5 | 4.1 | 73 |
| Nyeri | 15.1 | 5.6 | 276 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 101 |
| Kirinyaga | 12.9 | 3.2 | 263 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 72 |
| Murang’a | 24.3 | 13.6 | 359 | 20.9 | 10.1 | 125 |
| Kiambu | 16.6 | 9.8 | 1,091 | 17.7 | 12.9 | 332 |
| Turkana | 10.8 | 6.7 | 176 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 41 |
| West Pokot | 7.5 | 6.3 | 205 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 58 |
| Samburu | 6.9 | 4.2 | 87 | 23.3 | 7.4 | 19 |
| Trans Nzoia | 13.1 | 5.6 | 351 | 12.6 | 0.4 | 116 |
| Uasin Gishu | 9.9 | 4.6 | 495 | 5.7 | 4.0 | 176 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 6.9 | 4.0 | 119 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 41 |
| Nandi | 6.0 | 2.6 | 334 | 6.0 | 3.6 | 111 |
| Baringo | 8.4 | 5.7 | 207 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 67 |
| Laikipia | 10.9 | 3.1 | 175 | 15.3 | 8.1 | 57 |
| Nakuru | 13.8 | 3.6 | 898 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 277 |
| Narok | 17.5 | 8.7 | 376 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 139 |
| Kajiado | 16.9 | 8.6 | 471 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 126 |
| Kericho | 3.2 | 1.5 | 386 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 125 |
| Bomet | 12.9 | 7.4 | 369 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 122 |
| Kakamega | 16.8 | 8.9 | 707 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 230 |
| Vihiga | 11.9 | 5.6 | 195 | 7.1 | 3.3 | 59 |
| Bungoma | 30.3 | 16.6 | 623 | 19.6 | 15.7 | 179 |
| Busia | 14.7 | 8.9 | 309 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 108 |
| Siaya | 5.7 | 4.3 | 291 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 99 |
| Kisumu | 10.8 | 6.6 | 420 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 144 |
| Homa Bay | 23.1 | 10.8 | 352 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 104 |
| Migori | 16.7 | 7.4 | 364 | 20.5 | 11.2 | 93 |
| Kisii | 16.0 | 10.1 | 404 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 128 |
| Nyamira | 14.5 | 6.3 | 176 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 54 |
| Nairobi City | 12.2 | 5.8 | 2,088 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 556 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 13.0 | 6.5 | 16,926 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 5,365 |
|  | | | | | | |
| 1 Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | |

Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual violence among women who have ever been married or ever had an intimate partner were current husbands or intimate partners (71%) and former husbands or intimate partners (19%). Similarly, the most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual violence among men who have ever been married or had an intimate partner were current wives or intimate partners (63%) and former wives or intimate partners (32%) (**Table 32**).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 32 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 | | | |
|  | Partnership status | | Total |
| Person | Ever married/ever had intimate partner | Never married/never had intimate partner |
| 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/stepfather | 0.1 | (1.9) | 0.1 |
| Brother/stepbrother | 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 of 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/stepfather | 0.1 | \* | 0.1 |
| Brother/stepbrother | 0.0 | \* | 0.0 |
| Other relative | 1.1 | \* | 1.4 |
| In-law | 0.0 | na | 0.0 |
| 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 |
| Priest/religious leader | 0.0 | \* | 0.0 |
| Stranger | 3.8 | \* | 4.8 |
| Other | 7.3 | \* | 7.1 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Number of 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; the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since the respondent 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 | | | |
|  | | | |

3.20 Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), also known as female circumcision, is defined as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs, whether for cultural or any other nontherapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). FGM/C is widely recognized as a violation of human rights and is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions over generations.

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya protects children and women from abuse, harmful cultural practices, and all forms of violence. The Government of Kenya has enacted legislation prohibiting FGM/C, including the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011 and the Children’s Act, 2022. Furthermore, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2019 on the National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation and the National Policy on Gender Based Violence 2019 guide the regulation of FGM/C in Kenya.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation into four main categories:

**Type I:** Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or all of the 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; cauterization 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.

In the 2022 KDHS subsample of households selected for the male survey, women age 15–49 and men age 15–54 were asked if they had ever heard of female circumcision. In addition, women were asked whether they had ever been circumcised.

3.20.1 Respondents’ Knowledge of Female Genital Mutilation

**Table 33** and **Table 33C** presents information on knowledge of female circumcision among women age 15–49 and men age 15–54. The results show that knowledge of female circumcision is almost universal among women and men age 15–49 (97% each).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 33 Knowledge of female circumcision | | | | |
| Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022 | | | | |
|  | Women | | Men | |
| Background  characteristic | Have heard of female circumcision | Number of  women | Have heard of female circumcision | Number of  men |
| **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 | 98.2 | 6,320 | 98.1 | 5,386 |
| 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 |
| Note: Data for this table were collected in the full woman’s and man’s questionnaires but not in the short questionnaires.  na = not applicable  1 No education includes informal education (Madrassa/Duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Women | |
| County | Have heard of female circumcision | Number of  women |
| Mombasa | 96.6 | 493 |
| Kwale | 84.7 | 260 |
| Kilifi | 83.3 | 489 |
| Tana River | 93.0 | 79 |
| Lamu | 91.9 | 54 |
| Taita/Taveta | 97.3 | 122 |
| Garissa | 98.8 | 163 |
| Wajir | 100.0 | 90 |
| Mandera | 98.6 | 113 |
| Marsabit | 97.1 | 72 |
| Isiolo | 97.4 | 76 |
| Meru | 99.7 | 488 |
| Tharaka-Nithi | 98.0 | 131 |
| Embu | 98.5 | 180 |
| Kitui | 94.8 | 373 |
| Machakos | 98.2 | 544 |
| Makueni | 97.4 | 356 |
| Nyandarua | 98.8 | 225 |
| Nyeri | 97.0 | 261 |
| Kirinyaga | 98.1 | 262 |
| Murang’a | 99.7 | 339 |
| Kiambu | 97.9 | 1,095 |
| Turkana | 84.4 | 172 |
| West Pokot | 99.4 | 197 |
| Samburu | 99.8 | 79 |
| Trans Nzoia | 98.2 | 359 |
| Uasin Gishu | 96.6 | 527 |
| Elgeyo/Marakwet | 98.1 | 116 |
| Nandi | 94.1 | 332 |
| Baringo | 99.0 | 193 |
| Laikipia | 96.4 | 173 |
| Nakuru | 98.7 | 862 |
| Narok | 99.4 | 374 |
| Kajiado | 98.2 | 451 |
| Kericho | 98.4 | 372 |
| Bomet | 99.4 | 327 |
| Kakamega | 95.3 | 652 |
| Vihiga | 97.0 | 201 |
| Bungoma | 96.2 | 572 |
| Busia | 98.0 | 336 |
| Siaya | 95.4 | 275 |
| Kisumu | 98.6 | 396 |
| Homa Bay | 98.5 | 344 |
| Migori | 94.5 | 350 |
| Kisii | 100.0 | 463 |
| Nyamira | 98.9 | 168 |
| Nairobi City | 97.9 | 2,157 |
|  |  |  |
| Total | 96.9 | 16,716 |

3.20.2 Prevalence and Type of Female Genital Mutilation

**Table 34** presents findings on the prevalence and type of female circumcision among women age 15–49 by background characteristics. The prevalence of FGM is 15%. Seventy percent of women who were circumcised were cut and flesh removed.

|  |
| --- |
| *Figure 10* Trends in female genital mutilation |
|  |

**Trends:** The prevalence of FGM declined from 38% in 1998 to 15% in 2022 (**Figure 10**). Since 2014, the percentage of circumcised women who were cut and had flesh removed declined from 87% to 70%, while the percentage of circumcised women sewn closed increased from 9% to 12%.

* The prevalence of FGM generally increases with age; 9% of women age 15–19 have been circumcised, compared with 23% of women age 45–49.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table 34 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 | | | | | | | | |
|  | Percentage of women circumcised | Number of women | Type of circumcision | | | | Total | Number of circumcised women |
| Background  characteristic | Cut, 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 | 286 |
| 20–24 | 9.9 | 3,063 | 13.9 | 63.3 | 13.0 | 9.9 | 100.0 | 303 |
| 25–29 | 13.2 | 2,916 | 12.0 | 69.5 | 12.0 | 6.4 | 100.0 | 384 |
| 30–34 | 16.1 | 2,364 | 11.3 | 69.8 | 12.7 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 380 |
| 35–39 | 18.7 | 2,288 | 12.3 | 70.1 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 428 |
| 40–44 | 23.8 | 1,615 | 11.1 | 72.9 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 100.0 | 385 |
| 45–49 | 23.1 | 1,346 | 10.9 | 76.6 | 7.9 | 4.5 | 100.0 | 311 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 9.7 | 6,850 | 14.0 | 61.6 | 16.7 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 662 |
| Rural | 18.4 | 9,866 | 11.1 | 73.1 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 1,815 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Education1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No education | 56.3 | 920 | 4.1 | 70.4 | 17.9 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 518 |
| Primary | 18.4 | 6,107 | 11.2 | 73.8 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 100.0 | 1,126 |
| Secondary | 10.0 | 6,320 | 16.7 | 64.5 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 100.0 | 634 |
| More than secondary | 5.9 | 3,208 | 21.8 | 64.2 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 100.0 | 189 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Wealth quintile** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowest | 32.0 | 2,599 | 8.8 | 74.7 | 11.3 | 5.2 | 100.0 | 832 |
| Second | 16.8 | 2,974 | 11.8 | 72.2 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 100.0 | 498 |
| Middle | 14.6 | 3,086 | 12.7 | 71.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 100.0 | 450 |
| Fourth | 11.0 | 3,729 | 15.7 | 61.4 | 16.4 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 409 |
| Highest | 6.6 | 4,328 | 14.3 | 62.2 | 17.3 | 6.2 | 100.0 | 287 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 14.8 | 16,716 | 11.9 | 70.1 | 11.6 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 2,476 |
| 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. Excludes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended. | | | | | | | | |

**List of Participants**

**The following individuals are acknowledged for their contributions during authoring of this Key Indicators report:**

| **Name** | **Role** | **Institution** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Mr. Macdonald G. Obudho, MBS | National Survey Director | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Abdulkadir A. Awes | Deputy National Survey Director | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Ann Mburu, HSC | Thematic Coordinator | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Benjamin Avusevwa | Thematic Coordinator | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Collins Omondi, OGW | Thematic Coordinator | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Robert Nderitu, OGW | Thematic Coordinator | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Job Nyandwaki Mose, HSC | Project Manager | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Rosemary Bowen | Technical Coordinator | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Godfrey Otieno | Technical Coordinator | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Andrew Imbwaga, HSC | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Caroline Gatwiri | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Elias R. Nyaga | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Hellen Wanyoike, OGW | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. James Munguti | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. James Ng’ang’a, HSC | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Jim Collins Mwenda | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. John K. Bore, HSC | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. John Makau | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Katunge Kiilu | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Maurice Kamau | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Michael Musyoka, HSC | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Paul Samoei | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Paul Waweru, HSC | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Pius Ng'ang'a | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Renice Bunde | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Scholastica K. Kongo | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Stanley Wambua | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Tabitha Weru | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Vivianne Nyarunda, HSC | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Ms. Yvonne Chebet Ronoh | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Mr. Zachary Ochola | Author | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |
| Dr. Jean de Dieu Bizimana | Survey Manager | ICF |
| Mr. Nicholas Kipchirchir | Author | Anti-FGM Board |
| Dr. Helen Kiarie | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Dr. Joyce N. Wamicwe | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Dr. Lilly Muthoni Nyagah | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Dr. Muthoni Gichu | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Mr. Samuel Murage | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Ms. Scolastica Wabwire | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Mr. Stephen Kaboro Mbugua | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Dr. Elvis Oyugi | Author | Ministry of Health |
| Mr. John Anampiu | Author | National Council for Population and Development |
| Mr. Paul Kuria | Author | National Gender and Equality Commission |
| Mr. Eric Macharia | Author | National Information Platform for Food Security and Nutrition Project |
| Mr. Geoffrey Kinyua | Author | Nutrition International |
| Ms. Mary Thiong'o | Author | Performance, Monitoring for Action |
| Mr. Ben Obonyo Jarabi | Author | PSRI, University of Nairobi |
| Dr. Anne Akoya Khasakhala | Author | PSRI, University of Nairobi |
| Dr. Samuel N. Wakibi | Author | PSRI, University of Nairobi |
| Prof. Alfred Agwanda | Author | PSRI, University of Nairobi |
| Prof. Lawrence Ikamari | Author | PSRI, University of Nairobi |
| Mr. Baldwin Anyiga | Author | State Department for Gender |
| Mr. Caneble Oganga | Author | UN Women |
| Mr. Godfrey Ndeng'e | Author | United Nations Children's Fund |
| Ms. Lucy Maina | Author | United Nations Children's Fund |
| Ms. Rose Njiraini | Author | United Nations Children's Fund |
| Ms. Sarah Kibera | Author | United Nations Children's Fund |
| Mr. Ezekiel Ngure | Author | United Nations Population Fund |
| Dr. Edmon Obat | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Dr. Mildred Shiesha | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Dr. Victor Sumbi | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Dr. Jens W. Levy | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Ms. Lydiah Odero | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Mr. Peter Yegon | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Dr. Wangui Muthigani | Author | USAID-Kenya |
| Prof. George Otieno Orwa | Author | University of Bomet |
| Mr. Allan Kute | Author | World Food Programme |

REFERENCES

Bradley, S.E.K., T.N. Croft, J.D. Fishel, and C.F. Westoff. 2012*. Revising Unmet Need for Family Planning.* DHS Analytical Studies No. 25. Calverton, Maryland, USA: ICF International. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/AS25/AS25%5B12June2012%5D.pdf.

Kabeer, N. 2009. *Women’s Economic Empowerment: Key issues and Policy Options.* Sida Policy Brief, Publication Series on Women Economic Empowerment. https://cdn.sida.se/publications/files/sida52479en-womens-economic-empowerment.pdf.

National Council for Population and Development, 2012. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development. Nairobi, Kenya.

Shonkoff, J., and D. Phillips. 2000. *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development.* Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press.

United Nations. 2006. *Secretary-General’s In-depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women.* New York: United Nations. https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N06/419/74/PDF/N0641974.pdf.

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). 2016. *Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary*.

https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet\_ECD\_Executive\_Summary.pdf.

Van Lerberghe, W., and V. De Brouwere. 2001. “Of Blind Alleys and Things That Have Worked: History’s Lessons on Reducing Maternal Mortality.” In *Safe Motherhood Strategies: A Recent Review of the Evidence*, edited by V. De Brouwere and W. Van Lerberghe, 7–33. Antwerp: ITG Press. World Health Organization (WHO). 2003. *World Health Report 2003*. Geneva: WHO. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/42789.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2006a. *Standards for Maternal and Neonatal Care.* Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241511216.

World Health Organization (WHO). 2006b. *Child Growth Standards*. Geneva: WHO.

World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). 2021. *Indicators for Assessing Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices: Definitions and Measurement Methods*. Geneva: WHO. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240018389.

World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 1997. *Female Genital Mutilation: A Joint WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA Statement.* Geneva: WHO.