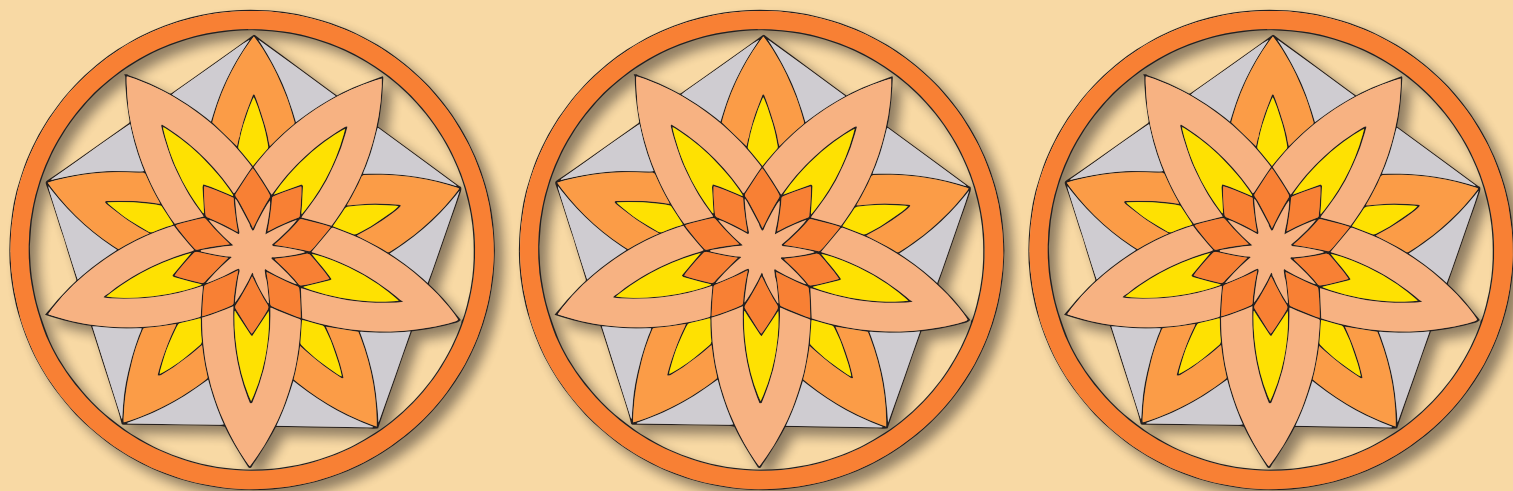


Kenya



**Demographic and
Health Survey**

Volume 1

2022



Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2022

Volume 1

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Nairobi, Kenya

Ministry of Health
Nairobi, Kenya

The DHS Program
ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

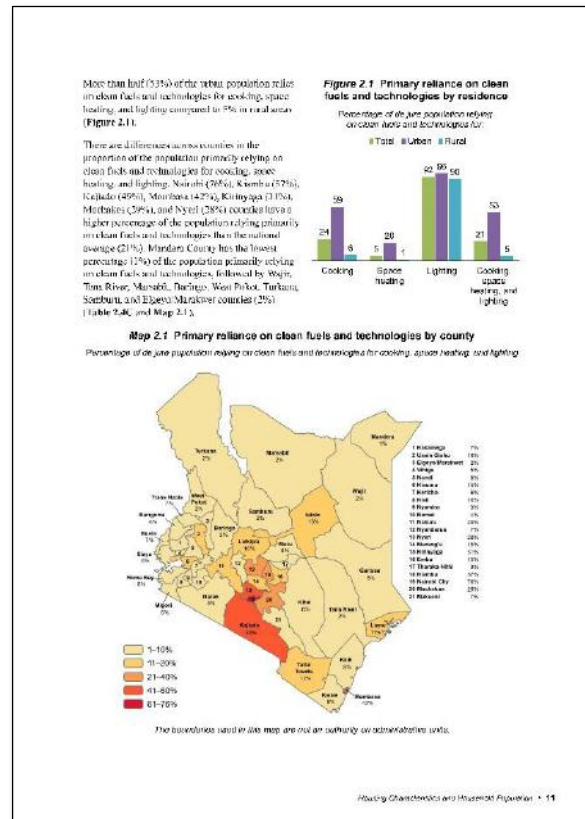
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
K-HMSF	Kenya Household Master Sample Frame
KMIS	Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KSh	Kenya shilling
LAM	lactational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

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

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

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

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



Example 1: Exposure to mass media: Women

A Question Asked of All Survey Respondents

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women ¹						
Percentage of women age 15–49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022						
Background characteristic ³	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	Accesses all three media at least once a week	Accesses none of the three media at least once a week	Number of women ²
Age						
15–19	9.3	50.0	56.6	5.0	24.6	6,025
20–24	8.0	56.2	63.5	5.1	19.4	6,001
25–29	7.8	61.3	64.4	5.5	18.7	5,687
30–34	7.3	57.8	63.9	5.0	20.3	4,530
35–39	7.7	55.2	62.7	5.4	22.9	4,311
40–44	9.5	53.1	63.7	6.3	21.3	3,084
45–49	8.9	49.4	61.7	5.9	24.9	2,518
Residence						
Urban	10.4	74.1	61.1	7.2	14.3	13,143
Rural	6.8	42.1	62.9	4.1	26.4	19,013
Education¹						
No education	0.1	13.6	26.9	0.0	66.4	1,770
Primary	3.1	42.5	60.6	1.5	26.9	11,687
Secondary	9.0	62.1	66.6	5.6	15.4	12,550
More than secondary	19.2	77.1	66.4	13.8	10.5	6,150
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.0	10.1	44.3	0.9	52.7	5,019
Second	4.9	26.2	65.8	1.8	27.4	5,698
Middle	7.1	54.7	67.3	4.2	19.0	6,069
Fourth	8.5	71.2	64.7	5.9	14.4	7,139
Highest	14.6	89.2	64.7	11.0	6.2	8,231
Total	8.3	55.2	62.2	5.4	21.5	32,156

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers:

a) 21.5%

b) Women age 30–34 are more likely to watch television at least once a week.

c) Women with more than secondary education read a newspaper at least once a week: 19.2% compared to 0.1% for women with no education, 3.1% for women with primary education, and 9.0% for women with secondary education.

d) Women age 30–34 are the least exposed to newspaper at least once a week; 7.3%.

e) The range for women who accesses none of the three media at least once a week by education level is 10.5% for women with more than secondary education and 66.4% for women with no education.

f) Yes, weekly exposure to all three media increases with the household quintile: 0.9% for women in the lowest quintile, 1.8% for the second lowest, 4.2% for the third, 5.9% for the fourth, and 11.0% for the highest quintile.

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

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

A Question Asked of a Subgroup of Survey Respondents

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI ¹					
Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022					
Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	1,735	(75.1)	(48.0)	24
6–11	2.1	1,838	(84.0)	(41.7)	39
12–23	1.9	3,324	87.0	46.1	65
24–35	1.7	3,230	88.2	53.9	56
36–47	1.8	3,435	81.8	30.5	61
48–59	1.5	3,321	72.5	43.5	49
Sex					
Male	1.9	8,589	84.7	43.9	161
Female	1.6	8,294	79.4	43.0	132
Mother's smoking status³					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.0	55	*	*	0
Does not smoke	1.7	8,683	84.5	46.1	147
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology ⁴	1.4	4,556	(96.7)	(46.0)	64
Solid fuel ⁵	1.9	11,875	77.8	44.0	222
Kerosene/paraffin	1.7	432	*	*	7
No food cooked in household	*	21	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	1.7	6,316	89.5	38.4	109
Rural	1.7	10,567	78.1	46.5	184
Mother's education⁶					
No education	1.9	1,738	69.3	36.5	34
Primary	2.1	6,374	80.7	46.6	135
Secondary	1.5	5,719	84.0	33.5	85
More than secondary	1.3	3,053	(95.2)	(59.9)	40
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.5	3,784	78.5	44.6	96
Second	2.1	3,038	73.0	38.8	63
Middle	1.4	2,955	82.6	56.7	40
Fourth	1.4	3,410	88.6	34.8	48
Highest	1.2	3,697	(96.3)	(45.4)	46
Total	3 1.7	16,883	82.3	43.5	293

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example 3: Understanding Sampling Weights in KDHS Tables

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

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

A sampling statistician determines how many women should be interviewed in each county in order to get reliable statistics. The **blue column (1)** in the table at the right shows the actual number of women interviewed in each county. Within the counties, the number of women interviewed ranges from 483 in Taita/Taveta to 944 in Nairobi City. The number of interviews is sufficient to get reliable results in each county.

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

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

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

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

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

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Sustainable Development Goal Indicators, Kenya DHS 2022

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

Continued...

Continued

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

na = not applicable

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹³ Data are available for currently married women only.

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

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

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

KENYA



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

1.1 SURVEY OBJECTIVES

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

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

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

1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

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

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

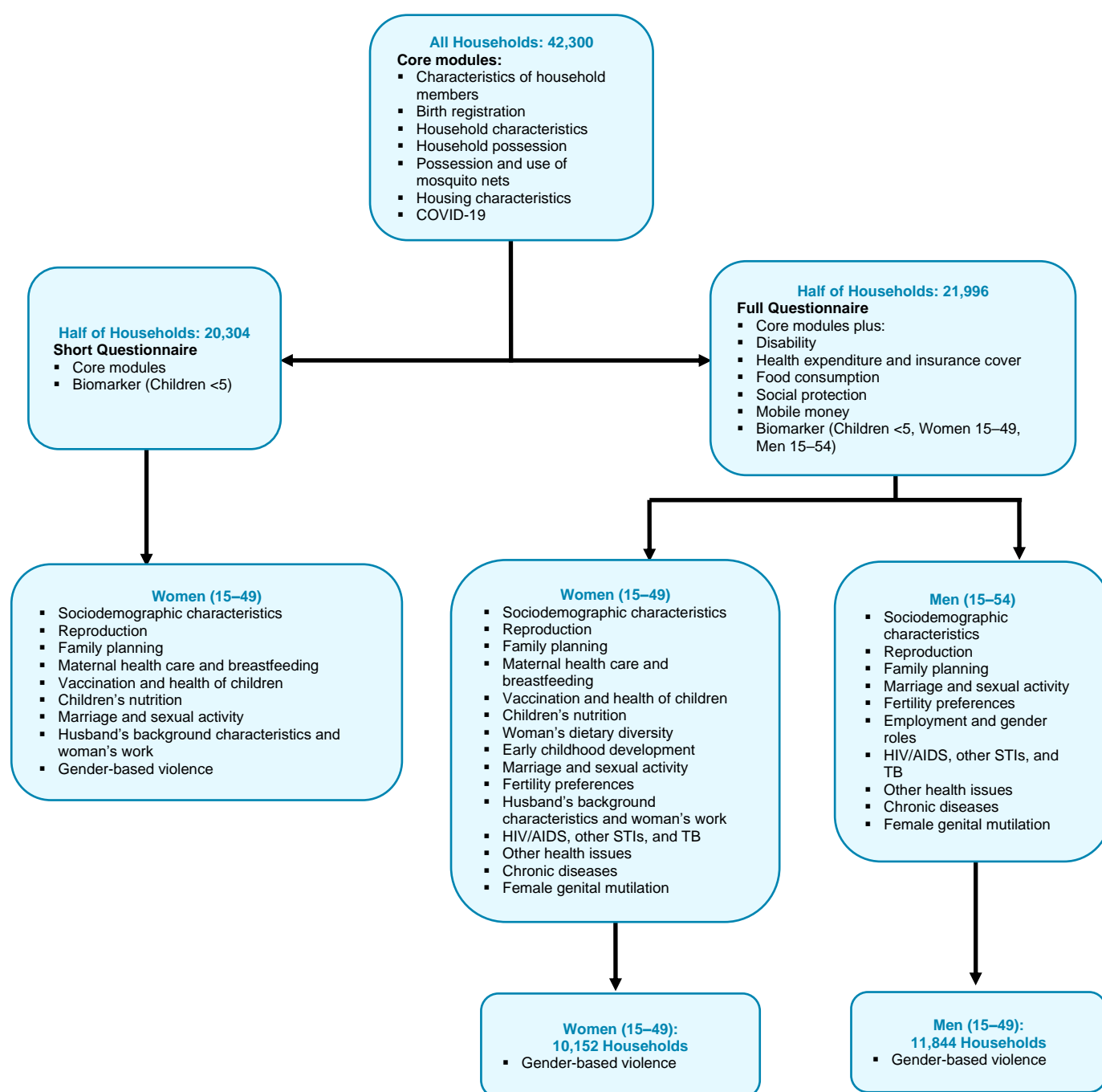
The 2022 KDHS was designed to provide estimates at the national level, for rural and urban areas separately, and, for some indicators, at the county level. The sample size was computed at 42,300 households, with 25 households selected per cluster, which resulted in 1,692 clusters spread across the country,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

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

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

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

Figure 1.1 2022 Kenya DHS sample design



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

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

1.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 ANTHROPOMETRY MEASUREMENTS

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

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

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

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

1.5 TRAINING OF TRAINERS AND PRETEST

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

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

1.6 PRETEST

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

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

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

1.7 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

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

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

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

1.8 FIELDWORK

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

1.9 DATA PROCESSING

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

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

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

1.10 RESPONSE RATES

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

Table 1.1 Results of the household and individual interviews

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

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

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied² Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

Key Findings

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

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

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

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

2.1 HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

2.1.1 Use of Clean Fuels and Technologies

Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

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

Clean cooking fuels and technologies

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

Clean heating fuels and technologies

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

Clean lighting fuels and technologies

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

Sample: Households and de jure population

2.1.2 Cooking

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

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

2.1.3 Heating and Lighting

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

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

2.1.4 Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technologies

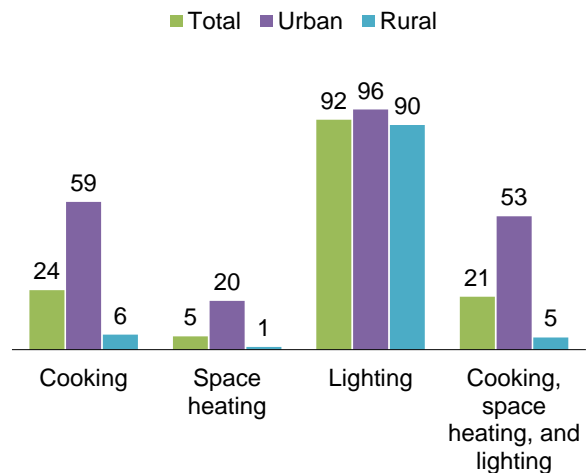
Nationally, 21% of the population relies on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting. There is a pattern between wealth status and primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies. The percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space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

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

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

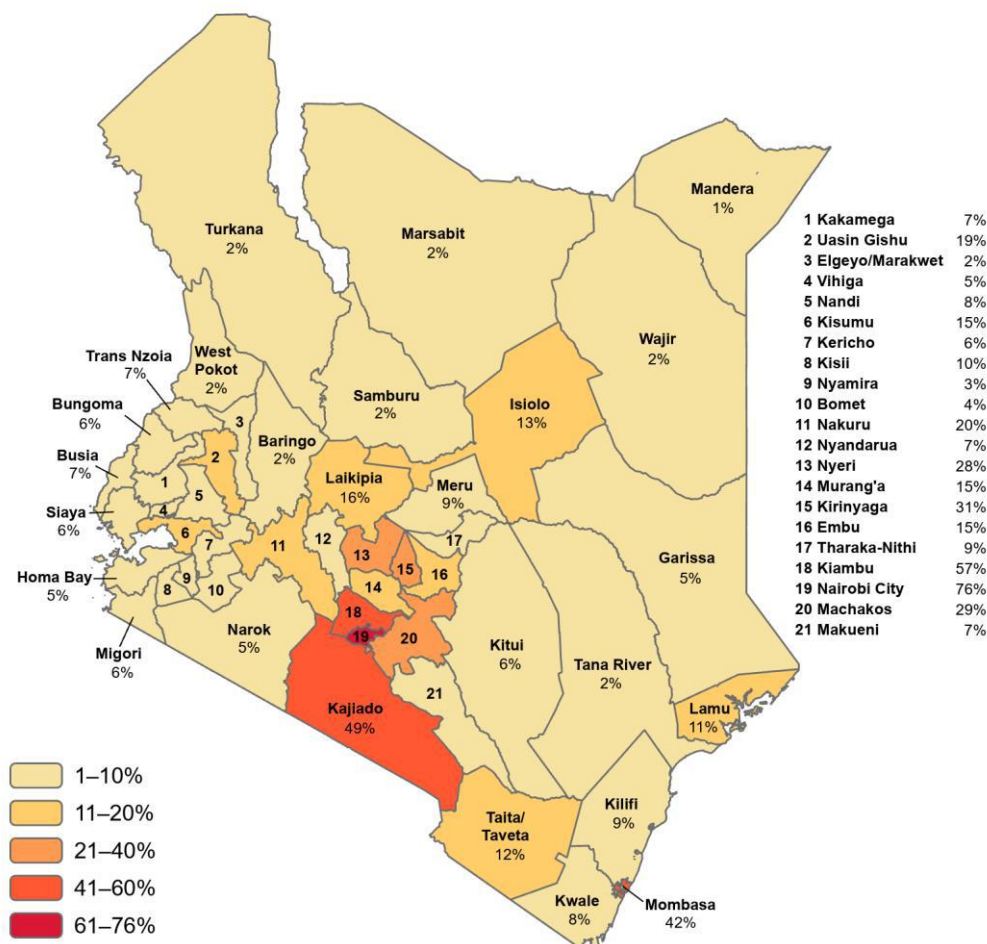
Figure 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by residence

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



Map 2.1 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies by county

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



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

2.2 HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

2.2.1 Household Durable Goods

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.2 Wealth Index

Wealth index

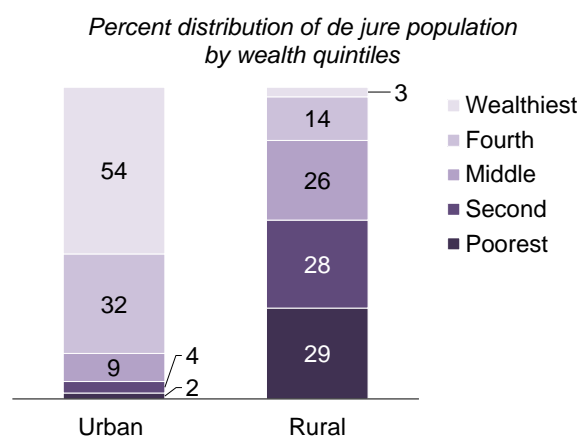
Households are assigned scores based on the number and kinds of consumer goods they own; these range from a television to a bicycle or car, and housing characteristics such as source of drinking water, toilet facilities, and flooring materials. These scores are derived with principal component analysis. National wealth quintiles are compiled by assigning the household score to each usual (de jure) household member, ranking each person in the household population by their score, and then dividing the distribution into five equal categories, each with 20% of the population.

Sample: Households

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

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

Figure 2.2 Household wealth by residence



2.3 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COMPOSITION

Household

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

De facto population

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

De jure population

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

How data are calculated

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

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

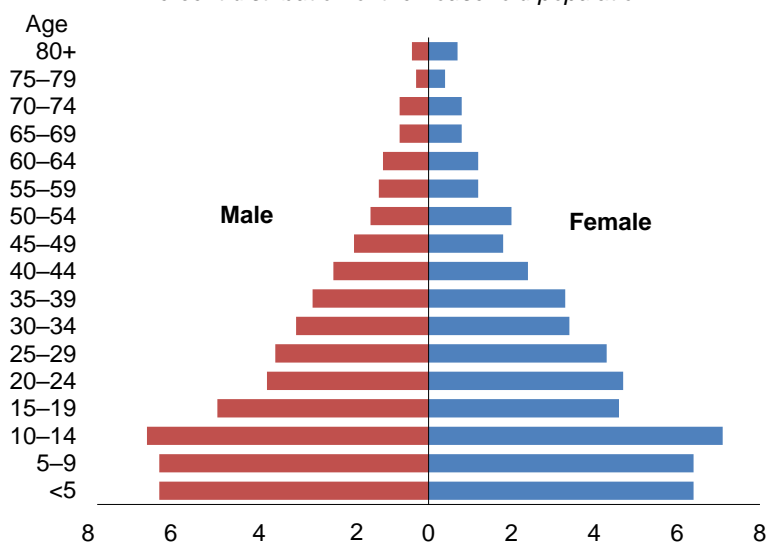
A third of households in Kenya are headed by women. In the rural areas, 36% of households are headed by women compared to 31% in the urban areas (Table 2.8).

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

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

Figure 2.3 Population pyramid

Percent distribution of the household population



2.4 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND PARENTAL SURVIVAL

Orphan

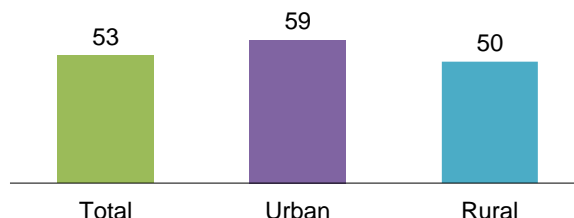
A child with one or both parents who are dead.

Sample: Children under age 18

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

Figure 2.4 Children’s living arrangements by residence

Percentage of children under age 18 living with both parents



Patterns by background characteristics

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

2.5 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registered birth

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

Sample: De jure children under age 5

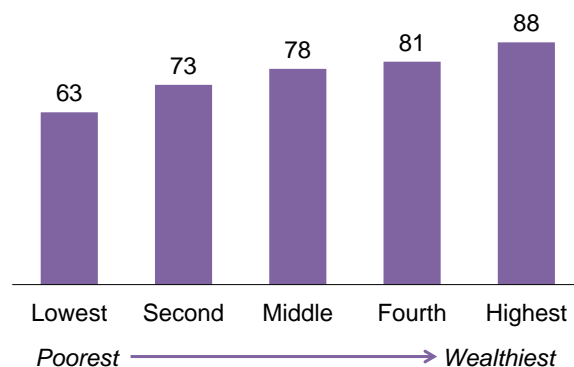
Birth registration is the process of officially recording the birth of a child with the office of the registrar. This process is important for establishing legal identity, accessing government services, and protecting the rights of children.

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

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

Figure 2.5 Birth registration by household wealth

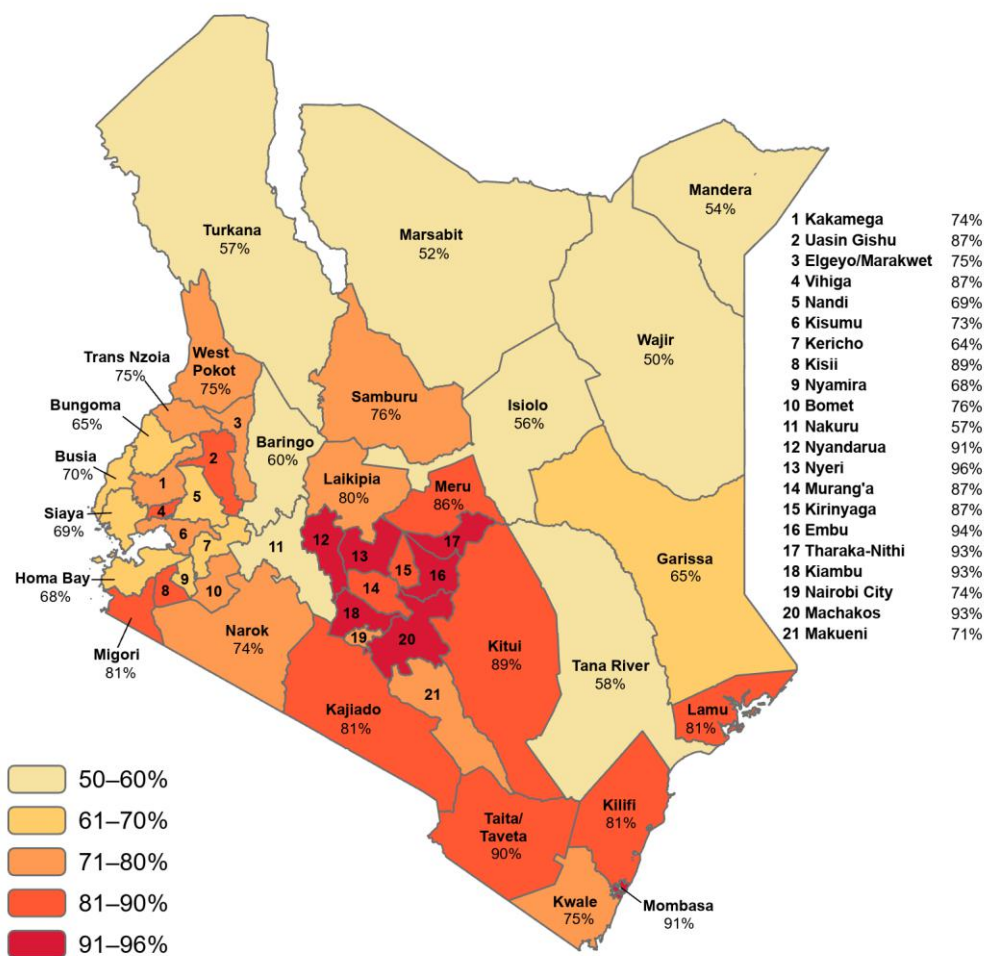
Percentage of de jure children under age 5 whose births are registered with the civil authority



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

Map 2.2 Birth registration by county

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



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

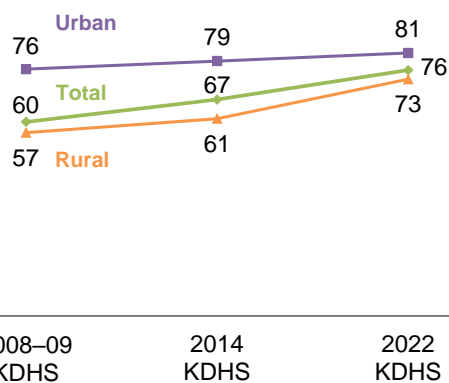
Trends: The proportion of de jure children under age 5 whose births were registered has increased from 60% in 2008–09 to 67% in 2014 and 76% in 2022. The percentage of children registered with civil registration authority in rural areas increased from 57% in 2008–09 to 73% in 2022 (**Figure 2.6**).

2.6 EDUCATION

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

Figure 2.6 Birth registration

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



2.6.1 Educational Attainment

Median educational attainment

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

Sample: De facto household population age 6 and older

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

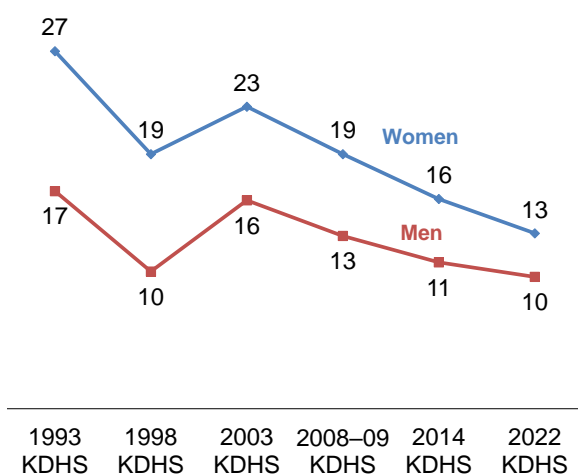
Trends: Between 2003 and 2022, there is a declining trend in the proportion of women and men age 6 and older with no education from 23% to 13% among of women and 16% to 10% among men (Figure 2.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women and men in urban areas have the highest median number of years of education completed (7.7 years for women and 8.0 years for men) compared to those in rural areas (6.1 years for women and 6.3 years for men) (Table 2.11.1 and Table 2.11.2).
- The proportion of the population with more than secondary education increases with an increase in wealth, with the highest percentage of women (33%) and men (38%) are in the highest wealth quintile.
- Thirty-seven percent of girls and 40% of boys age 6–9 have no education.
- Nairobi City has the highest median number of years of schooling at 9 years for women and men. In the arid and semi-arid counties of Tana River, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir, Turkana, Samburu, and Marsabit, the median number of years of schooling for women is zero (Table 2.11.1C and Table 2.11.2C).

Figure 2.7 Educational attainment of the household population

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



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

2.6.2 Primary and Secondary School Attendance

Net attendance ratio (NAR)

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

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

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

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

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

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

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

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

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

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

Sample: Primary school students and secondary school students

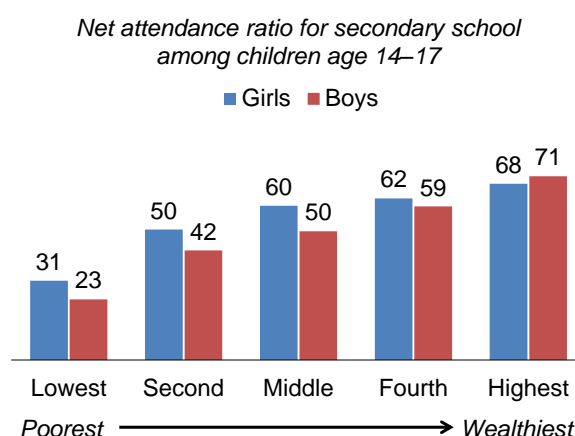
Nationally, the GPI for NAR is 1.02 for primary and 1.16 for secondary. This indicates that there is parity in overall school attendance by primary school-age girls and boys, while for secondary, more girls than boys are attending.

Patterns by background characteristics

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

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

Figure 2.8 Secondary school attendance by household wealth



2.6.3 Participation Rate in Organised Learning among Children Age 5

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

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

2.7 DISABILITY

Functional Domains

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

Persons with disability

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

Sample: De facto household population age 5 and older

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

2.7.1 Disability by Domain and Age

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

2.7.2 Disability among Adults by Other Background Characteristics

Patterns by background characteristics

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

2.8 DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Traffic Accident

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

Severe Injury

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

Sample: De facto household population

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

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

2.9 FOOD SECURITY STATUS

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

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

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

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

Coping Strategies Index (CSI)

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

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

Sample: Households

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

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

2.10 COVID-19 TESTING, VACCINATION, AND DEATHS

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

2.11 HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

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

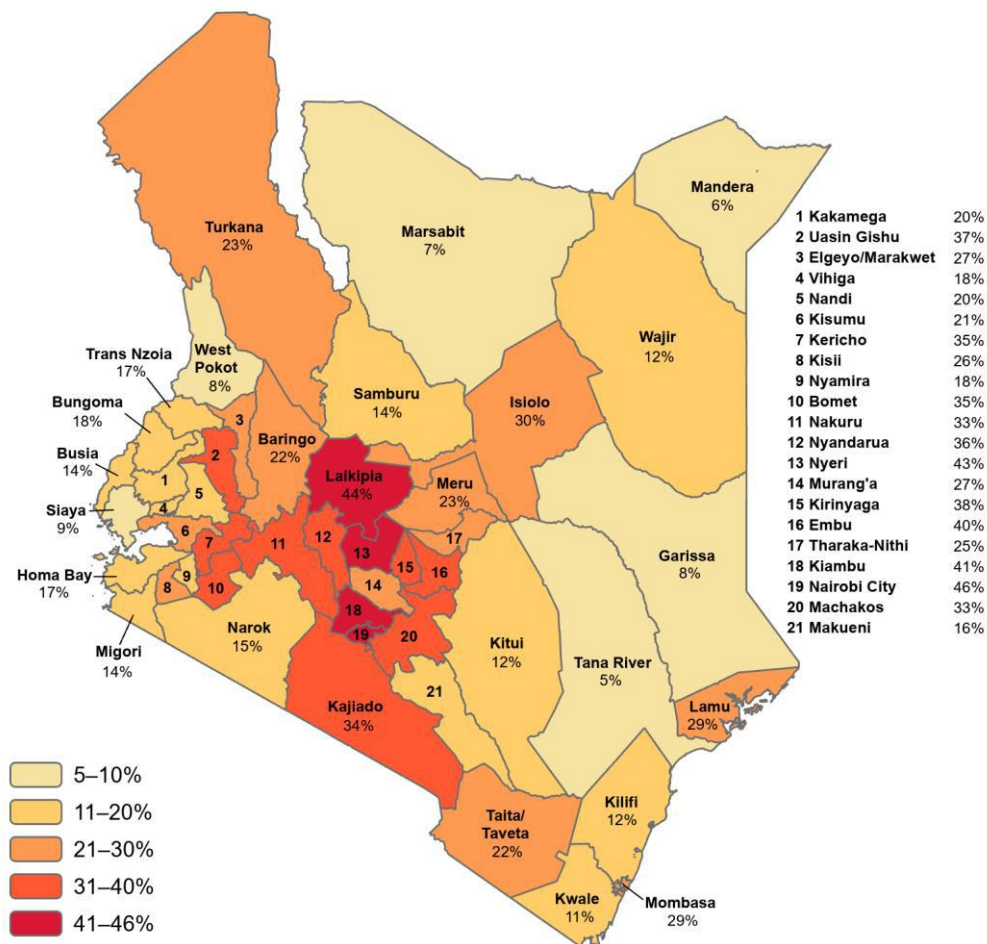
Nationally, one in four persons (26%) have some form of health insurance. The National Hospital Insurance Fund is the most common type of health insurance (**Tables 2.19 and 2.19C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Map 2.3 Health insurance coverage by county

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



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

2.12 OUTPATIENT AND INPATIENT HEALTH EXPENDITURES

Outpatient

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

Inpatient

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

Out of Pocket Expenditure

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

Sample: de facto household members.

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

2.13 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

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- **Table 2.21.3C** Cash transfer or social assistance by county

Table 2.1 Household characteristics: Housing

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

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

Table 2.2 Household characteristics: Cooking

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

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

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

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

Table 2.3 Household characteristics: Heating and lighting

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

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

LPG = liquefied petroleum gas

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

Table 2.4 Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.5 Household possessions

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

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

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

Table 2.6 Wealth quintiles

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

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

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

Table 2.7 Household population by age, sex, and residence

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	13.5	12.5	13.0	13.5	12.3	12.9	13.5	12.4	12.9
5–9	11.5	11.0	11.2	14.3	13.0	13.6	13.4	12.4	12.8
10–14	10.6	10.3	10.5	15.9	15.4	15.6	14.1	13.7	13.9
15–19	7.6	7.8	7.7	12.1	9.6	10.8	10.6	9.0	9.8
20–24	9.8	12.6	11.3	7.1	7.2	7.2	8.0	9.0	8.5
25–29	11.9	12.7	12.3	5.4	6.2	5.8	7.6	8.4	8.0
30–34	9.5	8.4	9.0	5.1	5.7	5.4	6.5	6.7	6.6
35–39	7.3	7.7	7.5	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.4	6.1
40–44	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.7
45–49	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.6
50–54	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.3	3.6	2.8	3.8	3.3
55–59	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5
60–64	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3
65–69	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5
70–74	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
75–79	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
80 +	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.0
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dependency age groups									
0–14	35.6	33.9	34.7	43.6	40.7	42.1	41.0	38.4	39.7
15–64	62.3	63.6	63.0	50.8	52.5	51.6	54.6	56.2	55.4
65+	2.0	2.5	2.3	5.5	6.7	6.1	4.4	5.3	4.8
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child and adult populations									
0–17	40.0	37.9	38.9	51.2	47.0	49.1	47.5	43.9	45.7
18+	59.9	62.1	61.1	48.7	52.9	50.9	52.4	56.0	54.3
Don't know/missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Adolescents age									
10–19	18.2	18.1	18.2	27.9	25.0	26.4	24.7	22.7	23.7
Number of persons	21,807	23,841	45,648	44,222	46,612	90,834	66,029	70,454	136,483

Table 2.8 Household composition

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.9 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.10 Birth registration of children under age 5

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.11.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

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

Background characteristic	No education ¹	Some primary	Completed primary ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary ⁴	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6–9	36.5	63.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,128	0.4
10–14	3.4	87.3	6.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,649	4.5
15–19	2.9	19.6	12.9	49.8	12.0	2.7	100.0	6,294	7.3
20–24	3.4	9.7	12.3	15.8	31.3	27.5	100.0	6,258	9.3
25–29	5.1	12.2	17.1	10.7	25.9	29.1	100.0	5,830	9.2
30–34	8.6	16.8	24.4	10.2	18.3	21.7	100.0	4,633	7.8
35–39	8.6	21.6	27.4	8.5	16.3	17.5	100.0	4,433	7.6
40–44	7.9	22.0	27.3	8.3	17.6	17.0	100.0	3,251	7.6
45–49	8.8	25.4	27.7	8.1	16.6	13.5	100.0	2,477	7.4
50–54	13.6	27.4	24.1	10.4	15.1	9.4	100.0	2,670	7.0
55–59	17.4	21.8	28.2	7.9	15.4	9.2	100.0	1,688	6.4
60–64	28.1	27.8	18.6	8.6	10.5	6.4	100.0	1,669	5.0
65+	51.9	27.0	12.4	2.9	2.5	3.3	100.0	3,722	0.0
Residence									
Urban	8.7	25.3	12.9	11.2	19.4	22.4	100.0	20,247	7.7
Rural	15.7	40.5	16.1	12.0	9.6	6.0	100.0	39,486	6.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	32.0	45.8	11.2	7.4	3.2	0.5	100.0	11,441	3.1
Second	12.5	46.6	17.9	13.3	7.6	2.0	100.0	12,058	6.0
Middle	10.1	37.7	19.3	14.6	12.4	5.9	100.0	11,954	6.6
Fourth	7.5	27.6	17.0	13.1	19.6	15.1	100.0	11,767	7.4
Highest	5.6	20.2	9.9	10.3	21.1	32.9	100.0	12,512	9.2
Total	13.3	35.4	15.1	11.8	12.9	11.5	100.0	59,733	6.6

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

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

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

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

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

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

Background characteristic	No education ¹	Some primary	Completed primary ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary ⁴	Total	Number	Median years completed
Mombasa	11.3	29.9	17.5	9.9	17.3	14.2	100.0	1,435	7.2
Kwale	25.9	42.5	14.3	6.7	6.9	3.7	100.0	1,012	4.0
Kilifi	23.3	46.1	13.1	6.1	7.1	4.1	100.0	1,816	4.1
Tana River	49.5	33.2	8.3	3.0	4.2	1.8	100.0	331	0.0
Lamu	21.0	44.2	13.8	10.4	5.9	4.6	100.0	187	4.8
Taita/Taveta	11.4	32.3	23.6	10.9	14.2	7.6	100.0	448	7.0
Garissa	57.9	24.3	2.7	7.7	4.3	3.2	100.0	577	0.0
Wajir	59.6	25.8	3.3	5.8	4.3	1.2	100.0	361	0.0
Mandera	65.2	25.2	2.9	2.6	3.2	0.9	100.0	484	0.0
Marsabit	54.3	28.8	7.7	4.3	3.1	1.8	100.0	317	0.0
Isiolo	32.6	33.9	10.2	7.4	8.4	7.5	100.0	285	3.6
Meru	13.5	39.9	16.0	12.2	10.2	8.2	100.0	1,986	6.3
Tharaka-Nithi	9.5	41.6	16.1	9.7	11.0	12.0	100.0	532	6.4
Embu	8.6	31.8	20.3	13.0	15.4	10.8	100.0	716	7.1
Kitui	15.1	36.8	21.9	9.5	8.5	8.2	100.0	1,496	6.5
Machakos	5.9	30.5	18.6	14.6	15.5	14.9	100.0	1,759	7.2
Makueni	10.8	33.0	20.9	12.5	13.8	9.0	100.0	1,244	6.9
Nyandarua	8.0	29.2	26.0	13.8	15.7	7.3	100.0	793	7.2
Nyeri	6.5	23.4	18.4	13.5	21.7	16.4	100.0	918	7.6
Kirinyaga	8.6	30.4	20.9	12.2	16.8	11.1	100.0	873	7.2
Murang'a	9.0	29.8	23.9	15.3	14.4	7.6	100.0	1,448	7.0
Kiambu	5.9	26.7	14.7	11.4	19.4	22.0	100.0	3,461	7.7
Turkana	62.7	24.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	100.0	745	0.0
West Pokot	38.9	39.4	5.2	7.3	4.6	4.7	100.0	854	2.2
Samburu	51.3	28.6	5.3	4.9	5.1	4.7	100.0	322	0.0
Trans Nzoia	9.6	43.6	14.2	14.1	10.1	8.4	100.0	1,366	6.3
Uasin Gishu	6.5	31.7	12.3	11.4	16.8	21.3	100.0	1,596	7.4
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8.9	39.2	15.8	13.2	12.7	10.1	100.0	494	6.6
Nandi	7.4	41.3	17.9	12.6	10.1	10.7	100.0	1,164	6.7
Baringo	17.5	39.7	13.6	8.6	11.6	9.0	100.0	778	6.0
Laikipia	10.9	32.7	17.0	12.8	17.0	9.5	100.0	626	6.8
Nakuru	8.5	32.9	17.4	13.5	15.7	12.0	100.0	2,994	7.1
Narok	23.8	42.7	11.2	9.1	6.0	7.2	100.0	1,428	5.0
Kajiado	17.5	27.6	10.2	8.8	16.4	19.5	100.0	1,513	7.1
Kericho	7.3	37.6	17.4	14.7	12.0	11.2	100.0	1,347	6.9
Bomet	8.9	43.7	16.4	14.1	9.6	7.3	100.0	1,177	6.5
Kakamega	10.4	43.5	14.5	12.6	10.8	8.3	100.0	2,584	6.3
Vihiga	7.2	44.1	16.7	16.5	10.7	4.8	100.0	801	6.4
Bungoma	7.1	43.9	12.9	16.5	10.5	9.1	100.0	2,201	6.5
Busia	12.0	49.9	13.0	13.4	7.2	4.5	100.0	1,269	5.7
Siaya	10.7	41.4	22.5	12.5	8.0	4.9	100.0	1,145	6.4
Kisumu	7.0	39.5	18.7	16.3	9.9	8.5	100.0	1,437	6.8
Homa Bay	11.5	45.6	16.1	14.1	7.5	5.1	100.0	1,459	6.0
Migori	12.5	52.9	14.5	10.3	6.4	3.4	100.0	1,409	5.7
Kisii	8.4	39.7	13.9	16.1	13.5	8.4	100.0	1,644	6.6
Nyamira	8.9	40.4	13.2	17.3	14.5	5.6	100.0	745	6.6
Nairobi City	5.6	21.9	12.1	10.2	22.9	27.3	100.0	6,154	9.0
Total	13.3	35.4	15.1	11.8	12.9	11.5	100.0	59,733	6.6

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

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

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

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

Table 2.11.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

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

Background characteristic	No education ¹	Some primary	Completed primary ²	Some secondary	Completed secondary ³	More than secondary ⁴	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age									
6-9	40.1	59.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,129	0.2
10-14	4.0	89.9	4.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,326	4.1
15-19	2.7	27.3	14.5	44.3	9.1	2.1	100.0	6,940	7.1
20-24	3.0	9.5	11.0	17.7	34.0	24.8	100.0	5,151	9.3
25-29	2.6	11.1	15.0	8.0	30.6	32.7	100.0	4,916	9.4
30-34	4.2	15.5	19.2	6.7	24.7	29.7	100.0	4,259	9.2
35-39	5.1	19.8	26.3	6.8	21.4	20.6	100.0	3,713	7.8
40-44	5.5	21.3	26.1	7.4	21.2	18.5	100.0	3,125	7.7
45-49	6.6	22.9	28.0	7.1	19.8	15.5	100.0	2,439	7.6
50-54	5.2	20.4	24.4	8.4	25.3	16.3	100.0	1,840	7.7
55-59	8.0	14.2	31.9	8.4	23.4	14.0	100.0	1,678	7.3
60-64	14.4	19.9	23.9	7.7	21.0	13.1	100.0	1,438	6.7
65+	22.7	25.9	24.4	6.4	11.4	9.2	100.0	2,859	6.0
Residence									
Urban	7.2	24.5	12.1	9.6	22.4	24.2	100.0	18,156	8.0
Rural	11.5	41.9	15.9	11.9	11.7	7.1	100.0	36,726	6.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	23.1	49.9	12.5	7.7	5.5	1.2	100.0	10,687	3.9
Second	9.1	46.0	17.7	13.3	10.6	3.3	100.0	11,144	6.2
Middle	7.1	36.9	19.0	14.6	15.3	7.2	100.0	11,410	6.9
Fourth	6.1	26.6	15.5	11.9	23.8	16.0	100.0	11,281	7.6
Highest	5.0	21.0	7.6	7.7	21.1	37.5	100.0	10,360	9.4
Total	10.0	36.2	14.6	11.1	15.3	12.8	100.0	54,882	6.8

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

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

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

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

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

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

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

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

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

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

³ Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

⁴ More than secondary includes middle level colleges and university.

Table 2.12 School attendance ratios

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.12C School attendance ratios by county

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

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

Continued...

Table 2.12C—Continued

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.13 Participation rate in organised learning

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

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

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

Table 2.13C Participation rate in organised learning by county

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

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

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

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

Table 2.14 Disability by domain and age

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

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

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

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

Table 2.15.1 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Women

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

Background characteristic	No difficulty in any domain	Some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, or cannot do at all						Difficulty in at least one domain ¹			A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in more than one domain	Number of women	
		Seeing	Hearing	Communicating	Remembering or concentrating	Walking or climbing steps	Washing all over or dressing	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all			
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
Divorced or 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
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
Residence													
Urban	81.2	12.3	2.9	1.0	3.6	7.1	2.1	14.7	3.7	0.3	4.1	1.1	8,130
Rural	68.3	18.5	6.8	1.9	10.4	16.0	5.0	22.5	8.4	0.7	9.0	3.1	14,346
Education²													
No education	47.0	30.3	17.9	6.0	22.1	34.7	16.3	30.2	20.0	2.8	22.7	11.0	2,602
Primary	67.3	18.5	6.0	1.3	10.3	16.1	4.1	24.1	8.0	0.5	8.5	2.3	8,559
Secondary	82.5	11.3	2.2	0.8	3.2	5.8	1.0	14.2	3.0	0.2	3.2	0.5	7,676
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	3,594
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	66.1	19.2	10.1	2.9	12.3	16.9	6.7	22.3	10.5	1.0	11.5	4.4	3,806
Second	67.0	19.0	7.3	1.6	11.5	16.4	4.3	23.1	9.0	0.7	9.7	2.9	4,305
Middle	69.8	17.5	5.2	1.6	9.2	16.0	4.9	21.9	7.7	0.5	8.2	2.8	4,424
Fourth	76.2	14.5	3.4	1.1	5.4	10.9	3.3	18.7	4.5	0.5	5.0	1.8	4,742
Highest	82.6	12.2	2.4	0.9	3.0	5.6	1.4	14.0	3.2	0.3	3.4	0.7	5,200
Total	73.0	16.2	5.4	1.6	7.9	12.8	4.0	19.7	6.7	0.6	7.3	2.4	22,477

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

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

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

Table 2.15.1C Disability among adults according to county: Women

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

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

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

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

Table 2.15.2 Disability among adults according to background characteristics: Men

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.15.2C Disability among adults according to county: Men

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

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

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

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

Table 2.16 Deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.17 Food security status

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

Background characteristic	Food consumption groups			Total	Number of households with valid food consumption score	Percentage of households that report lacking food or money to purchase food	Number of households	Coping strategy			Mean Coping Strategy Index	Number of households with total CSI greater than zero
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable					Minimal	Stressed	Crises		
Residence												
Urban	2.9	7.7	89.5	100.0	7,903	23.0	7,903	9.1	45.5	45.4	20.5	1,795
Rural	4.4	12.8	82.7	100.0	11,758	32.7	11,758	11.6	43.5	45.0	19.9	3,815
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	10.7	21.8	67.5	100.0	3,233	53.4	3,233	10.0	41.4	48.6	21.4	1,713
Second	3.8	14.9	81.3	100.0	3,434	38.9	3,434	10.4	45.9	43.7	19.2	1,326
Middle	2.7	9.8	87.4	100.0	3,737	27.2	3,737	13.1	41.8	45.1	19.4	1,013
Fourth	2.9	8.7	88.5	100.0	4,740	21.6	4,740	10.2	48.5	41.3	19.5	1,023
Highest	0.7	2.7	96.6	100.0	4,516	12.2	4,516	11.3	44.2	44.5	20.2	535
Total	3.8	10.8	85.4	100.0	19,660	28.8	19,660	10.8	44.1	45.1	20.1	5,610

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

Table 2.17C Food security status by county

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

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

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

Table 2.18.1 COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination

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

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

Table 2.18.1C COVID-19 diagnosis and vaccination by county

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

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

Table 2.18.2 COVID-19 cases and deaths

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

Characteristic	Households		Number of households	Population		De jure household population
	Percentage of households with one or more persons who tested positive for COVID-19	Percentage of households with one or more persons who died from COVID-19 related complications		Number of persons who tested positive for COVID-19 per 100,000 population	Number of deaths due COVID-19 related complications per 100,000 population	
Residence						
Urban	3.4	0.2	15,277	1,347	90	47,730
Rural	0.9	0.2	22,634	254	50	94,296
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.1	0.0	6,235	31	15	28,409
Second	0.5	0.2	6,628	154	56	28,408
Middle	0.8	0.2	7,328	236	76	28,404
Fourth	1.4	0.1	9,043	551	52	28,406
Highest	5.5	0.3	8,678	2,134	120	28,400
Total	1.9	0.2	37,911	621	64	142,026

Table 2.18.2C COVID-19 cases and deaths by county

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

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

Table 2.19 Health insurance coverage

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

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

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

Table 2.19C Health insurance coverage by county

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.21.1 Cash transfer: All households

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

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

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

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

Provider of cash or social assistance	Reason for receiving cash or social assistance											Total
	Orphaned children 18 years or younger	Elderly person	Person with severe disability	Urban food subsidy	Food aid for persons in arid and semi-arid lands	Health voucher	Food/cash for work	School feeding	Hunger safety net programme	COVID-19 relief	Other	
National or county government	87.8	91.0	72.0	47.2	77.8	26.6	23.1	74.1	77.8	84.1	62.8	63.8
National government	76.0	85.9	65.7	29.4	44.8	14.2	17.0	32.4	59.6	59.7	34.6	44.8
County government	18.5	8.8	13.8	22.5	56.1	15.4	7.9	51.9	43.5	48.1	34.5	24.2
NGO, CBO, or other charitable organisation	12.2	2.8	12.3	10.3	28.2	8.6	7.2	7.7	22.8	22.9	9.2	8.5
Church, mosque, or any other religious organisation	6.3	4.1	14.7	27.4	18.1	25.3	14.3	5.9	14.2	17.0	8.7	9.0
Friends, relatives, or neighbours	13.4	16.4	30.1	56.1	29.9	75.3	80.2	30.5	22.4	33.6	40.5	36.9
Number of households	259	1,520	108	83	363	209	1,148	573	373	244	2,288	6,380

Table 2.21.3 Cash transfer by residence and household wealth

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

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

Table 2.21.3C Cash transfer or social assistance by county

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Key Findings

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

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

3.1 BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

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

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

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

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

3.2 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Literacy

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

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

Trends: The percentage of women with no education has declined, from 13% in 2003 to 6% in 2022.

During the same period, the percentage of women who have more than secondary education increased from 6% to 19%.

Patterns by background characteristics

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

- The percentage of women who have no education is highest in Mandera County (71%), while that of men is highest in Turkana County (41%) (Tables 3.2.1C and 3.2.2C).

Figure 3.1 Education of survey respondents

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

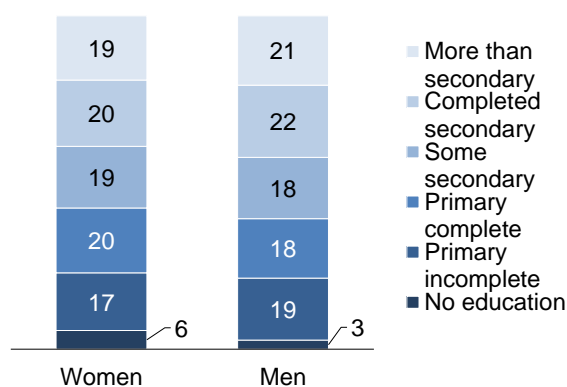
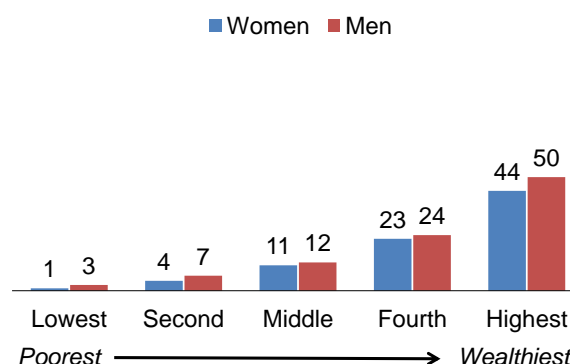


Figure 3.2 More than secondary education by household wealth

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



3.3 MASS MEDIA EXPOSURE AND INTERNET USAGE

Exposure to mass media

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Use of the internet

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 3.3 Exposure to mass media

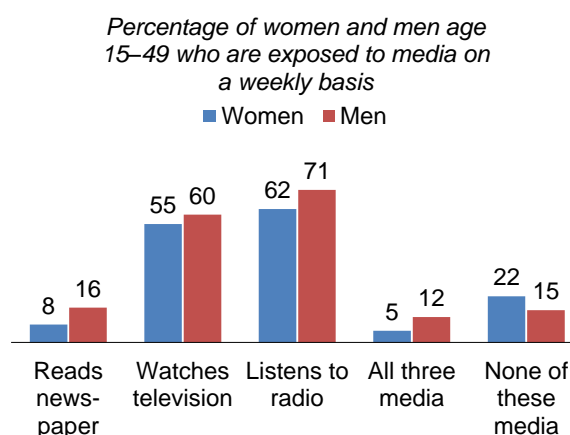
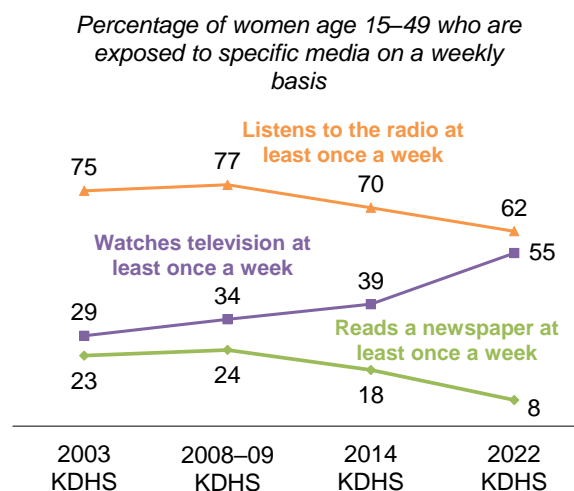


Figure 3.4 Trends in exposure to media



Internet usage

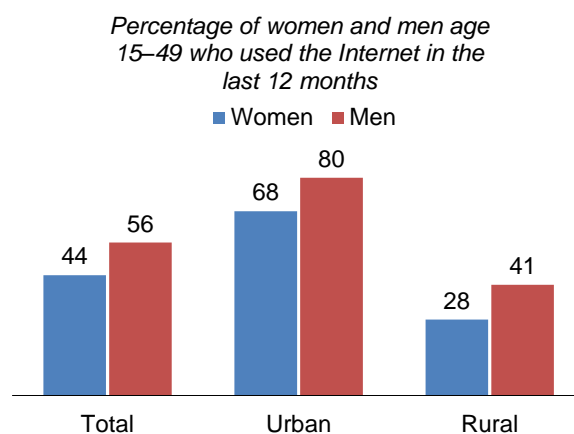
Internet provides significant economic benefits because it enables new forms of employment, business, communication, entertainment, expression, collaboration, access to a vast depth of knowledge, and learning resources, as well as access to services where traditional ways of service provision are lacking.

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 3.5 Internet usage by residence



3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Currently employed

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

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

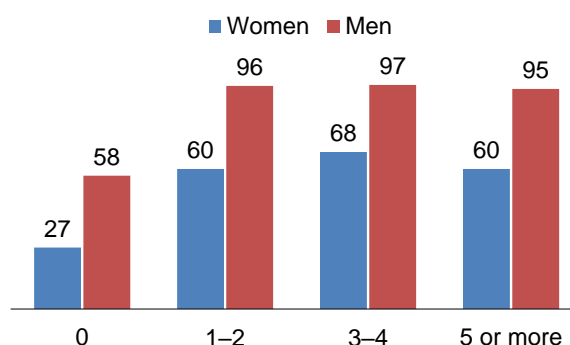
Fifty-two percent of women are currently employed compared to 77% of men. An additional 7% of women and 3% of men reported working in the past 12 months although they are not currently employed (Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 3.6 Employment status by number of living children

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



3.5 OCCUPATION

Occupation

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

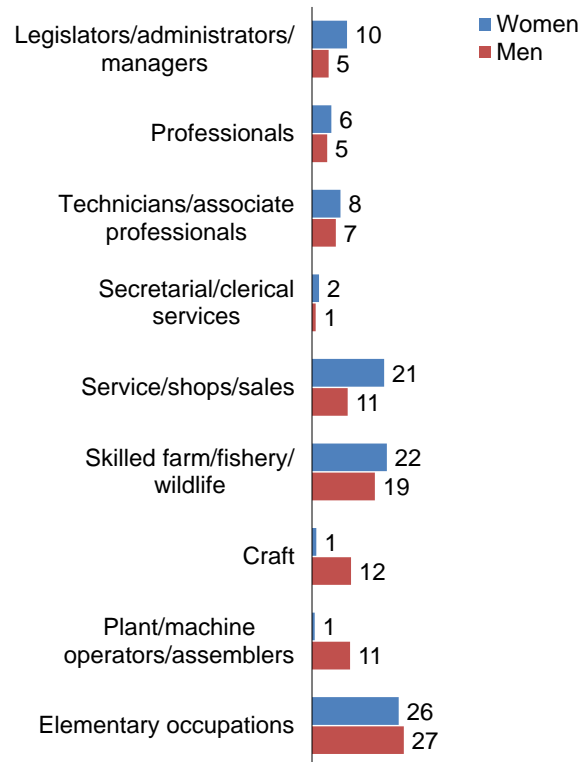
Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who were currently employed or had worked in the 12 months before the survey

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 3.7 Occupation
Percentage of women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey by occupation



3.6 TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN

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

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

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

3.7 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco use

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

3.8 ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Alcohol Consumption

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

3.9 PLACE OF BIRTH AND RECENT MIGRATION

Recent migrants

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

Lifetime migrants

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

Lifetime internal migrants

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

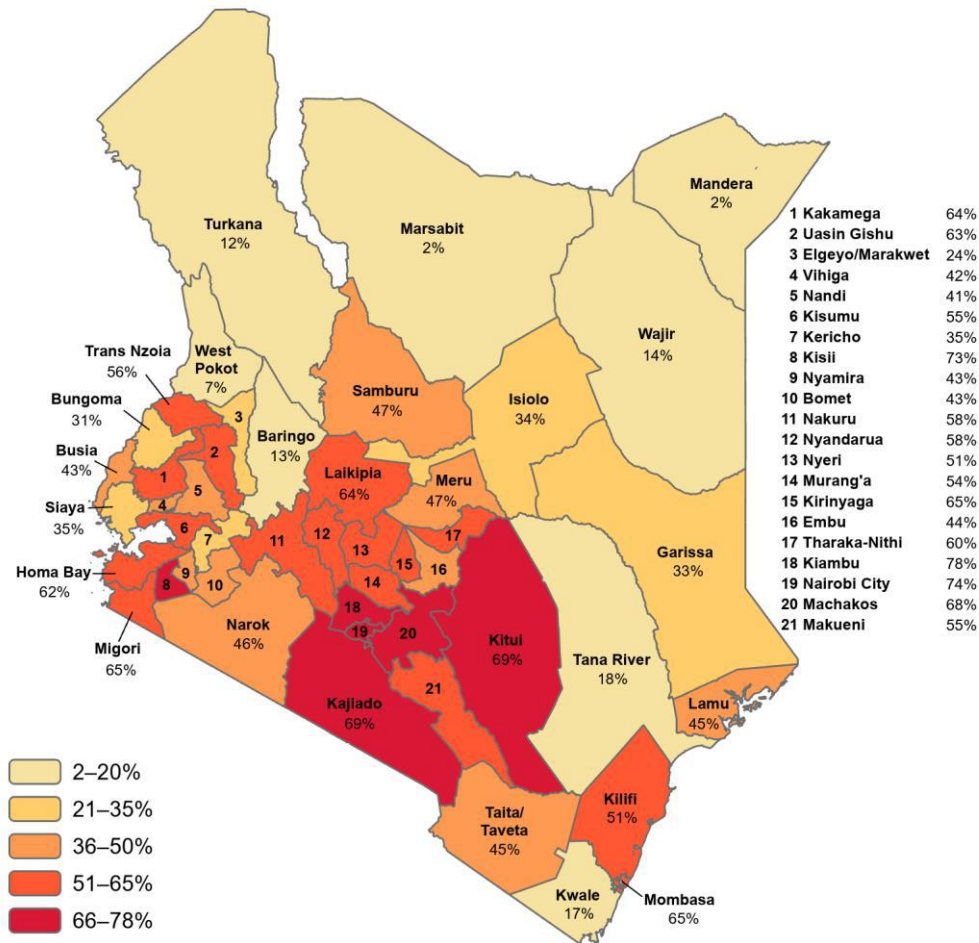
- Women and men age 25–29 have the highest percentage of lifetime migrants (67% for women and 49% for men). The highest percentage of recent movers are age 20–24 (65% for men and 69% for women)
- Among men, the percentage of lifetime migrants increases with increasing level of education from 24% among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

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

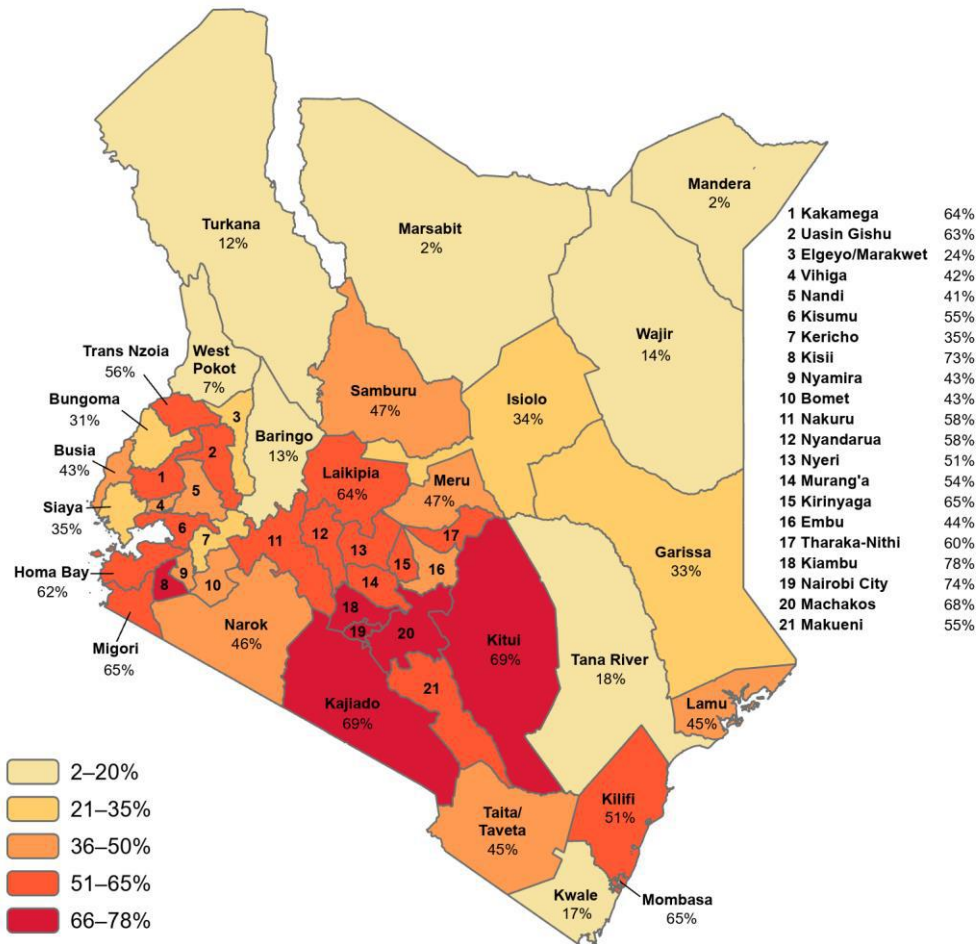
Map 3.1 Lifetime migration by county

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

Women



Men



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

3.9.1 Type of Migration

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

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

3.9.2 Reason for Migration

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

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

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Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

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

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

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

na = not applicable.

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

Table 3.1C Background characteristics of respondents by county

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

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

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

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

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	2.6	13.9	12.4	33.0	22.2	16.0	100.0	7.9	11,903
15–19	2.2	18.6	13.3	49.9	12.8	3.2	100.0	7.3	5,994
20–24	2.9	9.2	11.5	15.8	31.7	28.9	100.0	9.3	5,908
25–29	5.1	12.7	17.2	10.9	24.8	29.4	100.0	9.2	5,627
30–34	8.1	16.7	24.1	11.0	17.2	22.9	100.0	7.8	4,476
35–39	9.0	22.3	26.7	8.9	15.5	17.6	100.0	7.5	4,251
40–44	7.2	24.9	27.4	8.9	15.0	16.6	100.0	7.5	3,050
45–49	8.7	26.6	27.9	8.3	15.9	12.6	100.0	7.4	2,504
Residence									
Urban	3.4	9.2	15.3	15.5	25.4	31.2	100.0	9.3	13,058
Rural	7.1	22.9	22.4	20.6	16.0	11.1	100.0	7.4	18,753
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	22.4	35.8	19.3	14.8	6.7	1.0	100.0	6.2	4,967
Second	3.8	28.7	25.5	24.0	13.8	4.3	100.0	7.2	5,603
Middle	2.8	17.6	24.7	23.7	20.1	11.1	100.0	7.6	5,978
Fourth	2.3	10.3	20.3	18.0	26.4	22.8	100.0	8.9	7,080
Highest	1.3	4.1	10.9	13.7	26.1	43.8	100.0	9.8	8,183
Total	5.6	17.3	19.5	18.5	19.9	19.3	100.0	7.8	31,811

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

¹ Completed 8 grades at the primary level

² Completed 4 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.2.1C Educational attainment by county: Women

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

County	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Mombasa	6.8	14.7	22.4	13.2	22.1	20.8	100.0	7.9	944
Kwale	18.2	27.1	23.8	11.5	12.4	6.9	100.0	7.0	496
Kilifi	13.4	35.9	20.4	11.5	11.1	7.7	100.0	6.6	920
Tana River	42.1	24.8	15.5	4.8	9.8	3.0	100.0	3.8	149
Lamu	12.7	32.2	20.7	17.3	9.6	7.5	100.0	6.9	100
Taita/Taveta	2.1	16.1	30.7	16.2	22.7	12.2	100.0	7.7	227
Garissa	52.3	14.7	5.5	14.1	7.3	6.1	100.0	a	290
Wajir	60.3	11.4	5.8	11.5	8.4	2.6	100.0	a	160
Mandera	71.0	10.8	4.6	5.1	7.0	1.5	100.0	a	206
Marsabit	62.0	11.6	11.0	5.7	6.8	2.9	100.0	a	129
Isiolo	25.5	14.4	18.6	11.6	15.6	14.4	100.0	7.3	136
Meru	1.7	28.7	21.5	19.9	14.4	13.7	100.0	7.4	964
Tharaka-Nithi	0.3	25.5	21.5	16.2	16.9	19.6	100.0	7.7	262
Embu	1.2	13.6	24.4	19.8	22.4	18.6	100.0	7.9	349
Kitui	1.6	17.9	31.2	17.8	15.1	16.4	100.0	7.7	692
Machakos	0.4	9.9	19.5	21.7	22.4	26.1	100.0	8.7	919
Makueni	0.0	14.5	29.2	19.6	20.5	16.2	100.0	7.8	655
Nyandarua	0.3	12.6	29.0	22.7	23.2	12.0	100.0	7.8	408
Nyeri	0.0	5.6	18.8	19.0	28.7	27.9	100.0	9.2	495
Kirinyaga	1.2	13.9	25.4	18.6	23.7	17.2	100.0	7.9	481
Murang'a	0.8	9.6	28.7	23.0	23.9	14.0	100.0	7.9	691
Kiambu	0.5	8.9	15.0	18.2	25.8	31.7	100.0	9.3	2,076
Turkana	58.6	16.3	5.4	7.1	6.7	5.8	100.0	a	331
West Pokot	30.4	28.1	8.0	13.7	10.0	9.9	100.0	6.0	382
Samburu	48.7	15.1	8.7	9.0	9.5	8.9	100.0	1.2	156
Trans Nzoia	2.2	22.8	18.5	23.6	17.0	15.9	100.0	7.6	671
Uasin Gishu	1.4	13.6	14.2	15.5	23.1	32.3	100.0	9.2	969
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.0	16.3	22.1	16.6	25.3	19.6	100.0	7.9	225
Nandi	0.7	22.5	22.4	18.9	16.6	19.1	100.0	7.7	620
Baringo	5.9	19.8	20.5	16.5	21.3	16.0	100.0	7.7	375
Laikipia	5.6	13.5	19.9	20.6	24.4	16.0	100.0	7.8	329
Nakuru	0.9	13.9	20.0	21.0	23.6	20.7	100.0	8.3	1,653
Narok	14.9	26.8	16.8	17.5	10.8	13.1	100.0	7.0	717
Kajiado	11.0	9.8	13.3	14.3	23.1	28.5	100.0	9.1	884
Kericho	0.4	17.7	22.9	19.7	19.7	19.5	100.0	7.8	727
Bomet	0.3	25.6	23.2	23.4	15.6	11.9	100.0	7.5	645
Kakamega	2.8	25.3	18.9	21.3	17.5	14.3	100.0	7.5	1,283
Vihiga	1.1	20.3	25.3	27.0	17.7	8.5	100.0	7.6	361
Bungoma	0.9	24.0	18.1	25.4	15.5	16.2	100.0	7.6	1,122
Busia	3.3	32.9	18.7	24.0	12.5	8.6	100.0	7.2	616
Siaya	1.1	22.2	31.8	23.3	13.5	8.1	100.0	7.4	535
Kisumu	0.7	16.5	26.2	25.6	16.3	14.6	100.0	7.7	768
Homa Bay	0.8	23.5	25.1	26.2	13.1	11.2	100.0	7.4	659
Migori	2.1	38.1	22.9	18.4	11.6	7.0	100.0	7.1	672
Kisii	0.6	17.9	17.5	26.7	23.0	14.4	100.0	7.7	823
Nyamira	0.4	16.1	17.3	31.0	24.9	10.3	100.0	7.9	325
Nairobi City	1.3	6.6	14.8	13.4	28.8	35.1	100.0	9.5	4,215
Total	5.6	17.3	19.5	18.5	19.9	19.3	100.0	7.8	31,811

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

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

¹ Completed 8 grades at the primary level

² Completed 6 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

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

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Age									
15–24	1.1	18.1	13.0	34.4	20.2	13.2	100.0	7.7	5,508
15–19	1.1	24.7	14.3	48.1	9.5	2.3	100.0	7.1	3,147
20–24	1.2	9.3	11.3	16.0	34.5	27.7	100.0	9.4	2,361
25–29	2.3	11.0	13.7	8.0	29.4	35.5	100.0	9.5	2,215
30–34	3.9	17.1	19.2	6.6	21.4	31.8	100.0	9.2	1,759
35–39	4.0	21.5	27.5	6.4	20.1	20.5	100.0	7.7	1,553
40–44	4.9	26.7	25.3	7.7	19.2	16.2	100.0	7.5	1,314
45–49	5.3	24.7	25.6	8.6	18.1	17.8	100.0	7.6	1,097
Residence									
Urban	1.6	8.0	14.2	14.4	28.0	33.7	100.0	9.4	5,329
Rural	3.5	25.5	20.2	21.1	17.4	12.3	100.0	7.5	8,117
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	11.4	40.4	19.5	15.7	10.4	2.5	100.0	6.6	2,032
Second	1.8	29.4	23.1	23.3	15.8	6.6	100.0	7.3	2,537
Middle	1.7	18.6	21.5	24.3	21.5	12.4	100.0	7.7	2,710
Fourth	0.5	10.0	17.7	16.5	30.9	24.4	100.0	9.2	3,271
Highest	1.0	3.3	8.8	12.8	24.2	49.9	100.0	11.2	2,897
Total 15–49	2.7	18.6	17.8	18.4	21.6	20.8	100.0	7.9	13,446
50–54	3.5	19.8	27.3	8.3	22.5	18.6	100.0	7.7	784
Total 15–54	2.8	18.6	18.4	17.9	21.7	20.7	100.0	7.9	14,230

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

¹ Completed 8 grades at the primary level

² Completed 6 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2C Educational attainment by county: Men

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

County	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary ¹	Some secondary	Completed secondary ²	More than secondary			
Mombasa	3.1	11.2	24.0	11.5	28.3	21.9	100.0	9.0	436
Kwale	4.4	34.1	22.6	13.8	18.5	6.7	100.0	7.2	208
Kilifi	0.8	27.4	27.7	15.0	16.1	13.0	100.0	7.5	405
Tana River	29.6	25.0	17.2	10.3	13.3	4.6	100.0	6.2	64
Lamu	5.7	28.2	22.1	17.3	14.1	12.5	100.0	7.3	41
Taita/Taveta	0.5	12.7	27.6	22.2	23.7	13.3	100.0	7.9	97
Garissa	16.3	17.5	12.5	16.6	20.6	16.5	100.0	7.8	117
Wajir	27.2	20.1	8.7	20.9	12.8	10.3	100.0	6.7	63
Mandera	34.3	20.3	7.9	15.6	15.8	6.1	100.0	6.0	81
Marsabit	28.5	12.4	17.7	15.3	18.7	7.3	100.0	7.2	44
Isiolo	9.2	13.1	20.1	13.7	19.9	24.0	100.0	8.0	55
Meru	3.7	28.7	17.9	20.2	16.9	12.6	100.0	7.3	473
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	33.7	17.8	17.8	13.2	17.5	100.0	7.5	121
Embu	0.0	19.4	20.5	17.1	23.0	20.0	100.0	7.9	171
Kitui	2.1	21.4	25.1	17.3	16.6	17.6	100.0	7.6	291
Machakos	0.3	13.6	22.0	21.0	21.3	21.8	100.0	8.1	460
Makueni	0.4	26.6	19.7	22.6	18.0	12.7	100.0	7.5	264
Nyandarua	0.7	11.7	25.8	25.9	23.4	12.5	100.0	7.8	168
Nyeri	1.4	9.7	16.1	18.3	31.7	22.7	100.0	9.1	232
Kirinyaga	1.1	19.5	15.7	17.6	27.4	18.8	100.0	8.5	191
Murang'a	0.6	18.5	30.2	17.9	19.4	13.4	100.0	7.7	294
Kiambu	1.1	11.5	15.6	20.3	24.8	26.7	100.0	9.1	895
Turkana	40.7	14.1	7.2	17.9	10.4	9.6	100.0	5.4	111
West Pokot	13.3	33.7	10.2	21.3	11.3	10.2	100.0	6.7	149
Samburu	25.9	15.3	6.6	19.4	13.8	19.0	100.0	7.1	51
Trans Nzoia	0.4	24.1	14.6	24.3	18.0	18.6	100.0	7.7	268
Uasin Gishu	0.0	15.2	12.9	14.1	25.3	32.5	100.0	9.3	447
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.0	15.7	21.2	25.1	21.1	16.9	100.0	7.9	109
Nandi	1.3	22.3	21.2	15.3	20.0	19.8	100.0	7.8	263
Baringo	3.1	20.3	20.1	18.6	21.0	16.8	100.0	7.8	165
Laikipia	2.7	10.3	18.0	21.1	27.6	20.2	100.0	8.7	139
Nakuru	0.9	17.6	18.6	22.0	23.7	17.3	100.0	8.0	664
Narok	8.8	33.9	13.9	11.3	17.3	14.7	100.0	7.3	310
Kajiado	8.5	11.2	10.2	17.3	25.0	27.8	100.0	9.1	335
Kericho	0.6	17.5	17.8	18.5	25.7	19.9	100.0	8.1	328
Bomet	0.4	22.9	22.2	22.2	16.5	15.8	100.0	7.7	267
Kakamega	0.8	28.1	19.2	26.8	13.6	11.6	100.0	7.4	529
Vihiga	1.0	24.5	22.2	22.2	18.4	11.6	100.0	7.5	155
Bungoma	0.3	26.9	16.3	21.7	16.1	18.6	100.0	7.7	432
Busia	0.7	36.3	16.3	21.3	12.3	13.0	100.0	7.2	259
Siaya	1.2	23.0	27.0	27.7	9.7	11.3	100.0	7.4	227
Kisumu	0.0	16.2	24.0	21.4	22.2	16.2	100.0	7.8	343
Homa Bay	1.2	20.2	17.8	27.7	15.7	17.4	100.0	7.6	253
Migori	1.0	33.0	22.6	16.3	14.7	12.3	100.0	7.2	244
Kisii	0.4	20.4	15.3	16.2	25.9	21.8	100.0	8.4	326
Nyamira	0.6	21.6	14.3	25.3	21.3	16.9	100.0	7.8	133
Nairobi City	1.1	4.6	11.1	11.5	31.0	40.6	100.0	9.7	1,767
Total 15–49	2.7	18.6	17.8	18.4	21.6	20.8	100.0	7.9	13,446

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

¹ Completed 8 grades at the primary level

² Completed 6 grades at the secondary level

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

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

Background characteristic	No schooling, primary, or secondary school						Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women
	Higher than secondary schooling	Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	16.8	73.1	5.4	4.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.3	12,026
15–19	3.7	87.2	4.9	4.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.9	6,025
20–24	30.0	58.9	6.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	6,001
25–29	30.1	54.9	6.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	5,687
30–34	23.8	55.9	8.8	11.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.6	4,530
35–39	18.7	55.9	11.1	14.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	85.8	4,311
40–44	17.6	57.8	12.4	12.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	87.7	3,084
45–49	13.0	57.9	13.9	14.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	84.9	2,518
Residence									
Urban	31.7	57.6	5.6	5.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	94.9	13,143
Rural	12.3	65.9	10.1	11.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.3	19,013
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2.0	53.9	13.3	30.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	69.3	5,019
Second	5.9	72.9	11.4	9.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	90.2	5,698
Middle	12.5	72.4	9.5	5.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	94.4	6,069
Fourth	23.4	65.4	6.7	4.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	95.6	7,139
Highest	44.1	50.6	3.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	8,231
Total	20.2	62.5	8.3	8.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.0	32,156

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

Table 3.3.1C Literacy by county: Women

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

County	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary, or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of women
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Mombasa	21.0	64.9	4.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.2	947
Kwale	7.3	54.7	19.8	18.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	81.7	498
Kilifi	8.5	67.8	4.7	19.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.0	928
Tana River	3.3	39.0	8.3	49.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	50.6	149
Lamu	8.9	70.4	4.9	15.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.2	101
Taita/Taveta	14.7	71.6	9.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	234
Garissa	6.1	25.1	15.3	53.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	46.5	290
Wajir	2.9	23.8	8.2	65.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.9	160
Mandera	1.5	19.1	6.4	73.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	26.9	206
Marsabit	3.1	18.5	12.6	65.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.2	129
Isiolo	14.9	40.2	17.3	27.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.4	137
Meru	15.0	65.4	6.0	13.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	86.4	979
Tharaka-Nithi	22.2	65.8	5.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	271
Embu	20.6	67.9	9.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	358
Kitui	21.3	60.6	12.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.8	735
Machakos	31.5	62.4	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	992
Makueni	19.7	71.1	7.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	683
Nyandarua	12.2	78.1	7.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.5	409
Nyeri	28.8	66.8	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.2	501
Kirinyaga	17.3	67.3	12.5	2.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	97.1	481
Murang'a	14.2	73.6	9.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.6	692
Kiambu	32.3	61.8	4.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	2,094
Turkana	6.0	22.2	7.8	64.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.0	331
West Pokot	10.5	32.8	21.9	34.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	65.2	384
Samburu	8.9	28.7	7.7	54.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	45.3	156
Trans Nzoia	16.3	67.5	8.3	7.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.1	675
Uasin Gishu	33.2	59.1	3.5	3.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.9	983
Elgeyo/Marakwet	20.5	54.1	21.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	228
Nandi	19.2	67.6	10.7	2.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.5	622
Baringo	16.5	53.8	17.3	12.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	87.6	378
Laikipia	16.5	64.0	10.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	332
Nakuru	20.9	71.9	3.9	3.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.8	1,658
Narok	13.2	57.6	9.6	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.5	718
Kajiado	28.7	50.0	8.6	12.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.2	887
Kericho	19.8	54.0	24.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	729
Bomet	12.6	74.4	9.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	650
Kakamega	14.3	71.0	8.3	5.8	0.0	0.5	100.0	93.6	1,283
Vihiga	11.0	77.6	7.8	3.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	371
Bungoma	17.4	69.8	3.4	8.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	90.6	1,138
Busia	9.5	59.3	17.7	13.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	86.5	622
Siaya	8.6	61.9	20.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	537
Kisumu	15.0	73.7	9.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	771
Homa Bay	11.6	77.6	4.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	662
Migori	7.3	66.2	13.1	13.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.6	674
Kisii	15.2	70.4	10.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.5	831
Nyamira	10.7	86.4	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	327
Nairobi City	35.4	56.6	4.8	3.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.9	4,235
Total	20.2	62.5	8.3	8.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.0	32,156

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

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

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

Background characteristic	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary, or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Age									
15–24	14.3	74.0	8.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	5,579
15–19	3.2	85.3	7.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	3,175
20–24	29.0	59.0	8.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.7	2,404
25–29	37.0	48.4	9.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	2,268
30–34	32.9	47.5	11.5	8.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.9	1,787
35–39	21.7	54.4	13.7	10.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	89.8	1,577
40–44	17.3	55.2	18.4	9.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	1,332
45–49	18.7	54.6	17.9	8.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.2	1,109
Residence									
Urban	34.3	54.0	9.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	5,382
Rural	14.0	64.9	12.7	8.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	91.6	8,270
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	3.9	58.2	18.4	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.5	2,062
Second	8.3	70.1	14.1	7.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.5	2,584
Middle	13.8	68.9	12.3	4.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.0	2,754
Fourth	25.6	62.4	9.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	3,325
Highest	50.4	44.1	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	2,927
Total 15–49	22.0	60.6	11.3	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.9	13,652
50–54	20.4	56.7	15.9	6.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.9	801
Total 15–54	21.9	60.4	11.5	6.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.8	14,453

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

Table 3.3.2C Literacy by county: Men

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

County	Higher than secondary schooling	No schooling, primary, or secondary school					Total	Percentage literate ¹	Number of men
		Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/visually impaired			
Mombasa	22.8	55.5	17.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	442
Kwale	7.2	71.7	6.0	15.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.9	209
Kilifi	13.0	78.4	7.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	405
Tana River	5.1	37.2	25.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.4	64
Lamu	13.1	74.1	6.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.2	41
Taita/Taveta	18.4	75.1	1.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.6	103
Garissa	16.5	57.4	5.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.3	117
Wajir	10.3	58.4	9.7	21.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.4	63
Mandera	6.1	39.1	17.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.6	81
Marsabit	9.5	55.7	5.3	29.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.4	45
Isiolo	24.0	55.0	11.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.8	55
Meru	15.4	66.6	4.0	13.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	85.9	489
Tharaka-Nithi	27.3	58.1	6.6	7.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	92.1	137
Embu	22.3	73.2	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	176
Kitui	23.3	66.7	9.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	312
Machakos	25.2	72.6	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	480
Makueni	17.1	72.0	4.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	279
Nyandarua	12.5	73.7	6.4	7.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	92.6	168
Nyeri	23.6	67.2	6.7	1.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.4	235
Kirinyaga	18.8	57.5	21.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	191
Murang'a	14.2	76.7	6.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	297
Kiambu	28.0	56.7	11.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	911
Turkana	9.6	33.8	13.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	56.4	111
West Pokot	10.5	50.5	22.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	150
Samburu	19.0	51.5	2.0	26.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	72.5	51
Trans Nzoia	19.7	58.7	20.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	272
Uasin Gishu	33.1	59.3	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	18.3	63.1	15.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	110
Nandi	20.2	36.0	37.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	265
Baringo	16.8	59.8	17.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	165
Laikipia	24.0	67.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	145
Nakuru	18.1	57.5	19.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	670
Narok	15.5	36.9	26.6	21.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	313
Kajiado	28.7	56.2	6.4	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.2	339
Kericho	20.4	61.1	17.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	330
Bomet	16.2	72.8	10.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	268
Kakamega	12.1	79.1	2.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.6	532
Vihiga	12.6	64.2	18.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.4	156
Bungoma	21.5	62.5	3.7	11.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	87.7	448
Busia	14.0	65.9	3.9	15.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	83.8	262
Siaya	11.3	57.2	19.9	11.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.4	227
Kisumu	16.7	52.7	30.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	345
Homa Bay	18.7	70.5	6.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	258
Migori	13.0	70.5	5.6	10.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.1	246
Kisii	21.8	57.2	19.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.4	326
Nyamira	16.9	60.4	18.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.6	133
Nairobi City	41.0	49.9	7.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,777
Total 15–49	21.9	60.4	11.5	6.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.8	14,453

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

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.4.1C Exposure to mass media by county: Women

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

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

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.4.2C Exposure to mass media by county: Men

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

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

Table 3.5.1 Internet usage: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.5.1C Internet usage by county: Women

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

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

Table 3.5.2 Internet usage: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.5.2C Internet usage by county: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.6.1 Employment status: Women

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

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

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

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

Table 3.6.1C Employment status by county: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.6.2 Employment status: Men

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

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

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

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

Table 3.6.2C Employment status by county: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.7.1 Occupation: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.7.1C Occupation by county: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.7.2 Occupation: Men

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

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

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

Table 3.7.2C Occupation by county: Men

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

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

Table 3.8 Type of employment: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.9.1 Tobacco smoking: Women

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

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

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

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

² Cigarettes include kreteks.

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

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

Table 3.9.1C Tobacco smoking by county: Women

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

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

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

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use² Cigarettes include kreteks.³ Includes pipes full of tobacco, cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, and water pipes

Table 3.9.2 Tobacco smoking: Men

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

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

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

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

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

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

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

Table 3.9.2C Tobacco smoking by county: Men

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

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

¹ Includes daily and occasional (less than daily) use

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

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

⁴ Occasional refers to less often than daily use.

Table 3.10 Average number of cigarettes smoked daily: Men

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.11 Smokeless tobacco use and any tobacco use

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.12 Any tobacco use by background characteristics

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

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

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

na = not applicable

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

Table 3.12C Any tobacco use by county

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

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

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

Table 3.13.1 Alcohol consumption: Women

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.13.1C. Alcohol consumption by county: Women

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

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

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

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

Table 3.13.2 Alcohol consumption: Men

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.13.2C Alcohol consumption by county: Men

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

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

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

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

Table 3.14.1 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Women

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.14.2 Usual number of alcoholic drinks consumed: Men

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.15.1 Residence at birth and recent migration: Women

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.15.2 Residence at birth and recent migration: Men

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.16 Type of migration

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

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

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

Table 3.17.1 Reason for migration: Women

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

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

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

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.17.1C Reason for migration by county: Women

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

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

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

Table 3.17.2 Reason for migration: Men

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

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

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

¹ Restricted to respondents who migrated within the last 5 years

Table 3.17.2C Reason for migration by county: Men

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

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

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

Key Findings

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

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

4.1 MARITAL STATUS

Currently in union

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

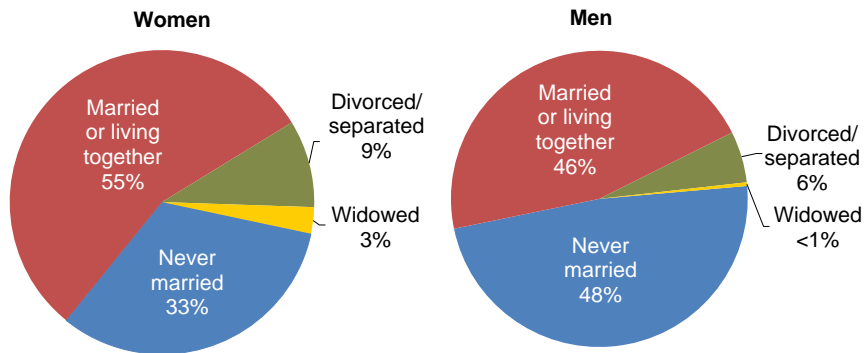
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

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

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

Figure 4.1 Marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49



4.2 MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

Registered marriage

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

4.3 POLYGYNY

Polygyny

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

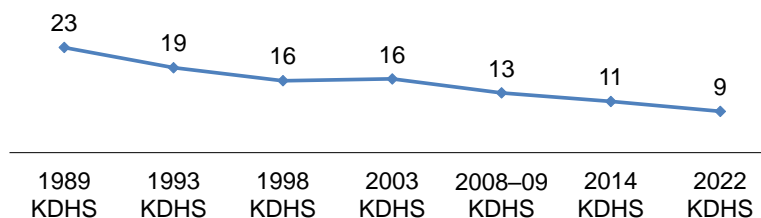
Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

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

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

Figure 4.2 Trends in polygyny

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



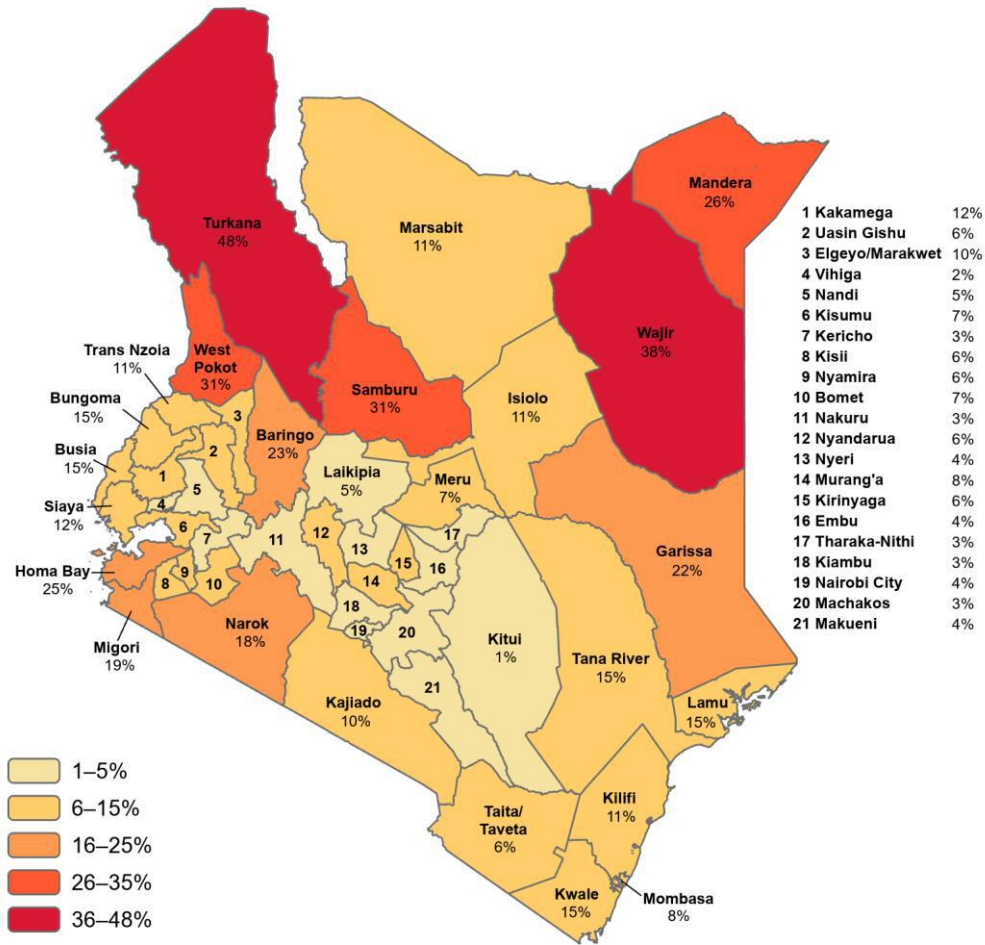
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Map 4.1 Polygyny by county

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



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

4.4 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

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

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 4.3 Median age at first sex and first marriage

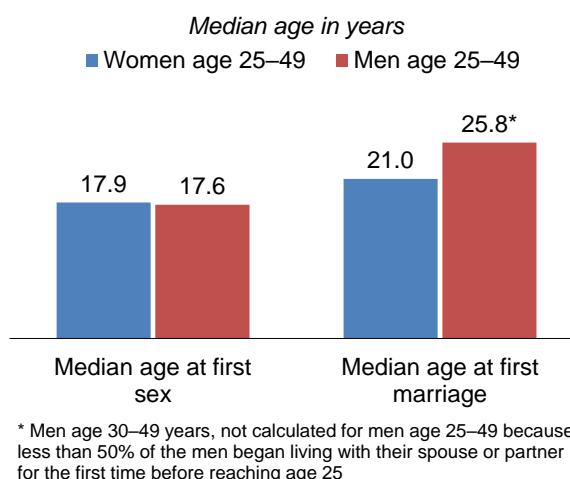
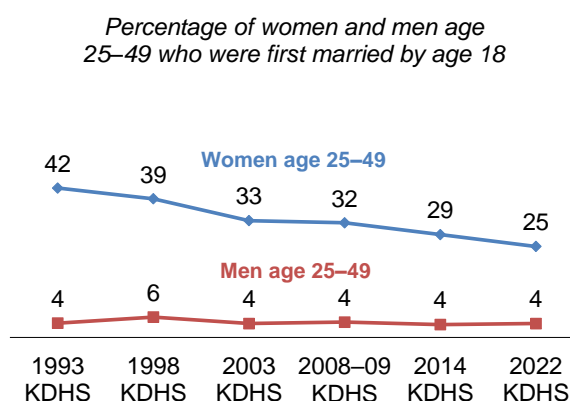
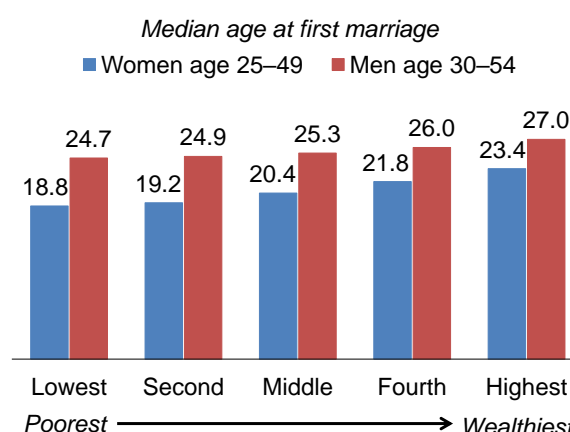


Figure 4.4 Trends in early marriage



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

Figure 4.5 Median age at marriage by household wealth



4.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Median age at first sexual intercourse

Age by which half of respondents have had sexual intercourse.

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

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

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

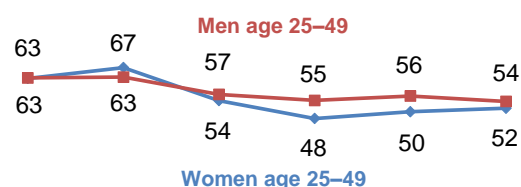
Trends: There has been a gradual decline in the percentage of both women and men age 25–49 who had first sexual intercourse by age 18. For women, the percentage declined from 67% in 1998 to 52%, and for men, from 63% in 1998 to 54% in 2022 (**Figure 4.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 4.6 Trends in early sexual intercourse

Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by age 18



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

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

4.6 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

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

LIST OF TABLES

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

- **Table 4.1** Current marital status
- **Table 4.2** Marriage registration
- **Table 4.2C** Marriage registration by county
- **Table 4.3.1** Number of women's co-wives
- **Table 4.3.1C** Number of women's co-wives by county
- **Table 4.3.2** Number of men's wives
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Table 4.1 Current marital status

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

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

Table 4.2 Marriage registration

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.2C Marriage registration by county

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

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

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

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

Table 4.3.1 Number of women's co-wives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.3.2 Number of men's wives

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

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

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

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

Table 4.3.2C Number of men's wives by county

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

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

Table 4.4 Age at first marriage

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

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

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

na = not applicable due to censoring

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

Table 4.5 Median age at first marriage by background characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.5C. Median age at first marriage by county

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

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

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner.
a = Omitted because fewer than 50% percent of the respondents began living with their spouse/partners for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 4.6 Age at first sexual intercourse

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

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

na = not applicable due to censoring

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.1C Recent sexual activity by county: Women

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

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

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

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

Table 4.8.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

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

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

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

Table 4.8.2C Recent sexual activity by county: Men

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

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

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

Key Findings

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

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

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

5.1 CURRENT FERTILITY

Total fertility rate

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

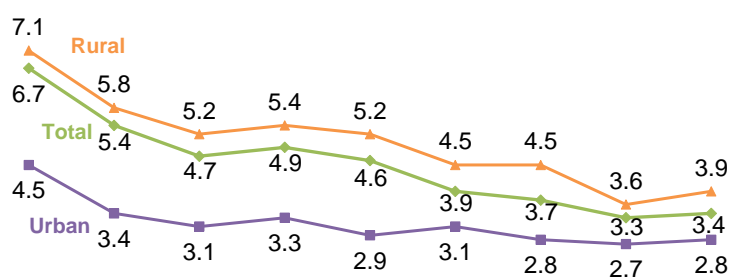
Sample: Women age 15–49

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

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

Figure 5.1 Trends in fertility by residence

TFR for the 3 years before each survey



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

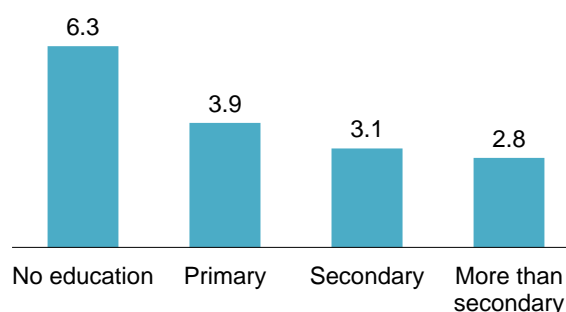
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

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

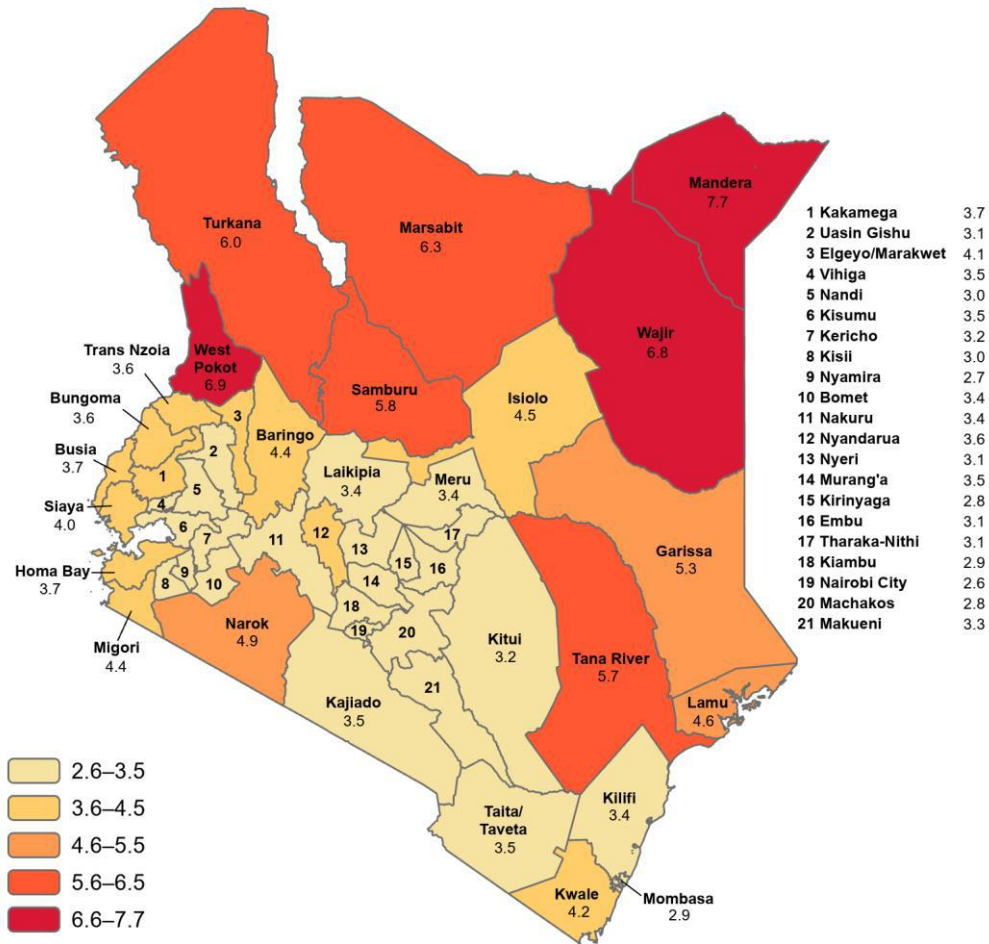
Figure 5.2 Fertility by education

TFR for the 3 years before the survey



Map 5.1 Fertility by county

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey



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

5.2 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

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

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

5.3 BIRTH INTERVALS

Median birth interval

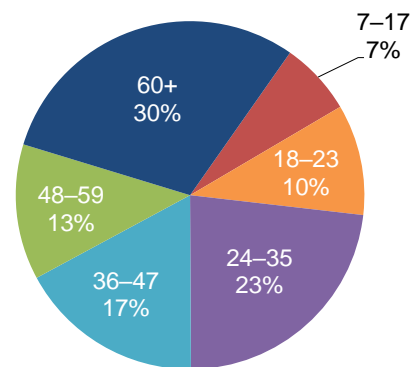
Number of months since the preceding birth by which half of children are born.

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

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

Figure 5.3 Fertility by education

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



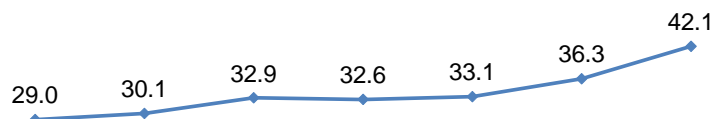
Trends: The median birth interval has increased from 29.0 months in 1989 to 42.1 months in 2022 (**Figure 5.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

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

Figure 5.4 Trends in birth interval

Median number of months since preceding birth



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

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

5.4 INSUSCEPTIBILITY TO PREGNANCY

Postpartum amenorrhoea

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

Postpartum abstinence

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

Postpartum insusceptibility

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

Median duration of postpartum amenorrhoea

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

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

Median duration of postpartum insusceptibility

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

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

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

Patterns by background characteristics

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

5.5 AGE AT FIRST MENSTRUATION

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

5.6 ARRIVAL OF MENOPAUSE

Menopause

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

Sample: Women age 30–49

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

5.7 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Median age at first birth

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

Sample: Women age 20–49 and 25–49

The age at which a woman starts having children has an influence on her overall fertility as well as the health and welfare of herself and her child. In Kenya, approximately half of women age 25–49 give birth for the first time after the age of 20, with the median age at 20.7 years (Table 5.10).

Trends: The median age at first birth for women age 25–49 has increased from 18.6 years in 1989 to 20.7 years in 2022 (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Trends in age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 25–49



Patterns by background characteristics

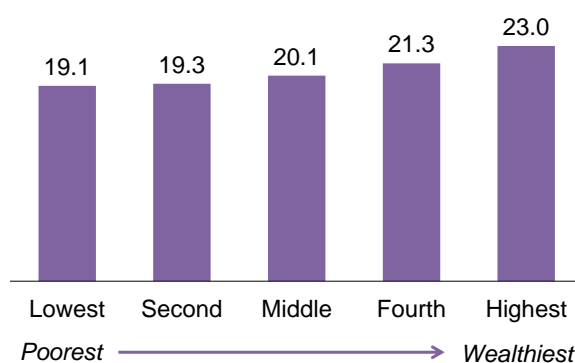
- Women age 25–49 in urban areas have a higher median age at first birth (22.0 years) compared with their counterparts in rural areas (19.9 years) (Table 5.11).
- The median age at first birth for women age 25–49 increases with level of education from 19.0 years for those with no education or with only primary education to 24.8 years for those with more than a secondary education.
- The median age at first birth increases with wealth quintile, with women in the lowest wealth quintile having a median age of 19.1 years and those in the highest wealth quintile having a median age of 23.0 years (Figure 5.6).
- The counties with the highest median age at first birth are Nairobi City (22.3 years), Mombasa (22.2 years), Kiambu (21.9 years), Embu (21.7

Year	1989	1993	1998	2003	2008–09	2014	2022
KDHS	18.6	19.1	19.4	19.8	19.8	20.3	20.7

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

Figure 5.6 Median age at first birth by household wealth

Median age at first birth among women age 25–49



years) and Nyeri (21.6 years); while those with the lowest median age at first birth are Migori (17.9 years), Homa Bay (18.4 years), Kisumu (18.9 years) and Siaya (18.9 years) (Table 5.11C).

5.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY

Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant.

Sample: Women age 15–19

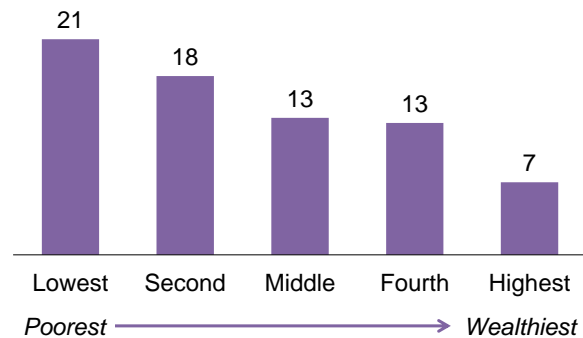
Fifteen percent of women age 15–19 have ever been pregnant; 12% had a live birth, 1% had a pregnancy loss, and 3% are pregnant with their first child (Table 5.12).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant increases with age, from 3% among women age 15 to 31% among those age 19.
- Teenage pregnancy declines as the level of education increases, from 38% for women with no education to 5% for women with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant decreases from 21% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 7% among those in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 5.7).
- Samburu (50%), West Pokot (36%), Marsabit (29%), Narok (28%) and Meru (24%) counties have the highest percentages of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant, while Nyeri (5%), Nyandarua (5%), Kirinyaga (7%), Murang'a (7%), Vihiga (8%) and Nairobi City (8%) counties have the lowest percentages (Table 5.12C and Map 5.2).

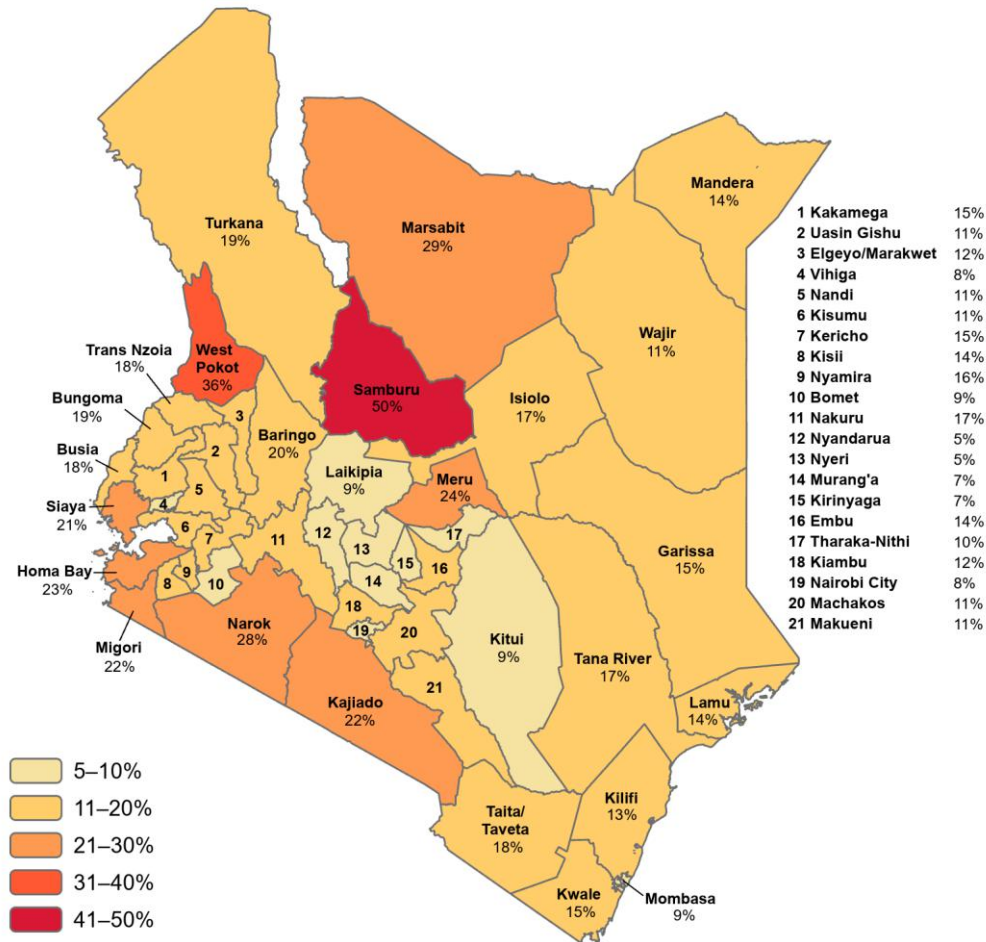
Figure 5.7 Teenage pregnancy by household wealth

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



Map 5.2 Teenage pregnancy by county

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever been pregnant



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

Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Men are more likely to initiate sexual intercourse before the age of 15 than women (18% versus 7%). In addition, by age 15, 1% of women age 15–19 are already married, while 2% have given birth (Table 5.13).

5.9 PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AND INDUCED ABORTION RATES

Pregnancy outcomes

Live birth: A child who was born alive, even if for a very short time.

Stillbirth: A child who was born dead (no signs of life) following a pregnancy that lasted 7 months (28 weeks) or longer.

Miscarriage: A pregnancy that ended involuntarily before completing 7 months (28 weeks).

Induced abortion: A pregnancy that was ended voluntarily.

Sample: Pregnancies among women age 15–49 ending in the 3 years before the survey

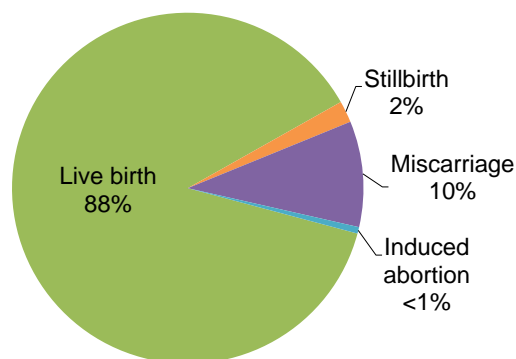
Of all the pregnancy outcomes in the three years before the survey, 88% were live births, 10% miscarriages, 2% stillbirths, and less than 1% induced abortions (Table 5.14 and Figure 5.8). The general induced abortion rate was 1 abortion per 1,000 women age 15–44 (Table 5.15).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of miscarriages is greater among women age 45–49 than among those younger than 20 years (35% versus 4%).
- The percentage of live births decreases with increasing level of mother’s education from 91% for those with no education to 84% for those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of live births declines as wealth quintile increases from 93% for those in the lowest wealth quintile to 83% for those in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of miscarriages is lower among women in the lowest wealth quintile (6%) compared with those in the highest wealth quintile (14%).

Figure 5.8 Pregnancy outcome

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels and some of the determinants of fertility, see the following tables:

- **Table 5.1** Current fertility
- **Table 5.2** Fertility by background characteristics
- **Table 5.2C** Fertility by county
- **Table 5.3.1** Trends in age-specific fertility rates
- **Table 5.3.2** Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates
- **Table 5.4** Children ever born and living
- **Table 5.5** Birth intervals
- **Table 5.5C** Birth intervals by county
- **Table 5.6** Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility
- **Table 5.7** Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility
- **Table 5.8** Age at first menstruation
- **Table 5.9** Menopause
- **Table 5.10** Age at first birth
- **Table 5.11** Median age at first birth
- **Table 5.11C** Median age at first birth by county
- **Table 5.12** Teenage pregnancy
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- **Table 5.14C** Pregnancy outcome by county
- **Table 5.15** Induced abortion rates

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the 3 years before the survey, by residence, Kenya DHS 2022

Age group	Residence		Total
	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

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months before the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.

TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman.

GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44.

CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population.

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 years, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Residence			
Urban	2.8	5.8	3.4
Rural	3.9	5.3	4.8
Education¹			
No education	6.3	9.4	6.5
Primary	3.9	5.2	4.9
Secondary	3.1	5.4	3.6
More than secondary	2.8	5.1	2.8
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	5.3	7.1	6.2
Second	3.8	4.9	5.2
Middle	3.4	5.0	4.4
Fourth	3.0	5.4	3.6
Highest	2.7	5.3	3.1
Total	3.4	5.5	4.4

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1–36 months before the interview.

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

Table 5.2C Fertility by county

Total fertility rate for the 3 years before the survey, percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49 years, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Total fertility rate	Percentage of women age 15–49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40–49
Mombasa	2.9	4.7	3.6
Kwale	4.2	7.2	5.1
Kilifi	3.4	6.8	5.5
Tana River	5.7	8.6	5.8
Lamu	4.6	8.8	4.9
Taita/Taveta	3.5	3.9	3.8
Garissa	5.3	6.8	7.1
Wajir	6.8	11.0	7.8
Mandera	7.7	10.5	7.4
Marsabit	6.3	8.3	5.3
Isiolo	4.5	5.6	5.2
Meru	3.4	4.9	3.5
Tharaka-Nithi	3.1	4.2	4.1
Embu	3.1	4.0	3.2
Kitui	3.2	2.4	4.6
Machakos	2.8	4.0	3.4
Makueni	3.3	4.9	4.1
Nyandarua	3.6	3.6	4.3
Nyeri	3.1	3.4	2.9
Kirinyaga	2.8	4.0	2.8
Murang'a	3.5	3.5	3.4
Kiambu	2.9	4.6	3.3
Turkana	6.0	7.5	5.9
West Pokot	6.9	13.2	7.3
Samburu	5.8	6.4	6.4
Trans Nzoia	3.6	4.5	5.2
Uasin Gishu	3.1	6.8	4.1
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4.1	4.5	5.0
Nandi	3.0	3.9	4.5
Baringo	4.4	7.4	5.6
Laikipia	3.4	5.9	4.3
Nakuru	3.4	5.2	4.3
Narok	4.9	7.3	6.4
Kajiado	3.5	7.5	3.9
Kericho	3.2	4.7	4.7
Bomet	3.4	3.9	5.0
Kakamega	3.7	5.3	5.0
Vihiga	3.5	4.2	4.6
Bungoma	3.6	6.0	5.5
Busia	3.7	6.5	5.6
Siaya	4.0	4.7	5.5
Kisumu	3.5	5.6	5.1
Homa Bay	3.7	5.5	5.6
Migori	4.4	5.0	6.3
Kisii	3.0	4.2	4.3
Nyamira	2.7	2.7	4.7
Nairobi City	2.6	6.4	3.1
Total	3.4	5.5	4.4

Table 5.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for 5-year periods before the survey, according to age group, Kenya DHS 2022

Age group	Number of years before survey			
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
10-14	[2]	4	11	11
15-19	74	88	115	121
20-24	182	191	213	214
25-29	177	182	209	223
30-34	142	148	178	[200]
35-39	90	102	[126]	*
40-44	36	[50]	*	*
45-49	[7]	*	*	*

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the 3-year period before several surveys, according to mother's age at the time of the birth, Kenya DHS 2022

Mother's age at birth	KDHS 1989	KDHS 1993	KDHS 1998	KDHS 2003	KDHS 2008-09	KDHS 2014	KDHS 2022
10-14	[2]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[2]	[2]	[2]
15-19	153	110	111	114	103	96	73
20-24	324	257	248	243	238	206	179
25-29	301	241	218	231	216	183	172
30-34	243	197	188	196	175	148	137
35-39	184	154	109	123	118	100	87
40-44	99	70	51	55	50	38	35
45-49	[29]	[50]	[16]	[15]	[12]	[9]	[5]
TFR (15-49)	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.4

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. For the 0-4 year period, rates for the 10-14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15-19.

Table 5.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women age 15-49 by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+					
ALL WOMEN																
15-19	87.8	10.8	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,025	0.14	0.13	
20-24	43.8	34.9	16.0	4.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,001	0.84	0.81	
25-29	12.7	29.3	28.0	17.0	8.2	3.3	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5,687	1.96	1.87	
30-34	4.9	12.8	26.3	24.4	14.5	8.7	4.7	2.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	4,530	2.97	2.83	
35-39	1.9	6.5	19.7	24.3	18.4	12.4	7.5	5.0	2.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	4,311	3.72	3.52	
40-44	1.7	5.2	15.4	21.9	18.3	13.8	8.8	6.1	3.9	2.7	2.3	100.0	3,084	4.18	3.92	
45-49	1.6	5.3	13.5	19.2	16.0	12.1	11.1	8.0	5.2	4.0	4.1	100.0	2,518	4.59	4.20	
Total	28.1	17.3	17.1	14.1	9.1	5.8	3.5	2.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	100.0	32,156	2.21	2.08	
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	29.9	56.0	13.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	456	0.85	0.83	
20-24	15.6	44.9	28.7	8.3	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,635	1.38	1.33	
25-29	5.6	26.4	31.6	20.2	10.2	4.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,055	2.24	2.15	
30-34	2.9	8.4	25.6	27.2	16.2	9.6	5.6	2.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	100.0	3,460	3.21	3.07	
35-39	1.1	3.5	16.1	26.5	20.0	13.3	8.5	5.8	2.6	1.6	1.1	100.0	3,234	3.99	3.79	
40-44	0.9	3.2	12.2	21.6	19.7	14.9	9.7	7.2	4.5	3.1	2.9	100.0	2,246	4.49	4.22	
45-49	0.9	3.3	10.9	19.0	17.4	12.2	12.1	9.1	5.8	4.4	4.9	100.0	1,735	4.89	4.49	
Total	5.3	17.1	22.3	20.5	13.6	8.3	5.3	3.5	1.9	1.2	1.1	100.0	17,822	3.13	2.96	

Table 5.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7–17	18–23	24–35	36–47	48–59	60+			
Mother's age									
15–19	18.5	22.1	36.9	19.3	2.3	1.0	100.0	87	27.3
20–29	8.7	13.1	26.7	20.3	13.5	17.7	100.0	5,172	36.6
30–39	5.4	8.2	20.8	15.2	12.2	38.3	100.0	5,754	48.4
40–49	4.1	7.8	17.4	13.1	11.6	46.0	100.0	1,167	55.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	7.2	10.2	23.5	16.6	12.9	29.7	100.0	6,043	42.3
Female	6.3	10.5	22.7	17.8	12.4	30.2	100.0	6,137	41.9
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	5.7	10.2	23.2	17.3	13.0	30.7	100.0	11,603	43.0
Dead	29.2	13.6	20.9	15.4	5.2	15.7	100.0	577	26.6
Birth order									
2–3	6.3	9.5	19.3	18.1	13.7	33.2	100.0	7,207	45.8
4–6	6.6	10.2	27.3	15.7	11.9	28.2	100.0	3,845	39.9
7+	10.7	16.2	33.1	16.4	8.5	15.2	100.0	1,128	31.4
Residence									
Urban	6.5	9.7	17.6	17.1	12.6	36.4	100.0	4,187	47.4
Rural	6.9	10.7	25.9	17.2	12.6	26.6	100.0	7,993	39.6
Mother's education¹									
No education	11.9	16.9	36.5	17.0	6.6	11.0	100.0	1,621	29.7
Primary	6.4	10.2	24.4	16.2	12.6	30.1	100.0	5,466	41.9
Secondary	5.7	8.8	17.9	18.1	14.4	35.1	100.0	3,384	47.6
More than secondary	5.2	7.6	16.4	18.5	15.0	37.4	100.0	1,709	49.6
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.0	13.8	34.0	18.2	10.4	14.6	100.0	3,136	32.9
Second	7.1	10.9	23.2	17.8	13.8	27.1	100.0	2,272	41.2
Middle	5.8	8.6	23.4	16.8	12.2	33.2	100.0	2,157	44.1
Fourth	6.1	9.0	16.2	16.1	13.4	39.2	100.0	2,190	49.8
Highest	4.9	8.1	14.8	16.6	14.1	41.4	100.0	2,425	51.9
Total	6.8	10.3	23.1	17.2	12.6	30.0	100.0	12,180	42.1

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

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

Table 5.5C Birth intervals by county

Percent distribution of non-first births in the 5 years before the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Mombasa	9.1	12.9	17.1	19.1	10.9	30.8	100.0	300	41.2
Kwale	6.1	13.3	33.2	16.7	11.5	19.2	100.0	221	34.4
Kilifi	10.3	9.5	29.2	19.7	13.2	18.1	100.0	374	37.2
Tana River	11.4	16.8	36.6	18.3	8.1	8.8	100.0	114	29.6
Lamu	7.4	12.2	23.5	21.5	8.8	26.6	100.0	49	39.1
Taita/Taveta	4.5	4.6	15.8	15.5	16.8	42.7	100.0	86	53.8
Garissa	22.0	24.9	29.4	12.3	4.3	7.2	100.0	205	24.8
Wajir	22.5	23.7	32.9	12.6	4.2	4.1	100.0	131	24.7
Mandera	23.8	22.1	35.8	10.3	4.6	3.5	100.0	220	25.0
Marsabit	7.5	12.4	36.8	22.0	10.1	11.2	100.0	106	34.3
Isiolo	7.3	15.4	31.5	22.2	10.5	13.2	100.0	75	34.1
Meru	3.5	4.4	18.8	22.4	12.9	37.9	100.0	324	50.0
Tharaka-Nithi	5.0	3.0	15.7	15.1	11.5	49.8	100.0	81	59.9
Embu	2.8	5.0	10.0	16.2	14.3	51.7	100.0	111	61.5
Kitui	6.9	10.1	21.4	18.1	11.9	31.6	100.0	231	43.0
Machakos	2.9	10.2	19.3	13.8	12.4	41.5	100.0	263	51.4
Makueni	5.9	8.8	14.8	19.0	17.8	33.6	100.0	182	48.4
Nyandarua	7.2	7.7	12.4	19.2	14.9	38.6	100.0	148	51.0
Nyeri	2.3	5.8	13.9	18.0	13.6	46.4	100.0	140	57.7
Kirinyaga	6.2	6.0	12.5	10.9	15.3	49.1	100.0	138	58.6
Murang'a	0.9	7.8	21.8	19.3	15.3	34.9	100.0	242	48.1
Kiambu	2.8	6.2	18.2	14.0	13.3	45.4	100.0	708	54.6
Turkana	5.1	14.2	43.6	20.5	7.8	8.9	100.0	256	31.3
West Pokot	11.2	18.9	41.2	13.9	7.7	7.1	100.0	336	28.6
Samburu	5.3	12.6	37.7	21.1	8.5	14.9	100.0	115	33.8
Trans Nzoia	3.9	6.7	22.7	18.4	15.2	33.2	100.0	260	47.0
Uasin Gishu	3.9	8.2	20.7	16.8	14.5	35.9	100.0	337	48.2
Elgeyo/Marakwet	6.6	12.1	29.9	14.1	19.3	18.0	100.0	120	36.9
Nandi	5.9	6.3	19.2	12.8	14.7	41.1	100.0	211	53.6
Baringo	10.6	12.9	34.9	15.0	8.2	18.5	100.0	200	32.7
Laikipia	5.0	10.1	24.4	14.6	11.1	34.8	100.0	116	44.6
Nakuru	7.2	10.1	18.3	18.2	13.2	33.0	100.0	551	44.2
Narok	7.7	14.7	32.5	17.9	10.0	17.3	100.0	405	33.1
Kajiado	7.0	8.4	22.3	17.6	13.6	31.1	100.0	362	44.9
Kericho	5.3	10.3	19.9	19.5	10.6	34.3	100.0	257	44.5
Bomet	5.7	10.4	24.6	19.1	10.5	29.7	100.0	231	41.5
Kakamega	3.1	7.2	22.8	17.7	18.0	31.3	100.0	401	47.4
Vihiga	4.4	5.2	26.2	17.7	14.3	32.2	100.0	115	44.8
Bungoma	5.5	11.3	22.6	18.1	16.4	26.1	100.0	411	41.7
Busia	4.6	10.0	19.0	18.2	18.4	29.8	100.0	246	47.1
Siaya	11.8	8.0	21.3	17.9	10.4	30.5	100.0	226	41.7
Kisumu	6.5	9.1	18.9	14.5	13.4	37.6	100.0	329	49.6
Homa Bay	4.8	8.7	22.1	17.7	15.2	31.4	100.0	282	44.1
Migori	8.9	10.6	27.8	16.1	13.9	22.7	100.0	351	38.2
Kisii	3.0	6.2	21.6	17.2	14.0	38.0	100.0	264	48.8
Nyamira	6.1	8.0	17.6	20.3	15.6	32.4	100.0	94	47.0
Nairobi City	6.3	10.5	15.6	18.1	12.2	37.3	100.0	1,253	47.7
Total	6.8	10.3	23.1	17.2	12.6	30.0	100.0	12,180	42.1

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

Table 5.6 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence and insusceptibility

Percentage of live births and stillbirths in the 3 years before the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Kenya DHS 2022

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible ¹	
<2	87.1	86.9	95.9	351
2-3	52.8	52.4	73.9	292
4-5	46.3	30.6	59.0	289
6-7	37.2	22.3	47.7	314
8-9	32.5	22.6	44.6	332
10-11	31.1	12.6	36.3	289
12-13	19.2	15.7	28.8	311
14-15	19.3	14.7	30.6	317
16-17	19.9	10.6	26.5	277
18-19	10.4	7.6	16.7	299
20-21	8.0	5.2	12.4	283
22-23	6.3	5.2	11.6	311
24-25	6.2	10.1	15.4	294
26-27	3.4	2.1	5.5	337
28-29	5.2	5.6	10.8	274
30-31	2.6	4.1	5.7	278
32-33	3.2	3.9	6.3	274
34-35	2.8	6.2	9.0	277
Total	22.7	18.5	30.7	5,401
Median	4.5	3.7	7.0	na
Mean	8.9	7.4	11.7	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes live births and stillbirths for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth.

² Includes live birth and stillbirths.

Table 5.7 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following live births and stillbirths in the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility ¹
Mother's age			
15-29	4.1	3.7	6.8
30-49	5.7	3.8	7.6
Residence			
Urban	4.4	3.4	5.6
Rural	4.6	3.9	8.3
Mother's education²			
No education	9.8	4.1	10.7
Primary	5.0	3.5	8.8
Secondary	4.1	3.8	6.1
More than secondary	3.7	3.8	5.2
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	9.0	4.0	11.3
Second	4.6	3.6	7.9
Middle	4.3	4.4	6.6
Fourth	4.1	3.3	5.1
Highest	4.3	3.6	5.8
Total	4.5	3.7	7.0

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).

¹ Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth.

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

Table 5.8 Age at first menstruation

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by age at menarche and mean age at menarche, according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

Current age	Age at menarche							Don't know	Percent-age who have never menstruated	Total	Number of women	Mean age at menarche
	≤10	11	12	13	14	15	≥16					
Age												
15–19	1.1	1.1	10.1	19.4	31.8	21.2	12.6	0.1	2.6	100.0	3,125	14.0
20–24	1.0	1.5	8.8	17.7	22.3	23.7	24.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,063	14.4
25–29	0.9	1.6	9.3	18.1	21.8	22.6	24.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,916	14.5
30–34	1.0	1.5	10.1	15.7	22.6	21.6	25.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	2,364	14.5
35–39	0.8	0.5	8.4	18.4	21.2	23.2	24.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	2,288	14.6
40–44	0.7	0.5	8.2	15.6	20.6	23.6	29.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	1,615	14.7
45–49	1.0	1.1	7.0	14.6	19.1	25.0	29.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	1,346	14.8
Total	0.9	1.2	9.1	17.5	23.5	22.8	23.3	1.3	0.6	100.0	16,716	14.5

Table 5.9 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30–49 who are menopausal, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Percentage menopausal ¹	Number of women
30–34	4.6	2,364
35–39	5.6	2,288
40–41	7.3	623
42–43	9.5	676
44–45	15.9	677
46–47	29.9	544
48–49	37.9	440
Total	10.3	7,612

¹ Percentage of women who (1) are not pregnant, and (2) have had a birth in the past 5 years and are not postpartum amenorrhoeic, and (3) for whom one of the following additional conditions applies: (a) whose last menstrual period occurred 6 or more months before the survey, or (b) declared that they are in menopause or have had a hysterectomy, or (c) have never menstruated.

Table 5.10 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth by exact ages, percentage who have never had a live birth, and median age at first live birth, according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

Current age	Percentage who had a live birth by exact age					Percentage who have never had a live birth	Number of women	Median age at first live birth
	15	18	20	22	25			
15–19	0.9	na	na	na	na	87.8	6,025	a
20–24	2.5	15.3	32.8	na	na	43.8	6,001	a
25–29	5.1	21.9	39.6	58.0	79.5	12.7	5,687	21.1
30–34	6.1	26.0	45.8	63.0	80.0	4.9	4,530	20.5
35–39	6.6	27.4	46.2	62.2	80.8	1.9	4,311	20.4
40–44	3.8	21.1	43.5	62.5	81.8	1.7	3,084	20.6
45–49	6.0	21.8	41.8	60.0	80.9	1.6	2,518	20.8
20–49	4.8	21.9	40.9	na	na	14.3	26,131	a
25–49	5.5	23.9	43.3	61.0	80.4	5.6	20,130	20.7

na = not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 5.11 Median age at first birth

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age	
	20–49	25–49
Residence		
Urban	a	22.0
Rural	a	19.9
Education¹		
No education	19.1	19.0
Primary	18.9	19.0
Secondary	a	21.3
More than secondary	a	24.8
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.2	19.1
Second	19.5	19.3
Middle	a	20.1
Fourth	a	21.3
Highest	a	23.0
Total	a	20.7

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

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

Table 5.11C Median age at first birth by county

Median age at first live birth among women age 20–49 and age 25–49 years, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women age	
	20–49	25–49
Mombasa	a	22.2
Kwale	a	20.0
Kilifi	a	19.9
Tana River	19.8	19.9
Lamu	a	21.3
Taita/Taveta	a	21.3
Garissa	a	20.0
Wajir	a	21.0
Mandera	a	20.7
Marsabit	a	21.0
Isiolo	a	21.0
Meru	a	20.2
Tharaka-Nithi	a	21.2
Embu	a	21.7
Kitui	a	20.7
Machakos	a	21.4
Makueni	a	21.4
Nyandarua	a	20.5
Nyeri	a	21.6
Kirinyaga	a	21.2
Murang'a	a	20.8
Kiambu	a	21.9
Turkana	a	21.2
West Pokot	19.6	19.7
Samburu	19.4	19.5
Trans Nzoia	a	20.0
Uasin Gishu	a	21.1
Elgeyo/Marakwet	a	21.0
Nandi	a	20.0
Baringo	a	20.8
Laikipia	a	21.1
Nakuru	a	20.9
Narok	19.6	19.2
Kajiado	a	21.5
Kericho	a	20.2
Bomet	19.6	19.3
Kakamega	a	20.3
Vihiga	a	20.6
Bungoma	a	20.1
Busia	19.6	19.2
Siaya	19.2	18.9
Kisumu	19.4	18.9
Homa Bay	18.6	18.4
Migori	18.2	17.9
Kisii	19.9	19.4
Nyamira	19.6	19.4
Nairobi City	a	22.3
Total	a	20.7

a = Omitted because fewer than 50% of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Table 5.12 Teenage pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	
Age					
15	2.1	0.0	0.8	2.7	1,163
16	4.2	0.3	1.2	5.5	1,197
17	10.0	1.2	2.4	12.8	1,203
18	16.4	1.1	5.3	20.9	1,195
19	27.4	1.6	5.0	31.1	1,266
Residence					
Urban	9.7	0.7	2.9	12.1	1,783
Rural	13.3	0.9	3.0	16.0	4,242
Education²					
No education	30.8	3.9	9.6	37.8	134
Primary	16.3	1.4	4.4	19.8	1,907
Secondary	9.9	0.5	2.1	12.0	3,791
More than secondary	4.0	0.0	0.8	4.8	194
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	17.8	1.6	4.0	21.1	1,235
Second	14.9	0.6	3.4	17.5	1,443
Middle	10.6	1.1	2.6	13.4	1,279
Fourth	10.0	0.4	3.0	12.9	1,064
Highest	6.0	0.4	1.6	7.1	1,004
Total	12.2	0.9	3.0	14.8	6,025

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion.

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

Table 5.12C Teenage pregnancy by county

Percentage of women age 15–19 who have ever had a live birth, percentage who have ever had a pregnancy loss, percentage who are currently pregnant, and percentage who have ever been pregnant, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of women age 15–19 who:				Number of women
	Have ever had a live birth	Have ever had a pregnancy loss ¹	Are currently pregnant	Have ever been pregnant	
Mombasa	5.4	1.0	2.9	9.4	143
Kwale	11.5	2.9	3.7	14.8	118
Kilifi	10.3	1.3	3.8	12.5	224
Tana River	12.4	1.4	5.2	17.2	27
Lamu	11.5	0.8	1.9	13.7	24
Taita/Taveta	18.4	1.8	1.8	18.4	30
Garissa	11.6	0.2	4.2	14.8	85
Wajir	7.5	0.5	5.9	10.8	45
Mandera	11.4	0.4	3.0	13.9	49
Marsabit	20.6	5.2	9.0	29.4	20
Isiolo	13.6	0.4	3.1	16.7	27
Meru	16.9	1.0	7.6	23.6	206
Tharaka-Nithi	9.1	0.0	0.8	9.9	39
Embu	9.1	0.4	4.9	14.4	49
Kitui	9.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	142
Machakos	9.5	0.0	1.7	11.3	178
Makueni	8.2	0.0	2.9	11.1	151
Nyandarua	4.3	0.2	1.5	5.2	93
Nyeri	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	74
Kirinyaga	7.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	64
Murang'a	3.8	0.0	3.6	7.4	139
Kiambu	8.3	0.0	3.6	11.9	267
Turkana	15.0	0.0	4.4	18.5	56
West Pokot	32.2	2.7	6.1	36.3	82
Samburu	41.5	5.2	8.7	50.1	28
Trans Nzoia	14.8	1.9	2.6	17.8	146
Uasin Gishu	7.9	1.9	5.3	10.7	158
Elgeyo/Marakwet	9.6	1.4	2.5	12.1	32
Nandi	9.7	0.8	0.0	10.5	118
Baringo	14.0	1.5	6.3	20.3	86
Laikipia	8.6	0.6	1.3	9.1	69
Nakuru	13.6	0.8	3.7	16.5	283
Narok	25.9	2.5	3.0	28.1	176
Kajiado	20.3	0.0	3.0	21.8	97
Kericho	14.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	135
Bomet	7.2	1.2	1.2	9.0	152
Kakamega	12.3	0.5	2.8	15.1	328
Vihiga	3.9	0.0	4.6	7.7	113
Bungoma	14.8	1.8	4.2	18.6	294
Busia	13.1	2.9	3.0	18.3	149
Siaya	18.4	0.5	3.3	20.9	130
Kisumu	9.2	0.0	3.8	11.1	157
Homa Bay	18.7	2.6	2.9	23.2	159
Migori	20.4	0.6	4.0	22.4	159
Kisii	13.7	0.4	1.5	14.2	192
Nyamira	14.7	0.0	1.5	15.5	81
Nairobi City	8.0	0.0	0.4	8.4	452
Total	12.2	0.9	3.0	14.8	6,025

¹ Stillbirth, miscarriage, or abortion.

Table 5.13 Sexual and reproductive health behaviours before age 15

Among women and men age 15–19, percentage who initiated sexual intercourse, were married, and had a live birth/fathered a child before age 15, according to sex, and percentage of women who have ever been pregnant before age 15, Kenya DHS 2022

Sex	Had sexual intercourse before age 15	Married before age 15	Birther/fathered a live birth before age 15	Have ever been pregnant before age 15	Number
Women	6.8	1.0	0.9	2.0	6,025
Men	18.4	0.0	0.0	na	3,175

na = not applicable

Table 5.14 Pregnancy outcome by background characteristics

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey by type of outcome, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth ¹	Miscarriage ²	Induced abortion		
Age at pregnancy outcome						
<20	93.3	1.7	4.0	1.0	100.0	1,461
20–24	90.6	1.2	7.3	1.0	100.0	3,483
25–34	88.0	1.3	10.4	0.3	100.0	5,242
35–44	79.4	2.4	17.6	0.6	100.0	1,638
45–49	60.3	4.3	35.4	0.0	100.0	40
Pregnancy order						
First	92.2	1.3	5.5	1.0	100.0	3,223
Second	86.4	1.7	11.2	0.6	100.0	2,743
Third	87.8	1.3	10.7	0.2	100.0	2,118
Fourth	86.9	1.4	11.3	0.3	100.0	1,412
Fifth or higher	85.6	1.7	12.0	0.6	100.0	2,367
Residence						
Urban	84.3	1.7	13.1	0.8	100.0	4,574
Rural	90.5	1.3	7.7	0.5	100.0	7,289
Education³						
No education	90.5	1.7	7.3	0.5	100.0	1,127
Primary	89.4	1.7	8.5	0.5	100.0	4,185
Secondary	88.4	1.4	9.5	0.7	100.0	4,231
More than secondary	84.2	1.1	13.9	0.7	100.0	2,321
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	92.7	1.5	5.5	0.3	100.0	2,523
Second	90.9	1.1	7.6	0.5	100.0	2,062
Middle	89.2	1.8	8.6	0.5	100.0	2,074
Fourth	85.6	1.7	12.2	0.5	100.0	2,510
Highest	83.3	1.5	14.1	1.2	100.0	2,695
Total	88.1	1.5	9.8	0.6	100.0	11,863

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

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

Table 5.14C Pregnancy outcome by county

Percent distribution of pregnancies ending in the 3 years before the survey by type of outcome, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Pregnancy outcome				Total	Number of pregnancies
	Live birth	Stillbirth ¹	Miscarriage ²	Induced abortion		
Mombasa	82.1	1.7	15.4	0.8	100.0	339
Kwale	91.9	1.2	6.5	0.4	100.0	201
Kilifi	83.1	2.6	13.6	0.7	100.0	343
Tana River	91.6	1.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	91
Lamu	85.9	0.4	13.4	0.2	100.0	47
Taita/Taveta	88.0	1.3	9.3	1.3	100.0	86
Garissa	89.9	1.6	8.5	0.0	100.0	155
Wajir	83.0	5.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	101
Mandera	96.9	0.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	150
Marsabit	98.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	82
Isiolo	91.8	1.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	61
Meru	92.7	0.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	311
Tharaka-Nithi	88.9	2.5	8.6	0.0	100.0	87
Embu	89.3	1.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	114
Kitui	95.2	0.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	213
Machakos	90.8	0.7	8.5	0.0	100.0	266
Makueni	93.0	0.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	202
Nyandarua	89.5	2.5	8.0	0.0	100.0	126
Nyeri	86.1	1.2	12.7	0.0	100.0	163
Kirinyaga	78.5	2.2	19.3	0.0	100.0	148
Murang'a	91.3	2.0	4.2	2.5	100.0	218
Kiambu	87.2	1.9	10.4	0.6	100.0	725
Turkana	89.3	1.7	9.0	0.0	100.0	204
West Pokot	93.8	2.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	278
Samburu	85.8	2.4	11.9	0.0	100.0	106
Trans Nzoia	87.6	1.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	247
Uasin Gishu	80.5	3.1	14.6	1.8	100.0	395
Elgeyo/Marakwet	94.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	100.0	103
Nandi	89.6	1.3	8.9	0.2	100.0	197
Baringo	92.5	1.4	5.8	0.4	100.0	160
Laikipia	86.7	0.9	12.0	0.5	100.0	112
Nakuru	88.3	2.5	8.9	0.2	100.0	590
Narok	91.8	1.5	5.7	1.0	100.0	391
Kajiado	85.2	1.5	12.0	1.3	100.0	365
Kericho	91.9	1.9	6.2	0.0	100.0	240
Bomet	91.7	1.4	6.4	0.4	100.0	218
Kakamega	87.1	1.6	11.1	0.2	100.0	481
Vihiga	86.0	1.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	114
Bungoma	84.0	0.4	14.6	1.0	100.0	423
Busia	87.2	2.1	5.7	5.0	100.0	235
Siaya	90.0	2.6	6.6	0.7	100.0	213
Kisumu	89.9	1.2	8.0	0.9	100.0	292
Homa Bay	86.5	0.9	11.8	0.8	100.0	262
Migori	90.1	1.1	8.8	0.0	100.0	301
Kisii	94.3	0.5	5.3	0.0	100.0	251
Nyamira	91.9	0.8	7.3	0.0	100.0	87
Nairobi City	84.5	0.8	13.7	1.0	100.0	1,371
Total	88.1	1.5	9.8	0.6	100.0	11,863

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal death in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Miscarriages are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting less than 28 weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, miscarriages are foetal death in pregnancies lasting less than 7 months.

Table 5.15 Induced abortion rates

Age-specific and total induced abortion rates, and general abortion rates, for the 3 years before the survey, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
10–14	[0]	[0]	[0]
15–19	1	1	1
20–24	2	2	2
25–29	1	0	0
30–34	0	1	1
35–39	1	0	1
40–44	[0]	[0]	[0]
TAR(15–49)	0.0	0.0	0.0
GAR	1	1	1

Notes: Age-specific induced abortion rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates are for the period 1–36 months before the interview. Rates for the 10–14 age group are based on retrospective data from women age 15–17.

TAR: Total induced abortion rate expressed per woman.

GAR: General induced abortion rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15–44.

FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Key Findings

- **Desire for another child:** 47% of currently married women age 15–49 and 57% of currently married men age 15–49 want to have another child in the future.
- **Ideal family size:** For women age 15–49, the mean ideal number of children is 3.7, while the mean ideal number of children is 4.2 for men age 15–49.
- **Planning status for all pregnancies:** 63% of pregnancies among women age 15–49 that occurred in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time, 29% wanted later, while 9% were not wanted at all.
- **Wanted fertility:** The wanted fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman, while the total fertility rate is 3.4 children per woman.

Information on fertility preferences can help family planning stakeholders assess the desire for children, the extent of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. This information suggests the direction that fertility patterns could take in the future.

This chapter presents information on whether and when married women and men want more children, their ideal family size, if the last birth was wanted, and the theoretical fertility rate if all unwanted births were prevented.

6.1 DESIRE FOR ANOTHER CHILD

Desire for another child

Women and men were asked if they wanted more children and, if so, how long they would prefer to wait before the birth of the next child. Women and men who are sterilised are assumed not to want any more children.

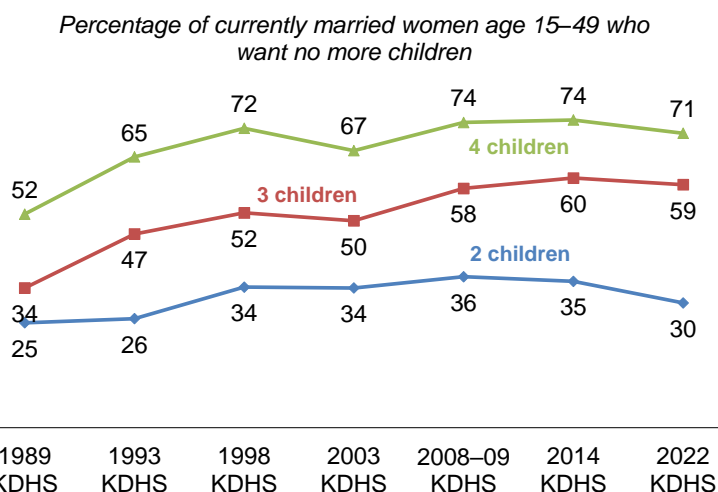
Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Overall, 47% of currently married women and 57% of currently married men want to have another child; 17% of women and 20% of men want to have another child soon, while 30% of women and 37% of men want to wait at least 2 years before having another child (**Table 6.1**).

For currently married women, the percentage who desire to have another child is highest among women with no children (88%) and those with one child (88%), and lowest (16%) among those who have six or more children. For currently married men, the percentage who desire to have another child is highest (92%) among those with no children and lowest (33%) among those who have six or more children. Irrespective of the number of children one has, a higher percentage of currently married men compared to women desire another child.

Trends: Among married women with two children, the percentage that want no more children increased from 25% to 36% between 1989 and 2008/09 before declining to 30% in 2022. For those with three children, the percentage that want no more children increased from 34% to 52% between 1989 and 1998 before dropping slightly to 50% in 2003 and increasing to 59% in 2022. For married women with four children, the percentage of those who want no more children increased from 52% in 1989 to 72% in 1998 after which it dropped to 67% in 2003. It increased thereafter to 74% in 2014 before declining slightly to 71% in 2022 (**Figure 6.1**).

Figure 6.1 Trends in desire to limit childbearing by number of living children



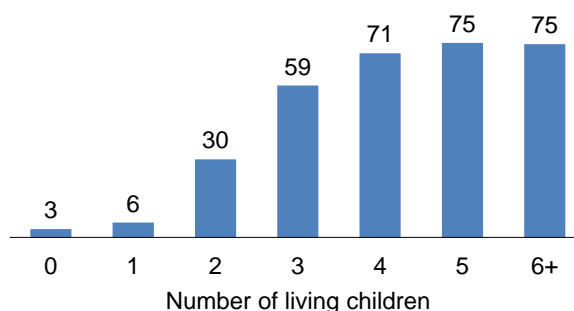
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who do not want more children increases with the number of children a woman already has. Among currently married women with no children, only 3% do not desire to have children in future. For those with six or more children, 75% do not desire to have any more children (**Figure 6.2**).
- Half of currently married women living in rural areas and 38% of those living in urban areas do not want to have any more children (**Table 6.2.1**).
- Among currently married women with six or more children and no formal education, 49% do not want to have any more children. Eighty-four percent of married women with primary education and 92% of women with secondary education do not want any more children.
- The percentage of currently married men with six or more children who do not want any more children is lowest (29%) among those with no education and highest (71%) among those with secondary education (**Table 6.2.2**).
- Forty-seven percent of currently married men in the lowest wealth quintile with six or more children and 69% of those in the highest wealth quintile do not want any more children.

Figure 6.2 Desire to limit childbearing by number of living children

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children



6.2 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

Ideal family size

Respondents with no children were asked, “If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?” Respondents who had children were asked: “If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?”

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

The mean ideal number of children is higher for men (4.2 children) than for women (3.7 children). A comparison of currently married men and women also shows that men’s mean ideal number of children (4.6 children) is more than that of women (4.1 children) (Figure 6.3).

For all women age 15–49 with no children, the mean ideal number of children is 3.2, while for those with six or more children it is 6.1. This is lower than the mean ideal number of children desired by men age 15–49, which is 3.8 among those with no children and 7.7 among those with six or more children respectively (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3 Ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children among women and men age 15–49

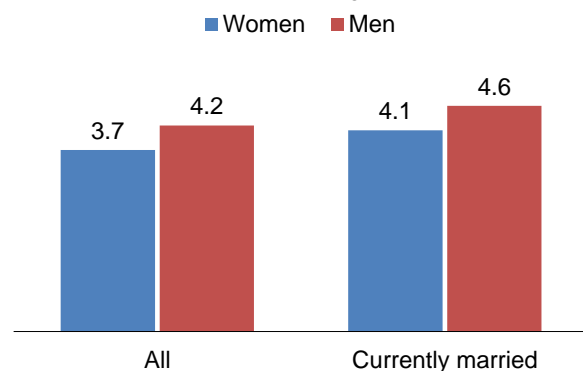
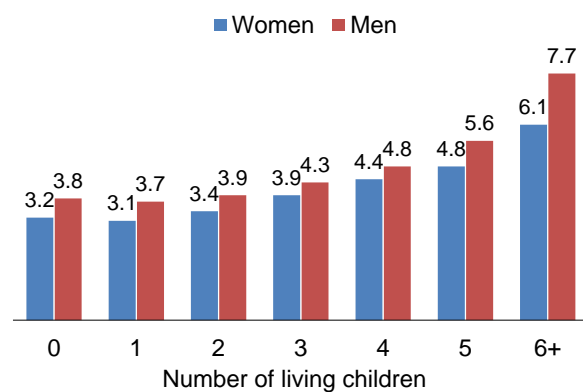


Figure 6.4 Ideal family size by number of living children

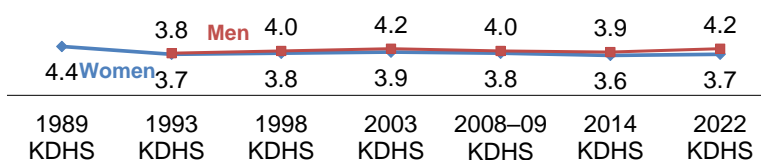
Mean ideal number of children



Trends: The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 declined from 4.4 in 1989 to 3.7 in 1993 and thereafter remained the same. For men of the same age, the mean ideal number of children was 3.8 in 1993 after which it fluctuated before reaching 4.2 in 2022 (Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5 Trends in mean ideal family size

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49



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

Patterns by background characteristics

- The mean ideal number of children among women increases with age from 3.3 children for those age 15–19 and 20–24 to 4.4 children among those age 45–49 (Table 6.4).
- The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 decreases as education attainment increases, from 7.3 among women with no education to 3.1 among women with more than secondary education.
- The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 in the lowest wealth quintile is 4.9, while for those in the highest wealth quintile it is 3.2.
- Mandera (9.8), Wajir (8.9) and Garissa (8.1) counties have the highest mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49, while Kericho (2.8), Machakos (2.9) and Kirinyaga (2.9) have the lowest (Table 6.4C).

6.3 FERTILITY PLANNING STATUS

Planning status of births/pregnancies

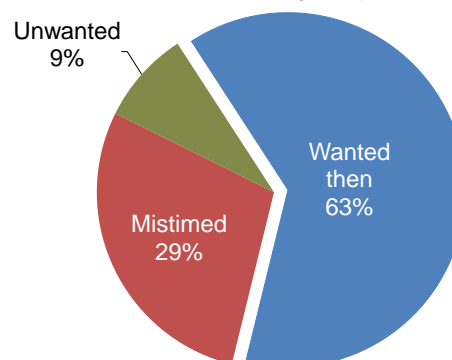
Women reported if their births/pregnancies were wanted at the time (planned birth), at a later time (mistimed birth), or not at all (unwanted birth).

Sample: Current pregnancies and live births in the 3 years before the survey to women age 15–49; all pregnancy outcomes in the 3 years before the survey to women age 15–49

Sixty-three percent of pregnancies among women age 15–49 that occurred in the 3 years before the survey were wanted at the time, and 29% wanted later, while 9% were not wanted at all (Table 6.6 and Figure 6.6).

Figure 6.6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes to women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy

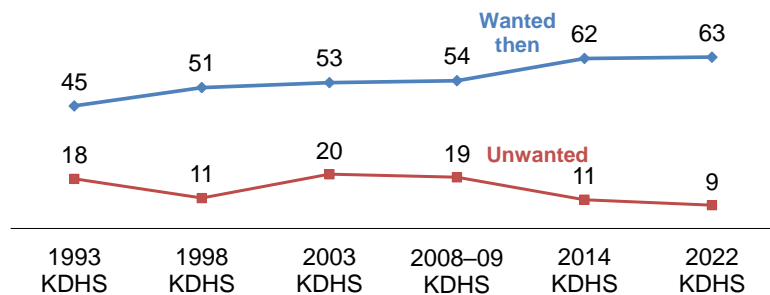


Note: Total exceeds 100% due to rounding.

Trends: The percentage of live births and current pregnancies among women age 15–49 that were wanted then has increased steadily from 45% in 1993 to 63% in 2022, while the percentage of live births and current pregnancies that were not wanted at all has declined from 18% in 1993 to 9% in 2022 (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7 Trends in fertility planning status

Percentage of live births and current pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey



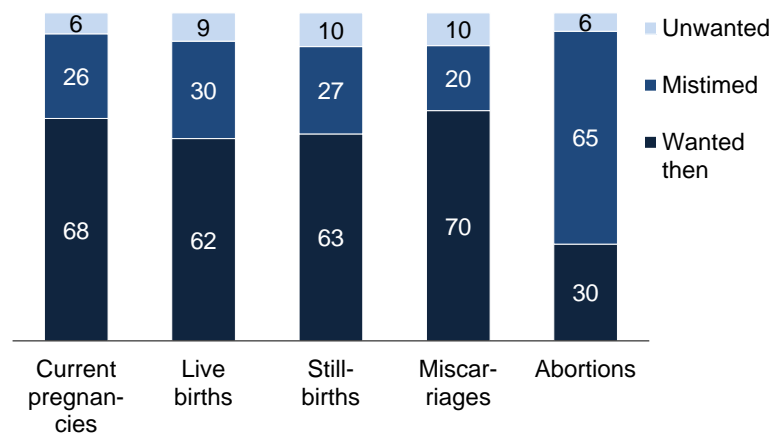
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-five percent of first live births and current pregnancies of women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey were wanted then, while 44% were wanted later.
- Twenty percent of fourth and higher order live births and current pregnancies were unwanted compared with 8% or less among lower order live births and current pregnancies.
- Sixty-three percent of live births and current pregnancies that occurred to women who were below age 20 at the time of the event were wanted later.
- Seventy-one percent of live births of women who had a live birth at age 25–29 or 30–34 were wanted then.
- More than two-thirds (68%) of current pregnancies were wanted then. Slightly less than two-thirds of the live births (62%) and stillbirths (63%) of women age 15–49 during the three-year period before the survey were wanted then. At the same time, 70% of pregnancies that occurred within the three years before the survey but resulted in miscarriages were wanted then. However, seven in ten pregnancies that resulted in abortions were either mistimed (65%) or unwanted (6%) (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.8 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of pregnancy outcomes to women age 15–49 in the three years before the survey by planning status of pregnancy



Note: Total does not add to 100% due to rounding.

6.4 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

Unwanted birth

Any birth in excess of the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted birth

Any birth less than or equal to the number of children a woman reported as her ideal number.

Wanted fertility rate

The average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she bore children at the current age-specific fertility rates, excluding unwanted births.

Sample: Women age 15–49

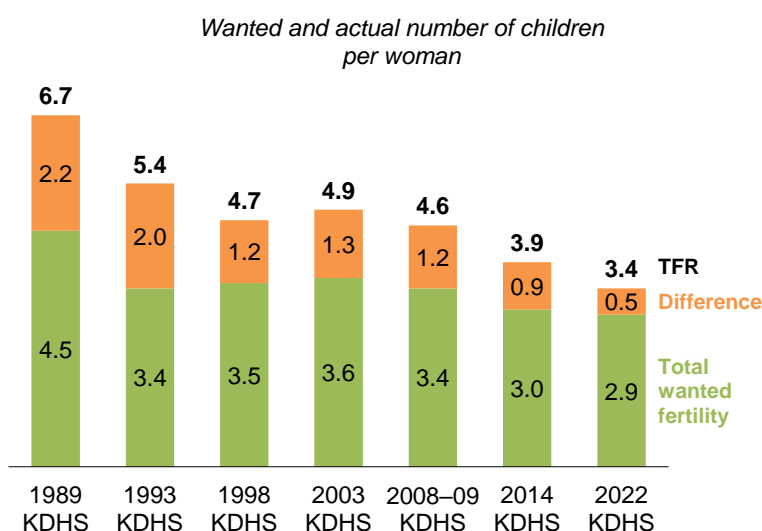
Wanted fertility rate is a hypothetical estimate of number of children a woman would give birth to in her childbearing years if all unwanted births were avoided. In the last three years before the survey, the total wanted fertility rate is 2.9 children per woman compared with total fertility rate of 3.4 children per woman (Table 6.6).

Trends: The wanted fertility rate declined from 4.5 children per woman in 1989 to 2.9 in 2022, and total fertility rate also declined from 6.7 to 3.4 children per woman in the same period. Consequently, the gap between total and wanted fertility rate declined from 2.2 children in 1989 to 0.5 children in 2022 (Figure 6.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

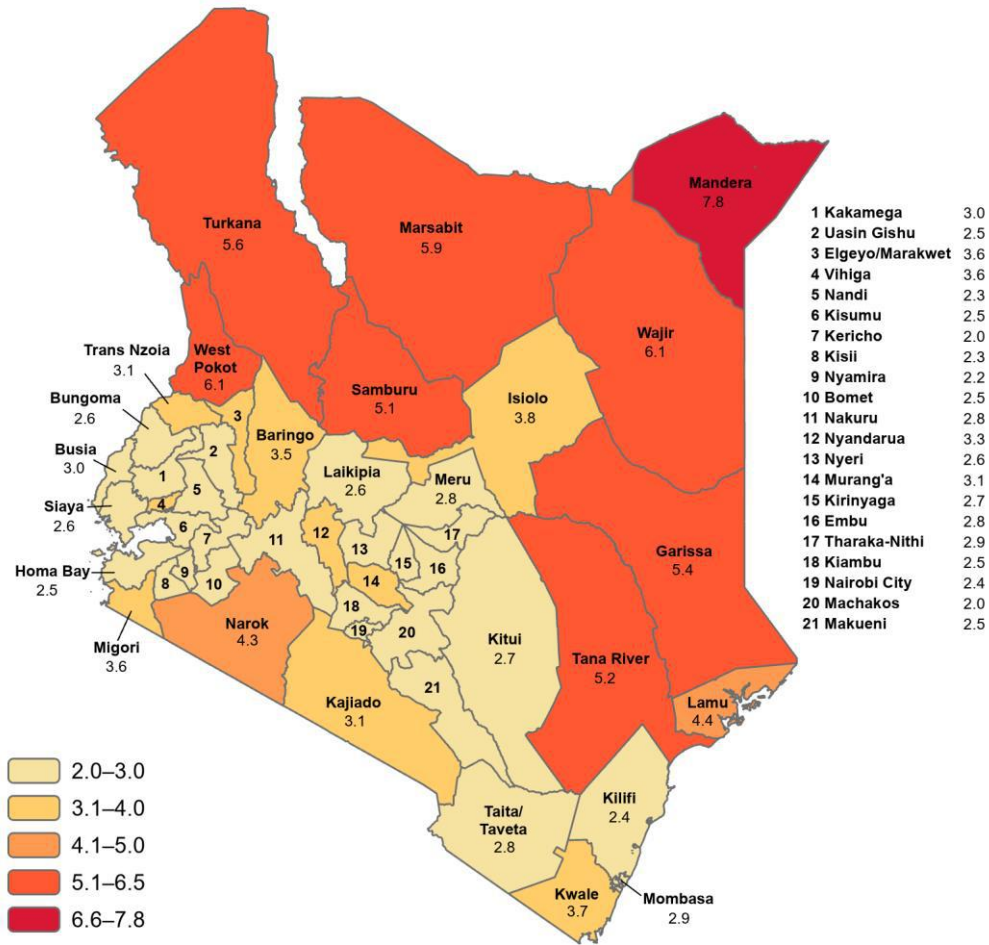
- The wanted fertility rate is higher in rural than in urban areas (3.3 versus 2.5 children per woman).
- The wanted fertility rate decreases as level of education and wealth status increase. It declines from 5.9 children for women with no education to 2.4 children for women with more than secondary level of education. It also varies from 4.2 children for women in the lowest wealth quintile to 2.3 children for women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The wanted fertility rate varies by county and ranges from 2.0 children per woman to 7.8 children per woman. In counties where wanted fertility rate is high, the fertility rate is also high.
- Mandera, West Pokot, Wajir, Tana River, Marsabit, Turkana, Samburu and Garissa counties have both wanted and total fertility of more than 5 children per woman each, while Kilifi, Nairobi City, Kisii, Nandi, Nyamira, Kericho, and Machakos have a wanted fertility of less than 2.5 children per woman each (Table 6.6C and Map 6.1).

Figure 6.9 Trends in wanted and total fertility



Map 6.1 Wanted fertility rates by county

Total wanted fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey



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

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility preferences, see the following tables:

- **Table 6.1** Fertility preferences by number of living children
- **Table 6.2.1** Desire to limit childbearing: Women
- **Table 6.2.2** Desire to limit childbearing: Men
- **Table 6.3** Ideal number of children by number of living children
- **Table 6.4** Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics
- **Table 6.4C** Mean ideal number of children according to county
- **Table 6.5** Fertility planning status
- **Table 6.6** Wanted fertility rates
- **Table 6.6C** Wanted fertility rates by county

Table 6.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022

Desire for children	Number of living children							Total 15–49	Total 15–54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+		
WOMEN¹									
Have another soon ²	66.0	30.2	18.1	10.4	7.7	6.4	7.8	16.7	na
Have another later ³	22.1	58.2	43.3	22.7	14.3	11.9	8.5	30.1	na
Have another, undecided when Undecided	0.9 3.4	1.1 3.7	0.7 6.4	0.6 6.4	0.2 4.6	0.1 4.7	0.6 6.0	0.6 5.4	na na
Want no more	2.5	5.6	29.5	56.2	66.2	69.6	68.6	43.0	na
Sterilised ⁴	0.7	0.1	0.6	2.4	4.7	5.5	6.0	2.5	na
Declared infecund	4.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.6	1.7	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na
Number	349	1,555	2,320	1,947	1,377	764	1,007	9,319	na
MEN⁵									
Have another soon ²	77.3	30.9	18.7	15.5	10.5	12.2	12.1	20.4	19.1
Have another later ³	14.4	59.2	48.2	31.5	25.6	20.3	21.2	37.0	33.8
Have another, undecided when Undecided	0.7 1.6	0.4 4.0	0.6 7.6	0.4 7.0	0.3 6.9	1.0 5.7	0.5 5.3	0.5 6.1	0.5 5.8
Want no more	5.3	5.5	24.8	45.1	56.4	60.7	60.2	35.7	40.5
Sterilised ⁴	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Declared infecund	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	278	1,091	1,586	1,258	851	495	699	6,257	6,958

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

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

² Wants next birth within 2 years.

³ Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.

⁴ Includes both female and male sterilisation.

⁵ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	1.6	6.7	30.2	66.3	73.3	71.2	64.1	38.0
Rural	5.8	4.6	30.0	54.0	70.1	76.0	76.3	50.2
Education²								
No education	9.2	3.3	6.9	12.9	25.4	34.3	48.9	31.5
Primary	5.7	9.7	30.2	55.4	73.7	80.5	84.2	58.1
Secondary	0.9	5.0	29.1	63.2	76.9	85.9	92.2	39.2
More than secondary	3.2	4.6	34.1	67.1	80.9	(86.2)	*	34.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.2	2.0	19.6	37.3	57.4	52.1	64.3	42.7
Second	(4.8)	4.6	24.3	48.0	70.3	85.2	83.5	52.9
Middle	4.2	6.9	35.1	59.3	73.3	81.9	85.3	52.7
Fourth	0.3	5.1	32.9	63.6	73.1	84.0	74.7	41.9
Highest	3.4	7.2	31.3	71.0	82.0	77.0	(63.4)	40.2
Total	3.2	5.7	30.1	58.6	71.0	75.0	74.5	45.5

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Women who have been sterilised or whose husband has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ The number of living children includes a woman's current pregnancy.

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

Table 6.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who want no more children by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of living children ¹							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	7.3	7.4	26.6	46.2	60.7	57.7	55.3	31.3
Rural	2.3	2.8	23.0	44.9	54.3	61.8	62.0	39.3
Education²								
No education	*	(5.6)	16.6	18.6	32.0	28.0	29.1	24.0
Primary	1.7	3.4	23.5	43.6	51.9	63.1	64.1	41.0
Secondary	0.7	8.3	23.8	47.8	63.3	63.3	70.8	34.9
More than secondary	8.6	3.8	28.5	49.0	64.9	63.4	63.9	30.3
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	(0.0)	2.6	15.6	26.9	46.7	39.7	46.6	31.0
Second	(2.6)	2.5	19.6	43.7	53.3	71.1	63.6	41.1
Middle	(6.5)	5.9	27.0	49.8	58.9	66.9	68.8	42.3
Fourth	2.0	3.6	22.2	47.1	58.6	63.4	66.7	31.6
Highest	9.4	9.0	31.3	50.2	62.8	(63.4)	68.6	34.6
Total 15–49	5.3	5.5	24.8	45.4	56.4	60.7	60.5	35.9
50–54	*	*	77.3	84.1	89.2	85.2	80.9	*
Total 15–54	5.5	5.9	26.8	49.1	61.3	65.4	65.5	40.6

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed

¹ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

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

Table 6.3 Ideal number of children by number of living children

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to the number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
WOMEN¹								
0	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.0
1	2.1	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.6	2.2
2	26.4	26.1	22.4	11.8	11.3	8.4	4.9	19.5
3	32.7	37.6	26.0	27.2	8.6	13.6	6.8	26.2
4	23.0	19.7	32.7	33.8	42.2	22.7	19.6	27.4
5	6.1	6.3	8.0	12.1	11.7	24.6	9.6	9.2
6+	5.3	3.7	6.3	11.3	20.8	25.5	49.2	11.9
Non-numeric responses	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.2	2.9	6.4	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,480	2,931	3,125	2,405	1,643	947	1,185	16,716
Mean ideal number of children for:²								
All women	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.8	6.1	3.7
Number of women	4,424	2,908	3,102	2,382	1,607	920	1,110	16,453
Currently married women	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.4	4.9	6.3	4.1
Number of currently married women	342	1,537	2,302	1,930	1,344	738	936	9,130
MEN³								
0	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0
1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9
2	16.8	15.5	13.8	7.1	5.7	3.9	3.0	13.3
3	30.0	40.0	26.6	27.7	13.2	10.8	6.6	27.4
4	28.5	26.3	34.7	31.3	36.5	21.6	14.1	28.9
5	10.9	8.3	15.1	17.5	20.2	25.2	11.7	13.0
6+	9.9	8.1	8.2	14.2	22.5	35.5	57.8	14.2
Non-numeric responses	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.9	6.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,614	1,663	1,877	1,358	896	517	727	13,652
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–49:²								
All men	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.6	7.7	4.2
Number of men	6,557	1,659	1,865	1,339	883	507	683	13,493
Currently married men	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.7	7.8	4.6
Number of currently married men	278	1,087	1,574	1,239	837	485	657	6,157
Mean ideal number of children for men 15–54:²								
All men	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.5	7.7	4.2
Number of men	6,583	1,675	1,943	1,482	1,043	626	900	14,252
Currently married men	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.5	7.8	4.7
Number of currently married men	281	1,096	1,634	1,369	983	593	862	6,817

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

¹ The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.

² Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

³ The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 6.4 Mean ideal number of children according to background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women ¹
Age		
15–19	3.3	3,086
20–24	3.3	3,037
25–29	3.6	2,877
30–34	3.9	2,323
35–39	4.0	2,248
40–44	4.2	1,576
45–49	4.4	1,305
Residence		
Urban	3.5	6,769
Rural	3.9	9,684
Education²		
No education	7.3	846
Primary	4.0	5,984
Secondary	3.3	6,427
More than secondary	3.1	3,197
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.9	2,498
Second	3.8	2,926
Middle	3.6	3,044
Fourth	3.5	3,688
Highest	3.2	4,297
Total	3.7	16,453

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

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response.

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

Table 6.4C Mean ideal number of children by county

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15–49, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Mean	Number of women ¹
Mombasa	4.0	482
Kwale	4.9	247
Kilifi	4.3	466
Tana River	6.3	75
Lamu	4.5	50
Taita/Taveta	3.6	118
Garissa	8.1	163
Wajir	8.9	86
Mandera	9.8	76
Marsabit	7.1	72
Isiolo	4.7	72
Meru	3.2	476
Tharaka-Nithi	3.3	130
Embu	3.2	179
Kitui	3.3	373
Machakos	2.9	544
Makueni	3.1	352
Nyandarua	3.5	223
Nyeri	3.2	259
Kirinyaga	2.9	262
Murang'a	3.3	335
Kiambu	3.2	1,095
Turkana	5.9	171
West Pokot	5.7	177
Samburu	5.7	78
Trans Nzoia	4.0	341
Uasin Gishu	3.4	527
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.6	116
Nandi	3.4	332
Baringo	4.5	190
Laikipia	3.5	173
Nakuru	3.6	860
Narok	4.5	356
Kajiado	3.8	447
Kericho	2.8	372
Bomet	3.5	326
Kakamega	3.8	618
Vihiga	3.9	196
Bungoma	3.9	566
Busia	3.9	335
Siaya	3.5	275
Kisumu	3.4	390
Homa Bay	3.6	341
Migori	4.3	349
Kisii	3.2	463
Nyamira	3.1	168
Nairobi City	3.3	2,145
Total	3.7	16,453

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

¹ Number of women who gave a numeric response.

Table 6.5 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of live births and current pregnancies to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to birth order and mother's age at birth; and percent distribution of all pregnancy outcomes to women age 15–49 in the 3 years before the survey by planning status of the pregnancy, according to type of pregnancy outcome, Kenya DHS 2022

Characteristic	Planning status of pregnancy outcome			Total	Number of pregnancy outcomes ¹
	Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more		
LIVE BIRTHS AND CURRENT PREGNANCIES					
Birth order					
1	54.8	43.9	1.3	100.0	3,698
2	70.2	26.4	3.4	100.0	2,956
3	68.5	23.5	8.0	100.0	2,150
4+	60.5	19.1	20.4	100.0	3,412
Mother's age at birth²					
<20	34.1	62.8	3.1	100.0	1,448
20–24	60.3	36.7	3.1	100.0	3,416
25–29	71.3	22.5	6.2	100.0	2,985
30–34	70.6	17.1	12.3	100.0	2,107
35–39	64.1	14.1	21.8	100.0	1,066
40–44	55.9	6.5	37.6	100.0	334
45–49	(72.4)	(3.0)	(24.6)	100.0	31
Total	62.5	29.1	8.3	100.0	12,217
ALL PREGNANCY OUTCOMES					
Pregnancy outcome type					
Current pregnancies	67.8	25.8	6.4	100.0	1,762
Live births	61.7	29.7	8.6	100.0	10,454
Stillbirths	63.1	26.6	10.3	100.0	177
Miscarriages	70.2	19.8	10.0	100.0	1,159
Abortions	29.5	64.8	5.6	100.0	73
Total	63.0	28.5	8.5	100.0	13,626

Note: A pregnancy outcome refers to a miscarriage, abortion, live birth, or stillbirth. Some pregnancies produce multiple outcomes, for example, in the case of twins. In this table, each pregnancy outcome is counted individually. Therefore, a pregnancy will be counted more than once if it produces multiple births (live births or stillbirths). Current pregnancies, miscarriages, and abortions are always counted as one pregnancy outcome. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ For pregnancies that resulted in multiple outcomes (such as twins), each outcome is counted individually.

² For current pregnancies, the maternal age at birth is estimated as the mother's expected age at the time of the birth.

Table 6.6 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Residence		
Urban	2.5	2.7
Rural	3.3	4.0
Education¹		
No education	5.9	6.5
Primary	3.2	3.9
Secondary	2.8	3.1
More than secondary	2.4	2.6
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.2	5.1
Second	3.0	3.8
Middle	2.9	3.5
Fourth	2.7	3.1
Highest	2.3	2.5
Total	2.9	3.4

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months before the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

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

Table 6.6C Wanted fertility rates by county

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the 3 years before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rate
Mombasa	2.9	3.2
Kwale	3.7	4.8
Kilifi	2.4	3.0
Tana River	5.2	6.2
Lamu	4.4	4.9
Taita/Taveta	2.8	3.3
Garissa	5.4	5.4
Wajir	6.1	6.3
Mandera	7.8	7.8
Marsabit	5.9	5.9
Isiolo	3.8	4.5
Meru	2.8	3.3
Tharaka-Nithi	2.9	3.4
Embu	2.8	3.0
Kitui	2.7	3.3
Machakos	2.0	2.6
Makueni	2.5	3.3
Nyandarua	3.3	3.8
Nyeri	2.6	3.1
Kirinyaga	2.7	3.1
Murang'a	3.1	3.5
Kiambu	2.5	2.6
Turkana	5.6	5.9
West Pokot	6.1	6.6
Samburu	5.1	5.6
Trans Nzoia	3.1	3.7
Uasin Gishu	2.5	2.8
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.6	4.0
Nandi	2.3	3.0
Baringo	3.5	4.4
Laikipia	2.6	3.1
Nakuru	2.8	3.1
Narok	4.3	4.9
Kajiado	3.1	3.5
Kericho	2.0	3.3
Bomet	2.5	3.4
Kakamega	3.0	3.7
Vihiga	3.6	3.7
Bungoma	2.6	3.3
Busia	3.0	3.8
Siaya	2.6	3.7
Kisumu	2.5	3.2
Homa Bay	2.5	3.3
Migori	3.6	4.6
Kisii	2.3	3.1
Nyamira	2.2	3.0
Nairobi City	2.4	2.7
Total	2.9	3.4

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

Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15–49 in the period 1–36 months before the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 5.2.

Key Findings

- **Contraceptive use:** 63% of currently married women use any method, with 57% using a modern method and 6% a traditional method.
- **Contraceptive discontinuation:** 35% of episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months. The primary reasons for discontinuing a method were desire to become pregnant (27%) and method-related health concerns or side effects (22%).
- **Unmet need for family planning (FP):** 14% of currently married women have unmet need for FP, with 8% wanting to space and 6% wanting to limit births.
- **Demand for family planning:** 76% of currently married women age 15–49 have a demand for family planning.
- **Future use of contraception:** About 48% of currently married women who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use it in the future.

Women and men use contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children they have. This chapter presents information on knowledge, use, and sources of various family planning methods and discontinuation. It also discusses informed choice, unmet need, demand, non-use, and plans to use family planning in the future. These topics are of practical use for review and formulation of family planning strategies and policies. Comparisons are made with findings from previous surveys to evaluate progress made in family planning in the country over time.

According to the FP2030 Commitments, Kenya targets will increase the modern contraceptive prevalence from 58% in 2017 to 64% by 2030 and reduce the unmet need for family planning among all women from 14% to 10% by 2030 (NCPD and MoH 2021).

7.1 CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Nearly all women and men (99% each) have knowledge of modern contraceptive methods. A lower percentage of women and men have knowledge of traditional methods, with 85% of women and 86% of men knowing a traditional method.

The most well-known modern methods among all women are male condoms (97%), injectables (94%), implants (91%), and contraceptive pills (91%), while the methods mostly frequently reported by men are male condoms (99%), injectables (88%), contraceptive pills (84%), and implants (80%) (**Table 7.1**).

Knowledge of at least one contraceptive method is universal across background characteristics for both currently married women and men age 15–49 (**Table 7.2** and **Table 7.2C**).

Contraceptive prevalence

Percentage of women who use any contraceptive method.

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Modern methods

Include male and female sterilisation, intrauterine devices (IUDs), injectables, implants, contraceptive pills, male and female condoms, emergency contraception, the standard days method, and the lactational amenorrhoea method.

Sixty-three percent of currently married women are using any contraceptive method, with 57% using a modern method and 6% a traditional method. The most commonly used methods among currently married women are injectables (20%), implants (19%), and contraceptive pills (8%) (**Figure 7.1**).

Among sexually active unmarried women age 15–49, 70% use any contraceptive method, and 59% use a modern method. For sexually active unmarried women, male condoms are the most commonly used modern contraceptive method (20%), followed by injectables (16%) and implants (11%).

The use of traditional methods is more common among sexually active unmarried women than among currently married women (11% versus 6%).

Trends: The use of modern family planning methods by currently married women age 15–49 has increased over time, from 18% in 1989 to 32% in 2003, and 57% in 2022. The greatest gains were in the use of implants, which increased from less than 1% before 2003 to 19% in 2022. Use of injectables increased from 3% in 1989 to 26% in 2014 before declining to 20% in 2022. Use of any traditional method has remained more or less the same over the last three decades at about 6% (**Figure 7.2** and **Table 7.4.1**).

Figure 7.1 Contraceptive use

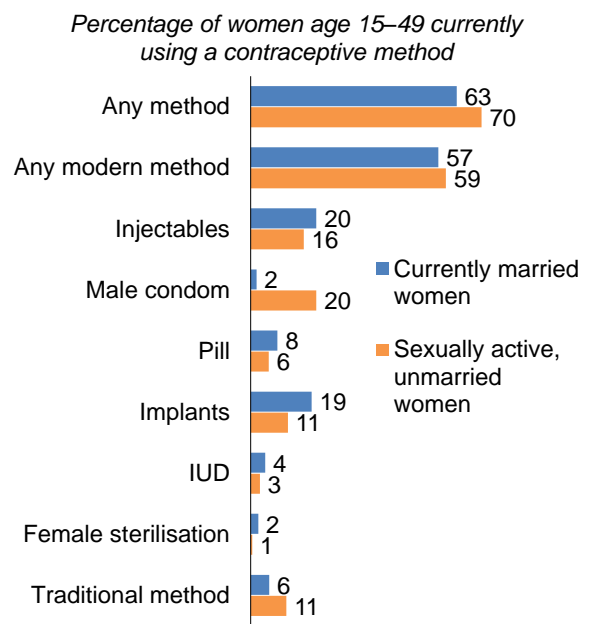
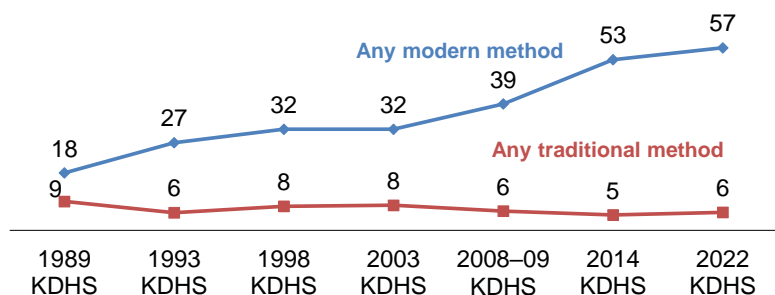


Figure 7.2 Trends in contraceptive use

Percentage of currently married women currently using a contraceptive method



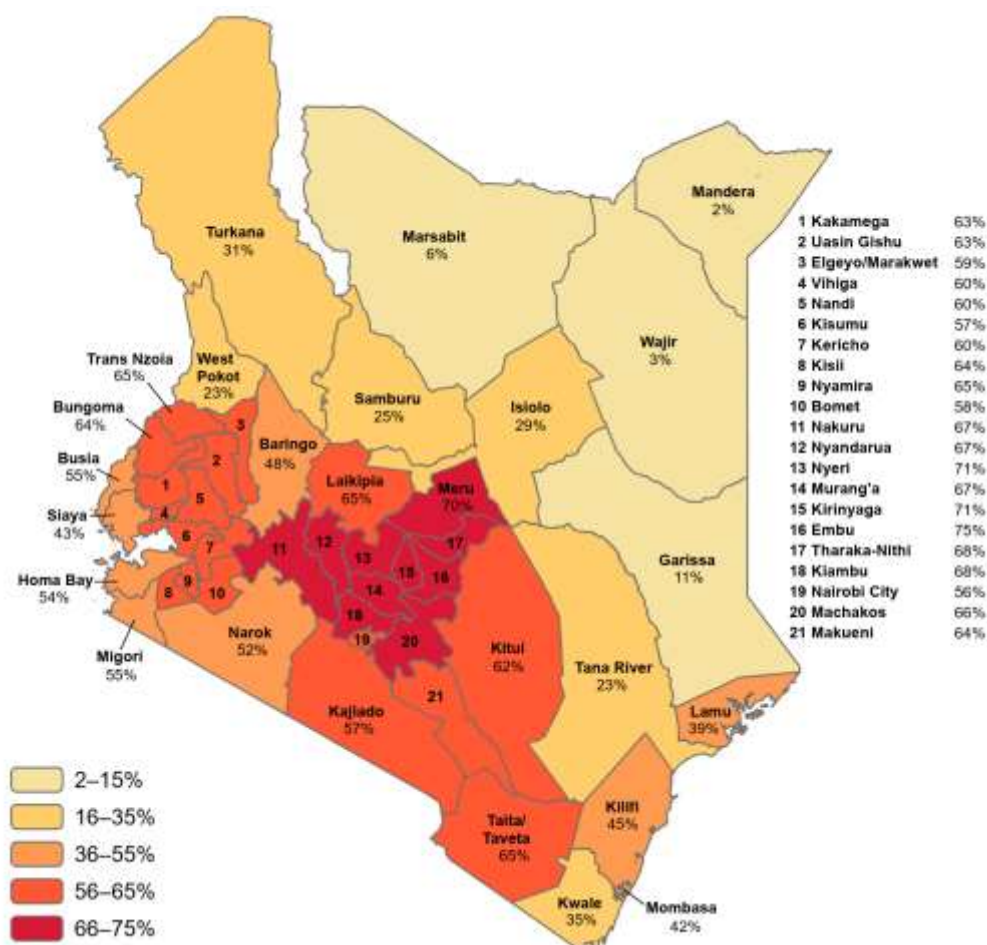
Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The use of modern contraceptive methods among currently married women increases from 16% among women with no living children to 65% among women with three to four living children (Table 7.4.2).
- The use of any contraceptive method among currently married women increases with level of education, from 25% among those with no education to 68% with more than secondary education.
- Ten percent of currently married women with more than secondary education use traditional contraceptive methods compared with 5% or less among women with lower levels of education.
- The use of IUDs among currently married women increases with wealth quintile, ranging from 1% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of sexually active unmarried women in rural areas using implants (16%) is twice as high as those in urban areas (7%).
- The use of any modern contraceptive method among currently married women is highest in Embu (75%), Kirinyaga (71%), Nyeri (71%) and Meru (70%) counties and lowest in Mandera (2%), Wajir (3%), and Marsabit (6%) counties (Table 7.4.2C and Map 7.1).

Map 7.1 Modern contraceptive use by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 using a modern contraceptive method



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

Timing of Sterilisation

The median age at sterilisation among women age 15–49 is 33.6 years (**Table 7.5**). The majority of women (62%) reported having undergone sterilisation between the ages of 30 to 39.

Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Ten percent of the current injectable users age 15–49 are using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press (**Table 7.6** and **Table 7.6C**).

Over 99% of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users reported receiving their last injection from a health care provider.

7.1.1 Use of Emergency Contraception

Five percent of women age 15–49 reported using emergency contraception in the last 12 months (**Table 7.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The uptake of emergency contraceptive is highest among women age 20–24 (10%).
- Use of emergency contraception among women in urban areas (8%) is twice as high as in rural areas (4%).
- About 1% of women with no education use emergency contraception compared with 13% of women with more than secondary education.
- Use of emergency contraception increases with level of education, from 1% among those with no education to 13% among those with more than secondary education.
- Uasin Gishu (11%), Trans Nzoia (9%), Kiambu (9%), Murang'a (8%), Kajiado (8%) and Nairobi City (8%) counties have the highest percentage of women who used emergency contraception in 12 months before the survey. Fewer than 1% of women in Wajir, Mandera and Garissa counties used emergency contraception (**Table 7.7C**).

7.1.2 Knowledge of the Fertile Period

Thirty-eight percent of women age 15–49 have correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, which is “halfway between two menstrual periods” (**Table 7.8** and **Table 7.9**).

Nearly half (47%) of women using the rhythm method and more than half (51%) using the standard days method cited “halfway between two menstrual periods” as the fertile period.

7.2 SOURCE OF MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Source of modern contraceptives

The place where the modern method currently being used was obtained from the place where it was acquired the last time.

Sample: Women age 15–49 currently using a modern contraceptive method

About 6 in 10 (62%) of all modern contraceptive users obtain their methods from the public sector, including hospitals (24%), dispensaries (23%) and health centres (14%). The non-NGO private medical sector represents the second most common source of modern methods (33%), including pharmacies (15%), private hospitals (9%), and private clinics (7%) (Table 7.10).

The public sector is the most popular source for implants (86%) and injectables (63%), while the private sector is the most popular source for contraceptive pills (63%) (Figure 7.3).

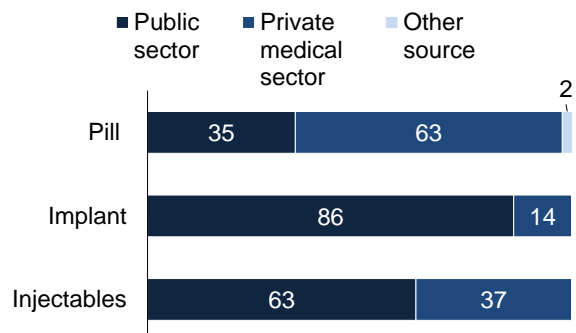
Use of Social Marketing Brand Pills and Condoms

Combined oral contraceptives (84%) and progestin only pills (14%) are the most popular brand pills (Table 7.11).

The most popular condom brands include: Sure (40%), Trust (34%), and Kiss (15%), and the least common are Lifeguard (1%) and Power Play (<1%).

Figure 7.3 Source of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of current users of modern methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method



7.3 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice

Informed choice indicates that women were informed about the method's side effects, about what to do if they experience side effects, and about other methods they could use.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are currently using selected modern contraceptive methods and who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey

Fifty-one percent of women were informed about side effects of the method, what to do if they experience side effects, and information about other methods they could use (Table 7.12).

Among current users, 68% were informed of other methods that they could use, 62% were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and 60% were informed about side effects or problems of the methods used. Seventy-one percent of current users were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted or needed to.

7.4 DISCONTINUATION OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Contraceptive discontinuation rate

Percentage of contraceptive use episodes discontinued within 12 months.

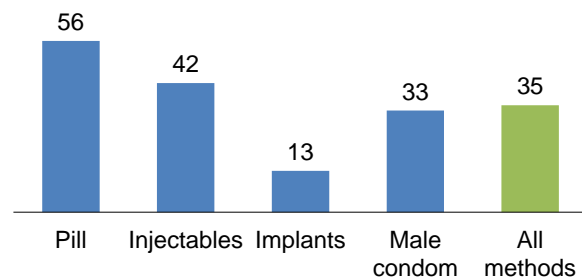
Sample: Episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey, experienced by women who are currently age 15–49 (one woman may contribute more than one episode)

About one in three (35%) episodes of contraceptive use in the 5 years before the survey were discontinued within 12 months. Pills (56%) and injectables (42%) had higher than the overall discontinuation rates (**Figure 7.4**). Only 8% of episodes of contraceptive use were discontinued because the woman switched to another method (**Table 7.13**).

The desire to become pregnant (27%) and method-related health concerns or side effects (22%) are the main reasons for discontinuing a method. Other reasons for discontinuation were the need for a more effective method (15%), infrequent sex or husband was away (12%), and changes in menstrual bleeding (9%) (**Table 7.14**).

Figure 7.4 Contraceptive discontinuation rates

Percentage of contraceptive episodes discontinued within 12 months



7.5 DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who:

- (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic and are considered fecund and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether but are not using a contraceptive method, or
- (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or
- (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last 2 years was mistimed or unwanted.

Met need for family planning

Current contraceptive use (any method).

Sample: All women age 15–49, currently married women age 15–49, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49

Demand for family planning: $\frac{\text{Unmet need for family planning} + \text{met need (current contraceptive use (any method))}}{\text{Unmet need for family planning} + \text{met need (current contraceptive use (any method))}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Proportion of demand satisfied by modern methods: $\frac{\text{Current contraceptive use (any modern method)}}{\text{Unmet need} + \text{current contraceptive use (any method)}}$

Seventy-six percent of currently married women age 15–49 in Kenya have a demand for family planning; 38% want to space births, and another 38% want to limit births. Of those with a demand for family planning, 62% are already using a contraceptive method either to space (30%) or to limit births (32%) and therefore have their need met. However, 14% of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning, and want to space (8%) or limit (6%) births but are not currently using contraception (Table 7.15.1 and Figure 7.5).

If all currently married women who want to space or limit their births were to use a family planning method, the contraceptive prevalence among currently married women would increase from 62% (currently using) to 76% (total demand).

The demand for family planning among sexually active unmarried women is higher than among currently married women (89% versus 76%). Seventy percent of sexually active unmarried women have met their need for family planning, while 19% have unmet need (Table 7.15.2).

Trends: Total demand for family planning among currently married women age 15–49 increased from 67% in 2003 to 76% but remained unchanged between 2014 and 2022 (76%). Over the same period, unmet need for family planning among currently married women declined from 35% in 1993 to 18% in 2014 and 14% in 2022 (Figure 7.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The unmet need for family planning declines as the level of education increases. Twenty-three percent of currently married women with no education and 10% of those with more than secondary education have unmet need (Figure 7.7).
- Unmet need for family planning declines as wealth quintile increases, from 22% among currently married women in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 7.5 Demand for family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by need for family planning

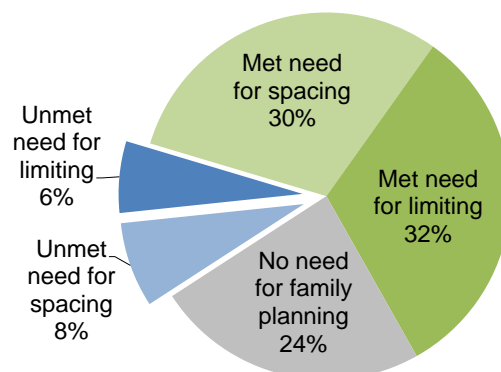
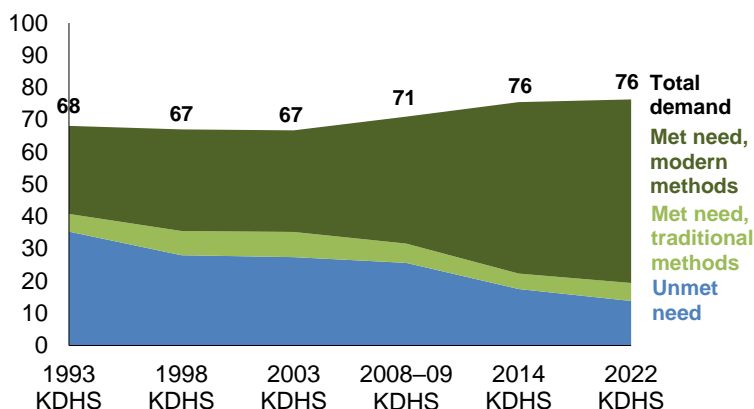


Figure 7.6 Trends in demand for family planning

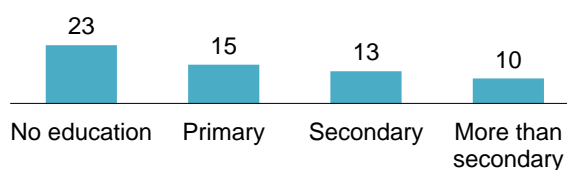
Percentage of currently married women age 15–49



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

Figure 7.7 Unmet need by education

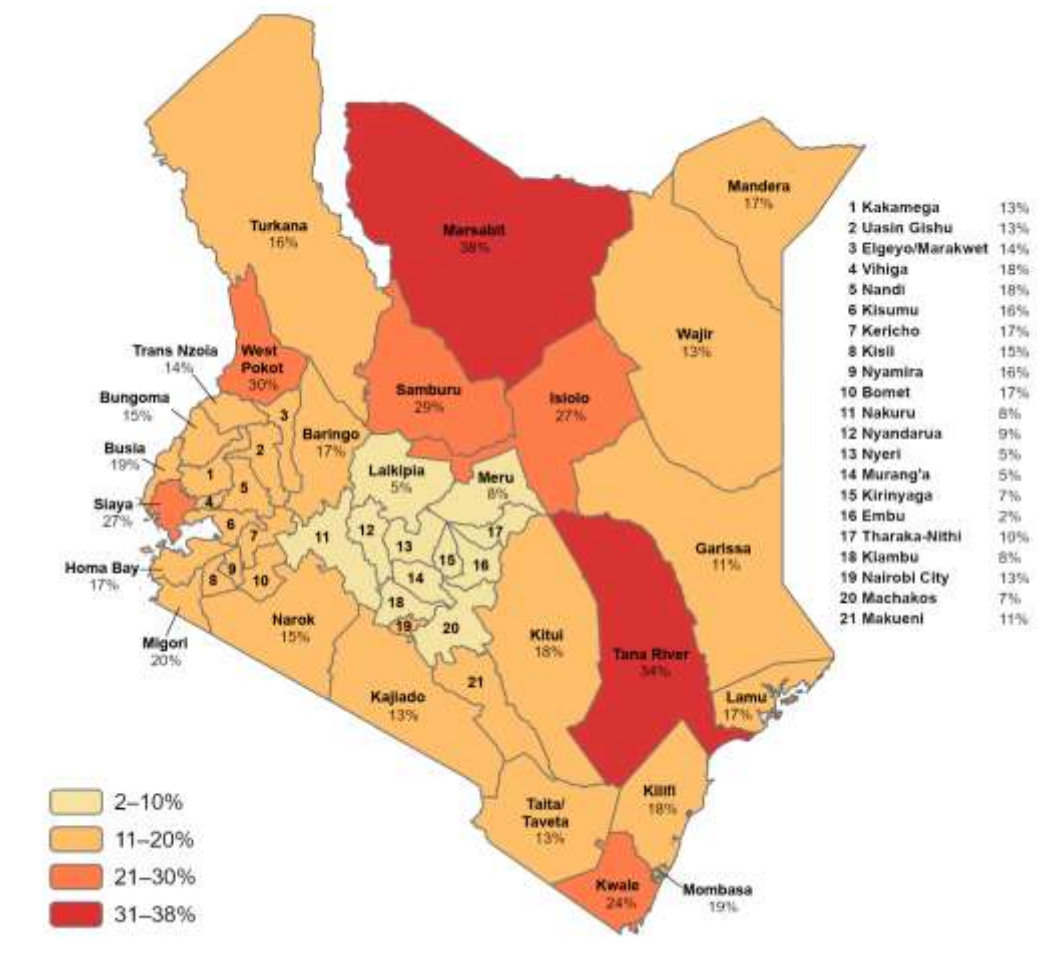
Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



- The counties with the highest unmet need for family planning are Marsabit (38%), Tana River (34%), West Pokot (30%), Samburu (29%), Siaya (27%), and Isiolo (27%), while counties with the lowest total unmet need are Embu (2%), Laikipia (5%), Nyeri (5%), and Murang'a (5%) (Table 7.15.1C and Map 7.2).

Map 7.2 Unmet need by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning



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

7.5.1 Decision Making about Family Planning and Opinion about Using Family Planning

About 9 in 10 currently married women participated in making decisions about family planning. Fifty percent of currently married women reported that the decision to use or not use family planning is usually a joint decision between the wife and her husband, while 42% said that it is mainly the wife's decision, 7% said it is mainly the husband's decision, while 1% reported it was someone else (Table 7.16).

Thirty-nine percent of the currently married women felt their opinions and those of their husbands or partners were equally important.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who participate in decision making about family planning increases with level of education, from 79% among women with no education to 97% among those with more than secondary education (**Table 7.17**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who participate in decision making about family planning are Nairobi City (98%), Nyamira (98%), Wajir (97%), and Nyandarua (97%), while counties with the lowest are Mandera (61%), Garissa (69%), Turkana (75%), Kwale (82%), and Busia (83%) (**Table 7.17C**).

7.5.2 Pressure to Become Pregnant and Future Use of Contraception

Tables 7.18 and **7.18C** show the percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands, partners, or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to. Eleven percent of currently married women reported having been pressured by their husbands, partners, or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to.

The percentage of currently married women who reported having been pressured to become pregnant by their husbands, partners, or any other family member declined as the number of living children increased. This varies from 16% for those with no living children to 9% among those with five or more children.

At the county level, Murang'a County had the highest percentage of currently married women to have ever been pressured by their husbands, partners, or any other family member (21%), while Kwale and Kitui counties had the lowest percentage (2% each).

Forty-eight percent of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method intend to use one in the future. However, 6 in 10 currently married women age 15–49 with 4 or more living children who are not using a contraceptive method do not intend to use one in the future (**Table 7.19**).

7.5.3 Exposure to Family Planning Messages

Information on exposure to family planning messages in the media and other sources among women and men age 15–49 in the 12 months before the survey indicates that peers or friends, radio, and television are the most common sources of family planning information for both women and men with 81% of women and 66% of men receiving family planning messages from peers or friends, 59% of women and 69% of men hearing family planning messages on the radio, and 50% of women and 55% men seeing family planning messages on television (**Table 7.20.1** and **Table 7.20.2**).

Other sources of family planning messages include community meetings or events (45% for women and 42% for men), poster or leaflet brochure (41% for women and 46% for men), social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram (32% for women and 40% for men), Internet (31% for women and 39% for men), and outdoor signs or billboards (35% for women and 41% for men). Despite the vast availability of sources for family planning messages, 8% of women and 10% of men were not exposed to any family planning messages in the past few months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Women (16%) and men (22%) age 15–19 had the highest percentage of those who have not heard or seen specific family planning messages in the last 12 months from any of the ten media sources.
- The percentage of the respondents who were not exposed to family planning from any of the media sources decreases as education level increases from 23% among women with no education to 2% among women with more than secondary education, and from 33% among men with no education to 2% among men with more than secondary education.

- No exposure to any media messages decreases with an increase in wealth quintile, from 15% of women and 20% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 4% of women and 5% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Mandera (57%), Wajir (44%), Garissa (38%) and Tana River (32%) counties had the highest percentage of women who reported not hearing or seeing specific family planning messages from any media in the last 12 months, while Wajir (54%), Mandera (53%), Turkana (34%), Kitui (29%), and Marsabit (29%) had the highest percentage of men who reported not hearing or seeing specific family planning messages in the last 12 months (**Table 7.20.1C** and **Table 7.20.2C**).

7.6 CONTACT OF NONUSERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Respondent discussed family planning in the 12 months before the survey with a fieldworker or during a visit to a health facility.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who are not currently using any contraceptive methods

Eighty-five percent of women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method said they had not discussed family planning with a fieldworker or health facility staff member in the 12 months before the survey. Overall, only 2% reported discussing family planning with a fieldworker and 14% with a provider at a health facility in the past 12 months. However, 35% of nonusers had visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning during that visit (**Table 7.21**).

The percentage of nonusers of contraception who did not discuss family planning ranges from 69% in Homa Bay County to 97% in Garissa and West Pokot counties (**Table 7.21C**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on family planning, see the following tables:

- **Table 7.1** Knowledge of contraceptive methods
- **Table 7.2** Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.2C** Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to county
- **Table 7.3** Current use of contraception by age
- **Table 7.4.1** Trends in the current use of contraception
- **Table 7.4.2** Current use of contraception according to background characteristics
- **Table 7.4.2C** Current use of contraception according to county
- **Table 7.5** Timing of sterilisation
- **Table 7.6** Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press
- **Table 7.6C** Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press by county
- **Table 7.7** Use of emergency contraception
- **Table 7.7C** Use of emergency contraception by county
- **Table 7.8** Knowledge of fertile period
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- **Table 7.10** Source of modern contraception methods
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- **Table 7.16** Decision-making about family planning
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- **Table 7.18** Pressure to become pregnant
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- **Table 7.20.2** Exposure to family planning messages: Men
- **Table 7.20.2C** Exposure to family planning messages by county: Men
- **Table 7.21** Contact of nonusers with family planning providers
- **Table 7.21C** Contact of nonusers with family planning providers by county

Table 7.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15–49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Kenya DHS 2022

Method	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried women ¹	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men ¹
Any method	98.7	99.6	99.7	99.1	99.8	99.8
Any modern method	98.7	99.5	99.7	99.1	99.8	99.8
Female sterilisation	69.7	77.1	78.7	61.5	72.3	67.4
Male sterilisation	45.7	49.8	52.7	52.0	62.4	58.8
IUD	77.2	87.6	87.4	57.9	74.0	64.4
Injectables	94.3	98.5	98.5	87.5	97.3	92.8
Implants	91.1	97.3	96.3	79.7	93.3	86.5
Pill	90.7	96.0	95.8	84.2	93.6	90.3
Male condom	96.5	97.4	99.3	98.5	99.3	99.5
Female condom	72.6	76.4	85.6	77.1	87.9	84.6
Emergency contraception	70.7	71.6	87.4	72.1	80.8	81.7
Standard days method	39.5	45.0	40.1	39.6	48.3	44.5
Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM)	59.0	71.4	56.8	34.8	45.5	36.6
Other modern method	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Any traditional method	85.3	90.8	93.6	86.0	94.1	93.8
Rhythm	78.6	83.6	88.7	72.9	83.3	81.0
Withdrawal	70.5	77.5	84.4	79.1	88.1	87.9
Other traditional method	3.0	3.9	3.2	1.1	1.7	1.0
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–49	9.6	10.3	10.6	9.0	10.3	9.8
Number of respondents	32,156	17,822	880	13,652	6,257	1,717
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15–54	na	na	na	9.1	10.3	9.8
Number of respondents	na	na	na	14,453	6,958	1,745

na = not applicable

¹ Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey

Table 7.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number
Age						
15–19	98.3	98.3	456	*	*	12
20–24	99.5	99.5	2,635	99.7	99.7	341
25–29	99.7	99.7	4,055	100.0	100.0	1,161
30–34	99.7	99.6	3,460	99.7	99.7	1,319
35–39	99.6	99.6	3,234	99.8	99.8	1,317
40–44	99.6	99.6	2,246	99.9	99.9	1,115
45–49	99.3	99.3	1,735	99.8	99.8	992
Residence						
Urban	99.7	99.7	6,953	99.9	99.9	2,689
Rural	99.5	99.4	10,869	99.7	99.7	3,568
Education²						
No education	95.3	95.0	1,373	99.1	99.1	267
Primary	99.9	99.9	7,376	99.7	99.7	2,544
Secondary	100.0	100.0	5,734	99.9	99.9	1,987
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	3,339	100.0	100.0	1,459
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.3	98.2	2,994	99.4	99.4	873
Second	99.7	99.7	3,125	100.0	100.0	1,059
Middle	99.9	99.9	3,330	99.8	99.8	1,166
Fourth	99.7	99.7	3,945	99.9	99.9	1,632
Highest	99.9	99.9	4,427	99.9	99.9	1,527
Total 15–49	99.6	99.5	17,822	99.8	99.8	6,257
50–54	na	na	na	100.0	99.7	700
Total 15–54	na	na	na	99.8	99.8	6,958

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

na = not applicable

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

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

Table 7.2C Knowledge of contraceptive methods according to county

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method ¹	Number
Mombasa	99.2	99.2	546	100.0	100.0	228
Kwale	100.0	100.0	302	100.0	100.0	85
Kilifi	100.0	100.0	483	100.0	100.0	164
Tana River	96.9	96.6	107	97.4	97.4	35
Lamu	99.8	99.8	59	100.0	100.0	21
Taita/Taveta	100.0	100.0	130	100.0	100.0	48
Garissa	88.4	87.6	170	100.0	100.0	56
Wajir	99.7	99.7	92	100.0	100.0	21
Mandera	82.3	82.1	138	100.0	100.0	35
Marsabit	94.0	92.5	94	100.0	100.0	25
Isiolo	98.6	98.6	76	100.0	100.0	28
Meru	100.0	100.0	569	100.0	100.0	219
Tharaka-Nithi	99.7	99.7	171	100.0	100.0	70
Embu	99.9	99.9	214	99.2	99.2	79
Kitui	99.2	99.2	449	100.0	100.0	124
Machakos	100.0	100.0	553	100.0	100.0	201
Makueni	100.0	100.0	366	100.0	100.0	111
Nyandarua	100.0	100.0	225	100.0	100.0	71
Nyeri	100.0	100.0	254	100.0	100.0	104
Kirinyaga	100.0	100.0	253	100.0	100.0	92
Murang'a	100.0	100.0	344	100.0	100.0	124
Kiambu	100.0	100.0	1,116	100.0	100.0	431
Turkana	98.4	97.9	204	98.8	98.8	60
West Pokot	99.4	99.4	264	100.0	99.5	86
Samburu	98.7	98.7	106	100.0	100.0	28
Trans Nzoia	100.0	100.0	361	100.0	100.0	112
Uasin Gishu	100.0	100.0	525	100.0	100.0	228
Elgeyo/Marakwet	100.0	100.0	143	100.0	100.0	54
Nandi	100.0	100.0	327	100.0	100.0	125
Baringo	98.5	98.5	200	97.9	97.9	70
Laikipia	100.0	100.0	161	99.0	99.0	64
Nakuru	100.0	100.0	906	98.8	98.8	320
Narok	100.0	100.0	444	100.0	100.0	155
Kajiado	99.6	99.6	520	100.0	100.0	174
Kericho	100.0	100.0	395	100.0	100.0	160
Bomet	99.8	99.8	351	100.0	100.0	132
Kakamega	99.9	99.9	715	100.0	100.0	212
Vihiga	100.0	100.0	171	100.0	100.0	52
Bungoma	100.0	100.0	614	98.4	98.4	179
Busia	100.0	100.0	360	100.0	100.0	107
Siaya	100.0	99.8	299	100.0	100.0	99
Kisumu	100.0	100.0	413	100.0	100.0	182
Homa Bay	100.0	100.0	391	100.0	100.0	119
Migori	100.0	100.0	397	100.0	100.0	126
Kisii	100.0	100.0	470	100.0	100.0	164
Nyamira	100.0	100.0	178	100.0	100.0	59
Nairobi City	100.0	100.0	2,195	100.0	100.0	818
Total 15–49	99.6	99.5	17,822	99.8	99.8	6,257

na = not applicable

¹ Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.3 Current use of contraception by age

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Modern method														Traditional method				Total	Number of women	
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other			Not currently using
ALL WOMEN																					
15–19	12.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.1	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.0	87.8	100.0	6,025
20–24	45.2	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	12.1	13.5	3.8	7.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	5.5	3.4	2.0	0.0	54.8	100.0	6,001
25–29	59.9	55.2	0.3	0.0	2.7	19.9	19.6	7.1	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.0	4.7	2.9	1.3	0.5	40.1	100.0	5,687
30–34	60.8	55.9	1.1	0.0	4.6	18.2	19.5	8.5	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	4.9	3.6	1.1	0.2	39.2	100.0	4,530
35–39	59.6	54.3	2.2	0.0	5.4	19.0	15.9	8.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	5.3	4.0	0.8	0.5	40.4	100.0	4,311
40–44	56.4	49.7	5.0	0.1	4.7	16.1	12.6	6.3	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.1	6.7	5.2	0.9	0.7	43.6	100.0	3,084
45–49	42.4	37.2	7.4	0.1	4.4	9.8	7.4	5.2	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.1	0.7	0.3	57.6	100.0	2,518
Total	46.6	42.0	1.6	0.0	2.8	13.6	13.2	5.3	3.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.0	4.6	3.3	1.1	0.3	53.4	100.0	32,156
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																					
15–19	40.7	36.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	12.8	17.1	1.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.8	2.9	0.9	0.0	59.3	100.0	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
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 WOMEN ¹																					
15–19	58.4	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	3.0	3.2	27.3	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	9.9	4.7	0.0	41.6	100.0	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+	71.1	62.1	1.0	0.0	5.2	19.7	15.0	7.2	11.7	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	9.0	5.0	2.6	1.4	28.9	100.0	477
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.

SDM = standard days method

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ Women who had last sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey. Data for sexually active unmarried women were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 7.4.1 Trends in the current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to several surveys

Method	KDHS 1989	KDHS 1993	KDHS 1998	KDHS 2003	KDHS 2008–09	KDHS 2014	KDHS 2022
Any method	26.9	32.7	39.0	39.3	45.5	58.0	62.5
Any modern method	17.9	27.3	31.5	31.5	39.4	53.2	56.9
Female sterilisation	4.7	5.5	6.2	4.3	4.8	3.2	2.3
IUD	3.7	4.2	2.7	2.4	1.6	3.4	4.4
Injectables	3.3	7.2	11.8	14.3	21.6	26.4	19.9
Implants	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.9	9.9	18.5
Pill	5.2	9.5	8.5	7.5	7.2	8.0	8.1
Male condom	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.8
Other modern method	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.9
Any traditional method	9.0	5.5	7.5	7.8	6.0	4.8	5.6
Rhythm	7.5	4.4	6.1	6.3	4.7	3.8	4.0
Withdrawal	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2
Other	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
Not currently using	73.1	67.3	61.0	60.7	54.5	42.0	37.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	4,765	4,629	4,834	4,919	4,928	18,549	17822

Table 7.4.2 Current use of contraception according to background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Modern method													Traditional method				Total	Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Other	Not currently using
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
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	65.9	60.7	1.7	0.0	3.8	21.4	19.4	10.9	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	5.2	3.8	1.0	0.4	34.1	100.0	5,734
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																					
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.

SDM = standard days method

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.² Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey Data for sexually active unmarried women were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire

Table 7.4.2C Current use of contraception according to county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Modern method													Traditional method				Total	Number of women		
	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	LAM	Other	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal			Other	Not currently using
Mombasa	46.7	42.1	0.8	0.0	3.7	16.6	14.3	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	4.6	2.5	1.8	0.2	53.3	100.0	546
Kwale	34.6	34.6	0.8	0.0	2.8	18.2	9.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.4	100.0	302
Kilifi	48.6	44.7	1.6	0.0	2.1	17.4	17.8	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0	3.9	2.6	1.3	0.0	51.4	100.0	483
Tana River	24.8	23.2	0.5	0.0	1.0	13.1	5.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.0	75.2	100.0	107
Lamu	42.4	39.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	13.7	10.5	5.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	3.4	0.0	3.2	1.5	1.3	0.5	57.6	100.0	59
Taita/Taveta	67.5	64.5	2.8	0.0	4.2	29.3	15.4	7.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	3.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	32.5	100.0	130
Garissa	12.7	11.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	4.3	3.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	87.3	100.0	170
Wajir	3.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	97.0	100.0	92
Mandera	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	97.9	100.0	138
Marsabit	5.9	5.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	94.1	100.0	94
Isiolo	30.7	28.7	0.8	0.0	1.4	15.8	4.4	5.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.2	0.5	69.3	100.0	76
Meru	76.0	69.7	0.7	0.0	3.3	31.3	22.9	9.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	6.3	4.1	1.6	0.6	24.0	100.0	569
Tharaka-Nithi	74.7	67.9	3.0	0.0	4.5	31.3	19.5	7.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	6.7	4.9	1.8	0.0	25.3	100.0	171
Embu	81.7	75.2	1.8	0.0	7.5	21.1	19.6	22.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	6.6	5.6	0.6	0.4	18.3	100.0	214
Kitui	68.3	62.4	1.2	0.0	1.0	35.2	16.3	4.8	0.7	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.7	3.2	0.1	31.7	100.0	449
Machakos	76.3	66.4	3.4	0.0	4.9	26.5	13.4	16.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	7.5	0.6	1.8	23.7	100.0	553
Makueni	73.3	64.4	4.4	0.0	2.9	24.8	19.6	10.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	8.9	7.6	0.8	0.5	26.7	100.0	366
Nyandarua	71.4	66.7	2.3	0.0	12.2	22.9	13.1	12.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.5	4.7	4.4	0.4	0.0	28.6	100.0	225
Nyeri	81.0	70.5	3.7	0.0	18.8	16.9	12.6	15.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	10.5	8.2	2.3	0.0	19.0	100.0	254
Kirinyaga	76.6	70.8	0.8	0.0	15.4	17.5	16.2	19.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	5.8	4.6	0.6	0.7	23.4	100.0	253
Murang'a	72.7	67.3	1.4	0.0	7.0	17.4	14.9	20.4	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.7	2.2	0.0	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	27.3	100.0	344
Kiambu	77.4	68.2	2.5	0.0	9.7	14.7	22.5	16.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	9.2	7.0	1.0	1.2	22.6	100.0	1,116
Turkana	43.8	30.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.3	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	13.2	0.0	13.1	11.9	0.8	0.4	56.2	100.0	204
West Pokot	23.5	23.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	8.3	11.7	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	76.5	100.0	264
Samburu	33.7	25.4	0.3	0.0	2.8	8.3	10.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	8.3	6.1	2.2	0.0	66.3	100.0	106
Trans Nzoia	69.8	65.4	3.0	0.0	2.2	24.4	27.0	4.9	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.0	4.4	2.6	0.6	1.2	30.2	100.0	361
Uasin Gishu	71.1	62.7	1.5	0.0	5.8	22.9	23.2	5.7	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	8.4	6.6	1.8	0.0	28.9	100.0	525
Elgeyo/Marakwet	74.3	59.0	3.4	0.0	2.8	24.4	20.4	3.0	2.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.0	15.3	10.9	4.1	0.3	25.7	100.0	143
Nandi	65.6	60.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	29.8	21.0	3.4	3.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	5.6	4.6	1.0	0.0	34.4	100.0	327
Baringo	57.8	47.7	0.5	0.0	3.3	16.6	17.8	3.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.5	0.0	10.1	9.1	1.0	0.0	42.2	100.0	200
Laikipia	72.3	64.5	4.5	0.0	6.9	24.0	15.0	12.1	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.8	7.3	0.5	0.0	27.7	100.0	161
Nakuru	72.5	66.6	3.2	0.0	7.4	23.5	18.5	8.6	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.0	5.9	3.8	1.6	0.5	27.5	100.0	906
Narok	65.2	52.2	1.6	0.0	1.0	16.5	24.5	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.0	13.0	6.4	6.2	0.5	34.8	100.0	444
Kajiado	63.9	57.3	1.1	0.0	7.6	21.9	12.9	10.5	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.6	3.7	2.9	0.0	36.1	100.0	520
Kericho	60.2	60.0	2.8	0.0	1.6	20.8	29.6	3.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	39.8	100.0	395
Bomet	63.9	57.8	8.3	0.0	1.2	22.6	21.3	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.1	5.9	0.3	0.0	36.1	100.0	351
Kakamega	66.7	63.4	4.1	0.0	2.9	25.0	26.4	2.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.4	2.9	0.5	0.0	33.3	100.0	715
Vihiga	62.4	60.1	3.3	0.0	2.1	15.1	34.6	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	37.6	100.0	171
Bungoma	66.0	63.7	3.4	0.3	1.7	23.4	26.8	4.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.0	34.0	100.0	614
Busia	56.4	55.4	5.1	0.3	3.2	14.1	27.6	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	43.6	100.0	360
Siaya	43.5	42.9	2.2	0.0	0.5	15.6	17.0	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	56.5	100.0	299
Kisumu	60.0	56.6	0.7	0.0	1.7	19.1	25.0	4.3	4.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	3.4	3.1	0.3	0.0	40.0	100.0	413
Homa Bay	56.8	54.3	3.6	0.0	0.7	20.7	20.9	1.8	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.9	0.7	0.0	43.2	100.0	391
Migori	60.2	54.7	2.5	0.0	2.1	15.9	28.0	1.2	4.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	5.5	4.8	0.2	0.4	39.8	100.0	397
Kisii	68.1	63.5	3.2	0.0	3.5	26.4	19.9	5.8	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.0	4.5	2.7	0.5	1.3	31.9	100.0	470
Nyamira	67.9	64.8	5.3	0.0	1.8	33.7	18.3	2.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.1	2.6	0.5	0.0	32.1	100.0	178
Nairobi City	62.5	56.2	1.3	0.0	6.3	14.4	12.9	16.4	3.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.3	4.0	1.7	0.6	37.5	100.0	2,195
Total	62.5	56.9	2.3	0.0	4.4	19.9	18.5	8.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	5.6	4.0	1.2	0.4	37.5	100.0	17,822

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

SDM = standard days method

LAM = lactational amenorrhoea method

Table 7.5 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15–49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Kenya DHS 2022

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age ¹
	<25	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49			
<2	0.8	10.9	30.6	21.9	22.5	13.3	100.0	111	33.6
2–3	1.5	9.6	19.2	22.4	43.3	4.0	100.0	69	34.4
4–5	0.9	13.5	20.5	40.8	24.3	0.0	100.0	69	36.3
6–7	1.8	6.0	21.7	48.7	21.8	0.0	100.0	55	35.8
8–9	(0.6)	(22.4)	(27.3)	(41.7)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	53	(34.6)
10+	5.7	21.3	52.7	20.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	a
Total	2.4	14.8	32.6	29.2	17.5	3.5	100.0	501	33.6

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

^a = not calculated due to censoring

Table 7.6 Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time:				Total	Number of women
			Self injection	Injection given by health care provider	Don't know			
Age								
15–19	9.9	55	*	*	*	100.0	5	
20–24	9.6	361	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	
25–29	10.7	618	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	66	
30–34	12.3	457	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	56	
35–39	10.4	439	(1.4)	(98.6)	(0.0)	100.0	45	
40–44	8.0	229	*	*	*	100.0	18	
45–49	8.2	112	*	*	*	100.0	9	
Residence								
Urban	8.3	777	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	65	
Rural	11.4	1,493	0.4	99.6	0.0	100.0	171	
Education¹								
No education	13.0	54	*	*	*	100.0	7	
Primary	11.5	1,092	0.5	99.5	0.0	100.0	126	
Secondary	9.4	846	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	79	
More than secondary	8.3	279	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23	
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	11.0	354	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39	
Second	12.7	498	1.0	99.0	0.0	100.0	63	
Middle	9.5	495	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	47	
Fourth	10.3	543	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	56	
Highest	7.8	380	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	
Total	10.4	2,271	0.3	99.7	0.0	100.0	235	

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

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

Table 7.6C Use of DMPA-SC/Sayana Press by county

Percentage of current injectable users age 15–49 using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press; and among women using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press, percent distribution by the person administering the injection the last time, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage using DMPA-SC/Sayana Press	Number of women using injectables	Among DMPA-SC/Sayana Press users, person administering injection the last time:			Number of women
			Self injection	Injection given by health care provider	Total	
Mombasa	(39.6)	47	*	*	100.0	18
Kwale	(28.4)	29	*	*	100.0	8
Kilifi	(6.1)	60	*	*	100.0	4
Tana River	(7.7)	7	*	*	100.0	1
Lamu	(0.0)	6	*	*	0.0	0
Taita/Taveta	(9.0)	22	*	*	100.0	2
Garissa	*	6	*	*	0.0	0
Wajir	*	1	*	*	100.0	1
Mandera	*	0	*	*	0.0	0
Marsabit	*	2	*	*	100.0	0
Isiolo	(28.6)	8	*	*	100.0	2
Meru	8.4	111	*	*	100.0	9
Tharaka-Nithi	8.1	33	*	*	100.0	3
Embu	11.8	32	*	*	100.0	4
Kitui	2.6	90	*	*	100.0	2
Machakos	4.2	91	*	*	100.0	4
Makueni	3.6	57	*	*	100.0	2
Nyandarua	(0.0)	28	*	*	0.0	0
Nyeri	(9.6)	29	*	*	100.0	3
Kirinyaga	(1.8)	36	*	*	100.0	1
Murang'a	(13.8)	45	*	*	100.0	6
Kiambu	(0.0)	123	*	*	0.0	0
Turkana	*	10	*	*	100.0	5
West Pokot	*	13	*	*	0.0	0
Samburu	*	6	*	*	100.0	2
Trans Nzoia	(2.2)	46	*	*	100.0	1
Uasin Gishu	22.7	84	*	*	100.0	19
Elgeyo/Marakwet	15.3	23	*	*	100.0	4
Nandi	20.4	53	*	*	100.0	11
Baringo	(0.0)	22	*	*	0.0	0
Laikipia	(26.3)	27	*	*	100.0	7
Nakuru	5.3	116	*	*	100.0	6
Narok	(6.3)	42	*	*	100.0	3
Kajiado	5.9	75	*	*	100.0	4
Kericho	40.7	60	*	*	100.0	24
Bomet	0.0	48	*	*	0.0	0
Kakamega	21.4	121	*	*	100.0	26
Vihiga	(39.3)	18	*	*	100.0	7
Bungoma	5.2	82	*	*	100.0	4
Busia	(40.1)	30	*	*	100.0	12
Siaya	(29.0)	24	*	*	100.0	7
Kisumu	27.6	56	*	*	100.0	15
Homa Bay	2.9	61	*	*	100.0	2
Migori	(10.6)	44	*	*	100.0	5
Kisii	0.0	79	*	*	0.0	0
Nyamira	4.6	31	*	*	100.0	1
Nairobi City	(0.0)	236	*	*	0.0	0
Total	10.4	2,271	0.3	99.7	100.0	235

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Subcutaneous (SC) depot medroxyprogesterone acetate (DMPA) is a self-injectable contraceptive; brand name is Sayana Press. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 7.7 Use of emergency contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Age		
15–19	3.0	3,125
20–24	10.2	3,063
25–29	7.6	2,916
30–34	4.2	2,364
35–39	3.7	2,288
40–44	3.1	1,615
45–49	1.2	1,346
Residence		
Urban	7.6	6,850
Rural	3.6	9,866
Education¹		
No education	0.6	920
Primary	2.5	6,107
Secondary	4.9	6,481
More than secondary	12.6	3,208
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.4	2,599
Second	2.3	2,974
Middle	5.4	3,086
Fourth	6.3	3,729
Highest	8.6	4,328
Total	5.3	16,716

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

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

Table 7.7C Use of emergency contraception by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who used emergency contraception in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who used emergency contraception	Number of women
Mombasa	3.9	493
Kwale	3.3	260
Kilifi	1.8	489
Tana River	2.2	79
Lamu	2.4	54
Taita/Taveta	4.2	122
Garissa	0.2	163
Wajir	0.0	90
Mandera	0.0	113
Marsabit	1.5	72
Isiolo	1.7	76
Meru	4.5	488
Tharaka-Nithi	2.5	131
Embu	2.6	180
Kitui	2.2	373
Machakos	5.5	544
Makueni	2.2	356
Nyandarua	4.5	225
Nyeri	6.7	261
Kirinyaga	5.5	262
Murang'a	7.6	339
Kiambu	8.8	1,095
Turkana	1.7	172
West Pokot	1.9	197
Samburu	3.2	79
Trans Nzoia	9.2	359
Uasin Gishu	10.9	527
Elgeyo/Marakwet	6.5	116
Nandi	3.5	332
Baringo	6.1	193
Laikipia	6.1	173
Nakuru	5.6	862
Narok	6.5	374
Kajiado	8.1	451
Kericho	3.9	372
Bomet	2.2	327
Kakamega	3.1	652
Vihiga	1.9	201
Bungoma	4.1	572
Busia	4.8	336
Siaya	3.2	275
Kisumu	5.6	396
Homa Bay	6.2	344
Migori	1.9	350
Kisii	4.5	463
Nyamira	4.7	168
Nairobi City	7.8	2,157
Total	5.3	16,716

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

Table 7.8 Knowledge of fertile period

Percent distribution of rhythm users, SDM users, and all women age 15–49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, Kenya DHS 2022

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Users of SDM	All women
Just before her menstrual period begins	15.4	4.4	12.4
During her menstrual period	0.4	0.7	1.5
Right after her menstrual period has ended	30.1	36.7	29.8
Halfway between two menstrual periods	46.7	51.2	38.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.2
No specific time	4.5	3.8	8.2
Don't know	2.8	3.2	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	534	72	16,716

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

Table 7.9 Knowledge of fertile period by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 with correct knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Percentage with correct knowledge of the fertile period	Number of women
15–19	28.4	3,125
20–24	39.1	3,063
25–29	41.2	2,916
30–34	38.9	2,364
35–39	40.3	2,288
40–44	43.2	1,615
45–49	42.6	1,346
Total	38.3	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Correct knowledge of the fertile period is defined as "halfway between two menstrual periods."

Table 7.10 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15–49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Kenya DHS 2022

Source	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	SDM	Other modern method	Total
Public sector	68.3	*	65.6	63.1	86.1	34.8	22.5	*	3.2	24.6	*	62.1
Government hospital	51.6	*	39.5	17.4	33.7	15.4	11.8	*	1.3	10.0	*	24.3
Government health centre	12.2	*	14.3	14.1	20.4	6.9	3.0	*	1.1	2.8	*	13.8
Government dispensary	4.3	*	11.3	31.4	30.8	12.0	7.1	*	0.7	11.1	*	23.4
Mobile clinic	0.2	*	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.5	*	0.0	0.6	*	0.5
Community health worker/fieldworker	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	22.4	*	31.5	36.0	12.7	62.6	44.5	*	91.2	3.9	*	32.5
Private hospital	20.8	*	21.1	11.9	7.8	5.7	1.2	*	0.0	0.0	*	9.4
Private clinic	0.4	*	8.7	13.7	4.0	4.8	1.6	*	4.2	1.6	*	7.3
Pharmacy	0.0	*	0.0	10.3	0.5	51.9	41.6	*	87.0	0.3	*	15.4
Private doctor	0.0	*	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	0.3	*	0.2
Mobile clinic	1.2	*	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Community health worker/fieldworker	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.7	*	0.0
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.5	*	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.3
NGO hospital	0.5	*	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.1	*	0.1
NGO clinic	0.0	*	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.2
FBO medical sector	8.4	*	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.8
FBO/mission clinic	8.4	*	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.8
FBO mobile clinic	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.1
Other source	0.1	*	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	25.3	*	5.5	67.0	*	3.5
Shop	0.0	*	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	20.7	*	4.4	0.7	*	2.3
Church	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	1.9	*	0.0
Friends/relatives	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	*	1.1	44.9	*	0.9
Other	0.1	*	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	*	0.0	19.5	*	0.2
Don't know	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	*	0.2	3.4	*	0.7
Total	99.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	50.5	99.9
Number of women	501	3	902	4,371	4,253	1,710	1,227	10	206	122	13	13,319

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes other modern methods but excludes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM).

SDM = standard days method

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

Table 7.11 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms

Percentage of pill and condom users age 15–49 using a social marketing brand, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among pill users			Among condom users ¹							
	Percentage using Combined Oral Contraceptives (Chaguo Langu)	Percentage using Progestin Only Pills (Microlut)	Number of women	Percentage using Sure	Percentage using Durex	Percentage using Kiss	Percentage using Trust	Percentage using Power Play	Percentage using Rough Rider	Percentage using Lifeguard	Number of women
Age											
15–19	*	*	11	52.4	1.0	6.2	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	143
20–24	87.2	10.4	95	33.4	7.7	24.9	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	215
25–29	84.1	15.9	193	33.6	16.5	23.9	24.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	89
30–34	84.1	15.9	182	35.5	22.1	12.0	25.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	55
35–39	83.5	10.3	199	(37.9)	(3.5)	(7.3)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	54
40–44	91.7	6.5	103	(42.8)	(11.5)	(4.7)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.5)	50
45–49	69.8	30.2	63	(56.9)	(0.5)	(6.4)	(36.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Residence											
Urban	83.1	13.5	463	28.6	13.0	17.4	37.9	0.0	2.4	0.5	356
Rural	85.5	14.3	383	54.7	2.3	12.9	28.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	287
Education²											
No education	*	*	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Primary	89.5	10.5	264	57.0	1.2	14.5	23.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	133
Secondary	87.0	10.0	375	47.4	6.1	10.3	31.7	0.0	3.5	0.5	248
More than secondary	72.8	24.6	199	24.7	13.9	21.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	259
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	(86.1)	(13.9)	42	(76.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.9)	49
Second	80.7	19.3	88	58.6	1.8	13.8	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	80
Middle	86.4	12.9	139	49.7	1.6	15.7	29.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	108
Fourth	89.9	10.1	232	33.9	6.3	17.7	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	174
Highest	80.1	15.4	346	26.7	16.5	16.2	36.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	233
Total	84.2	13.9	847	40.3	8.2	15.4	33.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	644

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Table excludes pill and condom users who do not know the brand name. Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Among condom users not also using the pill

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

Table 7.12 Informed choice

Among current users of selected modern methods age 15–49 who started the last episode of use within the 5 years before the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, percentage who were informed of all three types of information, and percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to, according to method and initial source, Kenya DHS 2022

Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years before the survey:						
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if side effects experienced	Percentage who were informed of other methods that could be used	Percentage who received all three types of information (Method Information Index) ¹	Percentage who were informed that they could switch to another method if they wanted to or needed to	Number of women
Method						
Female sterilisation	54.3	49.9	56.9	39.3	na	77
IUD	83.5	85.8	88.3	77.5	90.8	361
Injectables	53.9	54.8	63.9	44.3	68.6	1,932
Implants	66.8	70.7	72.7	58.4	77.2	2,013
Pill	46.0	46.7	54.1	37.4	60.2	710
Initial source of method²						
Public sector	63.4	66.4	72.8	55.3	75.5	3,590
Government hospital	70.9	73.0	79.3	62.5	78.6	1,355
Government health centre	63.7	66.6	74.1	55.2	77.3	852
Government dispensary	56.5	60.0	66.1	49.0	71.7	1,337
Mobile clinic	(33.0)	(44.8)	(48.3)	(31.4)	(54.0)	34
Community health worker/fieldworker	*	*	*	*	*	11
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	51.9	51.9	55.0	41.3	61.0	1,438
Private hospital	64.5	67.7	70.2	55.7	74.6	517
Private clinic	56.8	54.6	57.2	46.1	62.5	353
Pharmacy	35.4	33.2	37.3	22.9	45.9	543
Private doctor	*	*	*	*	*	13
Mobile clinic	*	*	*	*	*	5
Community health worker/fieldworker	*	*	*	*	*	7
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	6
NGO hospital	*	*	*	*	*	5
NGO clinic	*	*	*	*	*	1
FBO medical sector	(51.9)	(52.8)	(66.8)	(34.8)	(63.7)	42
FBO/mission clinic	(57.9)	(51.8)	(65.9)	(37.0)	(60.6)	34
FBO mobile clinic	*	*	*	*	*	2
Other NGO medical sector	*	*	*	*	*	5
Other source	*	*	*	*	*	18
Shop	*	*	*	*	*	15
Friends/relatives	*	*	*	*	*	3
Other	*	*	*	*	*	0
Total	60.0	62.1	67.6	51.2	71.3	5,094

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ The Method Information Index is the percentage who were informed: (1) about side effects or problems of method used, (2) about what to do if side effects experienced, and (3) were informed of other methods that could be used.

² Source at start of current episode of use

Table 7.13 Twelve-month contraceptive discontinuation rates

Among episodes of contraceptive use experienced within the 5 years before the survey, percentage of episodes discontinued within 12 months, according to reason for discontinuation and specific method, Kenya DHS 2022

Method	Method failure	Desire to become pregnant	Other fertility related reasons ¹	Changes in menstrual bleeding	Other side effects/health concerns	Wanted more effective method	Other method related reasons ²	Husband/partner disapproved	Other reasons ³	Any reason ⁴	Switched to another method ⁵	Number of episodes of use ⁶
IUD	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.4	4.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	11.3	2.8	474
Injectables	1.5	7.5	4.8	7.3	12.2	4.2	3.0	0.4	1.2	41.9	7.6	3,593
Implants	0.4	2.3	0.4	2.2	6.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	13.4	2.5	2,900
Pill	2.5	9.1	8.7	3.2	12.5	11.1	6.4	0.0	2.0	55.6	15.1	1,590
Male condom	1.3	4.2	13.7	0.5	2.5	5.7	1.8	2.4	1.0	33.0	7.0	793
Emergency contraception	(0.8)	(7.6)	(24.4)	(0.6)	(16.0)	(10.9)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(71.1)	(9.1)	283
Withdrawal	(2.8)	(3.2)	(9.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(1.7)	(0.5)	(3.1)	(39.6)	(18.5)	271
Other ⁷	3.9	4.4	5.9	1.2	0.1	19.2	0.9	0.5	2.9	38.9	14.4	1,227
All methods	1.5	5.5	5.3	3.7	8.2	6.3	2.4	0.4	1.2	34.7	8.1	11,130

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures are based on life table calculations using information on episodes of use that occurred 3–62 months before the survey. Figures in parentheses are based on 125–249 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes infrequent sex/husband away, difficult to get pregnant/menopausal, and marital dissolution/separation

² Includes lack of access/too far, costs too much, and inconvenient to use

³ Includes up to God/fatalistic and other reasons

⁴ Reasons for discontinuation are mutually exclusive and add to the total given in this column.

⁵ A woman is considered to have switched to another method if she used a different method in the month following discontinuation or if she gave "wanted a more effective method" as the reason for discontinuation and started another method within two months of discontinuation.

⁶ All episodes of use that occur within the 5 years before the survey are included. Episodes of use include episodes that were discontinued during the period of observation and episodes of use that were not discontinued during the period of observation.

⁷ Includes lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), female condom, rhythm method, standard days method, other modern method, and other traditional method

Table 7.14 Reasons for discontinuation

Percent distribution of discontinuations of contraceptive methods in the 5 years before the survey by main reason stated for discontinuation, according to specific method, Kenya DHS 2022

Reason	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contra-ception	SDM	Rhythm	With-drawal	Other ¹	All methods
Became pregnant while using	3.3	2.6	2.1	5.5	4.1	*	3.0	(1.3)	15.2	13.7	5.0	4.0
Wanted to become pregnant	47.5	26.3	31.0	25.6	20.6	*	15.3	(24.3)	29.1	21.3	8.2	26.6
Husband/partner disapproved	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.3	4.8	*	0.0	(2.7)	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.1
Wanted a more effective method	3.8	9.3	12.7	16.9	17.9	*	12.6	(20.2)	20.6	32.8	60.5	14.7
Changes in menstrual bleeding	5.0	13.3	10.0	4.8	0.6	*	2.1	(0.0)	1.1	0.8	3.7	8.6
Other side effects/ health concerns	27.4	25.7	33.0	18.8	5.7	*	19.9	(0.0)	1.2	1.2	1.8	22.2
Lack of access/too far	2.3	3.9	1.6	1.1	0.4	*	0.7	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.2
Cost too much	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	*	1.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7
Inconvenient to use	2.6	2.0	1.2	7.7	3.6	*	7.3	(6.7)	1.2	2.6	2.1	3.0
Up to God/fatalistic	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	*	0.0	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Difficult to get pregnant/ menopausal	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	*	0.8	(0.8)	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
Infrequent sex/ husband away	1.2	10.5	4.4	12.0	35.0	*	30.7	(27.5)	20.7	12.4	8.9	11.6
Marital dissolution/ separation	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.0	*	1.2	(0.0)	1.0	3.0	0.7	1.0
Other	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	*	0.0	(5.6)	0.0	1.1	3.4	0.5
Don't know	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	*	2.8	(0.0)	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.5
Missing	1.8	1.8	1.0	3.8	3.1	*	2.4	(10.8)	6.9	6.9	3.5	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of discontinuations	263	3,209	1,850	1,389	459	16	228	27	406	198	282	8,327

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

SDM = standard days method

¹ Lactational amenorrhoea, other traditional method, other modern method

Table 7.15.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Age												
15–19	21.1	0.5	21.6	40.8	3.1	43.9	61.9	3.6	65.5	244	67.0	59.4
20–24	15.1	1.7	16.9	48.5	9.2	57.7	63.6	10.9	74.6	1,358	77.4	69.5
25–29	9.2	2.6	11.8	47.1	17.9	65.0	56.3	20.5	76.9	2,085	84.6	79.5
30–34	6.7	6.3	13.0	34.4	31.2	65.6	41.1	37.5	78.6	1,824	83.4	76.1
35–39	5.2	9.1	14.3	19.7	47.3	67.0	24.9	56.4	81.3	1,707	82.4	75.8
40–44	2.5	11.5	14.0	7.6	56.1	63.6	10.0	67.6	77.6	1,147	82.0	73.5
45–49	1.6	11.8	13.4	2.1	47.7	49.8	3.7	59.5	63.2	954	78.8	70.7
Residence												
Urban	6.9	4.8	11.7	35.4	27.1	62.4	42.2	31.9	74.1	3,616	84.2	75.2
Rural	8.0	7.4	15.4	26.8	35.1	62.0	34.9	42.5	77.3	5,703	80.1	74.4
Education⁴												
No education	13.6	9.2	22.8	11.8	10.8	22.5	25.3	20.0	45.3	724	49.7	42.0
Primary	7.0	8.2	15.2	23.4	40.8	64.3	30.4	49.1	79.5	3,842	80.9	76.1
Secondary	7.6	5.0	12.6	37.4	28.5	65.9	45.0	33.5	78.5	3,002	83.9	77.5
More than secondary	6.2	3.5	9.7	40.1	27.3	67.4	46.4	30.7	77.1	1,751	87.4	74.7
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.1	9.5	21.6	22.9	23.0	45.9	35.0	32.5	67.5	1,559	68.0	63.8
Second	8.1	6.6	14.7	28.1	38.5	66.6	36.2	45.1	81.3	1,631	82.0	77.3
Middle	7.4	6.4	13.8	27.3	37.6	64.8	34.6	44.0	78.6	1,711	82.5	76.9
Fourth	6.6	5.4	12.0	34.0	31.1	65.1	40.5	36.6	77.1	2,096	84.5	76.6
Highest	5.2	4.9	10.1	35.1	30.1	65.2	40.3	35.0	75.3	2,322	86.5	76.0
Total	7.6	6.4	13.9	30.2	32.0	62.1	37.7	38.4	76.1	9,319	81.7	74.7

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

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

Table 7.15.1C Need and demand for family planning among currently married women by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percentage of demand satisfied ²	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
Mombasa	11.8	7.2	19.1	27.2	19.6	46.8	39.0	26.9	65.9	281	71.0	62.0
Kwale	14.8	9.6	24.4	22.9	9.6	32.5	37.8	19.1	56.9	159	57.1	57.1
Kilifi	8.5	9.4	17.9	27.3	23.7	51.0	35.8	33.2	68.9	255	74.0	68.1
Tana River	29.4	4.2	33.6	18.9	5.6	24.5	48.3	9.8	58.1	56	42.2	39.4
Lamu	8.0	8.8	16.8	28.1	18.4	46.5	36.0	27.3	63.3	33	73.4	64.8
Taita/Taveta	6.6	6.2	12.8	31.0	36.1	67.1	37.7	42.3	80.0	67	84.0	80.0
Garissa	9.7	1.2	10.8	12.2	3.1	15.2	21.8	4.2	26.1	94	58.5	48.4
Wajir	10.1	2.6	12.7	3.9	0.3	4.2	14.0	2.9	16.9	52	24.9	24.9
Mandera	17.3	0.0	17.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	18.0	0.0	18.0	75	4.1	4.1
Marsabit	35.4	2.2	37.6	4.2	0.6	4.8	39.6	2.8	42.4	50	11.4	11.4
Isiolo	20.4	6.8	27.3	26.6	6.4	33.0	47.1	13.2	60.2	43	54.8	51.5
Meru	4.3	3.5	7.8	27.1	50.7	77.7	31.3	54.2	85.5	291	90.9	83.1
Tharaka-Nithi	2.7	7.7	10.4	32.5	40.3	72.9	35.2	48.1	83.3	86	87.5	81.0
Embu	0.7	1.5	2.2	35.1	46.6	81.7	35.8	48.1	83.9	109	97.4	89.3
Kitui	6.2	11.5	17.7	29.0	38.3	67.4	35.2	49.9	85.1	218	79.2	73.4
Machakos	2.6	4.1	6.7	27.7	49.5	77.2	30.3	53.7	84.0	297	92.0	78.6
Makueni	4.5	6.3	10.8	26.2	43.0	69.3	30.7	49.3	80.1	199	86.5	75.7
Nyandarua	3.9	4.6	8.6	33.2	42.7	75.9	37.1	47.3	84.4	119	89.9	85.9
Nyeri	0.8	4.1	4.9	32.6	47.1	79.7	33.5	51.1	84.6	132	94.2	86.2
Kirinyaga	1.3	5.4	6.7	22.9	50.8	73.7	24.3	56.1	80.4	135	91.7	84.5
Murang'a	2.2	3.1	5.3	25.5	47.5	73.0	27.7	50.6	78.4	164	93.2	88.1
Kiambu	3.9	4.1	8.0	35.3	39.1	74.5	39.2	43.2	82.4	574	90.3	80.2
Turkana	10.6	5.0	15.6	28.3	11.2	39.4	38.9	16.2	55.1	105	71.6	54.9
West Pokot	20.0	10.3	30.3	15.5	7.7	23.2	35.5	18.0	53.5	138	43.3	42.3
Samburu	18.9	10.6	29.4	25.4	7.6	33.1	44.3	18.2	62.5	52	52.9	42.5
Trans Nzoia	9.3	4.3	13.6	30.6	38.6	69.2	39.8	43.0	82.8	180	83.6	79.4
Uasin Gishu	7.4	5.9	13.3	33.8	33.6	67.4	41.2	39.4	80.6	284	83.6	74.7
Elgeyo/Marakwet	5.1	8.5	13.5	34.6	36.5	71.1	39.6	45.0	84.6	72	84.0	67.7
Nandi	7.3	10.4	17.7	30.5	33.3	63.8	37.8	43.7	81.6	173	78.3	71.9
Baringo	10.0	6.5	16.6	31.4	24.1	55.4	41.4	30.6	72.0	103	77.0	62.2
Laikipia	2.6	2.2	4.7	35.2	40.5	75.7	37.8	42.7	80.4	84	94.1	83.0
Nakuru	4.6	3.7	8.3	38.0	34.1	72.1	42.6	37.8	80.4	501	89.7	80.3
Narok	9.1	5.7	14.8	34.8	31.0	65.9	43.9	36.7	80.7	242	81.7	68.4
Kajiado	8.8	3.8	12.5	34.8	25.0	59.9	43.6	28.8	72.4	262	82.7	75.7
Kericho	6.7	10.5	17.1	27.6	32.3	60.0	34.3	42.8	77.1	197	77.8	77.8
Bomet	7.2	9.5	16.7	31.2	32.0	63.3	38.5	41.6	80.0	187	79.1	71.1
Kakamega	8.9	4.5	13.4	29.2	39.5	68.7	38.2	44.0	82.2	381	83.6	79.0
Vihiga	8.4	9.9	18.3	27.7	32.3	60.0	36.1	42.2	78.3	98	76.6	73.6
Bungoma	9.6	5.0	14.6	29.3	35.8	65.0	38.9	40.8	79.7	311	81.6	79.0
Busia	11.6	7.0	18.6	22.9	34.8	57.7	34.5	41.9	76.3	195	75.6	73.4
Siaya	9.4	17.8	27.3	17.3	25.0	42.2	26.7	42.8	69.5	155	60.8	59.9
Kisumu	8.8	7.5	16.4	38.8	21.8	60.5	47.6	29.3	76.9	207	78.7	74.2
Homa Bay	9.8	7.3	17.0	27.6	37.3	64.9	37.4	44.5	81.9	200	79.2	77.3
Migori	12.0	8.2	20.1	30.8	29.5	60.3	42.8	37.6	80.4	205	74.9	68.3
Kisii	6.0	8.9	14.9	25.7	42.9	68.7	31.8	51.9	83.6	277	82.1	75.6
Nyamira	3.8	12.1	15.9	23.5	38.6	62.1	27.3	50.7	78.0	92	79.6	75.5
Nairobi City	6.0	6.5	12.5	38.3	24.3	62.5	44.3	30.8	75.1	1,129	83.3	76.6
Total	7.6	6.4	13.9	30.2	32.0	62.1	37.7	38.4	76.1	9,319	81.7	74.7

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods

Table 7.15.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for sexually active unmarried women

Percentage of all women and sexually active unmarried women age 15–49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied, and percentage of the demand for family planning that is satisfied by modern methods, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning ¹			Number of women	Percent- age of demand satisfied ²	Percent- age of demand satisfied by modern methods ³
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total			
ALL WOMEN												
Age												
15–19	4.5	0.3	4.7	12.5	0.9	13.4	16.9	1.2	18.1	3,125	74.0	61.6
20–24	10.5	1.0	11.4	37.9	7.0	44.9	48.4	7.9	56.3	3,063	79.7	70.1
25–29	8.0	2.4	10.4	43.1	16.7	59.8	51.1	19.0	70.1	2,916	85.2	78.9
30–34	5.7	6.0	11.7	31.4	30.2	61.6	37.0	36.2	73.2	2,364	84.1	77.0
35–39	4.0	7.5	11.4	18.5	42.7	61.2	22.4	50.2	72.6	2,288	84.3	77.0
40–44	2.0	8.8	10.9	6.5	49.1	55.6	8.5	57.9	66.4	1,615	83.7	74.6
45–49	1.6	8.7	10.3	1.7	39.2	41.0	3.4	47.9	51.3	1,346	79.9	71.8
Residence												
Urban	5.1	2.9	8.0	28.7	19.1	47.8	33.8	22.0	55.8	6,850	85.7	75.7
Rural	6.3	4.8	11.2	21.6	24.7	46.3	28.0	29.5	57.5	9,866	80.5	73.9
Education⁴												
No education	11.4	7.5	18.9	10.3	11.0	21.3	21.7	18.5	40.2	920	53.0	45.6
Primary	5.5	5.8	11.3	19.1	32.8	51.9	24.6	38.6	63.2	6,107	82.1	77.1
Secondary	5.5	2.8	8.3	26.0	16.6	42.6	31.4	19.4	50.9	6,481	83.7	75.9
More than secondary	5.5	2.2	7.7	36.0	17.5	53.5	41.6	19.6	61.2	3,208	87.4	72.9
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.8	6.5	15.3	18.3	18.1	36.4	27.2	24.6	51.7	2,599	70.4	65.6
Second	6.1	4.3	10.3	21.8	25.9	47.7	27.8	30.2	58.0	2,974	82.2	76.6
Middle	5.8	4.2	10.0	21.9	26.3	48.2	27.8	30.4	58.2	3,086	82.8	76.2
Fourth	5.5	3.5	9.0	27.8	21.8	49.7	33.3	25.4	58.7	3,729	84.7	74.9
Highest	4.1	2.8	6.9	29.1	20.2	49.3	33.2	23.1	56.3	4,328	87.7	76.7
Total	5.8	4.1	9.9	24.5	22.4	46.9	30.3	26.4	56.8	16,716	82.6	74.6
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN⁵												
Age												
15–19	30.8	3.7	34.5	56.1	2.3	58.4	86.9	6.0	92.8	120	62.9	47.2
20–24	19.6	1.4	21.1	65.2	7.9	73.1	84.8	9.3	94.2	283	77.6	64.6
25–29	12.5	4.0	16.5	58.1	15.2	73.2	70.6	19.2	89.8	146	81.6	70.0
30–34	3.6	12.1	15.7	36.9	31.6	68.5	40.5	43.7	84.2	120	81.4	78.5
35–39	0.2	2.6	2.7	18.7	63.4	82.1	18.9	66.0	84.9	97	96.8	77.4
40–44	5.9	12.7	18.6	11.2	61.7	73.0	17.1	74.5	91.6	66	79.7	70.0
45–49	(13.0)	(8.8)	(21.8)	(2.2)	(44.0)	(46.3)	(15.2)	(52.8)	(68.1)	48	(68.0)	(58.8)
Residence												
Urban	13.0	3.7	16.6	53.7	19.4	73.1	66.6	23.1	89.7	434	81.5	64.9
Rural	15.5	6.3	21.8	39.1	27.9	67.0	54.6	34.2	88.8	446	75.5	67.7
Education⁴												
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	*	*
Primary	11.0	6.6	17.7	24.6	41.5	66.1	35.6	48.2	83.8	270	78.9	74.7
Secondary	17.9	6.4	24.3	48.5	20.6	69.1	66.4	26.9	93.4	298	74.0	63.2
More than secondary	13.2	2.4	15.5	65.6	9.8	75.4	78.8	12.2	91.0	294	82.9	62.1
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	18.9	5.8	24.7	33.7	24.2	57.9	52.6	30.0	82.6	96	70.1	65.5
Second	19.2	6.5	25.7	39.9	25.0	64.9	59.1	31.6	90.6	107	71.6	68.4
Middle	14.2	5.3	19.5	34.7	34.9	69.6	48.9	40.2	89.0	179	78.1	72.2
Fourth	13.1	7.0	20.1	50.5	19.0	69.6	63.6	26.0	89.7	222	77.6	60.2
Highest	11.7	2.3	14.0	57.2	19.6	76.9	68.9	22.0	90.9	276	84.6	66.9
Total	14.2	5.0	19.2	46.3	23.7	70.0	60.5	28.7	89.3	880	78.5	66.4

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Numbers in this table correspond to the revised definition of unmet need described in Bradley et al. 2012. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Total demand is the sum of unmet need and met need.

² Percentage of demand satisfied is met need divided by total demand.

³ Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, emergency contraception, standard days method (SDM), and lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM), and other modern methods.

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

⁵ Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days before the survey

Table 7.16 Decision-making about family planning

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning, Kenya DHS 2022

Decision maker	Percentage
Mainly wife	42.0
Wife and husband/partner jointly	50.3
Wife's opinion more important	7.9
Wife's and husband's/partner's opinion equally important	39.2
Wife's opinion less important than husband's/partner's	3.2
Mainly husband	7.1
Someone else/other	0.6
Total	100.0
Number of currently married women	9,319

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

Table 7.17 Decision-making about family planning by background characteristics

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/partner jointly	Mainly husband/partner	Someone else/other	Missing	Total	Percentage who participated in decision-making about family planning	Number of women
Age								
15–19	32.8	50.7	15.9	0.5	0.2	100.0	83.5	244
20–24	31.0	58.6	10.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	89.6	1,358
25–29	35.5	56.0	8.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.5	2,085
30–34	42.5	50.4	6.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	92.8	1,824
35–39	49.0	44.3	6.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.3	1,707
40–44	50.3	45.0	4.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	95.3	1,147
45–49	50.8	43.0	5.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	93.9	954
Family planning use								
Currently using	41.5	52.2	6.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	5,791
Not currently using ¹	42.9	47.3	8.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	90.2	3,528
Number of living children								
0	31.5	60.2	8.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	91.6	513
1–2	37.9	55.2	6.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.2	3,863
3–4	45.3	47.7	6.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.0	3,219
5+	48.2	41.2	9.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	89.4	1,724
Residence								
Urban	40.5	54.7	4.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.2	3,616
Rural	43.0	47.5	8.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	90.5	5,703
Education²								
No education	40.4	38.5	17.9	3.2	0.1	100.0	78.8	724
Primary	46.0	45.3	8.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	91.3	3,842
Secondary	41.0	53.2	5.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.2	3,002
More than secondary	35.8	61.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	96.9	1,751
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	41.3	43.0	14.0	1.7	0.1	100.0	84.2	1,559
Second	44.2	45.8	9.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	90.0	1,631
Middle	43.7	50.2	5.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.9	1,711
Fourth	40.0	54.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	94.9	2,096
Highest	41.6	54.4	3.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	95.9	2,322
Total	42.0	50.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	9,319

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

¹ Non-users include pregnant women.

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

Table 7.17C Decision-making about family planning by county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 by person who usually makes the decision to use or not use family planning and percentage who participate in the decision to use or not use family planning, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Mainly wife	Wife and husband/ partner jointly	Mainly husband/ partner	Someone else/other	Missing	Total	Percentage who participated in decision-making about family planning	Number of women
Mombasa	39.3	52.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.7	281
Kwale	17.9	64.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.4	159
Kilifi	31.6	62.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	255
Tana River	50.1	38.8	9.7	0.0	1.5	100.0	88.9	56
Lamu	32.7	62.7	3.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.4	33
Taita/Taveta	52.5	40.6	6.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.1	67
Garissa	10.9	58.4	30.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.3	94
Wajir	39.1	57.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.8	52
Mandera	56.3	5.1	38.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	61.4	75
Marsabit	8.1	81.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	89.5	50
Isiolo	20.3	65.4	13.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	85.7	43
Meru	45.4	48.4	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	291
Tharaka-Nithi	35.2	55.7	9.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.0	86
Embu	58.7	30.4	10.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	89.1	109
Kitui	44.1	50.9	3.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.0	218
Machakos	43.7	51.0	4.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	94.7	297
Makueni	26.9	66.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.5	199
Nyandarua	66.3	30.4	2.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	96.7	119
Nyeri	39.3	56.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	132
Kirinyaga	54.9	39.7	1.9	3.4	0.0	100.0	94.7	135
Murang'a	56.5	37.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	164
Kiambu	43.7	50.4	5.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	94.1	574
Turkana	36.2	38.6	4.2	21.0	0.0	100.0	74.8	105
West Pokot	25.3	60.3	12.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	85.7	138
Samburu	49.7	34.8	15.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	84.6	52
Trans Nzoia	34.5	60.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.5	180
Uasin Gishu	44.1	51.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	284
Elgeyo/Marakwet	42.9	51.0	5.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	93.9	72
Nandi	22.9	69.5	6.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	92.4	173
Baringo	51.6	36.6	11.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	88.2	103
Laikipia	35.7	60.1	3.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.8	84
Nakuru	41.9	51.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.3	501
Narok	42.7	47.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	242
Kajiado	33.8	55.7	9.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	89.4	262
Kericho	37.7	57.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.5	197
Bomet	28.3	59.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.6	187
Kakamega	52.7	40.6	6.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	93.4	381
Vihiga	63.0	30.7	6.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	93.7	98
Bungoma	46.2	42.5	11.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.7	311
Busia	46.2	37.3	14.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	83.4	195
Siaya	46.3	45.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	155
Kisumu	59.3	34.1	6.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	93.4	207
Homa Bay	43.4	43.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.0	200
Migori	40.7	52.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93.0	205
Kisii	57.8	38.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.3	277
Nyamira	63.1	35.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	92
Nairobi City	38.6	59.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	1,129
Total	42.0	50.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.3	9,319

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

Table 7.18 Pressure to become pregnant

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Age		
15–19	6.7	244
20–24	9.7	1,358
25–29	9.7	2,085
30–34	10.5	1,824
35–39	13.1	1,707
40–44	11.5	1,147
45–49	12.0	954
Number of living children		
0	15.8	513
1–2	11.8	3,863
3–4	9.8	3,219
5+	9.3	1,724
Family planning use		
Currently using	10.0	5,791
Not currently using ¹	12.3	3,528
Residence		
Urban	11.5	3,616
Rural	10.5	5,703
Education²		
No education	9.0	724
Primary	10.5	3,842
Secondary	11.4	3,002
More than secondary	11.4	1,751
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.7	1,559
Second	11.0	1,631
Middle	10.3	1,711
Fourth	10.7	2,096
Highest	12.1	2,322
Total	10.9	9,319

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

¹ Non-users include pregnant women.

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

Table 7.18C Pressure to become pregnant by county

Percentage of currently married women who were ever pressured by their husbands/partners or any other family member to become pregnant when they did not want to, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of women pressured to become pregnant by their husband/partner or other family member	Number of women
Mombasa	7.1	281
Kwale	2.1	159
Kilifi	6.4	255
Tana River	8.2	56
Lamu	9.5	33
Taita/Taveta	11.8	67
Garissa	6.6	94
Wajir	8.0	52
Mandera	8.1	75
Marsabit	6.6	50
Isiolo	7.2	43
Meru	14.3	291
Tharaka-Nithi	6.0	86
Embu	6.8	109
Kitui	2.1	218
Machakos	7.4	297
Makueni	2.9	199
Nyandarua	7.9	119
Nyeri	9.3	132
Kirinyaga	11.1	135
Murang'a	20.5	164
Kiambu	17.7	574
Turkana	16.6	105
West Pokot	8.5	138
Samburu	4.6	52
Trans Nzoia	12.9	180
Uasin Gishu	13.6	284
Elgeyo/Marakwet	10.8	72
Nandi	7.8	173
Baringo	11.0	103
Laikipia	13.6	84
Nakuru	9.1	501
Narok	10.7	242
Kajiado	10.7	262
Kericho	18.5	197
Bomet	7.5	187
Kakamega	12.4	381
Vihiga	9.6	98
Bungoma	18.1	311
Busia	16.9	195
Siaya	8.9	155
Kisumu	11.2	207
Homa Bay	14.0	200
Migori	11.6	205
Kisii	11.3	277
Nyamira	13.7	92
Nairobi City	9.7	1,129
Total	10.9	9,319

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

Table 7.19 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Kenya DHS 2022

Intention to use in the future	Number of living children ¹					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
Intends to use	54.0	58.4	57.5	50.1	33.8	47.5
Unsure	4.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8
Does not intend to use	40.6	36.6	35.3	42.7	60.3	46.2
Missing	1.4	3.4	5.3	5.8	4.3	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	211	617	801	616	1,283	3,528

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

¹ Includes current pregnancy

Table 7.20.1 Exposure to family planning messages: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/leaflet/brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or events	Friends/peers	Internet	None of these ten media sources	Number of women
Age												
15–19	43.7	37.3	16.7	6.4	19.4	28.2	24.7	28.9	68.1	18.6	16.0	3,125
20–24	59.2	52.4	21.6	17.8	45.9	42.9	37.2	42.4	84.0	41.7	5.6	3,063
25–29	66.3	59.0	22.8	17.9	44.3	43.3	39.4	47.8	84.9	42.0	4.9	2,916
30–34	62.3	52.3	20.4	16.2	33.6	42.5	38.6	50.1	85.3	32.5	5.1	2,364
35–39	62.3	50.0	18.8	13.4	28.0	45.0	35.8	50.5	83.6	27.2	5.4	2,288
40–44	62.2	49.8	22.8	13.5	25.5	45.3	37.2	52.6	82.7	23.9	6.1	1,615
45–49	63.1	44.3	17.9	11.0	17.5	40.3	34.7	55.9	80.0	17.6	8.2	1,346
Residence												
Urban	56.9	62.4	24.1	16.1	48.6	43.2	42.2	43.1	82.2	47.1	5.8	6,850
Rural	60.4	40.5	17.4	12.3	20.8	38.6	30.1	46.5	79.9	19.0	8.8	9,866
Education²												
No education	28.5	13.1	3.1	5.0	4.7	11.6	9.7	43.9	70.0	5.4	22.9	920
Primary	57.6	38.6	11.8	10.5	12.2	35.9	27.5	46.1	78.5	10.8	9.6	6,107
Secondary	62.1	54.6	22.6	15.6	35.3	40.4	37.1	44.2	81.5	32.5	6.2	6,481
More than secondary	64.1	70.2	35.9	19.4	72.1	57.6	52.7	45.4	87.1	71.1	2.3	3,208
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	44.6	14.4	7.9	7.4	6.0	24.2	18.0	43.5	75.5	5.8	14.7	2,599
Second	62.5	31.9	15.9	11.5	13.3	37.4	28.2	47.9	80.1	11.6	9.4	2,974
Middle	65.8	51.3	20.0	15.2	24.3	43.4	34.1	47.5	80.8	22.0	7.0	3,086
Fourth	61.8	63.0	23.1	16.1	40.0	44.5	41.1	46.1	82.2	36.8	5.6	3,729
Highest	57.9	69.6	28.0	16.6	59.9	46.9	45.5	41.6	83.5	59.0	4.1	4,328
Total	59.0	49.5	20.2	13.9	32.2	40.5	35.1	45.1	80.9	30.5	7.6	16,716

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

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

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

Table 7.20.1C Exposure to family planning messages by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Radio	Tele- vision	News- paper/ maga- zine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/ leaflet/ brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Com- munity meeting or events	Friends/ peers	Internet	None of these ten media sources	Number of women
Mombasa	58.7	57.6	22.2	23.1	42.2	47.6	41.8	52.1	75.6	39.4	6.6	493
Kwale	59.1	42.0	23.2	28.3	31.8	36.7	47.3	72.9	91.4	31.0	3.9	260
Kilifi	40.9	28.3	9.1	9.3	13.1	18.1	12.9	54.7	83.7	15.8	6.8	489
Tana River	18.5	14.0	2.4	5.2	7.2	19.2	14.5	32.3	55.5	11.3	32.0	79
Lamu	38.6	35.3	9.2	9.0	14.1	37.6	32.7	17.9	71.4	15.4	18.1	54
Taita/Taveta	60.8	51.5	15.2	10.3	32.4	38.3	25.9	31.7	72.1	23.9	6.3	122
Garissa	33.0	35.0	19.6	21.3	23.2	19.2	20.0	38.4	47.5	24.7	38.1	163
Wajir	15.3	7.3	4.4	2.0	10.9	1.2	2.1	10.1	43.6	6.9	43.8	90
Mandera	4.2	2.6	0.9	1.8	2.4	1.0	0.9	17.2	41.8	3.2	56.5	113
Marsabit	13.1	7.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.1	43.7	76.2	7.6	17.7	72
Isiolo	50.4	54.5	28.1	35.3	35.1	39.3	35.2	47.7	80.2	35.9	10.8	76
Meru	50.9	39.4	14.3	11.7	23.4	25.2	25.8	21.4	66.3	20.7	16.7	488
Tharaka-Nithi	42.9	30.8	13.0	18.3	18.8	42.1	18.4	29.0	71.2	18.2	15.4	131
Embu	58.7	46.6	22.3	17.0	29.3	47.6	22.6	56.1	75.8	21.6	6.8	180
Kitui	69.0	24.6	8.8	7.1	14.7	18.5	19.2	70.0	87.2	17.6	6.5	373
Machakos	53.8	50.1	17.8	8.3	26.4	44.6	20.8	37.9	81.1	31.0	7.4	544
Makueni	57.9	29.4	8.9	12.6	16.0	26.4	30.1	56.3	80.6	22.6	4.7	356
Nyandarua	70.8	68.8	11.6	11.6	23.7	26.7	35.8	35.1	76.7	24.5	5.8	225
Nyeri	70.6	69.6	31.4	13.4	50.2	43.4	39.5	27.8	81.2	45.5	3.2	261
Kirinyaga	58.1	65.2	11.5	8.2	38.1	51.6	38.5	67.9	88.9	36.3	6.6	262
Murang'a	72.8	68.4	43.8	15.6	30.1	56.4	49.9	40.2	74.1	21.6	6.7	339
Kiambu	50.6	57.3	13.2	7.9	44.2	32.2	31.5	22.7	79.2	39.3	6.5	1,095
Turkana	17.1	9.3	3.8	6.4	10.7	6.0	11.3	54.1	84.6	10.3	14.0	172
West Pokot	56.6	23.3	10.5	21.2	12.3	15.2	10.7	58.7	85.8	15.5	8.1	197
Samburu	29.2	18.6	6.7	3.3	14.8	17.4	16.7	60.7	88.6	12.2	5.5	79
Trans Nzoia	72.0	53.8	16.8	12.0	33.7	64.2	62.3	54.7	89.6	30.3	2.9	359
Uasin Gishu	67.5	67.0	28.7	18.0	49.5	75.1	51.3	47.5	85.8	49.4	2.9	527
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66.1	43.7	21.3	10.1	23.1	20.0	23.9	50.7	88.1	24.8	5.2	116
Nandi	60.8	43.6	18.4	5.1	24.6	47.9	16.0	36.2	77.4	22.3	11.8	332
Baringo	65.4	49.2	29.8	20.5	28.4	57.7	24.7	48.3	87.3	23.3	3.0	193
Laikipia	44.0	52.1	8.4	7.6	34.2	45.0	42.2	11.1	74.4	19.7	7.0	173
Nakuru	55.1	54.7	18.4	8.8	42.7	29.6	30.2	33.1	76.6	43.1	10.9	862
Narok	75.4	40.1	18.8	15.2	24.7	38.7	22.0	64.8	91.1	20.3	2.5	374
Kajiado	66.4	60.7	35.8	13.4	49.3	47.3	40.2	42.1	75.6	53.6	7.0	451
Kericho	78.4	68.5	57.1	32.4	44.6	60.9	65.5	79.1	87.7	37.6	3.9	372
Bomet	54.7	18.3	14.7	5.4	13.6	55.1	14.8	35.4	76.5	12.1	12.5	327
Kakamega	71.0	44.2	18.6	14.5	25.5	42.2	40.9	54.5	80.1	21.8	9.0	652
Vihiga	50.3	30.7	10.2	8.8	21.4	38.6	23.5	44.1	80.7	15.5	7.0	201
Bungoma	69.5	45.5	21.3	23.0	29.1	72.7	36.1	57.8	81.5	26.9	5.9	572
Busia	50.3	32.3	6.5	7.7	12.5	21.3	7.9	31.2	85.7	11.1	5.9	336
Siaya	79.6	62.3	32.5	18.4	24.8	58.4	49.1	63.5	79.5	28.1	4.2	275
Kisumu	70.1	55.7	12.4	12.0	19.8	62.4	71.9	61.4	92.9	22.4	0.7	396
Homa Bay	67.4	46.5	24.6	16.1	26.3	32.8	22.0	44.0	82.7	28.5	6.6	344
Migori	65.7	42.8	8.8	11.2	17.9	32.3	16.7	30.5	79.1	15.9	12.5	350
Kisii	61.5	43.0	16.9	12.1	20.4	43.5	59.4	38.2	87.7	17.9	2.5	463
Nyamira	73.1	51.5	39.3	24.1	21.4	57.3	59.9	52.0	80.3	20.6	6.5	168
Nairobi City	57.4	67.7	28.4	17.8	54.8	38.7	47.2	47.4	85.3	50.3	3.8	2,157
Total	59.0	49.5	20.2	13.9	32.2	40.5	35.1	45.1	80.9	30.5	7.6	16,716

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

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

Table 7.20.2 Exposure to family planning messages: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/leaflet/brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or events	Friends/peers	Internet	None of these ten media sources	Number of men
Age												
15–19	50.4	37.3	14.8	5.7	22.3	25.0	21.4	23.0	48.9	19.5	22.1	3,175
20–24	67.6	56.5	28.0	16.1	52.3	48.7	42.8	41.2	70.5	49.1	6.7	2,404
25–29	74.5	62.2	36.4	22.2	56.9	53.6	50.5	49.8	75.6	56.4	4.0	2,268
30–34	76.3	63.2	35.4	18.8	48.1	54.5	47.9	48.8	74.6	47.5	5.7	1,787
35–39	76.3	62.5	34.6	15.0	39.4	52.0	48.3	49.3	71.8	39.4	7.2	1,577
40–44	77.3	58.3	29.4	14.1	32.7	50.2	44.6	47.5	66.2	30.9	6.4	1,332
45–49	76.3	58.8	29.6	14.8	26.5	51.2	46.1	48.7	64.3	26.4	7.1	1,109
Residence												
Urban	68.4	64.9	39.2	21.8	58.3	55.4	50.5	48.1	72.0	56.6	7.0	5,382
Rural	68.6	48.4	21.2	10.0	28.2	39.1	34.6	37.3	62.2	26.7	11.6	8,270
Education²												
No education	51.2	19.6	0.3	2.1	4.3	17.4	11.7	29.2	42.5	3.0	32.5	369
Primary	66.3	43.0	15.8	9.5	18.1	34.0	28.6	35.7	58.0	15.7	14.3	4,894
Secondary	69.2	58.1	28.4	14.3	43.6	44.9	41.2	39.9	68.0	40.9	8.1	5,592
More than secondary	73.4	74.0	53.7	25.9	76.0	70.5	65.6	56.6	79.4	78.3	2.1	2,797
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	59.1	26.3	11.9	6.9	14.2	28.5	24.0	33.1	54.8	12.6	19.8	2,062
Second	68.7	42.8	17.2	9.2	21.7	37.5	31.5	36.9	61.9	19.9	12.0	2,584
Middle	71.8	54.8	24.1	10.7	31.3	41.9	37.0	39.8	64.6	31.0	9.2	2,754
Fourth	71.3	65.6	32.9	17.5	51.8	49.1	46.1	42.5	69.3	48.2	6.5	3,325
Highest	68.8	73.6	48.5	25.2	69.1	63.9	58.7	52.2	75.4	69.1	4.9	2,927
Total 15–49	68.5	54.9	28.3	14.6	40.0	45.5	40.9	41.5	66.1	38.5	9.7	13,652
50–54	78.0	59.3	32.6	17.2	27.5	48.5	45.6	52.8	65.7	25.3	5.5	801
Total 15–54	69.0	55.2	28.6	14.8	39.3	45.7	41.1	42.2	66.0	37.8	9.5	14,453

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

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

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

Table 7.20.2C Exposure to family planning messages by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who heard or saw specific family planning messages in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Radio	Television	News-paper/magazine	Mobile phone	Social media ¹	Poster/leaflet/brochure	Outdoor sign or billboard	Community meeting or events	Friends/peers	Internet	None of these ten media sources	Number of men
Mombasa	70.7	55.7	16.6	4.9	48.2	61.5	6.7	63.1	85.7	35.6	1.6	442
Kwale	52.3	39.8	16.3	14.5	32.9	40.7	37.9	43.8	61.4	28.5	17.7	209
Kilifi	57.9	42.2	12.1	9.2	18.4	20.4	13.0	25.1	47.9	25.5	16.8	405
Tana River	50.0	34.6	22.7	12.7	21.5	24.0	27.1	63.9	79.5	30.6	14.4	64
Lamu	46.5	22.6	2.8	8.3	16.6	37.5	8.8	17.2	83.7	22.6	9.7	41
Taita/Taveta	79.0	69.2	23.3	3.2	39.4	49.7	38.1	32.3	64.8	44.7	7.6	103
Garissa	53.7	33.6	13.8	5.1	3.2	20.7	12.5	6.9	4.3	24.4	26.9	117
Wajir	18.6	10.2	9.2	4.2	15.4	12.5	13.7	14.6	28.3	16.0	53.7	63
Mandera	15.5	9.6	6.2	1.2	8.2	5.7	5.0	8.4	31.4	14.6	53.4	81
Marsabit	48.1	30.1	6.0	1.3	20.4	28.0	1.4	29.6	62.8	17.1	28.6	45
Isiolo	49.7	46.9	10.6	3.8	49.6	22.3	36.4	11.8	56.0	38.0	12.3	55
Meru	59.8	43.8	26.1	10.5	36.0	45.5	33.3	31.9	58.5	31.9	12.4	489
Tharaka-Nithi	66.9	51.9	19.7	10.4	32.7	49.3	44.2	36.0	72.5	30.4	8.8	137
Embu	55.3	39.9	8.8	9.3	15.3	11.6	2.4	8.5	52.4	16.4	16.8	176
Kitui	51.2	27.1	11.7	5.0	8.0	31.2	48.3	8.4	40.6	17.4	29.3	312
Machakos	96.5	88.3	41.1	35.5	37.6	31.1	34.2	35.8	58.6	32.9	1.3	480
Makueni	89.0	49.9	21.0	3.1	28.1	60.8	16.9	17.9	67.5	17.8	4.2	279
Nyandarua	60.6	58.0	33.0	11.3	47.7	36.1	33.8	27.8	63.9	47.0	14.4	168
Nyeri	58.0	54.7	31.5	3.5	42.8	59.5	63.3	8.0	45.3	46.3	9.0	235
Kirinyaga	92.1	88.0	18.6	11.0	56.3	9.1	36.3	71.0	87.9	50.6	2.0	191
Murang'a	66.2	61.3	26.4	15.3	38.5	69.1	56.0	35.7	55.1	34.5	3.8	297
Kiambu	70.3	62.3	25.1	8.4	50.2	32.4	34.1	26.9	69.3	47.0	4.3	911
Turkana	35.4	25.3	9.1	2.3	6.4	13.8	22.4	40.7	33.5	9.9	33.9	111
West Pokot	81.3	34.7	12.5	13.1	19.3	22.5	9.8	38.0	62.7	16.0	9.2	150
Samburu	74.0	51.9	18.9	19.3	38.6	48.5	48.2	40.8	80.8	37.5	4.2	51
Trans Nzoia	79.5	69.0	21.6	8.1	23.0	21.4	20.9	54.7	97.6	37.2	0.4	272
Uasin Gishu	85.9	77.5	53.2	9.5	62.1	86.1	59.9	61.4	83.3	56.2	1.7	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	75.0	59.2	25.4	6.5	37.0	59.4	21.1	29.5	61.6	26.2	5.3	110
Nandi	75.3	46.8	17.0	9.9	16.0	34.4	33.1	31.8	42.6	14.2	10.6	265
Baringo	59.1	30.2	14.9	2.9	26.3	12.1	9.8	17.3	29.0	10.4	19.1	165
Laikipia	57.4	57.6	19.7	7.4	47.7	10.4	19.1	18.5	52.5	38.4	11.1	145
Nakuru	69.1	58.8	36.2	17.1	29.9	42.3	46.6	31.2	79.3	40.9	9.4	670
Narok	85.5	74.4	15.9	18.5	45.0	86.7	33.9	67.5	89.0	31.4	2.4	313
Kajiado	69.3	58.7	41.2	18.6	53.9	57.6	57.1	54.6	68.2	62.6	6.3	339
Kericho	93.0	85.7	66.2	12.5	45.7	75.1	84.2	83.6	84.3	64.3	1.8	330
Bomet	74.8	27.3	14.5	7.1	21.3	80.8	81.8	39.6	67.5	16.0	5.1	268
Kakamega	75.2	46.8	14.5	1.1	11.2	3.4	9.6	34.2	45.8	12.2	12.9	532
Vihiga	63.0	47.1	22.6	17.2	39.4	54.8	53.3	46.5	62.3	25.6	11.4	156
Bungoma	63.6	51.5	34.7	25.6	44.2	46.5	51.2	54.6	67.3	45.0	12.4	448
Busia	48.5	30.8	17.5	11.2	23.6	26.8	23.0	39.9	58.8	23.2	26.6	262
Siaya	80.4	59.1	42.1	6.9	27.3	57.7	20.6	52.2	86.8	36.5	0.9	227
Kisumu	61.2	26.4	11.4	1.9	31.5	26.6	39.6	15.6	56.7	29.7	24.3	345
Homa Bay	69.2	52.5	37.6	22.4	53.5	47.8	49.2	64.9	71.1	42.7	4.7	258
Migori	69.4	46.1	18.9	12.2	36.9	55.1	36.2	39.8	67.9	32.9	4.5	246
Kisii	78.9	46.0	4.4	1.6	33.8	31.3	63.8	53.4	95.6	40.2	1.1	326
Nyamira	71.6	44.2	19.8	20.8	27.3	53.3	56.3	60.9	67.2	24.5	13.5	133
Nairobi City	60.8	66.8	51.5	37.9	75.8	68.7	67.9	59.1	70.3	66.4	9.1	1,777
Total 15–49	68.5	54.9	28.3	14.6	40.0	45.5	40.9	41.5	66.1	38.5	9.7	13,652

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

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, or Instagram.

Table 7.21 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15–19	0.9	4.5	30.4	95.0	2,707
20–24	2.5	18.2	36.2	80.5	1,689
25–29	2.8	24.1	36.8	74.4	1,173
30–34	3.0	19.5	37.7	79.0	908
35–39	1.7	17.6	36.6	81.4	888
40–44	2.8	16.2	33.3	82.8	717
45–49	2.4	11.2	42.0	87.2	794
Residence					
Urban	1.6	14.2	38.2	84.9	3,577
Rural	2.3	14.0	32.8	84.8	5,299
Education²					
No education	2.1	12.5	25.4	86.5	724
Primary	2.5	14.6	31.0	84.1	2,940
Secondary	1.7	12.1	36.1	86.9	3,721
More than secondary	1.9	18.5	44.6	80.5	1,491
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.7	12.8	28.3	85.8	1,653
Second	2.6	14.5	30.5	83.9	1,556
Middle	2.2	15.2	32.3	83.7	1,598
Fourth	2.0	14.4	38.3	84.6	1,876
Highest	1.1	13.7	42.4	85.8	2,193
Total	2.1	14.1	35.0	84.8	8,876

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

¹ Social media includes platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, TikTok, or WhatsApp.

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

Table 7.21C Contact of nonusers with family planning providers by county

Among women age 15–49 who are not using contraception, percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and percentage who did not discuss family planning either with a fieldworker or at a health facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of women who were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the last 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who did not discuss family planning either with fieldworker or at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Mombasa	3.3	19.2	36.3	78.8	330
Kwale	2.1	16.6	13.6	82.6	199
Kilifi	5.1	18.8	29.7	78.6	309
Tana River	4.1	24.2	23.8	74.7	63
Lamu	0.2	8.7	60.4	91.1	35
Taita/Taveta	0.0	6.7	21.6	93.3	60
Garissa	1.1	2.7	15.0	97.2	146
Wajir	0.3	5.2	40.8	94.5	87
Mandera	0.0	4.0	4.8	96.0	112
Marsabit	8.4	8.1	11.1	89.3	69
Isiolo	8.2	11.9	18.0	82.5	59
Meru	2.2	9.4	36.4	89.3	189
Tharaka-Nithi	1.8	14.5	52.3	83.7	55
Embu	1.9	14.6	25.3	84.3	68
Kitui	0.0	5.4	10.7	94.6	202
Machakos	0.9	5.9	57.2	93.2	250
Makueni	3.5	14.8	27.8	85.2	187
Nyandarua	0.3	3.6	44.2	96.2	120
Nyeri	1.0	10.7	47.7	88.3	99
Kirinyaga	1.6	24.8	36.4	73.6	121
Murang'a	0.0	14.2	35.5	85.8	155
Kiambu	0.0	10.8	42.4	89.2	484
Turkana	3.4	26.4	34.9	72.1	122
West Pokot	1.3	1.5	21.1	97.3	156
Samburu	4.4	8.8	57.2	88.0	54
Trans Nzoia	1.0	18.6	31.8	81.4	188
Uasin Gishu	3.4	18.6	46.7	79.6	235
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4.5	7.8	14.9	90.2	45
Nandi	2.9	10.1	39.8	88.3	167
Baringo	2.1	16.7	51.7	82.6	105
Laikipia	0.5	3.7	45.2	95.8	79
Nakuru	1.5	10.5	50.3	88.4	393
Narok	1.4	14.3	41.1	85.0	175
Kajiado	1.2	18.9	47.8	81.1	231
Kericho	0.7	17.4	11.5	81.9	202
Bomet	2.1	12.3	38.1	86.1	188
Kakamega	3.9	15.2	31.9	82.6	306
Vihiga	8.0	13.7	48.4	80.4	126
Bungoma	1.8	15.5	33.8	83.2	312
Busia	3.3	10.5	25.9	88.1	202
Siaya	3.9	20.2	15.3	79.2	192
Kisumu	4.1	10.2	23.1	87.5	219
Homa Bay	5.7	27.7	44.2	69.3	168
Migori	3.3	23.8	36.1	75.0	175
Kisii	2.6	18.6	37.1	79.3	213
Nyamira	1.7	7.6	44.9	91.4	92
Nairobi City	0.0	16.1	38.2	83.9	1,133
Total	2.1	14.1	35.0	84.8	8,876

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

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Key Findings

- **Under-5 mortality:** In the five years before the survey, the under-5 mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Neonatal mortality:** In the five years before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **Infant mortality:** The infant mortality rate was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years before the survey.
- **Trends:** Since 2003, under-5 mortality has declined from 115 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- **High risk fertility:** 71% of currently married women gave birth when they were in any avoidable high-risk category; 30% were in a single high-risk category and 41% were in multiple risk categories.

Information on infant and child mortality is relevant to a demographic assessment of the population, and is an important indicator of the country's socioeconomic development and the people's quality of life. It can also help identify children who may be at higher risk of death and lead to strategies to reduce this risk.

This chapter presents information on levels, trends, and differentials in perinatal, neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates. It also examines biodemographic factors and fertility behaviours that increase mortality risks for infants and children. The information is collected as part of a retrospective pregnancy history, in which female respondents list all the children to whom they have given birth, along with each child's date of birth, survivorship status, and current age or age at death.

The quality of mortality estimates calculated from pregnancy histories depends on the mother's ability to recall all the children she has given birth to, as well as their birth dates and ages at death. Potential data quality problems include:

- The selective omission from the pregnancy histories of those births that did not survive, which can result in underestimation of childhood mortality.
- The displacement of birth dates, which could distort mortality trends. This can occur if an interviewer knowingly records a birth as occurring in a different year than the one in which it occurred. This could happen if an interviewer is trying to decrease her overall workload, because live births that occur during the 3 years before the interview are the subject of a lengthy set of additional questions.
- The quality of reporting of age at death. Misreporting the child's age at death may distort the age pattern of mortality, especially if the net effect of the age misreporting is to transfer deaths from one age bracket to another.
- Any method of measuring childhood mortality that relies on the mothers' reports (for example, birth histories) assumes that female adult mortality is not high, or if it is high, that there is little or no correlation between the mortality risks of the mothers and those of their children.

Selected indicators of the quality of the mortality data on which the estimates of mortality in this chapter are based are presented in **Appendix C, Tables C.5 and C.6.**

8.1 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Neonatal mortality: The probability of dying within the first month of life.

Postneonatal mortality: The probability of dying between the first month of life and the first birthday (computed as the difference between infant and neonatal mortality).

Infant mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

Child mortality: The probability of dying between the first and fifth birthday.

Under-5 mortality: The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

During the five years before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 21 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 32 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 41 deaths per 1,000 live births (**Table 8.1**). These results mean that about three-quarters (78%) of all deaths in the first 5 years of life occur during infancy and about half (51%) of all deaths occur during the first month of life.

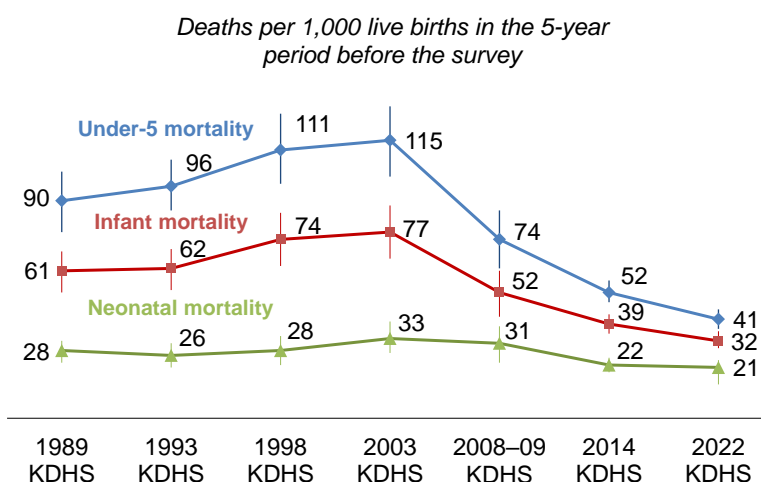
During the 5-to-9 year period before the survey, the neonatal mortality rate was 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate was 38 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the under-5 mortality rate was 46 deaths per 1,000 live births. During the same period of the 5 to 9 years before the survey, neonatal deaths accounted for 54% of all deaths in the first 5 years of life.

Trends: Between the 1989 KDHS and the 2022 KDHS, childhood mortality peaked in the 5 years before the 2003 KDHS and has since declined steadily. Under-5 mortality declined from 115 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5-year period before 2003 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 5-year period before 2022 (**Figure 8.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Under-5 mortality does not differ by place of residence; (41 deaths per 1,000 live births each) (**Table 8.3**).
- Under-5 mortality rates are higher for males than females (45 deaths versus 38 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- Under-5 mortality is higher among children in seventh or higher birth order than among children born earlier (59 deaths versus 44 or fewer deaths per 1,000 live births).

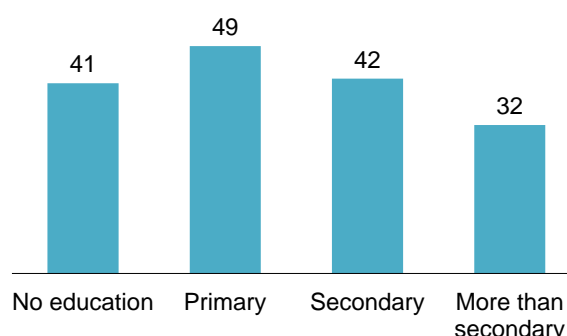
Figure 8.1 Trends in early childhood mortality rates



- Under-5 mortality is higher among children born to mothers with primary level education only than among children born to mothers with more than secondary education (49 deaths versus 32 deaths per 1000 live births) (Table 8.3 and Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2 Under-5 mortality by mother's education

Deaths per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period before the survey



8.2 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal mortality rate

Perinatal deaths include stillbirths (pregnancy loss that occurs after 28 weeks of gestation) and early neonatal deaths (deaths of live births within the first 7 days of life). The perinatal mortality rate is calculated as the number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration.

Sample: Number of pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration to women age 15–49 in the 5 years before the survey

In 2014, the Every Newborn Action Plan, a global multi-partner movement to end preventable maternal and newborn deaths and stillbirths, set a target for national stillbirth rates of 12 or fewer stillbirths per 1,000 births in all countries by 2030, and 10 or fewer stillbirth per 1,000 births by 2035 (WHO and UNICEF 2014).

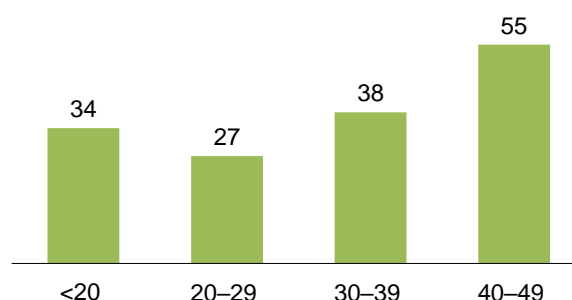
The perinatal mortality rate encompasses both stillbirths and early neonatal deaths and offers some reflection of the level of mortality and quality of service around the time of delivery. In Kenya, the stillbirth rate is 15 stillbirths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration, and the early neonatal rate is 17 early neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births. This is a perinatal mortality rate of 32 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration (Table 8.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The perinatal mortality rate is higher among pregnancies of women age 40–49 (55 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) than pregnancies among other age groups (38 deaths or fewer per 1,000 pregnancies) (Figure 8.3).
- By pregnancy interval, the perinatal mortality rate is highest when the pregnancy occurred less than 15 months after the previous pregnancy (41 deaths versus 34 or fewer deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).
- The highest perinatal mortality rates were recorded in Wajir (76 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), Mombasa (57 54 deaths per 1,000

Figure 8.3 Perinatal mortality by mother's age at birth

Deaths per 1,000 pregnancies of 28 or more weeks' duration in the 5-year period before the survey



pregnancies), Siaya (54 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), Murang'a (51 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies), and Kisumu (47 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies) counties (**Table 8.4C**).

8.3 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

The survival of infants and children depends in part on the demographic and biological characteristics of their mothers. Typically, the probability of dying in infancy is much greater among children born to mothers who are too young (under age 18) or too old (over age 34), children born after a short birth interval (less than 24 months after the preceding birth), and children born to mothers of high parity (more than three children).

Forty-three percent of births that occurred in the five years before the survey were in any avoidable high-risk category, including 14% that were in a multiple high-risk category (**Table 8.5**).

Seventy-one percent of currently married women were in any avoidable high-risk category if they were to conceive at the time of the survey; 30% were in single risk category and 41% were in multiple risk categories.

The risk ratio denotes the relationship between risk factors and mortality. The risk of dying for a child who falls into any of the avoidable high-risk categories is 1.48 times that of a child not in any high-risk category.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on infant and child mortality, see the following tables:

- **Table 8.1** Early childhood mortality rates
- **Table 8.2** Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics
- **Table 8.3** Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics
- **Table 8.3C** Ten-year early childhood mortality rates by county
- **Table 8.4** Perinatal mortality
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- **Table 8.5** High-risk fertility behaviour

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for 5-year periods before the survey, Kenya DHS 2022

Years before the survey	Approximate calendar years	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
0–4	2018–2022	21	11	32	9	41
5–9	2013–2017	25	13	38	8	46
10–14	2008–2012	21	14	34	13	47

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates**Table 8.2 Five-year early childhood mortality rates according to background characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 5-year period before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Child's sex					
Male	24	12	35	9	45
Female	19	11	29	9	38
Residence					
Urban	21	12	33	8	41
Rural	22	11	32	9	41
Total	21	11	32	9	41

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates**Table 8.3 Ten-year early childhood mortality rates according to additional characteristics**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period before the survey, according to additional characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Mother's age at birth					
<20	24	12	37	8	45
20–29	23	12	35	9	44
30–39	21	12	33	8	41
40–49	34	9	43	(15)	(58)
Birth order					
1	24	11	35	5	41
2–3	22	14	36	9	44
4–6	21	10	31	11	41
7+	30	15	44	15	59
Previous birth interval²					
<2 years	36	14	50	17	67
2 years	18	12	30	8	37
3 years	16	14	30	9	38
4+ years	21	12	33	8	41
Mother's education³					
No education	24	9	33	9	41
Primary	24	14	38	12	49
Secondary	24	11	35	7	42
More than secondary	19	11	30	3	32
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	24	11	36	11	47
Second	22	13	35	11	46
Middle	23	12	35	6	41
Fourth	25	13	37	9	46
Highest	21	12	33	5	37

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted exposed persons.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates² Excludes first-order births³ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education) and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 8.3C Ten-year early childhood mortality rates by county

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the ten-year period before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN) ¹	Infant mortality (₁ q ₀)	Child mortality (₄ q ₁)	Under-5 mortality (₅ q ₀)
Mombasa	32	10	43	8	50
Kwale	19	4	23	7	30
Kilifi	24	10	34	6	40
Tana River	23	14	38	8	45
Lamu	26	15	41	9	50
Taita/Taveta	(19)	(5)	(24)	(6)	(29)
Garissa	28	13	41	3	44
Wajir	37	6	43	15	57
Mandera	16	4	20	1	21
Marsabit	4	5	9	6	15
Isiolo	22	2	24	9	33
Meru	20	9	29	(6)	(35)
Tharaka-Nithi	(12)	(7)	(19)	(6)	(25)
Embu	24	(11)	(36)	(8)	(44)
Kitui	13	9	23	4	27
Machakos	26	8	34	7	41
Makueni	26	9	35	3	38
Nyandarua	20	16	36	10	45
Nyeri	(27)	(21)	(48)	(5)	(52)
Kirinyaga	37	(17)	(55)	(2)	(56)
Murang'a	36	(7)	(43)	(5)	(47)
Kiambu	28	7	35	5	40
Turkana	21	7	29	27	55
West Pokot	27	11	38	9	46
Samburu	19	10	29	9	38
Trans Nzoia	23	14	36	6	42
Uasin Gishu	17	14	31	6	37
Elgeyo/Marakwet	27	5	32	1	33
Nandi	24	9	33	7	39
Baringo	33	17	50	5	55
Laikipia	20	23	44	7	50
Nakuru	25	16	41	10	51
Narok	16	8	24	2	26
Kajiado	14	12	25	7	32
Kericho	17	8	25	7	31
Bomet	17	9	26	3	28
Kakamega	16	11	28	18	45
Vihiga	16	18	34	17	51
Bungoma	25	15	39	16	55
Busia	22	12	34	20	53
Siaya	24	22	45	19	63
Kisumu	21	19	40	5	45
Homa Bay	32	11	42	20	61
Migori	37	16	53	21	73
Kisii	21	3	24	16	40
Nyamira	27	4	31	12	42
Nairobi City	20	20	40	4	44

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 250–499 unweighted exposed persons.

¹ Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.4 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Stillbirth rate ³	Early neonatal mortality rate ⁴	Perinatal mortality rate ⁵	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks duration ⁶	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mother's age at birth							
<20	29	50	12	22	34	2,328	0.6
20–29	112	154	11	16	27	9,817	0.7
30–39	108	83	22	17	38	5,008	1.3
40–49	19	13	33	23	55	591	1.5
Previous pregnancy interval in months⁷							
First pregnancy	56	97	11	19	30	5,038	0.6
<15	47	66	17	24	41	2,799	0.7
15–26	47	44	16	15	31	2,949	1.1
27–38	24	23	11	11	23	2,082	1.0
39+	95	69	19	14	34	4,876	1.4
Residence							
Urban	107	113	16	17	33	6,640	0.9
Rural	161	187	15	17	31	11,104	0.9
Mother's education⁸							
No education	33	31	18	17	35	1,829	1.1
Primary	111	128	16	19	35	6,741	0.9
Secondary	82	97	14	16	30	5,998	0.8
More than secondary	42	44	13	14	27	3,176	1.0
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	64	65	16	17	32	3,983	1.0
Second	38	48	12	15	27	3,183	0.8
Middle	52	60	17	20	36	3,123	0.9
Fourth	57	71	16	20	36	3,597	0.8
Highest	57	56	15	15	29	3,858	1.0
Total	268	300	15	17	32	17,744	0.9

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ Stillbirth rate: the number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Early neonatal rate: the number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

⁵ Perinatal mortality rate: the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

⁷ Pregnancy interval categories correspond to birth interval categories of <24 months, 24–35 months, 36–47 months, and 48+ months assuming a pregnancy duration of 9 months.

⁸ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 8.4C Perinatal mortality by county

Number of stillbirths, number of early neonatal deaths, stillbirth rate, early neonatal mortality rate, perinatal mortality rate, and the ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths for the 5-year period before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Number of stillbirths ¹	Number of early neonatal deaths ²	Stillbirth rate ³	Early neonatal mortality rate ⁴	Perinatal mortality rate ⁵	Number of pregnancies of 28+ weeks duration ⁶	Ratio of stillbirths to early neonatal deaths
Mombasa	7	20	15	43	57	463	0.4
Kwale	3	5	10	16	26	306	0.7
Kilifi	15	8	29	16	45	525	1.8
Tana River	2	3	17	18	35	144	1.0
Lamu	1	2	11	30	41	66	0.4
Taita/Taveta	1	3	9	20	29	128	0.4
Garissa	3	6	12	23	35	246	0.5
Wajir	8	4	54	24	76	158	2.4
Mandera	2	3	7	13	20	252	0.5
Marsabit	0	1	3	5	8	131	0.5
Isiolo	1	1	8	14	22	97	0.6
Meru	2	2	4	5	9	474	0.8
Tharaka-Nithi	3	0	22	2	24	130	10.5
Embu	3	2	15	11	25	175	1.4
Kitui	3	3	8	10	19	343	0.8
Machakos	5	8	14	21	34	396	0.7
Makueni	6	3	19	9	28	304	2.0
Nyandarua	4	2	19	8	27	205	2.5
Nyeri	2	4	8	19	27	235	0.4
Kirinyaga	4	5	19	24	43	212	0.8
Murang'a	10	8	29	23	51	336	1.3
Kiambu	24	23	21	21	42	1,112	1.0
Turkana	4	8	13	25	37	317	0.5
West Pokot	9	8	22	20	41	427	1.1
Samburu	3	3	19	18	37	152	1.0
Trans Nzoia	4	4	11	12	23	364	1.0
Uasin Gishu	16	7	31	14	45	524	2.3
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0	2	0	11	11	163	0.0
Nandi	4	5	12	15	28	303	0.8
Baringo	4	8	16	31	46	262	0.5
Laikipia	2	3	11	16	28	166	0.7
Nakuru	17	15	19	17	35	899	1.1
Narok	7	5	12	9	22	575	1.4
Kajiado	7	7	13	13	26	534	1.1
Kericho	4	3	12	9	21	372	1.3
Bomet	6	6	17	18	35	341	0.9
Kakamega	14	7	21	11	32	639	2.0
Vihiga	3	3	19	18	37	170	1.1
Bungoma	5	11	9	19	28	590	0.5
Busia	8	7	22	20	42	343	1.1
Siaya	10	8	29	25	54	323	1.2
Kisumu	9	12	20	28	47	439	0.7
Homa Bay	4	10	10	26	36	381	0.4
Migori	4	14	9	31	40	454	0.3
Kisii	3	11	9	29	38	387	0.3
Nyamira	1	2	6	17	23	135	0.3
Nairobi City	12	18	6	9	14	2,046	0.7
Total	268	300	15	17	32	17,744	0.9

Note: Respondents may choose to report the duration of their pregnancy in either weeks or months.

¹ Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

² Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0–6 days among live-born children.

³ Stillbirth rate: the number of stillbirths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁴ Early neonatal rate: the number of early neonatal deaths divided by the number of live births, expressed per 1,000

⁵ Perinatal mortality rate: the sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks, expressed per 1,000

⁶ Includes pregnancies lasting 7 or more months when duration of pregnancy is reported in months

Table 8.5 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the 5 years before the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Kenya DHS 2022

Risk category	Births in the 5 years before the survey		Percentage of currently married women ¹
	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high-risk category	31.7	1.00	24.4 ^a
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between age 18 and age 34	25.5	1.34	4.8
In any avoidable high-risk category	42.8	1.48	70.9
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18 only	4.7	1.57	0.1
Mother's age >34 only	3.2	1.63	7.7
Birth interval <24 months only	6.1	2.18	9.4
Birth order >3 only	15.2	1.08	12.9
Subtotal	29.2	1.45	30.2
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months ²	0.2	2.27	0.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.2	(1.73)	0.3
Age >34 and birth order >3	7.8	1.33	30.1
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.2	2.86	3.5
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.2	1.53	6.6
Subtotal	13.7	1.54	40.7
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Subtotals by individual avoidable high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	4.9	1.60	0.2
Mother's age >34	12.4	1.56	41.7
Birth interval <24 months	11.9	2.01	20.0
Birth order >3	28.4	1.29	53.2
Number of births/women	17,476	na	17,822

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.

² Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3

^a Includes sterilised women

Key Findings

- **Antenatal care from a skilled provider:** Nearly all women (98%) age 15–49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth in the two years before the survey.
- **Timing and number of ANC visits:** Two-thirds of the women had at least four ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy, including 4% of women who had eight or more visits. The median number of months pregnant at first visit for women who received ANC is 4.9 months.
- **Components of ANC:** 76% of the women who received ANC reported that they were asked about vaginal bleeding, 81% were counselled about breastfeeding, and 84% were counselled about a maternal diet.
- **Iron containing supplementation during pregnancy:** 90% of women took iron containing supplements during pregnancy.
- **Protection against neonatal tetanus:** 75% of women with a live birth in the two years before the survey received sufficient tetanus toxoid injections to protect their baby against neonatal tetanus.
- **Institutional deliveries:** 88% of live births and stillbirths in the two years before the survey occurred at a health facility.
- **Delivery by Caesarean:** 17% of births were delivered by caesarean section.
- **Skilled assistance during delivery:** 89% of live births and stillbirths that occurred within two years before the survey were assisted by a skilled provider.
- **Postnatal health check for mothers:** More than three quarters of women (78%) received their first postnatal health check during the first two days after birth.
- **Postnatal health check for newborns:** 83% of recent live births in the two years before the survey received a postnatal check during the first two days after birth.

Health care services during pregnancy, childbirth, and after delivery are important for the survival and wellbeing of both the mother and the newborn. Antenatal care (ANC) can reduce health risks for mothers and newborns by monitoring pregnancies and screening for complications. Delivery at a health facility, with skilled medical attention and hygienic conditions, reduces the risk of complications and infections during labour and delivery. Timely postnatal care can treat complications arising from delivery and teach the mother how to care for herself and her newborn.

The first part of this chapter presents information on ANC providers, the number and timing of ANC visits, and various components of care. The second focuses on childbirth and provides information on the place of

delivery, assistance during delivery, and caesarean deliveries. The third section focuses on postnatal care and presents information on postnatal health checks for mothers and newborns, and men’s involvement in maternal health care. The fourth section discusses issues that affect women’s health regardless of their maternal status—whether or not women have been examined for breast or cervical cancer, problems they experience accessing health care, and the distance from their home to the nearest health facility. The final section presents information on community health care visits and services.

The National Guidelines on Quality Obstetric and Perinatal Care (NGQOPC) provide specific guidance on the implementation of policies for reproductive health service delivery, from preconception to post-birth care of the newborn. The guidelines also specify that pregnant women make eight or more ANC contacts from previous four or more visits (MoH 2022).

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE COVERAGE AND CONTENT

9.1.1 Skilled Providers

Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider

Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, such as doctors, nurses, midwives, and clinical officers.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Nearly all (98%) women age 15–49 who had a live birth or a still birth in the 2 years before the survey received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider at least once during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth (Table 9.1).

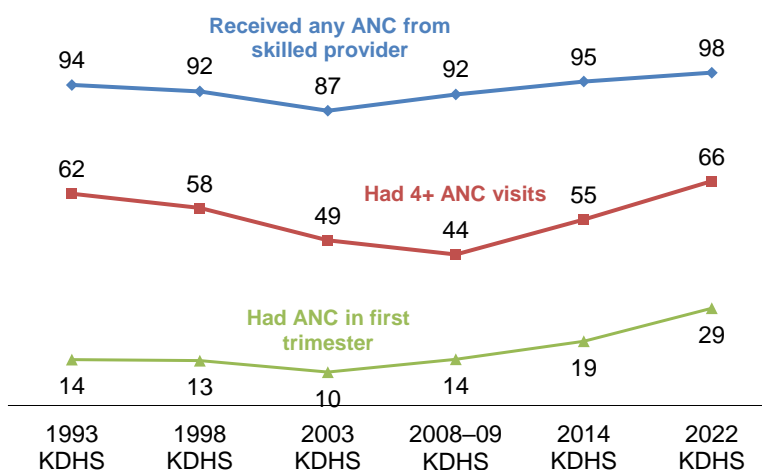
Trends: The percentage of women who have received ANC from a skilled provider at least once for their most recent live birth has steadily increased since 2003, from 87% in 2003 to 98% in 2022 (Figure 9.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Nine percent of women with no education did not attend any ANC services for their most recent birth, compared with less than 1% among women with secondary education or higher.
- The percentage of women who did not attend any ANC services for their most recent birth is highest in Mandera (23%), Garissa (20%), and Wajir counties (16%) (Table 9.1C).

Figure 9.1 Trends in antenatal care coverage

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



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

9.1.2 Timing and Number of Antenatal Care Visits

Two-thirds of the women had at least four ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy, including 4% of women who had eight or more visits (Table 9.2).

Only 29% of women had their first ANC visit during the first trimester. The majority (60%) of women had their first ANC visit during the fourth to the fifth month of pregnancy, and 9% did not receive any ANC until the seventh month or later. The median months pregnant at first visit for those who received ANC is 4.9 months.

Trends: There has been a steady increase in the percentage of women who attended ANC visits during the first trimester, from 10% in 2003 to 29% in 2022. In addition, the percentage of women who have had four or more ANC visits increased steadily from 48% in 2008–09 to 66% in 2022 (**Figure 9.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women receiving 4 or more visits declines as birth order for their latest childbirth increases; from 71% of women for the first-order births to 50% among the sixth or higher order births.
- The percentage of women with four or more ANC visits for their last live birth is higher in urban areas (74%) than in rural areas (62%).
- As the level of education of mothers increases, the percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth increases from 49% for women with no education to 83% for those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who attend the first ANC at less than four months pregnant increases with education level, from 18% among those with no education to 47% among those with more than secondary education.
- At the county level, the percentage of women who had four or more ANC visits for their last live births is highest in Nyeri (82%), Kajiado (81%), and Nairobi City (81%) counties, and lowest in Mandera (40%), West Pokot (35%), and Garissa (31%) counties (**Table 9.2C**).

9.2 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

Components of antenatal care

Specific antenatal care services performed by a health care provider include measuring blood pressure, taking a urine sample, taking a blood sample, listening for a baby's heartbeat, counselling about the maternal diet, counselling about breastfeeding, and asking about vaginal bleeding.

Sample – quality of care indicator: Women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey and had at least one ANC visit

Sample – population-based indicator: All women age 15–49 who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

The ability for ANC to act as an effective intervention for identifying issues occurring during pregnancy that could adversely affect pregnancy outcome is dictated in large part by the components of the ANC services provided by the healthcare provider.

Nearly all women who received ANC for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey had their blood pressure measured, blood sample taken, urine sample taken, and babies' heartbeat listened to (**Table 9.3.1**). Seventy-six percent of the women reported that they were asked about vaginal bleeding, 81% were counselled about breastfeeding, and 84% were counselled about maternal diet (**Figure 9.2**).

A similar pattern was found when all women who had a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey were considered (**Table 9.3.2**).

Trends: Between 2003 and 2022, the percentage of pregnant women who had a urine sample taken for testing during ANC increased from 49% to 96%. During the same period, the percentage of women who had a blood sample taken during ANC increased from 56% to 97%, while the percentage who had their blood pressure measured increased from 81% to 98% (**Figure 9.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women asked about vaginal bleeding is higher in urban areas (81%) than in rural areas (71%) (**Table 9.3.2**).
- The percentage of women asked about vaginal bleeding increases with education level from 59% among women with no education to 82% among women with more than secondary education.
- Percentage of women asked about vaginal bleeding increases with wealth quintile from 63% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who were asked about vaginal bleeding are Kwale (94%), Machakos (91%), Isiolo (90%), and Murang'a (90%) counties, while those with the lowest are Wajir (19%) and Narok (43%) counties (**Table 9.3.2C**).

9.2.1 Deworming and Iron-containing Supplementation During Pregnancy

During pregnancy, women have higher micronutrients needs and are at risk of micronutrient deficiencies, including iron deficiency, which is a primary cause of anaemia. Severe anaemia can place the mother and the baby in danger through increased risk of blood loss during labour, preterm delivery, low birth weight, and perinatal mortality (Haider et al. 2013). To help address maternal anaemia, interventions provide iron tablets or syrup and/or iron-containing multiple micronutrient supplements to pregnant women (WHO 2016).

Figure 9.2 Components of antenatal care

Among women who received ANC for their most recent live birth, the percentage with selected services

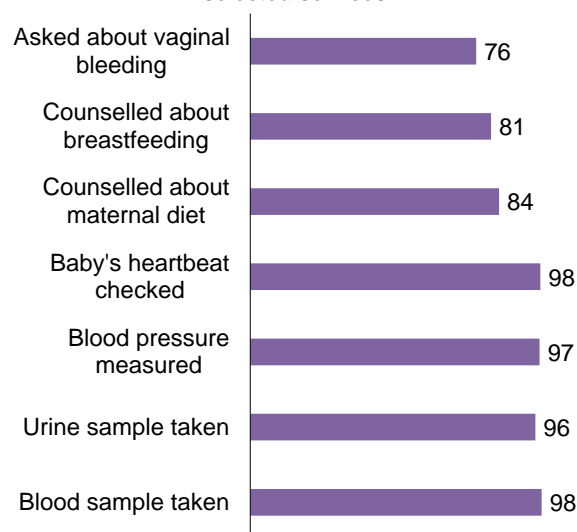
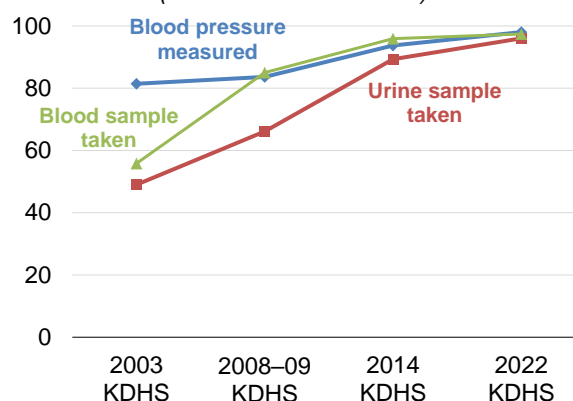


Figure 9.3 Trends in antenatal care services

Percentage of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey (for the most recent birth)



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

Women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, whether or not they attended ANC, were asked if they took iron supplementation and deworming medication during their most recent pregnancy. Overall, 90% of women age 15–49 who had a live birth or a stillbirth took some form of iron supplementation, and 28% took deworming medication during their pregnancy. Among women who took some form of iron supplementation, 17% took the iron supplements for 180 days or more and 37% took the supplements for 90–179 days (**Table 9.4**).

Pattern by Background Characteristics

- The percentage of women who took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy increases with education level, from 79% among those with no education to 94% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy increases with wealth quintile, from 86% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 94% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- The counties with the lowest percentage of women who took iron supplements for more than 180 days are Garissa (less than 1%), Wajir (1%), and Elgeyo/Marakwet (4%), while those with the highest percentage are Turkana (48%), Migori (36%), and Kakamega (30%).

9.2.2 Source of Iron-containing Supplements

The source(s) of the iron-containing supplements provides information that can increase understanding of the distribution patterns of iron-containing supplements.

Among women age 15–49 who took some iron supplementation during the pregnancy of their most recent live birth or stillbirth, 82% received or purchased iron-containing supplements from a public sector facility, with 34% obtaining the supplements from a government hospital. Sixteen percent of women received supplements from the private sector (**Table 9.5**).

9.3 PROTECTION AGAINST NEONATAL TETANUS

Protection against neonatal tetanus

The number of tetanus toxoid injections needed to protect a baby from neonatal tetanus depends on the mother's vaccinations. A birth is protected against neonatal tetanus if the mother has received any of the following:

- Two tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy
- Two or more injections, the last one within 3 years of the birth
- Three or more injections, the last one within 5 years of the birth
- Four or more injections, the last one within 10 years of the birth
- Five or more injections at any time prior to the birth.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy to prevent neonatal tetanus, a major cause of early infant death in many countries. Neonatal tetanus is often caused by failure to observe hygienic procedures during delivery.

Slightly over one-third (36%) of women received two or more tetanus injections for their most recent live birth. Overall, 75% women with a live birth in the two years before the survey received sufficient tetanus toxoid injections to protect their babies against neonatal tetanus (**Table 9.6**).

Trends: The percentage of live births protected against neonatal tetanus increased from 70% in 2008–09 to 74% in 2014, and to 75% in 2022 (Figure 9.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected from tetanus increases with the mother’s education, from 66% among women with no education to 81% among those with more than secondary education.
- Sixty-eight percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile had their most recent live birth safeguarded against tetanus compared with 81% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is slightly higher in urban areas (77%) than in rural areas (74%).
- The percentage of women whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus is highest in Busia (92%), Taita/Taveta (91%), Nakuru (91%), and Embu (90%) counties, while Mandera (54%), Garissa (57%), Homa Bay (57%), and Migori (59%) counties have the lowest (Table 9.6C).

Figure 9.4 Trends in protection against neonatal tetanus

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus



2008–09
KDHS

2014
KDHS

2022
KDHS

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

9.4 DELIVERY SERVICES

9.4.1 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries

Deliveries that occur in a health facility.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

Overall, 88% of live births and stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey occurred in a health facility and 11% occurred at home. Sixty-four percent of the live births and stillbirths occurred in a public-sector health facility, while 18% occurred in a private-sector health facility (Table 9.7).

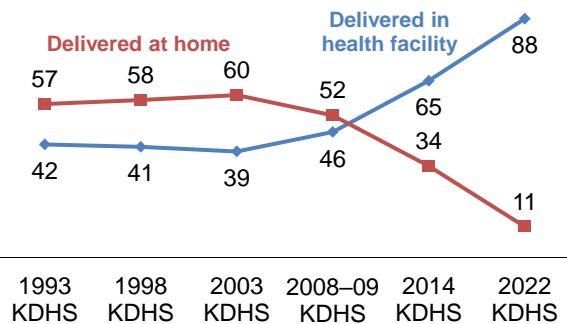
Trends: Between 1993 and 2003, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of live births that took place in a health facility, dropping from 42% to 39%. However, since 2003, the percentage of live births occurring in a health facility has more than doubled to 88% in 2022 (**Figure 9.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-three percent of births for women who had four or more ANC visits delivered in a health facility as opposed to 33% of those who had no ANC visits.
- Ninety-four percent of first-order births that occurred within two years before the survey were delivered in a health facility. Two-thirds of sixth or higher order births in the same period were delivered in a health facility (**Figure 9.6**).
- Ninety-seven percent of live births in urban areas are delivered in a health facility compared with 83% in rural areas.
- The percentage of deliveries in a health facility increases with mother's level of education, from 50% for mothers with no education to 99% for mothers with more than secondary level of education.
- The percentage of deliveries in a health facility ranges from 50% in both Turkana and Mandera to 99% in both Nairobi City and Nyeri counties (**Table 9.7C** and **Map 9.1**).

Figure 9.5 Trends in place of birth

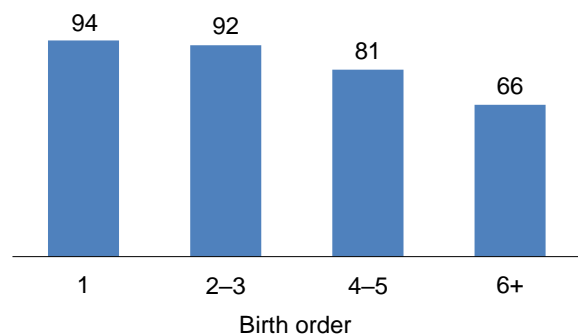
Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey



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

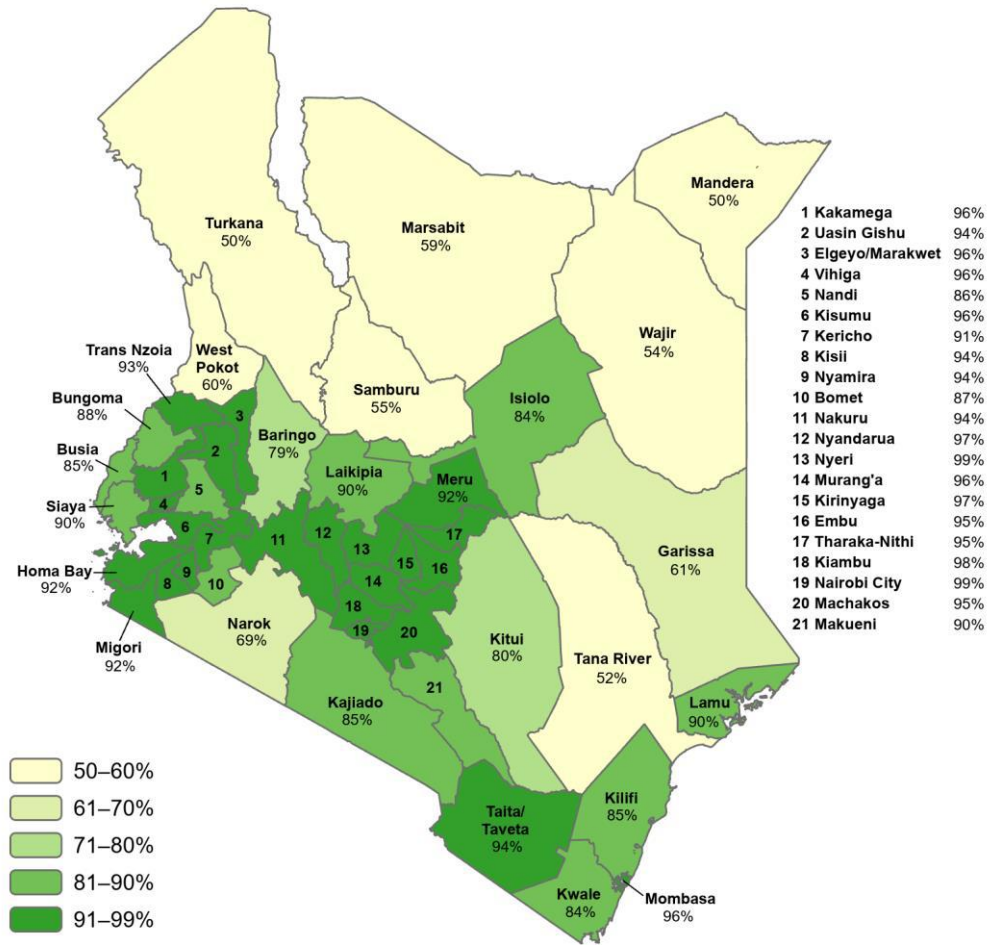
Figure 9.6 Health facility births by birth order

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



Map 9.1 Health facility births by county

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered in a health facility



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

9.4.2 Delivery by Caesarean

A caesarean section is a surgical procedure involving incision of a mother’s abdomen and uterus to deliver one or more babies. Caesarean sections are essential in situations where vaginal deliveries pose risks to the mother or the newborn, and they are performed due to emergency maternal or newborn situations such as foetal distress or maternal complications. However, unnecessary caesarean sections can be harmful to both the mother and the baby, leading to heavy bleeding, infection, slower recovery times, delays in breastfeeding, and future complications in pregnancies (Betran et al. 2015). According to the WHO, the optimal population-level caesarean section rate should be within the range 10–15% based on medical indications (WHO 2015).

Seventeen percent of live births and stillbirths in the two years before the survey were delivered by caesarean section.

Trends: Births delivered via caesarean sections have almost doubled in the last eight years, from 9% in 2014 to 17% in 2022.

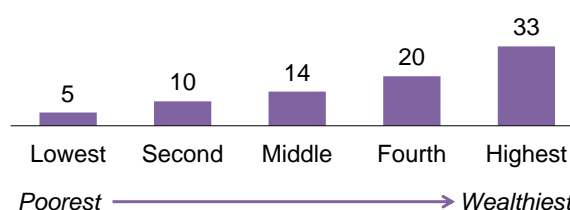
Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of caesarean section deliveries is twice as high in urban areas (24%) compared with rural areas (12%).

- Health facilities managed by faith-based organisations and private medical sector (non-NGO) had 28% each of their live births delivered by caesarean section, compared with 15% in public sector health facilities.
- Thirty-three percent of live births for women in the highest wealth quintile were delivered by caesarean section compared with 5% of the births for women in the lowest wealth quintile (Figure 9.7).
- The percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section decreases with increasing birth order, from 20% among first-order births to 5% among sixth or higher order births.
- The percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section increases with the number of ANC visits; from 4% among women with no ANC visit to 19% among women with four or more visits.
- The percentage of live births delivered by caesarean section increases with mother's level of education; from 3% for mothers with no education to 34% for those with more than secondary education.
- Deliveries by caesarean section in 19 counties is higher than the expected upper limit of 15%. Kirinyaga has the highest caesarean section delivery rate (40%) followed by Kiambu (33%), Tharaka-Nithi (30%), Nairobi City (28%), and Taita/Taveta (27%) counties. The counties with the lowest caesarean section delivery rates are Wajir (2%), Mandera (4%), Turkana (4%), and Samburu (5%) (Table 9.8C).

Figure 9.7 Caesarean section by household wealth

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that were delivered by caesarean section



9.4.3 Skilled Assistance during Delivery

Skilled assistance during delivery

Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, nurses, midwives, or clinical officers.

Sample: All live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey

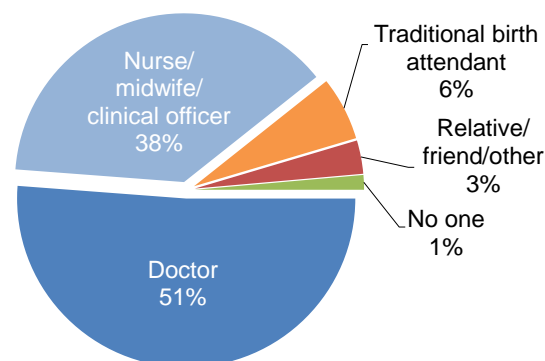
Access to proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risk of complications and infections that could lead to death or serious illness for the mother and the baby (Van Lerberghe and De Brouwere 2001; WHO 2006).

Overall, 89% of live births and stillbirths that occurred in the 2 years before the survey were assisted by a skilled provider. Half of the births were assisted by a doctor (51%), while 38% were assisted by a nurse, midwife, or a clinical officer (Table 9.9 and Figure 9.8).

Six in ten most recent live births have skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth (Table 9.9).

Figure 9.8 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of births in the 2 years before the survey



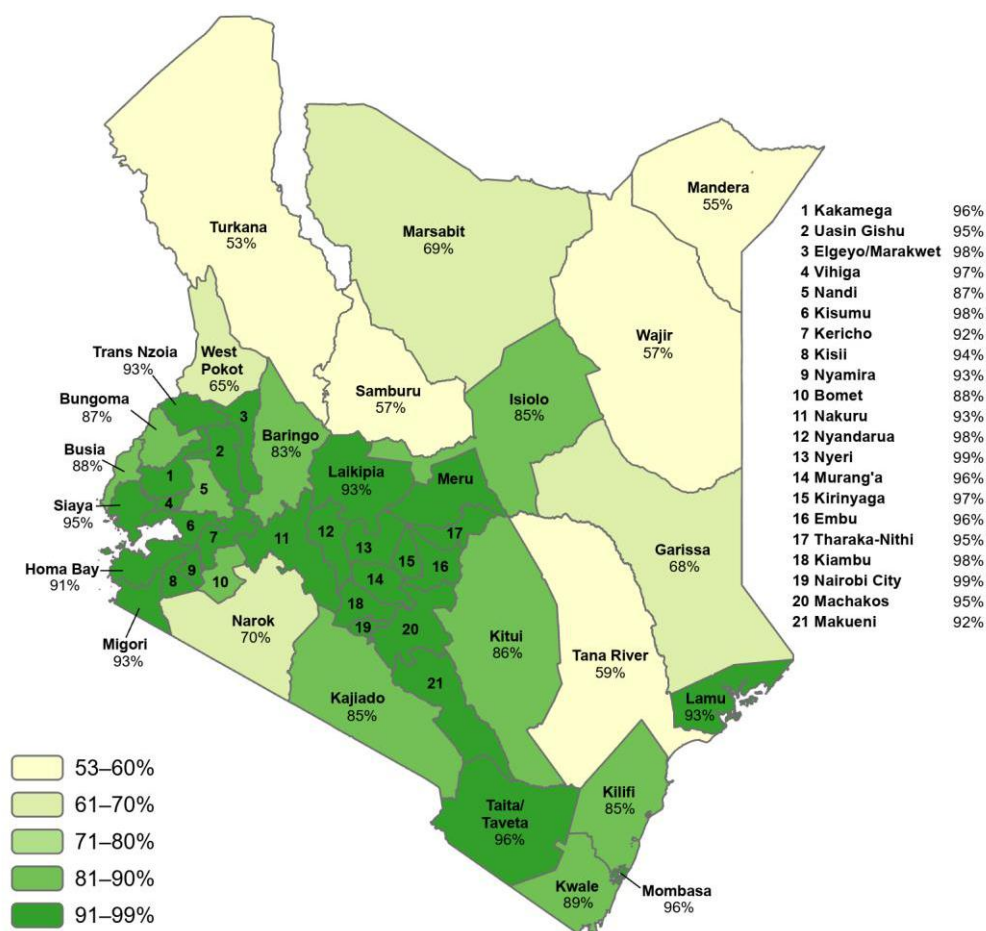
Trends: The percentage of live births that are assisted by a skilled provider has increased, from 41% in 2003 to 89% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ninety-seven percent of live births in urban areas are delivered by a skilled provider compared with 85% in rural areas.
- Almost all live births (99%) to mothers with more than secondary education were delivered by a skilled provider compared with 55% of births to mothers with no education.
- The percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider increases with wealth quintile, from 69% in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of newborns who had skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth was higher in urban areas (66%) than in rural areas (57%).
- Seven out of ten live births in public health facilities have skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth compared with six in ten live births in private medical sector (Non-NGO) health facilities.
- At the county level, the percentage of live births delivered by a skilled provider is lowest in Turkana (53%), Mandera (55%), Wajir (57%), Samburu (57%), and Tana River (59%) counties (**Table 9.9C** and **Map 9.2**).

Map 9.2 Skilled assistance at delivery by county

Percentage of live births in the two years before the survey assisted by a skilled provider



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

Duration of Stay in a Health Facility

Twenty-seven percent of women who had a vaginal live birth or stillbirth reported a hospital stay of less than one day after childbirth. Among women who had a vaginal live birth or stillbirth, 59% stayed in the health facility for one to two days, while 14% stayed for three or more days. Eighty-four percent of women who delivered by caesarean section stayed in a health facility for three or more days (**Table 9.10**).

9.5 POSTNATAL CARE

9.5.1 Postnatal Health Check for Mothers

A large percentage of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 48 hours after delivery (MoH 2017). Thus, prompt postnatal care (PNC) for both the mother and the child is important to treat any complications arising from the delivery, as well as to provide the mother with important information on how to care for herself and her child. Safe motherhood programmes recommend that all women receive a check of their health during the first two days after birth (MoH 2022b).

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, 78% of women with a live birth and 64% of women with a stillbirth had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. However, one in five mothers with a live birth or stillbirth did not receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.11**).

Trends: The percentage of women with a live birth who had a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increased from 31% in 2008–09 to 78% in 2022.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a live birth who received a postnatal check during the first two days after a live birth decreases with increasing birth order, from 81% for the first order births to 62% for sixth or higher order births.
- Fourteen percent of women with a live birth who delivered in a health facility did not receive a postnatal check, while 62% who delivered elsewhere did not receive a postnatal check.
- Eighty-four percent of women in urban areas received a postnatal check within 2 days after a live birth compared with 74% of women in rural areas.
- The percentage of women with a live birth who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with wealth quintile, from 62% in the lowest quintile to 90% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women with a live birth who receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth is highest in Embu (94%), Kirinyaga (94%), Vihiga (92%), Machakos (92%), and Busia (91%) counties. Wajir (37%), Marsabit (41%), Garissa (45%), Mandera (46%), and Turkana (58%) have the lowest percentage of women with a live birth who receive a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.11C**).

Type of Provider for Mother

Seventy-five percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or clinical officer). Traditional birth attendants provided the first postnatal check for 2% of women (**Table 9.12**). At the county level, the percentage of women who received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the most recent live birth from a skilled provider ranges from 35% in Wajir and Mandera counties each to 94% in both Kirinyaga and Embu counties (**Table 9.12C**).

Content of Care for Mother

Thirty-five percent of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey had their blood pressure checked, 33% were informed about vaginal bleeding, and 29% were counselled about family planning during the first 2 days after birth by a healthcare provider. Overall, 25% of women had all three checks performed in the first 2 days after a live birth by a healthcare provider (**Table 9.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received all three checks increases with mother's level of education, from 16% of women with no education to 29% of those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received all three checks increases with wealth quintile, from 17% in the lowest wealth quintile to 29% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who had all three checks in the first 2 days after birth were Kwale (47%), Kirinyaga (45%), Kericho (44%), Taita/Taveta (37%), and Nyamira (37%). Those with the lowest percentage were Wajir (3%), Marsabit (7%), Samburu (9%), Mandera (11%), and Turkana (12%) counties (**Table 9.13C**).

9.5.2 Postnatal Health Check for Newborns

About 8 in 10 most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey (83%) received a postnatal check during the first two days after birth. However, 16% of newborns did not receive any postnatal check (**Table 9.14**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ten percent of newborns who were delivered in a health facility did not receive a postnatal check after birth; 60% who were delivered elsewhere did not receive postnatal check.
- The percentage of newborns who did not receive a postnatal check after birth is two times higher in rural areas (20%) compared with urban areas (9%).
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with mother's level of education, from 54% among women with no education to 92% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth increases with wealth quintile, from 68% in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of newborns who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ranges from 38% in Wajir and Garissa counties each to 97% percent in Kirinyaga, Embu, and Vihiga counties (**Table 9.14C**).

Type of Provider for Newborns

Eighty percent of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, midwife, or clinical officer). Three percent of the most recent live births received their first postnatal care from a traditional health attendant (**Table 9.15**).

The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey who received their first postnatal health check during the 2 days after birth from a traditional birth attendant are highest in West Pokot (18%), Tana River (12%), Mandera (12%), Turkana (11%), and Narok (10%) counties (**Table 9.15C**).

Content of Care for Newborns

Postnatal counselling about breastfeeding supports exclusive breastfeeding (first 6 months after live birth). Face-to face-breastfeeding counselling facilitates the observation of positioning and the latch of the infant and allows for tailored breastfeeding counselling and support (WHO 2018).

Nearly 9 in 10 newborns (88%) were weighed at birth, 77% had their umbilical cord examined, and 71% had their temperature measured. Sixty-four percent of mothers of newborns were counselled on newborn danger signs, 76% were counselled on breastfeeding, and 71% were observed while breastfeeding. Overall, 54% of newborns had the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth (**Table 9.16**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of newborns with the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth is higher in urban areas (62%) than in rural areas (50%).
- The percentage of newborns with the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth increases with level of mother’s education, from 26% for women with no education to 68% among women with more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of newborns with the five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth increases with wealth quintile, from 32% in the lowest wealth quintile to 68% in the highest wealth quintile.

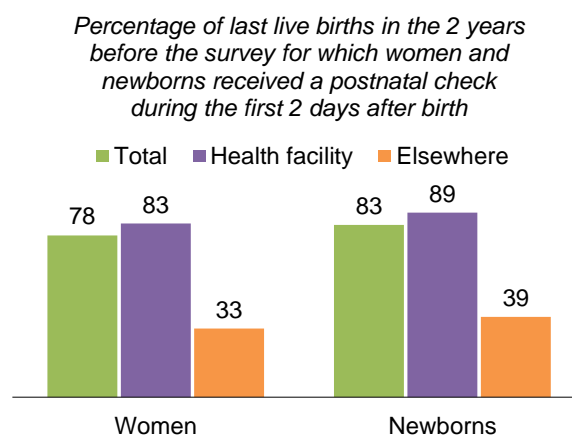
9.5.3 Postnatal Health Checks for Mothers and Newborns

Overall, 74% of both mothers and newborns received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, while 13% of both mothers and newborns did not receive a postnatal check (**Table 9.17**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- For 83% of births that occurred in a health facility, the mother received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, compared with 33% of births that occurred elsewhere. A similar pattern was observed for the newborns; 89% of newborns who were delivered in a health facility received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery, compared with 39% who were delivered elsewhere (**Figure 9.9**).
- The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery is higher in urban areas (79%) than in rural areas (70%).

Figure 9.9 Postnatal care by place of delivery



- The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery decreases with increasing birth order, from 77% of the first order births to 58% of the sixth or higher order births.
- The percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after delivery increases with level of mother's education, from 47% for women with no education to 84% for women with more than secondary education.
- Similarly, the percentage of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey for which both the mother and the newborn received a check during the first 2 days after delivery increases with wealth quintile, from 59% in the lowest wealth quintile to 85% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Embu (93%), Kirinyaga (93%), Vihiga (91%), Machakos (90%), and Busia (90%) counties had the highest percentage in which both the mother and the newborn received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth. Those with the lowest percentage are Garissa (29%), Wajir (33%), Marsabit (37%), and Mandera (43%) counties (**Table 9.17C**).

9.6 MEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN MATERNAL HEALTH CARE

Ninety-five percent of men age 15–49 with the youngest child age 0–2 years reported that the child's mother had ANC visits during her pregnancy and 91% reported that their child was born in a health facility (**Table 9.18**).

Slightly over half (55%) of men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups were ever present during any antenatal check-up. Two-thirds of men whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility accompanied the child's mother to a health facility.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of men age 15–49 who were ever present during any ANC check-up declines with the number of children ever fathered, from 58% among those with one to three children to 45% among those with six or more children
- Men in urban areas are more likely to be present during ANC visits (65%) and to accompany the child's mother to a health facility during childbirth (72%) than men in rural areas (47% and 62%, respectively).
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who were ever present during any ANC check-up increases with their level education, from 34% among those with no education to 70% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who were ever present during any ANC check-up increases with wealth quintile, from 35% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 71% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

9.7 PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Problems in accessing health care

Women were asked whether each of the following factors is a big problem in seeking medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick:

- Obtaining permission to go to the doctor
- Obtaining money for advice or treatment
- Distance to a health facility
- Not wanting to go alone.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Slightly more than half (52%) of women age 15–49 have at least one serious problem accessing health care for themselves when they are sick. The two most common serious problems are obtaining money for treatment (46%) and the distance to a health facility (24%) (Table 9.19).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick increases with the number of living children, from 47% among those with no children to 70% among those with 5 or more children.
- The percentage of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick decreases with increasing level of education, from 72% among those with no education to 31% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick decreases with increasing wealth quintile, from 75% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 30% among those in the highest wealth quintile.
- Kisumu County reported the highest percentage (94%) of women who experienced at least one serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, followed by Marsabit (90%), Tana River (88%), Kwale (88%), and Wajir (80%) counties. Those with the lowest percentage are Kericho (21%), Elgeyo/Marakwet (32%), Laikipia (32%), Kiambu (34%), and Machakos (34%) counties (Table 9.19C).
- Kisumu County had the highest percentage (92%) of women who reported obtaining money for treatment as the most serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, followed by Kwale (86%), Marsabit (86%), Tana River (83%) and Wajir (76%) counties. Those with the lowest percentage are Kericho (17%), Elgeyo/Marakwet (22%), Machakos (26%), Embu (27%) and Murang'a (28%) counties.

Tana River County had the highest percentage (74%) of women who reported distance to a health facility as the most serious problem in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, followed by Marsabit (67%), Wajir (52%), Kisumu (52%), Kitui (48%), and Samburu (48%) counties. Those with the lowest percentage are Laikipia (7%), Nairobi City (8%), Kericho (12%), Kiambu (12%), and Uasin Gishu (14%) counties.

9.8 DISTANCE AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY

Fifty-two percent of women age 15–49 reported that their travel time from their home to the nearest health facility is less than 30 minutes. Five percent indicated that their travel time is 2 hours or more. Seven in ten women (71%) use nonmotorised transportation to travel to the nearest health facility (Table 9.20).

Samburu (39%), Turkana (34%), Marsabit (25%), Kitui (24%), Tana River (22%), and West Pokot (20%) counties have the highest percentage of women who reported 2 hours or more to travel to the nearest health facility (Table 9.20C).

9.9 COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE VISITS AND SERVICES

Five percent of women were visited by a community health worker in the 3 months before the survey (Table 9.21 and Table 9.21C).

The most common health services received or talked about during the community health worker visits are water, washing, or sanitation (43%), child immunisation (32%), family planning (22%), and child growth or nutrition (20%).

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Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Antenatal care provider				No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer	Community health worker/ fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant				
LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth								
<20	47.5	49.6	0.1	0.1	2.7	100.0	97.0	891
20–34	46.3	52.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	100.0	98.4	5,074
35–49	45.0	50.8	0.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	95.8	882
Birth order²								
1	49.6	49.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	2,043
2–3	46.8	52.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.0	2,879
4–5	44.0	52.5	0.1	0.1	3.2	100.0	96.6	1,242
6+	38.5	54.5	0.2	0.4	6.4	100.0	93.0	683
Residence								
Urban	55.4	43.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	2,470
Rural	41.1	56.2	0.1	0.1	2.4	100.0	97.3	4,377
Education³								
No education	26.3	63.9	0.2	0.6	9.0	100.0	90.2	639
Primary	47.2	50.5	0.2	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.7	2,417
Secondary	46.9	52.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.1	2,553
More than secondary	53.6	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	1,239
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	37.8	57.3	0.2	0.3	4.5	100.0	95.1	1,538
Second	41.4	56.4	0.2	0.0	2.0	100.0	97.8	1,244
Middle	42.1	56.2	0.1	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.3	1,234
Fourth	50.2	48.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	1,414
Highest	59.6	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	1,417
Total	46.3	51.6	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	97.9	6,847
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	45.8	44.1	0.8	0.0	9.4	100.0	89.9	110
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁴								
Total	46.3	51.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	100.0	97.8	6,937

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

⁴ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.1C Antenatal care by county

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider for the most recent live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Antenatal care provider				No ANC	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled provider ¹	Number of women
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer	Community health worker/ fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant				
Mombasa	68.5	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	170
Kwale	26.9	72.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	113
Kilifi	34.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	188
Tana River	5.6	89.7	0.6	0.7	3.4	100.0	95.3	55
Lamu	38.3	59.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	27
Taita/Taveta	21.9	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	52
Garissa	6.0	71.5	0.4	1.9	20.2	100.0	77.5	85
Wajir	3.3	80.8	0.0	0.0	16.0	100.0	84.0	52
Mandera	49.9	26.5	0.0	0.9	22.6	100.0	76.4	89
Marsabit	37.4	56.4	1.2	0.0	5.0	100.0	93.8	53
Isiolo	53.2	46.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	36
Meru	72.4	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	206
Tharaka-Nithi	69.4	28.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	49
Embu	37.6	62.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	64
Kitui	69.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	94.1	142
Machakos	42.6	55.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	154
Makueni	12.5	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	121
Nyandarua	49.5	48.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.3	82
Nyeri	64.1	33.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	85
Kirinyaga	74.9	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	81
Murang'a	70.4	29.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	134
Kiambu	51.9	46.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	412
Turkana	8.4	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	126
West Pokot	53.6	44.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	174
Samburu	3.8	89.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	59
Trans Nzoia	41.6	57.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.8	135
Uasin Gishu	41.9	56.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	15.1	84.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	67
Nandi	62.6	35.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	97.6	116
Baringo	34.4	65.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	99
Laikipia	57.1	41.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	64
Nakuru	55.7	42.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	97.7	334
Narok	23.4	73.1	0.0	0.5	3.0	100.0	96.5	235
Kajiado	54.5	45.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	204
Kericho	27.7	68.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.7	141
Bomet	47.7	48.9	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	96.6	128
Kakamega	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	287
Vihiga	21.0	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	63
Bungoma	56.3	42.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	228
Busia	23.7	75.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	139
Siaya	20.4	78.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	119
Kisumu	30.2	67.8	0.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	98.0	172
Homa Bay	46.6	48.6	3.1	0.0	1.8	100.0	95.1	152
Migori	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	182
Kisii	15.3	83.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	164
Nyamira	37.0	63.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	55
Nairobi City	66.2	33.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	746
Total	46.3	51.6	0.1	0.1	2.0	100.0	97.9	6,847

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Number of ANC visits						Total	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit						Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know		4+ ANC visits	No ante-natal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know				
LIVE BIRTHS																	
Age at birth																	
<20	2.7	4.4	35.6	55.0	2.2	0.2	100.0	57.1	2.7	25.1	57.5	14.5	0.1	100.0	891	5.2	867
20–34	1.5	2.3	27.5	64.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	68.7	1.5	30.2	60.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	5,074	4.8	4,999
35–49	4.0	3.3	32.8	56.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	59.9	4.0	23.0	60.4	12.5	0.1	100.0	882	5.3	847
Birth order¹																	
1	1.2	2.4	25.7	65.8	4.8	0.1	100.0	70.5	1.2	32.8	57.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	2,043	4.7	2,018
2–3	0.9	1.9	28.1	64.7	4.4	0.0	100.0	69.1	0.9	30.5	60.8	7.8	0.0	100.0	2,879	4.8	2,852
4–5	3.2	2.7	33.7	57.3	3.0	0.0	100.0	60.3	3.2	23.5	62.1	11.1	0.1	100.0	1,242	5.1	1,203
6+	6.4	7.0	36.7	47.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	49.9	6.4	17.5	61.0	15.0	0.2	100.0	683	5.5	640
Residence																	
Urban	1.1	1.6	23.1	68.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	74.1	1.1	32.8	59.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	2,470	4.7	2,442
Rural	2.4	3.3	32.7	58.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	61.5	2.4	26.3	60.3	10.9	0.1	100.0	4,377	5.0	4,271
Education²																	
No education	9.0	5.5	36.3	47.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	49.1	9.0	18.4	62.7	9.6	0.4	100.0	639	5.1	582
Primary	2.1	3.6	34.7	56.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	59.6	2.1	24.0	61.5	12.4	0.0	100.0	2,417	5.1	2,366
Secondary	0.8	2.1	28.9	64.4	3.6	0.1	100.0	68.0	0.8	26.9	63.0	9.2	0.1	100.0	2,553	5.0	2,532
More than secondary	0.4	0.7	15.7	75.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	83.2	0.4	46.5	50.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,239	4.1	1,233
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	4.5	5.0	36.6	51.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	53.9	4.5	20.8	63.3	11.4	0.1	100.0	1,538	5.2	1,470
Second	2.0	3.5	35.0	56.2	3.3	0.0	100.0	59.5	2.0	26.2	59.7	12.0	0.1	100.0	1,244	5.1	1,219
Middle	1.6	2.0	31.0	62.0	3.2	0.1	100.0	65.3	1.6	26.8	61.1	10.4	0.1	100.0	1,234	5.0	1,214
Fourth	1.2	2.1	26.9	66.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	69.6	1.2	27.2	61.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	1,414	4.9	1,397
Highest	0.3	0.6	17.1	74.1	8.0	0.0	100.0	82.0	0.3	42.3	54.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	1,417	4.3	1,413
Total	2.0	2.7	29.3	62.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	66.0	2.0	28.6	60.1	9.3	0.1	100.0	6,847	4.9	6,713
STILLBIRTHS																	
Total	9.4	8.8	34.8	43.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	47.0	9.4	33.4	49.5	7.8	0.0	100.0	110	4.9	99
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³																	
Total	2.1	2.8	29.3	61.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	65.8	2.1	28.6	60.0	9.3	0.1	100.0	6,937	4.9	6,794

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.2C Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit by county

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the 2 years before the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, and by the timing of the first visit; and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Number of ANC visits						Total	4+ ANC visits	Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit					Total	Number of women	Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	Number of women with ANC
	None	1	2–3	4–7	8+	Don't know			No ante-natal care	<4	4–6	7+	Don't know				
Mombasa	0.6	0.6	33.1	61.0	4.3	0.4	100.0	65.3	0.6	21.5	70.2	7.7	0.0	100.0	170	5.4	169
Kwale	0.7	0.0	27.4	68.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	71.9	0.7	24.2	69.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	113	5.0	112
Kilifi	0.7	0.0	22.0	68.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	77.3	0.7	30.9	61.9	6.6	0.0	100.0	188	4.7	186
Tana River	3.4	5.1	30.3	59.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	61.2	3.4	17.1	70.3	9.1	0.0	100.0	55	5.1	53
Lamu	2.1	0.4	27.0	67.1	3.4	0.0	100.0	70.5	2.1	29.9	60.0	8.1	0.0	100.0	27	4.8	26
Taita/Taveta	0.0	6.2	29.0	58.9	6.0	0.0	100.0	64.9	0.0	33.4	53.4	13.2	0.0	100.0	52	4.8	52
Garissa	20.2	9.0	39.6	31.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	31.2	20.2	18.2	55.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	85	4.9	68
Wajir	16.0	5.4	33.7	44.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	44.9	16.0	11.1	59.5	13.5	0.0	100.0	52	5.4	43
Mandera	22.6	4.2	32.3	38.4	2.0	0.5	100.0	40.4	22.6	6.2	68.9	2.3	0.0	100.0	89	5.3	69
Marsabit	5.0	3.5	24.4	64.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	67.1	5.0	27.3	59.7	8.0	0.0	100.0	53	4.8	50
Isiolo	0.7	4.6	41.8	48.6	4.3	0.0	100.0	52.9	0.7	32.1	64.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	36	4.9	36
Meru	0.8	8.2	46.1	41.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	45.0	0.8	20.8	62.8	15.6	0.0	100.0	206	5.3	204
Tharaka-Nithi	2.0	2.4	31.3	60.7	2.4	1.1	100.0	63.2	2.0	24.7	62.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	49	5.0	48
Embu	0.0	1.2	36.7	60.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	62.0	0.0	23.7	67.8	8.5	0.0	100.0	64	5.1	64
Kitui	5.9	1.5	24.3	64.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	68.2	5.9	34.9	53.3	5.8	0.0	100.0	142	4.8	133
Machakos	2.0	6.6	14.5	68.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	76.9	2.0	29.2	59.9	9.0	0.0	100.0	154	4.9	151
Makueni	0.9	3.2	20.2	73.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	75.7	0.9	38.5	48.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	121	4.7	119
Nyandarua	1.7	0.3	37.3	55.2	5.4	0.0	100.0	60.6	1.7	28.7	52.6	16.9	0.0	100.0	82	5.3	81
Nyeri	2.7	0.0	15.1	77.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	82.2	2.7	49.1	45.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	85	4.0	83
Kirinyaga	0.0	0.0	31.3	61.8	5.7	1.1	100.0	67.6	0.0	37.9	52.0	10.2	0.0	100.0	81	4.6	81
Murang'a	0.0	3.0	38.7	55.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	58.3	0.0	24.7	63.0	12.3	0.0	100.0	134	5.2	134
Kiambu	1.6	1.6	29.9	64.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	66.8	1.6	26.3	59.2	12.9	0.0	100.0	412	4.9	406
Turkana	0.5	3.3	38.5	53.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	57.7	0.5	25.8	66.6	7.1	0.0	100.0	126	4.9	126
West Pokot	2.1	8.2	54.6	34.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	35.0	2.1	8.7	66.6	21.8	0.8	100.0	174	6.1	170
Samburu	7.1	8.4	28.3	54.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	56.3	7.1	32.8	46.6	13.2	0.3	100.0	59	4.7	55
Trans Nzoia	1.2	2.7	28.0	65.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	68.1	1.2	30.5	60.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	135	4.8	133
Uasin Gishu	1.1	1.1	25.9	65.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	71.9	1.1	30.5	60.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	210	4.7	208
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.7	2.6	45.2	50.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	51.5	0.7	14.0	72.9	12.5	0.0	100.0	67	5.5	66
Nandi	2.4	2.7	32.8	59.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	62.1	2.4	15.6	69.0	13.0	0.0	100.0	116	5.6	113
Baringo	0.7	5.4	44.5	48.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	49.4	0.7	17.7	67.3	14.3	0.0	100.0	99	5.3	98
Laikipia	1.0	2.3	31.2	64.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	65.5	1.0	24.4	62.7	11.9	0.0	100.0	64	5.0	64
Nakuru	2.3	1.1	23.2	70.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	73.4	2.3	31.2	59.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	334	4.8	326
Narok	3.0	4.3	37.5	53.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	55.3	3.0	19.8	61.8	15.4	0.0	100.0	235	5.4	228
Kajiado	0.0	1.1	17.7	76.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	81.2	0.0	33.5	60.6	5.8	0.0	100.0	204	4.6	204
Kericho	4.3	2.0	35.1	57.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	58.6	4.3	23.1	61.9	10.7	0.0	100.0	141	5.1	135
Bomet	3.4	3.1	40.2	51.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	53.3	3.4	18.0	65.7	12.8	0.0	100.0	128	5.4	124
Kakamega	0.0	2.0	24.6	66.5	6.9	0.0	100.0	73.3	0.0	33.5	57.5	9.0	0.0	100.0	287	4.6	287
Vihiga	0.9	2.3	17.4	74.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	79.4	0.9	54.1	40.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	63	3.8	63
Bungoma	1.4	0.5	25.6	69.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	72.5	1.4	39.4	50.0	8.6	0.6	100.0	228	4.5	225
Busia	0.6	3.1	25.5	64.5	6.3	0.0	100.0	70.7	0.6	29.8	58.3	11.3	0.0	100.0	139	4.8	138
Siaya	0.9	1.2	32.8	62.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	65.1	0.9	32.7	63.5	2.9	0.0	100.0	119	4.8	118
Kisumu	1.4	3.9	31.5	58.3	5.0	0.0	100.0	63.3	1.4	31.3	57.6	9.7	0.0	100.0	172	4.8	170
Homa Bay	1.8	1.7	27.3	65.5	3.3	0.5	100.0	68.8	1.8	25.3	68.5	3.8	0.6	100.0	152	4.9	149
Migori	0.0	2.8	38.7	56.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	58.5	0.0	30.8	55.7	13.5	0.0	100.0	182	4.8	182
Kisii	1.5	4.5	31.2	60.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	62.7	1.5	30.5	55.3	12.7	0.0	100.0	164	4.9	161
Nyamira	0.0	3.8	30.4	62.9	2.8	0.0	100.0	65.8	0.0	18.0	68.7	13.4	0.0	100.0	55	5.6	55
Nairobi City	0.0	1.7	17.8	72.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	80.5	0.0	38.2	58.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	746	4.4	746
Total	2.0	2.7	29.3	62.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	66.0	2.0	28.6	60.1	9.3	0.1	100.0	6,847	4.9	6,713

Table 9.3.1 Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat listened for	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth								
<20	97.3	95.6	96.2	96.6	79.1	75.3	67.1	867
20–34	98.1	96.0	97.6	97.8	84.6	82.5	77.3	4,999
35–49	98.2	96.2	97.2	97.6	84.3	80.4	79.1	847
Birth order¹								
1	98.0	96.1	97.2	97.4	84.1	81.2	73.4	2,018
2–3	98.2	96.8	98.1	98.1	85.4	84.0	79.0	2,852
4–5	98.1	95.6	97.5	97.7	82.4	80.2	77.2	1,203
6+	96.9	92.4	94.5	96.1	78.5	72.1	70.6	640
Residence								
Urban	99.2	98.4	98.7	98.4	89.0	88.2	81.9	2,442
Rural	97.3	94.6	96.6	97.2	80.9	77.4	72.9	4,271
Education²								
No education	95.8	88.2	92.8	91.8	75.2	69.2	65.3	582
Primary	98.1	95.8	97.6	98.5	81.3	79.4	73.5	2,366
Secondary	97.9	96.8	97.4	97.5	84.6	83.1	78.4	2,532
More than secondary	99.0	98.2	99.0	99.0	91.2	87.3	82.0	1,233
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	95.9	91.2	95.3	95.5	76.2	71.9	66.4	1,470
Second	98.1	95.8	96.9	97.3	79.7	77.9	74.5	1,219
Middle	98.0	96.9	97.8	98.2	85.4	82.6	77.5	1,214
Fourth	98.9	97.1	98.2	98.3	88.4	85.6	78.1	1,397
Highest	99.3	99.3	98.8	99.2	89.6	88.7	84.9	1,413
Total	98.0	96.0	97.4	97.6	83.8	81.3	76.2	6,713
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	98.5	91.7	93.8	94.7	71.5	58.6	61.7	99
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³								
Total	98.0	95.9	97.3	97.6	83.7	81.0	76.0	6,794

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.1C Components of antenatal care among women receiving ANC by county

Among women age 15–49 receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider:							Number of women with ANC for their most recent live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat listened for	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Mombasa	99.5	100.0	98.4	99.2	94.6	94.0	82.4	169
Kwale	98.0	98.1	97.3	98.9	95.2	94.1	94.9	112
Kilifi	95.3	95.4	96.3	96.3	88.6	84.5	74.0	186
Tana River	98.8	98.4	98.7	97.5	89.1	84.7	87.5	53
Lamu	97.7	98.9	98.4	100.0	81.4	62.3	60.4	26
Taita/Taveta	96.1	97.7	97.7	97.7	76.9	78.3	81.8	52
Garissa	97.4	96.8	97.0	95.3	80.6	74.9	69.9	68
Wajir	93.7	86.3	84.8	84.2	46.7	45.8	22.1	43
Mandera	93.2	89.1	90.2	74.0	69.9	61.1	75.9	69
Marsabit	94.7	89.8	92.8	84.9	88.8	87.7	80.1	50
Isiolo	99.1	97.6	99.1	98.8	86.0	90.9	90.9	36
Meru	99.1	95.0	96.7	99.1	70.7	57.9	55.1	204
Tharaka-Nithi	96.7	97.1	97.0	100.0	85.1	80.7	77.0	48
Embu	100.0	97.0	97.7	100.0	91.2	76.0	85.3	64
Kitui	100.0	98.3	100.0	98.8	87.0	89.8	89.9	133
Machakos	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.1	90.3	89.6	93.0	151
Makueni	97.6	96.5	97.6	98.5	89.8	87.5	78.3	119
Nyandarua	98.0	98.0	97.0	96.6	87.3	84.9	81.7	81
Nyeri	96.1	96.3	98.7	100.0	82.7	81.0	75.5	83
Kirinyaga	99.3	98.5	98.1	100.0	91.0	92.8	83.5	81
Murang'a	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	88.8	90.2	89.8	134
Kiambu	98.6	99.3	98.4	98.0	90.9	93.6	85.5	406
Turkana	93.9	78.3	94.0	93.2	83.8	77.7	65.2	126
West Pokot	96.4	85.8	94.8	98.0	79.0	66.6	62.8	170
Samburu	96.8	73.4	90.6	96.0	68.9	59.9	59.4	55
Trans Nzoia	98.7	95.4	95.1	98.2	85.5	83.2	75.0	133
Uasin Gishu	100.0	97.1	95.7	98.8	86.8	83.3	61.8	208
Elgeyo/Marakwet	98.8	98.8	99.4	98.1	73.5	65.0	67.4	66
Nandi	99.2	99.2	97.1	100.0	85.5	75.9	77.7	113
Baringo	99.1	95.8	98.9	98.9	75.3	78.0	75.4	98
Laikipia	94.3	89.5	91.7	92.2	84.1	85.4	81.1	64
Nakuru	99.5	95.8	99.0	97.0	82.9	84.3	74.0	326
Narok	97.3	98.7	98.3	98.6	65.5	51.9	44.4	228
Kajiado	98.3	97.9	95.8	99.3	84.8	83.9	74.4	204
Kericho	99.0	97.9	98.4	99.1	91.5	97.9	93.3	135
Bomet	97.6	95.4	99.3	100.0	82.3	72.0	61.6	124
Kakamega	97.0	96.3	98.2	97.5	85.4	89.9	84.1	287
Vihiga	100.0	98.2	98.3	100.0	75.8	69.7	77.8	63
Bungoma	99.8	95.8	95.2	96.2	85.8	83.1	78.7	225
Busia	99.2	97.7	99.4	98.9	84.8	74.8	73.3	138
Siaya	93.3	92.5	94.5	91.6	79.7	83.7	81.0	118
Kisumu	98.5	98.5	95.2	96.8	93.1	93.2	90.7	170
Homa Bay	95.5	88.1	96.2	98.0	72.2	72.1	65.1	149
Migori	91.6	92.9	97.1	98.6	69.2	68.3	61.1	182
Kisii	97.0	96.7	97.8	100.0	81.5	83.0	84.6	161
Nyamira	98.8	96.8	97.5	97.6	61.4	65.8	66.0	55
Nairobi City	100.0	98.7	100.0	98.7	89.8	86.6	83.1	746
Total	98.0	96.0	97.4	97.6	83.8	81.3	76.2	6,713

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey who received ANC for this birth.

Table 9.3.2 Components of antenatal care among all women

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth and/or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat listened for	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
LIVE BIRTHS								
Age at birth								
<20	94.7	93.0	93.6	93.9	77.0	73.3	65.2	891
20–34	96.6	94.6	96.1	96.4	83.3	81.3	76.1	5,074
35–49	94.3	92.4	93.3	93.7	81.0	77.2	75.9	882
Birth order¹								
1	96.8	94.9	96.0	96.2	83.1	80.2	72.5	2,043
2–3	97.3	95.9	97.2	97.2	84.7	83.2	78.3	2,879
4–5	95.0	92.6	94.4	94.6	79.8	77.6	74.7	1,242
6+	90.7	86.5	88.5	89.9	73.5	67.5	66.1	683
Residence								
Urban	98.1	97.3	97.6	97.2	88.0	87.2	81.0	2,470
Rural	94.9	92.3	94.3	94.9	78.9	75.5	71.1	4,377
Education²								
No education	87.2	80.3	84.5	83.6	68.4	63.0	59.4	639
Primary	96.1	93.8	95.6	96.4	79.6	77.7	72.0	2,417
Secondary	97.1	96.1	96.6	96.7	83.9	82.4	77.7	2,553
More than secondary	98.6	97.8	98.6	98.6	90.8	86.9	81.7	1,239
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.6	87.1	91.0	91.2	72.8	68.7	63.4	1,538
Second	96.1	93.8	94.9	95.3	78.1	76.3	73.0	1,244
Middle	96.4	95.3	96.3	96.6	84.0	81.3	76.2	1,234
Fourth	97.6	95.9	97.0	97.1	87.3	84.6	77.1	1,414
Highest	99.0	99.0	98.5	98.9	89.4	88.5	84.7	1,417
Total	96.1	94.1	95.5	95.7	82.2	79.7	74.7	6,847
STILLBIRTHS								
Total	89.3	83.1	85.0	85.9	64.8	53.1	55.9	110
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³								
Total	96.0	93.9	95.3	95.6	82.0	79.4	74.4	6,937

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey, whether or not they received ANC for this birth. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.3.2C Components of antenatal care among all women by county

Among all women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving specific antenatal services from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who received specific services during ANC from a healthcare provider for their most recent live birth or stillbirth:							Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Baby's heartbeat listened for	Counselled about maternal diet	Counselled about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	
Mombasa	98.9	99.4	97.8	98.6	94.0	93.4	81.9	170
Kwale	97.3	97.4	96.6	98.2	94.6	93.4	94.3	113
Kilifi	94.7	94.8	95.7	95.7	88.0	83.9	73.5	188
Tana River	95.4	95.0	95.3	94.2	86.0	81.8	84.4	55
Lamu	95.7	96.8	96.4	97.9	79.7	61.1	59.2	27
Taita/Taveta	96.1	97.7	97.7	97.7	76.9	78.3	81.8	52
Garissa	77.7	77.2	77.4	76.0	64.3	59.7	55.7	85
Wajir	78.7	72.5	71.3	70.8	39.2	38.5	18.6	52
Mandera	72.1	69.0	69.8	57.2	54.1	47.2	58.7	89
Marsabit	90.0	85.3	88.2	80.7	84.4	83.3	76.2	53
Isiolo	98.3	96.9	98.3	98.1	85.4	90.2	90.2	36
Meru	98.3	94.3	96.0	98.3	70.2	57.4	54.7	206
Tharaka-Nithi	94.7	95.1	95.1	98.0	83.4	79.1	75.5	49
Embu	100.0	97.0	97.7	100.0	91.2	76.0	85.3	64
Kitui	94.1	92.4	94.1	92.9	81.9	84.5	84.6	142
Machakos	97.1	97.1	96.4	97.1	88.5	87.8	91.1	154
Makueni	96.7	95.6	96.6	97.6	88.9	86.7	77.6	121
Nyandarua	96.3	96.3	95.4	94.9	85.8	83.4	80.3	82
Nyeri	93.5	93.7	96.0	97.3	80.4	78.8	73.4	85
Kirinyaga	99.3	98.5	98.1	100.0	91.0	92.8	83.5	81
Murang'a	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	88.8	90.2	89.8	134
Kiambu	97.0	97.7	96.8	96.5	89.5	92.1	84.1	412
Turkana	93.5	77.9	93.5	92.8	83.4	77.4	64.9	126
West Pokot	94.4	83.9	92.7	95.9	77.3	65.2	61.4	174
Samburu	89.9	68.2	84.2	89.2	64.0	55.6	55.2	59
Trans Nzoia	97.6	94.3	94.0	97.1	84.5	82.3	74.1	135
Uasin Gishu	98.9	96.0	94.6	97.7	85.8	82.3	61.0	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	98.1	98.1	98.7	97.4	73.0	64.5	66.9	67
Nandi	96.9	96.9	94.8	97.6	83.5	74.1	75.9	116
Baringo	98.4	95.2	98.2	98.3	74.8	77.5	74.9	99
Laikipia	93.4	88.6	90.8	91.3	83.2	84.6	80.3	64
Nakuru	97.2	93.6	96.7	94.8	81.0	82.4	72.3	334
Narok	94.5	95.8	95.4	95.7	63.5	50.4	43.1	235
Kajiado	98.3	97.9	95.8	99.3	84.8	83.9	74.4	204
Kericho	94.8	93.7	94.2	94.8	87.5	93.7	89.3	141
Bomet	94.2	92.2	95.9	96.6	79.5	69.5	59.5	128
Kakamega	97.0	96.3	98.2	97.5	85.4	89.9	84.1	287
Vihiga	99.1	97.3	97.5	99.1	75.1	69.1	77.1	63
Bungoma	98.4	94.4	93.9	94.9	84.7	81.9	77.6	228
Busia	98.6	97.1	98.8	98.3	84.2	74.3	72.8	139
Siaya	92.5	91.7	93.7	90.8	79.0	82.9	80.3	119
Kisumu	97.2	97.2	93.9	95.5	91.9	92.0	89.4	172
Homa Bay	93.8	86.5	94.5	96.3	70.9	70.8	63.9	152
Migori	91.6	92.9	97.1	98.6	69.2	68.3	61.1	182
Kisii	95.5	95.2	96.3	98.5	80.2	81.7	83.3	164
Nyamira	98.8	96.8	97.5	97.6	61.4	65.8	66.0	55
Nairobi City	100.0	98.7	100.0	98.7	89.8	86.6	83.1	746
Total	96.1	94.1	95.5	95.7	82.2	79.7	74.7	6,847

Note: The denominator for this table includes all women with a birth in the 2 years before the survey, whether or not they received ANC for this birth.

Table 9.4 Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentages who took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years, percentage who during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:			The number of days during which women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ² during pregnancy for the most recent live birth or stillbirth:						Number of women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the last 2 years	
	Took deworming medication ¹	Number of women	Took any iron-containing supplements ²	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know		Total
LIVE BIRTHS											
Age at birth											
<20	20.9	446	86.3	13.7	24.4	12.8	35.5	12.5	1.2	100.0	891
20–34	28.8	2,648	91.4	8.6	22.4	11.5	38.3	18.4	0.9	100.0	5,074
35–49	29.8	429	86.8	13.2	24.0	12.8	33.5	15.6	0.9	100.0	882
Birth order³											
1	26.5	978	91.7	8.3	21.4	11.2	38.9	18.7	1.5	100.0	2,043
2–3	29.1	1,530	91.7	8.3	21.1	11.6	40.7	17.3	0.9	100.0	2,879
4–5	27.6	684	88.7	11.3	27.2	12.8	31.7	16.5	0.3	100.0	1,242
6+	27.6	332	82.1	17.9	26.5	13.0	28.0	14.2	0.4	100.0	683
Residence											
Urban	28.0	1,273	91.1	8.9	21.3	10.7	38.9	18.9	1.3	100.0	2,470
Rural	27.9	2,251	89.7	10.3	23.7	12.5	36.4	16.4	0.7	100.0	4,377
Education⁴											
No education	21.7	340	79.0	21.0	25.1	13.4	23.6	16.7	0.4	100.0	639
Primary	29.8	1,232	88.7	11.3	26.3	12.5	34.7	14.5	0.7	100.0	2,417
Secondary	27.0	1,314	92.6	7.4	21.7	11.9	42.0	15.7	1.3	100.0	2,553
More than secondary	29.4	637	93.6	6.4	17.4	9.5	39.7	26.2	0.9	100.0	1,239
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	26.3	765	86.2	13.8	25.4	11.7	32.9	15.8	0.5	100.0	1,538
Second	28.3	648	89.1	10.9	24.6	12.7	35.7	15.4	0.8	100.0	1,244
Middle	26.7	630	89.8	10.2	21.5	12.6	39.6	15.6	0.6	100.0	1,234
Fourth	28.1	772	92.0	8.0	23.6	12.4	39.9	14.7	1.4	100.0	1,414
Highest	30.2	709	93.8	6.2	19.0	10.0	38.8	24.6	1.3	100.0	1,417
Total	27.9	3,523	90.2	9.8	22.8	11.8	37.3	17.3	0.9	100.0	6,847
STILLBIRTHS											
Total	23.7	58	79.3	20.7	16.5	12.9	35.1	14.8	0.0	100.0	110
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁵											
Total	27.8	3,575	90.0	10.0	22.8	11.8	37.3	17.2	0.9	100.0	6,937

¹ Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

² Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

⁵ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.4C Deworming and iron-containing supplementation during pregnancy by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, took deworming medication, and took any iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percent distribution of the number of days during which women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey took iron-containing supplements during pregnancy for the most recent live birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among women with a live birth in the last 2 years, percentage who during pregnancy for the most recent live birth:			The number of days during which women with a live birth in the last 2 years took iron-containing supplements ² during pregnancy for the most recent live birth:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
	Took deworming medication ¹	Number of women	Took any iron-containing supplements ²	None	<60	60–89	90–179	180+	Don't know		Total
Mombasa	46.0	94	94.1	5.9	37.8	8.7	34.7	11.2	1.7	100.0	170
Kwale	69.9	60	96.2	3.8	13.4	10.6	54.1	18.1	0.0	100.0	113
Kilifi	68.0	93	95.1	4.9	18.9	9.5	47.4	19.3	0.0	100.0	188
Tana River	51.3	29	86.6	13.4	21.9	15.1	26.9	22.2	0.5	100.0	55
Lamu	77.8	16	87.1	12.9	18.5	13.7	40.9	13.8	0.3	100.0	27
Taita/Taveta	(68.0)	24	92.8	7.2	23.4	3.2	39.4	26.8	0.0	100.0	52
Garissa	2.3	47	48.0	52.0	21.2	17.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Wajir	11.8	27	72.0	28.0	54.2	5.2	11.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	52
Mandera	16.1	47	61.4	38.6	41.5	5.0	4.3	10.0	0.7	100.0	89
Marsabit	21.3	28	87.0	13.0	27.1	17.1	35.8	7.1	0.0	100.0	53
Isiolo	32.8	21	84.7	15.3	14.6	8.2	28.7	25.0	8.2	100.0	36
Meru	14.5	98	83.7	16.3	43.0	12.4	20.7	7.3	0.3	100.0	206
Tharaka-Nithi	32.4	26	93.3	6.7	30.4	3.7	47.7	11.6	0.0	100.0	49
Embu	(70.0)	31	88.2	11.8	9.6	11.0	54.6	12.5	0.4	100.0	64
Kitui	13.7	72	88.6	11.4	10.1	12.3	41.0	25.2	0.0	100.0	142
Machakos	6.1	76	92.5	7.5	21.0	9.1	39.1	22.5	0.9	100.0	154
Makueni	30.5	60	93.1	6.9	12.1	8.4	55.4	17.1	0.0	100.0	121
Nyandarua	30.5	47	92.2	7.8	23.4	14.6	43.5	10.7	0.0	100.0	82
Nyeri	(24.6)	49	90.6	9.4	27.3	7.2	35.7	20.4	0.0	100.0	85
Kirinyaga	54.6	45	92.7	7.3	13.1	11.7	36.1	21.7	10.2	100.0	81
Murang'a	45.8	69	90.9	9.1	19.2	11.4	37.7	22.5	0.0	100.0	134
Kiambu	17.5	199	93.2	6.8	22.1	19.6	35.1	13.6	2.9	100.0	412
Turkana	24.1	64	96.9	3.1	10.7	10.2	28.6	47.5	0.0	100.0	126
West Pokot	13.5	87	87.2	12.8	21.4	18.8	36.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	174
Samburu	14.5	29	84.5	15.5	23.3	8.1	29.6	23.1	0.5	100.0	59
Trans Nzoia	11.8	77	92.9	7.1	30.3	9.8	40.9	11.8	0.0	100.0	135
Uasin Gishu	18.1	106	93.5	6.5	23.1	15.8	37.6	17.0	0.0	100.0	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	28.7	33	86.0	14.0	26.9	19.4	35.4	3.7	0.6	100.0	67
Nandi	3.6	58	80.7	19.3	26.7	9.1	35.7	8.9	0.2	100.0	116
Baringo	30.3	52	84.2	15.8	20.2	18.6	40.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	99
Laikipia	16.0	32	91.7	8.3	16.4	14.7	42.0	18.5	0.0	100.0	64
Nakuru	25.9	166	93.5	6.5	24.2	12.8	41.7	14.8	0.0	100.0	334
Narok	13.0	119	83.8	16.2	41.9	9.0	26.5	6.5	0.0	100.0	235
Kajiado	25.8	102	94.8	5.2	23.2	12.4	38.3	20.8	0.0	100.0	204
Kericho	19.2	79	90.4	9.6	28.6	12.8	34.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	141
Bomet	13.9	63	90.8	9.2	27.1	20.0	34.7	8.9	0.0	100.0	128
Kakamega	32.1	152	92.7	7.3	14.3	7.9	39.3	30.0	1.2	100.0	287
Vihiga	28.7	36	98.2	1.8	15.5	18.8	40.3	23.6	0.0	100.0	63
Bungoma	44.5	106	90.3	9.7	9.1	10.5	54.0	13.4	3.1	100.0	228
Busia	34.1	74	94.5	5.5	32.2	19.6	30.3	12.4	0.0	100.0	139
Siaya	55.1	53	89.3	10.7	17.2	9.0	43.9	18.8	0.4	100.0	119
Kisumu	37.0	79	94.8	5.2	15.0	14.2	47.0	18.6	0.0	100.0	172
Homa Bay	32.3	72	89.1	10.9	25.8	8.4	24.8	26.1	3.9	100.0	152
Migori	44.4	97	92.2	7.8	14.6	9.3	32.2	36.1	0.0	100.0	182
Kisii	8.0	94	94.7	5.3	32.4	17.1	35.5	9.6	0.0	100.0	164
Nyamira	6.7	32	93.6	6.4	29.0	6.2	28.0	15.2	15.2	100.0	55
Nairobi City	26.4	403	91.2	8.8	19.4	7.4	41.7	21.5	1.1	100.0	746
Total	27.9	3,523	90.2	9.8	22.8	11.8	37.3	17.3	0.9	100.0	6,847

¹ Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

² Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements

Table 9.5 Source of iron-containing supplements

Among women age 15–49 who had a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who were given or bought iron-containing supplements during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth or stillbirth, percentage who obtained supplements, according to source, Kenya DHS 2022

Source	Percentage who obtained iron-containing supplements ¹ from each source:		
	Live births	Stillbirths	Live births and stillbirths ²
Public sector	81.5	87.2	81.6
Government hospital	33.7	42.6	33.7
Government health centre	21.1	24.6	21.1
Government dispensary	28.7	24.6	28.7
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.0	0.2
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	16.4	12.3	16.4
Private hospital	11.1	6.0	11.1
Private clinic	2.6	0.0	2.6
Pharmacy	3.0	6.3	3.0
Private medical sector (NGO)	0.3	0.0	0.3
NGO hospital	0.2	0.0	0.2
NGO clinic	0.1	0.0	0.1
FBO medical sector	3.7	3.0	3.7
FBO/Mission hospital	3.3	3.0	3.3
FBO/Mission clinic	0.3	0.0	0.3
FBO/Mobile clinic	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other private sector	0.1	0.0	0.1
Shop	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1
Number of women	6,309	90	6,385

Note: Supplements may have been obtained from more than one source. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

CHW = community health worker

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Iron tablets, iron syrup, or iron and folic acid supplements

² For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.6 Tetanus toxoid injections

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of women
Age at birth			
<20	55.3	67.9	891
20–34	36.1	77.2	5,074
35–49	18.5	69.7	882
Birth order²			
1	69.7	75.9	2,043
2–3	25.8	77.1	2,879
4–5	18.6	73.2	1,242
6+	13.0	66.9	683
Residence			
Urban	41.3	77.0	2,470
Rural	33.5	73.9	4,377
Education³			
No education	21.1	66.1	639
Primary	27.5	71.8	2,417
Secondary	43.3	77.2	2,553
More than secondary	47.1	81.4	1,239
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	27.9	68.4	1,538
Second	34.1	73.3	1,244
Middle	36.5	74.8	1,234
Fourth	40.0	77.8	1,414
Highest	43.6	81.2	1,417
Total	36.3	75.0	6,847

¹ Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent live birth.

² Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.6C Tetanus toxoid injections by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage receiving two or more injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth	Percentage whose most recent live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus ¹	Number of women
Mombasa	39.9	62.3	170
Kwale	44.4	75.2	113
Kilifi	36.7	71.0	188
Tana River	20.2	62.2	55
Lamu	31.8	81.8	27
Taita/Taveta	39.8	91.3	52
Garissa	32.6	57.2	85
Wajir	22.8	60.7	52
Mandera	18.0	53.6	89
Marsabit	33.0	67.0	53
Isiolo	28.5	77.8	36
Meru	27.1	69.4	206
Tharaka-Nithi	39.0	79.9	49
Embu	58.2	89.6	64
Kitui	28.1	65.7	142
Machakos	35.6	64.2	154
Makueni	41.4	83.5	121
Nyandarua	33.5	75.8	82
Nyeri	55.5	73.7	85
Kirinyaga	44.7	64.6	81
Murang'a	30.8	86.0	134
Kiambu	40.9	86.1	412
Turkana	22.7	86.4	126
West Pokot	25.6	70.6	174
Samburu	20.4	62.1	59
Trans Nzoia	39.1	62.3	135
Uasin Gishu	41.6	67.4	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	31.8	69.3	67
Nandi	33.2	75.7	116
Baringo	26.4	76.0	99
Laikipia	53.6	84.2	64
Nakuru	38.4	90.7	334
Narok	31.3	75.1	235
Kajiado	41.9	78.3	204
Kericho	36.0	87.7	141
Bomet	24.6	82.8	128
Kakamega	43.3	79.4	287
Vihiga	29.7	84.8	63
Bungoma	44.6	74.2	228
Busia	40.5	91.5	139
Siaya	43.3	64.9	119
Kisumu	29.0	73.5	172
Homa Bay	29.6	57.3	152
Migori	32.8	59.2	182
Kisii	30.8	84.4	164
Nyamira	43.3	76.9	55
Nairobi City	40.6	74.5	746
Total	36.3	75.0	6,847

¹ Includes women with two injections during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the most recent live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the most recent live birth), or four or more injections (the last within 10 years of the most recent live birth), or five or more injections at any time prior to the most recent live birth.

Table 9.7 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Health facility				Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Faith-based organisation (FBO)					
LIVE BIRTHS									
Mother's age at birth									
<20	70.9	12.6	0.3	4.1	11.8	0.2	100.0	88.0	920
20–34	63.8	19.0	0.3	5.8	10.5	0.5	100.0	89.0	5,274
35–49	56.0	19.6	0.4	7.3	16.0	0.7	100.0	83.3	907
Birth order¹									
1	68.0	19.6	0.5	6.0	5.8	0.1	100.0	94.1	2,149
2–3	65.5	20.3	0.2	6.1	7.6	0.4	100.0	92.0	2,950
4–5	59.0	16.3	0.1	6.1	17.6	0.8	99.9	81.4	1,287
6+	52.3	9.5	0.6	3.7	32.4	1.5	100.0	66.1	715
Antenatal care visits²									
None	27.6	5.7	0.0	0.1	66.6	0.0	100.0	33.4	135
1–3	64.7	12.9	0.4	4.7	16.6	0.8	100.0	82.6	2,188
4+	64.3	21.3	0.2	6.6	7.1	0.4	100.0	92.5	4,522
Residence									
Urban	61.8	29.4	0.4	5.4	3.0	0.0	100.0	97.0	2,562
Rural	64.8	12.0	0.2	6.0	16.1	0.8	100.0	83.1	4,539
Mother's education³									
No education	43.1	4.6	0.2	1.7	48.8	1.6	100.0	49.6	666
Primary	68.5	12.2	0.3	4.5	13.8	0.6	99.9	85.5	2,501
Secondary	70.6	18.6	0.1	5.7	4.6	0.4	100.0	95.0	2,653
More than secondary	51.1	36.5	0.5	10.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,281
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	56.7	5.5	0.3	3.2	32.7	1.4	99.9	65.8	1,593
Second	69.9	12.0	0.1	6.1	11.4	0.7	100.0	87.9	1,296
Middle	73.1	13.8	0.1	6.6	6.2	0.2	100.0	93.5	1,284
Fourth	71.7	19.0	0.4	6.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	1,466
Highest	49.9	41.0	0.5	7.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.5	1,462
Total	63.7	18.3	0.3	5.8	11.4	0.5	100.0	88.1	7,101
STILLBIRTHS									
Total	70.5	11.0	0.0	6.6	10.4	1.5	100.0	88.1	118
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS									
Total	63.9	18.1	0.3	5.8	11.4	0.5	100.0	88.1	7,219

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 6 births (unweighted) for whom information on antenatal care visit is missing.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years before the survey

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

Table 9.7C Place of delivery by county

Percent distribution of live births a in the 2 years before the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Health facility				Home	Other	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Faith-based organisation (FBO)					
Mombasa	67.7	26.5	0.0	1.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	187
Kwale	76.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	14.5	1.4	100.0	84.1	119
Kilifi	68.7	15.2	0.0	0.7	14.1	1.4	100.0	84.5	191
Tana River	49.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	48.2	0.2	100.0	51.6	56
Lamu	87.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	29
Taita/Taveta	70.3	22.9	0.0	0.6	6.2	0.0	100.0	93.8	54
Garissa	49.3	12.2	0.0	0.0	38.6	0.0	100.0	61.4	94
Wajir	47.5	3.6	2.5	0.0	46.4	0.0	100.0	53.6	56
Mandera	46.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	49.6	0.0	100.0	50.4	95
Marsabit	58.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	40.7	0.0	100.0	59.3	54
Isiolo	73.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	100.0	83.7	37
Meru	63.8	7.8	0.0	20.5	5.9	2.0	100.0	92.1	207
Tharaka-Nithi	64.0	10.9	0.0	19.6	3.9	1.7	100.0	94.5	50
Embu	57.9	28.5	0.0	8.9	3.5	1.2	100.0	95.3	69
Kitui	64.5	11.7	0.0	3.2	19.8	0.8	100.0	79.5	145
Machakos	70.0	23.1	0.0	2.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	95.3	166
Makueni	75.8	12.2	0.0	2.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	126
Nyandarua	77.1	18.2	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.8	100.0	97.1	84
Nyeri	88.8	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.1	88
Kirinyaga	70.8	20.7	0.0	5.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	97.3	84
Murang'a	78.2	5.8	0.0	12.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	96.2	142
Kiambu	59.5	29.7	0.0	8.5	1.8	0.5	100.0	97.7	420
Turkana	41.6	1.1	0.5	6.2	47.2	3.4	100.0	49.5	130
West Pokot	53.1	2.4	0.0	4.3	39.1	1.2	100.0	59.8	177
Samburu	42.1	7.1	0.0	6.3	44.6	0.0	100.0	55.4	62
Trans Nzoia	72.3	12.8	0.0	7.8	7.1	0.0	100.0	92.9	137
Uasin Gishu	73.4	17.6	0.0	3.2	5.3	0.4	100.0	94.3	219
Elgeyo/Marakwet	70.5	6.3	8.6	10.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	95.5	69
Nandi	69.8	11.1	0.0	4.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	85.6	118
Baringo	49.6	8.5	0.0	21.3	18.6	2.1	100.0	79.3	103
Laikipia	76.8	10.3	0.0	3.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	65
Nakuru	75.1	18.4	0.0	0.5	6.0	0.0	100.0	94.0	342
Narok	58.4	5.8	0.0	5.2	30.7	0.0	100.0	69.3	242
Kajiado	62.3	20.4	0.0	1.9	15.4	0.0	100.0	84.6	205
Kericho	73.7	16.0	0.0	1.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	90.9	147
Bomet	43.7	12.8	0.0	30.4	12.8	0.3	100.0	86.9	137
Kakamega	76.4	13.7	0.0	6.2	3.2	0.6	100.0	96.3	298
Vihiga	69.9	21.0	0.0	5.3	2.8	1.0	100.0	96.2	67
Bungoma	53.4	25.1	0.8	8.2	11.9	0.0	99.4	87.6	243
Busia	78.4	5.3	0.0	0.9	15.3	0.0	100.0	84.7	145
Siaya	71.1	13.4	0.0	5.9	9.0	0.6	100.0	90.3	125
Kisumu	76.8	17.7	0.0	1.6	3.9	0.0	100.0	96.1	177
Homa Bay	58.5	27.6	0.3	5.1	8.1	0.4	100.0	91.5	156
Migori	69.5	19.6	0.0	3.0	4.5	3.4	100.0	92.1	190
Kisii	60.3	15.7	0.0	17.5	5.7	0.8	100.0	93.5	168
Nyamira	71.7	19.7	0.0	2.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	93.7	57
Nairobi City	48.2	44.0	1.3	6.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	99.4	773
Total	63.7	18.3	0.3	5.8	11.4	0.5	100.0	88.1	7,101

NGO = nongovernmental organisation
FBO = faith-based organisation

Table 9.8 Caesarean section

Percentage of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
LIVE BIRTHS		
Mother's age at birth		
<20	9.7	920
20–34	17.3	5,274
35–49	18.7	907
Birth order¹		
1	20.1	2,149
2–3	18.6	2,950
4–5	12.0	1,287
6+	4.7	715
Antenatal care visits²		
None	3.6	135
1–3	10.2	2,188
4+	19.4	4,522
Place of delivery		
Health facility	18.0	5,844
Public sector	15.3	4,527
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	27.8	1,297
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	20
Faith-based organisation (FBO)	28.2	412
Residence		
Urban	23.8	2,562
Rural	12.3	4,539
Mother's education³		
No education	3.4	666
Primary	11.6	2,501
Secondary	16.2	2,653
More than secondary	33.5	1,281
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.4	1,593
Second	10.0	1,296
Middle	14.0	1,284
Fourth	20.3	1,466
Highest	32.5	1,462
Total	16.5	7,101
STILLBIRTHS		
Total	16.1	118
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS		
Total	16.5	7,219

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 6 births (unweighted) for whom information on antenatal care visit is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years before the survey

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

Table 9.8C Caesarean section by county

Percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
Mombasa	18.8	187
Kwale	6.3	119
Kilifi	9.1	191
Tana River	6.9	56
Lamu	19.4	29
Taita/Taveta	26.5	54
Garissa	11.2	94
Wajir	2.4	56
Mandera	3.7	95
Marsabit	6.2	54
Isiolo	12.3	37
Meru	22.9	207
Tharaka-Nithi	30.2	50
Embu	22.4	69
Kitui	14.9	145
Machakos	17.2	166
Makueni	22.5	126
Nyandarua	13.4	84
Nyeri	18.1	88
Kirinyaga	40.3	84
Murang'a	19.7	142
Kiambu	33.2	420
Turkana	4.3	130
West Pokot	9.6	177
Samburu	4.9	62
Trans Nzoia	9.8	137
Uasin Gishu	14.3	219
Elgeyo/Marakwet	7.1	69
Nandi	10.1	118
Baringo	7.4	103
Laikipia	12.4	65
Nakuru	14.5	342
Narok	8.8	242
Kajiado	23.3	205
Kericho	21.3	147
Bomet	15.9	137
Kakamega	8.2	298
Vihiga	16.5	67
Bungoma	11.3	243
Busia	11.1	145
Siaya	15.7	125
Kisumu	9.8	177
Homa Bay	9.7	156
Migori	6.3	190
Kisii	21.7	168
Nyamira	12.0	57
Nairobi City	28.1	773
Total	16.5	7,101

Note: The question on C-section is asked only of women who delivered in a health facility. In this table, it is assumed that women who did not give birth in health facility did not receive a C-section.

Table 9.9 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births and/or stillbirths in the 2 years before the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery					Total	Percent- age delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of live births and/or stillbirths	Among most recent live births	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend/ other	No one				Percent- age with skin-to-skin contact immedi- ately after birth ²	Number of live births
LIVE BIRTHS										
Mother's age at birth										
<20	50.8	37.4	7.3	4.1	0.5	100.0	88.1	920	63.5	502
20–34	51.6	38.6	5.8	2.8	1.2	100.0	90.2	5,274	60.4	2,926
35–49	49.6	35.6	6.4	4.5	3.9	100.0	85.2	907	53.9	557
Birth order³										
1	58.0	36.3	3.7	1.8	0.2	100.0	94.3	2,149	62.7	1,056
2–3	53.3	39.6	3.8	2.4	0.8	100.0	92.9	2,950	62.7	1,583
4–5	45.7	38.0	8.8	4.8	2.7	100.0	83.8	1,287	57.7	771
6+	32.5	37.0	17.6	7.6	5.3	100.0	69.5	715	49.6	575
Antenatal care visits⁴										
None	19.5	18.4	36.6	18.0	7.5	100.0	37.9	135	26.4	148
1–3	46.3	38.1	9.0	4.3	2.3	100.0	84.3	2,188	58.4	1,395
4+	54.1	39.2	3.8	2.1	0.8	100.0	93.3	4,522	62.7	2,439
Place of delivery										
Health facility	57.5	42.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	99.6	5,844	69.2	3,010
Public sector	54.5	45.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	99.5	4,527	71.2	2,500
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	68.1	31.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,297	60.0	500
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	20	*	10
Faith-based organisation (FBO)	59.7	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	412	67.3	202
Elsewhere	3.9	9.1	50.5	25.2	11.3	100.0	13.0	845	21.3	773
Residence										
Urban	64.4	32.9	1.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	97.3	2,562	65.9	1,323
Rural	43.8	41.0	8.6	4.6	2.1	100.0	84.8	4,539	56.8	2,662
Mother's education⁵										
No education	18.7	36.0	27.9	13.4	4.1	100.0	54.6	666	42.6	863
Primary	50.6	36.6	6.6	3.6	2.6	100.0	87.2	2,501	62.2	1,289
Secondary	53.5	41.8	2.8	1.6	0.3	100.0	95.3	2,653	66.9	1,255
More than secondary	64.7	34.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.1	1,281	65.1	578
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	32.0	37.3	18.1	8.9	3.7	100.0	69.3	1,593	46.7	1,281
Second	46.4	42.5	5.8	3.2	2.1	100.0	89.0	1,296	66.4	688
Middle	51.8	42.2	3.3	2.0	0.7	100.0	94.0	1,284	66.2	687
Fourth	57.3	40.4	0.8	0.9	0.5	100.0	97.8	1,466	66.0	777
Highest	69.8	28.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.8	1,462	65.6	552
Total	51.2	38.1	6.1	3.2	1.4	100.0	89.3	7,101	59.8	3,985
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	57.9	31.8	5.7	2.0	2.6	100.0	89.7	118	na	na
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS										
Total	51.4	38.0	6.1	3.2	1.5	100.0	89.3	7,219	na	na

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. Total includes 6 births (unweighted) for whom information on antenatal care visit is missing. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

² Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ Includes only the most recent birth in the 2 years before the survey

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

Table 9.9C Assistance during delivery by county

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by person providing assistance during delivery and percentage assisted by a skilled provider; among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Person providing assistance during delivery						Percentage delivered by a skilled provider ¹	Number of live births	Among most recent live births	
	Doctor	Nurse/ midwife/ clinical officer	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friend/ other	No one	Total			Percentage with skin-to-skin contact immediately after birth ²	Number of live births
Mombasa	66.9	28.6	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	95.5	187	54.8	73
Kwale	29.1	60.1	7.9	0.7	2.2	100.0	89.3	119	71.4	84
Kilifi	46.1	38.4	9.0	4.5	1.9	100.0	84.5	191	69.4	72
Tana River	8.7	50.5	40.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	59.2	56	30.8	130
Lamu	41.2	51.3	5.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	92.5	29	46.9	96
Taita/Taveta	37.7	58.0	0.0	1.9	2.5	100.0	95.7	54	(48.9)	45
Garissa	19.8	48.3	18.4	13.5	0.0	100.0	68.1	94	37.5	120
Wajir	3.4	53.2	42.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	56.6	56	51.5	132
Mandera	32.7	22.0	28.6	16.7	0.0	100.0	54.7	95	54.2	168
Marsabit	22.0	46.7	29.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	68.7	54	50.9	110
Isiolo	60.0	25.0	12.9	1.3	0.7	100.0	85.0	37	58.6	99
Meru	63.2	27.7	0.0	8.0	1.1	100.0	90.9	207	38.6	57
Tharaka-Nithi	65.9	29.2	1.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	95.1	50	40.0	60
Embu	56.6	39.7	1.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.3	69	(65.3)	49
Kitui	63.6	22.3	9.9	4.2	0.0	100.0	86.0	145	35.3	68
Machakos	42.6	52.8	2.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	95.3	166	64.8	54
Makueni	24.8	67.3	2.9	4.6	0.5	100.0	92.1	126	77.4	62
Nyandarua	69.7	28.2	0.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	98.0	84	51.5	66
Nyeri	53.7	45.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	88	(69.4)	49
Kirinyaga	64.2	33.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	97.3	84	78.0	59
Muranga	60.8	35.4	0.4	2.1	1.3	100.0	96.2	142	62.7	59
Kiambu	68.7	29.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	98.2	420	62.1	66
Turkana	9.7	43.0	12.1	14.8	20.4	100.0	52.6	130	34.7	124
West Pokot	32.9	32.4	32.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	65.3	177	78.7	164
Samburu	10.2	46.4	12.1	26.5	4.8	100.0	56.6	62	57.0	114
Trans Nzoia	48.0	45.3	4.5	1.4	0.7	100.0	93.3	137	60.2	83
Uasin Gishu	46.9	48.4	3.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	95.3	219	59.3	81
Elgeyo/Marakwet	29.7	67.9	2.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	97.5	69	56.3	80
Nandi	73.5	13.6	9.2	3.5	0.2	100.0	87.1	118	81.7	71
Baringo	32.3	50.8	12.0	4.8	0.1	100.0	83.0	103	51.0	96
Laikipia	64.5	28.1	3.5	1.4	2.5	100.0	92.6	65	86.3	51
Nakuru	67.6	25.8	0.6	3.8	2.3	100.0	93.4	342	62.0	79
Narok	25.6	44.5	20.7	7.3	1.9	100.0	70.1	242	53.9	115
Kajiado	58.4	26.8	7.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	85.3	205	45.0	80
Kericho	54.1	38.2	4.2	1.3	2.2	100.0	92.3	147	75.6	86
Bomet	57.5	30.7	1.6	6.9	3.4	100.0	88.2	137	76.3	76
Kakamega	63.4	32.3	1.9	0.6	1.8	100.0	95.7	298	74.5	94
Vihiga	40.8	56.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	100.0	97.2	67	64.9	74
Bungoma	57.9	29.3	8.3	2.5	2.0	100.0	87.2	243	65.9	82
Busia	36.6	50.9	7.6	3.5	1.3	100.0	87.6	145	70.8	96
Siaya	34.5	60.3	1.5	1.5	2.2	100.0	94.9	125	66.2	65
Kisumu	32.0	65.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.9	177	72.7	77
Homa Bay	41.2	50.0	2.1	3.3	3.4	100.0	91.2	156	61.0	82
Migori	55.3	37.3	3.0	3.5	1.0	100.0	92.6	190	80.7	109
Kisii	35.5	58.0	1.5	3.3	1.6	100.0	93.5	168	68.4	79
Nyamira	38.4	54.1	0.0	3.3	4.1	100.0	92.6	57	69.6	56
Nairobi City	74.9	24.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	773	66.7	93
Total	51.2	38.1	6.1	3.2	1.4	100.0	89.3	7,101	59.8	3,985

Notes: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Skilled provider includes a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer.

² Data for this indicator were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 9.10 Duration of stay in health facility after birth

Among women with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who delivered their most recent birth in a health facility, percent distribution by duration of stay in the health facility following their most recent birth, according to type of delivery, Kenya DHS 2022

Type of delivery	< 6 hours	6–11 hours	12–23 hours	1–2 days	3+ days	Total	Number of women
LIVE BIRTHS							
Vaginal birth	8.7	9.5	8.2	59.4	14.2	100.0	4,932
Caesarean section	1.2	0.6	0.3	14.3	83.6	100.0	1,106
STILLBIRTHS							
Vaginal birth	8.8	21.4	3.5	37.8	28.5	100.0	78
Caesarean section	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS ¹							
Vaginal birth	8.7	9.7	8.1	59.1	14.4	100.0	4,994
Caesarean section	1.2	0.6	0.3	14.3	83.5	100.0	1,122

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11 Timing of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth or stillbirth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percent-age of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/missing				
LIVE BIRTHS										
Age at birth										
<20	54.0	15.5	5.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	22.4	100.0	75.0	891
20–34	59.4	14.3	5.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	18.4	100.0	78.7	5,074
35–49	56.6	14.0	3.6	1.4	1.2	0.5	22.6	100.0	74.2	882
Birth order³										
1	59.1	16.1	5.7	0.6	1.7	0.4	16.4	100.0	80.9	2,043
2–3	60.7	15.2	4.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	16.7	100.0	80.3	2,879
4–5	57.7	11.8	5.0	1.3	1.2	0.2	22.8	100.0	74.5	1,242
6+	47.2	10.6	4.4	1.2	1.9	0.0	34.7	100.0	62.2	683
Place of delivery										
Health facility	63.0	15.8	4.8	0.7	1.3	0.6	13.8	100.0	83.6	6,038
Elsewhere	23.4	3.9	5.7	1.2	4.2	0.0	61.6	100.0	32.9	810
Residence										
Urban	61.4	18.0	4.5	0.9	2.2	0.8	12.2	100.0	83.8	2,470
Rural	56.6	12.4	5.1	0.7	1.3	0.3	23.6	100.0	74.1	4,377
Education⁴										
No education	42.5	6.9	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.2	46.5	100.0	51.8	639
Primary	56.9	12.5	4.9	1.2	1.5	0.3	22.5	100.0	74.4	2,417
Secondary	61.7	15.1	5.2	0.4	1.9	0.6	15.1	100.0	82.0	2,553
More than secondary	62.3	20.5	5.4	0.9	1.5	0.7	8.8	100.0	88.3	1,239
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	49.0	8.7	4.0	0.7	1.3	0.1	36.1	100.0	61.7	1,538
Second	58.0	13.2	6.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	19.9	100.0	77.8	1,244
Middle	61.3	14.1	4.3	1.1	1.5	0.2	17.5	100.0	79.7	1,234
Fourth	60.7	15.2	4.8	0.8	1.7	0.7	16.1	100.0	80.7	1,414
Highest	63.8	21.1	5.0	0.6	2.4	0.9	6.1	100.0	89.9	1,417
Total	58.3	14.4	4.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	19.5	100.0	77.6	6,847
STILLBIRTHS										
Total	49.2	9.8	5.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	34.1	100.0	64.1	110
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS⁵										
Total	58.2	14.4	4.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	19.7	100.0	77.4	6,937

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

⁵ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.11C Timing of first postnatal check for the mother by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check for the most recent live birth by time after delivery, and percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after giving birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percent-age of women with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	7–41 days	Don't know/missing				
Mombasa	61.9	12.6	2.1	0.0	1.5	1.2	20.8	100.0	76.5	170
Kwale	84.9	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	0.0	7.8	100.0	89.7	113
Kilifi	71.8	9.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	100.0	83.2	188
Tana River	50.2	8.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	100.0	59.9	55
Lamu	64.4	19.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	87.5	27
Taita/Taveta	74.8	7.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	87.3	52
Garissa	23.5	13.7	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	54.4	100.0	45.4	85
Wajir	27.2	6.0	3.7	2.1	0.0	0.3	60.7	100.0	37.0	52
Mandera	39.8	3.5	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	53.2	100.0	45.7	89
Marsabit	34.6	2.9	3.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	57.7	100.0	40.6	53
Isiolo	64.5	5.8	4.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	23.1	100.0	75.1	36
Meru	37.4	19.0	2.3	1.1	4.1	0.9	35.2	100.0	58.7	206
Tharaka-Nithi	64.6	10.2	5.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	17.2	100.0	80.0	49
Embu	67.6	23.6	3.1	2.1	1.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	94.3	64
Kitui	67.0	3.7	7.1	2.0	3.3	0.0	16.9	100.0	77.8	142
Machakos	76.5	10.7	4.4	1.9	0.8	0.0	5.7	100.0	91.6	154
Makueni	68.5	5.6	11.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	14.1	100.0	85.1	121
Nyandarua	49.6	28.1	4.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	15.1	100.0	81.9	82
Nyeri	40.2	20.2	20.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	12.9	100.0	80.4	85
Kirinyaga	65.9	17.4	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.2	100.0	94.2	81
Murang'a	53.7	23.2	9.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	10.6	100.0	86.7	134
Kiambu	69.0	16.6	3.5	0.0	2.7	2.2	6.0	100.0	89.1	412
Turkana	48.7	5.4	3.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	40.8	100.0	57.8	126
West Pokot	62.7	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	29.5	100.0	70.0	174
Samburu	46.5	11.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.5	39.1	100.0	59.4	59
Trans Nzoia	54.5	26.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	17.4	100.0	81.7	135
Uasin Gishu	57.8	13.5	3.2	2.3	2.9	0.9	19.3	100.0	74.6	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	76.2	6.2	5.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	7.8	100.0	88.0	67
Nandi	59.2	7.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	31.4	100.0	67.8	116
Baringo	68.7	12.0	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	15.9	100.0	82.6	99
Laikipia	52.9	11.8	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	28.6	100.0	69.8	64
Nakuru	56.1	24.1	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.0	15.9	100.0	82.4	334
Narok	56.4	8.8	4.0	0.0	2.6	1.6	26.7	100.0	69.1	235
Kajiado	55.7	21.8	4.6	0.7	2.8	1.5	12.8	100.0	82.2	204
Kericho	28.9	30.6	7.0	2.8	1.9	0.0	28.8	100.0	66.5	141
Bomet	64.7	9.6	5.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	18.7	100.0	79.6	128
Kakamega	38.3	14.5	12.0	1.9	0.6	0.5	32.2	100.0	64.7	287
Vihiga	72.1	18.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0	92.4	63
Bungoma	47.6	8.5	2.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	39.1	100.0	58.7	228
Busia	82.2	7.2	2.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	6.4	100.0	91.4	139
Siaya	67.1	11.5	7.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.1	100.0	86.3	119
Kisumu	71.2	14.6	3.7	2.7	0.7	0.0	7.1	100.0	89.6	172
Homa Bay	56.6	15.0	4.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	21.7	100.0	76.5	152
Migori	47.4	19.9	5.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	25.6	100.0	72.9	182
Kisii	73.2	5.5	10.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	9.0	100.0	88.7	164
Nyamira	56.0	21.4	10.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	100.0	87.5	55
Nairobi City	61.3	19.6	5.5	1.0	3.2	0.2	9.3	100.0	86.3	746
Total	58.3	14.4	4.9	0.8	1.6	0.5	19.5	100.0	77.6	6,847

¹ Includes women who received a check from a doctor, nurse/midwife, auxiliary midwife, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes women who received a check after 41 days.

Table 9.12 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse/midwife/clinical officer	Community health worker/fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant			
LIVE BIRTHS						
Age at birth						
<20	71.5	0.2	3.3	25.0	100.0	891
20–34	76.5	0.2	2.0	21.3	100.0	5,074
35–49	72.5	0.4	1.3	25.8	100.0	882
Birth order¹						
1	79.3	0.0	1.6	19.1	100.0	2,043
2–3	78.8	0.2	1.4	19.7	100.0	2,879
4–5	70.7	0.4	3.4	25.5	100.0	1,242
6+	57.5	0.5	4.1	37.8	100.0	683
Place of delivery						
Health facility	83.5	0.1	0.0	16.4	100.0	6,038
Elsewhere	14.5	1.1	17.3	67.1	100.0	810
Residence						
Urban	83.6	0.0	0.3	16.2	100.0	2,470
Rural	70.7	0.3	3.1	25.9	100.0	4,377
Education²						
No education	43.9	0.1	7.7	48.2	100.0	639
Primary	71.4	0.4	2.6	25.6	100.0	2,417
Secondary	80.9	0.1	1.0	18.0	100.0	2,553
More than secondary	87.8	0.1	0.4	11.7	100.0	1,239
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	55.4	0.5	5.8	38.3	100.0	1,538
Second	75.1	0.3	2.4	22.2	100.0	1,244
Middle	77.9	0.2	1.6	20.3	100.0	1,234
Fourth	80.5	0.0	0.2	19.3	100.0	1,414
Highest	89.9	0.0	0.0	10.1	100.0	1,417
Total	75.4	0.2	2.1	22.4	100.0	6,847
STILLBIRTHS						
Total	63.4	0.0	0.6	35.9	100.0	110
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³						
Total	75.2	0.2	2.1	22.6	100.0	6,937

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.12C Type of provider of first postnatal check for the mother by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percent distribution by type of provider for the mother's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the last birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of women
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife/clinical officer	Community health worker/fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mombasa	76.5	0.0	0.0	23.5	100.0	170
Kwale	85.5	0.0	4.3	10.3	100.0	113
Kilifi	80.6	0.0	2.6	16.8	100.0	188
Tana River	47.8	0.0	12.1	40.1	100.0	55
Lamu	84.1	0.0	3.4	12.5	100.0	27
Taita/Taveta	86.3	0.0	1.1	12.7	100.0	52
Garissa	40.8	0.0	4.6	54.6	100.0	85
Wajir	34.6	0.0	2.4	63.0	100.0	52
Mandera	34.6	0.0	11.1	54.3	100.0	89
Marsabit	37.1	0.0	3.5	59.4	100.0	53
Isiolo	71.8	0.0	3.3	24.9	100.0	36
Meru	57.6	0.0	1.2	41.3	100.0	206
Tharaka-Nithi	80.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	49
Embu	94.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	100.0	64
Kitui	71.8	0.0	6.0	22.2	100.0	142
Machakos	90.6	0.0	1.0	8.4	100.0	154
Makueni	83.1	0.0	2.0	14.9	100.0	121
Nyandarua	80.6	0.0	1.3	18.1	100.0	82
Nyeri	80.4	0.0	0.0	19.6	100.0	85
Kirinyaga	94.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0	81
Murang'a	86.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	100.0	134
Kiambu	89.1	0.0	0.0	10.9	100.0	412
Turkana	52.2	1.6	4.1	42.2	100.0	126
West Pokot	59.1	0.2	10.6	30.0	100.0	174
Samburu	52.4	0.0	7.0	40.6	100.0	59
Trans Nzoia	81.7	0.0	0.0	18.3	100.0	135
Uasin Gishu	73.5	0.0	1.1	25.4	100.0	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	86.3	0.0	1.7	12.0	100.0	67
Nandi	64.5	0.0	3.3	32.2	100.0	116
Baringo	76.6	0.7	5.3	17.4	100.0	99
Laikipia	69.8	0.0	0.0	30.2	100.0	64
Nakuru	81.9	0.6	0.0	17.6	100.0	334
Narok	60.7	0.0	8.4	30.9	100.0	235
Kajiado	78.8	0.0	3.3	17.8	100.0	204
Kericho	66.5	0.0	0.0	33.5	100.0	141
Bomet	76.5	0.6	2.4	20.4	100.0	128
Kakamega	63.2	0.0	1.5	35.3	100.0	287
Vihiga	91.4	0.0	1.0	7.6	100.0	63
Bungoma	58.7	0.0	0.0	41.3	100.0	228
Busia	84.1	0.7	6.7	8.6	100.0	139
Siaya	84.0	2.3	0.0	13.7	100.0	119
Kisumu	88.5	0.6	0.5	10.4	100.0	172
Homa Bay	73.8	0.6	2.1	23.5	100.0	152
Migori	72.3	0.6	0.0	27.1	100.0	182
Kisii	87.2	0.0	1.6	11.3	100.0	164
Nyamira	86.4	1.1	0.0	12.5	100.0	55
Nairobi City	86.3	0.0	0.0	13.7	100.0	746
Total	75.4	0.2	2.1	22.4	100.0	6,847

Table 9.13 Content of postnatal care for the mother

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any healthcare provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
LIVE BIRTHS					
Age at birth					
<20	31.6	29.9	26.7	21.5	891
20–34	36.3	33.9	29.9	25.0	5,074
35–49	32.4	32.1	29.0	25.0	882
Birth order¹					
1	34.2	31.8	27.3	23.1	2,043
2–3	37.6	34.8	31.7	26.3	2,879
4–5	35.2	34.5	29.8	24.6	1,242
6+	27.4	27.4	25.2	21.9	683
Place of delivery					
Health facility	38.4	36.4	32.2	27.2	5,635
Public sector	39.0	36.9	33.2	27.8	4,362
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	36.1	34.6	29.1	25.5	1,253
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	20
Faith-based organisation (FBO)	42.3	32.5	30.9	23.7	402
Elsewhere	9.3	10.6	9.1	6.7	810
Residence					
Urban	39.4	36.4	32.2	26.9	2,470
Rural	32.8	31.3	27.8	23.3	4,377
Mother's education²					
No education	21.0	21.1	18.0	16.0	639
Primary	32.6	30.4	27.9	22.4	2,417
Secondary	37.6	36.2	32.0	26.7	2,553
More than secondary	42.4	38.4	32.6	29.0	1,239
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.7	23.5	21.0	16.6	1,538
Second	33.9	33.2	29.7	24.7	1,244
Middle	37.0	34.7	30.3	25.6	1,234
Fourth	40.6	37.0	33.3	28.1	1,414
Highest	41.6	38.4	33.3	28.7	1,417
Total	35.2	33.1	29.4	24.6	6,847
STILLBIRTHS					
Total	33.0	36.1	23.2	16.9	110
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³					
Total	35.2	33.2	29.3	24.5	6,937

Note: Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 28 or more weeks. When pregnancy duration is reported in months, stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting 7 or more months. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 9.13C Content of postnatal care for the mother by county

Among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected checks were performed during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage for whom during the first 2 days after the most recent birth, any healthcare provider:			Percentage with all three checks performed in the first 2 days after birth	Number of women
	Measured blood pressure	Discussed vaginal bleeding	Discussed family planning		
Mombasa	34.5	34.7	32.5	25.7	170
Kwale	49.0	48.8	48.1	46.7	113
Kilifi	33.9	32.9	33.8	28.0	188
Tana River	26.6	26.4	25.9	25.9	55
Lamu	33.6	29.2	19.5	13.6	27
Taita/Taveta	45.2	41.2	39.0	37.0	52
Garissa	26.3	28.3	23.6	22.0	85
Wajir	13.0	7.6	2.5	2.5	52
Mandera	20.4	20.7	11.5	11.2	89
Marsabit	9.6	8.7	8.4	7.4	53
Isiolo	31.3	29.0	22.0	19.9	36
Meru	26.8	18.6	21.9	13.9	206
Tharaka-Nithi	31.4	27.9	25.2	22.7	49
Embu	44.1	46.2	39.5	36.3	64
Kitui	37.9	39.6	37.2	33.7	142
Machakos	43.7	42.3	35.3	34.4	154
Makueni	38.2	37.2	37.2	36.3	121
Nyandarua	42.9	39.8	32.8	30.0	82
Nyeri	48.2	42.9	27.7	25.0	85
Kirinyaga	53.7	47.7	50.0	45.0	81
Murang'a	44.7	43.7	33.3	30.3	134
Kiambu	42.8	38.7	28.5	24.9	412
Turkana	15.9	12.7	12.7	11.8	126
West Pokot	25.1	26.2	16.8	16.8	174
Samburu	13.1	11.0	10.0	9.0	59
Trans Nzoia	37.5	39.5	36.2	23.5	135
Uasin Gishu	37.8	26.4	26.6	17.0	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	37.1	37.3	16.7	16.1	67
Nandi	32.7	33.6	33.4	28.5	116
Baringo	32.4	34.5	18.4	16.9	99
Laikipia	35.3	34.5	29.1	23.7	64
Nakuru	35.4	31.2	27.9	21.4	334
Narok	25.1	23.5	20.9	14.2	235
Kajiado	30.9	28.9	25.9	18.5	204
Kericho	47.9	46.5	46.2	44.4	141
Bomet	27.6	27.0	18.9	14.0	128
Kakamega	34.3	33.0	30.7	22.4	287
Vihiga	41.5	38.8	38.2	27.1	63
Bungoma	22.7	24.2	25.7	17.0	228
Busia	40.6	40.0	39.7	34.9	139
Siaya	27.8	29.6	23.1	22.3	119
Kisumu	36.2	35.6	33.7	33.1	172
Homa Bay	30.1	26.2	21.2	16.0	152
Migori	26.3	26.6	27.7	16.4	182
Kisii	37.8	41.8	33.8	26.7	164
Nyamira	43.1	42.9	36.8	36.8	55
Nairobi City	44.0	39.2	36.2	31.7	746
Total	35.2	33.1	29.4	24.6	6,847

Table 9.14 Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percent- age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mother's age at birth										
<20	23.9	39.6	13.6	6.1	0.8	0.5	15.5	100.0	83.2	891
20–34	25.8	39.6	12.4	5.3	0.7	0.9	15.4	100.0	83.0	5,074
35–49	23.7	38.3	12.4	4.8	2.1	0.2	18.6	100.0	79.1	882
Birth order³										
1	28.5	38.8	14.5	5.6	1.1	0.7	10.9	100.0	87.4	2,043
2–3	25.1	41.7	12.6	5.2	0.8	1.2	13.3	100.0	84.6	2,879
4–5	23.2	38.9	10.7	5.4	0.8	0.2	20.8	100.0	78.3	1,242
6+	19.8	32.9	9.5	4.9	1.1	0.1	31.7	100.0	67.2	683
Place of delivery										
Health facility	26.8	42.6	13.7	5.3	0.9	0.8	9.8	100.0	88.5	6,038
Elsewhere	13.7	15.8	3.7	5.3	1.2	0.0	60.3	100.0	38.5	810
Residence										
Urban	24.6	43.3	15.1	5.1	1.5	1.2	9.2	100.0	88.1	2,470
Rural	25.6	37.2	11.1	5.4	0.6	0.5	19.5	100.0	79.4	4,377
Mother's education⁴										
No education	15.8	30.0	6.0	2.3	0.4	0.3	45.2	100.0	54.1	639
Primary	23.6	39.8	11.1	5.2	0.9	0.5	19.0	100.0	79.6	2,417
Secondary	27.7	41.0	13.5	5.9	0.8	0.9	10.2	100.0	88.1	2,553
More than secondary	28.5	40.5	16.8	6.0	1.5	0.9	5.8	100.0	91.7	1,239
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.4	32.7	7.6	4.8	0.5	0.3	31.6	100.0	67.5	1,538
Second	26.6	36.5	12.1	6.7	0.7	0.4	16.8	100.0	82.0	1,244
Middle	26.1	40.3	12.9	4.6	0.8	0.8	14.4	100.0	84.0	1,234
Fourth	24.3	44.6	14.3	5.3	0.7	0.3	10.5	100.0	88.6	1,414
Highest	27.4	43.3	16.1	5.3	1.9	1.8	4.2	100.0	92.1	1,417
Total	25.3	39.4	12.5	5.3	0.9	0.7	15.8	100.0	82.6	6,847

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.14C Timing of first postnatal check for the newborn by county

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by time after birth of first postnatal check, and percentage of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Time after delivery of newborn's first postnatal check ¹						No postnatal check ²	Total	Percent- age of births with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of births
	Less than 1 hour	1–3 hours	4–23 hours	1–2 days	3–6 days	Don't know				
Mombasa	40.3	27.4	9.6	3.2	3.0	1.2	15.2	100.0	80.6	170
Kwale	33.7	47.6	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.0	13.5	100.0	85.6	113
Kilifi	38.7	43.8	5.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	10.1	100.0	89.9	188
Tana River	26.3	21.5	9.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	40.6	100.0	59.4	55
Lamu	33.8	33.2	19.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	89.6	27
Taita/Taveta	33.3	43.9	8.7	5.9	1.0	0.0	7.2	100.0	91.8	52
Garissa	0.2	15.3	12.6	10.2	3.7	0.0	57.9	100.0	38.4	85
Wajir	4.1	26.2	5.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	61.5	100.0	37.8	52
Mandera	7.3	30.3	4.0	2.9	0.0	1.0	54.5	100.0	44.5	89
Marsabit	0.0	39.6	3.3	6.8	1.6	0.0	48.6	100.0	49.8	53
Isiolo	25.0	44.6	4.4	3.0	0.5	0.3	22.3	100.0	76.9	36
Meru	13.5	27.1	26.5	8.1	0.8	2.5	21.6	100.0	75.1	206
Tharaka-Nithi	43.6	25.0	10.7	6.0	0.0	1.0	13.7	100.0	85.4	49
Embu	10.8	61.8	20.8	3.1	0.6	0.0	2.9	100.0	96.6	64
Kitui	26.9	45.4	2.5	9.5	2.1	0.0	13.5	100.0	84.4	142
Machakos	49.8	32.1	8.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	93.5	154
Makueni	21.4	45.9	7.1	14.0	1.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	88.4	121
Nyandarua	37.1	32.6	17.7	2.0	2.1	0.0	8.6	100.0	89.4	82
Nyeri	28.2	29.0	13.3	17.1	0.0	1.3	11.2	100.0	87.5	85
Kirinyaga	7.8	60.5	17.7	10.6	0.0	0.7	2.8	100.0	96.5	81
Murang'a	41.8	23.6	14.5	9.7	0.5	0.0	9.9	100.0	89.6	134
Kiambu	17.7	62.3	10.3	1.7	0.8	1.1	6.0	100.0	92.1	412
Turkana	16.8	37.0	6.4	2.0	0.4	0.0	37.4	100.0	62.1	126
West Pokot	29.8	42.4	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.3	22.5	100.0	77.2	174
Samburu	13.3	32.8	12.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	39.1	100.0	60.0	59
Trans Nzoia	20.7	40.8	26.2	1.7	0.8	0.9	8.9	100.0	89.4	135
Uasin Gishu	21.2	34.3	16.1	4.3	0.6	0.4	22.9	100.0	76.0	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	9.9	72.2	4.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	100.0	90.7	67
Nandi	17.4	49.4	12.1	1.6	1.1	0.0	18.4	100.0	80.5	116
Baringo	52.8	18.7	8.3	4.8	0.0	0.0	15.3	100.0	84.7	99
Laikipia	30.6	34.5	10.5	6.6	0.5	0.0	17.3	100.0	82.2	64
Nakuru	21.1	44.5	21.6	1.7	0.0	0.6	10.5	100.0	88.9	334
Narok	43.0	19.9	6.7	2.9	0.0	0.0	27.5	100.0	72.5	235
Kajiado	43.3	23.0	16.1	3.4	0.7	0.7	12.8	100.0	85.8	204
Kericho	0.6	29.6	30.8	7.1	2.6	0.0	29.3	100.0	68.1	141
Bomet	48.1	23.4	5.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	16.1	100.0	83.9	128
Kakamega	13.9	35.8	13.2	13.3	1.8	2.2	19.8	100.0	76.2	287
Vihiga	48.6	31.2	15.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	100.0	96.7	63
Bungoma	47.2	16.8	7.6	3.3	0.8	0.0	24.3	100.0	74.9	228
Busia	48.5	34.7	6.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	91.9	139
Siaya	17.8	52.4	10.4	5.3	0.0	0.0	14.1	100.0	85.9	119
Kisumu	14.1	59.4	13.0	3.6	1.2	0.0	8.7	100.0	90.1	172
Homa Bay	23.1	35.5	14.3	5.4	0.6	0.7	20.3	100.0	78.4	152
Migori	5.9	50.5	21.6	6.9	0.9	0.0	14.1	100.0	84.9	182
Kisii	19.0	57.8	6.2	7.9	1.5	1.3	6.3	100.0	91.0	164
Nyamira	46.0	17.3	15.2	9.2	1.4	0.0	10.9	100.0	87.7	55
Nairobi City	18.5	49.3	14.9	7.9	2.1	2.5	4.8	100.0	90.6	746
Total	25.3	39.4	12.5	5.3	0.9	0.7	15.8	100.0	82.6	6,847

¹ Includes newborns who received a check from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes newborns who received a check after the first week of life.

Table 9.15 Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Type of health provider for newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/midwife/clinical officer	Community health worker/fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mother's age at birth						
<20	78.8	0.1	4.3	16.8	100.0	891
20–34	80.1	0.1	2.8	17.0	100.0	5,074
35–49	76.7	0.4	2.0	20.9	100.0	882
Birth order¹						
1	85.0	0.1	2.4	12.6	100.0	2,043
2–3	82.6	0.1	1.9	15.4	100.0	2,879
4–5	73.4	0.1	4.8	21.7	100.0	1,242
6+	61.2	0.5	5.5	32.8	100.0	683
Place of delivery						
Health facility	88.3	0.1	0.1	11.5	100.0	6,038
Elsewhere	13.8	0.7	23.9	61.5	100.0	810
Residence						
Urban	87.7	0.0	0.4	11.9	100.0	2,470
Rural	74.9	0.2	4.3	20.6	100.0	4,377
Mother's education²						
No education	42.5	0.1	11.6	45.9	100.0	639
Primary	76.2	0.2	3.2	20.4	100.0	2,417
Secondary	86.4	0.1	1.6	11.9	100.0	2,553
More than secondary	91.1	0.1	0.5	8.3	100.0	1,239
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	59.0	0.4	8.1	32.5	100.0	1,538
Second	78.0	0.1	3.9	18.0	100.0	1,244
Middle	82.3	0.1	1.6	16.0	100.0	1,234
Fourth	88.2	0.0	0.4	11.4	100.0	1,414
Highest	92.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	1,417
Total	79.5	0.1	2.9	17.4	100.0	6,847

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.15C Type of provider of first postnatal check for the newborn by county

Percent distribution of most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey by type of provider for the newborn's first postnatal health check during the 2 days after the birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Type of health provider for newborn's first postnatal check			No postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth	Total	Number of births
	Doctor/nurse/ midwife/clinical officer	Community health worker/fieldworker	Traditional birth attendant			
Mombasa	80.6	0.0	0.0	19.4	100.0	170
Kwale	79.0	0.0	6.6	14.4	100.0	113
Kilifi	85.2	0.0	4.7	10.1	100.0	188
Tana River	47.0	0.0	12.4	40.6	100.0	55
Lamu	86.4	0.0	3.2	10.4	100.0	27
Taita/Taveta	91.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	52
Garissa	33.8	0.0	4.7	61.6	100.0	85
Wajir	34.0	0.0	3.9	62.2	100.0	52
Mandera	32.1	0.0	12.4	55.5	100.0	89
Marsabit	45.5	0.0	4.3	50.2	100.0	53
Isiolo	73.3	0.0	3.6	23.1	100.0	36
Meru	73.9	0.0	1.2	24.9	100.0	206
Tharaka-Nithi	85.4	0.0	0.0	14.6	100.0	49
Embu	95.4	0.0	1.1	3.4	100.0	64
Kitui	76.7	0.0	7.7	15.6	100.0	142
Machakos	92.6	0.0	1.0	6.5	100.0	154
Makueni	84.2	0.0	4.2	11.6	100.0	121
Nyandarua	88.0	0.0	1.3	10.6	100.0	82
Nyeri	87.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	100.0	85
Kirinyaga	96.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	100.0	81
Murang'a	89.6	0.0	0.0	10.4	100.0	134
Kiambu	92.1	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	412
Turkana	50.5	1.1	10.5	37.9	100.0	126
West Pokot	58.9	0.0	18.3	22.8	100.0	174
Samburu	52.6	0.2	7.2	40.0	100.0	59
Trans Nzoia	89.4	0.0	0.0	10.6	100.0	135
Uasin Gishu	74.4	0.0	1.7	24.0	100.0	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	87.4	0.0	3.3	9.3	100.0	67
Nandi	78.0	0.0	2.5	19.5	100.0	116
Baringo	78.0	1.0	5.6	15.3	100.0	99
Laikipia	82.2	0.0	0.0	17.8	100.0	64
Nakuru	88.3	0.6	0.0	11.1	100.0	334
Narok	62.3	0.0	10.2	27.5	100.0	235
Kajiado	81.4	0.0	4.4	14.2	100.0	204
Kericho	67.5	0.0	0.6	31.9	100.0	141
Bomet	81.7	0.6	1.6	16.1	100.0	128
Kakamega	73.3	0.0	2.8	23.8	100.0	287
Vihiga	95.7	0.0	1.0	3.3	100.0	63
Bungoma	73.0	0.0	1.9	25.1	100.0	228
Busia	84.6	0.7	6.6	8.1	100.0	139
Siaya	83.8	0.7	1.5	14.1	100.0	119
Kisumu	89.6	0.0	0.5	9.9	100.0	172
Homa Bay	76.3	0.7	1.3	21.6	100.0	152
Migori	83.6	0.6	0.7	15.1	100.0	182
Kisii	87.7	0.0	3.3	9.0	100.0	164
Nyamira	87.5	0.0	0.3	12.3	100.0	55
Nairobi City	90.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	100.0	746
Total	79.5	0.1	2.9	17.4	100.0	6,847

Table 9.16 Content of postnatal care for newborns

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a healthcare provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:							Percentage with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Examined the cord	Measured temperature	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed ¹		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	76.0	69.0	61.1	75.9	75.8	70.7	88.2	50.5	446
20–34	77.5	71.3	65.0	76.7	74.6	70.7	88.8	55.1	2,648
35–49	74.5	67.4	62.2	74.7	72.3	69.1	84.5	52.5	429
Birth order³									
1	78.9	76.0	65.4	80.2	78.0	73.3	92.9	56.4	978
2–3	78.7	73.3	66.5	79.6	77.5	73.9	92.0	57.8	1,530
4–5	73.9	63.3	62.5	72.5	70.8	67.4	83.9	50.3	684
6+	68.7	57.2	52.7	57.3	57.3	53.4	65.6	39.0	332
Place of delivery									
Health facility	81.5	76.9	69.3	82.1	80.0	76.0	97.4	60.4	3,118
Elsewhere	41.5	21.5	24.8	31.8	31.3	28.1	17.2	6.1	405
Residence									
Urban	82.7	78.2	70.8	84.3	80.4	77.6	97.3	62.1	1,273
Rural	73.6	66.3	60.3	71.8	71.0	66.5	83.1	49.7	2,251
Mother's education⁴									
No education	51.0	40.0	40.1	42.5	40.5	38.7	46.9	25.7	340
Primary	73.5	67.1	61.7	73.6	71.8	67.5	85.7	50.4	1,232
Secondary	82.7	76.2	68.1	82.6	81.2	76.7	95.8	58.4	1,314
More than secondary	85.3	82.0	73.5	86.6	83.7	80.6	99.4	67.9	637
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	62.4	49.6	47.1	55.7	53.2	49.8	62.9	32.4	765
Second	75.3	67.3	62.7	74.5	75.6	69.5	88.6	52.6	648
Middle	78.3	76.2	65.8	79.3	79.8	75.6	94.1	57.1	630
Fourth	81.5	76.6	70.0	83.7	79.5	75.6	97.9	61.8	772
Highest	87.9	84.7	75.9	89.6	86.1	83.8	99.4	68.2	709
Total	76.9	70.6	64.1	76.3	74.4	70.5	88.2	54.2	3,523

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

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

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

Table 9.16C Content of postnatal care for newborns by county

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for whom selected functions were performed during the first 2 days after the birth and percentage with five signal functions performed during the first 2 days after the birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of most recent live births for whom a healthcare provider performed the selected functions during the first 2 days after the birth:							Percentage with five ² signal functions performed during the first 2 days after birth	Number of births
	Examined the cord	Measured temperature	Mother told how to recognise if the baby needs immediate medical attention	Mother counselled on breastfeeding	Observed breastfeeding	Mother both counselled on breastfeeding and observed breastfeeding	Weighed ¹		
Mombasa	59.3	61.9	56.9	71.1	64.8	61.5	97.1	51.0	94
Kwale	97.9	96.1	92.2	93.7	95.2	93.7	89.0	85.5	60
Kilifi	76.4	73.2	63.2	70.4	63.6	62.7	93.3	52.3	93
Tana River	68.8	44.1	57.1	63.2	57.9	57.9	47.9	38.6	29
Lamu	83.6	77.9	68.2	70.1	67.0	61.3	89.5	58.6	16
Taita/Taveta	(97.7)	(100.0)	(90.0)	(95.4)	(95.6)	(93.4)	(97.6)	(85.4)	24
Garissa	61.4	54.5	57.0	48.2	42.1	37.7	58.1	33.7	47
Wajir	27.4	14.9	8.8	21.6	20.3	18.8	30.9	4.7	27
Mandera	38.3	36.3	28.3	28.9	26.5	26.5	35.5	23.0	47
Marsabit	30.2	21.6	23.2	28.7	27.8	27.8	45.7	10.4	28
Isiolo	61.2	46.0	47.8	48.9	53.7	46.9	80.0	34.0	21
Meru	70.3	52.4	43.9	57.3	63.7	53.5	93.7	35.4	98
Tharaka-Nithi	56.5	57.4	51.4	69.9	62.5	62.5	96.0	45.5	26
Embu	(97.4)	(94.6)	(80.4)	(89.6)	(89.1)	(81.8)	(99.1)	(76.9)	31
Kitui	78.5	71.5	71.9	80.4	81.8	80.4	75.1	65.5	72
Machakos	88.1	88.5	84.4	90.5	92.7	90.5	93.7	77.6	76
Makueni	82.5	76.3	74.3	79.3	78.1	75.7	92.1	67.5	60
Nyandarua	76.0	75.3	59.9	77.5	73.4	70.8	100.0	54.6	47
Nyeri	(90.0)	(89.2)	(57.1)	(85.0)	(82.4)	(78.7)	(100.0)	(54.6)	49
Kirinyaga	94.2	99.1	97.0	95.9	90.8	88.7	100.0	92.1	45
Murang'a	94.2	93.7	84.9	95.4	92.5	90.7	97.4	81.7	69
Kiambu	92.4	92.1	76.2	94.2	94.8	90.5	100.0	72.9	199
Turkana	37.4	30.2	30.6	34.3	36.4	33.2	46.6	20.7	64
West Pokot	79.9	60.5	48.5	55.2	55.7	50.9	56.6	34.6	87
Samburu	38.5	27.7	25.9	32.3	31.3	31.3	50.6	23.8	29
Trans Nzoia	85.2	62.9	61.2	77.9	81.7	72.4	95.0	46.8	77
Uasin Gishu	63.8	72.7	53.0	81.1	86.1	77.9	94.7	40.5	106
Elgeyo/Marakwet	76.9	69.6	67.4	73.3	71.7	69.1	92.7	60.3	33
Nandi	67.7	62.4	64.3	76.7	77.3	73.4	85.7	58.6	58
Baringo	81.1	61.1	64.4	75.7	77.7	73.6	75.8	51.0	52
Laikipia	70.6	77.6	73.0	78.4	84.4	78.4	89.0	65.8	32
Nakuru	80.3	63.8	65.7	78.7	78.3	74.9	94.5	51.8	166
Narok	65.6	44.8	45.0	62.8	53.7	47.9	67.2	24.1	119
Kajiado	71.9	70.3	64.2	72.2	69.8	64.1	88.8	54.2	102
Kericho	87.7	86.8	84.0	89.1	90.4	88.7	91.9	78.6	79
Bomet	72.5	56.4	65.6	69.6	58.0	51.8	92.6	35.7	63
Kakamega	69.5	67.4	69.4	78.9	76.4	73.0	100.0	57.0	152
Vihiga	84.3	78.3	52.8	79.0	75.6	68.6	96.9	47.1	36
Bungoma	68.3	65.9	54.5	79.0	75.8	71.7	82.2	41.9	106
Busia	84.5	77.0	79.9	83.7	81.9	78.1	83.7	62.9	74
Siaya	64.2	65.4	55.6	65.1	62.4	59.2	90.1	48.1	53
Kisumu	93.8	91.3	87.0	91.2	87.7	86.3	95.9	82.4	79
Homa Bay	72.3	53.0	48.4	74.3	71.9	68.8	88.8	32.8	72
Migori	63.8	54.0	43.0	57.9	64.0	53.0	94.6	30.5	97
Kisii	78.5	72.4	61.8	81.7	78.6	74.6	89.5	53.5	94
Nyamira	71.3	69.9	63.9	74.6	82.1	74.6	95.1	47.1	32
Nairobi City	93.5	88.5	77.5	92.7	84.9	83.0	100.0	69.5	403
Total	76.9	70.6	64.1	76.3	74.4	70.5	88.2	54.2	3,523

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Captures newborns who were weighed "at birth." May exclude some newborns who were weighed during the 2 days after birth.

² The functions are (1) examining the umbilical cord, (2) measuring temperature, (3) observing and/or counselling on breastfeeding, (4) telling the mother about danger signs/how to recognise if the baby needs immediate attention, and (5) weighing. Corresponds to the definition of the five signal functions to assess the content of postnatal care for newborns described in Moran et al. 2013.

Table 9.17 Postnatal checks on mother and newborn

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for which the mother age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which the newborn who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both woman and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ²	
Mother's age at birth					
<20	75.0	83.2	70.5	12.3	891
20–34	78.7	83.0	74.6	12.9	5,074
35–49	74.2	79.1	70.5	17.1	882
Birth order³					
1	80.9	87.4	76.9	8.6	2,043
2–3	80.3	84.6	76.1	11.1	2,879
4–5	74.5	78.3	70.3	17.5	1,242
6+	62.2	67.2	58.3	29.0	683
Place of delivery					
Health facility	83.3	88.5	79.3	7.5	5,635
Public sector	82.6	87.8	78.6	8.1	4,362
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	85.6	90.6	81.5	5.2	1,253
Private medical sector (NGO)	*	*	*	*	20
Faith-based organisation (FBO)	87.4	88.2	82.8	7.2	402
Elsewhere	32.9	38.5	28.6	57.3	810
Residence					
Urban	83.8	88.1	79.3	7.4	2,470
Rural	74.1	79.4	70.2	16.7	4,377
Mother's education⁴					
No education	51.8	54.1	47.4	41.5	639
Primary	74.4	79.6	70.3	16.3	2,417
Secondary	82.0	88.1	77.9	7.9	2,553
More than secondary	88.3	91.7	84.1	4.1	1,239
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	61.7	67.5	58.6	29.4	1,538
Second	77.8	82.0	72.8	13.1	1,244
Middle	79.7	84.0	75.0	11.4	1,234
Fourth	80.7	88.6	77.2	7.9	1,414
Highest	89.9	92.1	85.3	3.2	1,417
Total	77.6	82.6	73.5	13.3	6,847

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

NGO = nongovernmental organisation.

FBO = faith-based organisation.

¹ Includes checks from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons.

³ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.17C Postnatal checks on mother and newborn by county

Among most recent live births in the 2 years before the survey, percentage for which the mother age 15–49 received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which the newborn who received a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth, percentage for which both the mother and newborn received a postnatal check, and percentage for which neither the mother nor newborn received a postnatal check, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who received a postnatal check ¹ during the first 2 days after birth				Number of births
	Mother	Newborn	Both woman and newborn	Neither mother nor newborn received postnatal check ²	
Mombasa	76.5	80.6	71.3	14.2	170
Kwale	89.7	85.6	82.1	6.8	113
Kilifi	83.2	89.9	80.4	7.3	188
Tana River	59.9	59.4	54.0	34.7	55
Lamu	87.5	89.6	84.6	7.5	27
Taita/Taveta	87.3	91.8	81.2	2.0	52
Garissa	45.4	38.4	29.2	45.3	85
Wajir	37.0	37.8	33.0	58.2	52
Mandera	45.7	44.5	42.9	52.7	89
Marsabit	40.6	49.8	36.9	46.5	53
Isiolo	75.1	76.9	71.7	19.8	36
Meru	58.7	75.1	57.9	24.1	206
Tharaka-Nithi	80.0	85.4	75.9	10.5	49
Embu	94.3	96.6	92.7	1.8	64
Kitui	77.8	84.4	73.2	11.0	142
Machakos	91.6	93.5	90.0	4.9	154
Makueni	85.1	88.4	76.4	2.9	121
Nyandarua	81.9	89.4	79.1	7.9	82
Nyeri	80.4	87.5	75.1	7.2	85
Kirinyaga	94.2	96.5	92.5	1.7	81
Muranga	86.7	89.6	81.0	4.8	134
Kiambu	89.1	92.1	86.9	5.8	412
Turkana	57.8	62.1	52.0	32.0	126
West Pokot	70.0	77.2	68.6	21.4	174
Samburu	59.4	60.0	55.7	36.4	59
Trans Nzoia	81.7	89.4	80.5	9.5	135
Uasin Gishu	74.6	76.0	65.0	14.4	210
Elgeyo/Marakwet	88.0	90.7	85.7	7.0	67
Nandi	67.8	80.5	64.6	16.3	116
Baringo	82.6	84.7	80.3	13.0	99
Laikipia	69.8	82.2	68.5	16.5	64
Nakuru	82.4	88.9	81.2	9.9	334
Narok	69.1	72.5	63.3	21.7	235
Kajiado	82.2	85.8	79.8	11.9	204
Kericho	66.5	68.1	59.8	25.1	141
Bomet	79.6	83.9	75.2	11.7	128
Kakamega	64.7	76.2	60.8	19.9	287
Vihiga	92.4	96.7	91.3	2.2	63
Bungoma	58.7	74.9	56.4	22.8	228
Busia	91.4	91.9	89.6	6.3	139
Siaya	86.3	85.9	84.5	12.3	119
Kisumu	89.6	90.1	85.4	5.8	172
Homa Bay	76.5	78.4	72.1	17.2	152
Migori	72.9	84.9	69.1	11.3	182
Kisii	88.7	91.0	84.8	5.1	164
Nyamira	87.5	87.7	81.5	6.3	55
Nairobi City	86.3	90.6	79.7	2.8	746
Total	77.6	82.6	73.5	13.3	6,847

¹ Includes checks from a doctor, a nurse, a midwife, or a clinical officer, community health worker/fieldworker, or traditional birth attendant.

² Includes checks after the first 2 days or by other persons.

Table 9.18 Men's involvement in maternal health care

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 years had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2 years, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Father's age at interview								
<20	*	27	*	26	*	27	*	22
20–34	95.8	1,833	58.3	1,756	92.7	1,833	64.8	1,699
35–49	94.4	1,103	49.5	1,041	89.3	1,103	70.2	985
Number of children ever fathered								
1	93.8	757	58.3	711	94.3	757	58.7	714
2–3	97.1	1,320	58.0	1,281	94.0	1,320	71.5	1,240
4–5	93.5	515	47.8	481	89.3	515	68.1	460
6+	94.1	371	44.8	349	78.3	371	61.8	290
Residence								
Urban	95.6	1,252	65.1	1,197	97.4	1,252	72.3	1,220
Rural	95.0	1,711	47.1	1,625	86.8	1,711	61.7	1,485
Father's education¹								
No education	90.3	161	34.4	146	55.1	161	70.0	89
Primary	95.3	1,100	44.2	1,048	88.1	1,100	62.3	969
Secondary	94.6	1,003	58.5	949	95.5	1,003	66.9	958
More than secondary	97.3	698	69.9	679	98.6	698	71.4	689
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	92.7	495	35.1	459	68.1	495	59.5	337
Second	96.3	512	46.3	493	89.9	512	61.4	460
Middle	94.3	544	54.2	513	94.6	544	59.3	515
Fourth	96.1	771	59.2	741	98.1	771	67.3	757
Highest	96.2	641	71.0	616	99.2	641	78.8	636
Total 15–49	95.3	2,963	54.7	2,822	91.3	2,963	66.5	2,705
50–54	96.4	60	36.8	58	74.6	60	67.3	45
Total 15–54	95.3	3,023	54.3	2,881	91.0	3,023	66.5	2,750

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.18C Men's involvement in maternal health care by county

Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years, percentage who report that the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child; among men for whom the mother of the youngest child age 0–2 years had any antenatal check-ups during the pregnancy with the child, percentage who were present for any antenatal check-up; among men with a child age 0–2 years, percentage who report their child was born in a health facility; and among men whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility, percentage who went to the health facility with the mother, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years for whom the mother had any antenatal check-ups		Among men age 15–49 with a youngest child age 0–2 years		Among men age 15–49 whose youngest child age 0–2 years was born in a health facility	
	Percentage who report the child's mother had any antenatal check-ups during pregnancy with the child	Number of men	Percentage ever present during any antenatal check-up	Number of men	Percentage who report their child was born in a health facility	Number of men	Percentage who went with the child's mother to health facility	Number of men
Mombasa	95.6	112	49.8	107	94.3	112	55.8	105
Kwale	100.0	48	70.2	48	86.9	48	52.1	42
Kilifi	100.0	73	41.0	73	89.2	73	(63.0)	65
Tana River	81.5	21	47.6	17	53.9	21	73.4	11
Lamu	99.3	12	68.9	12	92.4	12	83.1	12
Taita/Taveta	(96.4)	21	(62.6)	21	(92.6)	21	(77.9)	20
Garissa	97.8	35	55.0	34	75.9	35	(56.9)	26
Wajir	77.9	14	(67.0)	11	73.0	14	(84.9)	10
Mandera	84.0	28	20.3	24	47.9	28	89.4	14
Marsabit	91.5	17	64.9	16	60.1	17	(85.5)	10
Isiolo	98.9	17	56.4	17	87.2	17	53.9	15
Meru	100.0	94	42.1	94	95.3	94	52.8	90
Tharaka-Nithi	99.5	30	43.3	30	90.5	30	64.5	27
Embu	94.3	31	52.1	29	100.0	31	67.5	31
Kitui	90.5	54	(77.2)	49	95.9	54	39.2	52
Machakos	100.0	75	69.3	75	100.0	75	77.7	75
Makueni	(97.6)	36	(47.5)	35	(87.0)	36	(68.3)	31
Nyandarua	(93.4)	27	(51.2)	25	(93.4)	27	(72.8)	25
Nyeri	(94.8)	37	(65.0)	35	(100.0)	37	(51.8)	37
Kirinyaga	(78.4)	31	(95.0)	25	(100.0)	31	(88.9)	31
Murang'a	(100.0)	55	(43.3)	55	(95.7)	55	(87.7)	53
Kiambu	99.0	196	57.0	194	94.6	196	69.7	186
Turkana	90.1	33	43.7	30	48.5	33	(32.8)	16
West Pokot	95.4	64	23.3	61	59.4	64	68.6	38
Samburu	91.9	17	57.1	16	59.2	17	(94.3)	10
Trans Nzoia	92.5	55	50.6	51	91.3	55	63.1	51
Uasin Gishu	100.0	111	45.7	111	94.6	111	59.4	105
Elgeyo/Marakwet	89.7	27	31.1	24	92.6	27	45.3	25
Nandi	91.6	48	58.7	44	92.4	48	79.9	44
Baringo	92.0	38	40.3	35	85.4	38	54.3	33
Laikipia	(96.6)	30	(47.1)	29	(93.9)	30	(61.6)	28
Nakuru	95.8	158	50.2	151	96.6	158	64.6	153
Narok	98.4	85	33.5	83	67.4	85	75.5	57
Kajiado	99.3	80	53.6	79	88.4	80	(73.6)	71
Kericho	97.9	72	58.7	70	97.1	72	59.3	70
Bomet	97.1	61	42.5	59	87.4	61	57.0	53
Kakamega	93.9	94	56.5	88	98.2	94	79.1	92
Vihiga	96.5	28	65.2	27	99.0	28	67.9	28
Bungoma	97.4	81	52.3	79	89.8	81	65.0	73
Busia	91.0	52	41.9	48	84.7	52	64.4	44
Siaya	75.2	39	(78.7)	30	93.9	39	(62.7)	37
Kisumu	98.8	93	9.0	92	98.9	93	30.6	92
Homa Bay	92.6	58	47.6	53	96.8	58	74.7	56
Migori	96.8	83	59.2	81	90.4	83	59.4	75
Kisii	98.4	73	57.8	72	98.4	73	73.6	72
Nyamira	(94.6)	24	(60.1)	23	(94.6)	24	(69.1)	23
Nairobi City	91.8	392	84.4	360	100.0	392	78.7	392
Total 15–49	95.3	2,963	54.7	2,822	91.3	2,963	66.5	2,705

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 9.19 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Obtaining permission to go for treatment	Obtaining money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Age						
15–19	6.0	42.8	24.2	14.1	52.4	3,125
20–34	4.8	43.9	21.4	8.2	49.9	8,343
35–49	4.8	51.2	26.9	8.2	56.4	5,248
Number of living children						
0	4.9	38.6	19.8	11.4	46.8	4,747
1–2	4.4	42.0	20.3	7.5	48.1	5,958
3–4	4.9	50.9	26.0	8.8	56.4	3,926
5+	7.1	64.7	37.8	10.8	69.9	2,085
Marital status						
Never married	5.0	40.2	20.2	10.3	47.8	5,348
Married or living together	5.0	46.9	25.0	9.0	53.0	9,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.9	56.9	26.8	8.3	61.7	2,049
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	5.9	46.5	26.6	11.2	53.6	6,709
Employed for cash	4.2	44.8	20.4	7.8	50.7	8,302
Employed not for cash	5.6	49.6	28.0	8.9	55.8	1,706
Residence						
Urban	3.5	37.1	12.8	7.5	42.1	6,850
Rural	6.0	52.1	31.2	10.6	59.6	9,866
Education¹						
No education	10.6	68.1	43.9	18.0	72.0	920
Primary	5.9	57.6	30.9	10.7	63.7	6,107
Secondary	4.5	42.6	20.1	8.7	49.8	6,481
More than secondary	2.6	24.4	11.5	5.4	30.6	3,208
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.3	68.6	46.0	16.5	74.9	2,599
Second	6.0	58.7	33.3	9.6	66.3	2,974
Middle	5.2	50.7	25.8	9.7	57.8	3,086
Fourth	4.8	41.5	16.9	7.9	47.4	3,729
Highest	2.3	24.1	8.0	5.7	29.7	4,328
Total	5.0	46.0	23.7	9.3	52.4	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.19C Problems in accessing health care by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Problems in accessing health care					Number of women
	Obtaining permission to go for treatment	Obtaining money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Not wanting to go alone	At least one problem accessing health care	
Mombasa	4.4	44.2	24.8	11.8	53.0	493
Kwale	1.8	86.2	39.4	15.4	87.9	260
Kilifi	4.0	44.4	32.0	14.8	51.9	489
Tana River	21.7	83.2	74.0	50.6	88.4	79
Lamu	2.2	44.9	31.7	8.9	50.6	54
Taita/Taveta	0.8	42.9	22.9	2.9	50.8	122
Garissa	25.2	67.3	31.5	26.8	69.5	163
Wajir	3.7	75.5	52.2	11.8	80.0	90
Mandera	3.8	35.2	19.7	8.9	38.1	113
Marsabit	19.7	85.9	66.8	23.9	89.9	72
Isiolo	5.3	50.9	24.6	10.5	56.2	76
Meru	5.6	50.2	33.0	22.6	60.6	488
Tharaka-Nithi	6.9	57.2	44.5	12.4	67.9	131
Embu	0.6	26.5	23.0	4.1	34.8	180
Kitui	2.0	65.5	48.0	3.7	69.5	373
Machakos	1.7	25.9	21.5	3.5	34.1	544
Makueni	20.3	47.1	32.7	10.8	59.6	356
Nyandarua	6.5	46.2	28.1	6.8	55.4	225
Nyeri	8.7	31.7	16.4	8.7	38.1	261
Kirinyaga	1.5	31.8	17.7	5.2	41.8	262
Murang'a	11.9	28.2	19.6	17.9	41.4	339
Kiambu	1.4	29.2	11.7	4.4	33.5	1,095
Turkana	3.9	37.3	29.7	20.6	42.2	172
West Pokot	3.5	46.3	27.4	2.0	53.2	197
Samburu	1.4	73.1	47.6	6.8	74.6	79
Trans Nzoia	2.0	59.9	21.6	3.5	62.8	359
Uasin Gishu	4.2	30.0	14.4	13.2	42.7	527
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2.7	22.1	17.1	3.4	31.6	116
Nandi	4.0	44.5	17.6	9.3	47.4	332
Baringo	12.4	66.7	36.6	20.3	73.2	193
Laikipia	1.2	28.7	6.6	6.2	32.2	173
Nakuru	3.8	41.2	20.0	9.6	50.9	862
Narok	5.1	37.6	18.7	3.2	45.2	374
Kajiado	7.6	50.1	19.1	12.2	56.6	451
Kericho	1.7	17.0	11.5	1.7	20.7	372
Bomet	1.6	33.6	17.4	0.6	37.6	327
Kakamega	3.1	59.5	30.1	4.5	66.2	652
Vihiga	4.1	66.9	20.6	8.4	71.2	201
Bungoma	5.8	58.5	27.0	14.4	67.9	572
Busia	3.6	41.5	27.0	3.6	48.0	336
Siaya	2.6	64.9	36.8	3.6	67.1	275
Kisumu	22.3	92.0	51.5	23.5	93.9	396
Homa Bay	9.2	69.0	39.9	20.6	74.9	344
Migori	8.6	64.3	42.0	16.4	73.4	350
Kisii	2.2	52.1	16.6	4.3	56.1	463
Nyamira	6.0	73.4	29.2	13.1	77.6	168
Nairobi City	2.0	35.3	8.4	4.5	39.3	2,157
Total	5.0	46.0	23.7	9.3	52.4	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 9.20 Distance from health care

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Travel time to nearest health facility				Total	Means of transport to nearest health facility			Total	Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours		Motorised ¹	Not motorised ²	Other		
Age										
15–19	45.6	32.0	16.4	5.9	100.0	27.7	72.3	0.0	100.0	3,125
20–34	53.6	29.9	11.5	5.0	100.0	31.3	68.6	0.2	100.0	8,343
35–49	52.0	28.9	13.6	5.5	100.0	27.3	72.6	0.1	100.0	5,248
Accessing health care										
Distance to health facility is a problem	22.8	32.0	29.1	16.1	100.0	32.6	67.4	0.0	100.0	3,958
Distance to health facility is not a problem	60.6	29.4	8.1	1.9	100.0	28.4	71.5	0.1	100.0	12,758
Means of transport to nearest health facility										
Motorised ¹	53.2	33.2	10.1	3.5	100.0	na	na	na	na	4,910
Not motorised ²	50.9	28.7	14.4	6.0	100.0	na	na	na	na	11,787
Other	*	*	*	*	100.0	na	na	na	na	19
Residence										
Urban	68.8	24.1	5.9	1.3	100.0	29.9	69.8	0.2	100.0	6,850
Rural	39.7	34.1	18.1	8.1	100.0	29.0	71.0	0.0	100.0	9,866
Education³										
No education	29.6	25.6	21.1	23.8	100.0	23.2	76.8	0.0	100.0	920
Primary	42.4	32.7	17.8	7.1	100.0	26.8	72.9	0.2	100.0	6,107
Secondary	52.8	32.0	11.9	3.3	100.0	29.9	70.0	0.1	100.0	6,481
More than secondary	73.1	22.0	4.2	0.7	100.0	34.8	65.1	0.0	100.0	3,208
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	26.7	30.4	24.7	18.2	100.0	20.2	79.8	0.0	100.0	2,599
Second	34.8	36.6	21.5	7.1	100.0	26.5	73.5	0.0	100.0	2,974
Middle	44.0	36.8	15.5	3.8	100.0	31.7	68.3	0.0	100.0	3,086
Fourth	60.5	29.8	7.9	1.8	100.0	30.0	70.0	0.1	100.0	3,729
Highest	75.8	20.6	3.2	0.4	100.0	34.7	65.0	0.4	100.0	4,328
Total	51.6	30.0	13.1	5.3	100.0	29.4	70.5	0.1	100.0	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor.

² Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.20C Distance from health care by county

Percent distributions of women age 15–49 by travel time to nearest health facility and by means of transport to nearest health facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Travel time to nearest health facility				Total	Means of transport to nearest health facility			Total	Number of women
	<30 minutes	30–59 minutes	60–119 minutes	≥2 hours		Motorised ¹	Not motorised ²	Other		
Mombasa	62.5	27.2	9.0	1.3	100.0	39.0	60.4	0.6	100.0	493
Kwale	38.5	28.1	18.6	14.8	100.0	36.1	63.9	0.0	100.0	260
Kilifi	43.2	32.3	12.8	11.7	100.0	23.4	76.6	0.0	100.0	489
Tana River	20.3	28.8	29.0	21.9	100.0	32.7	67.3	0.0	100.0	79
Lamu	62.1	19.3	11.2	7.4	100.0	34.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	54
Taita/Taveta	51.7	27.4	16.1	4.7	100.0	27.8	72.2	0.0	100.0	122
Garissa	56.0	19.6	20.7	3.6	100.0	36.3	63.7	0.0	100.0	163
Wajir	37.2	30.7	23.6	8.5	100.0	21.3	78.7	0.0	100.0	90
Mandera	32.6	39.4	13.5	14.6	100.0	17.1	82.9	0.0	100.0	113
Marsabit	22.8	30.9	21.4	24.8	100.0	13.2	86.8	0.0	100.0	72
Isiolo	55.4	24.5	13.8	6.3	100.0	20.8	79.2	0.0	100.0	76
Meru	49.9	33.2	12.3	4.5	100.0	32.6	67.1	0.4	100.0	488
Tharaka-Nithi	38.4	34.7	16.6	10.3	100.0	26.7	73.3	0.0	100.0	131
Embu	48.9	29.8	18.2	3.2	100.0	34.1	65.9	0.0	100.0	180
Kitui	19.0	31.5	25.3	24.2	100.0	14.5	85.5	0.0	100.0	373
Machakos	50.8	30.0	14.2	4.9	100.0	27.0	73.0	0.0	100.0	544
Makueni	44.4	32.9	20.9	1.8	100.0	14.8	85.2	0.0	100.0	356
Nyandarua	33.9	40.7	22.3	3.2	100.0	33.4	66.5	0.1	100.0	225
Nyeri	64.0	25.4	8.7	2.0	100.0	17.1	82.6	0.4	100.0	261
Kirinyaga	59.3	30.7	7.4	2.6	100.0	36.2	63.8	0.0	100.0	262
Murang'a	56.4	31.4	8.3	3.9	100.0	30.7	69.3	0.0	100.0	339
Kiambu	67.3	25.4	7.0	0.4	100.0	23.2	76.4	0.4	100.0	1,095
Turkana	29.5	15.9	20.7	34.0	100.0	14.2	85.8	0.0	100.0	172
West Pokot	25.6	31.4	23.6	19.5	100.0	23.1	76.9	0.0	100.0	197
Samburu	21.9	17.4	22.1	38.6	100.0	6.5	93.5	0.0	100.0	79
Trans Nzoia	48.1	34.9	14.7	2.3	100.0	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	359
Uasin Gishu	61.0	33.6	4.5	1.0	100.0	38.9	61.1	0.0	100.0	527
Elgeyo/Marakwet	48.1	40.2	11.1	0.6	100.0	28.4	71.6	0.0	100.0	116
Nandi	35.1	45.6	12.1	7.1	100.0	25.4	74.6	0.0	100.0	332
Baringo	33.9	33.7	20.1	12.3	100.0	10.9	89.1	0.0	100.0	193
Laikipia	42.5	29.9	24.9	2.8	100.0	11.8	88.2	0.0	100.0	173
Nakuru	57.9	26.9	12.3	2.9	100.0	25.1	74.9	0.0	100.0	862
Narok	41.8	25.8	23.4	9.0	100.0	32.9	67.1	0.0	100.0	374
Kajiado	52.8	23.7	11.6	11.9	100.0	44.5	55.5	0.0	100.0	451
Kericho	65.0	26.0	8.3	0.7	100.0	43.0	57.0	0.0	100.0	372
Bomet	44.2	41.1	13.1	1.6	100.0	16.1	83.9	0.0	100.0	327
Kakamega	43.8	35.5	14.9	5.8	100.0	32.9	67.1	0.0	100.0	652
Vihiga	46.5	36.0	16.5	1.1	100.0	12.1	87.9	0.0	100.0	201
Bungoma	60.4	27.4	11.3	0.9	100.0	49.8	50.2	0.0	100.0	572
Busia	34.1	41.9	17.5	6.5	100.0	32.0	68.0	0.0	100.0	336
Siaya	31.5	40.2	25.4	2.9	100.0	40.8	59.2	0.0	100.0	275
Kisumu	58.0	31.9	8.4	1.7	100.0	49.4	50.6	0.0	100.0	396
Homa Bay	52.2	31.9	13.3	2.6	100.0	33.5	66.5	0.0	100.0	344
Migori	42.7	34.2	20.1	3.0	100.0	26.0	74.0	0.0	100.0	350
Kisii	23.4	34.8	29.1	12.7	100.0	29.2	70.8	0.0	100.0	463
Nyamira	48.7	37.9	10.3	3.1	100.0	31.0	69.0	0.0	100.0	168
Nairobi City	73.3	22.1	3.6	1.0	100.0	27.9	71.7	0.4	100.0	2,157
Total	51.6	30.0	13.1	5.3	100.0	29.4	70.5	0.1	100.0	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes car/truck, public bus, motorcycle/scooter, and boat with motor.² Includes animal-drawn cart, bicycle, boat without motor, and walking.

Table 9.21 Community health care visits and services

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were visited by a community health worker in the last 3 months, and among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by a community health worker in past 3 months	Number of women	Among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services:											Number of women
			Water/Sanitation/washing	Antenatal/postnatal care	Family planning	Child immunisation	Child illness	Child growth/nutrition	Non-communicable diseases	Social/child protection programme	Special devices/disability	Follow-up on default medical issue	Other	
Age														
15–19	4.0	3,125	46.6	7.0	9.5	19.1	9.5	9.6	12.3	4.9	0.0	1.6	16.4	124
20–34	5.5	8,343	37.8	16.1	25.2	39.3	13.6	23.2	5.7	3.8	2.6	4.1	7.3	461
35–49	5.8	5,248	50.5	9.6	22.8	26.3	14.8	19.2	6.7	5.2	1.9	8.1	10.6	302
Travel time to nearest health facility														
<30 minutes	4.8	8,627	43.4	11.7	22.6	28.6	14.9	19.3	6.7	4.2	2.0	3.9	10.5	410
30–59 minutes	5.3	5,014	41.2	13.1	19.2	34.6	9.3	16.6	4.9	3.3	0.9	4.6	9.8	268
60–119 minutes	6.5	2,190	42.9	13.0	26.5	34.3	14.8	25.5	9.2	5.3	1.2	7.5	8.1	143
≥2 hours	7.5	885	52.3	15.3	22.0	38.0	18.8	25.6	12.1	8.3	7.9	10.2	7.8	66
Residence														
Urban	3.3	6,850	35.4	10.3	29.9	37.6	10.3	19.1	8.6	5.8	2.4	5.0	10.6	229
Rural	6.7	9,866	46.1	13.4	19.5	30.1	14.6	20.2	6.4	3.9	1.8	5.2	9.4	660
Education¹														
No education	9.7	920	59.1	26.3	35.0	54.5	42.7	39.9	10.2	10.8	8.4	14.4	4.2	89
Primary	5.3	6,107	43.3	10.1	23.0	30.1	10.3	19.9	6.2	3.0	1.2	4.1	8.9	325
Secondary	5.0	6,481	43.4	12.1	18.7	26.3	8.6	16.5	6.3	3.7	1.5	4.8	12.6	323
More than secondary	4.7	3,208	34.0	10.9	20.1	35.2	13.5	15.6	8.2	5.2	1.0	2.5	8.3	151
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	8.4	2,599	51.2	18.5	26.0	42.4	24.1	27.2	8.1	6.1	4.3	11.6	7.1	218
Second	6.7	2,974	39.6	9.9	17.4	25.8	10.7	15.9	6.0	3.0	1.4	3.1	11.7	200
Middle	5.1	3,086	43.5	15.1	20.9	25.8	10.8	20.8	6.5	4.4	2.3	5.9	9.0	156
Fourth	4.9	3,729	39.5	8.3	21.7	24.5	9.2	19.7	7.8	5.1	0.2	2.3	10.0	183
Highest	3.0	4,328	41.2	10.0	25.3	42.4	8.9	13.4	6.1	2.9	1.1	0.5	11.3	131
Total	5.3	16,716	43.4	12.6	22.2	32.0	13.5	19.9	7.0	4.4	2.0	5.1	9.7	888

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 9.21C Community health care visits and services by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were visited by a community health worker in the last 3 months, and among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent- age of women who were visited by a commu- nity health worker in past 3 months	Number of women	Among women who were visited by community health worker, percentage received or talked about specific health services:											Number of women	
			Water/ Sani- tation/ washing	Ante- natal/ postnatal care	Family planning	Child immuni- sation	Child illness	Child growth/ nutrition	Non- commu- nicable diseases	Social/ child protection pro- gramme	Special devices/ disability	Follow- up on default medical issue	Other		
Mombasa	6.0	493	25.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Kwale	4.6	260	22.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Kilifi	10.8	489	22.3	(6.3)	(22.3)	(49.2)	(2.8)	(12.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.2)	53	
Tana River	8.7	79	12.5	(4.9)	(2.7)	(82.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	7	
Lamu	1.5	54	41.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Taita/Taveta	3.7	122	62.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Garissa	7.0	163	81.2	(4.6)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.8)	11	
Wajir	4.8	90	54.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
Mandera	0.6	113	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Marsabit	9.4	72	80.7	(46.7)	(37.1)	(62.5)	(38.3)	(17.4)	(18.5)	(2.1)	(7.4)	(9.4)	(0.0)	7	
Isiolo	10.4	76	14.9	(14.7)	(21.1)	(75.2)	(1.3)	(12.1)	(1.3)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	8	
Meru	4.1	488	70.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	
Tharaka-Nithi	6.8	131	39.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	
Embu	3.2	180	68.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Kitui	0.7	373	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	
Machakos	7.3	544	36.4	(7.0)	(11.0)	(63.4)	(17.4)	(22.4)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.2)	40	
Makueni	0.3	356	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	
Nyandarua	0.0	225	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	
Nyeri	3.7	261	40.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
Kirinyaga	3.0	262	51.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Murang'a	7.2	339	65.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	
Kiambu	0.9	1,095	0.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	
Turkana	40.7	172	74.3	47.5	52.7	65.3	70.9	57.9	15.5	12.0	10.8	27.7	4.3	70	
West Pokot	2.7	197	92.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Samburu	6.8	79	37.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
Trans Nzoia	9.0	359	14.6	(18.7)	(4.7)	(60.9)	(6.6)	(6.7)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(9.0)	32	
Uasin Gishu	4.5	527	46.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24	
Elgeyo/Marakwet	10.9	116	26.7	(15.5)	(10.9)	(42.9)	(0.0)	(24.9)	(12.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(4.0)	13	
Nandi	2.1	332	50.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
Baringo	7.9	193	71.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
Laikipia	1.3	173	20.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
Nakuru	3.3	862	43.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	28	
Narok	1.5	374	19.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	
Kajiado	3.6	451	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	
Kericho	2.0	372	74.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Bomet	8.0	327	72.5	(0.0)	(4.3)	(7.3)	(3.6)	(14.6)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(20.2)	26	
Kakamega	12.9	652	22.8	6.1	19.1	18.5	7.0	17.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.9	13.9	84	
Vihiga	13.2	201	23.2	8.8	9.4	49.0	43.0	44.1	7.0	4.1	0.0	2.7	1.0	27	
Bungoma	6.7	572	44.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	38	
Busia	5.6	336	65.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19	
Siaya	6.5	275	47.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18	
Kisumu	7.5	396	18.7	(11.6)	(25.8)	(14.7)	(11.9)	(7.3)	(4.8)	(6.1)	(4.0)	(2.8)	(3.8)	29	
Homa Bay	14.6	344	57.4	6.0	17.9	8.2	2.2	21.6	5.0	0.9	1.4	11.1	14.2	50	
Migori	8.2	350	38.8	(15.5)	(18.7)	(31.9)	(11.2)	(7.8)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(13.9)	29	
Kisii	3.2	463	76.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
Nyamira	8.1	168	61.1	(0.0)	(11.5)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.1)	14	
Nairobi City	1.9	2,157	44.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	40	
Total	5.3	16,716	43.4	12.6	22.2	32.0	13.5	19.9	7.0	4.4	2.0	5.1	9.7	888	

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Key Findings

- **Birth weight:** Of the children born in the previous two years, 9% had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg.
- **Vaccination of children:** 80% of children age 12–23 are fully vaccinated against all basic antigens and 55% are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule.
- **Symptoms of acute respiratory infection:** Advice or treatment was sought for 82% of children under age 5 who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Fever:** Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children under age 5 who had fever in the 2 weeks before the survey.
- **Diarrhoea:** Advice or treatment was sought for 58% of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey. Seventy percent of children with diarrhoea received oral rehydration therapy. Nineteen percent of children with diarrhoea received no treatment.
- **Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI 2030):** Overall, 78% of children age 24–59 months are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial wellbeing. Eighty percent of females and 76% of males age 24–49 months are developmentally on track.

Information on child health and survival can help policymakers and programme managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Kenya. In Kenya, the Ministry of Health (MoH) spearheads the implementation of high impact interventions with a key objective of improving the health of newborns and children for overall child survival. The interventions for newborns include essential newborn care, management of the small and sick newborn, promotion of growth monitoring, routine vaccination through the National Vaccines and Immunization Program, and appropriate infant and young child feeding.

This chapter presents information on birth weight and vaccination status for young children. It also looks at the prevalence of, and care-seeking behaviours for three common childhood illnesses—symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea. Information on early childhood development is also presented in this chapter.

10.1 CHILD'S SIZE AND BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight

Percentage of births with a reported birth weight <2.5 kilograms regardless of gestational age.

Sample: Live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight, from either a written record or else a mother's report

The weight of a baby at birth is an important indicator that communicates a child's vulnerability to illness and death. Children born with low birth weight are more prone to illness and are at a higher risk of death. In addition, birth weight predicts a child's future health, growth, and psychosocial development.

In the 2022 KDHS, birth weight was recorded from either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was obtained because birth weight is unknown for many infants.

Written records or the mother's report of birth weight were available for 88% of live births in the 2 years before the survey. Nine percent of these births had a low birth weight of less than 2.5 kg. Based on the assessment from the mothers, 2% of the children were very small, 11% smaller than average, and 85% were average or larger in size at birth (**Table 10.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Availability of written records increases with mother's education, from 18% among mothers with no education to 42% among mothers with secondary education.
- Availability of written records increases with wealth quintile, from 29% in the lowest quintile to 42% in the highest quintile.

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

Universal immunisation of children against common vaccine-preventable diseases is crucial in reducing infant and child morbidity and mortality. In Kenya, routine childhood vaccines include Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) (tuberculosis); oral polio vaccine (OPV) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV); pentavalent or DPT-HepB-Hib (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus; hepatitis B; and Haemophilus influenzae type b); pneumococcal conjugate vaccine-10 (PCV10); rotavirus vaccine (RV); and measles-rubella (MR) vaccine. Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) was introduced as part of the routine childhood vaccines in 2015 and is co-administered with OPV3 at 14 weeks.

Information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways in the 2022 KDHS: from written vaccination records, including vaccination or health cards, and from verbal reports. For each child born in the 3 years before the survey, mothers were asked to show the interviewer the vaccination card or other document used for recording the child's immunisations. If the vaccination card or other document was available, the interviewer copied the dates of each vaccination received. If vaccination was not recorded in the vaccination card or on the document as having been administered, the mother was asked to recall whether that particular vaccination had been given. If the mother was not able to present the vaccination card or other document for a child, she was asked to recall whether the child had received the BCG, polio, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, and measles-rubella vaccines. If she indicated that the child had received any of the multi-dose vaccines, she was asked the number of doses the child received.

10.2.1 Vaccination Card Ownership and Availability

Vaccination cards are a critical tool in ensuring that a child receives all recommended vaccinations on schedule. Having a vaccination card or other document on which vaccinations are recorded is universal

among children age 12–23 months and those age 24–35 months (98%) (Table 10.2). At the time of the interview, however, vaccination cards were seen for 76% of children age 12–23 months and 61% of children age 24–35 months.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children age 12–23 months with a vaccination card seen is higher in rural areas (78%) than in urban areas (71%).
- Similarly, the percentage of children age 24–35 months with vaccination card seen was higher in the rural areas (67%) than urban areas (53%).

10.2.2 Basic Antigen Coverage

Fully vaccinated—basic antigens

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother’s report). To have received all basic antigens, a child must receive at least:

- One dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- Three doses of polio vaccine given as oral polio vaccine (OPV), inactivated polio vaccine (IPV), or a combination of OPV and IPV
- Three doses of DPT-containing vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- One dose of measles-containing vaccine given as measles-rubella (MR).

Sample: Children age 12–23 months and age 24–35 months

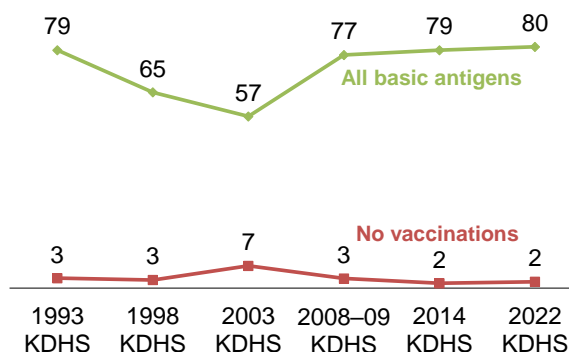
Historically, an important measure of vaccination coverage has been the percentage of children receiving all “basic” antigens. Children are considered fully vaccinated against all basic antigens if they have received the BCG vaccine, three doses each of polio vaccine and DPT-containing vaccine, and a single dose of measles-containing vaccine. In Kenya, the BCG vaccine is usually given at birth or at first clinic contact, while polio and DPT-containing vaccines are given approximately age 6, 10, and 14 weeks. A first measles-containing vaccination should be given at or soon after age 9 months.

Among children age 12–23 months, 80% are fully vaccinated with basic antigens; 77% are fully vaccinated with basic antigens by the appropriate age as per the recommendations within the National Vaccines and Immunization Program (Table 10.3).

Trends: The vaccination coverage rate for basic antigens declined from 79% in 1993 to 57% in 2003, increased to 77% in 2008–09, and thereafter gradually increased to 80% in 2022. The percentage of children receiving no vaccinations has remained between 2% and 3% except for 2003 when it increased to 7% (Figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1 Trends in childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received all basic antigens at any time before the survey



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

10.2.3 National Schedule Coverage

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to national schedule, a child must receive the following:

- One dose of BCG vaccine
- Oral polio vaccine (OPV, birth dose)
- Three doses of OPV and one dose of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV)
- Three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib
- Three doses of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)
- Two doses of Rotavirus vaccine (RV)
- One dose of measles rubella (MR).

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Fully vaccinated according to national schedule (age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To be fully vaccinated according to national schedule, a child must receive all of the vaccinations listed above along with the following:

- A second dose of measles rubella (MR)

Sample: Children age 24–35 months

A second measure of vaccination coverage is the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule. In this report, a child age 12–23 months is considered to be fully vaccinated according to the national schedule if the child has received all basic antigens as well as a birth dose of OPV, a dose of IPV, three doses of the pneumococcal vaccine, and two doses of rotavirus vaccine. Children age 24–35 months have received all vaccinations according to the national schedule if they have received a second dose of the MR vaccine in addition to all of the vaccinations relevant for a child age 12–23 months.

Fifty-five percent of children age 12–23 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule with 53% being vaccinated by the appropriate age. Similarly, 38% of children age 24–35 months are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule with 34% being vaccinated by the appropriate age (**Table 10.3**).

Figure 10.2 shows the coverage for each of the age-appropriate vaccinations among children age 12–23 months. Coverage is highest for BCG vaccine (97%), and the first doses of OPV (97%), DPT-HepB-Hib (97%), pneumococcal (97%), and rotavirus (96%) vaccines.

Ninety-two percent of children age 24–35 months received the first dose of MR, but only 67% received the second (**Table 10.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Vaccination coverage decreases as birth order increases; from 61% for first birth-order children age 12–23 months fully vaccinated according to the national schedule to 40% for sixth or higher birth-order children (**Figure 10.3**).
- Child vaccination coverage according to national schedule increases with mother’s level of education, from 23% for children age 12–23 months whose mothers have no education to 62% among those whose mothers have more than secondary education (**Table 10.4**).
- More than 8 in 10 children age 12–23 months in Kisii and Tharaka-Nithi counties are fully vaccinated according to the national schedule (**Table 10.4C**).

Source of Vaccinations

The main source of childhood vaccinations is the public medical sector. About 4 in 5 for children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months receive their vaccinations from the public health sector. The non-NGO private sector is the second most common source of childhood vaccination, 15% for children age 12–23 months and 12% for children age 24–35 months (**Table 10.5** and **Table 10.5C**).

Figure 10.2 Childhood vaccinations

Percentage of children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey

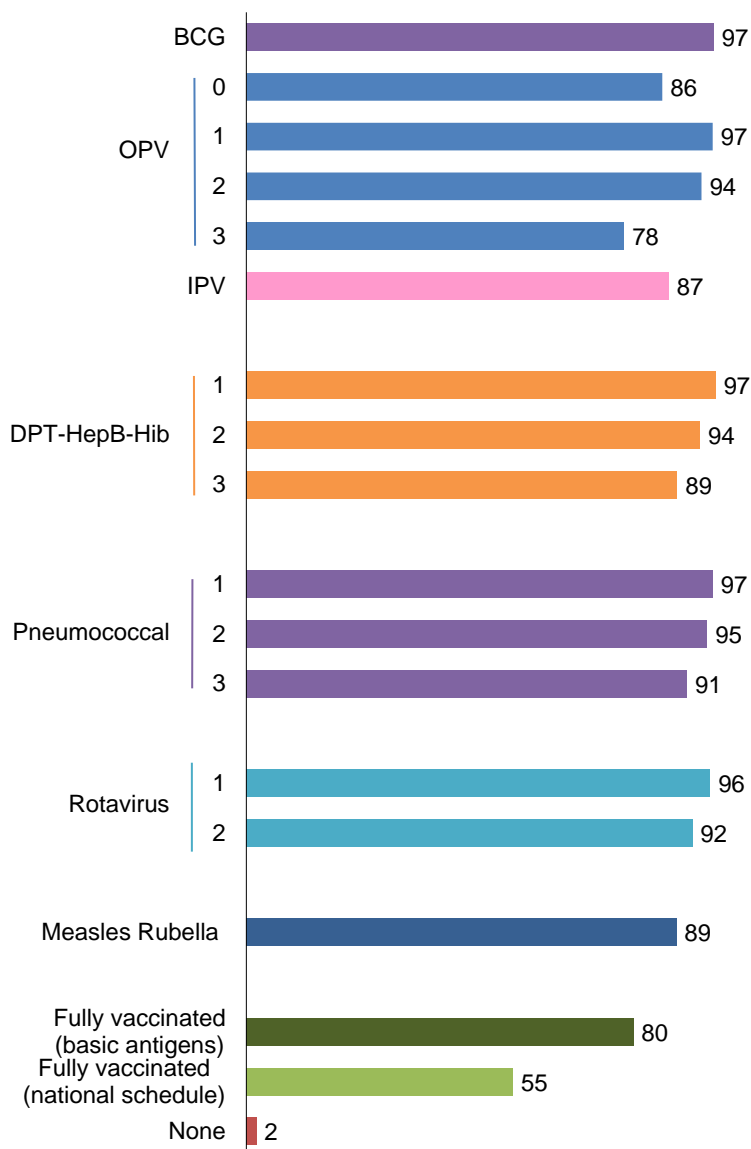
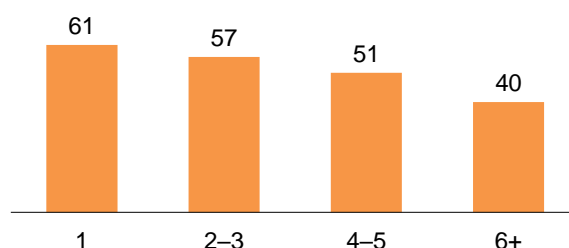


Figure 10.3 Vaccination coverage by birth order

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) at any time before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-seven percent of children age 12–23 months in urban areas compared with 90% of children in rural areas were vaccinated in public medical sector.
- Among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from public medical sector decreases as mothers' education increases, from 93% for children whose mothers have no education to 61% for children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- On the contrary, among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from private medical sector (non-NGO) increases with mothers' education, from 3% for children whose mothers have no education to 34% for children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- Among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from public medical sector decreases with wealth quintile, from 93% for children in the lowest household wealth quintile to 56% for children in the highest household wealth quintile.
- On the contrary, among children age 12–23 months, the percentage who received most of their vaccinations from private medical sector (non-NGO) increases with wealth quintile, from 3% for children in the lowest household wealth quintile to 39% for children in the highest household wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of children age 12–23 months, who received most of their vaccinations from public medical sector were Marsabit (100%), Tana-River (98%) and Busia (97%), while counties with the lowest are Nairobi City (46%), Kajiado (68%), and Kiambu (70%)
- Counties with the highest percentage of children age 12–23 months, who received most of their vaccinations from private medical sector (non-NGO) were Nairobi City (47%), Mombasa (28%), and Kajiado (28%).

10.3 SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION AND CARESEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Acute respiratory infections (ARIs) are defined as bacterial or viral infections of the respiratory tract leading to breathing difficulties, fever, and other complications. ARIs, which include pneumonia, are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under age 5 in Kenya. Treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large number of deaths caused by ARIs. Indoor air pollution has been documented as a risk factor for ARIs and is associated with low socioeconomic status and overcrowding.

Careseeking for symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)

Children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought. ARI symptoms include short, rapid breathing that is chest-related, and/or difficult breathing that is chest-related.

Sample: Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey

Among children under age 5, 2% exhibited symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey. Among these children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought for 82% of whom 44% treatment or advice was sought the same or next day (Table 10.6 and Table 10.6C).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms was the same (2%) in both urban and rural areas. However, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought was higher in urban areas

(90%) than in rural areas (78%). Advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day for 47% in rural areas compared with 38% in urban areas.

Source of Advice or Treatment for Symptoms of ARI

The main source of advice or treatment for children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI was from the public medical sector (63%) followed by private medical sector (non-NGO) (38%). Among those who sought advice or treatment in the public medical sector, government dispensaries (29%) are the main source (**Table 10.7**).

10.4 FEVER AND CARESEEKING BEHAVIOUR

Fever is a key symptom of malaria and other acute infections in children under age 5. In Kenya, malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children under age 5, and it is most prevalent in the lake and coastal endemic regions of the country.

Careseeking for fever

Children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

In the 2 weeks before the survey, mothers reported that 17% of children under age 5 had fever. Advice or treatment was sought for 70% of children under age 5 with fever, and for 42% of these children, advice or treatment was sought the same or next day. Forty-one percent of the children under age 5 with fever received antibiotics (**Table 10.8** and **Table 10.8C**).

10.5 DIARRHOEAL DISEASE

Diarrhoeal disease remains an important cause of morbidity and mortality among young children in Kenya. Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and supplemental zinc, combined with continued feeding, are the recommended interventions for treating diarrhoea. The ORT can be provided as increased fluids (including increased breastfeeding), as fluid prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or as government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF). Zinc has been shown to reduce the severity, frequency of diarrhoeal episodes and duration of diarrhoea, and it is recommended that all children with diarrhoea receive a 5-day course of zinc.

10.5.1 Diarrhoea and Careseeking Behaviour

Careseeking for diarrhoea

Children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought.

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

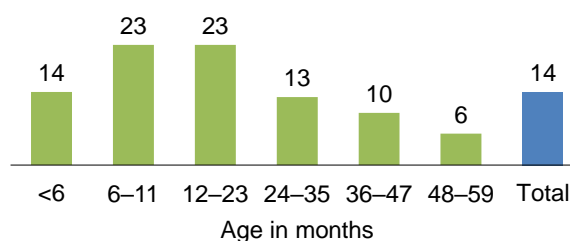
Fourteen percent of children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the 2 weeks before the survey. Advice or treatment was sought for 58% of the children under age 5 with diarrhoea (**Table 10.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children with diarrhoea increases from 14% among children under age 6 months to 23% among those 6–11 months and those age 12–23 months, and then decreases with increasing age down to 6% among children age 48–59 months (**Figure 10.4**).
- In Wajir, Lamu, Migori, and Homa Bay counties, about 1 in 4 children under age 5 had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey (**Table 10.9C**).

Figure 10.4 Diarrhoea prevalence by age

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



10.5.2 Feeding Practices

Appropriate feeding practices

Children with diarrhoea are given more liquids than usual, and as much food or more than usual.

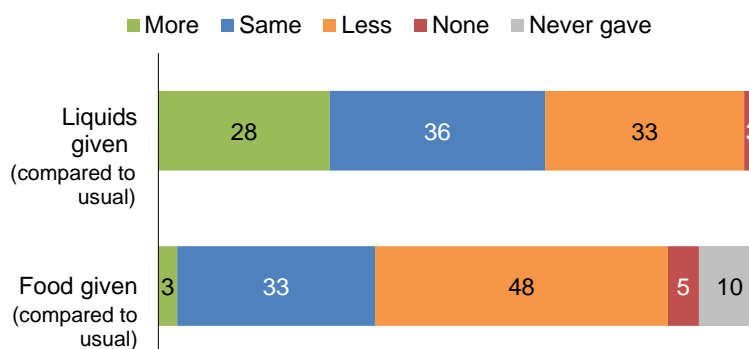
Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Twenty-eight percent of children under 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey were given more liquids than usual, as recommended. Thirty-six percent received the same amount of liquids. However, 33% of the children with diarrhoea received somewhat less or much less liquids than usual, and 3% received no liquids at all (**Table 10.10**, **Table 10.10C**, and **Figure 10.5**).

Thirty-six percent of children with diarrhoea were fed according to the recommended practice of giving the same or more food than usual. Forty-eight percent of children were given less food than usual, while 5% received no food.

Figure 10.5 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of children age 0–35 months with diarrhoea, who were not being breastfed, were given more fluids (34%) compared with those that were being breastfed (24%).
- A higher percentage of children under age 5 in urban areas (39%) were given more fluids during a diarrhoeal episode compared with those in rural areas (21%).
- The percentage of children under age 5 being given more fluids than usual during a diarrhoeal episode increases with mother's education, from 20% for children whose mothers have no education to 43% for children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- A higher percentage of children under age 5 in the highest wealth quintile (45%) were given more fluids during a diarrhoeal episode compared with those in the lowest wealth quintile (19%).

10.5.3 Oral Rehydration Therapy, Zinc, Continued Feeding, and Other Treatments

Oral rehydration therapy

Children with diarrhoea are given increased fluids, or a fluid made from a special packet of oral rehydration salts (ORS), or government-recommended homemade fluids (RHF).

Sample: Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey

Oral rehydration therapy (ORT) is a simple and effective way to reduce dehydration caused by diarrhoea.

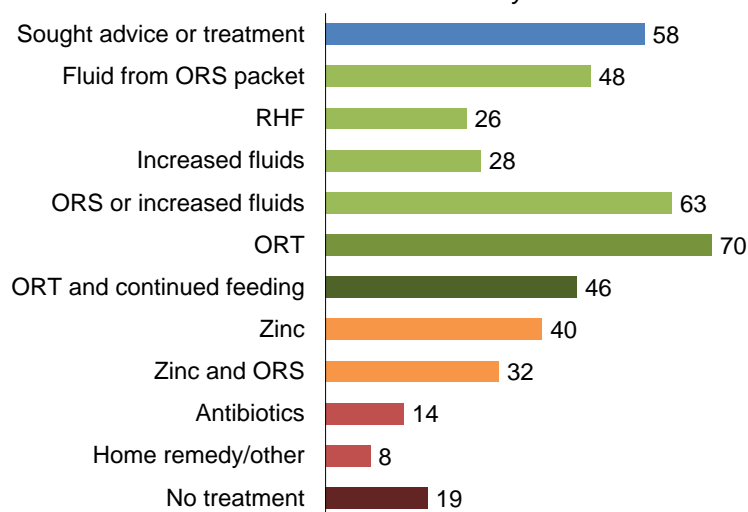
Seven in ten children with diarrhoea received some form of ORT, either fluids from ORS packets (48%), recommended home fluids (26%), or increased fluids (28%). Forty-six percent received ORT and continued feeding, as recommended.

Forty percent of children with diarrhoea were given zinc alone; 32% were given zinc and ORS.

Nineteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment (**Table 10.11** and **Figure 10.6**).

Figure 10.6 Treatment of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey



Source of Advice or Treatment for Diarrhoea

Advice or treatment for children under age 5 with diarrhoea is mainly sought from public medical sector (59%) followed by private medical sector (non-NGO) (37%) (**Table 10.12**).

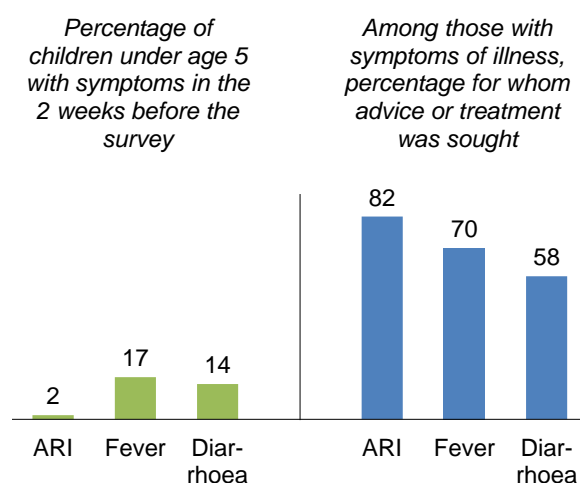
10.6 TREATMENT OF CHILDHOOD ILLNESS

Acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and dehydration from diarrhoea are contributing causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in developing countries (WHO 2003). Prompt medical attention when a child has symptoms of these illnesses is therefore crucial in reducing child deaths.

Two percent of children under age 5 were reported to have symptoms of ARI. Fever and diarrhoea were reported among 17% and 14% of the children, respectively.

Treatment or advice was sought for 82% with symptoms of ARI. Treatment or advice was sought for 70% and 58% of children with fever and diarrhoea respectively (Figure 10.7).

Figure 10.7 Symptoms of childhood illness and careseeking



10.7 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood development is a multidimensional process that involves an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socioemotional, regulatory skills, and capacities across the first few years of life (UNICEF 2016). These are distinct domains of early childhood development that are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring that children have the best chance to reach their full potential. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socioemotional development, and learning readiness set the trajectory for lifelong health, learning, and well-being (Shonkoff and Phillips 2000).

In 2022, Kenya launched the Early Childhood Development Policy, which addresses the development, planning, implementation, and monitoring of integrated programmes targeting children age 0–8. The policy addresses sectors critical to the survival and thriving of young children such as health, nutrition, child protection, and early learning. Within the domain of health, the policy stipulates that every child should be monitored for developmental milestones and that, where delays are detected, immediate appropriate interventions are implemented.

Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030)

The ECDI2030 includes 20 items organised according to the three general domains of health, learning, and psychosocial well-being. Each of the three general domains includes a set of core subdomains:

- **Health subdomains:** gross motor development, fine motor development, and self-care.
- **Learning subdomains:** expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- **Psychosocial well-being subdomains:** emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report individual domains separately. It is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains cited in SDG 4.2.1.

The KDHS included the Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI 2030) module developed by UNICEF for the MICS programme. This module was administered as part of the KDHS Woman's Full Questionnaire. Respondents were asked 20 questions for each biological child living with them who was

between age 24 and 59 months. The questions focused on children's behaviour in everyday situations and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, which reflected the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

Children developmentally on track according to the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children who have achieved the minimum number of ECDI2030 milestones expected for their age group as follows:

- 24–29 months: at least 7 milestones
- 30–35 months: at least 9 milestones
- 36–41 months: at least 11 milestones
- 42–47 months: at least 13 milestones
- 48–59 months: at least 15 milestones

Sample: Children age 24–59 months

Overall, 78% of children age 24–59 months are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being (**Table 10.13**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty percent of females and 76% of males age 24–49 months are developmentally on track in terms of health, learning, and psychosocial wellbeing.
- A higher percentage of children in urban areas (88%) than rural areas (73%) are developmentally on track
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being decreases with age, from 83% among children age 24–35 months to 74% among children age 48–59 months.
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being increases with mother's education, from 52% among children whose mothers have no education to 91% for those whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- The percentage of children who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being increases with wealth quintile, from 61% of children in the lowest wealth quintile to 93% among children in the highest wealth quintile.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on child health, see the following tables:

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- **Table 10.12** Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea
- **Table 10.13** Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Table 10.1 Child's size and weight at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate					Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:				Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know	Total	Written record	Mother's report	Either	Number of births	Percent-age less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	3.8	14.6	79.6	2.0	100.0	36.5	51.6	88.1	460	11.4	405
20–34	1.3	10.9	85.3	2.6	100.0	38.7	50.1	88.8	2,760	8.1	2,450
35–49	2.3	8.4	85.9	3.3	100.0	36.4	48.0	84.4	437	8.0	369
Birth order											
1	2.9	11.3	84.7	1.1	100.0	38.1	54.8	92.9	1,038	10.5	964
2–3	1.1	11.3	85.7	1.9	100.0	41.2	50.7	92.0	1,572	7.8	1,446
4–5	1.7	10.8	83.8	3.7	100.0	36.8	46.9	83.8	705	6.8	590
6+	1.0	9.8	81.2	7.9	100.0	27.0	38.7	65.7	343	8.7	225
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	(0.0)	(6.0)	(90.2)	(3.8)	100.0	(45.1)	(34.4)	(79.5)	22	*	18
Does not smoke	1.7	11.1	84.6	2.6	100.0	38.1	50.1	88.2	3,635	8.4	3,207
Residence											
Urban	1.0	10.3	87.7	1.0	100.0	39.9	57.4	97.3	1,315	6.5	1,280
Rural	2.1	11.5	82.9	3.4	100.0	37.2	45.8	83.0	2,343	9.8	1,945
Mother's education²											
No education	2.2	12.0	70.0	15.8	100.0	18.3	29.1	47.4	354	12.4	168
Primary	2.5	11.8	83.3	2.3	100.0	38.6	46.8	85.4	1,268	9.7	1,083
Secondary	1.2	10.3	88.0	0.5	100.0	42.1	53.7	95.8	1,376	8.0	1,318
More than secondary	1.0	10.8	88.1	0.1	100.0	39.6	59.7	99.4	661	6.6	657
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.4	11.4	78.0	8.1	100.0	28.7	34.1	62.8	793	9.6	498
Second	2.1	11.3	84.2	2.4	100.0	40.0	48.6	88.6	679	10.4	601
Middle	1.2	11.2	86.6	1.0	100.0	40.3	53.8	94.1	655	8.6	616
Fourth	1.7	11.2	86.4	0.8	100.0	41.2	56.8	97.9	801	9.1	785
Highest	1.2	10.1	88.6	0.1	100.0	41.5	57.8	99.4	730	5.4	725
Total	1.7	11.1	84.6	2.6	100.0	38.2	50.0	88.2	3,658	8.5	3,225

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.1C Child's size and weight at birth by county

Percent distribution of live births in the 2 years before the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth, percentage of live births in the 2 years before the survey that have a reported birth weight by source of information (written record or mother's report); and among live births in the 2 years before the survey with a reported birth weight, percentage less than 2.5 kg, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent distribution of births by size of baby at birth based on mother's estimate				Total	Percentage of births that have a reported birth weight according to:			Number of births	Among births with a reported birth weight ¹	
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know		Written record	Mother's report	Either		Percentage less than 2.5 kg	Number of births
Mombasa	0.6	4.9	94.5	0.0	100.0	17.4	80.0	97.4	105	9.2	102
Kwale	1.2	15.3	83.5	0.0	100.0	34.7	54.9	89.6	64	9.8	57
Kilifi	0.0	17.1	82.9	0.0	100.0	40.6	52.9	93.5	95	9.9	88
Tana River	0.7	4.1	86.4	8.8	100.0	23.9	23.0	46.9	29	5.0	14
Lamu	11.2	26.5	61.7	0.6	100.0	40.1	50.1	90.2	17	11.9	15
Taita/Taveta	(0.0)	(17.9)	(82.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(62.7)	(35.1)	(97.7)	25	(13.5)	24
Garissa	1.1	3.3	74.3	21.3	100.0	30.1	28.7	58.7	51	9.1	30
Wajir	12.3	10.9	50.5	26.3	100.0	4.6	26.9	31.5	29	(30.5)	9
Mandera	1.8	11.2	58.0	29.0	100.0	6.7	27.8	34.4	50	10.2	17
Marsabit	0.0	1.7	54.9	43.4	100.0	5.3	40.3	45.6	28	3.0	13
Isiolo	7.0	15.5	75.5	2.1	100.0	21.2	59.0	80.2	21	14.9	17
Meru	1.7	7.8	90.4	0.0	100.0	37.0	56.8	93.8	99	5.3	93
Tharaka-Nithi	0.0	16.5	83.5	0.0	100.0	59.0	37.0	96.0	26	1.9	25
Embu	1.1	11.1	87.0	0.8	100.0	60.6	38.5	99.2	33	11.8	33
Kitui	0.0	6.2	86.0	7.8	100.0	28.6	46.5	75.1	72	9.4	54
Machakos	7.1	21.1	70.3	1.5	100.0	58.2	36.2	94.4	85	15.3	80
Makueni	1.6	3.0	93.7	1.8	100.0	24.4	66.5	91.0	65	3.7	59
Nyandarua	0.4	21.2	78.3	0.0	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	48	8.1	48
Nyeri	0.0	5.5	94.5	0.0	100.0	44.0	56.0	100.0	52	15.5	52
Kirinyaga	0.0	18.3	81.7	0.0	100.0	60.3	39.7	100.0	47	13.9	47
Murang'a	0.0	15.1	84.9	0.0	100.0	25.9	71.6	97.5	72	8.0	70
Kiambu	2.2	5.2	92.7	0.0	100.0	25.5	74.5	100.0	203	6.3	203
Turkana	1.5	14.3	84.3	0.0	100.0	20.8	26.0	46.8	66	3.9	31
West Pokot	1.0	9.8	66.5	22.6	100.0	14.5	41.3	55.8	89	8.0	50
Samburu	1.0	15.9	73.3	9.7	100.0	14.2	36.5	50.7	30	14.0	15
Trans Nzoia	3.0	15.9	81.1	0.0	100.0	17.4	77.6	95.1	78	8.0	74
Uasin Gishu	0.0	11.1	87.7	1.2	100.0	37.8	55.2	93.0	112	6.1	104
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.1	2.8	94.9	1.2	100.0	30.2	62.9	93.1	35	8.5	33
Nandi	0.0	23.4	74.7	1.9	100.0	49.5	36.7	86.1	60	17.1	52
Baringo	0.0	6.5	92.4	1.1	100.0	23.4	52.2	75.6	53	1.9	40
Laikipia	1.1	14.7	84.3	0.0	100.0	58.3	31.0	89.3	33	(18.5)	29
Nakuru	0.0	7.2	92.8	0.0	100.0	47.4	47.2	94.7	170	5.8	161
Narok	1.2	18.7	76.1	4.0	100.0	21.0	47.1	68.1	122	18.1	83
Kajiado	2.1	9.7	88.2	0.0	100.0	32.8	56.1	88.9	103	7.6	91
Kericho	0.0	6.1	91.5	2.5	100.0	26.2	66.2	92.4	84	11.3	77
Bomet	2.7	3.7	93.6	0.0	100.0	28.8	64.2	93.1	68	14.3	63
Kakamega	7.4	12.2	80.4	0.0	100.0	45.6	54.4	100.0	158	8.7	158
Vihiga	1.8	5.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	53.8	43.3	97.1	39	5.4	38
Bungoma	6.2	10.2	83.6	0.0	100.0	33.1	47.6	80.7	112	5.0	91
Busia	1.2	5.7	92.0	1.2	100.0	68.0	14.1	82.1	77	4.9	64
Siaya	6.4	8.8	84.8	0.0	100.0	69.6	20.9	90.5	55	5.7	50
Kisumu	0.8	13.4	85.8	0.0	100.0	55.8	40.1	95.9	80	5.1	77
Homa Bay	0.0	13.9	86.1	0.0	100.0	42.8	46.2	89.0	73	5.3	65
Migori	3.5	4.9	89.5	2.2	100.0	49.1	45.6	94.7	99	6.8	94
Kisii	1.2	7.8	89.5	1.4	100.0	61.6	28.0	89.6	96	8.6	86
Nyamira	0.0	13.0	87.0	0.0	100.0	63.5	32.0	95.5	35	13.6	33
Nairobi City	0.0	15.1	84.9	0.0	100.0	46.4	53.6	100.0	415	7.2	415
Total	1.7	11.1	84.6	2.6	100.0	38.2	50.0	88.2	3,658	8.5	3,225

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Based on either a written record or the mother's recall.

Table 10.2 Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Sex						
Male	98.1	74.6	1,672	97.8	62.0	1,677
Female	98.1	76.5	1,652	98.0	60.8	1,553
Birth order						
1	98.9	75.5	1,000	98.6	55.8	1,028
2–3	98.7	76.3	1,320	98.5	62.6	1,320
4–5	98.0	76.5	642	96.8	67.4	553
6+	93.9	71.5	361	94.9	64.4	329
Residence						
Urban	98.6	70.7	1,223	98.6	52.8	1,254
Rural	97.8	78.4	2,101	97.4	66.9	1,976
Mother's education²						
No education	89.7	58.9	331	87.1	50.4	340
Primary	98.8	79.2	1,235	98.8	65.9	1,188
Secondary	99.1	77.1	1,194	99.3	65.3	1,050
More than secondary	99.3	74.3	565	99.3	52.8	652
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.9	77.6	767	94.7	62.9	713
Second	98.6	80.3	620	98.0	71.7	556
Middle	98.4	75.7	572	98.4	64.5	547
Fourth	98.3	73.9	646	98.8	58.3	653
Highest	99.6	70.7	719	99.5	53.0	760
Total	98.1	75.6	3,324	97.9	61.4	3,230

¹ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.2C Possession and observation of vaccination cards, according to county

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who ever had a vaccination card, and percentage with a vaccination card seen, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Children age 12–23 months			Children age 24–35 months		
	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children	Percentage who ever had a vaccination card ¹	Percentage with a vaccination card seen ¹	Number of children
Mombasa	100.0	75.8	75	100.0	50.3	90
Kwale	100.0	78.6	62	100.0	76.5	63
Kilifi	100.0	84.0	89	100.0	70.4	92
Tana River	96.8	71.7	26	96.8	62.8	25
Lamu	97.6	72.7	13	100.0	58.9	11
Taita/Taveta	100.0	83.2	28	(100.0)	(71.7)	21
Garissa	63.9	36.5	37	66.4	26.3	44
Wajir	87.6	45.6	28	84.0	19.3	27
Mandera	68.4	26.2	47	66.5	14.5	49
Marsabit	98.6	53.4	24	98.2	41.5	26
Isiolo	99.8	59.9	19	98.2	47.2	19
Meru	99.2	78.2	92	100.0	72.7	79
Tharaka-Nithi	100.0	90.1	24	100.0	72.3	26
Embu	(100.0)	(82.6)	30	100.0	74.1	31
Kitui	92.4	76.8	80	89.0	55.7	57
Machakos	(100.0)	(81.6)	68	100.0	64.4	75
Makueni	100.0	81.6	63	100.0	74.6	59
Nyandarua	100.0	80.3	43	(100.0)	(79.7)	27
Nyeri	(96.9)	(76.5)	37	100.0	63.1	51
Kirinyaga	100.0	79.9	44	(100.0)	(53.7)	30
Murang'a	(88.4)	(72.3)	51	(85.3)	(58.3)	58
Kiambu	100.0	81.8	196	100.0	58.7	208
Turkana	100.0	79.4	66	98.3	67.9	49
West Pokot	93.0	62.4	82	94.9	57.5	81
Samburu	95.2	73.1	27	90.4	58.7	28
Trans Nzoia	100.0	76.7	60	100.0	56.7	76
Uasin Gishu	100.0	76.2	101	100.0	63.1	99
Elgeyo/Marakwet	100.0	82.7	37	98.4	54.9	27
Nandi	100.0	79.1	52	100.0	68.0	56
Baringo	100.0	78.6	45	99.2	68.7	44
Laikipia	98.2	75.4	36	100.0	59.8	29
Nakuru	97.9	88.8	176	99.0	77.5	168
Narok	97.8	76.0	95	99.7	70.5	115
Kajiado	99.1	74.9	87	98.5	62.5	102
Kericho	98.7	73.1	75	100.0	68.2	69
Bomet	99.7	86.2	66	98.3	72.9	60
Kakamega	100.0	77.3	147	100.0	59.2	119
Vihiga	100.0	81.6	30	97.9	77.6	29
Bungoma	100.0	81.6	118	98.4	66.6	106
Busia	99.7	69.6	52	100.0	70.7	56
Siaya	100.0	81.1	58	100.0	60.2	66
Kisumu	100.0	84.2	85	98.5	63.2	81
Homa Bay	100.0	80.4	63	100.0	63.5	66
Migori	99.6	79.7	89	99.2	70.1	78
Kisii	100.0	80.2	71	100.0	66.9	62
Nyamira	(100.0)	(82.6)	24	(100.0)	(68.1)	21
Nairobi City	100.0	64.7	409	100.0	48.1	372
Total	98.1	75.6	3,324	97.9	61.4	3,230

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Vaccination card, booklet, or other home-based record.

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage who received specific vaccines by the appropriate age, Kenya DHS 2022

Vaccine	Children age 12–23 months				Children age 24–35 months			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{2,3}	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by appropriate age ^{3,4}
	Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)		Vaccination card ¹	Mother's report	Either source (crude coverage)	
BCG	74.9	22.0	96.9	96.7	60.8	35.5	96.2	95.2
DPT-HepB-Hib								
1	75.1	22.0	97.1	97.1	61.1	35.1	96.2	95.7
2	74.5	19.4	93.9	93.9	60.6	31.3	91.9	91.1
3	72.5	16.7	89.2	88.9	59.4	26.3	85.7	84.7
Polio								
OPV 0 (birth dose)	66.8	19.3	86.1	86.0	53.0	32.2	85.2	85.0
OPV 1	75.2	21.2	96.5	96.5	61.0	33.3	94.3	93.8
OPV 2	74.7	19.5	94.2	94.1	60.4	30.9	91.4	90.5
OPV 3	72.3	5.9	78.2	77.9	57.3	11.3	68.7	67.7
IPV	65.7	21.7	87.4	87.0	53.9	34.2	88.0	86.5
Pneumococcal								
1	74.6	21.9	96.5	96.5	60.8	34.8	95.6	95.1
2	74.0	21.4	95.4	95.4	60.5	34.3	94.8	93.8
3	71.8	19.4	91.2	90.7	58.8	30.4	89.2	88.0
Rotavirus								
1	74.7	21.3	96.0	95.8	60.9	34.7	95.6	95.0
2	72.2	20.1	92.3	91.7	59.5	32.6	92.1	91.4
Measles Rubella								
1	68.7	20.4	89.0	85.9	57.8	33.8	91.6	84.8
2	na	na	na	na	42.3	24.6	66.8	64.7
Fully vaccinated (basic antigens)⁵	66.0	14.0	80.1	77.0	55.7	22.6	78.3	71.8
Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule)⁶	52.2	3.0	55.2	53.0	31.6	5.9	37.5	34.4
No vaccinations	0.0	2.1	2.1	na	0.0	2.9	2.9	na
Number of children	2,512	812	3,324	3,324	1,984	1,246	3,230	3,230

na = not applicable

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

¹ Vaccination card, booklet or other home-based record

² Received by age 12 months

³ For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

⁴ Received by age 12 months for all vaccines except the second dose of Measles Rubella (MR), which should be received by age 24 months

⁵ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

⁶ For children 12–23 months: BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR For children 24–35 months, all of these plus a second dose of MR.

Table 10.4 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months															Children age 24–35 months:						
	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio					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
		1	2	3	OPV 0 ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2								
Sex																						
Male	96.4	96.9	93.8	88.8	86.0	95.9	93.6	77.5	88.2	96.2	95.2	91.2	95.8	92.1	89.5	80.2	56.0	2.5	1,672	69.7	38.1	1,677
Female	97.4	97.3	94.1	89.5	86.2	97.0	94.8	78.9	86.5	96.8	95.6	91.1	96.2	92.5	88.6	80.0	54.4	1.8	1,652	63.8	36.9	1,553
Birth order																						
1	97.1	98.0	95.8	92.0	89.9	96.5	94.7	79.8	89.5	97.2	96.2	93.4	96.6	94.7	94.1	85.1	61.2	1.6	1,000	72.2	39.9	1,028
2–3	97.6	97.4	94.3	89.0	88.9	97.2	94.6	79.1	88.2	96.7	95.8	91.2	96.7	92.3	91.2	81.9	56.8	1.9	1,320	70.4	39.5	1,320
4–5	97.0	96.9	92.8	88.9	82.9	96.9	95.1	77.9	86.4	96.4	95.3	91.2	95.1	90.2	83.9	75.8	51.0	2.0	642	60.8	36.2	553
6+	93.5	93.9	89.4	82.5	71.1	93.0	89.5	70.8	80.3	93.9	92.2	84.8	93.1	89.1	76.2	67.0	40.3	4.9	361	46.0	24.4	329
Vaccination card⁵																						
Seen	99.2	99.4	98.6	96.0	88.3	99.5	98.8	95.6	86.9	98.7	97.9	95.0	98.8	95.5	90.9	87.4	69.1	0.0	2,512	68.8	51.5	1,984
Not seen or no longer has	94.6	94.3	83.6	72.0	84.2	90.8	83.8	25.9	93.7	94.2	92.3	83.7	91.5	86.6	88.1	60.9	13.4	4.3	749	66.3	16.2	1,177
Never had	33.9	37.6	29.5	23.3	19.0	40.4	33.4	5.5	31.0	36.4	32.4	28.7	35.8	30.8	26.3	17.4	0.2	59.6	63	18.4	0.0	69
Residence																						
Urban	97.1	97.3	93.2	87.9	92.0	95.9	93.5	74.5	89.0	96.4	95.9	92.0	96.2	93.7	90.9	79.6	55.7	2.2	1,223	71.1	37.6	1,254
Rural	96.8	97.0	94.4	89.9	82.7	96.8	94.6	80.4	86.4	96.5	95.2	90.7	95.9	91.5	87.9	80.3	55.0	2.1	2,101	64.1	37.5	1,976
Mother's education⁶																						
No education	88.5	88.3	80.7	73.0	54.4	87.4	81.8	57.8	75.3	88.5	84.7	77.9	87.1	78.9	64.0	53.6	22.7	9.6	331	33.4	14.7	340
Primary	98.3	98.2	95.1	90.6	87.5	98.2	96.0	80.6	88.9	97.2	96.5	92.2	97.1	94.0	89.4	80.8	55.9	0.8	1,235	63.0	34.1	1,188
Secondary	97.0	97.8	95.2	90.6	89.9	96.3	94.7	80.0	88.6	97.4	96.4	91.6	96.8	93.1	93.7	83.5	60.5	1.8	1,194	72.8	42.8	1,050
More than secondary	98.6	98.5	96.4	92.6	93.6	98.1	96.4	81.0	88.4	97.6	97.4	95.8	97.0	94.7	93.0	86.8	61.7	1.4	565	81.7	47.1	652
Wealth quintile																						
Lowest	94.9	95.4	90.9	85.1	69.3	94.8	91.1	76.5	82.6	95.0	92.2	86.8	93.7	87.7	79.6	71.1	42.3	3.5	767	50.1	25.3	713
Second	97.3	97.6	96.2	92.3	90.1	97.5	96.2	81.3	86.8	97.2	96.7	93.1	96.9	94.0	90.5	82.6	59.6	1.2	620	66.5	40.1	556
Middle	96.8	96.9	94.2	88.8	87.9	96.3	93.4	79.9	89.6	95.7	95.1	90.1	95.3	91.3	91.5	82.5	58.4	2.6	572	68.4	40.5	547
Fourth	97.7	97.6	93.9	90.0	92.4	96.9	94.9	77.0	88.2	97.1	96.1	92.1	97.5	93.8	92.4	82.7	59.3	1.8	646	71.1	40.5	653
Highest	98.0	98.2	95.0	90.4	93.4	97.0	95.8	77.1	90.4	97.5	97.4	94.3	96.7	95.0	92.7	83.1	59.1	1.4	719	78.0	42.5	760
Total	96.9	97.1	93.9	89.2	86.1	96.5	94.2	78.2	87.4	96.5	95.4	91.2	96.0	92.3	89.0	80.1	55.2	2.1	3,324	66.8	37.5	3,230

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MR = Measles Rubella

¹ OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

³ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of MR

⁵ Mother and child health handbook or other home-based record

⁶ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.4C Vaccinations by county

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), percentage fully vaccinated (basic antigens), percentage fully vaccinated (according to national schedule), and percentage who received no vaccinations, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Children age 12–23 months															Children age 24–35 months:						
	BCG	DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio					Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		MR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic anti-gens) ²	Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ³	No vaccinations	Number of children	MR 2	Fully vaccinated (according to national schedule) ⁴	Number of children
		1	2	3	OPV 0 ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	1	2	3	1	2								
Mombasa	98.6	100.0	99.1	97.4	94.5	100.0	99.1	85.9	93.9	99.1	97.4	95.6	97.3	97.3	96.6	93.4	70.4	0.0	75	66.1	24.8	90
Kwale	96.1	96.7	94.0	82.5	85.9	96.7	96.7	77.4	92.8	95.0	95.0	92.1	92.4	87.1	83.7	70.6	50.1	2.0	62	73.3	39.3	63
Kilifi	100.0	100.0	98.2	93.7	92.9	99.3	97.5	78.6	92.2	97.9	92.7	90.6	96.4	94.6	95.1	89.8	62.5	0.0	89	66.8	47.6	92
Tana River	94.6	93.5	88.7	80.8	80.1	93.4	85.8	68.5	82.2	94.6	90.6	80.6	92.8	81.5	83.1	73.5	39.2	4.4	26	53.7	28.1	25
Lamu	98.6	100.0	97.2	85.1	93.7	99.0	98.2	76.5	87.7	97.3	97.3	84.3	100.0	92.9	86.4	72.3	54.2	0.0	13	49.6	36.6	11
Taita/Taveta	98.4	98.4	95.5	85.8	94.9	97.4	95.4	81.3	89.0	98.4	94.1	85.9	98.4	94.7	96.5	84.7	65.4	1.6	28	(59.2)	(44.3)	21
Garissa	63.2	63.3	40.8	36.4	51.5	63.0	56.0	35.2	53.8	64.0	61.7	53.4	59.9	54.7	42.7	22.9	16.9	35.1	37	9.7	3.6	44
Wajir	94.7	94.6	83.3	66.5	47.9	93.7	81.1	58.0	81.4	94.6	89.6	77.3	92.5	82.4	74.8	48.6	19.2	2.3	28	21.6	5.5	27
Mandera	63.2	63.8	52.2	43.8	35.1	62.0	59.2	38.9	47.9	63.3	62.7	52.9	61.6	56.2	42.4	29.1	5.6	33.8	47	23.2	3.5	49
Marsabit	94.8	93.2	89.7	84.7	75.9	92.1	86.3	52.9	75.8	92.7	90.9	86.9	89.1	88.6	79.2	68.8	19.3	4.4	24	46.7	8.4	26
Isiolo	97.1	96.8	94.2	88.7	84.3	86.7	81.4	59.4	85.0	96.8	93.2	85.2	96.8	93.1	78.6	69.7	37.1	1.5	19	42.2	25.3	19
Meru	100.0	98.3	96.3	92.3	90.8	96.9	89.5	79.1	94.0	92.9	89.2	86.1	95.4	85.3	97.4	81.9	57.9	0.0	92	78.5	49.1	79
Tharaka-Nithi	100.0	100.0	98.0	96.3	95.6	100.0	98.0	91.9	98.7	100.0	98.7	94.7	100.0	93.3	96.3	94.9	82.1	0.0	24	73.5	48.5	26
Embu	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.1)	(88.9)	(96.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.2)	(96.8)	(93.7)	(93.5)	(90.7)	(75.6)	(0.0)	30	82.0	52.6	31
Kitui	86.6	91.0	86.7	83.9	73.5	90.8	90.8	78.7	80.1	91.0	91.0	82.3	90.4	88.5	83.1	72.5	49.4	7.0	80	60.0	24.7	57
Machakos	(95.2)	(97.6)	(93.8)	(92.3)	(90.9)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(91.3)	(91.3)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(97.6)	(97.6)	(98.0)	(87.8)	(70.8)	(0.0)	68	85.8	60.9	75
Makueni	97.8	97.8	89.6	85.5	95.5	97.8	96.2	84.9	87.0	97.8	97.8	93.5	97.8	95.2	93.3	82.0	65.5	2.2	63	93.9	48.4	59
Nyandarua	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.0	98.4	99.2	95.7	83.1	88.3	100.0	100.0	96.5	100.0	98.0	99.2	94.9	70.6	0.0	43	(80.8)	(63.5)	27
Nyeri	(91.5)	(94.7)	(92.9)	(85.9)	(88.4)	(92.9)	(92.9)	(82.0)	(81.0)	(94.7)	(94.7)	(84.5)	(91.5)	(91.5)	(85.6)	(78.2)	(56.6)	(5.3)	37	75.3	45.1	51
Kirinyaga	98.1	100.0	98.2	92.1	95.1	100.0	98.0	81.8	97.9	100.0	100.0	93.1	97.9	90.2	97.1	87.3	70.9	0.0	44	(89.0)	(43.8)	30
Murang'a	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(74.7)	(88.2)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(95.3)	(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	96.6	98.4	94.1	99.1	93.2	93.1	85.6	71.4	0.4	89	62.3	37.9	78
Kisii	99.1	99.1	95.7	95.7	98.5	99.1	95.6	88.5	93.6	97.6	95.5	95.5	97.6	95.5	94.6	89.7	81.6	0.9	71	79.9	50.9	62

(Continued...)

Table 10.4C—Continued

County	Children age 12–23 months															Children age 24–35 months:						
	DPT-HepB-Hib			Polio				Pneumococcal			Rotavirus		MR 1	Fully vaccinated (basic anti-gens) 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		
	BCG	1	2	3	OPV 0 ¹	OPV 1	OPV 2	OPV 3	IPV	1	2	3									1	2
Nyamira	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(95.5)	(94.8)	(97.4)	(94.8)	(88.8)	(79.0)	(97.0)	(97.0)	(93.9)	(96.6)	(96.6)	(92.5)	(82.7)	(55.8)	(0.0)	24	(75.3)	(48.5)	21
Nairobi City	96.8	97.4	93.4	87.7	93.4	95.3	95.3	67.8	84.4	96.4	96.4	93.2	96.4	95.8	89.4	77.2	45.8	2.6	409	73.6	30.5	372
Total	96.9	97.1	93.9	89.2	86.1	96.5	94.2	78.2	87.4	96.5	95.4	91.2	96.0	92.3	89.0	80.1	55.2	2.1	3,324	66.8	37.5	3,230

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

DPT = Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus

HepB = Hepatitis B

Hib = Haemophilus influenzae type b

OPV = Oral polio vaccine

IPV = Inactivated polio vaccine

MR = Measles Rubella

¹ OPV 0 is the polio vaccination given at birth.

² BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, three doses of polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth), and one dose of MR

³ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and one dose of MR

⁴ BCG, three doses of DPT-HepB-Hib, four doses of OPV, one dose of IPV, three doses of pneumococcal vaccine, two doses of rotavirus vaccine, and two doses of MR

Table 10.5 Source of vaccinations

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination							Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination						
	Source of most vaccinations						Number of children	Source of most vaccinations						Number of children
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Private medical sector (FBO)	Other	Total		Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Private medical sector (FBO)	Other	Total	
Sex														
Male	83.0	12.5	0.5	3.8	0.1	100.0	1,631	85.3	11.8	0.4	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,621
Female	79.2	16.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	1,622	83.7	12.5	0.4	3.2	0.1	100.0	1,515
Birth order														
1	80.0	15.3	0.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	985	83.3	15.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	1,001
2–3	79.0	16.3	0.3	4.2	0.2	100.0	1,295	81.9	13.8	0.2	3.9	0.1	100.0	1,293
4–5	81.2	15.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	630	88.3	7.6	0.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	533
6+	92.1	6.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	343	93.3	3.7	1.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	309
Vaccination card¹														
Seen	81.3	14.5	0.2	3.8	0.1	100.0	2,480	85.6	11.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,983
Not seen or no longer has	80.1	15.8	0.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	746	82.6	13.1	1.1	3.0	0.1	100.0	1,132
Never had	(92.5)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(5.1)	(0.0)	100.0	27	(92.3)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Residence														
Urban	66.6	28.5	0.3	4.5	0.0	100.0	1,197	72.9	23.4	0.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	1,221
Rural	89.6	6.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	100.0	2,056	92.0	5.0	0.2	2.7	0.1	100.0	1,915
Mother's education²														
No education	93.4	2.8	0.4	3.2	0.1	100.0	299	94.6	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.2	100.0	289
Primary	86.7	9.4	0.5	3.3	0.2	100.0	1,225	91.3	6.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	100.0	1,166
Secondary	81.7	13.9	0.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	1,172	83.9	12.9	0.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	1,038
More than secondary	61.1	34.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	557	68.8	26.6	0.1	4.5	0.0	100.0	644
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	92.9	3.4	0.3	3.3	0.1	100.0	740	96.0	1.1	0.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	667
Second	90.2	6.0	0.2	3.3	0.4	100.0	612	93.8	3.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	545
Middle	89.2	8.2	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	557	92.3	6.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	538
Fourth	80.0	14.3	0.7	5.0	0.0	100.0	635	84.0	11.2	2.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	635
Highest	55.6	39.3	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	709	62.6	33.4	0.1	3.9	0.0	100.0	752
Total	81.1	14.7	0.2	3.9	0.1	100.0	3,253	84.6	12.2	0.4	2.8	0.1	100.0	3,137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = non-governmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Mother and child health handbook or other home-based record

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.5C Source of vaccinations by county

Among children who received at least one vaccination, percent distribution of children age 12–23 months and children age 24–35 months by source of most vaccinations, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Children age 12–23 months who received at least one vaccination						Children age 24–35 months who received at least one vaccination							
	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Private medical sector (FBO)	Other	Total	Number of children	Public medical sector	Private medical sector (non-NGO)	Private medical sector (NGO)	Private medical sector (FBO)	Other	Total	Number of children
Mombasa	71.6	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75	75.2	23.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	87
Kwale	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Kilifi	94.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	89	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Tana River	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	23
Lamu	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11
Taita/Taveta	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	28	(97.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Garissa	93.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	24	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Wajir	92.0	0.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	27	95.0	1.8	0.0	2.6	0.6	100.0	25
Mandera	95.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	32
Marsabit	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23
Isiolo	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18	93.6	5.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	19
Meru	75.8	13.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	92	79.0	19.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	79
Tharaka-Nithi	88.0	5.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	24	83.5	5.7	0.0	10.8	0.0	100.0	26
Embu	(69.5)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30	91.2	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
Kitui	87.9	5.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	74	98.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Machakos	(63.0)	(37.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	68	68.7	28.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	75
Makueni	92.3	4.5	1.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	61	93.3	4.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	59
Nyandarua	93.2	4.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	43	(96.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Nyeri	(89.6)	(10.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	50
Kirinyaga	85.8	12.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	44	(90.3)	(7.9)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Murang'a	(91.7)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	100.0	49	(88.0)	(2.5)	(0.8)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	58
Kiambu	69.6	24.0	0.0	5.2	1.1	100.0	196	78.9	17.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	205
Turkana	89.4	1.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	65	85.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	100.0	48
West Pokot	84.6	6.6	0.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	81	89.8	2.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	100.0	79
Samburu	87.9	3.6	0.0	7.9	0.7	100.0	26	95.8	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	100.0	25
Trans Nzoia	91.8	6.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	60	88.7	5.1	0.0	6.2	0.0	100.0	76
Uasin Gishu	91.0	5.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	99	90.2	8.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	99
Elgeyo/Marakwet	95.2	0.2	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	37	93.8	0.0	0.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	27
Nandi	95.3	2.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	52	92.1	6.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	56
Baringo	79.3	4.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	100.0	45	89.9	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	41
Laikipia	91.3	7.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	35	81.6	7.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	100.0	28
Nakuru	92.0	6.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	174	82.3	16.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	167
Narok	91.7	5.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	94	83.8	8.7	3.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	115
Kajiado	68.2	27.6	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	86	82.4	16.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	98
Kericho	87.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	72	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Bomet	94.8	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	65	90.7	3.4	0.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	58
Kakamega	89.6	7.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	147	87.0	11.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	119
Vihiga	86.9	11.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	30	96.0	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	29
Bungoma	81.3	10.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	100.0	118	91.8	5.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	106
Busia	97.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	52	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Siaya	89.1	8.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	57	90.1	7.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	66
Kisumu	88.6	10.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	85	86.4	12.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	79
Homa Bay	83.0	14.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	63	87.9	7.1	0.0	3.4	1.6	100.0	65
Migori	88.1	10.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	89	89.3	9.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	78
Kisii	78.9	12.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	100.0	70	92.5	3.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	100.0	61
Nyamira	(90.2)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(0.0)	100.0	24	(94.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	21
Nairobi City	46.1	47.4	1.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	398	60.6	34.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	367
Total	81.1	14.7	0.2	3.9	0.1	100.0	3,253	84.6	12.2	0.4	2.8	0.1	100.0	3,137

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

Table 10.6 Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ²	Number of children
Age in months					
<6	1.4	1,735	(75.1)	(48.0)	24
6–11	2.1	1,838	(84.0)	(41.7)	39
12–23	1.9	3,324	87.0	46.1	65
24–35	1.7	3,230	88.2	53.9	56
36–47	1.8	3,435	81.8	30.5	61
48–59	1.5	3,321	72.5	43.5	49
Sex					
Male	1.9	8,589	84.7	43.9	161
Female	1.6	8,294	79.4	43.0	132
Mother's smoking status³					
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	0.0	55	*	*	0
Does not smoke	1.7	8,683	84.5	46.1	147
Cooking fuels and technologies					
Clean fuel and technology ⁴	1.4	4,556	(96.7)	(46.0)	64
Solid fuel ⁵	1.9	11,875	77.8	44.0	222
Kerosene/paraffin	1.7	432	*	*	7
No food cooked in household	*	21	*	*	1
Residence					
Urban	1.7	6,316	89.5	38.4	109
Rural	1.7	10,567	78.1	46.5	184
Mother's education⁶					
No education	1.9	1,738	69.3	36.5	34
Primary	2.1	6,374	80.7	46.6	135
Secondary	1.5	5,719	84.0	33.5	85
More than secondary	1.3	3,053	(95.2)	(59.9)	40
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	2.5	3,784	78.5	44.6	96
Second	2.1	3,038	73.0	38.8	63
Middle	1.4	2,955	82.6	56.7	40
Fourth	1.4	3,410	88.6	34.8	48
Highest	1.2	3,697	(96.3)	(45.4)	46
Total	1.7	16,883	82.3	43.5	293

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

³ Data for this variable were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

⁴ Includes stove/cookers using electricity, LPG/natural gas/biogas, solar, and alcohol/ethanol

⁵ Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood, straw/shrubs/grass, agricultural crops, and animal dung/waste, processed biomass (pellets) or woodchips, garbage/plastic, and sawdust

⁶ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.6C Children with symptoms of ARI and careseeking for symptoms of ARI by county

Among children under age 5, percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI:		
	Percentage with symptoms of ARI ¹	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ²	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ²	Number of children
Mombasa	0.9	429	*	*	4
Kwale	0.0	296	*	*	0
Kilifi	5.7	494	*	*	28
Tana River	3.3	137	*	*	5
Lamu	5.1	62	(65.0)	(24.0)	3
Taita/Taveta	1.7	123	*	*	2
Garissa	1.3	233	*	*	3
Wajir	2.6	143	*	*	4
Mandera	1.9	246	*	*	5
Marsabit	0.8	130	*	*	1
Isiolo	1.9	94	*	*	2
Meru	4.3	461	*	*	20
Tharaka-Nithi	4.2	125	*	*	5
Embu	0.4	163	*	*	1
Kitui	2.5	334	*	*	8
Machakos	0.6	379	*	*	2
Makueni	0.0	291	*	*	0
Nyandarua	1.3	193	*	*	3
Nyeri	0.7	222	*	*	2
Kirinyaga	0.4	198	*	*	1
Murang'a	1.6	317	*	*	5
Kiambu	2.6	1,058	*	*	27
Turkana	2.9	299	*	*	9
West Pokot	1.2	403	*	*	5
Samburu	0.6	144	*	*	1
Trans Nzoia	1.3	348	*	*	4
Uasin Gishu	1.4	490	*	*	7
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.3	160	*	*	0
Nandi	2.0	289	*	*	6
Baringo	1.2	243	*	*	3
Laikipia	0.5	155	*	*	1
Nakuru	1.5	853	*	*	13
Narok	1.6	554	*	*	9
Kajiado	1.7	511	*	*	9
Kericho	0.9	360	*	*	3
Bomet	0.3	325	*	*	1
Kakamega	0.8	609	*	*	5
Vihiga	2.0	159	*	*	3
Bungoma	2.1	561	*	*	11
Busia	2.9	317	*	*	9
Siaya	0.8	302	*	*	2
Kisumu	0.5	413	*	*	2
Homa Bay	6.2	360	*	*	22
Migori	2.3	422	*	*	10
Kisii	0.7	368	*	*	3
Nyamira	1.2	129	*	*	2
Nairobi City	1.2	1,982	*	*	24
Total	1.7	16,883	82.3	43.5	293

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

² Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.7 Source of advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI

Percentage of children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Kenya DHS 2022

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with symptoms of ARI ¹	Among children with symptoms of ARI for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹
Public sector	51.9	62.7
Government hospital	17.5	21.1
Government health centre	10.5	12.7
Government dispensary	24.1	29.1
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	31.1	37.5
Private hospital	9.0	10.9
Private clinic	11.9	14.4
Pharmacy	10.1	12.2
Private doctor	0.3	0.4
Private medical sector (NGO)	1.1	1.3
FBO Medical Sector	1.1	1.3
FBO/Mission hospital	0.9	1.1
FBO/Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
Other private sector	0.8	1.0
Traditional practitioner	0.8	1.0
Number of children	293	243

Note: Advice or treatment for children with symptoms of ARI may have been sought from more than one source.

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

¹ Symptoms of ARI include short, rapid breathing which was chest-related and/or difficult breathing which was chest-related.

Table 10.8 Children with fever and careseeking for fever

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Age in months						
<6	13.2	1,735	53.6	37.9	26.1	228
6–11	23.6	1,838	73.7	44.4	44.4	434
12–23	21.2	3,324	69.9	42.1	45.1	705
24–35	15.9	3,230	67.5	43.3	38.6	513
36–47	17.0	3,435	71.6	39.6	45.5	582
48–59	12.9	3,321	72.6	42.6	34.3	427
Sex						
Male	17.2	8,589	70.2	42.8	39.9	1,478
Female	17.0	8,294	68.8	40.9	41.8	1,412
Residence						
Urban	17.0	6,316	68.9	44.6	39.6	1,071
Rural	17.2	10,567	69.8	40.3	41.5	1,818
Mother's education²						
No education	14.6	1,738	57.0	31.0	34.0	255
Primary	18.0	6,374	67.5	37.3	36.7	1,147
Secondary	17.9	5,719	73.7	47.4	44.4	1,025
More than secondary	15.2	3,053	71.9	47.0	47.2	464
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	17.0	3,784	64.3	36.1	37.7	643
Second	17.6	3,038	69.5	35.8	38.1	535
Middle	17.2	2,955	74.2	44.5	42.6	509
Fourth	18.7	3,410	70.2	45.3	42.9	636
Highest	15.3	3,697	70.4	47.9	43.0	566
Total	17.1	16,883	69.5	41.9	40.8	2,890

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.8C Children with fever and careseeking for fever by county

Among children under age 5, percentage who had a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, and percentage who received antibiotics as treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day ¹	Percentage who took antibiotics	Number of children with fever
Mombasa	20.6	429	41.7	20.9	17.6	88
Kwale	5.9	296	*	*	*	17
Kilifi	16.4	494	61.0	49.3	48.0	81
Tana River	17.7	137	54.0	10.4	38.4	24
Lamu	28.8	62	78.6	33.4	55.1	18
Taita/Taveta	10.8	123	(57.6)	(40.0)	(51.1)	13
Garissa	6.5	233	(55.0)	(16.1)	(49.0)	15
Wajir	24.0	143	56.9	32.8	47.0	34
Mandera	13.1	246	37.5	18.0	24.4	32
Marsabit	6.9	130	(46.1)	(8.8)	(27.3)	9
Isiolo	17.3	94	59.9	15.1	54.1	16
Meru	21.3	461	66.5	38.0	49.6	98
Tharaka-Nithi	31.4	125	74.4	42.1	60.9	39
Embu	11.4	163	(79.5)	(62.5)	(38.0)	19
Kitui	10.0	334	(54.4)	(26.4)	(31.3)	33
Machakos	16.5	379	(78.0)	(47.7)	(29.7)	63
Makueni	4.0	291	*	*	*	12
Nyandarua	9.4	193	(73.3)	(37.7)	(53.1)	18
Nyeri	15.2	222	(97.6)	(69.3)	(53.3)	34
Kirinyaga	5.6	198	*	*	*	11
Murang'a	16.1	317	(71.3)	(32.6)	(48.7)	51
Kiambu	17.1	1,058	68.0	47.0	58.9	181
Turkana	23.1	299	76.8	53.5	43.8	69
West Pokot	8.3	403	72.0	42.0	34.1	34
Samburu	13.6	144	51.0	19.5	31.5	20
Trans Nzoia	17.8	348	74.0	43.0	51.2	62
Uasin Gishu	24.7	490	77.9	42.0	46.3	121
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8.7	160	(65.1)	(42.9)	(63.4)	14
Nandi	13.2	289	72.5	43.0	38.3	38
Baringo	17.4	243	85.3	39.7	61.1	42
Laikipia	9.0	155	(77.9)	(48.2)	(52.1)	14
Nakuru	19.6	853	66.2	41.6	44.3	167
Narok	10.8	554	59.3	23.0	46.3	60
Kajiado	21.1	511	60.1	34.5	37.8	108
Kericho	4.7	360	*	*	*	17
Bomet	20.9	325	67.0	44.5	50.8	68
Kakamega	23.6	609	72.2	29.5	37.7	144
Vihiga	16.2	159	64.2	34.8	34.3	26
Bungoma	19.6	561	71.4	50.0	35.3	110
Busia	29.3	317	85.0	54.8	27.3	93
Siaya	13.6	302	84.1	30.3	20.3	41
Kisumu	19.4	413	66.3	40.0	33.5	80
Homa Bay	36.4	360	78.2	50.3	49.1	131
Migori	39.4	422	73.7	38.4	38.7	166
Kisii	11.3	368	(69.2)	(52.7)	(44.0)	42
Nyamira	15.7	129	(67.2)	(57.1)	(43.5)	20
Nairobi City	15.0	1,982	72.3	54.7	30.2	296
Total	17.1	16,883	69.5	41.9	40.8	2,890

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.9 Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
Age in months				
<6	14.1	1,735	38.1	245
6–11	23.0	1,838	54.9	422
12–23	23.4	3,324	63.1	776
24–35	13.3	3,230	60.5	429
36–47	9.9	3,435	61.4	341
48–59	6.1	3,321	59.5	204
Sex				
Male	14.8	8,589	57.5	1,272
Female	13.8	8,294	58.8	1,145
Source of drinking water²				
Improved	14.5	12,976	58.0	1,878
Unimproved	15.8	1,228	53.0	194
Surface	12.8	2,679	61.5	344
Type of toilet facility³				
Improved sanitation facility	14.2	11,262	57.8	1,604
Unimproved facility	13.9	4,006	54.9	556
Open defecation	15.9	1,615	67.2	256
Residence				
Urban	14.8	6,316	59.2	934
Rural	14.0	10,567	57.4	1,482
Mother's education⁴				
No education	13.4	1,738	60.1	233
Primary	15.2	6,374	56.9	969
Secondary	15.3	5,719	55.1	876
More than secondary	11.1	3,053	68.0	339
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.2	3,784	61.0	577
Second	14.0	3,038	54.8	427
Middle	14.4	2,955	54.4	425
Fourth	14.9	3,410	56.2	510
Highest	12.9	3,697	62.9	478
Total	14.3	16,883	58.1	2,416

¹ Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² See Table 16.1 for definition of categories.

³ See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.9C Children with diarrhoea and careseeking for diarrhoea by county

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage with diarrhoea	Number of children	Among children under age 5 with diarrhoea:	
			Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Number of children with diarrhoea
Mombasa	17.8	429	54.7	76
Kwale	3.2	296	*	10
Kilifi	20.3	494	63.3	100
Tana River	16.1	137	60.2	22
Lamu	25.6	62	76.8	16
Taita/Taveta	8.7	123	*	11
Garissa	6.4	233	(72.5)	15
Wajir	27.3	143	57.7	39
Mandera	5.3	246	(66.2)	13
Marsabit	6.9	130	(71.2)	9
Isiolo	18.9	94	81.2	18
Meru	16.1	461	(47.5)	74
Tharaka-Nithi	17.0	125	(52.1)	21
Embu	8.9	163	(90.6)	14
Kitui	8.8	334	(62.1)	29
Machakos	15.3	379	(40.8)	58
Makueni	3.8	291	*	11
Nyandarua	6.4	193	*	12
Nyeri	12.1	222	(88.6)	27
Kirinyaga	12.2	198	(56.3)	24
Murang'a	10.7	317	(53.2)	34
Kiambu	17.2	1,058	30.5	182
Turkana	17.6	299	71.6	53
West Pokot	8.0	403	77.7	32
Samburu	16.0	144	46.8	23
Trans Nzoia	16.9	348	65.2	59
Uasin Gishu	17.4	490	73.1	85
Elgeyo/Marakwet	10.3	160	(80.1)	16
Nandi	9.8	289	(61.6)	28
Baringo	12.6	243	77.2	31
Laikipia	12.4	155	(50.3)	19
Nakuru	14.4	853	51.6	122
Narok	16.1	554	61.0	89
Kajiado	14.9	511	44.0	76
Kericho	14.5	360	54.5	52
Bomet	14.2	325	58.5	46
Kakamega	18.2	609	58.1	111
Vihiga	15.1	159	24.9	24
Bungoma	18.3	561	54.3	102
Busia	16.2	317	66.6	51
Siaya	5.2	302	*	16
Kisumu	10.5	413	(56.6)	44
Homa Bay	21.4	360	58.7	77
Migori	22.8	422	65.4	96
Kisii	9.7	368	(61.6)	36
Nyamira	10.3	129	(58.5)	13
Nairobi City	15.0	1,982	67.0	298
Total	14.3	16,883	58.1	2,416

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source. Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector (non-NGO), private medical sector (NGO), private medical sector (FBO), shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 10.10 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids given						Amount of food given						Number of children with diarrhoea			
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None		Never gave food	Don't know/missing	Total
Age in months																
<6	8.5	52.4	12.5	15.3	10.0	1.2	100.0	1.5	22.6	5.0	9.0	0.7	59.4	1.8	100.0	245
6–11	20.6	40.6	20.3	16.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	2.4	32.0	23.7	22.5	5.7	13.6	0.0	100.0	422
12–23	32.9	31.6	18.2	14.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	3.1	33.6	30.4	22.6	6.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	776
24–35	34.4	29.6	18.4	15.9	1.2	0.5	100.0	4.1	28.3	35.2	25.5	4.6	1.7	0.5	100.0	429
36–47	32.8	34.0	16.8	12.4	1.7	2.3	100.0	4.0	38.6	34.2	15.6	3.6	2.0	1.9	100.0	341
48–59	29.6	35.8	18.5	15.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	3.0	42.0	25.0	22.6	6.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	204
Sex																
Male	28.4	35.0	17.3	15.5	2.9	0.8	100.0	2.7	33.8	27.9	19.5	5.1	9.9	1.0	100.0	1,272
Female	28.1	36.3	18.5	14.4	2.6	0.2	100.0	3.5	31.4	27.1	22.2	5.2	10.5	0.1	100.0	1,145
Breastfeeding status¹																
Breastfeeding	23.8	38.3	18.6	15.7	3.6	0.1	100.0	2.2	29.4	24.6	20.6	5.6	17.4	0.2	100.0	1,251
Not breastfeeding	34.3	31.2	16.8	14.8	2.3	0.6	100.0	4.5	33.0	30.7	23.3	4.6	3.3	0.6	100.0	621
Residence																
Urban	39.1	32.5	15.0	10.6	1.5	1.3	100.0	3.8	32.3	31.0	16.6	5.5	9.5	1.3	100.0	934
Rural	21.4	37.6	19.7	17.7	3.5	0.1	100.0	2.7	32.9	25.4	23.4	4.9	10.6	0.1	100.0	1,482
Mother's education²																
No education	20.4	40.1	13.5	20.8	5.0	0.2	100.0	2.1	36.0	21.6	22.8	8.0	9.6	0.0	100.0	233
Primary	24.0	37.3	17.4	18.2	2.2	0.9	100.0	2.8	33.7	24.8	24.0	4.9	9.3	0.6	100.0	969
Secondary	29.4	34.7	20.8	12.2	2.6	0.3	100.0	3.3	32.4	30.1	17.9	4.5	10.9	0.8	100.0	876
More than secondary	42.8	30.1	14.7	9.1	3.0	0.3	100.0	4.2	28.2	33.2	17.5	5.5	11.4	0.0	100.0	339
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	19.2	39.0	20.5	19.2	2.1	0.0	100.0	2.7	35.9	24.5	23.1	5.3	8.4	0.0	100.0	577
Second	17.8	36.8	20.9	20.8	3.4	0.3	100.0	2.6	30.8	22.3	25.6	5.1	13.0	0.7	100.0	427
Middle	27.9	35.9	15.7	16.2	4.2	0.1	100.0	2.5	32.0	27.4	22.4	3.6	12.1	0.1	100.0	425
Fourth	32.1	36.6	15.3	12.9	2.8	0.4	100.0	2.6	35.4	24.5	19.4	7.3	9.9	0.9	100.0	510
Highest	44.8	29.2	16.7	5.8	1.6	1.9	100.0	5.2	28.1	39.4	13.7	4.0	8.4	1.1	100.0	478
Total	28.3	35.6	17.9	15.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	3.1	32.7	27.6	20.8	5.1	10.2	0.5	100.0	2,416

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced.

¹ Include children age 0–35 months only

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.10C Feeding practices during diarrhoea by county

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey by amount of liquids and food given compared with normal practice, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Amount of liquids given							Amount of food given							Number of children with diarrhoea		
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/missing		Total	
Mombasa	38.8	44.3	13.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	39.2	18.8	19.1	7.2	10.3	0.0	100.0	76	
Kwale	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Kilifi	22.4	36.6	17.5	22.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	9.8	19.2	33.4	30.8	2.1	4.6	0.0	100.0	100	
Tana River	2.4	45.8	25.1	26.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	29.4	16.9	14.1	31.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	22	
Lamu	20.9	35.1	29.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	19.4	37.0	28.2	5.8	8.1	0.0	100.0	16	
Taita/Taveta	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Garissa	(0.0)	(12.5)	(8.8)	(32.4)	(46.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(21.3)	(15.3)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(0.0)	100.0	15	
Wajir	3.6	46.0	16.6	24.8	7.7	1.4	100.0	1.9	40.8	11.9	17.4	12.5	15.6	0.0	100.0	39	
Mandera	(69.8)	(19.8)	(2.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(12.0)	(48.5)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	13	
Marsabit	(5.6)	(10.4)	(33.9)	(50.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.1)	(23.6)	(33.4)	(38.1)	(2.6)	(1.1)	(0.0)	100.0	9	
Isiolo	30.3	30.5	16.1	16.1	4.3	2.7	100.0	3.8	26.0	25.7	20.8	13.8	7.2	2.7	100.0	18	
Meru	(48.1)	(22.5)	(16.8)	(9.3)	(3.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.5)	(16.5)	(17.3)	(39.1)	(5.5)	(15.1)	(0.0)	100.0	74	
Tharaka-Nithi	(30.2)	(22.2)	(13.4)	(23.3)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.9)	(6.4)	(32.8)	(23.2)	(13.7)	(21.1)	(0.0)	100.0	21	
Embu	(61.7)	(11.4)	(12.7)	(8.8)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.0)	(42.5)	(34.8)	(14.2)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	14	
Kitui	(29.4)	(33.4)	(16.0)	(17.5)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.5)	(30.8)	(33.1)	(27.9)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	29	
Machakos	(6.7)	(44.1)	(42.9)	(4.1)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.3)	(44.8)	(19.3)	(7.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	58	
Makueni	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Nyandarua	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Nyeri	(50.1)	(32.2)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.8)	(22.9)	(19.3)	(47.6)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27	
Kirinyaga	(59.2)	(23.0)	(10.9)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(3.4)	(38.2)	(32.7)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	24	
Murang'a	(46.2)	(40.3)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.6)	(58.2)	(22.8)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	34	
Kiambu	47.8	8.6	27.1	14.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	4.8	23.8	37.6	19.4	7.1	4.8	2.5	100.0	182	
Turkana	41.1	47.4	7.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.4	59.3	13.5	2.4	10.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	53	
West Pokot	0.0	30.4	10.6	54.8	4.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	22.2	13.5	60.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	32	
Samburu	14.7	38.7	22.4	21.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	30.8	22.1	18.1	20.1	7.6	0.0	100.0	23	
Trans Nzoia	10.1	50.6	32.2	4.8	0.9	1.5	100.0	1.8	41.4	30.9	12.6	1.7	10.2	1.5	100.0	59	
Uasin Gishu	43.1	28.5	19.6	4.1	1.2	3.5	100.0	0.0	18.7	45.8	20.9	5.4	7.0	2.2	100.0	85	
Elgeyo/Marakwet	(8.7)	(8.4)	(12.0)	(64.2)	(6.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(8.8)	(9.8)	(56.5)	(17.4)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	16	
Nandi	(6.1)	(63.0)	(20.2)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(47.4)	(22.3)	(13.6)	(4.5)	(12.2)	(0.0)	100.0	28	
Baringo	22.2	42.0	26.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.0	40.0	16.1	19.1	6.7	13.2	0.0	100.0	31	
Laikipia	(25.9)	(37.3)	(22.1)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.8)	(36.8)	(32.8)	(17.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19	
Nakuru	13.9	40.9	23.5	19.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	0.0	29.1	27.5	26.7	5.8	8.9	2.0	100.0	122	
Narok	9.4	37.1	23.8	29.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	34.3	22.2	28.9	5.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	89	
Kajiado	54.2	33.3	3.3	5.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	1.5	51.2	13.1	23.8	3.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	76	
Kericho	1.2	30.2	18.8	49.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.4	15.2	51.7	2.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	52	
Bomet	16.7	48.6	24.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	43.9	29.4	8.3	6.2	10.1	0.0	100.0	46	
Kakamega	13.5	50.3	26.8	4.7	3.9	0.7	100.0	0.0	44.7	25.3	10.6	5.9	12.9	0.7	100.0	111	
Vihiga	39.6	37.4	6.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.6	50.0	6.5	22.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	24	
Bungoma	25.8	44.6	17.4	8.1	4.1	0.0	100.0	4.0	34.9	32.6	8.4	1.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	102	
Busia	8.1	34.0	41.1	16.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	26.7	37.6	20.2	3.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	51	
Siaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Kisumu	(15.4)	(17.5)	(21.1)	(11.8)	(34.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(14.8)	(18.3)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(37.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44	
Homa Bay	24.1	35.3	21.0	16.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	1.5	30.9	30.6	17.4	3.6	15.9	0.0	100.0	77	
Migori	9.6	60.4	10.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	46.0	15.4	25.7	0.5	11.5	0.0	100.0	96	
Kisii	(0.0)	(36.5)	(3.2)	(55.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(26.6)	(3.2)	(50.1)	(5.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	100.0	36	
Nyamira	(5.4)	(18.8)	(28.2)	(47.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(12.2)	(17.7)	(44.0)	(15.6)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	13	
Nairobi City	49.6	36.2	5.7	6.2	1.4	0.9	100.0	5.6	34.6	36.9	4.2	4.4	13.6	0.7	100.0	298	
Total	28.3	35.6	17.9	15.0	2.7	0.5	100.0	3.1	32.7	27.6	20.8	5.1	10.2	0.5	100.0	2,416	

Note: It is recommended that children should be given more liquids to drink during diarrhoea and food should not be reduced. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 10.11 Oral rehydration salts, zinc, continued feeding and other treatments for diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey, percentage given fluid from an ORS packet or pre-packaged ORS fluid, zinc, ORS and zinc, ORS and continued feeding, ORS, zinc, and continued feeding, ORS or increased fluids, recommended homemade fluids (RHF), oral rehydration therapy (ORT), ORT and continued feeding, and other treatments; and percentage given no treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who were given:														Number of children with diarrhoea	
	Fluid from ORS packet	Zinc	ORS and zinc	ORS and continued feeding ¹	ORS, zinc and continued feeding ¹	ORS or increased fluids	Recommended home fluids (RHF)	ORT (ORS, RHF, or increased fluids)	ORT and continued feeding ¹	Other treatments				Don't know		Percentage given no treatment
										Anti-biotic	Anti-motility	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other			
Age in months																
<6	25.2	21.1	12.9	10.5	5.5	33.1	20.2	45.7	13.7	9.7	1.2	0.0	8.0	0.0	41.9	245
6–11	46.8	38.0	31.0	25.4	14.0	61.1	28.0	69.8	40.5	10.4	1.3	0.2	6.6	0.8	22.1	422
12–23	56.0	48.4	39.8	37.2	26.4	70.5	24.4	75.1	50.7	12.4	2.7	0.1	7.2	0.0	15.7	776
24–35	52.9	38.4	30.8	34.9	19.9	69.7	26.7	76.6	52.9	17.2	3.6	0.2	8.4	0.3	11.0	429
36–47	46.4	37.6	30.7	35.9	24.3	63.6	26.5	71.5	54.8	21.0	4.2	0.6	11.2	0.0	14.7	341
48–59	43.1	36.6	27.4	28.3	19.3	60.6	29.3	68.3	46.3	17.6	1.8	0.8	10.0	0.0	17.2	204
Sex																
Male	48.8	38.7	31.1	32.3	20.3	62.4	24.0	68.9	45.6	14.5	2.3	0.3	8.3	0.4	19.4	1,272
Female	47.7	40.4	32.2	29.7	19.8	63.9	27.6	72.0	45.9	14.0	2.9	0.2	8.0	0.0	17.8	1,145
Residence																
Urban	46.6	42.5	31.0	32.6	21.9	67.7	24.6	72.5	49.4	14.7	2.9	0.0	6.5	0.5	17.4	934
Rural	49.4	37.7	32.0	30.1	18.9	60.2	26.4	69.0	43.5	14.0	2.4	0.4	9.3	0.0	19.4	1,482
Mother's education²																
No education	52.5	44.0	37.8	32.6	23.7	60.7	28.2	70.1	43.9	14.5	4.2	1.1	8.7	0.0	20.4	233
Primary	49.6	35.2	31.1	29.8	18.3	62.7	25.0	70.1	43.2	15.8	2.8	0.3	8.3	0.1	19.6	969
Secondary	44.6	39.6	29.9	30.0	19.6	61.2	26.8	69.0	47.2	11.1	1.3	0.1	7.1	0.4	19.3	876
More than secondary	51.2	48.4	33.3	36.6	23.7	70.9	23.2	74.9	50.4	18.0	4.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	13.2	339
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	54.1	45.2	40.5	33.9	25.1	62.0	24.5	70.7	46.8	13.8	3.2	0.8	9.2	0.0	19.2	577
Second	44.7	30.6	24.5	24.2	12.6	54.0	31.3	65.7	36.3	15.0	1.9	0.1	9.9	0.0	20.4	427
Middle	47.7	34.9	29.5	29.5	18.3	64.4	26.7	71.1	44.6	15.0	2.9	0.3	7.2	0.1	18.1	425
Fourth	49.1	41.6	32.5	30.9	19.9	65.5	21.6	71.0	45.1	10.3	1.8	0.0	7.1	0.0	18.6	510
Highest	44.1	42.6	28.2	35.3	22.4	68.9	25.7	72.8	54.7	17.9	3.2	0.1	7.6	0.9	16.9	478
Total	48.3	39.5	31.6	31.1	20.1	63.1	25.7	70.4	45.8	14.3	2.6	0.3	8.2	0.2	18.6	2,416

ORS = oral rehydration salts

¹ Continued feeding includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoeal episode.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 10.12 Source of advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; among children with diarrhoea who received ORS, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc tablets or syrup, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Kenya DHS 2022

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:			
	Among children with diarrhoea	Among children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought		
		Among children with diarrhoea who received ORS ¹	Among children with diarrhoea who were given zinc	
Public sector	35.1	59.4	58.9	60.2
Government hospital	12.0	20.4	20.2	21.1
Government health centre	7.6	12.8	12.3	13.0
Government dispensary	15.3	26.0	26.1	25.8
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	21.6	36.5	27.1	29.2
Private hospital	5.7	9.6	8.7	10.0
Private clinic	4.6	7.8	5.7	6.9
Pharmacy	11.3	19.1	12.9	12.2
Private doctor	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
CHW/Fieldworker	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.6
NGO hospital	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
NGO clinic	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
FBO Medical Sector	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.8
FBO/Mission hospital	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.3
FBO/Mission clinic	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Other private sector	1.4	2.3	0.6	0.4
Shop	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Traditional practitioner	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.0
Market	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2
Number of children	2,416	1,427	1,167	955

Note: Advice or treatment for children with diarrhoea may have been sought from more than one source.

CHW = community health worker

NGO = nongovernmental organisation

FBO = faith-based organisation

ORS = oral rehydration salts

¹ Fluids from ORS packet.

Table 10.13 Early Childhood Development Index 2030

Percentage of children age 24–59 months who are developmentally on-track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Early childhood development index 2030 ¹		Number of children age 24–59 months
	Percentage	Confidence interval	
Sex			
Male	76.4	(74.3–78.5)	2,480
Female	79.8	(77.8–81.8)	2,310
Residence			
Urban	87.5	(85.0–90.0)	1,714
Rural	72.8	(70.9–74.6)	3,077
Age in months			
24–35	83.0	(80.9–85.0)	1,533
36–47	77.4	(74.9–79.9)	1,693
48–59	73.9	(71.1–76.7)	1,565
Mother's education¹			
No education	51.6	(47.5–55.8)	566
Primary	75.7	(73.3–78.1)	1,896
Secondary	83.8	(81.4–86.2)	1,516
More than secondary	91.0	(87.8–94.3)	813
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	61.2	(58.1–64.3)	1,134
Second	74.2	(70.8–77.7)	898
Middle	79.8	(76.8–82.8)	801
Fourth	84.0	(80.3–87.7)	917
Highest	93.0	(90.3–95.7)	1,042
Total	78.0	(76.5–79.6)	4,791

¹ SDG Indicator 4.2.1.

Key Findings

- **Nutritional status of children:** 18% of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), 5% are wasted (too thin for their height), 10% are underweight (too thin for their age), and 3% are overweight (heavy for their height).
- **Breastfeeding:** 98% of children born in the 2 years before the survey are ever breastfed. 60% of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed.
- **Minimum acceptable diet:** 31% of children age 6–23 months are fed a minimum acceptable diet.
- **Growth monitoring:** 38% of children under age 5 are weighed and height measured by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey.
- **Vitamin A supplementation:** 64% of children age 6–59 months received vitamin A in the past six months.
- **Nutrition status of women of age 20–49:** 7% are thin and 17% are obese.
- **Nutrition status of men of age 20–49:** 14% are thin or undernourished and 4% are obese.

Nutrition is the foundation for the health and development of children and adults. This chapter reports on the nutritional status and anaemia among children and adults, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and women’s dietary practices. In addition, the chapter presents key nutrition interventions including infant and young child feeding counselling, child growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, deworming for children, and the presence of iodine in household cooking salt. Other aspects of nutritional interventions (maternal nutrition counselling, breastfeeding counselling, deworming, iron-containing supplementation, the sources of the supplements, and postnatal breastfeeding counselling and observation) are covered in Chapter 9. Information on child feeding practices during diarrhoea is presented in Chapter 10.

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometry is commonly used to measure child nutritional status. The anthropometric measurements are used to report on child growth indicators. The distribution of height and weight for children under age 5 is compared with the WHO growth standard reference population (WHO 2006). The distribution of a well-nourished population will be similar to the reference population, while the distribution of a poorly nourished population will not. The indices of height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age can be expressed in standard deviation units (z scores) from the median of the reference population. Values that are greater than two standard deviations below the median of the WHO child growth standards define malnutrition.

Stunting, or low height-for-age, is a measure of growth faltering. Stunting is a marker of the deficient growth environment to which children have been exposed and reflects the overall well-being of a population (Perumal, Bassani and Roth 2018). Suboptimal nutrition can contribute to stunting and other causes of stunting include recurrent infection and chronic diseases, many of which are complex and unknown (WHO 2014a).

Wasting, or low weight-for-height, is a measure of acute undernutrition. It represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately before the survey. Wasting may result from inadequate food intake or from a recent episode of illness or infection that causes weight loss.

Underweight, or low weight-for-age, is a composite index of weight-for-height and height-for-age that reflects children who are stunted, wasted, or both.

Overweight, or high weight-for-height, results from an imbalance between energy consumed (too much) and energy expended (too little).

Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)

Height-for-age is a measure of growth faltering. Children whose height-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted). Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered severely stunted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes acute undernutrition. Children whose z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted). Children whose weight-for-height z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered severely wasted.

Sample: Children under age 5

Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height that takes into account both wasting and stunting. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age z score is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median are considered severely underweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

Overweight (assessed via weight-for-height)

Children whose weight-for-height z score is more than two standard deviations ($+2$ SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.

Sample: Children under age 5

The means of the z scores for height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age are also calculated as summary statistics that represent the nutritional status of children in a population. The mean scores describe the nutritional status of the entire population of children without the use of a cutoff point. A mean z score of less than 0 (a negative mean value for stunting, wasting, or underweight) suggests a downward shift in the entire sample population's nutritional status relative to the reference population. The farther away the mean z scores are from 0, the higher the prevalence of malnutrition.

Child Growth Measures of Malnutrition

Information on anthropometry training, standardisation, and data collection methodology can be found in Chapter 1. **Appendix C, Table C.7** provides the standardisation results. The 2022 Kenya DHS identified a total of 20,319 children under age 5 eligible for height and weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.8**).

During measurements, 2% of children had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 4% of children were not minimally dressed or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.10**). Valid height-for-age measurements were taken for 96% of the eligible children, valid weight-for-height measurements for 97% of eligible children, and valid weight-for-age measurements for 97% of eligible children (**Appendix C, Table C.8**). **Appendix C, Table C.8** provides additional information on the completeness and quality of anthropometry data for children.

Data collection included the re-measurement of children as described in Chapter 1. The calculation of final *z* scores was based on the first measurement among children randomly selected for re-measurement, while the calculation of final *z* scores was based on the second measurement among children flagged for re-measurement. The re-measurement completion rate was 96% among those selected for re-measurement. Appendix C Table C.9 provides additional information on the re-measurement data (WHO, 2019).

Eighteen percent of children under age 5 are stunted (too short for their age), while 4% are severely stunted. Five percent of children are wasted (too thin for their height). Ten percent of children are underweight (too thin for their age), while 3% are overweight (**Table 11.1**).

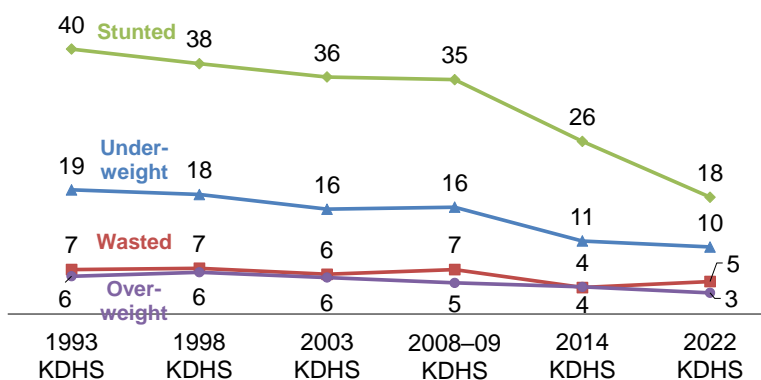
Trends: The prevalence of stunting has declined from 40% in 1993 to 18% in 2022. The highest decline in stunting occurred between 2008–09 (35%) and 2022 (18%). The prevalence of wasting and overweight have been remained the same since 1993 (**Figure 11.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-one percent of children whose mothers are thin are underweight compared with 5% of those whose mothers are overweight or obese.
- The percentage of stunted children is higher in rural areas (20%) than in urban areas (12%).
- The percentage of children who are stunted is highest among those whose mothers have no education or primary education (22% each) and lowest in children whose mothers have more than secondary education (9%).

Figure 11.1 Trends in child growth measures

Percentage of children under age 5 who are malnourished

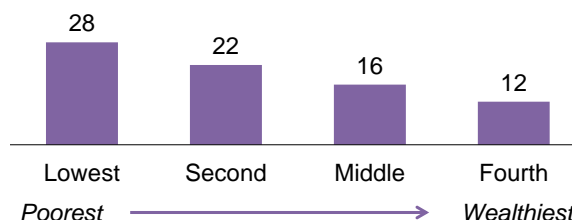


Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

- Twenty-eight percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile are stunted compared with 9% in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 11.2**).
- Twenty-two percent of children whose mothers have no education are underweight compared with 5% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- Nineteen percent of children in lowest wealth quintile are underweight compared with 4% of children in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of stunted children are Kilifi (37%), West Pokot (34%), Samburu (31%), Meru (25%) and Kitui (25%), while those with the lowest percentage are Kisumu (9%), Garissa (9% each), Murang'a (10%), Nairobi City (11%), and Kirinyaga (11%) (**Table 11.1C** and **Map 11.1**).

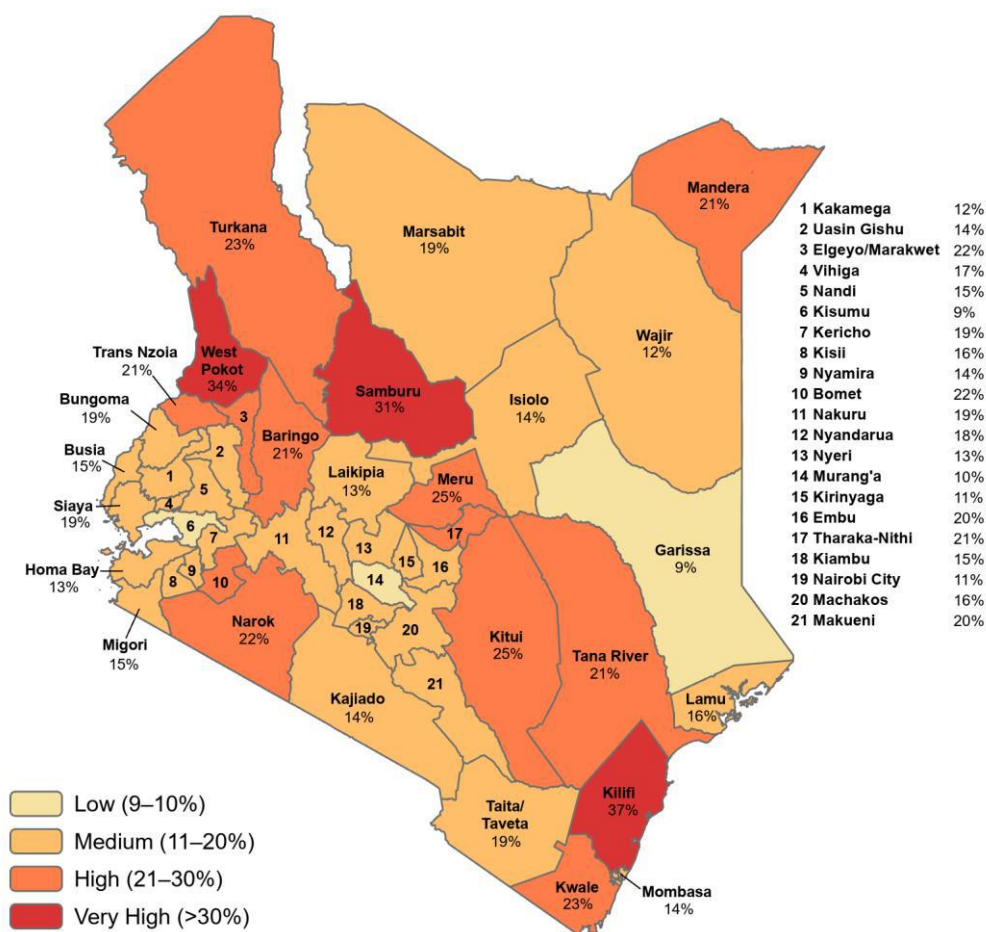
Figure 11.2 Stunting in children by household wealth

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



Map 11.1 Stunting in children by county

Percentage of children under age 5 who are stunted



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

- Counties with the highest percentage of wasted children are Turkana (23%), Wajir (23%), Marsabit (20%), Mandera (17%), Samburu (15%), and Garissa (15%).
- Counties with the highest percentage of overweight children are Nyeri, Nyamira, Kisii, and Nairobi City (6% each).
- Counties with the highest percentage of children who are underweight are Turkana (32%), Samburu (30%), West Pokot (27%), Marsabit (26%), and Mandera (23%).

11.2 GROWTH MONITORING AND PROMOTION

Growth monitoring and promotion programmes include monitoring children’s nutritional status through physical growth measurements and using this information to provide caregivers with counselling and referrals of children whose growth appears abnormal (WHO 2017a; WHO 2013). An important component of growth monitoring is the regular measurement of children’s weight, length/height, and/or mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC).

Weight measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight measured in the last 3 months.

Weight and height measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight and height measured in the last 3 months.

Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months

Percentage of children under age 5 who had their weight, height, and MUAC measured in the last 3 months.

Sample: Children under age 5

Thirty-seven percent of children under age 5 had their weight and height measurements taken by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey. Forty-five percent of children had their weight measured, and 38% had their heights measured, while 16% had their mid-upper arm circumference measured. Fifteen percent had all the three measurements (height, weight and MUAC) (**Table 11.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-nine percent of children age 0–23 months had their weight and height/length measurements taken compared with 22% of children age 24–59 months.
- A higher percentage of children in urban areas (43%) had their weight and height /length measured than those in rural areas (33%).
- The percentage of children whose weight and height/length measurement had been taken increases with mother’s education, from 30% among children whose mothers have no education to 46% among children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.
- The percentage of children whose weight and height/length measurements had been taken increases with wealth quintile, from 30% to 46% in the lowest and highest wealth quintiles respectively.
- Bomet and Laikipia counties had the lowest percentage (1% each) of children whose anthropometric measurements had been taken by a healthcare provider, while Kericho County had the highest (51%) (**Table 11.2C**).

11.3 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING PRACTICES

Optimal infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices are critical to the health and survival of young children. Recommended IYCF practices include early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth, exclusively breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth, exclusively breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continued breastfeeding for 2 years or more, and introducing safe, appropriate, and adequate complementary foods at age 6 months. This section reports on IYCF indicators for children under age 2 (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

11.3.1 Ever Breastfed, Early Initiation of Breastfeeding, and Exclusive Breastfeeding for the First 2 Days after Birth

Breastfeeding supports children's growth and development and also benefits the mothers' health. Initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour of birth is important for both the mother and the child. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from infections. Early initiation of breastfeeding also encourages bonding between the mother and her newborn, especially through the skin-to-skin contact, which facilitates the production of breast milk. Feeding newborns anything other than breast milk in the first 2 days after birth can delay early initiation of breastfeeding and interrupt exclusive breastfeeding, and it is not recommended unless medically indicated (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Ever breastfed

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed.

Early initiation of breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth.

Exclusive breastfeeding for the first 2 days after birth

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who are fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth.

Sample: Children born in the last 2 years

Nearly all (98%) of children born in the 2 years before the survey were ever breastfed. Sixty percent of children are put to breast within 1 hour of birth, while 83% of children are exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth (**Table 11.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eighty-seven percent of children whose mothers were counselled on breastfeeding during ANC visits were exclusively breastfed for the first two days after births compared to 27% of children whose mothers did not receive any ANC.
- Sixty-five percent of children whose mothers who had a vaginal birth were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth compared with 34% of children whose mothers had a caesarean section.
- Sixty-three percent of children in rural areas were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth compared with 55% of children in urban areas.
- Counties with the lowest percentage of children who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth are Kisumu (22%) and Lamu (35%), while counties with the highest percentage of children who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth are Vihiga (87%) and Elgeyo/Marakwet (83%) (**Table 11.3C**).

11.3.2 Exclusive Breastfeeding and Mixed Milk Feeding

In the first 6 months, children should be exclusively breastfed and given nothing but breast milk. Exclusive breastfeeding for 6 months lowers the risk of infections that can lead to diarrhoea and respiratory illnesses and provides all the nutrients and liquid an infant requires for optimal growth and development. Mixed milk feeding, in which children are fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk within the first 6 months, has the adverse effect of reducing breast milk output because the production of breast milk is modulated by the frequency and intensity of suckling. Mixed feeding under age 6 months also can increase children's risk of diarrhoea, alter their intestinal microflora, and lead to early cessation of breastfeeding (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who are fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother

Mixed milk feeding under 6 months

Percentage of children age 0–5 months who are fed both breast milk and formula and/or animal milk during the previous day.

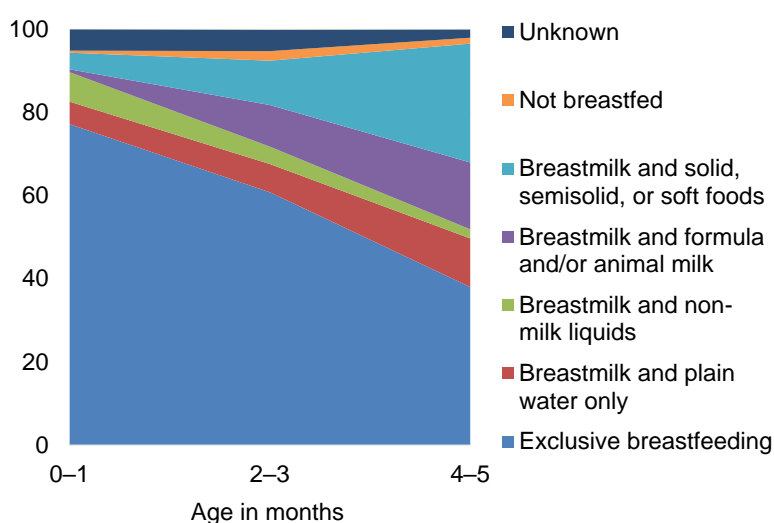
Sample: Youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother

Sixty percent of children age 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed (**Table 11.5**).

Table 11.5 and **Figure 11.3** show the pattern of how children are fed in the first 6 months. At age 0–1 month, 77% of children are exclusively breastfed as opposed to 100% per WHO recommendations. Four percent of children age 0–1 month received breast milk and solid, semi solid, or soft foods, 5% received breast milk and water, and 7% received breast milk and non-milk liquids. By age 4–5 months, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed sharply declines to 38% and the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with solids, semi-solids, or soft foods being the highest percentage (29%).

Figure 11.3 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months



Patterns by background characteristics

- Exclusive breastfeeding for children age 0–5 months increases with mothers' education, from 49% for those with no education to 66% for mothers with more than secondary education (**Table 11.4**).
- The percentage of children age 0–5 months exclusively breastfed is lowest among children whose mothers are in the lowest wealth quintile (54%) and highest for children whose mothers are in the fourth wealth quintile (67%).

11.3.3 Continued Breastfeeding and Bottle Feeding

Breastfeeding should continue for the first 2 years or beyond because breast milk lowers children's risk of illness, promotes their recovery during illness, and continues to be an important source of nutrients for healthy growth and development. Longer durations of breastfeeding have many health benefits for the woman, including reducing risks of certain breast and ovarian cancers, and diabetes. Feeding children from a bottle with a nipple is not recommended for children under age 2. The nipple on a feeding bottle is susceptible to contamination and increases the risk of disease among children who drink from a bottle with a nipple (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months

Percentage of children age 12–23 months who are fed breast milk during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 12–23 months

Bottle feeding

Percentage of children age 0–23 months who are fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day.

Sample: Children age 0–23 months

Sixty-five percent of children age 12–23 months are currently breastfeeding. Thirty-four percent of children age 0–23 months are using a bottle with a nipple (**Table 11.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-nine percent of children age 12–23 months in rural areas are currently breastfeeding compared with 59% of those in urban areas.
- Thirty-eight percent of children age 0–23 months in urban areas are using a bottle with a nipple compared with 31% of those in rural areas.

11.3.4 Introduction of Complementary Foods

After the first 6 months, breast milk alone is no longer sufficient to meet all the nutritional needs of an infant. After 6 months, appropriate complementary foods should be introduced while continuing to breastfeed until age 2 or older. The transition from exclusive breastfeeding to complementing with family foods is when children are most vulnerable to becoming undernourished. During this time, it is important that children receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (WHO 2003; WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months

Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–8 months living with the mother

Eighty-seven percent of children age 6–8 months are introduced to solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (**Table 11.10**).

11.3.5 Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimum Meal Frequency, Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency, Minimum Acceptable Diet, and Egg and/or Flesh Food Consumption

Infants and young children should be fed a minimum acceptable diet, which means that they are fed meals with appropriate frequency and a variety of foods to meet their energy and nutrient needs. The minimum

acceptable diet indicator is a combination of minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency for breastfeeding children, and the same plus minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children.

Minimum dietary diversity is a proxy for adequate micronutrient density of foods. By consuming food from at least five food groups of eight food groups, the child has a greater likelihood of consuming at least one animal source of food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food such as grains, roots, or tubers. The five food groups come from a list of eight food groups: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency is a proxy for meeting energy requirements. Breastfed children age 6–8 months are considered to be consuming the minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least twice a day. Breastfed children age 9–23 months are considered to be consuming the minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least 3 times a day. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum meal frequency if they receive solid, semi-solid, soft foods, or milk feeds at least 4 times a day and if at least one of the feeds is a solid, semi-solid, or soft food.

Minimum milk feeding frequency is a proxy for meeting the nutrient needs of non-breastfed children. Milk and milk products are important sources of nutrients. Non-breastfed children age 6–23 months are considered to be meeting the minimum milk feeding frequency if they receive at least two milk feeds of milk and/or milk products.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption by breastfed and non-breastfed children age 6–23 months increases children's energy, protein, and nutrient intake. Eggs, meat, fish, poultry, and organ meats are important sources of nutrients that support healthy child growth (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed a minimum of 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day. The 8 food groups are: breast milk; grains, roots, and tubers; legumes and nuts; dairy products (milk yogurt, cheese); flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; and other fruits and vegetables.

Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed solid, semi-solid, or soft food (including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day.

Minimum milk feeding frequency 6–23 months

Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who are given at least two milk feeds during the previous day.

Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day. This indicator is a composite of children who have met minimum dietary diversity and minimum meal frequency, with the extra requirement that non-breastfed children have met minimum milk feeding frequency.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother.

Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother

Thirty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months living with their mother and are breastfeeding received minimum dietary diversity, while 71% received minimum meal frequency. One-third of the children who were breastfeeding and living with their mothers had a minimum acceptable diet (**Figure 11.4**).

Twenty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months living with their mother and are not breastfeeding received minimum dietary diversity, while 71% received minimum meal frequency. Twenty percent of the children who were living with their mothers and not breastfeeding had a minimum acceptable diet.

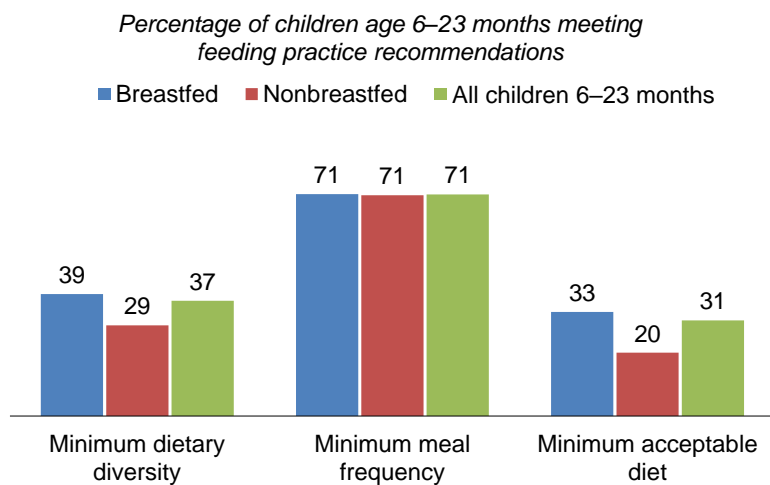
Half of the children age 6–23 months living with their mother and are not breastfeeding received minimum milk feeding frequency, 29% received minimum dietary diversity, and 20% received minimum acceptable diet (**Table 11.8**).

For egg and/or flesh food consumption among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, 28% of children received egg and/or flesh foods the previous day (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

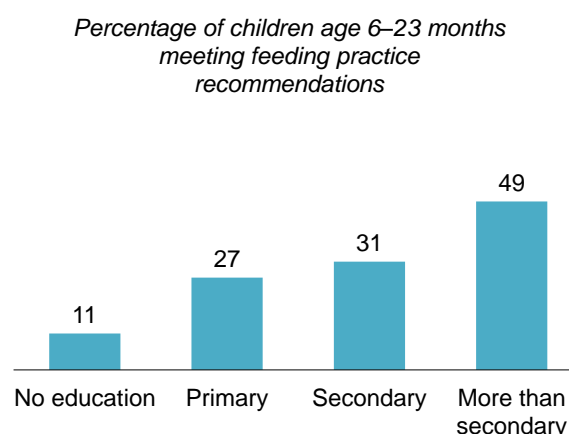
- Forty-eight percent of children age 6–23 months in rural areas received minimum dietary diversity compared with 31% of children in the urban areas.
- Thirteen percent of children age 6–23 months whose mothers have no education received minimum dietary diversity compared with 55% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.
- Sixteen percent of children age 6–23 months in the lowest wealth quintile received minimum dietary diversity compared with 60% of children in the highest wealth quintile.
- Forty percent of children age 6–23 months in rural areas received a minimum acceptable diet compared with 26% of children in the urban areas.

Figure 11.4 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) by breastfeeding status



- Eleven percent of children age 6–23 months whose mothers have no education received a minimum acceptable diet compared with 49% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education (**Figure 11.5**).
- Fourteen percent of children age 6–23 months in the lowest wealth quintile received minimum acceptable diet compared with 51% of children in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.8**).
- Thirty-six percent of children age 6–23 months in urban areas consumed egg and/or flesh food the previous day, compared with 23% of children in rural areas (**Table 11.9**).
- Eight percent of children age 6–23 months whose mothers have no education consumed egg and/or flesh food compared with 37% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.

Figure 11.5 IYCF indicators on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) by mother's education



11.3.6 Sweet Beverage Consumption, Unhealthy Food Consumption, and Zero Vegetable or Fruit Consumption among Children

Unhealthy infant and young child feeding practices should be avoided because they can replace nutritious foods that provide important nutrients for children and promote unhealthy weight gain. For infants and young children, the consumption of sweet foods and beverages increases the risk of dental caries and obesity in childhood. In addition, too much salt in the diet increases the risk of non-communicable diseases and unhealthy fats and refined carbohydrates contribute to unhealthy weight gain. Diets with low vegetable and fruit consumption have reduced nutrient intake, which can negatively impact the healthy growth and development of young children. Low vegetable and fruit consumption is also associated with non-communicable diseases later in life. The indicator definition below for unhealthy food consumption, describes ‘sentinel unhealthy foods,’ which are foods that are high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by infants and young children (WHO and UNICEF 2021).

Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are given a sweet beverage during the previous day.

Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are fed sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who are not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day.

Sample: Youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother

Forty-nine percent of the youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother had a sweet beverage, 26% had unhealthy foods, and 25% consumed zero vegetable or fruit the previous day or night (**Table 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sixty-four percent of children age 6–23 months who are not breastfeeding consumed a sweet beverage compared with 45% of children who are breastfeeding (**Figure 11.6**).
- Thirty-six percent of children age 6–23 months who are not breastfeeding had an unhealthy food compared with 24% of children who are breastfeeding.
- The percentage of children who had zero vegetables or fruits is twice as high in rural areas (31%) as in urban areas (15%).
- The percentage of children who had consumed zero vegetables or fruits declines with increase in mother’s education, from 67% of children whose mothers have no education to 12% of children whose mothers have with more than secondary education (**Figure 11.7**).
- The percentage of children who had consumed zero vegetables or fruits declines with increase in wealth quintile, from 47% of children in the lowest wealth quintile to 10% in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.9**).

Figure 11.6 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by breastfeeding status

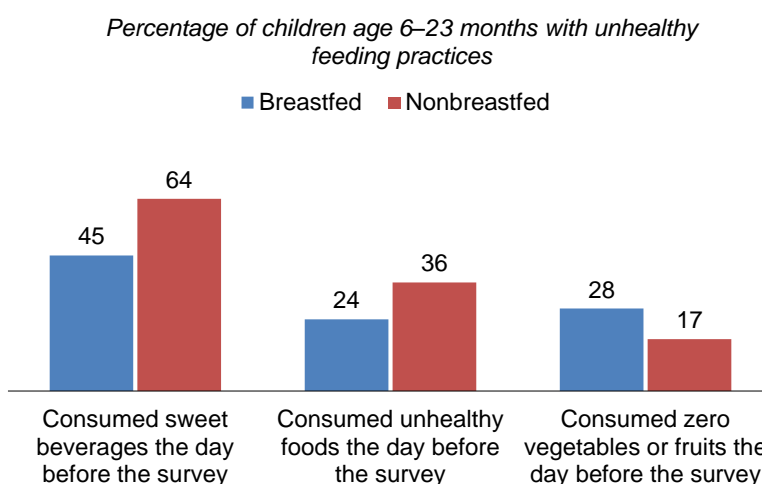
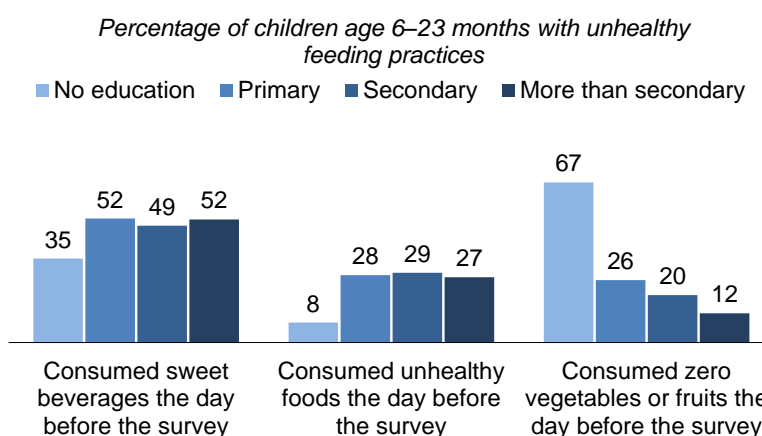


Figure 11.7 Unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months by mother’s education



11.3.7 Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Indicators

Table 11.10 summarises all 17 WHO-UNICEF IYCF indicators with corresponding values from the 2022 KDHS.

11.4 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING COUNSELLING

IYCF counselling helps support appropriate breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices (WHO 2018; WHO 2003). Counselling is an interactive process that helps empower mothers and caregivers to follow the recommended IYCF practices. Counselling can take place in health facilities and the community, and is delivered by trained health providers, community health workers, and others in the community.

Mothers who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months

Percentage of mothers with children age 6–23 months who received IYCF counselling in the last 6 months by a healthcare provider or community health worker.

Sample: Women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them

Twenty-five percent of women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months was living with them were counselled by a health care provider in the previous 6 months about how or what to feed their children (**Table 11.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Thirty-two percent of mothers with children age 6–11 months received counselling in the last 6 months about how or what to feed their children compared with 21% of those with children age 12–23 months.
- Fourteen percent of mothers with no education were counselled on feeding their children in the last 6 months compared with 27% among mothers with more than secondary education.

11.5 MICRONUTRIENT SUPPLEMENTATION AND DEWORMING AMONG CHILDREN

Micronutrient deficiency is a major contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. Micronutrient deficiency can be caused by low consumption of foods that supply vitamins and minerals, infections, and genetic abnormalities. Strategies to prevent or address micronutrient deficiency include agricultural approaches such as biofortification, food-based approaches that can be complemented with food fortification, and for specific life-stages and population groups, direct micronutrient supplementation (USAID 2019).

Iron is a micronutrient that plays an important role in numerous biological systems. Iron deficiency is one of the primary causes of anaemia. Interventions targeting iron deficiency and anaemia include periodically giving children iron tablets or syrups and/or iron-containing micronutrient powders (WHO 2011a; WHO 2016a; WHO 2016b).

Vitamin A is a micronutrient that supports the immune system and plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe vitamin A deficiency can cause eye damage, increase the severity of infections, such as those causing measles, and can slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A supplementation programmes help reduce vitamin A deficiency and mortality in children (WHO 2011b).

Soil-transmitted helminth infections can cause internal bleeding, inflammation, impaired nutrient absorption, diarrhoea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Deworming programmes help to reduce the burden of helminth infections (WHO 2017b).

Given iron tablets or syrups 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron tablets or syrups in the last 12 months.

Given multiple micronutrient powders 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given multiple micronutrient powders in the last 12 months.

Given iron-containing supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months which include tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given vitamin A supplements 6–59 months

Percentage of children who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 6–59 months

Given deworming medication 12–59 months

Percentage of children who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months.

Sample: Children age 12–59 months

Twenty-three percent of children age 6–59 months were given iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months. Twenty percent of these children received iron tablets/syrup, and 14% of these children were given multiple micronutrient powders. Sixty-four percent of children age 6–59 months were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months. Two-thirds of children age 12–59 months were given deworming medication in the last 6 months (**Table 11.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Seventy-eight percent of children age 6–23 months were given vitamin A supplements compared with 56% of children age 24–59 months.
- Seventy-seven percent of children age 6–59 months who are currently breastfeeding were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months compared with 69% those not breastfeeding.
- The percentage of children age 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements declines with mother's age, from 69% of children whose mothers are age 15–19 to 59% of children whose mothers are age 40–49.
- The percentage of children receiving vitamin A supplements increases with mother's education, from 45% of children whose mothers have no education to 70% of children whose mothers who have more than secondary education.
- Similarly, 69% of children age 6–59 months in households with the highest wealth quintile received vitamin A supplements compared with 53% in households with the lowest wealth quintile.
- Fifty-nine percent of children age 6–23 months were given deworming medication compared with 68% of those age 24–59 months.
- Seventy-two percent of children age 12–59 months in urban areas were given deworming medication in the last 6 months compared with 61% of those in rural areas.
- Eighty-two percent of children age 12–59 months born to mothers with more than secondary education had been given deworming medication compared with 36% of children born to mothers with no education.
- Similarly, 79% of children age 12–59 months in households with the highest wealth quintile had been dewormed compared with 48% of children in households with the lowest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the lowest percentage of children age 6–59 months who received iron tablets or syrups in the last 12 months are: Laikipia (1%); Meru (3%) Bomet (3%), Narok, and Samburu (4% each) (**Table 11.12C**).

- Counties with the lowest percentage of children age 6–59 months who received multiple micronutrients powders (MNPs) in the last 12 months are Lamu, Wajir, and Laikipia (1% each), and Samburu and Meru (2%).
- Mandera County has the lowest percentage of children 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplements (16%) and deworming medication (15%) in the last 6 months.

11.6 ADULTS' NUTRITIONAL STATUS

Chronic energy deficiency is caused by eating too little or having an unbalanced diet that lacks adequate nutrients. Women of reproductive age (age 15–49) are especially vulnerable to chronic energy deficiency and malnutrition due to low dietary intakes, inequitable distribution of food within the household, improper food storage and preparation, dietary taboos, infectious diseases, and inadequate care practices. Chronic energy deficiency leads to low productivity among adults and greater morbidity and mortality (WHO 1995). In addition, undernutrition among women is a major risk factor for adverse birth outcomes. Overweight and obesity have adverse health outcomes as well. Overweight and obesity are major risk factors for several chronic diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and cancer.

Body mass index (BMI) is the ratio of weight relative to height squared that is used to measure nutritional status in adults age 20–49. The BMI values are independent of age and sex. Short stature for adult women age 20–49 is assessed by height <145 centimetres.

BMI-for-age is the ratio of weight relative to height for different age groups that is used in children and adolescents age 5–19 to measure nutritional status (WHO 2007). BMI-for-age is sex and age-specific. This is because adolescents are still growing, and the timing of peak growth velocity differs in boys and girls. In the DHS, BMI-for-age is reported among adolescents age 15–19. Similarly, short stature for adolescent women (age 15–19) is assessed by low height-for-age.

Body mass index (BMI)

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

Adult status	BMI
Too thin for their height	Less than 18.5
Normal	Between 18.5 and 24.9
Overweight	Between 25.0 and 29.9
Obese	Greater than or equal to 30.0

Sample: Women age 20–49 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey, and men age 20–49

BMI-for-age

BMI-for-age is measured in z score standard deviations (SD).

Adolescent status	BMI-for-age
Too thin for their height	Less than -1SD
Normal	Between -1SD and $+1\text{SD}$
Overweight	Between $+1\text{SD}$ and $+2\text{SD}$
Obese	Greater than $+2\text{SD}$

Sample: Women age 15–19 who are not pregnant and who have not had a birth in the 2 months before the survey, and men age 15–19

Short Stature

Percentage of women age 20–49 with height under 145cm.

Sample: Women age 20–49

Percentage of women age 15–19 with height-for-age z score less than –2SD.

Sample: Women age 15–19

11.6.1 Nutritional Status of Women

Height and weight data were collected for 94% of eligible women age 15–49 (Appendix C, Table C.6). During measurement, 17% of women had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of women were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (Appendix C, Table C.11).

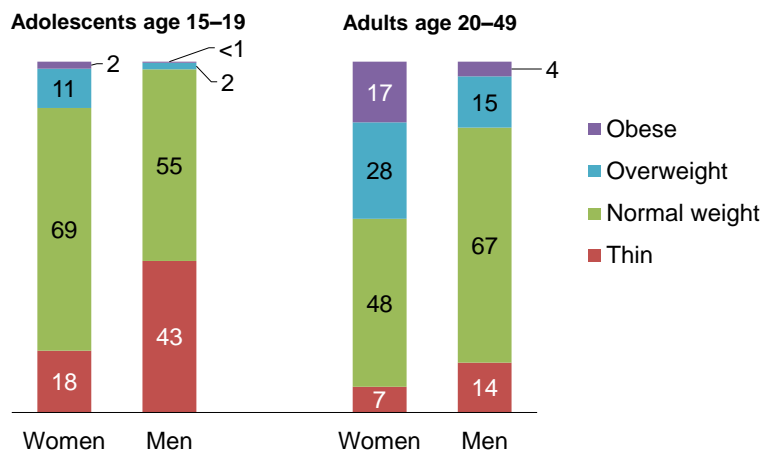
Eighteen percent of women and 43% of men age 15–19 are thin, while 13% of women and 2% of men are obese or overweight. Among women and men age 20–49, 7% of women and 14% of men are thin, while 45% of women and 19% of men are obese or overweight (Figure 11.8).

Among adolescent women age 15–19, data on height, weight and age were used to calculate two measures of nutritional status, height-for-age and BMI-for-age. Five percent of adolescent women are of short stature (Table 11.13.2 and Table 11.13.2C). Eighteen

percent adolescent women age 15–19 are thin, with 3% being moderately or severely thin. Eleven percent of adolescent women are overweight and 2% are obese.

Figure 11.8 Nutritional status of adolescent and adult women and men

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–19 and 20–49 by nutritional status



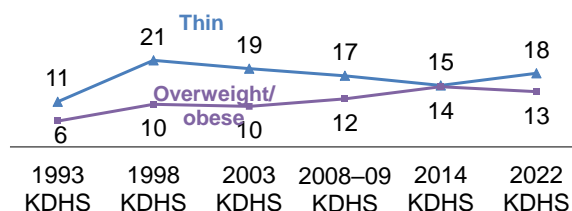
Trends: The prevalence of overweight and obesity among women age 20–29 has increased over time, from 15% in 1993 to 28% in 2003, and 45% in 2022. In the same period, the prevalence of overweight and obesity among women age 15–19 remained more or less the same (**Figure 11.9**).

Patterns by background characteristics

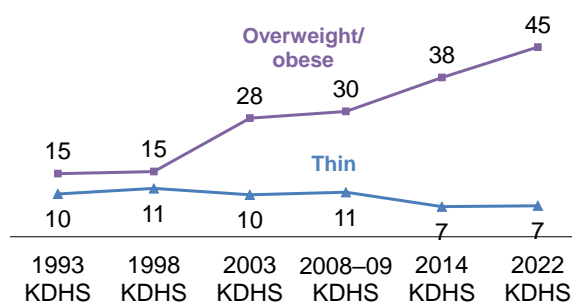
- Being overweight or obese increases with age, from 32% among women age 20–29 to 55% among women age 40–49 and from 10% among men age 20–29 to 29% among men age 40–49 (**Table 11.13.1** and **Table 11.13.3**).
- Five percent of women age 20–49 in urban areas are thin compared with 9% in rural areas, and 12% of men age 20–49 in urban areas are thin compared with 16% in rural areas.
- Fifty-three percent of women age 20–49 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 39% in rural areas, and 25% of men age 20–49 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 14% in rural areas.
- Twenty-three percent of women age 20–49 with no education are thin compared with 6% of women with more than secondary education.
- Thirty-two percent of men age 20–49 with no education are thin compared with 10% of men with more than secondary education.
- Twenty-six percent of women age 20–49 with no education are overweight or obese compared with 50% of women with more than secondary education.
- Eighteen percent of women age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 3% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Twenty-five percent of men age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 8% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- About one in five women age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 60% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- Five percent of men age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 36% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Forty-six percent of adolescent women age 15–19 with no education are thin compared with 13% of those with more than secondary education (**Table 11.13.2**).
- Twenty-seven percent of adolescent women age 15–19 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 11% of women in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.9 Trends in women’s nutritional status

Percentage of women age 15–19 who are:



Percentage of women age 20–49 who are:



- Fifty-four percent of adolescent men age 15–19 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 29% of men in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 11.13.4**).
- Twenty-one percent of adolescent women age 15–19 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 10% of those in rural areas (**Table 11.13.2**).
- Three percent of adolescent men age 15–19 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 2% of those in rural areas (**Table 11.13.4**).
- Turkana County has the highest percentage of women age 20–49 who are thin (44%), while Kirinyaga County has the highest percentage of women age 20–49 who are overweight or obese (65%) (**Table 11.13.1C**).
- Turkana County has the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are thin (54%), while Kajiado County had the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are overweight or obese (31%) (**Table 11.13.3C**).

11.6.2 Nutritional Status of Men

Height and weight data were collected for 86% of eligible men age 15–49 (**Appendix C, Table C.6**). During measurement, 2% of men had hairstyles or ornamentation that interfered with height measurement, and 2% of men were not wearing lightweight clothing or wore heavy permanent ornaments that interfered with weight measurement (**Appendix C, Table C.11**).

Among men age 20–49, data on height and weight were used to calculate a measure of nutritional status, BMI. Fourteen percent of men age 20–49 are thin with 3% being moderately and severely thin. Nineteen percent of men are overweight or obese with 4% being obese (**Table 11.13.3**).

Among adolescent men age 15–19, data on height, weight and age were used to calculate a measure of nutritional status, BMI-for-age. Forty-three percent of adolescent men are thin, with 12% being moderately or severely thin. Two percent of adolescent men are overweight or obese and fewer than 1% are obese (**Table 11.13.4, Table 11.13.4C, and Figure 11.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Twenty-five percent of adult men age 20–49 in urban areas are overweight or obese compared with 14% of those in rural areas (**Table 11.13.3**).
- Thirty-two percent of adult men age 20–49 with no education are thin compared with 10% of men with more than secondary education.
- Twenty-nine percent of adult men age 20–49 with more than secondary education are overweight or obese compared with 10% of men with no education.
- Thirty-six percent of adult men age 20–49 in the highest wealth quintile are overweight or obese compared with 5% in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Twenty-five percent of adult men age 20–49 in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 8% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- Forty-five percent of adolescent men age 15–19 in rural areas are thin compared with 37% of those in urban areas (**Table 11.13.4**).
- Fifty-four percent of adolescent men in the lowest wealth quintile are thin compared with 29% of men in the highest wealth quintile.

- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are thin are Turkana (54%), Marsabit (47%), Wajir (40%), Samburu (38%), and West Pokot (31%) (**Table 11.13.3C**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 20–49 who are overweight or obese are Kajiado (31%), Kiambu (28%), Lamu (26%), and Nairobi City (25%).

11.7 WOMEN'S DIETARY PRACTICES

Dietary practices that support a healthy diet include eating a variety of different foods and food groups and limiting the consumption of sugary beverages and unhealthy foods. Eating a variety of unprocessed foods helps women consume the right amount of essential vitamins and minerals. A healthy diet also protects against overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases.

Minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) is an indicator of diet diversity validated for non-pregnant women age 15-49. The indicator is based on 10 food groups: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products), flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits. Women who consume at least 5 of the 10 possible food groups in the 24 hours before the survey are classified as having minimally adequate dietary diversity. Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, and zinc can have devastating consequences for the human body. Women, particularly those of childbearing age, are especially vulnerable due to their greater needs for essential vitamins and minerals. Having minimally adequate dietary diversity is important for micronutrient adequacy (FAO 2021).

Unhealthy foods and sweet beverages should be limited because they are associated with overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases (Askari et al. 2020). In women, overweight and obesity can affect reproductive health and increase complications in pregnancy (Mitchell and Shaw 2015). The indicator for unhealthy food consumption describes 'sentinel unhealthy foods,' which are foods that are fried, high in sugar, salt, and/or unhealthy fats that are commonly consumed by women (FAO 2021).

Minimum dietary diversity for women

Percentage of women who consumed foods from at least 5 out of 10 defined food groups during the previous day. The 10 food groups are: grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; pulses (beans, peas and lentils); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk and milk products), flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and organ meat); eggs; dark green leafy vegetables; vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables; other vegetables; and other fruits.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sweet beverage consumption

Percentage of women who consumed sweet beverages during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Unhealthy food consumption

Percentage of women who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Table 11.14 and **Table 11.14C** indicate the percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to background characteristics and by counties.

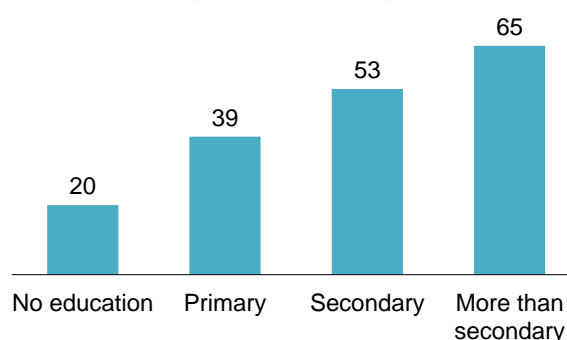
Forty-nine percent of women consumed minimum dietary diversity, while 70% consumed sweet beverages and 35% consumed unhealthy foods (Table 11.15).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Fifty-six percent of women in urban areas consumed minimum dietary diversity compared with 43% of those in rural areas.
- The consumption of the minimum dietary diversity increases with the level of education. One in five women who have no education consumed minimum dietary diversity compared to 2 in 3 women with more than secondary education (Figure 11.10).
- The percentage of women consuming unhealthy foods increases with the level of education; from 14% among women with no education to 42% among those with more than secondary education.
- Seventy percent of women with no education compared to 75% with more than secondary education consume sweet beverages.
- The percentage of women consuming unhealthy foods is 20% in the lowest wealth quintile and 45% in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women consuming sweet beverages is 65% in the lowest wealth quintile and 77% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Turkana (11%), Marsabit (11%), Kwale (15%) and Tana River (17%) counties have the least percentage of women who consumed minimum dietary diversity (Table 11.15C).
- Vihiga (54%), Kiambu (52%), Nakuru (48%), Kirinyaga (48%), and Nyandarua (46%) counties have the highest percentage of women who consumed unhealthy food.

Figure 11.10 Minimum dietary diversity among women by education

Percentage of women age 15–49 achieving minimum dietary diversity the day before the survey



11.8 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Iodine is a micronutrient that plays an important role in thyroid function, which is critical for reproductive function, growth, and development. It is recommended that household salt should be fortified with iodine. Sufficient iodine prevents goitre, brain damage, and other thyroid-related health problems (WHO 2014b).

Household salt iodisation

Percentage of households with iodised salt.

Sample: Households in which salt was tested for iodine content

In the Kenya 2022 DHS, salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate. Overall, availability of iodised salt is universal (Table 11.16 and Table 11.16C).

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Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height					Weight-for-age			
	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Percent-age above +2 SD	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent-age below -3 SD	Percent-age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Age in months													
<6	3.3	12.0	-0.5	1,655	0.8	3.5	11.8	0.5	1,658	1.5	5.5	-0.1	1,668
6-11	3.2	12.7	-0.6	1,837	0.6	4.7	5.1	0.1	1,836	1.6	9.0	-0.3	1,837
12-23	5.4	22.5	-1.1	3,396	0.7	4.4	3.1	-0.1	3,399	2.0	9.9	-0.6	3,402
24-35	5.3	22.7	-1.1	3,292	0.4	4.2	2.0	-0.2	3,319	1.6	11.0	-0.7	3,311
36-47	4.4	18.7	-0.9	3,581	0.6	5.2	1.4	-0.3	3,622	1.9	11.9	-0.8	3,584
48-59	2.8	11.9	-0.7	3,372	0.7	6.4	1.3	-0.5	3,405	1.8	10.7	-0.8	3,377
0-23	4.3	17.4	-0.8	6,887	0.7	4.3	5.7	0.1	6,892	1.8	8.6	-0.4	6,907
24-59	4.2	17.7	-0.9	10,245	0.6	5.2	1.6	-0.3	10,345	1.8	11.2	-0.7	10,272
Sex													
Male	5.1	19.6	-1.0	8,679	0.6	5.4	2.9	-0.2	8,742	2.0	11.1	-0.7	8,692
Female	3.3	15.6	-0.8	8,453	0.6	4.3	3.6	-0.1	8,496	1.6	9.2	-0.5	8,488
Birth interval in months³													
First birth ⁴	3.6	15.5	-0.8	3,984	0.2	3.7	3.6	-0.1	3,982	1.4	7.9	-0.5	3,991
<24	5.2	20.7	-1.0	2,411	0.8	6.6	3.4	-0.2	2,418	2.1	13.1	-0.7	2,417
24-47	5.0	21.5	-1.0	4,393	0.9	6.0	2.6	-0.3	4,397	2.3	12.8	-0.8	4,404
48+	2.6	13.0	-0.7	4,240	0.5	4.0	4.3	-0.0	4,231	1.3	7.6	-0.4	4,248
Size at birth^{3,5}													
Very small	12.1	38.0	-1.6	77	2.4	10.2	0.0	-0.4	76	9.1	24.6	-1.3	77
Small	9.5	30.8	-1.4	486	0.3	5.5	3.4	-0.2	486	3.5	17.9	-1.0	490
Average or larger	4.2	17.2	-0.8	4,094	0.4	3.9	5.2	0.1	4,089	1.4	7.9	-0.4	4,105
Don't know	8.5	21.9	-1.1	128	2.4	11.7	3.0	-0.7	128	4.9	20.5	-1.1	128
Mother's interview status													
Interviewed	4.0	17.4	-0.9	15,028	0.6	4.9	3.4	-0.1	15,028	1.7	10.1	-0.6	15,060
Not interviewed but in household	7.1	19.4	-0.8	521	1.0	4.7	2.3	-0.3	541	2.3	11.4	-0.6	522
Not interviewed and not in the household ⁵	5.5	18.9	-0.9	1,583	0.7	4.3	1.5	-0.2	1,669	1.9	10.2	-0.6	1,598
Mother's age³													
<20	5.0	21.2	-1.1	1,807	0.3	4.4	2.8	-0.2	1,812	2.4	11.3	-0.7	1,811
20-34	3.9	17.0	-0.9	11,274	0.6	4.9	3.5	-0.1	11,280	1.6	9.9	-0.6	11,304
35-49	3.7	16.1	-0.8	1,946	0.6	5.7	3.7	-0.1	1,936	2.0	10.1	-0.5	1,945
Mother's nutritional status⁷													
Thin	7.3	25.6	-1.2	679	1.5	12.2	0.4	-0.8	679	5.2	20.8	-1.2	679
Normal	4.9	20.4	-1.0	3,532	0.6	4.7	2.4	-0.2	3,538	1.8	11.9	-0.7	3,542
Overweight/obese	2.6	11.4	-0.6	2,630	0.1	3.4	4.6	0.1	2,625	0.7	5.1	-0.3	2,633
Residence													
Urban	2.7	12.1	-0.6	5,679	0.7	4.0	4.0	-0.0	5,714	1.2	6.7	-0.3	5,701
Rural	4.9	20.3	-1.0	11,453	0.6	5.3	2.8	-0.2	11,524	2.1	11.9	-0.7	11,478
Mother's education⁸													
No education	6.9	22.2	-1.0	1,695	2.0	15.4	0.7	-0.9	1,710	5.3	22.1	-1.2	1,703
Primary	5.2	22.1	-1.1	5,898	0.6	4.3	3.5	-0.2	5,909	2.0	11.9	-0.7	5,912
Secondary	3.2	15.3	-0.8	5,220	0.3	3.1	3.9	-0.0	5,218	0.9	7.0	-0.5	5,231
More than secondary	1.6	8.6	-0.4	2,716	0.4	3.2	3.7	0.0	2,712	0.8	5.0	-0.2	2,716
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	7.6	27.6	-1.3	4,039	1.3	9.5	1.9	-0.5	4,064	4.4	19.3	-1.1	4,052
Second	5.2	21.5	-1.1	3,343	0.2	3.0	2.6	-0.1	3,377	1.1	10.0	-0.7	3,353
Middle	3.7	16.2	-0.9	3,143	0.5	4.2	3.9	-0.1	3,159	1.2	8.9	-0.6	3,149
Fourth	2.0	11.6	-0.7	3,315	0.4	3.8	3.3	-0.1	3,326	0.8	6.3	-0.4	3,325
Highest	1.7	8.7	-0.4	3,292	0.6	2.7	4.7	0.1	3,311	0.6	4.2	-0.2	3,301
Total	4.2	17.6	-0.9	17,132	0.6	4.9	3.2	-0.2	17,238	1.8	10.1	-0.6	17,180

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards. Total includes seven children for whom the information on mother's education is missing

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median.

³ Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.

⁴ First-born twins (and triplets) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.

⁵ Information available only for children age 0-35 months.

⁶ Includes children whose mothers are deceased.

⁷ Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured, children whose mothers were not interviewed, and children whose mothers are pregnant or gave birth within the previous 2 months. Mother's nutritional status defined using body mass index (BMI) for mother's age 20-49 and using BMI-for-age for mother's age 15-19 as presented in Tables 11.13.1 and 11.13.2.

⁸ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.1C Nutritional status of children by county

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Height-for-age ¹				Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Percent- age above +2 SD	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children	Percent- age below -3 SD	Percent- age below -2 SD ²	Mean z score (SD)	Number of children
Mombasa	3.5	13.5	-0.7	419	0.2	4.6	3.1	-0.3	418	1.5	9.8	-0.6	423
Kwale	6.9	22.7	-1.2	315	1.1	6.2	2.3	-0.4	321	2.8	13.7	-0.9	316
Kilifi	13.4	37.0	-1.5	521	0.9	7.2	4.8	-0.3	519	3.1	19.5	-1.1	526
Tana River	5.6	21.1	-1.0	144	1.3	11.3	2.6	-0.6	144	2.6	16.8	-1.0	144
Lamu	2.5	16.1	-1.0	62	0.4	3.5	1.2	-0.3	63	1.0	12.5	-0.8	62
Taita/Taveta	4.9	19.2	-0.9	124	0.0	4.1	3.2	-0.2	123	2.1	12.6	-0.7	124
Garissa	0.6	9.0	-0.4	222	2.6	15.3	0.4	-0.9	224	1.2	14.1	-0.8	222
Wajir	3.2	12.4	-0.3	135	3.6	22.8	0.0	-1.2	136	4.3	16.2	-1.0	135
Mandera	6.3	20.5	-0.9	240	2.9	17.3	0.4	-1.1	238	5.4	23.2	-1.2	241
Marsabit	4.9	18.9	-0.8	133	3.8	20.4	0.3	-1.1	134	6.2	25.9	-1.2	134
Isiolo	4.3	14.1	-0.6	95	1.1	7.2	1.0	-0.7	95	2.4	11.5	-0.8	96
Meru	4.6	25.2	-1.1	499	0.0	6.0	4.2	-0.1	505	1.0	10.8	-0.7	499
Tharaka-Nithi	3.4	20.5	-1.0	136	0.0	3.1	3.2	-0.1	136	2.2	7.7	-0.6	136
Embu	5.3	19.9	-0.9	170	1.6	5.3	3.4	-0.2	169	2.6	11.3	-0.6	171
Kitui	8.8	25.1	-1.2	382	1.1	4.9	4.0	-0.4	383	2.6	13.9	-0.9	383
Machakos	3.8	16.2	-0.9	404	0.0	3.5	2.6	-0.1	409	1.0	8.1	-0.6	407
Makueni	4.2	19.8	-1.1	306	0.0	4.0	3.2	-0.2	312	1.2	8.7	-0.7	306
Nyandarua	3.2	17.8	-0.9	198	0.6	1.9	3.1	0.2	198	1.4	4.0	-0.4	199
Nyeri	2.2	12.5	-0.7	231	0.0	2.7	5.5	0.2	231	0.5	4.0	-0.2	232
Kirinyaga	1.9	11.2	-0.8	200	0.0	2.2	2.8	-0.0	200	0.0	5.7	-0.4	200
Murang'a	1.1	10.1	-0.7	326	0.0	1.7	2.5	-0.1	326	0.4	5.9	-0.5	326
Kiambu	3.8	15.3	-0.8	916	1.0	3.2	3.9	0.1	929	2.1	6.0	-0.3	920
Turkana	7.3	23.0	-1.1	305	3.5	22.6	1.0	-1.2	306	8.8	31.7	-1.5	306
West Pokot	10.4	33.5	-1.5	420	0.9	11.0	0.8	-0.8	423	6.0	27.1	-1.4	420
Samburu	8.9	31.4	-1.4	144	1.4	15.4	0.4	-0.9	147	7.4	30.2	-1.4	146
Trans Nzoia	4.8	21.3	-1.0	366	0.0	3.2	1.5	-0.2	368	0.5	11.1	-0.6	366
Uasin Gishu	2.7	14.2	-0.8	486	0.9	4.0	2.1	-0.1	486	1.0	6.4	-0.5	486
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.1	21.8	-1.2	165	1.0	4.8	3.5	-0.4	168	2.5	13.9	-0.9	165
Nandi	2.6	15.1	-0.8	313	0.3	4.0	2.6	-0.2	314	0.9	9.0	-0.6	313
Baringo	4.7	21.2	-1.1	257	2.3	13.6	0.7	-0.8	260	5.8	19.9	-1.1	258
Laikipia	2.5	12.6	-0.8	158	0.0	2.6	3.3	-0.1	160	0.5	6.6	-0.5	158
Nakuru	5.3	18.5	-0.9	913	0.9	3.0	3.9	-0.1	915	2.1	9.2	-0.6	913
Narok	3.5	21.5	-1.2	553	0.2	2.1	3.1	-0.1	556	1.0	10.7	-0.7	554
Kajiado	4.5	14.0	-0.5	506	1.3	7.6	2.7	-0.2	514	1.3	9.6	-0.4	509
Kericho	3.7	19.3	-1.0	338	0.3	2.5	1.6	-0.1	338	1.4	9.2	-0.7	339
Bomet	4.5	22.1	-1.1	341	0.2	3.3	4.5	-0.0	343	1.3	9.8	-0.6	341
Kakamega	2.1	11.5	-0.7	698	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.1	707	0.8	6.4	-0.3	702
Vihiga	4.2	16.6	-1.0	176	0.0	2.4	3.5	0.1	178	0.8	9.2	-0.4	176
Bungoma	4.0	19.0	-1.0	665	0.0	2.3	1.6	-0.0	663	1.2	9.6	-0.5	665
Busia	3.1	15.0	-0.7	385	0.0	2.8	3.1	-0.0	386	0.7	6.3	-0.4	387
Siaya	5.3	19.2	-1.0	325	1.1	1.7	2.6	0.1	327	2.1	7.0	-0.5	326
Kisumu	1.3	9.1	-0.5	419	0.5	3.0	2.1	-0.0	418	0.8	3.5	-0.3	419
Homa Bay	2.3	12.5	-0.7	408	0.0	1.8	5.2	0.1	407	1.0	6.1	-0.3	408
Migori	2.5	14.8	-0.9	450	0.0	2.4	2.2	0.0	449	0.3	5.0	-0.4	450
Kisii	4.3	16.3	-0.8	411	0.3	2.9	5.7	0.1	412	1.5	7.8	-0.4	411
Nyamira	3.0	13.5	-0.9	153	0.1	1.2	6.0	0.2	156	0.2	3.4	-0.4	153
Nairobi City	2.0	11.1	-0.6	1,600	0.0	2.5	5.6	0.1	1,623	0.4	5.3	-0.2	1,606
Total	4.2	17.6	-0.9	17,132	0.6	4.9	3.2	-0.2	17,238	1.8	10.1	-0.6	17,180

Note: Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards.

¹ Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

² Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median.

Table 11.2 Child growth monitoring

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Weight	Height	Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Age in months						
<6	81.0	64.7	17.0	63.9	16.2	1,735
6–11	84.9	71.6	26.9	71.3	25.9	1,838
12–23	57.7	49.9	21.9	49.2	21.1	3,324
24–35	33.7	28.1	15.6	27.7	14.6	3,230
36–47	26.6	21.8	11.8	21.1	10.5	3,435
48–59	21.5	17.2	9.8	16.9	8.9	3,321
0–23	70.8	59.4	22.0	58.8	21.1	6,897
24–59	27.2	22.3	12.4	21.8	11.3	9,986
Sex						
Male	45.5	37.6	16.4	37.2	15.5	8,589
Female	44.6	37.3	16.2	36.7	15.1	8,294
Mother's age						
15–19	42.4	34.8	13.5	34.1	12.6	2,175
20–29	46.5	38.5	16.5	38.0	15.5	9,390
30–39	43.2	36.2	16.6	35.8	15.6	4,730
40–49	46.0	40.0	21.2	39.1	19.3	588
Residence						
Urban	50.0	44.1	19.7	43.4	18.9	6,316
Rural	42.0	33.5	14.3	33.1	13.1	10,567
Mother's education¹						
No education	33.7	30.1	21.6	29.7	20.0	1,738
Primary	38.8	32.2	14.3	31.5	13.2	6,374
Secondary	48.7	40.6	14.7	40.2	14.0	5,719
More than secondary	57.8	46.7	20.5	46.3	19.5	3,053
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	36.0	30.0	15.7	29.5	14.7	3,784
Second	40.8	32.6	12.2	32.1	11.2	3,038
Middle	45.2	36.4	14.0	35.7	12.9	2,955
Fourth	49.4	41.4	17.6	40.8	16.3	3,410
Highest	53.6	46.4	20.9	45.9	20.2	3,697
Total	45.0	37.5	16.3	36.9	15.3	16,883

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.2C Child growth monitoring by county

Percentage of children under age 5 who had selected measurements performed by a healthcare provider in the 3 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Weight	Height	Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC)	Weight and height	Weight, height, and MUAC	Number of children
Mombasa	54.0	47.3	33.0	46.2	31.2	429
Kwale	54.8	55.0	48.7	54.5	47.8	296
Kilifi	39.9	38.0	22.3	37.8	21.3	494
Tana River	39.8	39.0	26.8	38.8	26.3	137
Lamu	34.9	24.9	11.2	24.5	11.1	62
Taita/Taveta	63.7	56.8	29.5	56.8	28.4	123
Garissa	58.1	58.8	47.6	57.0	46.0	233
Wajir	20.6	18.7	17.1	18.5	16.4	143
Mandera	6.8	5.8	2.9	5.7	2.6	246
Marsabit	45.0	40.9	40.4	40.7	38.1	130
Isiolo	33.8	26.5	22.1	24.8	20.5	94
Meru	27.5	14.3	4.4	13.8	2.6	461
Tharaka-Nithi	44.4	32.3	7.9	31.8	6.4	125
Embu	62.5	54.7	38.4	53.1	36.0	163
Kitui	43.2	40.7	24.1	40.4	23.7	334
Machakos	56.2	50.8	14.3	50.5	13.7	379
Makueni	43.6	41.7	17.7	40.2	16.5	291
Nyandarua	39.2	27.7	2.1	27.7	2.1	193
Nyeri	50.0	39.1	6.1	38.0	4.1	222
Kirinyaga	50.6	33.8	17.1	33.8	16.1	198
Murang'a	58.6	45.8	11.8	45.8	9.6	317
Kiambu	47.8	41.3	7.4	40.8	7.4	1,058
Turkana	63.9	56.2	41.3	56.1	37.8	299
West Pokot	20.2	18.5	5.9	17.9	5.0	403
Samburu	30.1	23.8	13.9	23.8	10.7	144
Trans Nzoia	38.4	23.4	7.8	22.8	6.5	348
Uasin Gishu	47.8	35.1	6.5	34.1	5.6	490
Elgeyo/Marakwet	34.4	27.8	8.9	27.3	8.4	160
Nandi	36.0	28.3	16.4	28.2	15.3	289
Baringo	56.8	49.1	12.4	49.1	12.1	243
Laikipia	34.3	25.6	1.5	25.1	1.3	155
Nakuru	38.5	23.7	4.7	23.5	4.2	853
Narok	32.0	20.7	5.0	20.5	2.6	554
Kajiado	45.8	40.7	15.4	40.1	14.7	511
Kericho	78.1	76.8	52.1	75.5	50.8	360
Bomet	6.3	3.1	1.3	3.1	0.9	325
Kakamega	55.2	45.5	7.1	45.2	6.2	609
Vihiga	48.7	36.7	9.3	36.7	9.3	159
Bungoma	37.1	17.8	4.9	16.6	4.2	561
Busia	56.0	44.7	7.8	44.7	7.1	317
Siaya	38.4	37.2	30.0	36.8	29.7	302
Kisumu	44.6	42.9	23.3	42.9	23.3	413
Homa Bay	54.2	34.3	8.7	34.3	6.6	360
Migori	47.2	40.1	3.7	39.9	2.5	422
Kisii	44.3	24.6	3.5	24.3	2.5	368
Nyamira	43.7	29.0	8.6	28.9	6.5	129
Nairobi City	53.0	51.9	29.8	50.8	28.9	1,982
Total	45.0	37.5	16.3	36.9	15.3	16,883

Note: "Height" refers to length (recumbent measurement) or height (standing measurement).

Table 11.3 Early breastfeeding

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of children under age 2
Sex				
Male	98.2	60.1	82.3	1,816
Female	97.9	60.1	83.4	1,842
Breastfeeding counselling during ANC²				
Counselled	98.5	60.2	87.2	2,806
Not counselled/don't know	98.2	61.4	81.5	643
Did not receive ANC	91.8	54.5	26.7	203
Assistance at delivery				
Health personnel ³	98.1	59.9	83.2	3,277
Traditional birth attendant	98.2	66.0	79.8	219
Other	98.4	63.0	78.9	111
No one	95.7	40.9	83.7	51
Place of delivery				
Health facility	98.1	59.7	83.3	3,235
At home	98.1	63.5	79.9	403
Other	*	*	*	19
Type of delivery				
Vaginal birth	98.1	65.4	85.2	3,042
Caesarean section	98.1	34.1	71.3	616
Breastfeeding counselling during PNC^{2,4}				
Counselled	98.8	60.3	86.6	2,689
Not counselled/don't know	97.1	61.0	84.1	835
Breastfeeding observation during PNC^{2,4}				
Observed	99.0	61.0	87.1	2,623
Not observed/don't know	96.5	59.0	82.9	901
Residence				
Urban	97.8	54.8	80.6	1,315
Rural	98.3	63.1	84.1	2,343
Mother's education⁵				
No education	98.1	65.6	82.0	354
Primary	98.3	60.4	84.8	1,268
Secondary	98.0	63.0	84.9	1,376
More than secondary	97.7	50.7	75.5	661
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.2	64.5	83.6	793
Second	98.5	62.5	86.2	679
Middle	98.0	66.7	84.0	655
Fourth	98.1	60.5	84.4	801
Highest	97.6	46.9	76.2	730
Total	98.1	60.1	82.9	3,658

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ANC = antenatal care

PNC = postnatal care

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

² Information available for the most recent live birth only

³ Doctor, nurse/midwife, or auxiliary midwife

⁴ Women were asked about counselling of breastfeeding by any healthcare provider in the first 2 days after their most recent live birth regardless of where they gave birth.

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.3C Early breastfeeding by county

Percentage of children born in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed, percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth, and percentage who were exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Percentage exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Number of children under age 2
Mombasa	96.8	52.8	74.4	105
Kwale	99.5	75.7	86.1	64
Kilifi	98.0	60.2	89.2	95
Tana River	98.5	81.9	77.5	29
Lamu	98.2	34.8	81.5	17
Taita/Taveta	(100.0)	(40.7)	(81.2)	25
Garissa	95.4	61.5	47.6	51
Wajir	94.4	67.2	78.7	29
Mandera	94.3	66.3	83.2	50
Marsabit	98.4	74.2	92.6	28
Isiolo	99.1	67.7	71.0	21
Meru	100.0	66.8	94.0	99
Tharaka-Nithi	98.9	58.0	80.7	26
Embu	100.0	68.5	93.6	33
Kitui	96.7	53.6	91.8	72
Machakos	98.8	56.0	79.8	85
Makueni	100.0	68.0	91.0	65
Nyandarua	100.0	63.8	91.2	48
Nyeri	100.0	51.3	73.7	52
Kirinyaga	98.2	40.8	69.4	47
Murang'a	94.4	71.6	82.6	72
Kiambu	95.8	42.9	83.2	203
Turkana	97.7	59.2	83.2	66
West Pokot	98.0	66.1	88.7	89
Samburu	99.5	78.6	95.6	30
Trans Nzoia	98.5	58.4	88.1	78
Uasin Gishu	98.7	69.6	81.6	112
Elgeyo/Marakwet	96.8	82.6	79.6	35
Nandi	96.9	46.0	80.4	60
Baringo	98.9	81.2	79.5	53
Laikipia	97.4	77.3	80.0	33
Nakuru	100.0	57.0	85.6	170
Narok	98.2	74.2	83.5	122
Kajiado	96.9	42.1	82.1	103
Kericho	97.3	54.2	78.4	84
Bomet	98.6	55.1	82.3	68
Kakamega	100.0	56.1	93.3	158
Vihiga	100.0	87.2	86.4	39
Bungoma	98.7	68.1	73.7	112
Busia	95.5	82.1	77.0	77
Siaya	95.0	55.1	69.1	55
Kisumu	97.0	21.5	88.6	80
Homa Bay	98.4	53.5	82.0	73
Migori	97.8	78.6	84.9	99
Kisii	98.7	82.2	93.6	96
Nyamira	94.9	63.3	80.7	35
Nairobi City	99.1	52.6	79.8	415
Total	98.1	60.1	82.9	3,658

Note: Table is based on children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Children given nothing other than breast milk to eat or drink during the first 2 days after delivery

Table 11.4 Breastfeeding status according to age

Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, percentage exclusively breastfeeding and percentage receiving mixed milk feeding; and among all children age 12–23 months, percentage currently breastfeeding; and among all children age 0–23 months, percentage using a bottle with a nipple, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother:			Among all children age 12–23 months:		Among all children age 0–23 months:	
	Percentage exclusively breastfeeding	Percentage receiving mixed milk feeding ¹	Number of children	Percentage currently breastfeeding ²	Number of children	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of children
Age in months							
0–1	77.2	2.5	332	na	na	5.8	335
2–3	60.8	13.6	282	na	na	15.0	292
4–5	38.0	27.1	274	na	na	27.1	275
6–11	na	na	na	na	na	46.9	915
12–15	na	na	na	85.1	615	42.7	615
16–19	na	na	na	66.2	544	37.6	544
20–23	na	na	na	42.7	569	28.0	569
Sex							
Male	58.9	16.1	436	65.2	860	33.6	1,757
Female	60.8	11.2	452	65.2	868	33.7	1,788
Residence							
Urban	59.8	12.9	315	59.4	629	38.3	1,266
Rural	60.0	14.0	572	68.5	1,099	31.1	2,280
Mother's education³							
No education	48.6	19.5	87	69.0	172	39.6	348
Primary	60.1	12.3	273	70.9	643	26.7	1,234
Secondary	60.0	12.1	372	63.9	618	32.9	1,321
More than secondary	65.7	16.1	155	53.2	295	45.4	643
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	53.7	18.0	172	72.2	388	31.2	773
Second	54.7	15.7	168	66.1	336	25.4	657
Middle	58.3	14.4	175	63.8	292	34.0	638
Fourth	67.4	7.3	219	64.9	356	29.6	774
Highest	63.5	14.6	154	58.0	355	48.2	704
Total	59.9	13.6	888	65.2	1,728	33.6	3,545

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night).

na = not applicable

¹ Received breast milk and fresh, packaged, or powdered animal milk, or infant formula. Excludes yogurt drinks because they are generally not fed as a substitute for breast milk. Excludes soy and nut milks.

² Corresponds to IYCF indicator 'Continued breastfeeding'

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.5 Infant feeding practices by age

Percent distribution of youngest children age 0–5 months living with their mother, by feeding category, according to age in months, Kenya DHS 2022

Age group in months	Breast milk only (exclusively breastfed)	Breast milk and plain water only	Breast milk and non-milk liquids ¹	Breast milk and formula and/or animal milk ²	Breast milk and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods ³	Not breastfed	Unknown ⁴	Total	Number of youngest children 0–5 months living with their mother
0–1	77.2	5.4	7.1	0.7	4.0	0.5	5.2	100.0	332
2–3	60.8	6.8	4.2	9.9	10.8	2.3	5.1	100.0	282
4–5	38.0	11.7	2.2	16.1	28.6	1.4	2.0	100.0	274
0–5	59.9	7.8	4.7	8.4	13.7	1.4	4.2	100.0	888

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a "24-hour" period (yesterday during the day or at night). The categories of breast milk only, breast milk and plain water only, breast milk and non-milk liquids, breast milk and formula and/or animal milk, breast milk and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, and not breastfed are hierarchical and mutually exclusive. Thus, children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive breast milk and formula and/or animal milk and who do not receive any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. When combined with children whose feeding category is classified as unknown due to "don't know" responses, the percentages in each row add to 100%.

¹ Non-milk liquids include fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks, clear broth or soup, tea, coffee, herbal drinks, soy milk, nut milk, or other liquids.

² Animal milk here includes liquid yogurt but does not include solid yogurt. Note that animal milk in Table 11.4 excludes liquid yogurt and solid yogurt.

³ Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods includes solid yogurt but not liquid yogurt.

⁴ Not classified elsewhere due to "don't know" responses

Table 11.6 Liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Kenya DHS 2022

Age in months	Plain water	Infant formula ¹	Fresh, powdered, and packaged animal milk		Yogurt drinks		Soy milk and nut milks		Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Tea, coffee, and herbal drinks		Clear broth and clear soup	Other liquids		Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother
			Any	Sweet/flavoured	Any	Sweet/flavoured	Any	Sweet/flavoured			Any	Sweet/flavoured		Any	Sweet/flavoured	
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0-1	9.2	0.3	2.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	8.6	0.0	330
2-3	19.4	4.1	10.0	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.4	4.6	0.4	275
4-5	39.1	6.1	22.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.5	6.9	4.6	5.2	2.5	0.0	270
6-8	78.0	2.6	50.8	12.7	5.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.2	17.0	13.3	17.9	10.4	2.3	447
9-11	84.6	4.0	53.4	10.1	9.8	8.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	1.2	24.1	18.7	29.3	8.3	0.7	429
12-17	87.1	2.8	58.6	13.7	7.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	4.6	38.0	29.4	20.9	8.9	0.5	701
18-23	93.9	2.0	65.9	16.3	10.7	8.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	5.2	52.0	44.1	19.2	7.2	0.2	408
0-5	21.6	3.3	10.8	3.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.8	1.7	5.5	0.1	875
6-11	81.2	3.3	52.0	11.4	7.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.7	20.5	16.0	23.5	9.4	1.6	876
12-23	89.6	2.5	61.3	14.7	8.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.8	43.1	34.8	20.3	8.3	0.4	1,109
6-23	85.9	2.9	57.2	13.2	8.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.0	33.1	26.5	21.7	8.8	0.9	1,984
Total	66.2	3.0	43.0	10.2	5.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.3	23.9	18.9	15.6	7.8	0.7	2,860
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN																
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
9-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
12-17	86.0	3.8	59.5	18.6	13.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	10.0	2.5	41.5	34.1	21.2	11.3	1.0	137
18-23	87.6	1.4	64.5	19.6	6.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	5.2	56.8	49.9	20.3	7.0	0.3	361
0-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
6-11	(91.5)	(24.1)	(66.6)	(17.2)	(7.7)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.2)	(5.8)	(26.0)	(20.5)	(34.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
12-23	87.1	2.1	63.1	19.3	8.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.4	52.6	45.6	20.6	8.2	0.5	498
6-23	87.3	2.9	63.2	19.2	8.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.5	51.6	44.6	21.1	7.9	0.5	517
Total	85.7	3.2	62.2	18.8	8.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	8.1	4.4	50.5	43.6	20.8	7.7	0.4	529

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Infant formula includes NAN (Nestle), SMA, or S26.

Table 11.7 Foods consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to age and breastfeeding status, Kenya DHS 2022

Age in months	Solid or semi-solid foods										Sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies	Fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie	Other solid, semi-solid, and soft food	Number of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother	
	Foods made from grains ¹	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plants ²	Beans, peas, lentils, and nuts, and seeds ³	Cheese and yogurt ⁴	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵	Eggs	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁶	Other fruits and vegetables ⁷	Insects and other small protein foods ⁸	Red palm oil					
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	3.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	330
2-3	10.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	275	
4-5	23.4	6.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.2	8.0	8.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	270	
6-8	74.4	35.3	7.9	3.0	11.0	4.7	39.1	42.5	0.4	0.0	6.2	8.8	2.0	447	
9-11	87.6	42.5	17.5	6.7	19.4	6.7	58.1	53.8	1.0	0.0	13.4	17.7	3.6	429	
12-17	89.8	37.3	24.3	6.5	18.9	8.1	56.9	57.1	0.8	0.0	15.8	30.0	1.9	701	
18-23	91.8	43.1	31.5	7.5	24.5	11.2	70.4	63.6	1.7	0.0	25.8	36.1	1.1	408	
0-5	11.6	2.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.1	3.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	875	
6-11	80.8	38.8	12.6	4.8	15.1	5.7	48.4	48.0	0.7	0.0	9.7	13.2	2.8	876	
12-23	90.6	39.4	27.0	6.9	21.0	9.3	61.8	59.5	1.2	0.0	19.5	32.2	1.6	1,109	
6-23	86.3	39.2	20.6	6.0	18.4	7.7	55.9	54.4	1.0	0.0	15.2	23.8	2.1	1,984	
Total	63.4	28.0	14.5	4.3	13.0	5.3	39.7	38.7	0.7	0.0	10.6	16.7	1.6	2,860	
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN															
0-1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	
2-3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	
4-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	
6-8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	
9-11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	
12-17	96.3	42.5	14.6	19.0	33.9	7.4	63.3	60.0	2.4	0.0	18.3	25.1	3.1	137	
18-23	95.4	33.8	33.2	8.6	33.9	15.6	68.7	64.7	1.6	0.0	24.0	40.2	0.8	361	
0-5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	
6-11	(81.6)	(34.9)	(28.7)	(2.5)	(26.2)	(28.6)	(52.4)	(57.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.6)	(18.5)	(0.0)	19	
12-23	95.7	36.2	28.1	11.4	33.9	13.3	67.2	63.4	1.8	0.0	22.4	36.1	1.5	498	
6-23	95.2	36.1	28.1	11.1	33.7	13.9	66.7	63.2	1.8	0.0	22.0	35.4	1.4	517	
Total	93.9	35.4	27.7	10.9	32.9	13.6	65.2	61.7	1.7	0.0	21.5	34.6	1.4	529	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes ugali, porridge, rice, bread, chapati, pasta, or green maize.² Includes Irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, green banana, nduma (arrowroot), yams, or cassava.³ Includes giheri, ndengu (green gram), njahi (black gram), kamande (lentils), groundnuts, cashews, pumpkin seeds, simsim (sesame seeds), or peanut butter.⁴ Includes hard and soft cheeses.⁵ Includes liver, blood, kidney, lung, gizzard, heart, sausages, smokies, hot dogs, salami, ham, goat, beef, minced beef, mutton, pork, wild game, chicken, and fresh or dried fish or shellfish, dagaa, canned tuna, or seafood.⁶ Includes carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mangoes, passionfruit, or matunda ya damu, and dark green, leafy vegetables, such as sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terrere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (Malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, or mchungu.⁷ Other fruits and vegetables include tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, or other vegetables, banana, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, orange, or other fruits.⁸ Includes termites, locusts, and grasshoppers.

Table 11.8 Minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency, and minimum acceptable diet among children

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who are fed a minimum acceptable diet based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups, and times they are fed during the day or night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among youngest breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest non-breastfed children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				Among youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother, percentage who received:				
	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum milk feeding frequency ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁵	Minimum acceptable diet ⁶	Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ⁷	Minimum acceptable diet ⁸	Number of all children age 6–23 months
Age in months													
6–11	29.9	72.3	26.1	876	(68.4)	(28.6)	(87.6)	(28.6)	19	29.8	72.6	26.2	895
6–8	23.1	76.0	22.5	447	*	*	*	*	5	22.9	76.2	22.2	451
9–11	36.9	68.5	30.0	429	*	*	*	*	15	36.9	69.1	30.2	444
12–17	41.3	66.6	34.5	701	56.3	17.8	67.8	14.2	137	37.4	66.8	31.2	837
18–23	54.6	75.7	46.7	408	49.4	33.3	70.7	22.3	361	44.6	73.3	35.3	769
Sex													
Male	38.6	69.4	33.0	989	52.2	30.0	68.4	21.9	246	36.9	69.2	30.8	1,236
Female	39.4	72.6	33.7	995	51.7	28.1	72.5	19.1	270	37.0	72.6	30.5	1,265
Residence													
Urban	50.8	77.6	45.0	672	53.3	38.4	72.7	24.6	220	47.7	76.4	39.9	892
Rural	32.9	67.6	27.4	1,312	50.9	22.1	69.0	17.3	296	30.9	67.9	25.5	1,609
Mother's education⁹													
No education	15.3	38.4	12.6	201	55.7	1.0	51.1	1.0	46	12.7	40.8	10.5	248
Primary	32.5	73.0	29.2	750	41.7	18.5	61.3	14.6	163	30.0	70.9	26.6	914
Secondary	41.7	72.5	33.0	701	51.2	39.7	71.7	23.9	179	41.3	72.4	31.2	880
More than secondary	62.2	82.9	55.9	331	64.6	37.6	87.7	29.9	128	55.3	84.3	48.6	460
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	16.7	58.0	13.9	478	38.7	12.4	49.4	11.6	96	16.0	56.6	13.5	574
Second	32.2	67.6	26.4	363	38.6	19.9	58.4	11.4	95	29.7	65.7	23.3	457
Middle	38.6	70.9	32.3	346	64.1	18.9	78.7	18.1	88	34.5	72.5	29.4	434
Fourth	48.0	76.7	41.6	417	54.3	35.8	81.1	21.0	109	45.5	77.6	37.3	527
Highest	63.9	84.3	56.2	381	61.3	49.5	80.8	34.7	128	60.3	83.4	50.8	508
Total	39.0	71.0	33.3	1,984	51.9	29.0	70.6	20.4	517	36.9	70.9	30.7	2,501

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Minimum dietary diversity is receiving foods from 5 or more of the following 8 food groups: a. breast milk; b. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; c. beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds; d. dairy products (tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese); e. flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats); f. eggs; g. vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; h. other fruits and vegetables.

² For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid, or soft food at least twice a day for infants 6–8 months and at least 3 times a day for children 9–23 months.

³ For breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1) and minimum meal frequency (footnote 2).

⁴ For non-breastfed children, minimum milk feeding frequency is 2 or more feedings of infant formula, tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk, and yogurt drink or solid.

⁵ For non-breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid, semi-solid food or soft food or milk feeds at least 4 times a day. At least 1 of the feeds must be a solid, semi-solid, or soft feed.

⁶ For non-breastfed children, minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4), and minimum meal frequency (footnote 5).

⁷ Minimum meal frequency is receiving the minimum recommended number of feeds per day according to age and breastfeeding status as defined in footnotes 2 and 5.

⁸ Minimum acceptable diet is receiving minimum dietary diversity (footnote 1), minimum meal frequency (footnote 2 for breastfed and footnote 5 for non-breastfed children), and minimum milk feeding frequency (footnote 4 for non-breastfed children).

⁹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.9 Egg and/or flesh food consumption and unhealthy feeding practices among children age 6–23 months

Percentage of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother who consumed egg and/or flesh food, and percentage who experienced each various specified unhealthy feeding practice, during the day or night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Egg and/or flesh food ¹	Unhealthy feeding practices:			Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with their mother
		Sweet beverage ²	Unhealthy food ³	Zero vegetable or fruit ⁴	
Age in months					
6–11	19.4	36.0	13.3	35.0	895
6–8	14.7	33.2	8.7	44.3	451
9–11	24.1	38.9	17.9	25.5	444
12–17	26.3	48.9	29.3	23.1	837
18–23	39.4	64.6	38.6	16.8	769
Sex					
Male	28.8	48.0	25.2	27.1	1,236
Female	26.9	50.2	27.6	23.7	1,265
Breastfeeding status					
Breastfeeding	23.6	45.2	23.9	27.5	1,984
Not breastfeeding	44.1	64.1	36.2	17.3	517
Residence					
Urban	36.1	51.9	31.1	15.2	892
Rural	23.3	47.6	23.8	31.0	1,609
Mother's education⁵					
No education	8.2	35.1	8.3	67.0	248
Primary	23.9	51.9	28.2	26.1	914
Secondary	32.6	48.9	29.2	19.8	880
More than secondary	37.2	51.5	27.3	12.2	460
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.2	42.3	14.9	47.0	574
Second	25.6	48.5	26.1	31.0	457
Middle	24.1	46.3	26.3	19.6	434
Fourth	33.0	56.4	34.1	16.7	527
Highest	42.1	52.2	31.7	9.9	508
Total	27.8	49.1	26.4	25.4	2,501

¹ Egg and/or flesh food include meat, fish, poultry, organ meats, eggs.

² Sweet beverages include sweet/flavoured milk, and yogurt drinks, sweet/flavoured soy milks or nut milks, fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks, chocolate-flavoured drinks, sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks, sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods are a group of sentinel food types which include sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, ice lollies; and fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, mandaazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie.

⁴ Vegetables or fruits include dark green, leafy vegetables, such as sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, mchunga, carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mango, passionfruit, matunda ya damu, and other fruits and vegetables including tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, bananas, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, and orange.

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.10 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) indicators

IYCF		DHS8	Percentage of children fed according to various IYCF practices, Kenya DHS 2022		
#	Abbrev.	#	Indicator	Indicator definition and denominator	Value
1	EvBF	11.3	Ever breastfed ¹	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were ever breastfed Number of children age 0–23 months	98.1 3,658
2	EIBF	11.3	Early initiation of breastfeeding ¹	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were put to the breast within 1 hour of birth Number of children age 0–23 months	60.1 3,658
3	EBF2D	11.3	Exclusively breastfed for the first 2 days after birth ¹	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first 2 days after birth Number of children age 0–23 months	82.9 3,658
4	EBF	11.4	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed exclusively with breast milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother	59.9 888
5	MixMF	11.4	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months	Percentage of children age 0–5 months who were fed both breast milk and formula or animal milk during the previous day Number of youngest children age 0–5 months living with the mother	13.6 888
6	CBF	11.4	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who were fed breast milk during the previous day Number of children age 12–23 months	65.2 1,728
7	ISSSF	-	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods 6–8 months	Percentage of children age 6–8 months who were fed solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–8 months living with the mother	86.8 451
8	MDD	11.8	Minimum dietary diversity 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed foods and beverages from at least 5 out of 8 defined food groups during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	36.9 2,501
9	MMF	11.8	Minimum meal frequency 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed solid, semi-solid, or soft foods (but also including milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	70.9 2,501
10	MMFF	11.8	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children 6–23 months	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who were given at least two milk feeds during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother who were not breastfed	51.9 517
11	MAD	11.8	Minimum acceptable diet 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed a minimum acceptable diet during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	30.7 2,501
12	EFF	11.9	Egg and/or flesh food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	27.8 2,501
13	SWB	11.9	Sweet beverage consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were given a sweet beverage during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	49.1 2,501
14	UFC	11.9	Unhealthy food consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were fed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	26.4 2,501
15	ZVF	11.9	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption 6–23 months	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who were not fed any vegetables or fruits during the previous day Number of youngest children age 6–23 months living with the mother	25.4 2,501
16	BoF	11.4	Bottle feeding 0–23 months	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed from a bottle with a nipple during the previous day Number of children age 0–23 months	33.6 3,545

¹ Includes children born in the 2 years before the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview.

Table 11.11 Infant and young child feeding counselling

Among women age 15–49 whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them, percentage who talked with a healthcare provider or community health worker about how or what to feed their child in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Counselled in last 6 months about how or what to feed their child	Number of women whose youngest child age 6–23 months is living with them
Child's age in months		
6–11	31.9	895
12–23	21.0	1,606
Child's sex		
Male	26.1	1,236
Female	23.8	1,265
Age		
15–19	23.9	190
20–29	25.8	1,370
30–39	23.6	829
40–49	26.3	112
Residence		
Urban	26.7	892
Rural	24.0	1,609
Education¹		
No education	14.2	248
Primary	23.5	914
Secondary	28.6	880
More than secondary	26.5	460
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	17.9	574
Second	26.2	457
Middle	25.7	434
Fourth	26.0	527
Highest	30.0	508
Total	24.9	2,501

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.12 Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among children age 6–59 months:				Number of children	Among children age 12–59 months:	
	Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months ¹	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months ¹	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months ^{1,2}	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³		Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{1,4}	Number of children
Age in months							
6–8	14.8	9.2	16.0	69.2	953	na	na
9–11	13.7	11.0	16.8	81.6	885	na	na
12–17	22.0	15.3	25.5	79.6	1,712	50.3	1,712
18–23	23.8	15.8	27.6	79.0	1,612	68.1	1,612
24–35	22.2	16.7	25.9	67.7	3,230	68.4	3,230
36–47	20.7	14.4	23.9	55.8	3,435	70.1	3,435
48–59	17.2	11.7	19.2	45.6	3,321	64.4	3,321
6–23	19.8	13.6	22.9	77.8	5,162	58.9	3,324
24–59	20.0	14.3	23.0	56.2	9,986	67.7	9,986
Sex							
Male	19.9	13.9	22.9	63.9	7,719	65.4	6,776
Female	20.0	14.2	23.1	63.2	7,429	65.5	6,534
Breastfeeding status⁵							
Breastfeeding	18.3	12.6	20.9	77.3	4,330	57.2	2,558
Not breastfeeding	23.0	16.9	27.0	69.1	4,371	67.6	4,304
Mother's age							
15–19	18.4	14.8	21.4	68.9	604	51.3	392
20–29	19.8	14.5	23.3	65.0	7,986	66.3	6,911
30–39	20.4	13.1	22.7	61.8	5,471	65.4	4,991
40–49	19.7	15.1	22.7	59.0	1,087	65.7	1,016
Residence							
Urban	21.2	14.9	24.7	67.9	5,699	72.4	5,051
Rural	19.2	13.5	21.9	61.0	9,449	61.2	8,259
Mother's education⁶							
No education	19.4	17.2	22.4	45.3	1,575	35.8	1,415
Primary	19.5	14.0	22.3	61.9	5,796	60.8	5,179
Secondary	20.9	13.9	24.3	67.8	5,020	71.8	4,352
More than secondary	19.5	12.6	22.3	69.9	2,757	81.8	2,364
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	17.9	14.5	20.5	53.4	3,414	48.1	2,996
Second	19.2	12.8	21.9	62.3	2,697	62.2	2,399
Middle	20.2	13.3	22.7	66.8	2,630	67.1	2,290
Fourth	21.0	14.4	24.2	67.0	3,037	71.8	2,634
Highest	21.5	14.9	25.5	69.3	3,370	78.6	2,991
Total	19.9	14.0	23.0	63.6	15,148	65.5	13,310

na = not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Iron-containing supplements includes tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

³ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

⁵ Information available for children age 0–35 months only

⁶ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.12C Micronutrient supplementation and deworming among children by county

Among children age 6–59 months, percentages who were given iron tablets or syrups, micronutrient powders, and iron-containing supplements in the last 12 months, and percentage who were given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months; and among children age 12–59 months, percentage who were given deworming medication in the last 6 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among children age 6–59 months:				Among children age 12–59 months:		
	Percentage given iron tablets or syrups in last 12 months ¹	Percentage given multiple micronutrient powders in last 12 months ¹	Percentage given iron-containing supplements in last 12 months ^{1,2}	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months ³	Number of children	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months ^{1,4}	Number of children
Mombasa	43.1	33.2	44.7	74.5	379	77.4	329
Kwale	53.3	57.7	60.3	80.0	267	67.9	241
Kilifi	8.2	6.9	9.3	69.7	446	67.1	396
Tana River	12.7	11.6	14.9	38.3	124	42.0	108
Lamu	7.2	0.7	7.2	54.5	54	64.6	47
Taita/Taveta	18.5	22.3	23.9	70.8	112	71.4	99
Garissa	51.0	44.9	52.0	33.9	204	26.7	181
Wajir	6.4	0.9	6.5	33.1	127	24.0	116
Mandera	9.0	3.7	10.5	16.4	221	15.2	199
Marsabit	16.3	10.9	17.1	59.5	114	35.1	100
Isiolo	32.4	27.7	33.7	52.7	86	41.9	76
Meru	2.9	2.3	4.8	49.3	410	57.8	351
Tharaka-Nithi	12.4	8.3	14.7	74.4	113	65.5	99
Embu	48.4	49.8	51.4	80.2	142	86.3	128
Kitui	21.0	16.7	22.1	53.9	310	45.7	270
Machakos	13.9	15.3	21.4	70.6	335	71.9	285
Makueni	12.7	11.2	14.0	50.8	261	48.7	230
Nyandarua	9.9	4.4	11.8	42.7	174	69.9	157
Nyeri	23.7	5.7	24.3	73.9	198	85.2	172
Kirinyaga	14.5	12.3	21.5	70.0	182	78.2	162
Murang'a	21.7	20.4	27.7	78.9	275	80.9	234
Kiambu	18.1	9.3	20.8	77.4	952	83.2	842
Turkana	26.8	15.9	30.0	68.1	269	63.6	240
West Pokot	36.2	40.5	43.0	48.3	363	29.0	314
Samburu	4.1	1.9	4.3	41.2	129	34.4	111
Trans Nzoia	32.6	15.6	34.2	80.1	321	80.2	275
Uasin Gishu	25.1	9.4	27.6	70.2	439	76.0	377
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.4	24.8	38.4	56.4	144	48.0	129
Nandi	10.0	3.1	12.1	50.0	264	72.6	228
Baringo	10.4	16.0	19.5	64.8	219	61.6	192
Laikipia	1.1	0.7	1.5	70.6	140	74.7	128
Nakuru	13.0	6.1	15.0	58.3	781	73.0	688
Narok	3.8	2.5	4.7	46.2	479	59.7	415
Kajiado	18.7	7.9	21.9	60.6	463	58.9	403
Kericho	32.5	32.3	34.1	77.5	322	77.4	288
Bomet	3.2	3.8	4.7	69.9	283	83.2	259
Kakamega	30.0	10.6	33.8	77.8	536	74.0	464
Vihiga	19.5	10.7	20.4	59.4	144	77.4	125
Bungoma	27.2	7.5	28.6	72.9	501	81.5	447
Busia	9.2	7.2	13.0	54.9	274	48.1	228
Siaya	35.8	28.4	36.1	60.3	282	48.3	240
Kisumu	15.1	9.4	17.0	59.1	374	51.3	326
Homa Bay	14.4	14.3	18.1	67.0	318	58.2	274
Migori	11.6	4.2	13.2	54.8	369	51.0	329
Kisii	28.7	13.6	31.1	49.0	315	51.4	276
Nyamira	7.9	5.2	10.2	74.5	115	66.9	97
Nairobi City	19.8	16.7	25.5	69.9	1,817	75.4	1,636
Total	19.9	14.0	23.0	63.6	15,148	65.5	13,310

na = not applicable

¹ Based on mother's recall

² Iron-containing supplements includes tablets, syrup, or micronutrient powders.

³ Based on both mother's recall and the vaccination card (where available)

⁴ Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminths and schistosomiasis.

Table 11.13.1 Nutritional status of women age 20–49

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Short stature		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body Mass Index ¹							Number of women
	Height below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-weight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Age											
20–29	0.7	5,898	23.6	58.3	9.4	6.6	2.8	32.3	23.5	8.8	5,153
30–39	0.6	4,578	26.1	41.2	5.5	3.7	1.8	53.4	30.9	22.5	4,228
40–49	0.3	2,919	26.3	39.4	6.0	4.1	2.0	54.6	29.9	24.7	2,882
Residence											
Urban	0.7	5,777	26.1	42.2	4.9	3.5	1.4	52.9	30.6	22.3	5,288
Rural	0.5	7,618	24.3	52.3	9.1	6.1	2.9	38.7	25.3	13.4	6,975
Education²											
No education	0.7	839	22.3	51.1	22.6	12.1	10.5	26.2	16.8	9.4	722
Primary	0.5	5,087	25.1	49.8	6.6	4.8	1.8	43.6	26.2	17.4	4,716
Secondary	0.8	4,442	25.2	47.4	6.4	4.4	1.9	46.2	28.9	17.3	4,026
More than secondary	0.4	3,027	25.6	44.7	5.7	4.3	1.3	49.7	30.6	19.1	2,800
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.6	1,947	22.0	62.4	18.2	11.2	7.0	19.4	14.9	4.6	1,714
Second	0.4	2,206	23.7	59.8	7.9	5.4	2.5	32.3	23.0	9.3	2,045
Middle	0.6	2,432	24.9	47.8	7.8	6.1	1.7	44.4	28.5	15.9	2,236
Fourth	0.4	3,122	25.7	44.0	5.0	3.3	1.7	51.1	31.2	19.9	2,841
Highest	0.8	3,688	27.1	37.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	60.0	33.0	27.0	3,426
Total	0.6	13,395	25.1	47.9	7.3	5.0	2.3	44.8	27.5	17.3	12,263

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²) for adults age 20–49.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.1C Nutritional status of women age 20–49 by county

Among women age 20–49, percentage with height below 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Short stature		Mean body mass index (BMI)	Body Mass Index ¹							Number of women
	Height below 145 cm	Number of women		18.5–24.9 (total normal)	<18.5 (total thin)	17.0–18.4 (mildly thin)	<17 (moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (total over-obese)	25.0–29.9 (over-weight)	≥30.0 (obese)	
Mombasa	0.9	410	25.8	48.8	4.3	2.5	1.8	46.9	23.6	23.3	376
Kwale	2.3	196	24.3	51.2	10.2	7.6	2.5	38.7	23.3	15.4	174
Kilifi	1.0	374	24.1	56.0	5.7	3.7	2.0	38.3	28.3	10.0	330
Tana River	0.5	64	21.9	53.4	24.8	10.9	13.9	21.9	15.7	6.2	55
Lamu	0.7	42	25.9	38.4	12.4	8.3	4.0	49.3	23.3	26.0	36
Taita/Taveta	1.5	103	25.6	49.2	5.0	3.9	1.2	45.8	27.5	18.3	99
Garissa	0.1	112	24.3	42.3	14.8	8.4	6.5	42.9	28.4	14.5	99
Wajir	0.4	63	23.0	44.6	22.6	12.0	10.6	32.7	19.6	13.2	50
Mandera	0.0	86	22.4	57.8	18.0	8.7	9.3	24.3	20.4	3.8	72
Marsabit	0.8	58	20.6	47.2	36.5	13.5	23.0	16.2	12.3	3.9	50
Isiolo	0.0	62	23.0	44.3	21.7	11.5	10.2	34.1	22.5	11.5	57
Meru	1.0	397	24.4	52.5	10.5	6.6	4.0	37.0	22.3	14.7	381
Tharaka-Nithi	0.5	115	24.7	50.3	7.3	6.4	0.9	42.4	28.3	14.0	106
Embu	1.1	152	25.9	38.8	6.1	4.5	1.6	55.1	36.0	19.2	146
Kitui	0.4	294	23.6	62.3	8.7	6.0	2.7	29.0	20.2	8.7	279
Machakos	1.7	434	25.5	43.0	7.7	4.9	2.9	49.3	31.4	17.9	409
Makueni	1.1	282	24.9	49.2	6.3	6.2	0.1	44.5	30.3	14.2	256
Nyandarua	0.5	170	26.5	41.4	2.8	2.3	0.5	55.8	32.6	23.2	165
Nyeri	0.0	219	27.0	35.2	1.8	1.8	0.0	63.0	34.9	28.1	203
Kirinyaga	0.4	220	27.1	32.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	64.6	35.3	29.3	206
Murang'a	0.0	267	26.7	37.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	58.6	31.7	26.9	253
Kiambu	0.2	884	26.3	38.1	6.3	5.0	1.4	55.6	31.5	24.1	811
Turkana	0.4	138	19.9	46.2	43.7	22.6	21.1	10.2	6.3	3.9	124
West Pokot	0.9	152	22.1	58.2	22.4	15.2	7.2	19.4	13.9	5.5	119
Samburu	0.8	63	20.7	48.1	35.7	13.5	22.2	16.2	10.9	5.3	57
Trans Nzoia	0.0	267	24.9	51.3	7.0	4.5	2.5	41.7	25.5	16.2	251
Uasin Gishu	0.9	425	24.8	52.0	4.3	4.1	0.2	43.7	30.4	13.4	383
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.0	99	23.0	60.2	14.6	8.8	5.8	25.2	18.1	7.1	91
Nandi	0.3	259	23.6	56.0	11.1	7.5	3.6	32.9	22.6	10.3	243
Baringo	0.0	149	22.3	56.7	20.5	14.3	6.2	22.8	15.6	7.2	134
Laikipia	1.0	140	25.0	46.1	9.1	4.5	4.6	44.8	26.7	18.1	131
Nakuru	0.3	734	25.6	43.7	5.5	4.3	1.2	50.8	31.0	19.8	664
Narok	0.0	283	24.6	52.3	5.5	3.6	1.8	42.2	27.2	15.0	246
Kajiado	0.4	390	26.1	42.1	7.5	4.6	2.8	50.5	28.7	21.8	353
Kericho	0.0	304	24.3	53.8	9.9	6.9	2.9	36.3	21.8	14.5	279
Bomet	0.3	251	23.5	59.2	10.8	9.2	1.6	30.0	20.1	9.9	235
Kakamega	0.0	500	25.5	49.2	4.1	2.1	2.0	46.7	27.6	19.1	442
Vihiga	0.4	137	25.2	52.4	4.2	3.0	1.2	43.4	26.5	16.9	128
Bungoma	0.0	428	23.9	58.5	7.7	6.0	1.8	33.7	24.1	9.6	388
Busia	0.4	252	24.0	52.1	8.7	8.2	0.5	39.3	28.2	11.1	224
Siaya	0.0	210	24.1	56.9	6.2	5.5	0.7	36.9	24.8	12.1	193
Kisumu	0.6	310	24.4	55.2	6.1	5.7	0.4	38.7	26.2	12.5	279
Homa Bay	0.0	253	24.4	56.6	4.9	4.9	0.0	38.5	25.5	12.9	233
Migori	0.4	264	24.2	59.7	4.7	3.7	1.0	35.6	23.9	11.7	239
Kisii	0.0	368	25.2	51.9	3.3	2.6	0.7	44.8	28.7	16.1	346
Nyamira	0.8	122	25.3	51.1	4.4	2.0	2.3	44.5	26.1	18.4	114
Nairobi City	1.2	1,890	26.5	40.5	3.1	2.0	1.0	56.5	32.9	23.6	1,752
Total	0.6	13,395	25.1	47.9	7.3	5.0	2.3	44.8	27.5	17.3	12,263

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²) for adults age 20–49.
¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

Table 11.13.2 Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below –2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Short stature		Mean BMI-for-age z score	Body mass index-for-age ¹							Number of women
	Height-for-age below –2 SD	Number of women		–1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below –1 SD (total thin) ²	Below –1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin)	Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	
Residence											
Urban	5.4	951	0.1	64.8	14.4	11.7	2.7	20.8	15.9	4.9	915
Rural	5.0	2,138	–0.2	71.2	18.9	15.9	3.1	9.8	9.1	0.7	2,045
Education⁴											
No education	5.4	66	–0.8	48.4	45.7	28.6	17.1	5.8	1.9	4.0	58
Primary	5.9	949	–0.3	67.8	23.9	19.3	4.6	8.3	6.6	1.7	886
Secondary	4.7	1,956	0.0	71.1	14.0	12.1	2.0	14.9	13.3	1.6	1,899
More than secondary	5.4	118	0.4	59.9	12.7	12.7	0.0	27.4	16.8	10.6	118
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.1	616	–0.4	66.7	26.9	21.3	5.6	6.4	6.2	0.1	584
Second	6.1	743	–0.2	74.6	17.9	15.4	2.5	7.5	6.8	0.7	712
Middle	4.4	627	–0.1	70.7	16.5	13.2	3.3	12.7	11.8	1.0	601
Fourth	3.5	554	0.1	67.3	14.7	13.3	1.5	18.0	13.9	4.1	528
Highest	7.3	548	0.2	65.0	10.8	8.9	1.8	24.3	19.3	5.0	535
Total	5.1	3,088	–0.1	69.2	17.6	14.6	3.0	13.2	11.2	2.0	2,960

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

⁴ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.2C Nutritional status of adolescent women age 15–19 by county

Among women age 15–19, percentage with height-for-age below –2 standard deviations (SD), mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Short stature		Body mass index-for-age ¹								
	Height-for-age below –2 SD	Number of women	Mean BMI-for-age z score	–1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below –1 SD (total thin) ²	Below –2 SD (mildly thin)	Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	Number of women
Mombasa	5.2	82	–0.2	64.7	24.4	20.6	3.7	10.9	5.9	5.0	79
Kwale	8.2	62	–0.2	58.4	28.7	26.3	2.4	12.9	9.7	3.2	59
Kilifi	10.4	112	–0.4	64.6	28.0	23.9	4.1	7.4	7.4	0.0	105
Tana River	0.8	15	–0.9	46.7	51.4	41.5	9.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	14
Lamu	7.0	11	–0.2	53.3	29.6	23.8	5.8	17.1	14.0	3.1	10
Taita/Taveta	(3.0)	17	–0.1	(56.9)	(19.6)	(11.9)	(7.8)	(23.4)	(23.4)	(0.0)	15
Garissa	2.3	47	–0.5	49.4	37.7	29.8	7.9	12.9	9.4	3.5	44
Wajir	4.1	24	–0.8	44.2	49.7	37.2	12.5	6.1	4.4	1.7	22
Mandera	4.6	26	–0.3	72.1	21.0	11.0	10.0	6.9	3.9	3.0	25
Marsabit	9.3	13	–0.8	(53.8)	(46.2)	(35.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
Isiolo	0.0	13	–0.7	55.4	38.2	28.1	10.1	6.4	6.4	0.0	12
Meru	5.4	90	–0.1	(64.6)	(21.5)	(17.1)	(4.5)	(13.8)	(11.4)	(2.4)	79
Tharaka-Nithi	(0.0)	14	0.1	(80.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(12.1)	(12.1)	(0.0)	14
Embu	(14.9)	27	0.0	(81.2)	(7.6)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(11.3)	(8.7)	(2.5)	25
Kitui	4.2	75	–0.3	72.0	23.8	22.2	1.6	4.2	3.6	0.6	75
Machakos	3.9	108	–0.2	67.6	23.1	19.0	4.0	9.3	9.3	0.0	105
Makueni	17.8	72	–0.2	61.5	24.8	24.8	0.0	13.8	12.1	1.7	70
Nyandarua	6.2	50	0.1	79.3	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.7	10.3	0.4	50
Nyeri	(13.4)	39	–0.1	(65.6)	(23.4)	(20.8)	(2.6)	(11.0)	(8.2)	(2.9)	39
Kirinyaga	(8.0)	39	0.0	(64.2)	(16.0)	(14.3)	(1.6)	(19.8)	(19.8)	(0.0)	39
Murang'a	2.0	69	–0.0	79.7	11.9	11.9	0.0	8.3	8.3	0.0	67
Kiambu	(5.3)	152	0.2	(46.1)	(18.0)	(10.8)	(7.2)	(35.9)	(22.2)	(13.8)	142
Turkana	0.0	24	–1.2	(47.5)	(50.9)	(25.5)	(25.4)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(0.0)	22
West Pokot	3.4	42	–0.7	68.3	31.4	26.1	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	39
Samburu	15.1	14	–1.0	48.2	50.4	37.8	12.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	13
Trans Nzoia	2.3	82	–0.2	73.7	17.9	15.1	2.8	8.3	8.3	0.0	80
Uasin Gishu	5.7	77	–0.3	69.4	20.8	15.9	4.8	9.9	8.3	1.5	73
Elgeyo/Marakwet	(1.9)	16	–0.1	(88.7)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	14
Nandi	3.3	63	–0.2	74.9	19.5	18.8	0.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	63
Baringo	4.7	44	–0.5	64.1	30.7	23.8	6.9	5.2	4.0	1.2	40
Laikipia	1.4	30	–0.2	70.0	21.8	18.0	3.9	8.1	8.1	0.0	30
Nakuru	8.2	124	0.3	66.6	6.7	6.7	0.0	26.7	23.7	3.0	118
Narok	5.7	84	–0.1	77.1	13.4	12.0	1.4	9.5	9.5	0.0	79
Kajiado	(2.2)	56	–0.1	(69.3)	(17.4)	(13.3)	(4.1)	(13.3)	(13.3)	(0.0)	53
Kericho	1.7	68	–0.0	82.2	9.1	9.1	0.0	8.7	7.4	1.4	67
Bomet	3.9	73	–0.2	80.7	14.8	13.4	1.3	4.5	4.5	0.0	71
Kakamega	2.5	146	–0.1	75.2	16.3	13.5	2.8	8.5	8.5	0.0	142
Vihiga	0.0	60	–0.1	74.6	15.1	10.5	4.6	10.3	9.2	1.1	57
Bungoma	4.2	140	–0.2	75.1	18.6	13.2	5.3	6.4	4.9	1.5	132
Busia	6.4	83	–0.1	78.9	13.0	8.8	4.2	8.0	7.5	0.6	77
Siaya	1.7	65	0.1	70.3	10.2	7.9	2.3	19.5	17.0	2.5	63
Kisumu	2.8	85	0.1	80.4	11.0	11.0	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	84
Homa Bay	0.3	86	0.2	80.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	15.3	13.2	2.1	83
Migori	1.1	85	0.2	67.8	11.2	10.1	1.1	20.9	19.8	1.2	79
Kisii	1.3	89	0.2	78.7	2.4	2.4	0.0	19.0	17.2	1.8	88
Nyamira	8.4	44	0.2	72.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	19.6	16.8	2.8	41
Nairobi City	8.5	253	0.2	65.9	11.6	11.6	0.0	22.5	18.7	3.8	249
Total	5.1	3,088	–0.1	69.2	17.6	14.6	3.0	13.2	11.2	2.0	2,960

Note: Height-for-age and body mass index (BMI)-for-age are expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent women age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the previous 2 months

² Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ Includes adolescent women age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.13.3 Nutritional status of men age 20–49

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Body Mass Index								Number of men
	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5–24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0–18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	
Age									
20–29	21.2	74.5	15.9	12.3	3.6	9.6	7.9	1.7	4,581
30–39	22.7	63.6	12.2	9.7	2.5	24.3	18.9	5.4	3,287
40–49	23.0	57.5	13.7	9.9	3.8	28.8	21.4	7.4	2,386
Residence									
Urban	22.8	62.9	11.8	8.9	2.9	25.3	18.6	6.6	4,457
Rural	21.5	70.2	16.0	12.4	3.6	13.8	11.4	2.3	5,796
Education¹									
No education	20.6	58.6	31.6	20.5	11.0	9.8	9.4	0.4	313
Primary	21.6	69.6	15.9	12.2	3.7	14.5	11.9	2.6	3,575
Secondary	21.9	69.2	14.2	11.1	3.1	16.6	12.7	3.9	3,682
More than secondary	23.3	61.8	9.7	7.6	2.1	28.5	21.3	7.3	2,683
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	20.3	70.4	24.8	17.7	7.1	4.9	4.3	0.6	1,404
Second	21.1	72.3	18.1	14.5	3.6	9.5	8.6	0.9	1,739
Middle	21.8	72.1	12.9	10.0	2.9	15.0	12.6	2.4	1,966
Fourth	22.1	69.2	12.3	9.7	2.6	18.5	15.6	2.9	2,657
Highest	24.1	55.2	8.4	6.4	2.0	36.4	25.1	11.3	2,488
Total 20–49	22.1	67.0	14.2	10.9	3.3	18.8	14.6	4.2	10,253

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²) for adults age 20–49.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.3C Nutritional status of men age 20–49 by county

Among men age 20–49, mean body mass index (BMI), and percentage with specific BMI levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	Body Mass Index							Number of men
		18.5–24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0–18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0–29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	
Mombasa	22.0	63.1	15.7	12.7	3.0	21.2	17.2	4.1	359
Kwale	21.7	70.2	14.2	11.9	2.2	15.6	13.4	2.2	143
Kilifi	22.1	71.8	10.9	8.9	2.1	17.3	14.5	2.8	284
Tana River	21.1	63.5	24.6	15.3	9.3	11.9	11.9	0.0	47
Lamu	22.8	63.8	10.4	6.2	4.2	25.8	17.8	7.9	31
Taita/Taveta	21.5	65.7	18.3	14.1	4.2	16.0	13.9	2.0	84
Garissa	21.1	66.0	24.5	11.8	12.7	9.4	6.7	2.7	85
Wajir	20.0	53.0	39.6	22.6	17.1	7.3	7.1	0.3	34
Mandera	21.8	67.3	17.7	12.0	5.6	15.0	14.5	0.5	50
Marsabit	19.5	46.6	46.5	28.1	18.4	6.9	6.0	0.9	35
Isiolo	21.3	50.6	27.1	14.8	12.3	22.4	19.8	2.5	44
Meru	21.0	68.0	20.2	15.7	4.5	11.9	10.9	1.0	370
Tharaka-Nithi	21.3	71.1	16.6	11.7	4.8	12.3	10.7	1.7	108
Embu	22.1	67.7	11.4	6.9	4.5	20.9	19.0	1.8	140
Kitui	21.3	74.5	14.9	11.0	3.9	10.6	9.2	1.4	235
Machakos	21.9	59.9	18.9	14.3	4.6	21.2	16.4	4.8	357
Makueni	20.9	65.8	22.0	17.1	4.9	12.2	9.4	2.8	214
Nyandarua	22.2	69.9	11.5	9.0	2.5	18.6	13.6	5.0	113
Nyeri	22.6	65.0	12.4	10.8	1.6	22.6	16.6	6.0	188
Kirinyaga	22.5	67.5	9.5	7.2	2.3	23.0	16.5	6.5	151
Murang'a	21.4	68.5	18.3	15.0	3.2	13.2	10.6	2.6	227
Kiambu	23.1	58.2	13.5	12.1	1.4	28.2	20.1	8.2	687
Turkana	19.5	35.6	53.5	31.3	22.1	10.9	9.9	1.0	79
West Pokot	20.0	61.0	31.0	19.3	11.7	8.0	7.6	0.5	117
Samburu	20.1	53.5	37.6	17.4	20.1	9.0	7.8	1.2	35
Trans Nzoia	22.1	73.2	11.2	8.9	2.3	15.6	11.6	4.0	191
Uasin Gishu	21.8	69.5	15.4	12.8	2.7	15.0	12.6	2.5	361
Elgeyo/Marakwet	20.8	71.9	20.0	16.4	3.6	8.0	7.2	0.8	83
Nandi	21.5	74.3	13.1	12.2	0.9	12.6	10.4	2.2	197
Baringo	20.6	70.5	21.4	14.9	6.5	8.1	7.7	0.4	112
Laikipia	21.7	68.2	15.6	10.5	5.1	16.3	13.2	3.1	107
Nakuru	22.4	66.5	11.1	9.2	1.9	22.4	17.8	4.6	503
Narok	21.9	67.2	16.4	11.5	4.9	16.4	14.2	2.2	233
Kajiado	23.3	54.5	14.4	9.9	4.5	31.1	22.0	9.1	273
Kericho	21.7	71.2	14.0	11.7	2.3	14.8	10.6	4.2	268
Bomet	21.5	61.4	21.9	15.6	6.3	16.6	14.5	2.1	191
Kakamega	22.2	74.6	7.5	6.0	1.5	17.9	15.7	2.2	311
Vihiga	21.7	74.1	11.4	8.7	2.7	14.5	12.5	2.0	103
Bungoma	22.4	71.3	9.8	8.1	1.8	18.9	14.9	4.0	301
Busia	21.9	76.8	10.3	7.7	2.6	12.9	9.3	3.6	172
Siaya	22.2	72.8	9.5	9.5	0.0	17.8	14.6	3.2	147
Kisumu	22.4	76.4	4.4	3.9	0.5	19.1	16.4	2.8	267
Homa Bay	22.0	76.9	9.2	8.9	0.3	13.9	11.4	2.5	182
Migori	22.0	70.9	13.1	11.8	1.3	16.0	13.5	2.5	170
Kisii	22.1	74.9	10.0	9.2	0.8	15.1	12.7	2.3	226
Nyamira	21.8	68.5	15.4	12.8	2.6	16.1	13.1	3.0	90
Nairobi City	23.0	65.1	9.8	7.2	2.6	25.0	17.0	8.0	1,550
Total 20–54	22.1	67.0	14.2	10.9	3.3	18.8	14.6	4.2	10,253

Note: The body mass index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m²) for adults age 20–49.

Table 11.13.4 Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Body mass index-for-age								Number of men
	Mean BMI-for-age z score	–1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below –1 SD (total thin) ¹	Below –1 SD to –2 SD (mildly thin)	Below –2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ²	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	
Residence									
Urban	–0.8	59.5	37.1	23.7	13.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	804
Rural	–0.9	52.9	45.3	33.2	12.1	1.8	1.7	0.1	2,302
Education³									
No education	–1.3	44.5	55.3	28.5	26.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	33
Primary	–1.1	48.0	50.8	33.8	16.9	1.2	1.0	0.2	1,197
Secondary	–0.8	59.0	38.1	28.9	9.2	2.8	2.5	0.4	1,805
More than secondary	–0.7	(57.0)	(38.8)	(27.6)	(11.2)	(4.2)	(4.2)	(0.0)	71
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	–1.1	43.8	54.0	34.0	20.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	604
Second	–0.9	55.8	43.4	32.8	10.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	790
Middle	–0.9	53.0	45.5	33.2	12.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	740
Fourth	–0.8	59.4	37.9	27.9	10.0	2.7	1.9	0.8	586
Highest	–0.5	64.6	29.4	21.2	8.2	5.9	5.3	0.7	386
Total	–0.9	54.6	43.2	30.8	12.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	3,106

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are below –2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

² Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.13.4C Nutritional status of adolescent men age 15–19 by county

Among men age 15–19, mean body mass index (BMI) for age z score, and percentage with specific BMI-for-age levels, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Body mass index-for-age ¹								Number of men
	Mean BMI-for-age z score	-1 SD to +1 SD (total normal)	Below -1 SD (total thin) ²	Below -1 SD to -2 SD (mildly thin)	Below -2 SD (moderately or severely thin)	Above +1 SD (total overweight or obese) ³	Above +1 SD to +2 SD (overweight)	Above +2 SD (obese)	
Mombasa	-0.6	52.9	39.1	26.6	12.6	7.9	3.0	4.9	75
Kwale	-1.0	43.0	52.8	35.1	17.8	4.2	4.2	0.0	62
Kilifi	-1.1	50.0	49.3	26.2	23.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	113
Tana River	-1.4	40.8	57.2	27.1	30.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	16
Lamu	-1.2	45.8	54.2	38.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
Taita/Taveta	-1.0	(48.4)	(51.6)	(39.8)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	16
Garissa	-1.5	28.4	68.3	33.7	34.6	3.3	2.0	1.3	29
Wajir	-2.1	16.3	82.5	23.8	58.7	1.2	1.2	0.0	24
Mandera	-1.5	30.8	66.4	32.5	33.9	2.8	2.8	0.0	28
Marsabit	-1.6	(23.2)	(75.0)	(39.7)	(35.3)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(0.0)	9
Isiolo	-1.7	26.3	73.7	35.7	38.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Meru	-1.2	42.2	57.8	40.9	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	113
Tharaka-Nithi	-1.1	42.6	56.1	45.3	10.8	1.3	0.6	0.6	26
Embu	-0.5	(53.1)	(42.5)	(38.3)	(4.1)	(4.4)	(2.2)	(2.2)	32
Kitui	-0.9	46.7	44.4	24.1	20.4	8.9	8.9	0.0	74
Machakos	-1.2	44.4	52.7	27.2	25.4	2.9	1.9	1.0	118
Makueni	-1.1	45.8	54.2	44.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	64
Nyandarua	-0.9	63.6	36.4	30.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	51
Nyeri	-0.8	66.2	33.8	29.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Kirinyaga	-1.0	51.4	46.5	39.3	7.2	2.1	0.0	2.1	39
Murang'a	-0.9	52.6	43.3	33.0	10.3	4.0	1.8	2.2	68
Kiambu	-0.8	48.4	44.7	33.6	11.0	6.9	6.9	0.0	173
Turkana	-2.1	(21.0)	(79.0)	(26.2)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	19
West Pokot	-1.5	33.5	66.5	45.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29
Samburu	-2.1	(5.3)	(94.7)	(41.1)	(53.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
Trans Nzoia	-0.9	55.3	44.7	36.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	76
Uasin Gishu	-0.9	48.3	47.8	35.8	12.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	65
Elgeyo/Marakwet	-1.1	51.3	48.3	30.7	17.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	24
Nandi	-0.8	59.6	38.5	29.0	9.6	1.9	1.9	0.0	47
Baringo	-1.1	48.2	51.8	35.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Laikipia	-1.1	40.3	54.0	33.0	21.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	37
Nakuru	-0.8	48.9	44.5	33.8	10.7	6.6	6.6	0.0	155
Narok	-1.1	40.2	57.6	38.7	18.9	2.2	1.9	0.3	63
Kajiado	-0.8	(57.1)	(40.9)	(24.2)	(16.7)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	63
Kericho	-0.7	55.5	42.8	35.3	7.5	1.7	1.7	0.0	58
Bomet	-1.0	48.0	52.0	40.2	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
Kakamega	-0.7	64.2	35.8	29.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	209
Vihiga	-0.7	67.9	32.1	23.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50
Bungoma	-0.8	63.1	36.9	34.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	146
Busia	-0.8	61.8	38.2	31.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
Siaya	-0.6	74.9	24.3	20.2	4.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	80
Kisumu	-0.7	59.4	39.3	32.7	6.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	75
Homa Bay	-0.7	63.7	36.3	35.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72
Migori	-0.8	67.9	31.6	26.4	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	71
Kisii	-0.3	73.1	19.6	17.3	2.4	7.3	7.3	0.0	92
Nyamira	-0.6	61.4	35.4	30.1	5.3	3.2	3.2	0.0	40
Nairobi City	-0.6	(74.0)	(26.0)	(14.9)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	211
Total	-0.9	54.6	43.2	30.8	12.4	2.2	1.9	0.3	3,106

Note: Body mass index (BMI)-for-age is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Growth Reference for adolescent men age 15–19. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

² Includes adolescent men age 15–19 who are above +2 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Growth Reference population median

Table 11.14 Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Foods made from grains ¹	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ²	Beans, peas, lentils ³	Nuts and seeds ⁴	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷	Other vegetables ⁸	Other fruits ⁹	Insects and other small protein foods ¹⁰	Sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies	Fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, bhajias, or indomie	Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, and energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened beverages ¹¹	Number of women
Age																		
15–19	97.1	27.6	49.5	4.1	70.6	35.7	10.3	57.2	27.0	53.6	38.0	0.3	23.6	29.9	5.1	8.0	66.1	6,025
20–29	97.1	29.9	42.2	4.3	75.2	39.5	15.5	60.3	28.8	56.2	44.0	0.2	18.4	27.7	6.3	9.5	67.5	11,689
30–39	96.4	30.2	44.2	3.9	74.5	35.2	12.5	61.1	28.3	54.7	40.9	0.2	13.3	22.2	4.8	7.1	66.9	8,840
40–49	95.6	30.2	46.2	4.4	76.8	33.0	10.5	61.5	28.9	54.4	42.7	0.2	11.8	16.8	4.4	6.7	64.4	5,602
Maternity status																		
Pregnant	97.3	30.3	41.5	2.7	72.1	37.2	15.5	60.0	30.6	52.4	45.3	0.0	16.1	25.7	5.2	8.7	65.8	1,762
Not pregnant ¹²	96.6	29.5	45.0	4.2	74.6	36.4	12.7	60.1	28.2	55.2	41.6	0.2	16.9	24.6	5.3	8.0	66.6	30,394
Residence																		
Urban	96.6	30.8	41.8	5.4	75.8	45.1	17.8	57.9	33.2	60.7	50.4	0.2	21.2	30.8	9.3	11.8	68.5	13,143
Rural	96.7	28.7	46.9	3.3	73.5	30.5	9.4	61.7	24.9	51.1	35.9	0.3	13.8	20.5	2.6	5.5	65.2	19,013
Education¹³																		
No education	93.6	19.0	44.3	0.9	61.6	27.3	4.0	31.9	13.5	35.2	13.3	0.2	4.6	11.2	4.2	3.0	67.5	1,770
Primary	96.5	27.3	43.4	3.1	68.6	31.5	8.4	61.9	23.0	50.4	33.0	0.3	11.5	21.4	2.4	4.7	65.8	11,687
Secondary	97.2	30.9	46.4	4.0	78.0	36.0	13.1	62.4	30.1	58.2	46.0	0.2	19.8	27.6	4.9	8.5	66.5	12,550
More than secondary	96.5	34.4	44.4	7.4	81.9	49.6	23.2	60.4	38.9	63.0	58.1	0.2	24.3	29.0	12.1	15.0	67.8	6,150
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	94.6	20.7	43.9	2.3	56.5	24.8	4.1	50.5	14.0	36.2	18.1	0.3	6.8	15.2	1.3	2.3	63.9	5,019
Second	97.2	25.7	45.3	2.8	70.3	26.8	7.4	65.4	20.2	48.9	31.7	0.2	11.1	21.0	1.5	3.7	64.7	5,698
Middle	97.6	30.0	46.9	3.3	77.0	30.9	10.3	63.9	27.4	55.8	40.2	0.3	15.2	23.6	2.7	5.9	66.5	6,069
Fourth	97.0	33.0	44.9	4.1	78.0	38.5	15.0	62.7	32.4	60.5	48.3	0.2	20.1	28.3	5.8	9.0	68.3	7,139
Highest	96.5	34.4	43.4	6.9	83.1	52.6	21.9	57.3	39.8	65.3	58.7	0.2	25.3	30.7	12.0	15.3	67.9	8,231
Total	96.6	29.6	44.8	4.2	74.4	36.5	12.8	60.1	28.3	55.0	41.8	0.2	16.8	24.7	5.3	8.1	66.5	32,156

¹ Includes ugali, porridge, rice, bread, chapati, pasta, or green maize² Includes Irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, green banana, nduma (arrowroot), yams, or cassava³ Includes beans, githeri, ndengu (green gram), njahi (black gram), kamande (lentils) pigeon peas, or chickpeas⁴ Includes groundnuts, cashews, pumpkin seeds, simsim (sesame seeds), or peanut butter⁵ Includes liver, blood, kidney, lung, gizzard, heart, sausages, Smokies, hot dogs, salami, ham, goat, beef, minced beef, mutton, pork, wild game, chicken, fish, dagaa, canned tuna, or seafood⁶ Includes sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (Malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, or mchunga⁷ Includes carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mangoes, passionfruit, or matunda ya damu⁸ Other vegetables includes tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, or other vegetables.⁹ Other fruits includes bananas, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, orange, or other fruits.¹⁰ Includes termites, locusts, or grasshoppers¹¹ Includes tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa or other sweetened drinks¹² Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant¹³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.14C Foods and liquids consumed by women in the day or night preceding the interview by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 by type of foods and liquids consumed in the day or night before the interview, according to background county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Foods made from grains ¹	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ²	Beans, peas, lentils ³	Nuts and seeds ⁴	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷	Other vegetables ⁸	Other fruits ⁹	Insects and other small protein foods ¹⁰	Sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies	Fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, or indomie	Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened beverages ¹¹	Number of women
Mombasa	95.8	23.0	30.9	6.0	42.6	52.8	12.4	53.1	29.6	44.1	41.4	0.1	21.9	31.7	16.1	10.8	72.2	947
Kwale	98.7	9.3	35.4	0.7	14.7	55.2	2.7	33.3	33.4	49.5	9.6	0.0	4.0	38.7	2.6	1.6	79.4	498
Kilifi	98.7	15.7	36.9	6.5	15.8	61.8	5.6	38.5	20.5	33.0	19.1	0.5	10.8	32.9	4.2	4.6	62.8	928
Tana River	99.3	37.7	45.2	0.4	79.4	21.1	2.2	29.1	19.3	39.7	10.1	0.0	3.8	10.4	3.7	4.1	73.3	149
Lamu	97.8	19.2	51.1	2.3	47.5	50.4	6.7	29.3	21.5	65.7	21.0	0.0	23.3	31.3	20.7	6.7	49.7	101
Taita/Taveta	98.1	18.8	31.0	2.7	69.1	33.4	7.4	58.7	20.1	34.6	34.6	0.0	9.1	18.9	4.4	5.1	74.2	234
Garissa	99.5	35.6	65.7	2.2	90.9	52.2	16.1	41.0	48.8	71.0	42.3	1.2	11.3	15.1	23.3	4.8	61.0	290
Wajir	97.0	0.4	66.5	0.3	91.0	32.2	10.8	12.0	12.2	64.5	12.2	0.0	7.2	10.4	19.6	5.2	61.2	160
Mandera	95.3	22.5	69.5	0.0	66.3	24.6	5.3	2.1	5.9	42.1	11.4	0.2	4.3	1.4	6.2	3.3	64.0	206
Marsabit	89.2	15.7	55.3	0.6	41.6	20.1	2.9	14.2	8.2	44.2	11.4	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.0	4.5	89.5	129
Isiolo	95.9	48.0	51.7	4.3	88.4	36.5	8.8	44.2	39.3	53.7	22.5	0.3	9.2	17.2	10.4	5.1	75.1	137
Meru	91.3	58.7	80.7	2.3	78.8	17.7	11.7	49.8	33.1	66.0	54.1	0.0	22.4	18.3	3.1	6.6	64.0	979
Tharaka-Nithi	84.8	40.2	77.6	4.9	88.6	35.1	19.6	48.3	44.0	49.4	52.0	0.2	24.4	17.3	8.2	11.9	83.2	271
Embu	92.0	42.3	74.0	5.4	68.4	39.2	21.7	61.0	60.2	72.0	61.7	0.3	21.4	20.0	6.8	12.1	47.6	358
Kitui	93.9	7.8	77.4	0.5	72.8	14.6	5.8	46.3	14.8	65.4	15.8	0.0	6.2	12.5	1.3	5.9	83.0	735
Machakos	97.6	27.9	49.4	3.7	84.6	34.6	12.0	49.5	42.3	92.5	51.4	0.3	24.3	21.1	4.4	12.2	34.1	992
Makueni	95.5	8.6	63.4	0.6	76.5	16.6	5.1	41.7	16.9	43.2	23.3	0.0	1.1	4.1	0.1	3.1	36.4	683
Nyandarua	94.2	68.6	60.7	2.6	94.9	37.3	23.1	62.0	45.3	70.2	54.8	0.0	36.2	23.5	2.4	7.7	93.0	409
Nyeri	94.0	55.9	60.7	4.6	93.5	31.7	26.4	57.4	53.0	77.5	58.2	0.0	32.9	22.1	7.9	9.1	74.6	501
Kirinyaga	95.9	47.9	67.9	5.5	91.5	41.8	25.1	62.8	47.2	66.3	67.4	0.0	32.7	29.0	7.6	14.6	64.3	481
Murang'a	97.0	57.3	56.2	8.5	92.8	33.0	16.6	57.8	60.6	87.0	68.0	0.0	32.4	18.1	4.7	7.5	85.6	692
Kiambu	93.6	52.6	52.3	8.3	90.2	47.9	26.1	63.7	56.2	84.3	73.3	0.1	35.7	32.1	12.0	15.4	82.1	2,094
Turkana	80.0	9.4	52.8	0.7	35.3	22.8	1.2	19.3	4.4	20.1	3.6	0.0	1.5	6.4	1.2	2.8	65.9	331
West Pokot	96.8	16.1	43.5	1.4	86.4	19.6	13.1	82.1	17.6	48.6	26.2	0.2	9.4	14.0	3.3	5.2	70.2	384
Samburu	94.5	35.1	37.9	1.6	74.5	27.5	7.7	31.2	15.9	41.5	17.5	0.3	10.9	16.6	3.7	5.4	79.6	156
Trans Nzoia	98.0	20.2	42.7	2.4	79.0	26.5	7.2	76.7	20.0	39.1	30.3	0.3	10.4	27.3	3.4	4.7	44.7	675
Uasin Gishu	97.8	23.0	41.6	5.6	85.7	27.2	14.1	69.9	23.8	46.8	44.0	0.4	20.4	21.0	5.5	8.8	32.0	983
Elgeyo/Marakwet	99.8	41.4	60.7	0.7	93.5	11.7	3.7	76.4	12.6	63.2	19.7	0.0	4.2	7.5	0.4	2.8	49.0	228
Nandi	98.4	19.2	40.3	0.3	93.0	12.1	3.2	73.7	5.2	30.0	15.9	0.3	1.8	10.6	0.7	1.1	40.7	622
Baringo	98.7	22.2	62.7	3.3	86.2	23.3	13.6	81.2	29.7	44.3	32.3	1.9	18.2	20.9	2.7	8.9	82.3	378
Laikipia	98.0	44.5	53.2	4.1	91.4	30.8	20.7	60.2	42.0	63.2	48.0	0.1	31.5	18.5	5.7	8.4	65.6	332
Nakuru	98.0	46.0	47.1	5.4	89.3	31.7	14.0	69.7	30.8	68.0	54.5	0.0	29.8	30.1	5.5	7.3	68.5	1,658
Narok	98.8	49.0	40.6	2.0	96.4	24.7	12.6	69.5	26.7	67.2	39.0	0.3	15.3	18.5	4.3	9.9	73.7	718
Kajiado	98.5	31.5	39.9	0.8	88.5	34.5	11.8	50.9	23.3	52.0	38.4	0.0	4.9	15.4	2.5	3.4	87.9	887
Kericho	99.7	37.5	41.7	1.8	93.1	26.5	8.2	86.4	28.7	64.9	59.1	0.0	15.1	23.8	2.3	9.1	98.9	729
Bomet	99.8	26.5	42.6	0.6	91.4	15.8	7.5	75.0	18.8	33.9	37.3	0.0	5.8	13.7	0.5	2.2	95.2	650
Kakamega	97.7	19.1	35.9	4.3	75.5	37.2	6.0	69.6	22.9	23.3	30.3	0.0	10.4	31.6	2.9	6.5	92.0	1,283
Vihiga	96.4	31.9	39.8	16.0	83.5	42.4	12.8	72.8	28.4	78.3	53.3	0.4	29.6	42.1	5.6	8.6	94.7	371
Bungoma	96.7	25.2	37.8	9.9	79.4	34.6	9.8	74.3	25.3	47.7	41.9	0.3	15.9	29.8	4.2	6.7	70.3	1,138
Busia	99.0	20.6	29.1	5.4	38.1	51.3	12.6	71.2	25.5	68.1	34.2	0.8	9.5	28.4	2.6	4.2	47.8	622
Siaya	97.7	18.2	32.0	5.6	39.6	55.3	16.0	62.6	21.2	37.6	30.2	0.5	13.7	27.9	2.1	8.2	73.9	537

(Continued...)

Table 11.14C—Continued

County	Foods made from grains ¹	White/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains ²	Beans, peas, lentils ³	Nuts and seeds ⁴	Milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products	Meat, fish, poultry, organ meats ⁵	Eggs	Dark green leafy vegetables ⁶	Other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables ⁷	Other vegetables ⁸	Other fruits ⁹	Insects and other small protein foods ¹⁰	Sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies	Fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, man-daazi, samosa, or indomie	Fruit juice and fruit-flavoured drinks	Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, and energy drinks	Sweetened tea, coffee, herbal drinks and other sweetened beverages ¹¹	Number of women
Kisumu	98.1	17.5	22.4	1.6	46.6	51.3	9.9	64.7	19.3	40.7	23.3	0.6	4.9	32.6	1.8	5.1	54.8	771
Homa Bay	99.2	11.5	23.9	3.9	39.6	66.0	6.4	55.5	20.5	41.0	34.9	0.7	10.5	23.0	2.1	7.5	54.2	662
Migori	99.2	23.4	22.4	7.6	51.1	61.7	13.6	72.1	25.1	31.3	44.5	0.2	17.1	33.0	3.7	8.5	44.6	674
Kisii	98.1	24.5	22.2	2.6	71.4	19.5	8.8	84.2	12.3	48.9	38.3	0.0	3.7	21.2	1.1	3.2	26.3	831
Nyamira	98.3	25.1	34.2	1.1	74.4	15.8	5.5	82.5	15.1	42.9	57.1	0.0	5.9	24.1	0.6	3.0	15.7	327
Nairobi City	96.5	21.4	38.3	3.7	76.8	43.2	17.3	53.0	22.7	53.8	45.4	0.2	17.0	31.6	8.1	12.9	68.4	4,235
Total	96.6	29.6	44.8	4.2	74.4	36.5	12.8	60.1	28.3	55.0	41.8	0.2	16.8	24.7	5.3	8.1	66.5	32,156

¹ Includes ugali, porridge, rice, bread, chapati, pasta, or green maize

² Includes Irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, green banana, nduma (arrowroot), yams, or cassava

³ Includes beans, githeri, ndengu (green gram), njahi (black gram), kamande (lentils) pigeon peas, or chickpeas

⁴ Includes groundnuts, cashews, pumpkin seeds, simsim (sesame seeds), or peanut butter

⁵ Includes liver, blood, kidney, lung, gizzard, heart, sausages, Smokies, hot dogs, salami, ham, goat, beef, minced beef, mutton, pork, wild game, chicken, fish, dagaa, canned tuna, or seafood

⁶ Includes sukuma wiki, spinach, managu (nightshade), terere (amaranth), saget, kunde (cowpea leaves), khandira (Ethiopian kale), mrenda (jute mallow), pumpkin leaves, nderema (Malabar spinach), mitoo, broccoli, or mchunga

⁷ Includes carrots, pumpkin, butternut, or sweet potatoes that are orange inside, ripe pawpaw, ripe mangoes, passionfruit, or matunda ya damu

⁸ Other vegetables includes tomatoes, cabbage, green capsicum, mushrooms, cucumber, or other vegetables.

⁹ Other fruits includes bananas, pineapple, avocado, watermelon, orange, or other fruits.

¹⁰ Includes termites, locusts, or grasshoppers

¹¹ Includes tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa or other sweetened drinks

Table 11.15 Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹	Sweet beverage consumption ²	Unhealthy food consumption ³	Number of women
Age				
15–19	46.3	70.5	42.8	6,025
20–29	50.7	71.7	37.9	11,689
30–39	48.0	70.1	30.4	8,840
40–49	46.9	67.8	25.0	5,602
Maternity status				
Pregnant	49.4	70.4	34.3	1,762
Not pregnant ⁴	48.4	70.4	34.5	30,394
Residence				
Urban	56.4	74.8	42.4	13,143
Rural	43.0	67.3	29.1	19,013
Education⁵				
No education	19.8	69.5	13.7	1,770
Primary	39.3	67.7	28.6	11,687
Secondary	52.9	70.5	39.1	12,550
More than secondary	65.2	75.4	42.4	6,150
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	22.4	65.1	19.5	5,019
Second	37.5	66.0	27.9	5,698
Middle	48.4	68.8	32.8	6,069
Fourth	56.3	71.8	39.8	7,139
Highest	65.3	76.5	44.9	8,231
Total	48.5	70.4	34.5	32,156

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.

² Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit drinks, sodas drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, and energy drinks such as Red Bull, tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies; and fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, mandaazi, samosa, bhajias, or Indomie.

⁴ Includes women who do not know if they are pregnant

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 11.15C Minimum dietary diversity and unhealthy food and beverage consumption among women by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 consuming sweet beverages, percentage consuming sentinel unhealthy foods, and percentage achieving minimum dietary diversity for women, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Minimum dietary diversity for women ¹	Sweet beverage consumption ²	Unhealthy food consumption ³	Number of women
Mombasa	38.2	77.5	44.9	947
Kwale	14.6	80.7	40.5	498
Kilifi	22.3	66.4	36.7	928
Tana River	16.7	74.5	12.6	149
Lamu	34.2	66.2	41.6	101
Taita/Taveta	32.1	76.9	24.5	234
Garissa	66.4	66.0	20.0	290
Wajir	31.2	69.9	15.1	160
Mandera	17.5	64.7	5.7	206
Marsabit	11.2	90.3	3.8	129
Isiolo	44.3	77.2	22.1	137
Meru	63.3	67.6	34.9	979
Tharaka-Nithi	60.6	86.0	32.7	271
Embu	75.1	55.3	33.8	358
Kitui	39.8	85.1	17.4	735
Machakos	69.5	44.3	37.6	992
Makueni	26.9	38.7	5.1	683
Nyandarua	72.0	93.0	46.2	409
Nyeri	71.6	78.4	42.7	501
Kirinyaga	78.0	69.1	47.6	481
Murang'a	81.2	86.8	39.9	692
Kiambu	80.6	85.2	52.0	2,094
Turkana	11.1	68.0	7.8	331
West Pokot	41.8	72.5	18.0	384
Samburu	24.6	80.6	22.1	156
Trans Nzoia	37.5	49.2	32.3	675
Uasin Gishu	45.4	39.5	33.4	983
Elgeyo/Marakwet	47.1	50.6	10.7	228
Nandi	17.6	41.5	11.2	622
Baringo	51.7	83.4	31.8	378
Laikipia	63.6	70.1	39.2	332
Nakuru	61.5	71.2	47.6	1,658
Narok	56.8	77.1	29.2	718
Kajiado	46.9	89.2	17.6	887
Kericho	63.2	98.9	30.3	729
Bomet	35.8	95.5	17.4	650
Kakamega	34.1	92.4	37.2	1,283
Vihiga	67.9	95.2	54.2	371
Bungoma	47.2	73.3	38.3	1,138
Busia	41.2	50.9	33.9	622
Siaya	34.4	75.3	35.1	537
Kisumu	28.5	57.6	34.7	771
Homa Bay	34.2	56.5	30.0	662
Migori	40.5	50.8	42.1	674
Kisii	33.6	29.1	23.3	831
Nyamira	42.9	19.0	27.7	327
Nairobi City	48.8	76.7	41.2	4,235
Total	48.5	70.4	34.5	32,156

¹ Minimum dietary diversity for women defined as consuming foods from 5 or more of the 10 food groups: a. grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains; b. pulses (beans, peas, lentils); c. nuts and seeds; d. dairy (milk, cheese, yogurt, other milk products); e. meat, fish, poultry, organ meats; f. eggs; g. dark green leafy vegetables; h. other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables; i. other vegetables; j. other fruits.

² Sweet beverages include fruit juice and fruit drinks, sodas drinks such as Coca-Cola, Fanta, Sprite, and energy drinks such as Red Bull, tea with sugar, coffee with sugar, Milo, cocoa, and other sweetened liquids.

³ Unhealthy foods include sweet foods such as cakes, sweet biscuits, candies, chocolates, ice cream, or ice lollies; and fried and salty foods such as crisps, chips, ngumu, mandaazi, samosa, bhajias, or Indomie.

Table 11.16 Presence of iodised salt in household

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among all households, percentage			Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household		Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Residence						
Urban	95.4	0.2	4.3	15,277	99.5	14,576
Rural	94.7	0.1	5.2	22,634	99.7	21,427
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	89.9	0.1	10.0	6,235	99.6	5,604
Second	95.1	0.2	4.7	6,628	99.7	6,304
Middle	94.8	0.1	5.1	7,328	99.7	6,949
Fourth	95.5	0.2	4.3	9,043	99.7	8,640
Highest	98.0	0.3	1.7	8,678	99.5	8,505
Total	95.0	0.2	4.9	37,911	99.6	36,002

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits.

Table 11.16C Presence of iodised salt in household by county

Among all households, percentage with salt tested for iodine content, percentage with salt in the household but the salt was not tested, and percentage with no salt in the household; and among households with salt tested, percentage with iodised salt, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among all households, percentage			Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With salt, but salt not tested ¹	With no salt in the household		Percentage with iodised salt	Number of households
Mombasa	92.7	1.2	6.1	1,071	99.9	993
Kwale	96.5	0.0	3.5	504	99.7	486
Kilifi	92.6	0.4	6.9	996	98.7	923
Tana River	96.3	0.0	3.7	182	99.5	175
Lamu	93.4	0.0	6.6	109	99.7	102
Taita/Taveta	98.1	0.0	1.9	332	100.0	326
Garissa	96.1	0.0	3.9	269	99.5	259
Wajir	82.6	0.7	16.7	137	99.9	113
Mandera	92.1	0.0	7.9	204	99.1	187
Marsabit	90.6	0.0	9.4	171	99.7	155
Isiolo	90.7	0.2	9.1	150	100.0	136
Meru	87.9	0.5	11.5	1,373	99.7	1,207
Tharaka-Nithi	94.8	0.4	4.8	378	99.7	358
Embu	95.6	0.1	4.3	523	100.0	500
Kitui	98.5	0.0	1.5	898	99.7	884
Machakos	97.3	0.0	2.7	1,230	99.9	1,196
Makueni	96.9	0.0	3.1	775	99.9	751
Nyandarua	95.8	0.1	4.1	578	100.0	554
Nyeri	95.0	0.0	5.0	802	99.9	762
Kirinyaga	91.7	0.7	7.5	642	99.5	589
Murang'a	94.8	0.2	5.0	1,004	99.3	952
Kiambu	95.5	0.1	4.4	2,699	99.6	2,577
Turkana	65.6	0.0	34.4	391	99.6	257
West Pokot	93.5	0.0	6.5	416	100.0	389
Samburu	83.6	0.0	16.4	175	98.9	146
Trans Nzoia	95.7	0.0	4.3	753	98.3	721
Uasin Gishu	96.4	0.0	3.6	1,145	98.8	1,104
Elgeyo/Marakwet	97.5	0.0	2.5	290	100.0	283
Nandi	95.5	0.0	4.5	732	100.0	699
Baringo	93.0	0.1	6.9	432	99.9	401
Laikipia	91.6	0.4	8.0	452	99.6	414
Nakuru	95.7	0.0	4.3	2,018	99.8	1,931
Narok	93.8	0.2	6.0	790	99.6	741
Kajiado	96.7	0.3	3.0	1,083	99.7	1,047
Kericho	97.2	0.2	2.5	748	100.0	727
Bomet	94.8	0.0	5.2	665	99.9	631
Kakamega	96.4	0.1	3.5	1,382	99.6	1,331
Vihiga	98.2	0.0	1.8	412	99.5	404
Bungoma	93.4	0.0	6.6	1,169	99.8	1,092
Busia	97.3	0.0	2.7	653	100.0	635
Siaya	98.5	0.0	1.5	703	99.7	693
Kisumu	98.8	0.0	1.2	897	100.0	887
Homa Bay	94.5	0.0	5.5	770	100.0	728
Migori	96.1	0.2	3.7	710	100.0	683
Kisii	98.0	0.0	2.0	925	100.0	907
Nyamira	95.8	0.5	3.7	424	99.8	406
Nairobi City	96.1	0.3	3.6	4,749	99.4	4,561
Total	95.0	0.2	4.9	37,911	99.6	36,002

Note: Salt was tested for the presence of potassium iodate.

¹ Includes households in which salt could not be tested for technical or logistical reasons, including availability of test kits

Key Findings

- **Ownership of insecticide-treated nets:** 54% of households own at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN); 37% own at least one ITN for every two persons.
- **Source of ITNs:** 72% of mosquito nets come from mass distribution campaigns; 10% are from antenatal care visits.
- **Use of ITNs by children:** 51% of children under age 5 slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Use of ITNs by pregnant women:** 45% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey.
- **Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy:** In areas where IPTp is implemented, 70% received at least one dose of SP/Fansidar, while 34% received at least three doses of SP/Fansidar.
- **Type of antimalarial drugs used:** 84% of children with fever took artemisinin-combination therapy (ACT) as an antimalarial drug.

This chapter presents data that are useful for assessing how well malaria control strategies are implemented, including the availability, source, and use of mosquito nets; the prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs among pregnant women; careseeking and therapeutic use of antimalarial drugs of children with fever; and the prevalence of anaemia and malaria among children under age 5.

Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Kenya, with approximately 30% of the population at risk of infection¹ (MoH 2020a). There are four epidemiological zones in Kenya as described below:

1. **Endemic areas:** These are areas of stable malaria transmission (with altitudes ranging from 0 to 1,300 metres) around Lake Victoria in western Kenya and in the coastal regions. Rainfall, temperature, and humidity are the determinants of perennial transmission of malaria. The vector life cycle is usually short with a high survival rate due to the suitable climatic conditions. Transmission is intense throughout the year, with annual entomological inoculation rates² between 30 and 100.
2. **Seasonal malaria transmission areas:** This zone, in arid and semi-arid areas of the northern and southeastern parts of the country, experiences short periods of intense malaria transmission during the rainfall seasons. Temperatures are usually high, and water pools created during the rainy season provide the malaria vectors with breeding sites. Extreme climatic conditions such as the El Niño

¹ Risk of malaria infection is defined as living in an area with a *Plasmodium falciparum* prevalence of <1% in children age 2 to 10 years.

² The entomological inoculation rate is the average number of inoculations with malaria parasites received by a person over a period of time (usually annually). It is used to measure malaria transmission intensity and is dependent on the frequency with which individuals living in an area are bitten by anopheline mosquitoes carrying sporozoites (WHO 2015a).

southern oscillation lead to flooding in these areas, which resulted in epidemic outbreaks with high morbidity rates due to the population's low immune status.

3. **Highland epidemic prone areas:** Malaria transmission in the western highlands of Kenya is seasonal, with considerable year-to-year variation. The epidemic phenomenon is experienced when climatic conditions favour sustainability of minimum temperatures around 18°C. This increase in minimum temperatures during periods of long rains sustains vector breeding, which results in increased intensity of malaria transmission. The whole population is vulnerable, and case fatality rates during an epidemic can be up to 10 times greater than what is experienced in regions where malaria occurs regularly.
4. **Low risk malaria areas:** This zone covers the central highlands of Kenya, including Nairobi. Temperatures are usually too low to allow completion of the sporogonic cycle of the malaria parasite in the vector. However, increasing temperatures and changes in the hydrological cycle associated with climate change are likely to increase the areas suitable for malaria vector breeding, with the introduction of malaria transmission in areas where it did not exist previously.

12.1 OWNERSHIP OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED NETS

Ownership of insecticide-treated nets

Households that have at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN). An ITN is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment.

Sample: Households

Full household ITN coverage

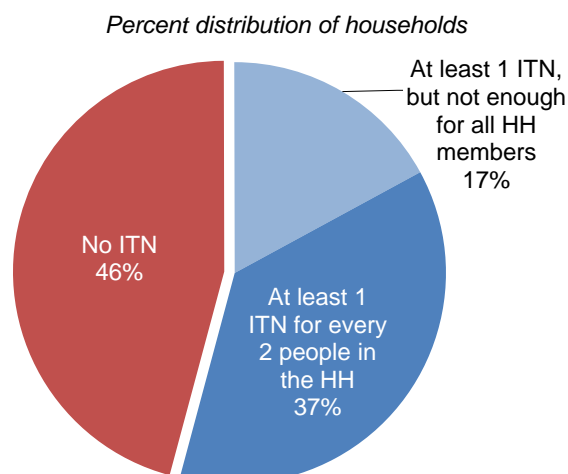
Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two people.

Sample: Households (with at least one person who stayed in the household the night before the survey)

Sixty-four percent of households have at least one mosquito net, while 54% have at least one ITN (Table 12.1). On average, there are 1.2 ITNs per household.

Thirty-seven percent of households have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey; 17% of households have at least 1 ITN but not enough for all household members, while 46% of households do not own any ITN (Figure 12.1).

Figure 12.1 Household ownership of ITNs



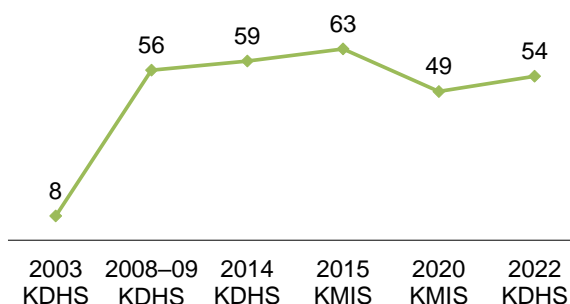
Trends: The trend in ITN ownership has been steady since 2008–09, with at least half of households owning one net (except for 2020, when 49% of households owned an ITN) (**Figure 12.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Ownership of at least one ITN is higher in rural areas (64%) than in urban areas (41%).
- The lake endemic zone has the highest percentage (88%) of households with at least one ITN, while the low risk zone has the lowest percentage (31%) of households with at least one ITN.
- The lake endemic and the highland epidemic prone zones have the highest percentage (63%) of households that have at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household the night before the survey.
- Counties with the highest percentage of households with at least one ITN are Nyamira (94%), Busia (94%), Vihiga (93%), and Bomet (92%) (**Table 12.1C** and **Map 12.1**).
- Counties with the highest percentage of households having at least one ITN for every two individuals are Nyamira (80%), Bomet (77%), Vihiga (76%), and Taita/Taveta (74%).

Figure 12.2 Trends in household ownership of ITNs

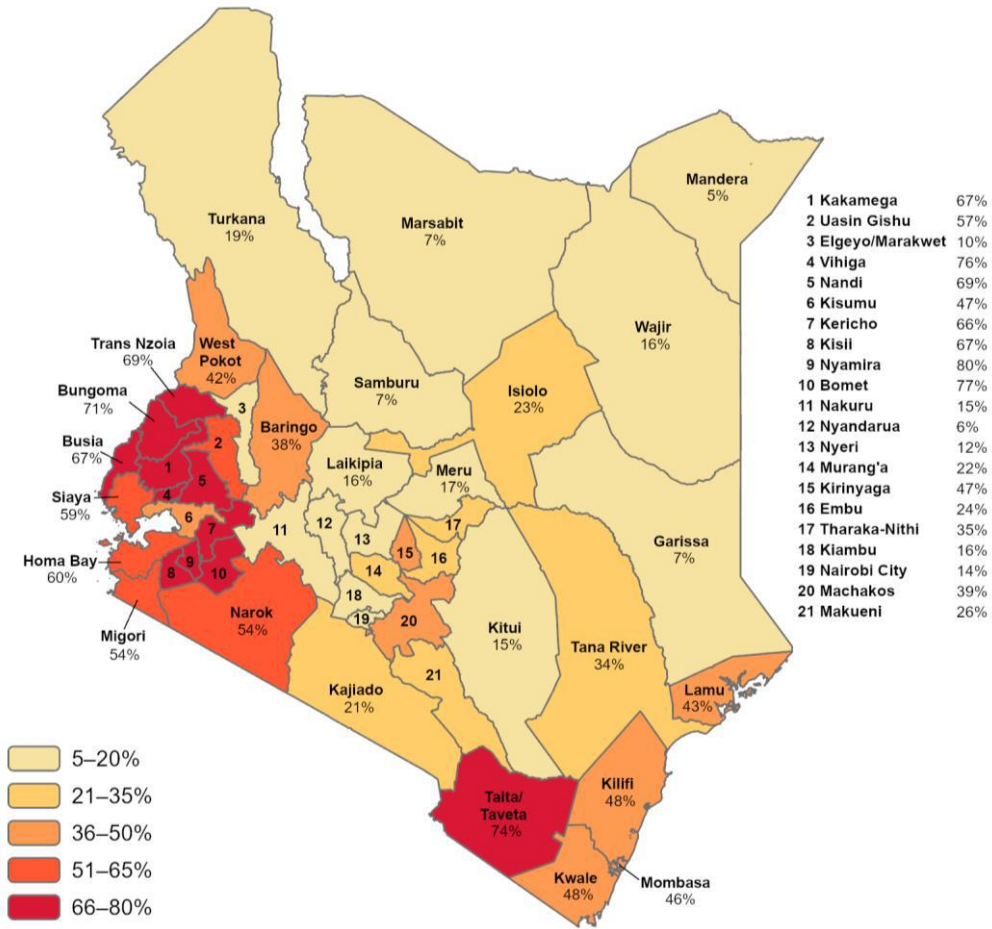
Percentage of households owning at least one insecticide-treated net (ITN)



Notes: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2020 KMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months. Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Map 12.1 ITN ownership by county

Percentage of households with at least one ITN for every two persons who stayed in the household last night



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

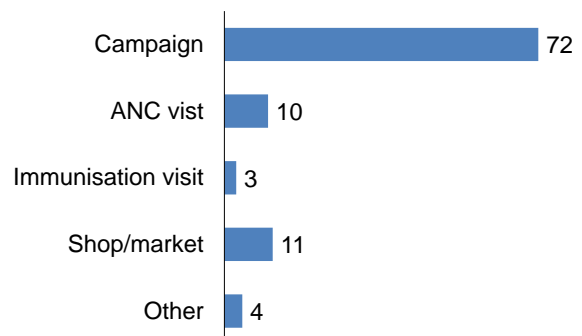
Source of Nets

Sixty-two percent of all mosquito nets are sourced from mass distribution campaigns, while 23% are sourced from shops/markets (Table 12.2 and Table 12.2C).

The majority of ITNs (72%) are sourced from the mass distribution campaigns, while 10% and 3% are from ANC and immunisation visits, respectively. Eleven percent of ITNs are sourced from shops/markets (Figure 12.3).

Figure 12.3 Source of ITNs

Percent distribution of ITNs in households



Patterns by background characteristics

- The mass distribution campaign, as a source of ITNs, is higher in rural areas (79%) than in urban areas (50%).
- Shops/markets are the most common sources of ITNs (40%) in the low risk zone.
- Shops/markets, as a source of ITNs, are highest in the highest wealth quintiles (35%) compared with the households in the lowest wealth quintiles (3%).

12.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS AND USE OF ITNs

Access to an ITN

Percentage of the population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people.

Sample: De facto household population

Use of ITNs

Percentage of population who slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Sample: De facto household population

Access to an ITN is measured by the proportion of the population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to 2 people. Comparing ITN access and ITN use indicators can help programmes identify a behavioural gap in which available ITNs are not being used. If the difference between these indicators is substantial, the programme may need to design an appropriate intervention that focuses on behaviour change and on identifying the main drivers or barriers to ITN use. This analysis helps ITN programmes determine if they need to achieve higher ITN coverage, promote ITN use, or both.

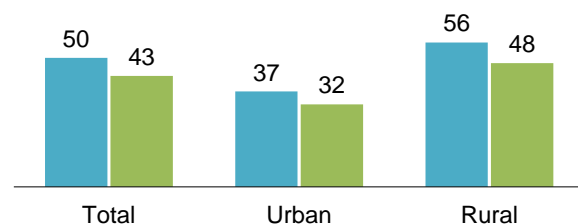
Fifty percent of the de facto household population have access to an ITN and 43% slept under an ITN the night before the survey (**Table 12.3**) (**Table 12.4** and **Figure 12.4**).

Seventy-one percent of existing ITNs were used the night before the survey (**Table 12.5** and **Table 12.5C**).

Figure 12.4 Access to and use of ITNs

Percentage of the household population with access to an ITN and who slept under an ITN the night before the survey

■ Access to an ITN ■ Slept under an ITN



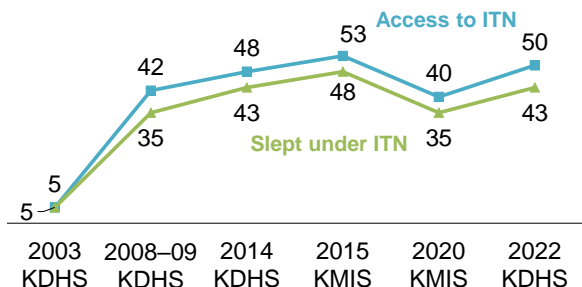
Trends: Access to ITNs increased from 5% in 2003 to 50% in 2022. The use of ITNs increased from 5% in 2003 to 43% in 2022 (Figure 12.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage of population in rural areas (56%) have access to ITNs than those in urban areas (37%) (Table 12.3).
- Use of ITNs is higher in rural areas (48%) than in urban areas (32%) (Table 12.4).
- Bomet County has the highest percentage of the population with access to an ITN (89%), while Nyandarua County has the lowest at 7% (Table 12.3C).
- Nyamira County has the highest percentage of household population sleeping under an ITN the night before the survey (79%) (Table 12.4C and Map 12.2).

Figure 12.5 Trends in ITN access and use

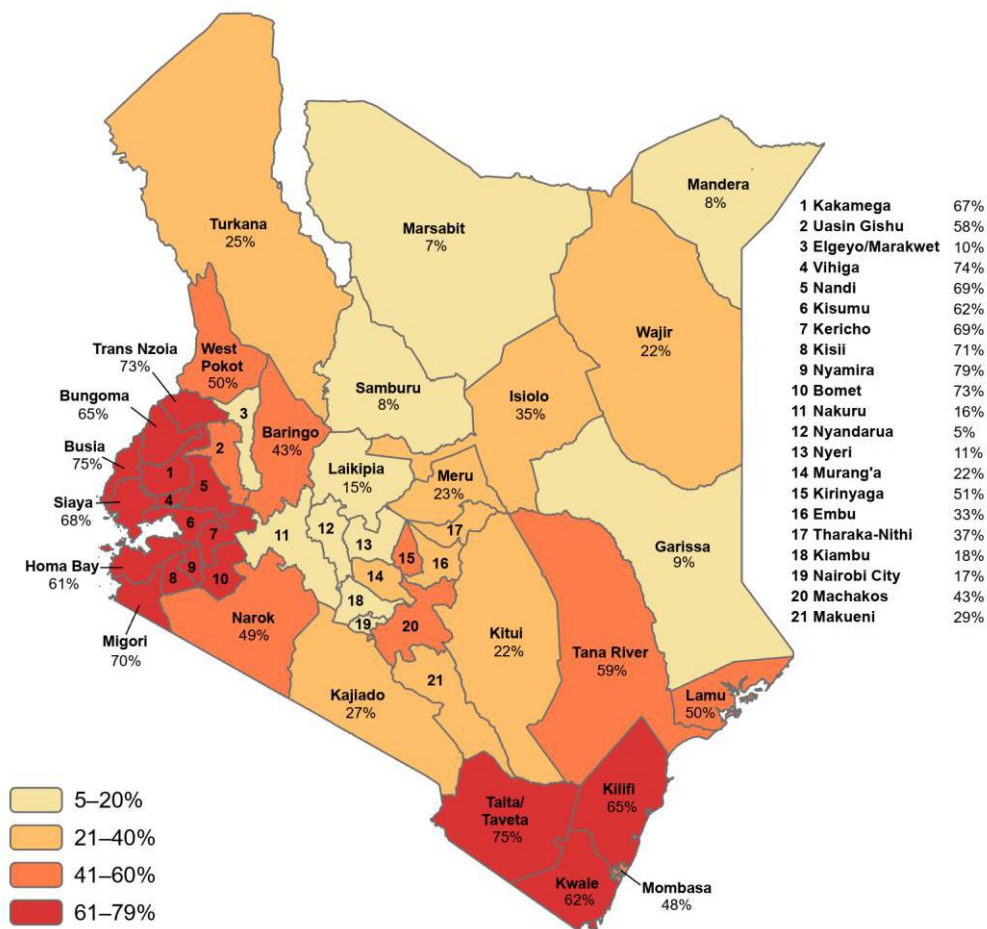
Percentage of the household population that have access to an ITN and percentage of the population that slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Notes: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2020 KMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months. Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Map 12.2 Use of ITN by persons in the household by county

Percent of the household population who slept under an ITN last night



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

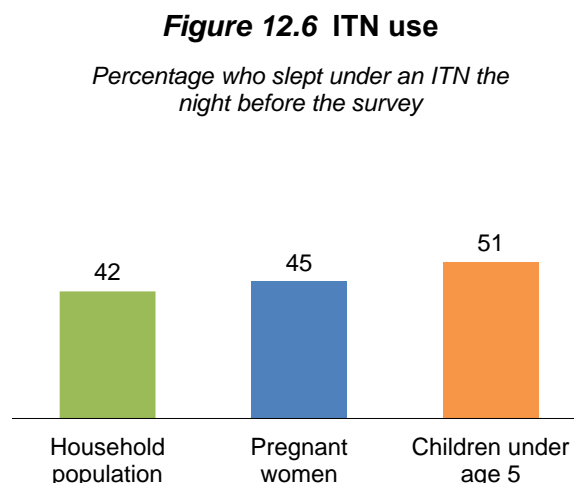
12.3 USE OF ITNs BY CHILDREN AND PREGNANT WOMEN

Pregnant women, especially those who are pregnant for the first time, are at an elevated risk for severe malaria in high malaria-risk regions due to their reduced immunity. This can cause anaemia during pregnancy, which can impede the exchange between the mother and the foetus and result in numerous negative outcomes such as low birth weight, stillbirth, premature birth, placental parasitaemia, and foetal death. The Ministry of Health aims to achieve an 80% usage rate of insecticide-treated nets among pregnant women as part of the country's malaria strategy (MOH 2020).

Children under age 5 are prone to severe malaria manifestations because they lack acquired immunity (MOH 2020). About six months after birth, antibodies acquired from the mother during pregnancy protect children born in areas of endemic malaria. However, this immunity is lost slowly, and children begin to develop their own immunity to malaria. The pace at which immunity is developed depends on the child's exposure to malaria infection. In the highly malaria endemic areas, children are thought to have attained a high level of immunity by their fifth birthday. These children may experience episodes of malaria illness but usually do not suffer from severe, life-threatening malaria. Immunity in areas of low malaria transmission is acquired more slowly, where malaria illness affects all age groups of the population. Use of mosquito nets by vulnerable groups in highly endemic communities is one of the major malaria control and prevention strategies adopted under the Kenya Malaria Strategy (MOH 2019).

Fifty-one percent of children under age 5 and 45% of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey (Table 12.6, Table 12.6C, Table 12.7, and Figure 12.6).

Seventy-seven percent of children under age 5 and 75% of pregnant women in households with at least one ITN slept under an ITN the night before the survey.



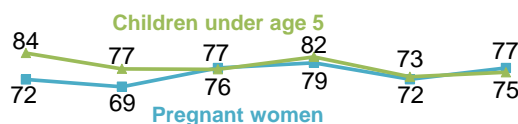
Trends: The percentage of children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN slightly increased from 72% in 2003 to 77% in 2022. The percentage of pregnant women who slept under an ITN the night before the survey in the households with at least one ITN declined from 84% in 2003 to 75% in 2022 (Figure 12.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Use of ITNs by children under age 5 is higher in rural areas (57%) than in urban areas (40%).
- Use of ITNs among children under age 5 is highest in the lake endemic region (75%).
- Use of ITNs by pregnant women is higher in rural areas (75%) than in urban areas (29%).
- Use of ITNs among pregnant women is higher in the lake endemic zone (75%) than in the other parts of the country.
- Among the households with at least one ITN, a higher percentage (77%) of pregnant women in rural areas slept under an ITN than those in urban areas (70%).

Figure 12.7 Trends in use of ITNs by children and pregnant women in households with at least one ITN

Among children under age 5 and pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey



Year	2003	2008–09	2014	2015	2020	2022
Source	KDHS	KDHS	KDHS	KMIS	KMIS	KDHS

Notes: The definition of an ITN in surveys conducted prior to the 2020 KMIS included nets that had been soaked with insecticides within the past 12 months. Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

12.4 REASONS MOSQUITO NETS WERE NOT USED

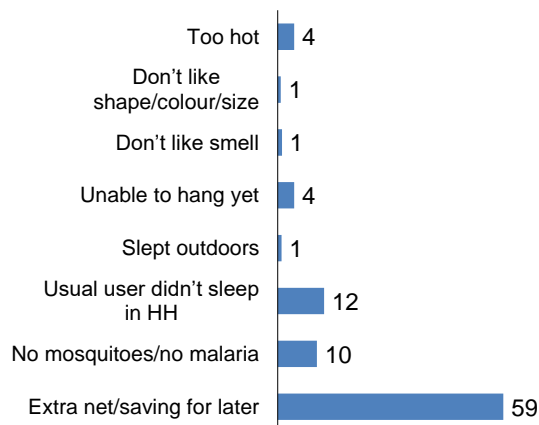
Twenty-eight percent of ITNs were not used by anyone the night before the survey. The main reason cited was extra net or saving for later (59%) (Table 12.8, Table 12.8C, and Figure 12.8).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Households in the highland epidemic zone had the highest percentage (33%) of ITNs that were not used the night before the survey followed by those in the lake endemic zone (28%).

Figure 12.8 Reason ITN was not used

Among ITNs that were not used the night before the survey, main reason the net was not used (percentage)



12.5 MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) during pregnancy

Percentage of women who took at least 3 doses of SP/Fansidar during their last pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a live birth or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey

Malaria infection during pregnancy is a major public health problem in Kenya, with substantial risks for the mother, her foetus, and the neonate. Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in pregnancy (IPTp) is a full therapeutic course of antimalarial medicine given to pregnant women at routine antenatal care visits to prevent malaria. The IPTp helps prevent maternal malaria episodes, maternal and foetal anaemia, placental parasitaemia, low birth weight, and neonatal mortality.

In Kenya, IPTp is given to pregnant women in the lake endemic and coastal endemic zones as well as in several high malaria transmission sub-counties in the highland epidemic prone zone.

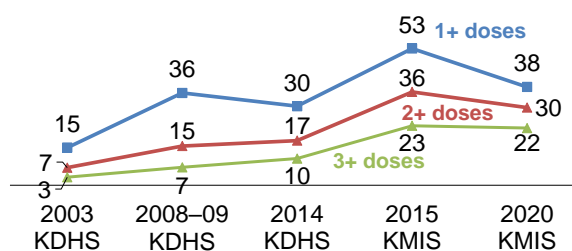
Among women who had a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, 28% reported receiving one or more doses of SP/Fansidar during the pregnancy, 20% received two or more doses, and 13% received three or more doses (**Table 12.9**).

In areas where IPTp is implemented, 70% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey received at least one dose of SP/Fansidar, 53% at least two doses, and 34% at least three doses (**Table 12.9C**).

Trends: SP/Fansidar use increased from 2014 (30% for 1+ dose, 17% for 2+ doses, and 10% for 3+ doses) to 2015 (53% for 1+ dose, 36% for 2+ doses, and 23% for 3+ doses) and then dropped in 2022 (28% for 1+ dose, 20% for 2+ doses, and 13% for 3+ doses) (**Figure 12.9**).

Figure 12.9 Trends in IPTp use by pregnant women

Percentage of women with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received at least 1, 2, or 3 doses of SP/Fansidar



Patterns by background characteristics

- Uptake of three or more doses of SP/Fansidar among women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey is higher (14%) in rural areas than in urban areas (10%).
- In the two endemicity zones where IPTp is implemented, the percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar is higher (76%) in the coast endemic zone than in the lake endemic zones (71%).
- The lake endemic zone has a higher percentage of women who received two or more doses (57%) and three or more doses (38%) of SP/Fansidar compared with the coastal endemic zone, where 50% of pregnant women received two or more doses and 29% received three or more.
- Vihiga County has the highest IPTp uptake with 88%, 77%, and 59% of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received one or more, two or more, and three or more doses of SP/Fansidar respectively.

- Tana River County has the lowest IPTp uptake among the counties where IPTp is implemented with 40%, 24%, and 6%, of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who received one or more, two or more, and three or more doses of SP/Fansidar respectively.

12.6 CASE MANAGEMENT OF MALARIA IN CHILDREN

Careseeking for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health provider, a health facility, or a pharmacy.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Diagnosis of malaria in children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. This is a proxy measure of diagnostic testing for malaria.

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey

Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) for children under 5 with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT).

Sample: Children under age 5 with a fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial drug

12.6.1 Careseeking and Diagnosis of Malaria in Children Under 5 with Fever

In the two weeks before the survey, 17% of children under the age of 5 experienced fever. For 42% of these children, advice or treatment was sought on the same or following day. One third had blood taken either from their finger or heel for testing, whereas 22% were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider (**Table 12.10** and **Table 12.10C**).

Of the children who had a fever for whom advice or treatment was sought, 58% visited the public medical sector, of which 26% went to government dispensaries. Forty-one percent visited the private medical sector (non-NGOs), with 18% visiting a pharmacy (**Table 12.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of children under age 5 with fever who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider is higher (28%) in rural areas than in urban areas (13%).
- The percentage of children for whom advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day is higher (45%) in urban areas than in rural areas (40%).
- The percentage of children for whom advice or treatment was sought on the same or next day increases with mother's level of education, from 31% of children whose mothers have no education to 47% of children whose mothers have more than secondary education.

12.6.2 Use of Recommended Antimalarials

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey, 84% took an ACT, mostly artemether-lumefantrine (AL) (80%) (**Table 12.12**).

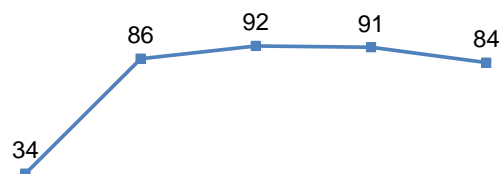
Trends: There was a sharp increase in the percentage of children with recent fever who received ACT, from 34% in 2008–09 to a peak of 92% in 2015, and thereafter declined to 84% in 2022. (Figure 12.10).

Patterns by background characteristics

- A higher percentage (86%) of children in rural areas took ACT than those in urban areas (76%)
- Use of AL is higher (82%) in rural areas than urban areas (72%).

Figure 12.10 Trends in ACT use by children with fever

Among children with recent fever who took an antimalarial, percentage who received ACT



2008–09	2014	2015	2020	2022
KDHS	KDHS	KMIS	KMIS	KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

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- **Table 12.1C Household possession of mosquito nets by county**
- **Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets**
- **Table 12.2C Source of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by county**
- **Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)**
- **Table 12.3C Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) by county**
- **Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**
- **Table 12.4C Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household by county**
- **Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs**
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- **Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children**
- **Table 12.6C Use of mosquito nets by children according to county**
- **Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women**
- **Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey**
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- **Table 12.10 Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis**
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- **Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever**
- **Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used**

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night ¹		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Residence								
Urban	58.9	40.5	1.1	0.8	15,277	42.5	27.7	15,061
Rural	66.9	63.5	1.6	1.6	22,634	46.2	43.4	22,510
Endemicity zone								
Highland epidemic prone	84.2	80.7	2.3	2.2	7,116	66.8	63.3	7,038
Lake endemic	90.7	87.7	2.3	2.2	6,358	65.7	62.5	6,328
Coast endemic	80.0	71.5	1.8	1.6	3,012	58.4	49.8	2,980
Seasonal	51.4	39.4	1.0	0.7	5,046	27.0	18.4	5,012
Low risk	45.1	31.1	0.8	0.5	16,379	29.8	19.2	16,213
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	60.4	58.4	1.3	1.2	6,235	32.7	31.6	6,209
Second	69.5	67.5	1.7	1.7	6,628	47.5	45.9	6,603
Middle	65.8	61.6	1.6	1.5	7,328	48.1	44.9	7,266
Fourth	59.5	49.2	1.2	1.0	9,043	44.6	36.4	8,910
Highest	64.3	40.0	1.4	0.8	8,678	48.5	28.3	8,582
Total	63.7	54.2	1.4	1.2	37,911	44.7	37.1	37,571

¹ De facto household members.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.1C Household possession of mosquito nets by county

Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net (treated or untreated) and insecticide-treated net (ITN); average number of nets and ITNs per household; and percentage of households with at least one net and ITN per two persons who stayed in the household last night, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of households with at least one mosquito net		Average number of nets per household		Number of households	Percentage of households with at least one net for every two persons who stayed in the household last night ¹		Number of households with at least one person who stayed in the household last night
	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²		Any mosquito net	Insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) ²	
Mombasa	73.1	63.3	1.5	1.2	1,071	55.0	45.5	1,051
Kwale	77.0	74.0	1.9	1.8	504	50.6	47.5	502
Kilifi	85.9	74.4	2.0	1.8	996	60.0	48.2	989
Tana River	77.7	71.3	1.6	1.4	182	40.1	34.3	180
Lamu	76.3	65.9	1.8	1.5	109	53.9	43.3	107
Taita/Taveta	90.6	87.3	2.1	2.0	332	77.9	74.3	331
Garissa	76.7	19.7	1.8	0.3	269	37.4	6.8	269
Wajir	68.4	43.6	1.8	1.0	137	28.5	15.5	137
Mandera	31.7	15.7	0.8	0.3	204	13.2	4.8	203
Marsabit	31.3	27.1	0.5	0.4	171	9.3	7.4	170
Isiolo	68.0	51.7	1.3	0.9	150	38.6	23.4	149
Meru	42.9	36.2	0.7	0.5	1,373	22.4	16.8	1,359
Tharaka-Nithi	55.5	52.8	1.0	1.0	378	37.3	34.7	373
Embu	47.2	40.1	0.9	0.7	523	32.3	24.1	522
Kitui	41.2	33.0	0.6	0.5	898	21.1	15.1	895
Machakos	60.8	55.9	1.2	1.1	1,230	43.2	38.8	1,227
Makueni	56.4	48.1	1.0	0.8	775	31.9	25.8	769
Nyandarua	14.9	9.9	0.2	0.2	578	8.6	5.8	573
Nyeri	27.6	18.1	0.4	0.3	802	18.7	12.1	790
Kirinyaga	64.8	57.3	1.5	1.3	642	55.7	47.4	635
Murang'a	39.6	35.9	0.7	0.6	1,004	26.2	22.0	1,000
Kiambu	42.6	27.8	0.8	0.4	2,699	29.4	16.0	2,662
Turkana	57.4	49.4	1.0	0.8	391	23.3	18.8	383
West Pokot	81.6	78.8	2.0	1.9	416	44.2	41.5	416
Samburu	25.4	19.9	0.4	0.3	175	10.3	7.4	174
Trans Nzoia	90.2	86.0	2.6	2.5	753	73.7	69.3	747
Uasin Gishu	77.4	69.3	2.1	1.9	1,145	66.3	56.8	1,112
Elgeyo/Marakwet	26.0	25.3	0.4	0.4	290	10.5	10.1	290
Nandi	86.8	84.0	2.2	2.1	732	71.3	69.0	728
Baringo	65.6	63.8	1.4	1.4	432	39.5	37.6	429
Laikipia	33.4	24.9	0.6	0.4	452	23.4	15.9	445
Nakuru	32.0	27.5	0.6	0.5	2,018	18.5	15.3	2,006
Narok	78.6	76.0	2.2	2.1	790	56.4	54.0	776
Kajiado	54.1	38.8	1.0	0.6	1,083	34.6	20.9	1,072
Kericho	85.4	84.1	2.3	2.3	748	67.1	65.9	745
Bomet	93.4	92.3	2.8	2.8	665	78.5	77.3	659
Kakamega	90.0	89.1	2.5	2.4	1,382	67.9	66.9	1,381
Vihiga	93.4	92.5	2.7	2.6	412	77.5	75.8	412
Bungoma	91.4	89.4	2.8	2.7	1,169	73.3	70.6	1,157
Busia	94.6	93.5	2.6	2.6	653	69.1	67.4	653
Siaya	89.8	86.7	1.9	1.9	703	61.6	58.6	703
Kisumu	84.3	76.0	1.6	1.5	897	53.6	47.0	888
Homa Bay	92.1	89.2	2.3	2.1	770	64.6	60.2	766
Migori	91.9	87.7	2.2	2.1	710	59.0	54.2	706
Kisii	89.6	85.0	2.4	2.3	925	71.7	67.4	917
Nyamira	93.9	93.6	2.6	2.6	424	80.6	80.0	422
Nairobi City	52.2	23.4	0.9	0.4	4,749	34.1	14.3	4,691
Total	63.7	54.2	1.4	1.2	37,911	44.7	37.1	37,571

¹ De facto household members.

² An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2 Source of mosquito nets

Percent distribution of insecticide treated nets (ITNs), non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets by source of net, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background Characteristic	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/market	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
ITNs ¹														
Residence														
Urban	50.1	13.4	3.6	1.6	0.2	0.3	26.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.5	0.4	100.0	11,685
Rural	79.4	8.8	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	35,088
Endemicity zone														
Highland epidemic prone	91.5	4.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	15,630
Lake endemic	88.6	6.2	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	14,212
Coast endemic	87.1	6.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,813
Seasonal	31.1	25.7	6.5	4.2	0.5	1.3	26.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.9	0.2	100.0	3,493
Low risk	17.6	22.3	7.5	3.8	0.5	0.8	40.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	6.1	0.9	100.0	8,625
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	82.1	9.9	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	100.0	7,784
Second	84.6	7.8	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	100.0	11,064
Middle	77.4	9.0	2.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	100.0	11,177
Fourth	66.3	11.0	3.6	1.8	0.1	0.4	13.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9	0.5	100.0	9,450
Highest	41.5	13.5	3.4	1.9	0.3	0.6	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	0.4	100.0	7,299
Total	72.1	10.0	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	100.0	46,773
NON-ITNs														
Total	na	na	na	na	0.0	0.6	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.4	100.0	7,644
ALL MOSQUITO NETS														
Total	61.9	8.6	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.3	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.3	100.0	54,417

na = not applicable.

ANC = antenatal care.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.2C Source of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) by county

Percent distribution of ITNs by source of net, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Mass distribution campaign	ANC visit	Immunisation visit	Government health facility	Private health facility	Pharmacy	Shop/market	Community health worker	Religious institution	School	Other	Don't know/missing	Total	Number of mosquito nets
Mombasa	81.1	8.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	100.0	1,313
Kwale	85.8	5.4	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	897
Kilifi	90.5	6.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,789
Tana River	65.3	15.9	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	258
Lamu	77.4	14.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	160
Taita/Taveta	93.8	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	653
Garissa	23.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	68.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	89
Wajir	4.2	2.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	100.0	137
Mandera	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66
Marsabit	72.2	4.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	100.0	70
Isiolo	12.0	41.6	0.6	5.8	0.3	0.3	33.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	136
Meru	6.4	30.4	28.9	5.5	0.6	0.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.8	2.0	100.0	717
Tharaka-Nithi	8.3	29.1	11.5	7.4	2.4	2.8	27.2	0.0	0.2	3.4	6.6	1.1	100.0	371
Embu	13.7	32.2	14.2	8.4	3.3	4.7	18.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	3.9	0.4	100.0	376
Kitui	5.0	49.7	1.4	3.5	0.0	4.6	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	460
Machakos	7.7	25.2	4.6	7.6	0.6	2.0	47.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	100.0	1,342
Makueni	4.4	31.6	10.0	3.4	0.8	0.6	36.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	12.1	0.3	100.0	628
Nyandarua	18.2	8.8	2.3	2.7	0.0	0.7	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	3.2	100.0	90
Nyeri	14.1	15.2	2.3	0.8	1.9	4.3	52.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.1	100.0	220
Kirinyaga	59.5	14.7	1.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	100.0	820
Murang'a	8.4	35.7	9.1	10.6	0.4	0.5	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.8	0.8	100.0	625
Kiambu	9.3	33.7	6.9	1.8	0.6	0.2	40.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	1.2	100.0	1,124
Turkana	55.2	6.8	3.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	10.4	0.3	100.0	321
West Pokot	97.8	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	792
Samburu	29.6	15.8	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	33.4	0.0	2.1	1.6	11.9	0.4	100.0	55
Trans Nzoia	89.8	4.0	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1,892
Uasin Gishu	84.8	6.9	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.4	100.0	2,152
Elgeyo/Marakwet	29.4	51.1	8.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	100.0	111
Nandi	92.6	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,574
Baringo	66.4	14.6	4.2	7.2	0.0	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	597
Laikipia	13.6	4.5	7.4	1.9	2.2	1.5	59.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	7.6	0.2	100.0	195
Nakuru	23.5	10.8	5.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.3	100.0	943
Narok	89.9	6.3	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,642
Kajiado	14.0	35.6	9.6	4.4	0.3	0.5	32.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.0	0.1	100.0	697
Kericho	96.9	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,691
Bomet	95.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,863
Kakamega	89.9	4.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,343
Vihiga	93.3	4.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,068
Bungoma	92.8	3.5	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	3,103
Busia	87.8	6.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,686
Siaya	90.2	8.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,305
Kisumu	82.8	8.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	100.0	1,324
Homa Bay	85.4	8.8	1.7	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	1,647
Migori	83.5	9.7	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,502
Kisii	92.2	3.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	2,091
Nyamira	95.3	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,100
Nairobi City	21.6	14.8	5.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.6	100.0	1,737
Total	72.1	10.0	2.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.2	100.0	46,773

na = not applicable.

ANC = antenatal care.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.3 Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN)

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2}	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	36.9	45,648
Rural	56.0	90,834
Endemicity zone		
Highland epidemic prone	76.2	28,084
Lake endemic	76.4	26,485
Coast endemic	63.4	11,359
Seasonal	28.4	20,682
Low risk	26.1	49,873
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	45.9	27,253
Second	60.1	27,481
Middle	58.2	27,404
Fourth	47.0	27,283
Highest	36.8	27,062
Total	49.6	136,483

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two residents.

Table 12.3C Access to an insecticide-treated net (ITN) by county

Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN in the household, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of the de facto population with access to an ITN ^{1,2}	Number of persons
Mombasa	55.6	3,392
Kwale	62.9	2,301
Kilifi	66.0	4,149
Tana River	53.8	824
Lamu	54.4	445
Taita/Taveta	82.7	1,073
Garissa	10.8	1,452
Wajir	27.9	870
Mandera	9.7	1,240
Marsabit	17.1	748
Isiolo	37.7	647
Meru	25.9	4,518
Tharaka-Nithi	43.9	1,247
Embu	35.9	1,624
Kitui	23.6	3,394
Machakos	48.5	4,174
Makueni	35.9	2,753
Nyandarua	7.1	1,812
Nyeri	14.8	2,108
Kirinyaga	57.8	1,867
Murang'a	30.5	3,142
Kiambu	22.9	7,704
Turkana	31.5	1,754
West Pokot	60.9	2,155
Samburu	12.0	771
Trans Nzoia	82.6	3,060
Uasin Gishu	73.8	3,729
Elgeyo/Marakwet	15.3	1,209
Nandi	81.2	2,639
Baringo	48.5	1,883
Laikipia	19.7	1,422
Nakuru	21.2	6,630
Narok	69.0	3,542
Kajiado	31.9	3,537
Kericho	79.6	3,100
Bomet	88.7	2,736
Kakamega	79.8	5,916
Vihiga	86.0	1,721
Bungoma	82.5	4,981
Busia	81.0	2,971
Siaya	72.3	2,652
Kisumu	61.5	3,320
Homa Bay	74.0	3,177
Migori	72.9	3,170
Kisii	79.2	3,555
Nyamira	88.2	1,585
Nairobi City	19.3	13,785
Total	49.6	136,483

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² Percentage of the de facto household population who could sleep under an ITN if each ITN in the household were used by up to two residents.

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Age					
<5	59.9	51.2	17,814	76.9	11,869
5–14	46.9	41.4	36,310	64.6	23,264
15–34	46.4	38.8	44,802	67.2	25,893
35–49	53.7	44.5	19,779	76.6	11,480
50+	50.7	44.8	17,675	79.5	9,961
DK/Missing	32.8	27.9	104	46.7	62
Sex					
Male	47.3	40.6	66,029	67.9	39,472
Female	52.3	44.7	70,454	73.1	43,058
Residence					
Urban	48.1	31.6	45,648	69.3	20,800
Rural	50.8	48.3	90,834	71.1	61,730
Endemicity zone					
Highland epidemic prone	66.3	63.5	28,084	73.8	24,137
Lake endemic	70.1	67.2	26,485	74.5	23,894
Coast endemic	65.8	59.7	11,359	78.0	8,694
Seasonal	33.8	25.0	20,682	59.3	8,699
Low risk	32.9	21.5	49,873	62.7	17,106
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	41.8	40.4	27,253	65.3	16,877
Second	53.6	52.1	27,481	72.0	19,897
Middle	53.5	50.8	27,404	74.7	18,639
Fourth	49.6	40.7	27,283	73.2	15,155
Highest	50.9	29.3	27,062	66.2	11,962
Total	49.9	42.7	136,483	70.6	82,530

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.4C Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household by county

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Household population			Household population in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of persons
Mombasa	55.9	47.6	3,392	71.6	2,253
Kwale	64.9	62.3	2,301	81.5	1,759
Kilifi	72.0	65.4	4,149	79.5	3,412
Tana River	64.0	58.5	824	80.4	599
Lamu	58.9	49.6	445	73.2	301
Taita/Taveta	78.3	74.8	1,073	82.8	969
Garissa	49.5	9.0	1,452	44.4	294
Wajir	41.8	22.2	870	47.8	404
Mandera	20.3	8.4	1,240	48.7	215
Marsabit	9.7	7.2	748	24.4	222
Isiolo	49.6	35.4	647	64.2	356
Meru	27.5	23.3	4,518	59.1	1,779
Tharaka-Nithi	38.4	36.7	1,247	67.0	682
Embu	38.2	32.5	1,624	70.9	744
Kitui	26.1	22.3	3,394	63.1	1,199
Machakos	47.8	43.3	4,174	72.5	2,496
Makueni	34.0	29.1	2,753	57.6	1,394
Nyandarua	8.3	5.4	1,812	53.6	182
Nyeri	15.7	10.5	2,108	55.2	402
Kirinyaga	59.0	51.3	1,867	80.9	1,184
Murang'a	24.8	21.9	3,142	53.3	1,291
Kiambu	32.4	17.5	7,704	55.9	2,416
Turkana	29.0	24.7	1,754	47.1	918
West Pokot	52.0	50.0	2,155	61.5	1,753
Samburu	12.2	8.3	771	44.3	144
Trans Nzoia	76.5	72.6	3,060	79.7	2,784
Uasin Gishu	65.5	57.5	3,729	70.4	3,047
Elgeyo/Marakwet	10.2	9.9	1,209	39.9	300
Nandi	71.2	69.0	2,639	76.5	2,379
Baringo	44.6	43.4	1,883	66.7	1,226
Laikipia	21.4	15.1	1,422	57.6	374
Nakuru	19.6	16.0	6,630	55.2	1,920
Narok	51.2	49.4	3,542	61.1	2,866
Kajiado	38.3	26.9	3,537	59.6	1,593
Kericho	70.1	69.1	3,100	79.0	2,711
Bomet	74.1	73.4	2,736	77.1	2,604
Kakamega	67.8	66.6	5,916	73.7	5,348
Vihiga	76.0	74.2	1,721	78.2	1,633
Bungoma	67.8	64.9	4,981	70.2	4,601
Busia	75.5	74.5	2,971	77.7	2,850
Siaya	70.7	68.0	2,652	75.9	2,375
Kisumu	67.8	61.8	3,320	78.6	2,610
Homa Bay	65.5	61.4	3,177	67.4	2,893
Migori	73.5	69.5	3,170	76.7	2,873
Kisii	74.4	71.2	3,555	79.8	3,173
Nyamira	79.3	78.5	1,585	82.3	1,512
Nairobi City	40.9	16.9	13,785	66.8	3,488
Total	49.9	42.7	136,483	70.6	82,530

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5 Use of existing ITNs

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Residence		
Urban	72.1	11,685
Rural	71.2	35,088
Endemicity zone		
Highland epidemic prone	66.9	15,630
Lake endemic	72.2	14,212
Coast endemic	76.7	4,813
Seasonal	75.8	3,493
Low risk	73.7	8,625
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	70.7	7,784
Second	72.3	11,064
Middle	73.4	11,177
Fourth	71.1	9,450
Highest	68.3	7,299
Total	71.4	46,773

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.5C Use of existing ITNs by county

Percentage of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) that were used by anyone the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of existing ITNs ¹ used last night	Number of ITNs ¹
Mombasa	68.2	1,313
Kwale	84.6	897
Kilifi	79.5	1,789
Tana River	87.9	258
Lamu	77.6	160
Taita/Taveta	74.7	653
Garissa	79.2	89
Wajir	78.2	137
Mandera	88.8	66
Marsabit	38.3	70
Isiolo	86.3	136
Meru	74.1	717
Tharaka-Nithi	73.2	371
Embu	85.3	376
Kitui	87.1	460
Machakos	82.6	1,342
Makueni	72.6	628
Nyandarua	63.2	90
Nyeri	66.1	220
Kirinyaga	76.1	820
Murang'a	66.9	625
Kiambu	67.7	1,124
Turkana	61.5	321
West Pokot	62.4	792
Samburu	61.6	55
Trans Nzoia	67.3	1,892
Uasin Gishu	60.7	2,152
Elgeyo/Marakwet	61.9	111
Nandi	71.8	1,574
Baringo	73.1	597
Laikipia	66.8	195
Nakuru	65.5	943
Narok	53.8	1,642
Kajiado	73.6	697
Kericho	76.5	1,691
Bomet	62.4	1,863
Kakamega	70.2	3,343
Vihiga	76.4	1,068
Bungoma	58.9	3,103
Busia	78.4	1,686
Siaya	80.6	1,305
Kisumu	85.6	1,324
Homa Bay	66.0	1,647
Migori	78.2	1,502
Kisii	73.0	2,091
Nyamira	73.9	1,100
Nairobi City	79.6	1,737
Total	71.4	46,773

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Age in months					
<12	65.3	55.8	3,617	78.6	2,566
12–23	62.3	53.4	3,466	79.8	2,320
24–35	61.2	52.2	3,405	77.6	2,291
36–47	56.7	48.0	3,715	75.3	2,369
48–59	54.4	46.9	3,610	73.0	2,322
Sex					
Male	60.1	51.1	9,012	76.6	6,010
Female	59.7	51.3	8,802	77.1	5,859
Residence					
Urban	60.0	39.7	5,989	75.6	3,148
Rural	59.9	57.0	11,824	77.3	8,720
Endemicity zone					
Highland epidemic prone	71.0	67.3	3,699	76.6	3,254
Lake endemic	77.6	74.6	3,399	80.1	3,165
Coast endemic	72.8	66.5	1,500	81.9	1,218
Seasonal	46.2	35.4	3,200	71.6	1,583
Low risk	47.2	32.7	6,016	74.2	2,649
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	50.5	48.5	4,189	72.9	2,786
Second	62.9	61.0	3,459	78.8	2,680
Middle	65.7	62.3	3,235	81.0	2,486
Fourth	59.7	48.8	3,457	78.9	2,136
Highest	63.3	36.9	3,474	72.0	1,781
Total	59.9	51.2	17,814	76.9	11,869

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.6C Use of mosquito nets by children according to county

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Children under age 5 in all households			Children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of children
Mombasa	65.3	54.9	434	76.7	311
Kwale	69.5	66.4	329	82.7	265
Kilifi	78.5	72.4	541	82.5	475
Tana River	71.7	65.5	146	84.3	114
Lamu	68.5	60.9	65	83.0	48
Taita/Taveta	85.4	83.3	130	90.2	120
Garissa	65.7	12.8	241	58.5	53
Wajir	44.0	21.7	146	51.3	62
Mandera	24.7	9.3	257	54.8	43
Marsabit	12.1	8.9	138	31.2	40
Isiolo	63.2	49.2	99	79.2	62
Meru	50.0	45.7	520	75.0	317
Tharaka-Nithi	59.1	57.3	139	82.8	96
Embu	63.4	58.2	173	85.4	118
Kitui	44.6	42.3	387	77.3	212
Machakos	71.5	64.7	423	85.5	320
Makueni	51.8	46.9	316	74.9	198
Nyandarua	13.5	8.6	207	(69.3)	26
Nyeri	25.3	19.0	240	66.6	68
Kirinyaga	76.2	67.2	207	86.1	161
Murang'a	47.2	45.1	333	68.7	218
Kiambu	49.6	28.9	998	70.2	410
Turkana	39.2	33.3	320	65.1	164
West Pokot	60.5	57.6	431	70.9	350
Samburu	14.6	9.9	153	51.5	29
Trans Nzoia	81.8	75.7	379	84.0	341
Uasin Gishu	75.9	65.8	503	74.5	444
Elgeyo/Marakwet	17.3	16.6	170	41.3	69
Nandi	74.1	71.7	323	78.5	295
Baringo	54.9	53.8	265	76.8	186
Laikipia	30.2	23.7	162	71.6	54
Nakuru	27.7	22.9	930	67.7	315
Narok	58.5	56.6	579	67.1	489
Kajiado	52.7	39.9	538	73.5	292
Kericho	75.2	73.6	353	81.3	319
Bomet	77.0	75.8	349	79.5	333
Kakamega	74.3	71.8	717	77.5	665
Vihiga	81.3	79.3	179	82.2	173
Bungoma	78.4	74.2	671	77.8	641
Busia	84.2	83.8	393	85.6	385
Siaya	79.3	77.0	333	82.3	312
Kisumu	72.3	68.9	426	81.1	362
Homa Bay	74.0	69.7	415	75.0	386
Migori	79.3	75.5	457	81.4	424
Kisii	78.1	75.4	424	82.7	386
Nyamira	82.5	81.1	162	83.3	157
Nairobi City	53.0	23.9	1,712	72.9	562
Total	59.9	51.2	17,814	76.9	11,869

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.7 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentage of pregnant women age 15–49 who slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated) and under an insecticide-treated net (ITN) the night before the survey; and among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN, percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among pregnant women age 15–49 in all households			Among pregnant women age 15–49 in households with at least one ITN ¹	
	Percentage who slept under any mosquito net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women	Percentage who slept under an ITN ¹ last night	Number of pregnant women
Residence					
Urban	51.5	29.0	733	70.3	302
Rural	60.4	56.7	995	77.0	733
Endemicity zone					
Highland epidemic prone	71.5	64.3	329	78.2	270
Lake endemic	79.4	75.3	317	82.2	290
Coast endemic	68.5	61.1	158	82.3	118
Seasonal	47.8	35.2	288	69.8	145
Low risk	38.6	20.2	637	60.7	212
Education²					
No education	42.5	33.7	154	64.7	80
Primary	56.5	49.3	602	78.2	379
Secondary	57.7	47.6	710	74.4	455
More than secondary	62.5	34.2	263	74.5	121
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	54.5	50.9	355	74.8	241
Second	60.9	59.3	279	73.3	226
Middle	59.8	56.5	303	82.0	209
Fourth	51.5	41.0	374	75.7	203
Highest	57.9	25.4	417	67.8	156
Total	56.6	44.9	1,728	75.0	1,035

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 12.8 Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey

Among ITNs, non-ITNs, and all mosquito nets, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent- age of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mos- quito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey											Number of mosquito nets not used the night before the survey	
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in house- hold last night	No mos- quitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Net too small/ short	Net brought bedbugs	Other		Total
ITNs¹															
Residence															
Urban	27.8	11,685	8.6	0.8	1.0	5.5	0.9	12.9	15.4	48.9	0.4	0.2	5.4	100.0	3,252
Rural	28.6	35,088	3.0	0.8	1.1	4.0	1.0	11.9	8.7	62.7	0.3	0.9	5.7	100.0	10,049
Endemicity zone															
Highland epidemic prone	32.9	15,630	1.5	0.7	1.7	4.1	1.1	10.8	7.5	67.9	0.2	0.1	4.4	100.0	5,147
Lake endemic	27.7	14,212	1.5	0.9	0.7	4.5	0.6	9.8	1.9	72.0	0.3	1.9	5.8	100.0	3,940
Coast endemic	23.3	4,813	13.0	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.4	15.6	5.1	57.4	0.7	1.2	4.7	100.0	1,121
Seasonal	24.0	3,493	14.9	1.0	1.2	6.2	2.8	12.4	23.4	29.7	0.1	0.3	8.1	100.0	839
Low risk	26.1	8,625	7.5	1.0	0.8	5.2	1.0	17.4	29.4	29.4	0.4	0.1	7.8	100.0	2,254
Wealth quintile															
Lowest	29.1	7,784	5.4	0.9	1.4	6.4	1.1	6.1	10.6	59.5	0.3	1.2	7.2	100.0	2,268
Second	27.6	11,064	2.4	0.5	1.7	4.4	0.7	8.5	6.1	68.0	0.4	1.4	5.9	100.0	3,050
Middle	26.4	11,177	3.6	0.9	0.7	3.3	1.3	13.7	7.9	62.0	0.1	0.7	5.8	100.0	2,950
Fourth	28.8	9,450	3.8	1.0	0.8	3.2	0.6	16.5	10.8	57.4	0.3	0.2	5.5	100.0	2,723
Highest	31.6	7,299	7.5	0.7	0.9	4.9	1.3	15.9	18.3	46.4	0.5	0.0	3.7	100.0	2,308
Total	28.4	46,773	4.3	0.8	1.1	4.3	1.0	12.2	10.3	59.3	0.3	0.7	5.6	100.0	13,301
NON-ITNs															
Total	24.0	7,644	11.1	2.1	1.1	3.7	1.9	24.1	21.3	28.2	0.2	0.0	6.3	100.0	1,833
ALL MOSQUITO NETS															
Total	27.8	54,417	5.2	0.9	1.1	4.3	1.1	13.6	11.7	55.5	0.3	0.6	5.7	100.0	15,134

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.8C Main reason mosquito net was not used the night before the survey by county

Among ITNs, percentage that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, and among mosquito nets that were not used by anyone the night before the survey, percent distribution by the main reason each net was not used, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent- age of nets not used the night before the survey	Total number of mos- quito nets	Main reason each net was not used the night before the survey											Number of mos- quito nets not used the night before the survey	
			Too hot	Don't like net shape, colour, and/or size	Don't like smell	Unable to hang net	Slept outdoors	Usual user didn't sleep in house- hold last night	No mos- quitoes/ no malaria	Extra net/ saving for later	Net too small/ short	Net brought bedbugs	Other		Total
Mombasa	31.8	1,313	18.1	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.4	10.1	6.0	53.0	1.5	0.6	7.1	100.0	418
Kwale	15.4	897	8.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.6	15.8	1.8	64.5	0.5	3.6	2.4	100.0	138
Kilifi	20.4	1,789	11.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	16.2	2.1	64.4	0.0	1.4	3.0	100.0	365
Tana River	12.1	258	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	14.1	21.9	52.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	31
Lamu	22.3	160	13.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.0	14.8	3.6	57.2	0.4	1.0	7.1	100.0	36
Taita/Taveta	25.2	653	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.3	28.1	12.4	47.1	0.3	0.0	3.7	100.0	164
Garissa	20.0	89	27.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	12.1	33.0	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	18
Wajir	21.7	137	61.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	13.8	21.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	30
Mandera	11.2	66	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Marsabit	61.7	70	44.8	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	44.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	43
Isiolo	13.5	136	7.2	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.3	16.5	41.9	18.0	0.5	0.0	11.4	100.0	18
Meru	25.4	717	4.5	0.4	2.2	5.3	0.4	20.9	22.3	26.3	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0	182
Tharaka-Nithi	25.3	371	4.9	2.3	1.3	0.6	1.9	29.2	8.0	34.3	0.0	0.0	17.4	100.0	94
Embu	14.3	376	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	37.8	15.3	32.9	0.0	1.4	4.9	100.0	54
Kitui	12.9	460	(24.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(1.7)	(9.2)	(28.2)	(21.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.7)	100.0	59
Machakos	17.3	1,342	5.7	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.7	32.3	20.6	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	232
Makueni	27.1	628	10.4	0.0	1.6	1.0	0.0	26.6	30.1	24.8	1.0	0.6	4.0	100.0	170
Nyandarua	36.8	90	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	1.0	11.5	34.9	25.1	2.4	0.0	19.7	100.0	33
Nyeri	33.9	220	6.0	0.0	1.4	5.2	0.0	8.0	54.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	75
Kirinyaga	23.8	820	4.3	0.5	0.0	2.9	0.6	9.1	14.9	65.1	0.0	0.4	2.2	100.0	195
Murang'a	32.8	625	5.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	12.7	37.8	33.6	0.0	0.0	8.9	100.0	205
Kiambu	32.3	1,124	5.2	2.8	0.0	6.0	1.3	12.5	31.6	29.5	1.3	0.0	9.8	100.0	363
Turkana	38.5	321	7.1	0.3	0.0	1.6	3.1	11.4	37.9	26.7	0.0	0.0	12.0	100.0	124
West Pokot	37.4	792	6.5	0.5	1.1	12.7	5.8	9.1	15.1	43.4	0.3	0.2	5.3	100.0	296
Samburu	37.6	55	17.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	11.3	49.1	2.2	0.0	4.4	12.1	100.0	21
Trans Nzoia	32.4	1,892	2.4	1.1	2.1	3.8	3.7	7.7	3.9	69.3	0.2	0.0	5.8	100.0	612
Uasin Gishu	39.3	2,152	1.8	0.5	1.0	4.4	0.3	12.3	9.5	65.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	846
Elgeyo/Marakwet	37.3	111	9.1	1.5	1.0	2.2	0.0	12.3	56.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	41
Nandi	28.2	1,574	3.1	3.5	0.5	9.6	0.0	9.9	5.6	62.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	100.0	443
Baringo	26.9	597	4.2	0.8	2.5	7.6	6.0	9.7	25.2	39.8	0.0	0.0	4.3	100.0	160
Laikipia	32.8	195	3.5	1.1	1.4	5.7	5.4	22.0	33.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	64
Nakuru	34.5	943	16.4	1.3	1.5	4.8	1.3	14.7	41.6	13.4	0.8	0.0	4.3	100.0	325
Narok	46.1	1,642	1.4	0.1	3.1	4.7	0.1	10.1	12.9	59.9	0.3	0.0	7.4	100.0	757
Kajiado	26.4	697	10.3	3.0	2.5	7.8	0.0	9.0	21.4	39.2	0.0	0.3	6.5	100.0	184
Kericho	22.9	1,691	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.7	1.4	12.8	1.7	77.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	100.0	387
Bomet	37.5	1,863	0.7	0.4	3.2	3.0	0.5	9.3	4.9	76.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	698
Kakamega	29.7	3,343	1.1	2.2	1.0	4.3	0.9	6.3	2.7	67.4	0.7	2.2	11.2	100.0	994
Vihiga	23.6	1,068	2.0	0.3	1.8	3.2	0.0	18.5	0.7	66.4	0.0	1.3	5.9	100.0	252
Bungoma	41.0	3,103	2.0	0.2	0.2	6.1	1.1	9.0	1.7	72.8	0.9	2.6	3.5	100.0	1,272
Busia	21.5	1,686	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	7.1	3.3	81.2	0.0	1.9	2.7	100.0	363
Siaya	19.2	1,305	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	11.8	1.5	80.6	0.0	1.9	1.6	100.0	251
Kisumu	14.4	1,324	3.9	0.0	0.3	2.2	2.2	7.2	4.9	73.8	0.6	1.1	3.8	100.0	191
Homa Bay	33.8	1,647	0.5	1.7	0.8	6.5	0.2	10.8	3.7	67.5	0.0	1.2	7.1	100.0	557
Migori	21.8	1,502	1.3	0.8	0.4	4.4	0.0	15.5	0.9	71.9	0.3	0.0	4.6	100.0	327
Kisii	27.0	2,091	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.4	13.3	2.1	77.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	565
Nyamira	25.8	1,100	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.3	17.7	1.0	74.4	0.3	0.0	4.0	100.0	284
Nairobi City	20.4	1,737	8.6	0.0	0.6	14.6	1.3	17.2	24.2	24.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	100.0	355
Total	28.4	46,773	4.3	0.8	1.1	4.3	1.0	12.2	10.3	59.3	0.3	0.7	5.6	100.0	13,301

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment. In KDHS and KMIS surveys conducted prior to 2020, this was known as a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN).

Table 12.9 Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth or stillbirth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey
LIVE BIRTHS				
Birth order¹				
1	29.0	19.6	12.3	978
2–3	26.7	19.1	12.5	1,530
4–5	30.2	21.6	13.0	684
6+	28.6	19.7	12.4	332
Residence				
Urban	24.2	16.1	9.7	1,273
Rural	30.4	21.9	14.1	2,251
Endemicity zone				
Highland epidemic prone	14.1	9.4	6.3	751
Lake endemic	70.7	56.6	38.1	637
Coast endemic	75.7	49.9	29.3	285
Seasonal	12.7	8.5	5.2	609
Low risk	11.5	5.8	3.0	1,240
Education²				
No education	17.3	10.9	6.0	340
Primary	34.1	25.2	15.8	1,232
Secondary	27.7	18.8	12.1	1,314
More than secondary	23.5	16.1	10.7	637
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	28.0	19.9	11.3	765
Second	35.2	25.9	16.3	648
Middle	28.3	21.4	15.3	630
Fourth	28.0	17.4	11.1	772
Highest	22.1	15.3	9.5	709
Total	28.2	19.8	12.5	3,523
STILLBIRTHS				
Total	21.8	18.2	6.3	46
LIVE BIRTHS AND STILLBIRTHS³				
Total	28.1	19.8	12.5	3,569

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Birth order refers to the order of the birth among the respondent's live births.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

³ For women who had both a live birth and a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey, data are tabulated for the most recent birth only.

Table 12.9C Use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 with a live birth in the 2 years before the survey who, during the pregnancy that resulted in the last live birth, received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar, received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar, and received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who received one or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received three or more doses of SP/Fansidar	Number of women with a live birth and/or a stillbirth in the 2 years before the survey
LIVE BIRTHS				
Areas where IPTp is implemented				
Mombasa	80.1	51.2	31.2	94
Kwale	75.3	48.1	27.7	60
Kilifi	74.7	49.2	27.6	93
Tana River	40.3	24.3	5.8	29
Lamu	81.0	67.2	42.2	16
Taita Taveta	61.7	43.1	22.7	24
Kakamega	74.4	62.2	45.7	152
Vihiga	88.3	77.0	59.1	36
Bungoma	75.3	58.2	40.6	106
Busia	73.5	54.2	34.7	74
Siaya	68.7	56.8	33.8	53
Kisumu	48.4	38.4	25.5	79
Homa Bay	61.7	49.6	34.2	72
Migori	68.2	49.7	25.4	97
Total areas where IPTp is implemented	70.4	52.7	33.8	984
Areas where IPTp is not implemented				
Garissa	0.6	0.6	0.6	47
Wajir	4.2	2.6	2.2	27
Mandera	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
Marsabit	3.1	3.1	3.1	28
Isiolo	28.0	22.1	21.4	21
Meru	7.3	7.3	6.5	98
Tharaka-Nithi	12.9	3.8	2.9	26
Embu	25.6	13.8	4.3	31
Kitui	8.6	6.9	4.9	72
Machakos	8.8	2.6	2.6	76
Makueni	15.6	5.7	0.0	60
Nyandarua	7.4	2.8	2.3	47
Nyeri	5.1	0.0	0.0	49
Kirinyaga	25.7	10.4	2.1	45
Murang'a	5.6	1.8	0.0	69
Kiambu	2.0	1.0	1.0	199
Turkana	30.2	18.2	9.9	64
West Pokot	0.0	0.0	0.0	87
Samburu	4.1	2.3	0.8	29
Trans Nzoia	32.3	20.7	11.9	77
Uasin Gishu	15.1	8.9	3.8	106
Elgeyo-Marakwet	9.4	1.8	0.3	33
Nandi	21.9	20.5	20.5	58
Baringo	12.5	5.0	3.5	52
Laikipia	6.5	1.6	1.6	32
Nakuru	12.0	8.4	2.2	166
Narok	4.4	1.9	0.0	119
Kajiado	11.7	9.6	7.2	102
Kericho	11.1	9.8	5.2	79
Bomet	5.1	1.5	1.5	63
Kisii	16.6	12.5	11.2	94
Nyamira	6.8	2.1	2.1	32
Nairobi	18.1	9.8	5.9	403
Total areas where IPTp is not implemented	11.8	7.0	4.3	2,540
Total	28.2	19.8	12.5	3,523

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 12.10 Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider	Number of children
Age in months							
<12	18.5	3,573	66.7	42.1	26.8	13.9	662
12–23	21.2	3,324	69.9	42.1	39.4	21.8	705
24–35	15.9	3,230	67.5	43.3	31.2	21.1	513
36–47	17.0	3,435	71.6	39.6	35.8	26.2	582
48–59	12.9	3,321	72.6	42.6	33.1	31.5	427
Sex							
Male	17.2	8,589	70.2	42.8	34.6	22.0	1,478
Female	17.0	8,294	68.8	40.9	32.2	22.3	1,412
Residence							
Urban	17.0	6,316	68.9	44.6	33.5	13.1	1,071
Rural	17.2	10,567	69.8	40.3	33.3	27.5	1,818
Endemicity zone							
Highland epidemic prone	14.4	3,423	71.3	40.8	30.5	21.2	492
Lake endemic	25.5	2,991	74.1	42.1	49.4	45.8	764
Coast endemic	15.5	1,403	54.2	35.2	34.5	13.4	218
Seasonal	15.9	2,975	62.9	32.8	29.3	16.3	474
Low risk	15.5	6,090	71.7	48.4	23.8	8.5	942
Mother's education²							
No education	14.6	1,738	57.0	31.0	34.0	22.0	255
Primary	18.0	6,374	67.5	37.3	34.6	28.1	1,147
Secondary	17.9	5,719	73.7	47.4	31.7	19.8	1,025
More than secondary	15.2	3,053	71.9	47.0	33.9	12.9	464
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	17.0	3,784	64.3	36.1	33.5	27.4	643
Second	17.6	3,038	69.5	35.8	36.1	30.2	535
Middle	17.2	2,955	74.2	44.5	33.9	28.1	509
Fourth	18.7	3,410	70.2	45.3	29.9	16.8	636
Highest	15.3	3,697	70.4	47.9	34.2	9.4	566
Total	17.1	16,883	69.5	41.9	33.4	22.2	2,890

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, NGO medical sector, FBO medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 12.10C Children with fever and careseeking, prompt treatment, and diagnosis by county

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey; and among children under age 5 with fever, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day following the onset of fever, percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing, and percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with fever				Number of children
	Percentage with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought ¹	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought the same or next day	Percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing	Percentage who were diagnosed with malaria by a healthcare provider	
Mombasa	20.6	429	41.7	20.9	43.6	14.2	88
Kwale	5.9	296	*	*	*	*	17
Kilifi	16.4	494	61.0	49.3	30.7	13.1	81
Tana River	17.7	137	54.0	10.4	27.8	11.2	24
Lamu	28.8	62	78.6	33.4	19.5	6.7	18
Taita/Taveta	10.8	123	(57.6)	(40.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	13
Garissa	6.5	233	(55.0)	(16.1)	(54.1)	(25.1)	15
Wajir	24.0	143	56.9	32.8	14.7	2.5	34
Mandera	13.1	246	37.5	18.0	24.7	16.6	32
Marsabit	6.9	130	(46.1)	(8.8)	(32.3)	(38.0)	9
Isiolo	17.3	94	59.9	15.1	34.3	18.7	16
Meru	21.3	461	66.5	38.0	17.8	12.0	98
Tharaka-Nithi	31.4	125	74.4	42.1	34.2	8.4	39
Embu	11.4	163	(79.5)	(62.5)	(6.4)	(12.1)	19
Kitui	10.0	334	(54.4)	(26.4)	(12.4)	(15.4)	33
Machakos	16.5	379	(78.0)	(47.7)	(24.3)	(15.8)	63
Makueni	4.0	291	*	*	*	*	12
Nyandarua	9.4	193	(73.3)	(37.7)	(23.2)	(4.1)	18
Nyeri	15.2	222	(97.6)	(69.3)	(23.0)	(0.0)	34
Kirinyaga	5.6	198	*	*	*	*	11
Murang'a	16.1	317	(71.3)	(32.6)	(11.3)	(6.0)	51
Kiambu	17.1	1,058	68.0	47.0	28.8	0.0	181
Turkana	23.1	299	76.8	53.5	56.0	32.7	69
West Pokot	8.3	403	72.0	42.0	52.6	49.2	34
Samburu	13.6	144	51.0	19.5	23.7	15.5	20
Trans Nzoia	17.8	348	74.0	43.0	41.9	52.3	62
Uasin Gishu	24.7	490	77.9	42.0	29.6	17.1	121
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8.7	160	(65.1)	(42.9)	(15.1)	(0.0)	14
Nandi	13.2	289	72.5	43.0	34.6	32.0	38
Baringo	17.4	243	85.3	39.7	35.4	26.1	42
Laikipia	9.0	155	(77.9)	(48.2)	(13.8)	(7.3)	14
Nakuru	19.6	853	66.2	41.6	18.6	8.3	167
Narok	10.8	554	59.3	23.0	29.5	14.6	60
Kajiado	21.1	511	60.1	34.5	21.5	4.0	108
Kericho	4.7	360	*	*	*	*	17
Bomet	20.9	325	67.0	44.5	9.6	4.0	68
Kakamega	23.6	609	72.2	29.5	38.4	34.0	144
Vihiga	16.2	159	64.2	34.8	23.8	25.4	26
Bungoma	19.6	561	71.4	50.0	50.5	51.0	110
Busia	29.3	317	85.0	54.8	79.7	59.8	93
Siaya	13.6	302	84.1	30.3	65.6	63.5	41
Kisumu	19.4	413	66.3	40.0	49.6	39.6	80
Homa Bay	36.4	360	78.2	50.3	43.6	38.1	131
Migori	39.4	422	73.7	38.4	44.5	48.1	166
Kisii	11.3	368	(69.2)	(52.7)	(30.4)	(17.0)	42
Nyamira	15.7	129	(67.2)	(57.1)	(26.8)	(16.7)	20
Nairobi City	15.0	1,982	72.3	54.7	27.5	12.7	296
Total	17.1	16,883	69.5	41.9	33.4	22.2	2,890

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes advice or treatment from the following sources: public medical sector, private medical sector, NGO medical sector, FBO medical sector, shop, market, and itinerant drug seller. Excludes advice or treatment from a traditional practitioner.

Table 12.11 Source of advice or treatment for children with fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources; and among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought, percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from specific sources, Kenya DHS 2022

Source	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from each source:	
	Among children with fever	Among children with fever for whom advice or treatment was sought
Public sector	40.7	58.3
Government hospital	13.0	18.7
Government health centre	9.2	13.2
Government dispensary	18.4	26.3
Mobile clinic	0.2	0.3
CHW/Fieldworker	0.2	0.3
Private medical sector (non-NGO)	28.2	40.5
Private hospital	9.8	14.0
Private clinic	5.8	8.3
Pharmacy	12.4	17.8
Private doctor	0.3	0.5
Mobile clinic	0.0	0.0
CHW/Fieldworker	0.0	0.1
Private medical sector (NGO)	1.1	1.5
NGO hospital	0.0	0.0
NGO clinic	0.0	0.1
FBO medical sector	1.0	1.4
FBO/Mission hospital	1.0	1.4
FBO/Mission clinic	0.0	0.1
Other private sector	1.1	1.6
Shop	0.7	1.0
Traditional practitioner	0.4	0.5
Other	0.3	0.4
Number of children	2,890	2,017

Note: Advice or treatment for children with fever may have been sought from more than one source.

CHW = community health worker.

NGO = non-governmental organisation.

FBO = faith-based organisation.

Table 12.12 Type of antimalarial drugs used

Among children under age 5 with fever in the 2 weeks before the survey who took any antimalarial medication, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific ACT				Percentage of children who took:									Number of children with fever who took anti-malarial drug
	Any ACT	AL	DHAP	Other	Any ACT	SP/Fan-sidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine pills	Quinine injection	Arte-sunate rectal	Arte-sunate injection	Other anti-malarial	
Age in months														
<6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
6–11	79.3	72.2	4.8	4.0	0.0	6.6	13.3	3.7	0.2	0.0	1.5	2.8	1.8	72
12–23	77.5	73.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	4.6	4.2	5.5	1.9	2.6	3.7	6.1	1.4	126
24–35	91.3	86.6	0.8	5.0	0.0	3.7	1.5	3.6	1.1	2.2	0.7	1.4	2.5	94
36–47	85.4	82.0	0.6	2.8	0.0	2.4	4.1	4.7	1.1	3.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	143
48–59	85.9	83.8	0.2	3.3	0.0	6.6	3.1	3.7	0.9	3.2	0.0	1.1	0.8	128
Sex														
Male	81.8	78.7	0.7	3.2	0.0	4.3	6.0	5.5	1.8	3.9	0.4	3.3	1.1	290
Female	86.1	81.6	1.3	4.4	0.0	4.6	3.5	2.9	0.3	1.0	1.8	3.9	1.7	294
Residence														
Urban	75.5	71.5	1.3	3.1	0.0	5.3	9.4	4.0	1.2	2.0	4.6	10.1	0.6	109
Rural	85.9	82.2	0.9	4.0	0.0	4.2	3.7	4.3	1.0	2.5	0.3	2.1	1.5	475
Endemicity zone														
Highland epidemic prone	85.7	80.6	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	4.5	1.6	2.4	3.7	68
Lake endemic	91.4	88.0	0.7	3.8	0.0	1.6	2.9	4.1	0.9	1.5	0.1	2.4	0.8	370
Coast endemic	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Seasonal	76.8	71.2	4.3	4.4	0.0	7.0	6.1	11.0	3.0	6.2	0.4	3.1	0.9	76
Low risk	(46.6)	(44.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(12.7)	(2.0)	(1.5)	(1.3)	(7.3)	(14.2)	(2.6)	59
Mother's education¹														
No education	74.2	68.8	2.0	4.3	0.0	7.2	4.5	7.6	7.2	7.6	0.6	1.7	0.6	49
Primary	89.0	86.4	0.2	3.5	0.0	3.4	4.6	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.6	305
Secondary	76.6	71.6	0.0	5.5	0.0	4.7	5.9	6.0	0.6	2.8	2.7	8.8	1.7	160
More than secondary	85.6	80.6	5.8	1.0	0.0	6.4	2.9	6.1	0.3	2.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	69
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	83.6	81.5	0.9	2.7	0.0	4.8	4.3	5.4	2.5	2.6	0.2	1.7	1.1	165
Second	91.2	87.1	0.2	4.6	0.0	2.6	2.9	3.8	0.7	2.3	0.0	2.6	0.8	158
Middle	84.1	80.1	0.7	5.0	0.0	5.9	3.6	3.1	0.0	3.7	1.2	0.5	2.1	126
Fourth	78.9	73.1	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.3	10.7	2.6	0.0	0.5	5.5	7.7	2.8	84
Highest	70.6	66.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	12.0	4.8	6.8	2.3	2.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	50
Total	84.0	80.2	1.0	3.8	0.0	4.4	4.7	4.2	1.1	2.4	1.1	3.6	1.4	583

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

ACT = Artemisinin-based combination therapy,

AL = Artemether-lumefantrine

DHAP = Dihydroartemisinin-piperazine

SP = Sulfadoxine pyrimethamine

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Key Findings

- ***Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment:*** Less than 1% of women and men age 15–49 were diagnosed with TB in the past 12 months.
- ***Knowledge about medicines to prevent and treat HIV:*** Ninety-two percent of women and 93% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of ARVs. About half of both women and men age 15–49 have ever heard of PrEP.
- ***Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV:*** Twenty-four percent of women and 17% of men age 15–49 have discriminatory attitudes toward individuals living with HIV.
- ***Multiple sexual partnerships and higher-risk sexual intercourse:*** The average number of sexual partners in a lifetime for men and women age 15–49 is 7.4 and 2.3, respectively. Nineteen percent of women age 15–49 had intercourse with a person who was neither their husband or lived with them in the past year, of whom 37% used a condom. Thirty-five percent of men age 15–49 had intercourse with a person who was neither their wife or lived with them in the past year, of whom 68% used a condom.
- ***Coverage of HIV testing:*** Eighty-five percent of women and 72% of men age 15–49 have been tested for HIV. In the last 12 months, 47% of women and 39% of men age 15–49 had an HIV test. About one in ten women and men age 15–49 have ever used a HIV self-test kit.
- ***Experience of shame stigma by people living with HIV:*** Thirty-eight percent of women and 27% of men age 15–49 feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status. About two in five women and men age 15–49 have experienced stigma in a community setting. Ten percent of women and 8% of men age 15–49 have had health care workers talk badly about them because of their HIV status.
- ***Self-reported prevalence of sexually transmitted infections:*** Thirteen percent of women and 6% of men age 15–49 have had an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months.
- ***Knowledge and practice about HIV prevention among young people:*** Six in ten young women and men age 15–34 have knowledge about HIV prevention.

The objective of this chapter is to establish the extent of knowledge, perceptions, behaviour, diagnosis and treatment for tuberculosis and HIV among men and women age 15–49. The chapter also focuses on HIV and AIDS knowledge and patterns of sexual activity among young people age 15–24 who experience the highest incidence of HIV infections.

13.1 TUBERCULOSIS: KNOWLEDGE, DIAGNOSIS, AND PREVENTIVE TREATMENT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease that spreads through the air when an infected person coughs, sneezes, speaks, laughs, or sings. This disease is characterised by high morbidity and mortality in Kenya. It is estimated that about 120,000 people are infected annually in Kenya and about 32,000 people die from TB each year (WHO 2022). The Ministry of Health (MoH) through the National Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Lung Program (NTLD-P) has made significant progress toward the prevention and treatment of TB. People are first infected latently with TB with 5% progressing to develop active TB within eighteen months and the same percentage at risk of developing TB later in life. The risk of developing active TB is significantly increased after HIV infection. Therefore, TB is strongly associated with HIV.

13.1.1 Knowledge and Beliefs about Tuberculosis

Ninety-seven percent of women and 98% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of TB disease. Five percent of women and 4% of men age 15–49 think that all people with TB also have HIV (**Table 13.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The level of TB awareness among women age 15–49 increases with level of education, from 89% among women with no education to 99% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 who are aware of TB increases with level of education, from 93% among those with no education to 99% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women age 15–49 who are aware of TB increases with wealth quintile, and is lowest among those in the lowest wealth quintile (93%) and highest among those in the highest wealth quintile (99%).
- The level of TB awareness is lowest among women in Mandera County (74%). For men, it is lowest in Bungoma County (95%) (**Table 13.1C**).
- The misconception that people with TB have HIV is highest (13%) among women age 15–49 in Mandera and Meru counties and highest (19%) among men age 15–49 in Nyamira County.

13.1.2 Tuberculosis Diagnosis and Preventive Treatment

Less than one percent of women and men age 15–49 had been diagnosed with TB in the past 12 months (**Table 13.2.1** and **Table 13.2.2**).

13.2 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES ABOUT MEDICINES TO TREAT OR PREVENT HIV

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is an infection that attacks the body's immune system, and specifically, the white blood cells called CD4 cells. HIV destroys these CD4 cells, and weakens a person's immunity against opportunistic infections, such as tuberculosis and fungal infections, severe bacterial infections, and some cancers. AIDS is the late stage of HIV infection that occurs when the body's immune system is badly damaged because of the virus. The most common modes of HIV transmission are sexual contact and from mother to child during pregnancy and breastfeeding. In Kenya, HIV was first detected in 1984. There are currently 1.43 million people living with HIV in Kenya (Kenya World AIDS Day, Progress Report 2013–2021).

Antiretroviral medicines, or ARVs, are powerful tools in the fight against HIV. ARVs are taken by those living with HIV to keep them healthy by preventing the virus from progressing to AIDS. By taking ARVs, individuals living with HIV greatly reduce the risk of passing the virus to others. Women living with HIV who take ARVs during pregnancy and breastfeeding reduce the chances of passing the virus to their children. In addition, those who are HIV negative can take ARVs to reduce their chances of acquiring HIV.

This is called pre-exposure prophylaxis, or PrEP. Knowledge about and positive attitudes toward these treatment and prevention measures help to promote their use.

The 2022 KDHS asked women and men age 15–49 if they had heard of HIV or AIDS and a number of questions about if and how HIV can be prevented. Overall, general awareness of HIV or AIDS among the population is nearly universal (data not shown).

Ninety-two percent of women and 93% of men age 15–49 have heard of ARVs that treat HIV. Seventy-six of women and 72% of men know that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs (Table 13.3 and Figure 13.1).

Half of women and men (48% of women and 49% of men) have heard of PrEP. Among those who have heard of PrEP, 7 in every 10 women (71%) and 6 in every 10 men (62%) approve of those who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV.

Trends: Knowledge that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by taking ARVs has increased from 33% in 2003 KDHS to 76% in 2022 among women age 15–49, while for men, it increased from 38% in 2003 to 72% in 2022 KDHS (Figure 13.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of ARVs is higher among women and men age 40–49 than among women and men age 15–19; 96% of both women and men age 40–49 have ever heard of ARVs as compared with 82% of women and 80% of men age 15–19.
- Awareness of ARVs increases with level of education. Nearly all (99%) women and men age 15–49 with more than secondary education have ever heard of ARVs compared with about two-thirds of women (66%) and men (69%) with no education.
- The percentage of women who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent HIV infection is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (74% versus 68%). In contrast, men in urban areas are more likely than their counterparts in rural areas to approve of PrEP use (71% versus 54%).

13.3 DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

Widespread stigma and discrimination in a population can adversely affect both individual’s willingness to be tested and their adherence to antiretroviral therapy (ART). Thus, reduction of stigma and discrimination in a population is an important indicator of the success of programmes that target HIV prevention and control.

Figure 13.1 Knowledge of medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

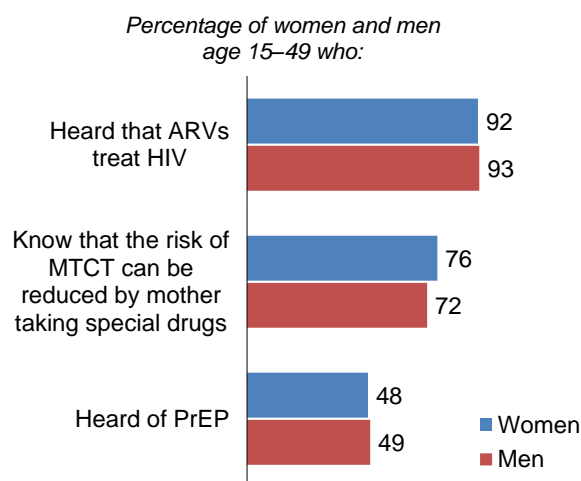
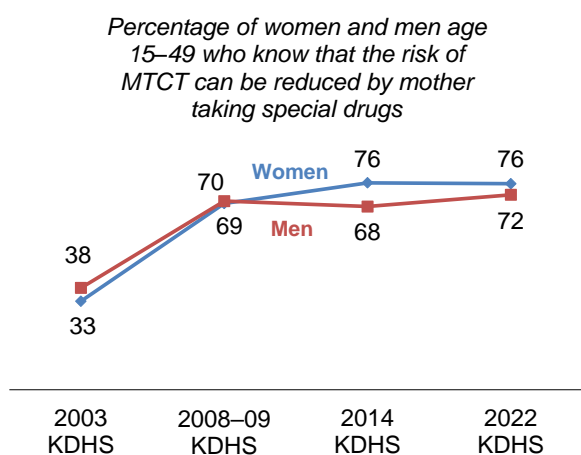


Figure 13.2 Trends in knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT)



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Women and men are asked two questions to assess discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV. Respondents with discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV are those who say that they would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if they knew that person had HIV, or who say that children living with HIV should not be allowed to attend school with children who do not have HIV.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS

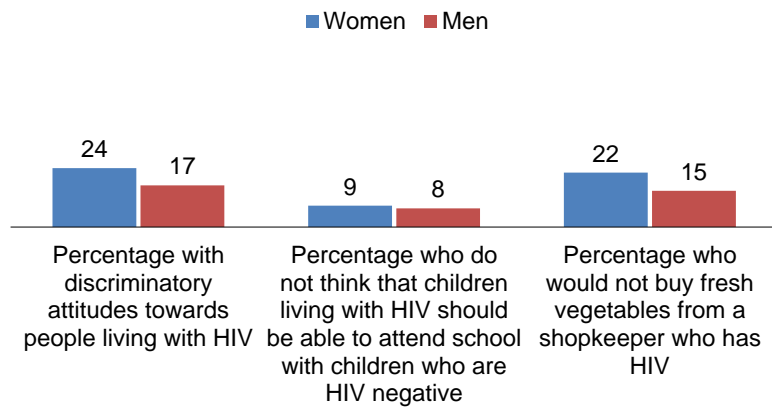
Twenty-four women and 17% of men age 15–49 have discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV. About 1 in 10 women (9%) and men (8%) age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS (9% and 8% respectively) do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative. Twenty-two percent of women and 15% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV. (Table 13.4 and Figure 13.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men with discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV is higher in rural areas (26% of women and 20% of men) than in urban areas (20% of women and 12% of men) (Table 13.4).

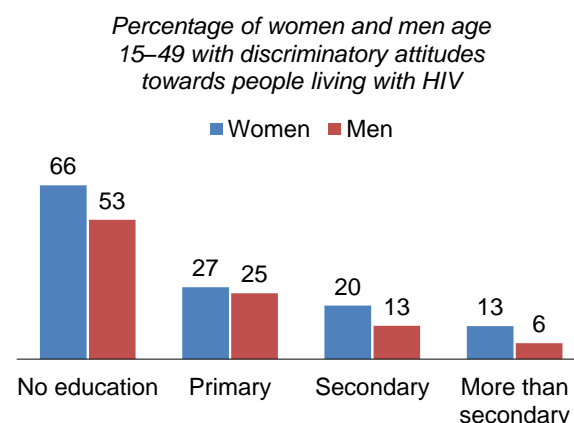
Figure 13.3 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV



- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 with discriminatory attitudes decreases with increase in education level, from 66% of women and 53% of men with no education to 13% of women and 6% of men with more than secondary education (**Figure 13.4**).
- Discriminatory attitudes towards those with HIV decreases with increase in wealth quintile, from 43% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 17% among those in the highest wealth quintile and from 31% among men in the lowest quintile to 10% among those in the highest quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentages of women and men age 15–49 who have discriminatory attitudes towards those living with HIV are Mandera (92% for women and 60% for men) followed by Wajir County (84% for women and 54% for men) (**Table 13.4C**).

Figure 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV education



Note: Respondents have discriminatory attitudes if they do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.

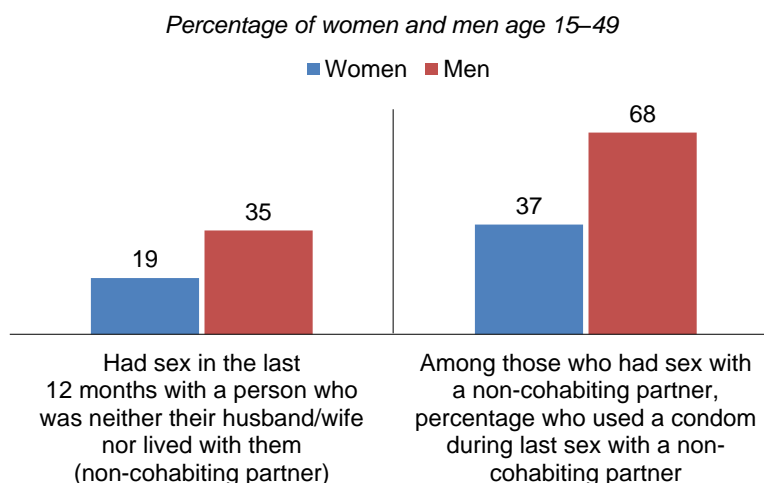
13.4 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Women age 15–49 have had an average of 2.3 sexual partners in their lifetime, while men age 15–49 have had an average of 7.4 sexual partners (**Table 13.5.1** and **Table 13.5.2**).

Four percent of women age 15–49 had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. About a quarter (24%) of these women used a condom during the last sexual intercourse (**Table 13.5.1**). Nineteen percent of women age 15–49 had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lives with them (non-cohabiting partner). Among these, 37% used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.5**).

Fifteen percent of men age 15–49 have had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, and 35% have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lives with them (non-cohabiting partner) (**Table 13.5.2**). Among men with two or more sexual partners, 45% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Sixty-eight of men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who neither was their wife nor lived with them used a condom during the last sexual intercourse with such a partner (**Figure 13.5**).

Figure 13.5 Sex and condom use with non-cohabiting partners



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with increases with level of education from 7% among those with no education to 27% among those with secondary and above education. Similarly, the percentage of men age 15–49 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with increases with level of education from 20% among those with no education to 43% among those with secondary and above education.
- The percentage of women age 15–49 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them increases with wealth quintile, from 14% among those in the lowest quintile to 22% among those in the highest quintile.
- Murang'a County has the highest percentage (11%) of women age 15–49 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, while counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera, Tana River and Kwale counties (less than 1% each) (**Table 13.5.1C**).
- Narok County has the highest percentages (43%) of men age 15–49 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months, while Kirinyaga, Kericho and Garissa counties have the lowest percentage (2% each) (**Table 13.5.2C**).

13.5 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

HIV testing programmes diagnose those living with HIV so that they can be connected to care and access antiretroviral therapy (ART). Knowledge of HIV status helps HIV negative individuals reduce their risk and remain negative.

13.5.1 HIV Testing of Pregnant Women

Ninety-five percent of women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey were tested for HIV during ANC or labour and received results (**Table 13.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of pregnant women who were tested for HIV during antenatal care or labour and received results increases with level of education, from 68% among those with no education to 99% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of pregnant women tested for HIV during antenatal care or labour and received results increases with wealth quintile from 85% among pregnant women in the lowest wealth quintile to 99% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

13.5.2 Experience with Prior HIV Testing

Eighty-five percent of women and 72% of men age 15–49 had been tested for HIV and received results. Forty-seven percent of women and 39% of men age 15–49 had been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test (Table 13.7.1, Table 13.7.2, and Figure 13.6).

In total, 72% of women and men age 15–49 have ever been tested for HIV and received results, and 43% have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test (Table 13.7.3).

Eight percent of women and 13% of men have been tested only once in their lifetime, while 31% of women and 20% of men have been tested six or more times (Table 13.8).

Trends: The percentage of women who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test increased from 7% in 2003 to 53% in 2004 before declining to 47% in 2022. Similarly, the percentage of men who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test increased from 8% in 2003 to 46% in 2014 and declined to 39% in 2022 (Figure 13.7).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 ever tested and received results increases with education, from 72% among women with no education to 93% among women with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–49 ever tested and received results increases with level of education, from 57% among men with no education to 91% among men with more than secondary education.

Figure 13.6 HIV testing

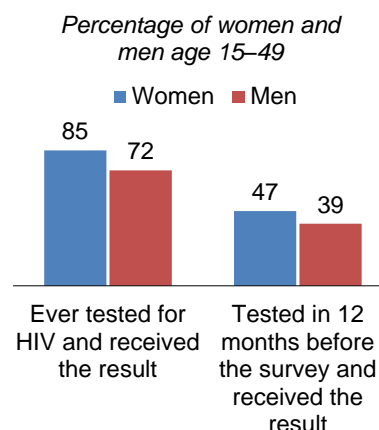
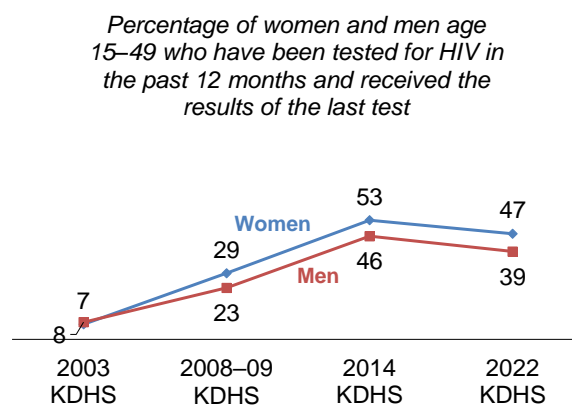


Figure 13.7 Trends in HIV testing

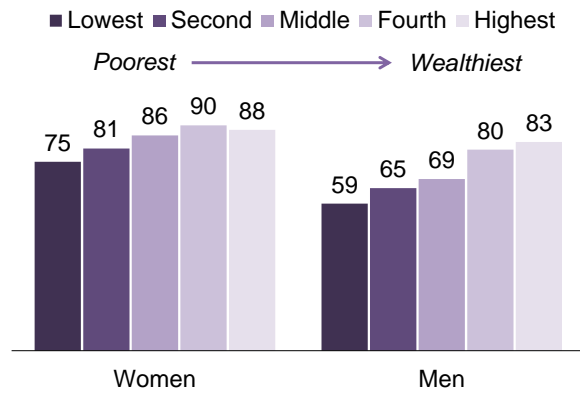


Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

- The percentage of women age 15–49 ever tested and received results of the last test is lowest (75%) among those in the lowest wealth quintile and highest in the fourth wealth quintile (90%). Among men age 15–49, the percentage who ever tested and received results of the last test increases with wealth quintile, from 59% among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 83% among those in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 13.8).

Figure 13.8 HIV testing by wealth quintile

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results



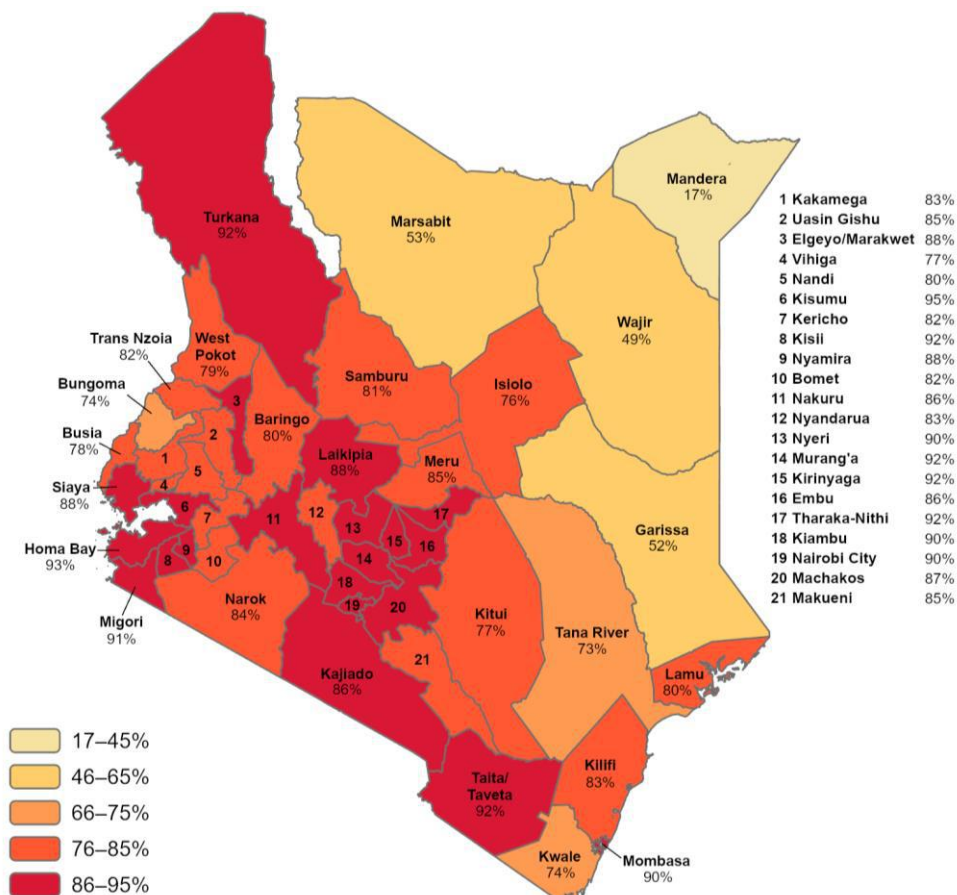
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received results of the last test are Kisumu (95%), Homa Bay (93%), and Murang’a (92%). The counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera (17%), Wajir (49%), and Garissa (52%) (Table 13.7.1C and Map 13.1).

- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received results are Nairobi City (89%), Homa Bay (85%), and Kisumu (84%). The counties with the lowest percentage are Wajir (39%), Mandera (46%), and Nandi (51%) (Table 13.7.2C and Map 13.1).

Map 13.1 HIV testing by county

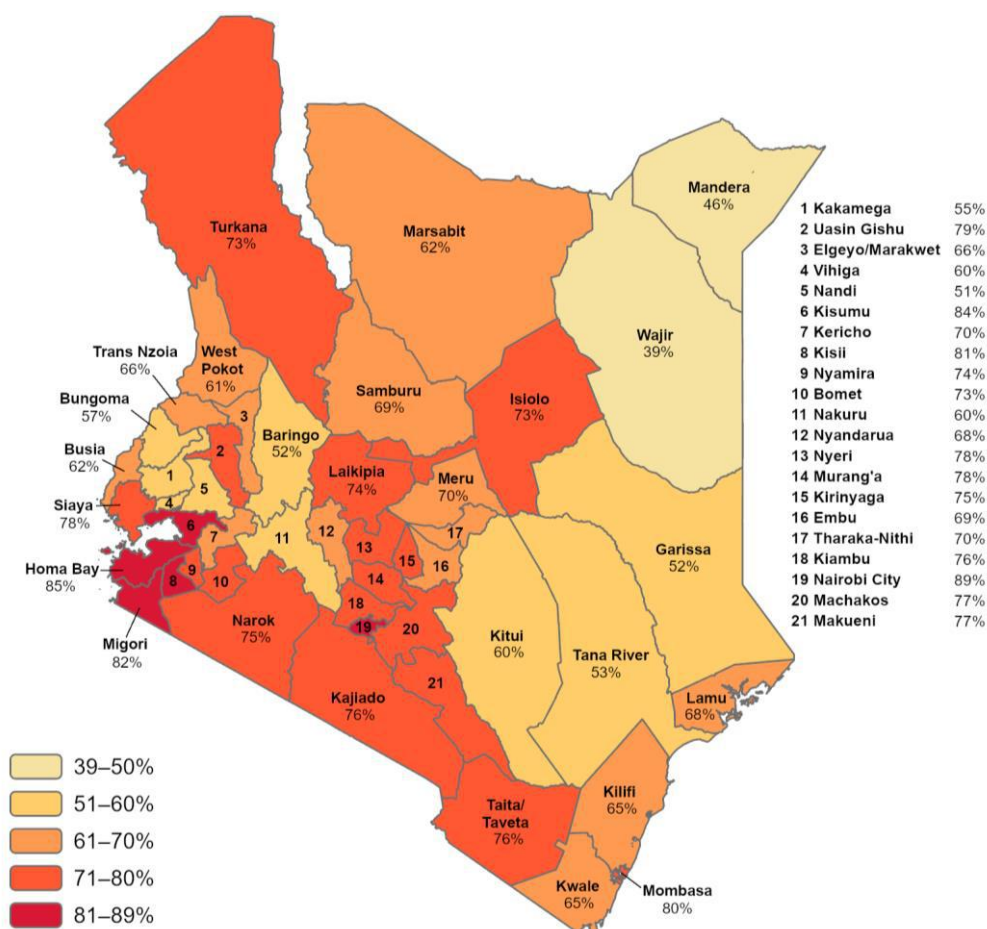
Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results

Women



Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever been tested for HIV and received results

Men



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

- The counties with the highest percentage of women and men age 15–49 who had ever been tested for HIV and received results are Nairobi City (90%), Homa Bay (87%), and Kisumu (84%). The counties with the lowest percentage are Wajir (37%), Garissa (44%), and Mandera (47%) (Table 13.7.3C).

Knowledge and Coverage of Self-testing

Fifty-five percent of women and 65% of men age 15–49 have ever heard of HIV self-test kits. However, only 10% of women and 9% of men have ever used a self-test kit (Table 13.9).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 with knowledge of HIV self-test kits increases with the level of education from 16% among those with no education to 84% among those with more than secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of men age 15–49 with knowledge of HIV self-test kits increases with the level of education from 18% among those with no education to 91% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 with knowledge of HIV self-test kits increases with wealth quintile, from 26% of women and 39% of men in the lowest quintile to 76% of women and 87% of men in the highest quintile.

- The percentage of respondents who have used HIV self-test kits increases with level of education, from 1% of women and 2% of men with no education to 21% each for women and men with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever used HIV self-test kits increases with wealth quintile, from 3% of women and 4% of men in the lowest quintile to 16% of women and 15% of men in the highest quintile.

13.6 DISCLOSURE, SHAME, AND STIGMA AMONG SELF-REPORTED HIV POSITIVE

Stigma adversely affects the well-being, physical, and mental health of individuals living with HIV and is a structural driver of the HIV epidemic. In the 2022 KDHS, respondents who have ever received an HIV test were asked to report on the result of their most recent test. Those who reported that their test result was HIV positive were asked a series of questions about their experience living with HIV. This included questions on internalised stigma and experience of stigma in community and healthcare settings. An indicator of experience of stigma in a community setting is calculated from the three questions included on this topic.

All these indicators are based on the population of individuals who are aware that they have HIV who choose to disclose their positive HIV status during the interview. It is important to remember that this group may exclude some respondents who know they have HIV, but did not disclose their HIV status during the interview. Therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Stigma and discrimination experienced in community settings in the last 12 months among people living with HIV

Women and men living with HIV who reported that one or more of the following three experiences happened to them because of their HIV status in the last 12 months: (1) people talked badly about them; (2) someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission; (3) they were verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who self-reported that they were HIV positive

Among women who reported being HIV positive, 81% have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone, and 38% feel ashamed of their positive status. Thirty-four percent of women living with HIV reported that people talk badly about them because of their HIV status and 29% said someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission. Twenty-two percent have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status (Table 13.10.1 and Figure 13.9).

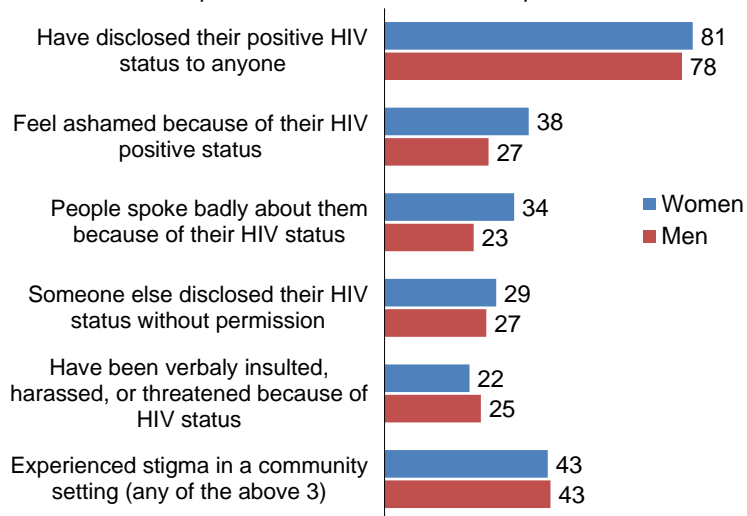
Forty-three percent of women and men who are living with HIV reported experiencing stigma in a community setting.

Among men who reported being HIV positive, 78% have disclosed their positive HIV status to someone and 27% feel ashamed of their positive status. Twenty-three percent of men living with HIV reported that people talk badly about them because of their HIV status, 27% reported that someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission, and 25% have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their status (Table 13.10.2).

Ten percent of women and 8% men aged 15–49 had health care workers speak badly about them because of their HIV status. Five percent of both women and men age 15–49 were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way in a healthcare setting because of their HIV status.

Figure 13.9 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV

Percentage among women and men age 15–49 who reported their last HIV test as HIV positive



13.7 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Traditional circumcision

A cut, partial removal, or complete removal of the foreskin by a traditional practitioner, family member, or friend for religious, health, or cultural reasons. Can be performed at any age.

Medical circumcision

Complete removal of the foreskin by a healthcare worker. Can be performed at any age.

Sample: Men age 15–49

All men were asked if they were circumcised. Those who said they were circumcised were asked if they had been traditionally or medically circumcised, as well as the age at which each procedure had occurred. In some settings, traditional circumcision may leave enough of the foreskin intact so that it is possible to perform a medical circumcision later. This makes it possible for a man to have been circumcised both traditionally and medically.

Most (94%) men age 15–49 are traditionally or medically circumcised, with 32% traditionally circumcised only, 57% are medically circumcised only, and 5% are both traditionally and medically circumcised (Table 13.11 and Table 13.11C).

13.8 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and symptoms

Respondents who have ever had sex are asked if they had an STI or symptoms of an STI (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina/penis, or a genital sore or ulcer) in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49 who have ever had sex

Thirteen percent of women and 6% of men age 15–49 reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months (Table 13.12).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–49 who reported having an STI or genital discharge/ sore or ulcer in the last 12 months increases with level of education, from 11% among those with no education to 15% among those with more than secondary education.
- Counties with highest percentage of women 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse and who self-reported having an STI or symptoms of an STI are Murang'a (40%), Mandera (36%), Kirinyaga and Elgeyo/Marakwet (22% each). Counties with less than 5% are Nandi, Kwale, Samburu, and Garissa. (Table 13.12C).
- Counties with highest percentage of men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, and who self-reported having STI and or symptoms of an STI are Bungoma (18%), Narok (16%), Homabay (13%), and Migori (13%). Counties with lowest levels are Garissa and Kisii (less than 1% each), and Machakos and Wajir with 1% each.

13.9 KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV AND AIDS AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

This section addresses HIV-related knowledge among young people age 15–34 and also assesses the extent to which young people engage in behaviours that may place them at risk of acquiring HIV.

13.9.1 Knowledge about HIV Prevention

Knowledge about HIV prevention

Knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

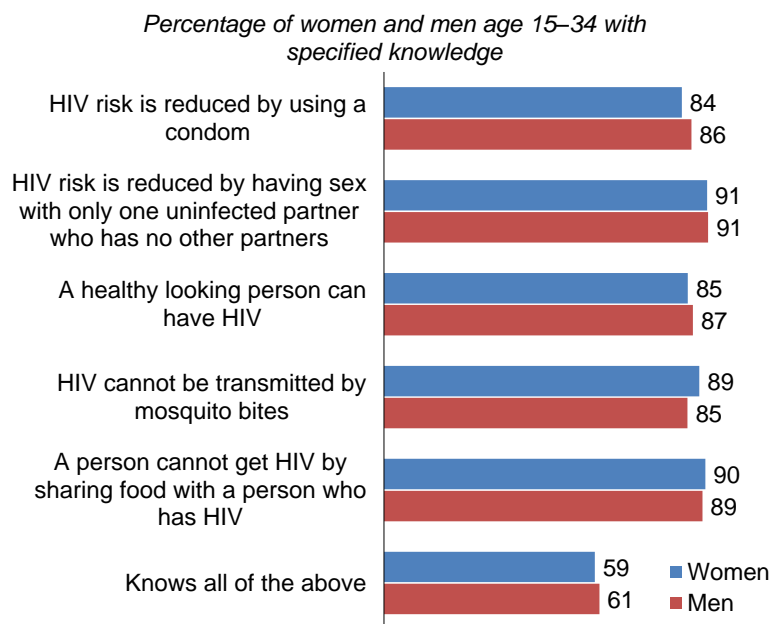
Sample: Women and men age 15–34

Knowledge of HIV transmission is crucial to enabling individuals to avoid HIV infection. This is especially true for young people, who are often at greater risk because they may have shorter relationships with more partners or engage in other risky behaviours.

Fifty-nine percent of women and 61% of men age 15–34 have accurate knowledge about HIV prevention.

Eighty-four percent of women and 86% of men age 15–34 know that HIV can be prevented by using a condom every time they have sex, 91% of both women and men age 15–34 are aware that having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners can prevent HIV, and 85% of women and 87% of men age 15–34 are aware that a healthy-looking person can have HIV. Eighty-nine percent of women and 85% of men age 15–34 know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 90% of women and 89% of men age 15–34 know that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV (Table 13.13.1, Table 13.13.2, and Figure 13.10).

Figure 13.10 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with level of education from 20% among those with no education to 75% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with level of education from 24% among those with no education to 79% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of women and men age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention increases with wealth quintile, from 43% in the lowest wealth quintile to 67% in the highest wealth quintile among women and from 48% in the lowest wealth quintile to 73% in the highest wealth quintile among men.
- Among women and men age 15–34, a higher percentage of respondents in urban areas had accurate knowledge on HIV prevention (63% for women and 69% for men) compared with respondents in rural areas (56% for women and 55% for men).
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention are Kisii (80%), Nyamira (80%), and Trans Nzoia (78%). Counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera (3%), Garissa (17%), and Marsabit (20%) (Table 13.13.1C).
- Counties with the highest percentages of men age 15–34 with knowledge about HIV prevention are Kisii (96%), Garissa (91%), and Lamu (90%). Counties with the lowest percentage are Mandera (22%), Marsabit (31%), and Samburu (35%) (Table 13.13.2C).

13.9.2 First Sex

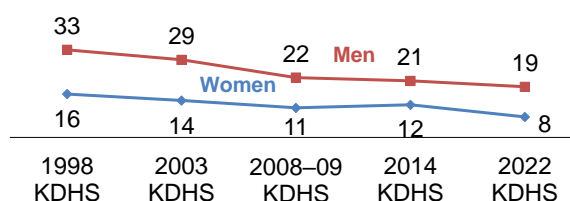
Young people who initiate sex at an early age are typically at higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than those who initiate sex later. Consistent condom use can reduce such risks.

A higher percentage (19%) of men age 15–24 reported having sex before the age of 15 compared with women of the same age (8%). Similarly, a higher percentage (53%) of men than women had sex before the age of 18 compared with women of the same age (40%) (Table 13.14).

Trends: The percentage of women age 15–24 who had first sexual intercourse before age 15 declined from 16% to 8% between 1998 and 2022. Similarly, the percentage of men age 15–24 who had first sexual intercourse before age 15 decreased from 33% to 19% over the same period (Figure 13.11).

Figure 13.11 Trends in age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of women and men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 is higher in rural areas at 10% compared with women in urban areas at 4%.
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 is higher in rural areas at 20% compared with men in urban areas at 16%.
- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 decreases with increase in the level of education from 19% among those with no education to 2% among those with more than secondary education.

13.9.3 Premarital Sex

Fifty-seven percent of never-married women age 15–24 and 43% of never-married men age 15–24 have never had sexual intercourse (Table 13.15).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among never-married women and men age 15–24, the percentage of those who have never had sex declines as the level of education increases, from 83% among women with no education to 27% among those with more than secondary education, and from 56% among men with no education to 15% among those with more than secondary education.

13.9.4 Multiple Sexual Partners

Table 13.16.1 and Table 13.16.2 present information on multiple sexual partners and higher risk sexual intercourse among young people. Four percent of women age 15–24 had more than two sexual partners in the last 12 months, and among these, 36% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Twenty-four percent of women age 15–24 had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them. Of these, 43% reported using a condom with such a partner.

Twelve percent of men age 15–24 had two or more sexual partners in the last 12 months. Of these, 64% reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Forty-one percent of men age 15–24 had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them. Of these, 70% reported using a condom with that partner.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them is higher in urban areas (27%) than in rural areas (22%).
- Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse among women age 15–24 who had 2 or more partners in the last 12 months is higher among those who have never been married (48%) compared with those who have ever been married (17%).
- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them increases with the level of education, from 7% among those with no education to 48% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months increases with level of education, from 2% among those with no education to 29% among those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them increases with the level of education, from 24% among those with no education to 68% among those with more than secondary education.
- Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse among men age 15–24 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months is higher among those who have never been married (68%) than those who have ever been married (37%).
- Use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse among women age 15–24 who had 2 or more sexual partners in the last 12 months is higher in urban areas (42%) than rural areas (29%).

13.9.5 Recent HIV Testing

Taking a HIV test enables a person to know their status and take appropriate action including preventive behaviour such as using condoms and seeking treatment. Seeking an HIV test is likely to be more difficult among young people because most lack experience and autonomy in accessing health services. In addition, there are inherent barriers in health care settings that limit young people from obtaining health services.

Among women and men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months before the survey, 59% of women and 40% of men had tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received results of the last test (**Table 13.17**).

Patterns by background characteristic

- The percentage of women age 15–24 who had a recent HIV test is higher among the ever married (62%) than the never married (54%).
- The percentage of men age 15–24 who had a recent HIV test is higher among the ever married (54%) than the never married (38%).

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Table 13.1 Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of TB, and among those who have heard of TB, percentage who think that all people with TB have HIV, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Have heard of TB	Number of women	Think all people with TB have HIV	Number of women who have heard of TB	Have heard of TB	Number of men	Think all people with TB have HIV	Number of men who have heard of TB
Age								
15–24	96.2	6,188	3.6	5,955	97.3	5,579	4.5	5,426
15–19	95.6	3,125	3.4	2,987	97.2	3,175	4.9	3,086
20–24	96.9	3,063	3.8	2,967	97.3	2,404	4.0	2,340
25–29	97.4	2,916	4.4	2,840	99.1	2,268	2.4	2,247
30–39	97.2	4,652	6.1	4,523	98.8	3,364	4.8	3,325
40–49	96.6	2,960	5.4	2,859	98.9	2,441	5.3	2,413
Marital status								
Never married	96.7	5,348	3.0	5,173	97.4	6,576	4.3	6,407
Ever had sex	97.6	2,775	2.9	2,709	97.8	4,303	4.0	4,207
Never had sex	95.7	2,573	3.1	2,464	96.8	2,273	5.0	2,200
Married/living together	96.9	9,319	5.5	9,031	99.0	6,257	4.2	6,193
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.3	2,049	6.1	1,973	99.0	819	6.0	811
Residence								
Urban	98.3	6,850	3.8	6,733	98.2	5,382	2.9	5,285
Rural	95.7	9,866	5.4	9,444	98.3	8,270	5.4	8,127
Education¹								
No education	88.7	920	6.9	817	92.8	369	7.2	342
Primary	95.5	6,107	6.5	5,835	97.7	4,894	6.7	4,780
Secondary	98.0	6,481	3.9	6,349	98.8	5,592	3.4	5,528
More than secondary	99.0	3,208	2.7	3,177	98.7	2,797	2.1	2,762
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	93.3	2,599	6.9	2,425	96.8	2,062	7.1	1,996
Second	96.0	2,974	5.0	2,854	98.4	2,584	5.8	2,542
Middle	96.5	3,086	5.5	2,979	98.2	2,754	3.9	2,704
Fourth	97.8	3,729	4.2	3,646	99.0	3,325	3.2	3,291
Highest	98.7	4,328	3.3	4,272	98.4	2,927	3.1	2,880
Total 15–49	96.8	16,716	4.7	16,177	98.2	13,652	4.4	13,412
50–54	na	na	na	na	98.6	801	5.6	789
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	98.3	14,453	4.5	14,201

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.
na = not applicable
TB = tuberculosis

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.1C Knowledge of and beliefs about tuberculosis by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of TB, and among those who have heard of TB, percentage who think that all people with TB have HIV, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women				Men			
	Have heard of TB	Number of women	Think all people with TB have HIV	Number of women who have heard of TB	Have heard of TB	Number of men	Think all people with TB have HIV	Number of men who have heard of TB
Mombasa	98.9	493	2.6	488	99.8	442	2.0	441
Kwale	94.9	260	1.0	247	99.2	209	2.0	208
Kilifi	97.2	489	3.4	475	99.2	405	3.0	402
Tana River	97.0	79	2.2	77	98.6	64	1.0	63
Lamu	96.2	54	4.5	52	99.5	41	1.2	41
Taita/Taveta	93.4	122	4.5	114	98.4	103	2.6	102
Garissa	91.1	163	1.5	148	99.7	117	0.7	117
Wajir	91.3	90	0.3	82	100.0	63	0.4	63
Mandera	73.7	113	12.8	83	98.1	81	8.0	79
Marsabit	88.8	72	7.4	64	97.9	45	1.9	44
Isiolo	94.5	76	4.4	72	99.2	55	4.9	54
Meru	98.6	488	13.3	481	98.8	489	7.1	483
Tharaka-Nithi	97.9	131	2.7	129	100.0	137	5.8	137
Embu	98.2	180	6.3	177	99.6	176	8.0	175
Kitui	95.8	373	2.5	358	97.9	312	1.7	306
Machakos	97.4	544	2.2	530	99.5	480	4.7	478
Makueni	97.3	356	1.7	347	99.7	279	2.6	278
Nyandarua	99.3	225	6.3	224	100.0	168	3.7	168
Nyeri	98.5	261	2.3	257	99.3	235	5.1	233
Kirinyaga	96.5	262	0.7	253	96.6	191	1.3	184
Murang'a	96.5	339	8.7	328	100.0	297	5.6	297
Kiambu	98.1	1,095	5.0	1,075	97.5	911	3.7	888
Turkana	97.4	172	5.7	168	99.1	111	11.9	110
West Pokot	88.1	197	8.2	173	99.4	150	2.8	149
Samburu	93.5	79	11.2	74	99.3	51	7.3	51
Trans Nzoia	98.4	359	4.5	353	99.2	272	5.6	270
Uasin Gishu	98.5	527	5.7	519	99.8	451	1.9	450
Elgeyo/Marakwet	97.2	116	2.4	113	99.8	110	8.6	110
Nandi	84.9	332	3.3	282	98.6	265	1.7	261
Baringo	97.3	193	6.0	188	96.5	165	7.6	159
Laikipia	96.1	173	6.2	167	98.0	145	4.7	142
Nakuru	97.1	862	2.8	837	97.8	670	7.5	656
Narok	95.7	374	7.6	357	99.4	313	16.5	312
Kajiado	97.4	451	7.3	439	98.4	339	2.9	333
Kericho	93.0	372	5.1	346	96.1	330	0.7	317
Bomet	99.1	327	4.4	324	99.7	268	6.0	268
Kakamega	96.6	652	3.6	630	96.2	532	3.2	512
Vihiga	98.2	201	1.6	197	96.4	156	5.5	151
Bungoma	96.9	572	7.4	554	94.9	448	6.3	425
Busia	96.4	336	3.5	324	98.8	262	7.4	259
Siaya	91.5	275	0.4	251	98.0	227	7.5	223
Kisumu	97.1	396	5.5	384	99.3	345	2.3	343
Homa Bay	99.1	344	6.5	341	99.5	258	6.5	256
Migori	97.6	350	2.2	342	99.3	246	2.0	244
Kisii	97.9	463	7.2	454	95.6	326	3.1	311
Nyamira	98.9	168	3.6	167	98.7	133	19.2	131
Nairobi City	98.9	2,157	4.8	2,134	97.3	1,777	1.8	1,728
Total 15–49	96.8	16,716	4.7	16,177	98.2	13,652	4.4	13,412

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.
na = not applicable
TB = tuberculosis

Table 13.2.1 Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were diagnosed with tuberculosis in past 12 months; and among those diagnosed with tuberculosis, percentage who were diagnosed within one week; percentage for whom, after their diagnosis, household members were also screened for tuberculosis and percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive tuberculosis treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		Women with TB			Number of women
	Percentage diagnosed with TB in past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage diagnosed with TB within a week after visiting a facility	Percentage whose household members screened for TB	Percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive TB treatment	
Age						
15–24	0.3	6,188	*	*	*	19
15–19	0.3	3,125	*	*	*	8
20–24	0.3	3,063	*	*	*	10
25–29	0.2	2,916	*	*	*	5
30–39	0.6	4,652	(19.0)	(42.2)	(25.8)	28
40–49	0.6	2,960	*	*	*	19
Marital status						
Never married	0.3	5,348	*	*	*	14
Ever had sex	0.2	2,775	*	*	*	6
Never had sex	0.3	2,573	*	*	*	8
Married/living together	0.4	9,319	(20.2)	(45.5)	(35.7)	34
Divorced/separated/ widowed	1.1	2,049	*	*	*	22
Residence						
Urban	0.4	6,850	(44.9)	(32.4)	(15.5)	30
Rural	0.4	9,866	(22.8)	(36.6)	(34.7)	40
Education¹						
No education	0.2	920	*	*	*	2
Primary	0.6	6,107	(24.6)	(34.7)	(30.9)	39
Secondary	0.4	6,481	*	*	*	23
More than secondary	0.2	3,208	*	*	*	6
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.5	2,599	*	*	*	13
Second	0.7	2,974	*	*	*	20
Middle	0.3	3,086	*	*	*	8
Fourth	0.5	3,729	*	*	*	20
Highest	0.2	4,328	*	*	*	9
Total	0.4	16,716	32.2	34.8	26.5	70

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

TB = tuberculosis

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.2.2 Tuberculosis diagnosis and preventive treatment: men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who were diagnosed with tuberculosis in past 12 months; and among those diagnosed with tuberculosis, percentage who were diagnosed within one week; percentage for whom, after their diagnosis, household members were also screened for tuberculosis and percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive tuberculosis treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Men		Men with TB			Number of men
	Percentage diagnosed with TB in past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage diagnosed with TB within a week after visiting a facility	Percentage whose household members screened for TB	Percentage for whom children under 5 in their household initiated preventive TB treatment	
Age						
15–24	0.3	5,579	*	*	*	17
15–19	0.4	3,175	*	*	*	11
20–24	0.2	2,404	*	*	*	5
25–29	0.3	2,268	*	*	*	7
30–39	0.4	3,364	*	*	*	13
40–49	1.5	2,441	(16.3)	(60.6)	(11.2)	37
Marital status						
Never married	0.3	6,576	*	*	*	20
Ever had sex	0.4	4,303	*	*	*	19
Never had sex	0.1	2,273	*	*	*	1
Married/living together	0.6	6,257	(25.7)	(64.7)	(25.6)	39
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.0	819	*	*	*	16
Residence						
Urban	0.7	5,382	(10.1)	(57.4)	(1.4)	36
Rural	0.5	8,270	(41.7)	(46.7)	(29.7)	38
Education¹						
No education	0.6	369	*	*	*	2
Primary	0.7	4,894	(29.2)	(62.1)	(22.9)	34
Secondary	0.6	5,592	(22.6)	(56.4)	(12.1)	31
More than secondary	0.3	2,797	*	*	*	7
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.7	2,062	*	*	*	15
Second	0.4	2,584	*	*	*	11
Middle	0.5	2,754	*	*	*	13
Fourth	0.7	3,325	*	*	*	22
Highest	0.5	2,927	*	*	*	14
Total 15–49	0.5	13,652	26.3	51.9	16.0	75
50–54	1.2	801	*	*	*	10
Total 15–54	0.6	14,453	26.2	48.8	14.1	85

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

TB = tuberculosis

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.3 Knowledge of and attitudes about medicines to treat HIV or prevent HIV transmission

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of antiretroviral medicines (ARVs) that treat HIV, percentage who know that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs, and percentage who have heard of pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), and among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of PrEP, percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:				Number of respondents	Percentage who approve of people who take PrEP to prevent getting HIV	Number of respondents who have heard of PrEP
	Percentage who had heard of ARVs that treat HIV	Percentage who know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs	Percentage who have heard of PrEP				
WOMEN							
Age							
15–24	87.3	66.6	41.6	6,188	68.2	2,573	
15–19	81.5	60.3	31.4	3,125	64.6	981	
20–24	93.2	73.0	52.0	3,063	70.5	1,592	
25–29	94.6	80.7	57.1	2,916	68.5	1,666	
30–39	95.0	82.6	53.1	4,652	73.0	2,471	
40–49	95.5	80.0	45.6	2,960	74.5	1,350	
Marital status							
Never married	88.1	66.9	44.0	5,348	67.1	2,353	
Ever had sex	93.7	74.3	55.5	2,775	67.7	1,540	
Never had sex	82.1	58.9	31.6	2,573	66.1	813	
Married/living together	93.7	79.9	49.7	9,319	72.3	4,631	
Divorced/separated/widowed	95.4	81.2	52.5	2,049	72.1	1,076	
Residence							
Urban	95.3	81.8	58.1	6,850	67.6	3,983	
Rural	89.9	71.8	41.3	9,866	73.9	4,078	
Education¹							
No education	65.5	39.6	15.0	920	60.3	138	
Primary	90.6	74.5	40.8	6,107	76.3	2,491	
Secondary	94.2	77.4	48.8	6,481	71.2	3,165	
More than secondary	98.5	85.9	70.6	3,208	64.7	2,266	
Total 15–49	92.1	75.9	48.2	16,716	70.8	8,060	
MEN							
Age							
15–24	86.2	59.7	36.5	5,579	59.9	2,035	
15–19	79.8	53.7	26.5	3,175	56.6	842	
20–24	94.7	67.6	49.6	2,404	62.3	1,193	
25–29	97.7	77.4	61.0	2,268	63.2	1,384	
30–39	96.8	81.1	58.9	3,364	65.0	1,983	
40–49	96.4	81.5	53.4	2,441	61.3	1,303	
Marital status							
Never married	88.1	62.6	41.2	6,576	62.9	2,708	
Ever had sex	94.1	70.0	50.3	4,303	62.9	2,164	
Never had sex	76.9	48.5	23.9	2,273	62.8	544	
Married/living together	96.8	80.8	57.3	6,257	62.1	3,584	
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.1	76.9	50.4	819	60.7	413	
Residence							
Urban	96.3	79.8	61.5	5,382	70.7	3,308	
Rural	90.1	66.6	41.1	8,270	54.3	3,396	
Education¹							
No education	69.2	41.4	11.7	369	(66.4)	43	
Primary	88.2	67.5	38.0	4,894	61.1	1,862	
Secondary	94.9	71.5	47.0	5,592	61.7	2,626	
More than secondary	98.7	83.8	77.7	2,797	64.2	2,173	
Total 15–49	92.6	71.8	49.1	13,652	62.4	6,704	
50–54	96.3	82.4	49.5	801	65.8	396	
Total 15–54	92.8	72.4	49.1	14,453	62.6	7,101	
WOMEN AND MEN							
Total 15–49	92.3	74.0	48.6	30,369	67.0	14,765	

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.4 Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Age								
15–24	9.3	23.8	25.5	6,140	9.2	17.3	20.0	5,542
15–19	10.2	26.0	28.1	3,089	10.7	21.2	23.8	3,156
20–24	8.4	21.5	22.9	3,051	7.2	12.2	15.0	2,386
25–29	7.5	20.7	22.3	2,910	5.6	11.4	13.2	2,262
30–39	9.2	22.0	23.9	4,641	6.4	13.5	15.0	3,361
40–49	8.2	20.3	22.2	2,947	7.7	13.5	15.7	2,439
Marital status								
Never married	7.5	21.7	23.4	5,310	8.2	16.0	18.3	6,537
Ever had sex	5.4	17.5	19.0	2,768	6.6	13.5	15.7	4,293
Never had sex	9.8	26.4	28.2	2,542	11.4	20.8	23.4	2,244
Married/living together	9.7	22.6	24.5	9,284	6.6	12.8	14.6	6,249
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.6	21.1	22.8	2,044	10.7	18.8	22.2	818
Residence								
Urban	5.3	19.2	20.3	6,837	4.4	10.1	11.6	5,368
Rural	11.2	24.2	26.4	9,801	9.8	17.7	20.3	8,236
Education¹								
No education	45.6	62.9	66.2	892	39.2	48.1	53.1	362
Primary	10.1	25.4	27.4	6,075	12.7	21.7	25.1	4,877
Secondary	5.3	18.8	20.4	6,464	4.2	11.1	12.7	5,576
More than secondary	3.0	11.4	12.6	3,207	1.5	5.4	6.1	2,790
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.7	40.2	43.1	2,568	18.3	26.9	31.1	2,044
Second	10.6	25.3	28.1	2,956	9.0	17.5	20.0	2,579
Middle	6.8	17.9	19.5	3,069	6.6	14.2	16.1	2,742
Fourth	5.7	17.5	18.8	3,722	4.7	11.3	12.8	3,320
Highest	3.2	16.3	17.2	4,323	3.4	7.9	9.6	2,919
Total 15–49	8.7	22.1	23.9	16,638	7.6	14.7	16.9	13,604
50–54	na	na	na	na	7.0	14.6	16.9	797
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	7.6	14.7	16.9	14,401

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.4C Discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV by county

Among women and men age 15–49 who have heard of HIV or AIDS, percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative, percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV, and percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women				Men			
	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of women who have heard of HIV or AIDS	Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative	Percentage who would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV	Percentage with discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV ¹	Number of men who have heard of HIV or AIDS
Mombasa	7.0	24.0	25.7	493	11.1	18.2	22.5	442
Kwale	5.4	7.9	9.8	257	9.7	15.5	20.4	209
Kilifi	13.7	23.8	26.1	486	3.9	13.0	14.1	405
Tana River	46.1	63.0	65.9	79	14.3	18.5	19.5	63
Lamu	18.7	35.6	39.5	53	10.4	28.5	30.9	41
Taita/Taveta	5.4	22.6	23.2	122	6.2	16.2	19.9	103
Garissa	45.3	68.5	70.0	160	3.7	19.2	19.4	117
Wajir	74.3	79.0	83.6	89	36.2	50.2	54.0	63
Mandera	79.0	88.6	91.7	110	45.4	54.7	60.0	80
Marsabit	42.3	49.0	54.4	65	34.1	46.0	47.1	44
Isiolo	24.2	37.6	42.4	74	19.4	29.7	30.9	55
Meru	11.1	20.4	25.6	488	15.5	26.8	31.6	489
Tharaka-Nithi	12.4	20.0	24.4	130	13.3	22.2	27.0	137
Embu	10.2	23.9	25.7	180	4.8	12.4	12.5	175
Kitui	23.2	29.0	36.3	368	1.4	2.0	2.8	310
Machakos	5.6	30.4	30.9	544	4.3	11.0	12.1	480
Makueni	7.0	22.8	24.8	351	17.9	31.9	35.4	279
Nyandarua	1.5	14.4	14.4	224	2.5	14.3	14.8	168
Nyeri	2.9	10.1	11.9	260	7.4	12.6	14.3	233
Kirinyaga	2.2	12.2	13.2	262	1.3	9.7	10.5	184
Murang'a	11.1	13.7	18.0	339	7.0	15.6	17.7	296
Kiambu	1.3	19.2	19.3	1,095	6.9	13.8	15.5	902
Turkana	31.8	39.1	42.9	170	30.1	31.0	36.3	111
West Pokot	26.8	50.1	53.7	197	21.6	22.6	30.6	150
Samburu	36.7	59.8	64.4	78	24.5	42.8	46.2	50
Trans Nzoia	3.6	14.9	15.8	356	2.1	10.3	10.9	272
Uasin Gishu	4.9	17.6	19.0	523	4.0	13.3	14.7	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	4.6	13.0	15.1	116	8.0	14.4	16.6	110
Nandi	4.2	17.9	19.4	332	3.2	8.3	9.6	263
Baringo	10.7	22.8	25.9	192	4.0	22.7	24.3	161
Laikipia	6.3	19.7	20.9	173	11.2	19.2	24.4	145
Nakuru	6.3	19.5	20.3	856	7.8	15.3	18.4	669
Narok	12.5	54.4	56.0	373	21.1	45.0	47.7	313
Kajiado	12.5	30.9	32.5	446	3.6	6.5	7.7	338
Kericho	12.2	19.6	22.9	366	2.0	4.6	5.2	329
Bomet	15.2	38.9	42.5	326	2.0	10.3	11.1	268
Kakamega	5.0	14.3	16.1	649	12.9	15.6	18.1	530
Vihiga	2.2	13.9	14.4	199	7.5	17.4	19.1	156
Bungoma	6.9	33.7	34.8	571	15.0	32.9	37.7	442
Busia	7.0	13.3	14.1	336	6.8	12.2	15.1	262
Siaya	0.4	0.9	0.9	273	5.6	13.2	14.6	225
Kisumu	2.6	7.3	8.2	396	0.6	0.8	1.5	345
Homa Bay	4.8	11.7	13.3	344	6.0	12.2	13.3	257
Migori	6.8	20.3	23.0	348	9.0	9.8	13.7	246
Kisii	1.1	4.6	5.2	463	2.3	2.7	3.0	326
Nyamira	4.0	6.0	8.0	168	7.7	5.8	10.7	130
Nairobi City	3.8	17.6	18.6	2,157	2.4	5.9	7.1	1,777
Total 15–49	8.7	22.1	23.9	16,638	7.6	14.7	16.9	13,604

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ Percentage who do not think that children living with HIV should be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative and/or would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV

Table 13.5.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	All women			Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women	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	18.6	6,481	22.2	192	38.9	1,205	2.2	4,815
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 15–49	3.5	18.7	16,716	24.1	582	36.7	3,134	2.3	13,948

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.5.1C Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Women

Among all women age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among women age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among women who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	All women		Women who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Women who ever had sexual intercourse ¹		
	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them		Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse		Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner		Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime		
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	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	
Mombasa	2.1	14.6	493	*	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	79	*	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	76	*	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	131	*	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	373	*	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)	29	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	(16.9)	37	43.4	94	3.3	276
Kiambu	5.8	22.8	1,095	*	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	451
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	35	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	336
Kajiado	3.0	20.6	451	*	13	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	544
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	41	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	168	*	2	45.0	34	2.4	143
Nairobi City	4.8	22.7	2,157	*	103	39.7	491	2.6	1,793
Total 15–49	3.5	18.7	16,716	24.1	582	36.7	3,134	2.3	13,948

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table 13.5.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	All men		Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹		
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age									
15–24	12.2	40.8	5,579	63.5	682	69.6	2,275	5.1	3,342
15–19	5.3	25.2	3,175	62.2	170	67.0	801	3.1	1,259
20–24	21.3	61.3	2,404	64.0	512	71.1	1,474	6.3	2,083
25–29	21.7	48.6	2,268	48.4	492	66.1	1,102	8.0	2,194
30–39	17.1	27.7	3,364	31.5	575	67.3	931	8.6	3,235
40–49	13.1	17.5	2,441	27.2	319	65.2	428	8.7	2,323
Marital status									
Never married	13.8	48.9	6,576	69.5	909	67.4	3,219	6.1	4,258
Married/living together	15.0	15.1	6,257	19.7	939	72.6	945	7.7	6,050
Divorced/separated/ widowed	26.7	69.9	819	55.9	219	63.4	573	12.5	785
Type of union									
In polygynous union	51.2	16.2	285	8.3	146	59.4	46	12.3	269
In non-polygynous union	13.3	15.0	5,973	21.8	794	73.3	898	7.5	5,781
Not currently in union	15.3	51.3	7,395	66.8	1,128	66.8	3,792	7.1	5,043
Residence									
Urban	17.2	37.0	5,382	47.9	927	67.0	1,991	8.2	4,574
Rural	13.8	33.2	8,270	43.4	1,140	68.7	2,746	6.9	6,520
Education²									
No education	14.8	19.5	369	11.4	54	37.4	72	5.8	320
Primary	15.0	29.7	4,894	36.2	735	65.2	1,456	7.9	3,911
Secondary	12.8	35.7	5,592	48.6	714	68.6	1,994	6.5	4,246
More than secondary	20.1	43.4	2,797	56.8	563	71.9	1,215	8.4	2,616
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	15.6	32.2	2,062	33.1	321	62.4	663	7.0	1,598
Second	12.3	33.5	2,584	45.5	318	70.2	865	6.6	2,032
Middle	14.4	34.4	2,754	48.8	397	69.7	947	7.4	2,191
Fourth	16.9	36.9	3,325	45.9	561	65.2	1,226	7.6	2,796
Highest	16.1	35.4	2,927	50.4	471	71.4	1,035	8.2	2,477
Total 15–49	15.1	34.7	13,652	45.4	2,067	68.0	4,736	7.4	11,093
50–54	9.9	14.2	801	16.0	79	65.1	114	9.9	758
Total 15–54	14.9	33.6	14,453	44.3	2,147	67.9	4,850	7.6	11,851

¹ Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.5.2C Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months by county: Men

Among all men age 15–49, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–49 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner; and among men who ever had sexual intercourse, mean number of sexual partners during their lifetime, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	All men		Men who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them		Men who ever had sexual intercourse ¹		
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Mombasa	20.9	36.7	442	46.7	92	68.7	162	6.6	379
Kwale	13.7	35.1	209	(36.6)	29	58.8	73	7.0	149
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	101	6.7	233
Nyandarua	16.0	30.5	168	(61.1)	27	77.8	51	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	66	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	31	65.9	55	10.2	101
Nandi	15.1	41.0	265	66.3	40	88.2	109	6.0	231
Baringo	8.2	27.7	165	(46.6)	13	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	313	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	227	(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.

Table 13.6 Pregnant women tested for HIV

Among all women age 15–49 who gave birth in the 2 years before the survey, percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care (ANC) for their most recent birth by whether they received their results and percentage who received an HIV test during ANC or labour for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who were tested for HIV during antenatal care and who:		Percentage who had an HIV test during ANC or labour and who: ¹		Number of women who gave birth in the last two years ²
	Received results	Did not receive results	Received results	Did not receive results	
Age					
15–24	93.4	0.8	94.6	0.7	1,233
15–19	90.4	1.2	92.3	1.2	299
20–24	94.4	0.6	95.4	0.5	934
25–29	96.0	0.3	96.5	0.2	1,051
30–39	93.0	0.3	93.8	0.3	1,099
40–49	92.3	0.0	92.7	0.0	140
Marital status					
Never married	94.8	0.7	95.7	0.6	414
Married/living together	93.9	0.4	94.6	0.4	2,838
Divorced/separated/widowed	94.5	0.0	96.3	0.0	271
Residence					
Urban	97.7	0.1	98.1	0.0	1,273
Rural	91.9	0.7	93.0	0.6	2,251
Education³					
No education	66.4	1.3	67.9	1.1	340
Primary	94.9	0.6	96.1	0.6	1,232
Secondary	98.1	0.3	98.6	0.3	1,314
More than secondary	98.7	0.0	99.0	0.0	637
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	83.2	1.1	84.5	1.1	765
Second	94.7	0.7	95.9	0.7	648
Middle	95.2	0.3	96.2	0.3	630
Fourth	98.4	0.0	99.0	0.0	772
Highest	99.2	0.0	99.3	0.0	709
Total 15–49	94.0	0.4	94.8	0.4	3,523

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Women are asked whether they received an HIV test during labour only if they were not tested for HIV during ANC.

² Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the last two years.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age							
15–24	67.0	0.6	32.4	100.0	67.6	40.3	6,188
15–19	46.6	0.8	52.6	100.0	47.4	25.3	3,125
20–24	87.9	0.4	11.8	100.0	88.2	55.6	3,063
25–29	96.9	0.6	2.5	100.0	97.5	60.1	2,916
30–39	96.0	0.8	3.2	100.0	96.8	50.9	4,652
40–49	92.5	0.6	6.9	100.0	93.1	40.9	2,960
Marital status							
Never married	62.9	0.6	36.6	100.0	63.4	35.4	5,348
Ever had sex	84.9	0.4	14.7	100.0	85.3	52.1	2,775
Never had sex	39.1	0.7	60.2	100.0	39.8	17.3	2,573
Married/living together	95.1	0.7	4.2	100.0	95.8	52.1	9,319
Divorced/separated/widowed	95.4	0.5	4.1	100.0	95.9	52.8	2,049
Residence							
Urban	88.4	0.5	11.1	100.0	88.9	49.7	6,850
Rural	82.3	0.7	16.9	100.0	83.1	44.8	9,866
Education²							
No education	72.3	1.4	26.4	100.0	73.6	32.5	920
Primary	86.1	0.7	13.1	100.0	86.9	45.5	6,107
Secondary	81.4	0.7	17.9	100.0	82.1	46.6	6,481
More than secondary	92.7	0.2	7.1	100.0	92.9	54.0	3,208
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	75.4	0.9	23.7	100.0	76.3	38.7	2,599
Second	80.7	1.0	18.3	100.0	81.7	43.4	2,974
Middle	85.9	0.6	13.5	100.0	86.5	48.2	3,086
Fourth	89.9	0.3	9.8	100.0	90.2	51.9	3,729
Highest	88.1	0.6	11.3	100.0	88.7	48.7	4,328
Total 15–49	84.8	0.6	14.6	100.0	85.4	46.8	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.1C Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women

Percent distribution of women by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women ever tested, and percentage of women who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Mombasa	89.9	0.4	9.7	100.0	90.3	49.2	493
Kwale	73.5	0.0	26.5	100.0	73.5	38.8	260
Kilifi	82.7	0.4	17.0	100.0	83.0	39.8	489
Tana River	73.2	0.4	26.4	100.0	73.6	29.3	79
Lamu	80.2	0.6	19.2	100.0	80.8	35.5	54
Taita/Taveta	91.9	0.5	7.7	100.0	92.3	45.3	122
Garissa	52.4	0.0	47.6	100.0	52.4	18.6	163
Wajir	49.2	0.0	50.8	100.0	49.2	16.7	90
Mandera	16.5	4.5	79.0	100.0	21.0	4.9	113
Marsabit	53.1	2.0	44.9	100.0	55.1	17.4	72
Isiolo	75.9	0.2	23.9	100.0	76.1	28.8	76
Meru	85.3	2.1	12.6	100.0	87.4	38.8	488
Tharaka-Nithi	91.6	0.6	7.8	100.0	92.2	50.1	131
Embu	86.4	0.2	13.4	100.0	86.6	39.0	180
Kitui	76.6	0.0	23.4	100.0	76.6	25.2	373
Machakos	86.5	1.4	12.1	100.0	87.9	46.5	544
Makueni	85.0	0.5	14.5	100.0	85.5	53.5	356
Nyandarua	82.7	1.4	15.9	100.0	84.1	46.8	225
Nyeri	90.0	0.5	9.5	100.0	90.5	56.1	261
Kirinyaga	91.6	0.6	7.8	100.0	92.2	48.8	262
Murang'a	92.2	1.1	6.7	100.0	93.3	51.7	339
Kiambu	90.1	1.0	8.9	100.0	91.1	49.9	1,095
Turkana	92.0	0.0	8.0	100.0	92.0	71.7	172
West Pokot	79.0	1.3	19.8	100.0	80.2	37.6	197
Samburu	80.7	0.2	19.2	100.0	80.8	38.1	79
Trans Nzoia	81.5	0.0	18.5	100.0	81.5	48.0	359
Uasin Gishu	84.9	1.1	14.0	100.0	86.0	46.8	527
Elgeyo/Marakwet	88.4	0.7	10.9	100.0	89.1	45.2	116
Nandi	79.9	0.3	19.8	100.0	80.2	42.4	332
Baringo	80.3	1.1	18.6	100.0	81.4	37.1	193
Laikipia	88.2	0.0	11.8	100.0	88.2	46.8	173
Nakuru	86.3	0.7	13.0	100.0	87.0	42.7	862
Narok	84.1	0.9	15.0	100.0	85.0	48.5	374
Kajiado	86.1	0.7	13.1	100.0	86.9	48.7	451
Kericho	81.8	3.0	15.2	100.0	84.8	36.8	372
Bomet	81.9	0.6	17.5	100.0	82.5	43.8	327
Kakamega	82.8	0.0	17.2	100.0	82.8	45.0	652
Vihiga	76.5	0.3	23.1	100.0	76.9	44.4	201
Bungoma	74.3	1.3	24.5	100.0	75.5	39.3	572
Busia	77.9	0.3	21.8	100.0	78.2	46.2	336
Siaya	87.7	0.4	11.9	100.0	88.1	59.2	275
Kisumu	95.1	0.0	4.9	100.0	95.1	66.8	396
Homa Bay	93.1	0.7	6.2	100.0	93.8	66.3	344
Migori	91.3	0.5	8.2	100.0	91.8	59.1	350
Kisii	91.5	0.3	8.3	100.0	91.7	63.5	463
Nyamira	88.3	0.4	11.4	100.0	88.6	56.2	168
Nairobi City	90.1	0.1	9.8	100.0	90.2	50.3	2,157
Total 15–49	84.8	0.6	14.6	100.0	85.4	46.8	16,716

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.7.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age							
15–24	49.9	0.6	49.5	100.0	50.5	25.0	5,579
15–19	32.5	0.8	66.7	100.0	33.3	12.3	3,175
20–24	72.9	0.3	26.8	100.0	73.2	41.8	2,404
25–29	89.1	0.4	10.6	100.0	89.4	55.6	2,268
30–39	89.3	0.3	10.4	100.0	89.6	49.3	3,364
40–49	84.8	0.4	14.9	100.0	85.1	40.5	2,441
Marital status							
Never married	55.0	0.5	44.5	100.0	55.5	28.1	6,576
Ever had sex	68.8	0.4	30.8	100.0	69.2	37.8	4,303
Never had sex	28.8	0.8	70.4	100.0	29.6	9.7	2,273
Married/living together	89.0	0.4	10.6	100.0	89.4	49.6	6,257
Divorced/separated/widowed	84.5	0.3	15.2	100.0	84.8	43.5	819
Residence							
Urban	82.0	0.3	17.7	100.0	82.3	44.7	5,382
Rural	66.0	0.5	33.4	100.0	66.6	35.1	8,270
Education²							
No education	56.6	0.1	43.3	100.0	56.7	28.6	369
Primary	66.6	0.6	32.8	100.0	67.2	32.1	4,894
Secondary	69.4	0.5	30.1	100.0	69.9	37.1	5,592
More than secondary	90.5	0.1	9.4	100.0	90.6	55.5	2,797
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.7	0.5	40.8	100.0	59.2	29.4	2,062
Second	64.9	0.5	34.7	100.0	65.3	34.1	2,584
Middle	68.5	0.5	31.1	100.0	68.9	36.3	2,754
Fourth	80.2	0.6	19.2	100.0	80.8	44.2	3,325
Highest	83.3	0.2	16.5	100.0	83.5	46.1	2,927
Total 15–49	72.3	0.4	27.2	100.0	72.8	38.9	13,652
50–54	85.6	0.5	13.9	100.0	86.1	39.3	801
Total 15–54	73.1	0.5	26.5	100.0	73.5	38.9	14,453

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.2C Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Men

Percent distribution of men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of men ever tested, and percentage of men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Mombasa	80.2	0.4	19.4	100.0	80.6	44.3	442
Kwale	65.2	0.5	34.3	100.0	65.7	40.0	209
Kilifi	64.8	0.7	34.5	100.0	65.5	34.3	405
Tana River	53.3	0.1	46.6	100.0	53.4	14.6	64
Lamu	68.1	0.0	31.9	100.0	68.1	37.5	41
Taita/Taveta	76.0	0.0	24.0	100.0	76.0	45.6	103
Garissa	51.6	0.0	48.4	100.0	51.6	24.4	117
Wajir	38.8	0.7	60.5	100.0	39.5	14.9	63
Mandera	45.9	0.2	53.9	100.0	46.1	24.3	81
Marsabit	61.8	0.3	37.9	100.0	62.1	25.3	45
Isiolo	73.0	0.7	26.3	100.0	73.7	39.6	55
Meru	69.5	0.0	30.5	100.0	69.5	31.1	489
Tharaka-Nithi	69.9	0.3	29.8	100.0	70.2	33.9	137
Embu	68.7	0.3	30.9	100.0	69.1	35.1	176
Kitui	59.6	0.0	40.4	100.0	59.6	29.6	312
Machakos	76.9	0.0	23.1	100.0	76.9	34.8	480
Makueni	76.7	1.0	22.3	100.0	77.7	41.0	279
Nyandarua	68.0	1.3	30.6	100.0	69.4	34.8	168
Nyeri	77.7	0.8	21.5	100.0	78.5	40.2	235
Kirinyaga	75.4	0.0	24.6	100.0	75.4	35.7	191
Murang'a	78.0	2.6	19.5	100.0	80.5	42.0	297
Kiambu	76.1	0.6	23.3	100.0	76.7	31.7	911
Turkana	72.7	0.0	27.3	100.0	72.7	49.6	111
West Pokot	61.4	0.1	38.6	100.0	61.4	34.1	150
Samburu	68.6	0.0	31.4	100.0	68.6	41.4	51
Trans Nzoia	65.8	0.3	33.8	100.0	66.2	33.4	272
Uasin Gishu	79.0	0.2	20.8	100.0	79.2	44.9	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	65.6	1.2	33.1	100.0	66.9	38.8	110
Nandi	51.2	2.6	46.2	100.0	53.8	28.1	265
Baringo	52.1	0.5	47.4	100.0	52.6	26.3	165
Laikipia	73.5	0.7	25.8	100.0	74.2	33.7	145
Nakuru	60.1	0.3	39.7	100.0	60.3	30.5	670
Narok	74.9	0.0	25.1	100.0	74.9	55.3	313
Kajiado	75.5	0.0	24.5	100.0	75.5	35.7	339
Kericho	69.7	0.9	29.3	100.0	70.7	38.3	330
Bomet	72.6	0.5	26.9	100.0	73.1	35.6	268
Kakamega	55.4	0.0	44.6	100.0	55.4	32.2	532
Vihiga	60.0	0.0	40.0	100.0	60.0	26.7	156
Bungoma	56.9	0.3	42.8	100.0	57.2	30.8	448
Busia	62.2	1.2	36.6	100.0	63.4	30.2	262
Siaya	78.1	0.0	21.9	100.0	78.1	42.7	227
Kisumu	84.0	0.3	15.7	100.0	84.3	59.0	345
Homa Bay	85.1	1.5	13.4	100.0	86.6	53.5	258
Migori	82.4	0.5	17.1	100.0	82.9	53.7	246
Kisii	80.7	0.3	19.0	100.0	81.0	47.2	326
Nyamira	73.6	0.0	26.4	100.0	73.6	44.0	133
Nairobi City	89.1	0.2	10.8	100.0	89.2	50.3	1,777
Total 15–49	72.3	0.4	27.2	100.0	72.8	38.9	13,652

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.7.3 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women and men

Percent distribution of women and men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women and men ever tested, and percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of women and men by testing status and by if they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of respondents
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Age							
15–24	61.1	0.5	38.4	100.0	59.5	33.1	11,767
15–19	49.9	0.6	49.4	100.0	40.3	18.7	6,301
20–24	73.9	0.3	25.8	100.0	81.6	49.5	5,467
25–29	81.0	0.3	18.7	100.0	94.0	58.2	5,184
30–39	79.2	0.3	20.5	100.0	93.8	50.2	8,017
40–49	78.1	0.3	21.6	100.0	89.5	40.8	5,401
Marital status							
Never married	62.2	0.5	37.3	100.0	59.1	31.4	11,924
Ever had sex	70.7	0.4	28.9	100.0	75.5	43.4	7,077
Never had sex	50.0	0.6	49.5	100.0	35.0	13.8	4,846
Married/living together	78.9	0.3	20.8	100.0	93.2	51.1	15,576
Divorced/separated/widowed	78.2	0.2	21.6	100.0	92.7	50.2	2,869
Residence							
Urban	81.6	0.3	18.1	100.0	86.0	47.5	12,233
Rural	66.0	0.5	33.6	100.0	75.6	40.4	18,136
Education²							
No education	56.8	0.2	42.9	99.9	68.8	31.4	1,289
Primary	68.7	0.5	30.9	100.0	78.1	39.5	11,001
Secondary	71.5	0.4	28.1	100.0	76.4	42.2	12,074
More than secondary	83.8	0.2	16.0	100.0	91.8	54.7	6,004
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	60.4	0.4	39.1	100.0	68.7	34.6	4,661
Second	65.8	0.5	33.7	100.0	74.1	39.1	5,558
Middle	68.0	0.4	31.7	100.0	78.2	42.6	5,841
Fourth	78.0	0.5	21.4	100.0	85.8	48.2	7,054
Highest	82.7	0.2	17.2	100.0	86.6	47.7	7,255
Total 15–49	72.3	0.4	27.3	100.0	79.8	43.2	30,369

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.7.3C Coverage of prior HIV testing by county: Women and men

Percent distribution of women and men by HIV testing status and by if they received the results of the last test, percentage of women and men ever tested, and percentage of women and men age 15–49 who were tested in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of respondents
	Ever tested and received results	Ever tested, did not receive results	Never tested ¹				
Mombasa	81.6	0.2	18.0	99.9	85.8	46.9	935
Kwale	58.7	0.8	40.5	100.0	70.0	39.3	469
Kilifi	63.5	1.0	35.6	100.0	75.1	37.3	894
Tana River	55.1	0.1	44.8	100.0	64.6	22.8	144
Lamu	68.0	0.0	32.0	100.0	75.3	36.4	95
Taita/Taveta	76.6	0.0	23.4	100.0	84.8	45.4	225
Garissa	44.3	0.0	55.7	100.0	52.1	21.0	280
Wajir	37.3	1.1	61.7	100.0	45.2	16.0	153
Mandera	47.3	0.2	52.6	100.0	31.5	13.0	194
Marsabit	67.0	0.4	32.7	100.0	57.8	20.4	117
Isiolo	72.7	1.0	26.2	100.0	75.1	33.3	131
Meru	69.3	0.0	30.7	100.0	78.4	35.0	976
Tharaka-Nithi	72.7	0.2	27.1	100.0	81.0	41.8	268
Embu	66.6	0.3	33.1	100.0	77.9	37.1	356
Kitui	63.6	0.0	36.4	100.0	68.9	27.2	686
Machakos	76.1	0.0	23.9	100.0	82.8	41.0	1,024
Makueni	79.1	0.8	20.1	100.0	82.1	48.0	635
Nyandarua	69.8	0.9	29.3	100.0	77.8	41.6	394
Nyeri	79.2	0.5	20.3	100.0	84.8	48.6	495
Kirinyaga	76.5	0.0	23.5	100.0	85.1	43.3	453
Murang'a	77.9	1.7	20.4	100.0	87.3	47.2	636
Kiambu	74.3	0.7	25.0	100.0	84.6	41.6	2,006
Turkana	70.7	0.2	29.1	100.0	84.4	63.0	284
West Pokot	59.4	0.2	40.4	100.0	72.1	36.1	346
Samburu	60.2	0.0	39.8	100.0	76.0	39.4	130
Trans Nzoia	70.1	0.3	29.6	100.0	74.9	41.7	631
Uasin Gishu	80.6	0.1	19.3	100.0	82.8	45.9	978
Elgeyo/Marakwet	65.8	1.0	33.2	100.0	78.3	42.1	226
Nandi	49.8	2.3	47.8	100.0	68.5	36.1	597
Baringo	53.1	0.2	46.7	100.0	68.1	32.1	358
Laikipia	74.3	0.5	25.2	100.0	81.8	40.8	319
Nakuru	61.8	0.1	38.1	100.0	75.3	37.4	1,532
Narok	74.1	0.0	25.9	100.0	80.4	51.6	687
Kajiado	75.5	0.0	24.5	100.0	82.0	43.1	790
Kericho	69.8	0.8	29.4	100.0	78.2	37.5	702
Bomet	70.7	0.4	28.9	100.0	78.3	40.1	596
Kakamega	56.1	0.1	43.7	100.0	70.5	39.2	1,184
Vihiga	56.1	0.0	43.9	100.0	69.5	36.6	357
Bungoma	53.7	0.4	45.9	100.0	67.5	35.6	1,020
Busia	62.5	0.6	36.9	100.0	71.7	39.2	599
Siaya	77.0	0.0	23.0	100.0	83.6	51.7	502
Kisumu	83.8	0.8	15.4	100.0	90.1	63.2	741
Homa Bay	87.1	1.2	11.7	100.0	90.7	60.8	602
Migori	81.1	0.2	18.7	100.0	88.2	56.9	596
Kisii	81.2	0.4	18.4	100.0	87.3	56.8	789
Nyamira	73.3	0.0	26.7	100.0	82.0	50.8	301
Nairobi City	89.9	0.1	10.1	100.0	89.7	50.3	3,934
Total 15–49	72.3	0.4	27.3	100.0	79.8	43.2	30,369

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Includes respondents who have not heard of HIV or who refused to answer questions on testing

Table 13.8 Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime

Percent distribution of women and men age 15–49 by number of times tested for HIV in their lifetime, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Number of times tested for HIV in lifetime						Never tested	Total	Number of respondents	
	1	2	3	4	5	6+				Missing
WOMEN										
15–24	14.9	12.9	12.2	6.5	7.7	13.2	0.3	32.4	100.0	6,188
15–19	16.8	10.2	7.8	3.5	3.8	5.2	0.0	52.6	100.0	3,125
20–24	12.8	15.7	16.6	9.5	11.7	21.4	0.5	11.8	100.0	3,063
25–29	3.8	9.3	16.8	11.3	17.6	37.7	0.9	2.5	100.0	2,916
30–39	3.0	5.7	13.7	13.0	16.0	44.0	1.3	3.2	100.0	4,652
40–49	4.5	7.4	13.9	9.2	16.0	40.4	1.6	6.9	100.0	2,960
Total 15–49	7.8	9.3	13.7	9.6	13.2	30.9	0.9	14.6	100.0	16,716
MEN										
15–24	17.3	9.6	8.5	3.5	3.5	7.8	0.3	49.5	100.0	5,579
15–19	16.0	7.0	4.0	1.5	1.9	2.7	0.1	66.7	100.0	3,175
20–24	19.0	13.0	14.5	6.1	5.6	14.5	0.6	26.8	100.0	2,404
25–29	11.5	11.9	16.7	11.1	10.6	26.9	0.7	10.6	100.0	2,268
30–39	9.5	11.3	16.9	10.2	10.5	30.6	0.6	10.4	100.0	3,364
40–49	10.8	11.6	15.1	10.1	9.1	27.7	0.8	14.9	100.0	2,441
Total 15–49	13.2	10.7	13.1	7.6	7.4	20.2	0.5	27.2	100.0	13,652
50–54	13.3	13.0	13.8	8.1	9.6	27.6	0.7	13.9	100.0	801
Total 15–54	13.3	10.9	13.2	7.6	7.6	20.6	0.5	26.5	100.0	14,453

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

Table 13.9 Knowledge and coverage of self-testing for HIV

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of HIV self-test kits, and percentage who have ever used an HIV self-test kit, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of women	Ever heard of HIV self-test kits	Ever used an HIV self-test kit	Number of men
Age						
15–19	38.7	2.6	3,125	39.7	1.5	3,175
20–24	62.1	13.4	3,063	70.6	7.3	2,404
25–29	65.4	13.5	2,916	78.6	16.9	2,268
30–34	62.2	11.6	2,364	76.4	13.4	1,787
35–39	56.8	9.0	2,288	72.1	11.6	1,577
40–44	51.9	7.6	1,615	66.9	9.2	1,332
45–49	47.8	7.4	1,346	65.2	7.5	1,109
Residence						
Urban	69.1	13.0	6,850	79.9	12.1	5,382
Rural	46.0	7.1	9,866	55.1	7.1	8,270
Education¹						
No education	16.3	1.3	920	17.9	1.6	369
Primary	42.7	5.1	6,107	50.8	5.0	4,894
Secondary	58.6	9.2	6,481	67.1	7.0	5,592
More than secondary	84.4	20.8	3,208	91.4	21.2	2,797
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	25.7	2.9	2,599	39.4	4.3	2,062
Second	39.8	5.1	2,974	50.8	4.8	2,584
Middle	53.1	7.7	3,086	60.9	8.1	2,754
Fourth	67.2	11.3	3,729	75.8	10.8	3,325
Highest	75.6	16.2	4,328	86.5	15.1	2,927
Total 15–49	55.4	9.5	16,716	64.9	9.1	13,652
50–54	na	na	na	61.5	6.6	801
Total 15–54	na	na	na	64.7	8.9	14,453

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not available

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.10.1 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Women

Among women age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:					Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:			
	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV positive women
Age									
15–24	(62.6)	(40.1)	(17.5)	(18.9)	(15.0)	(20.9)	(4.9)	(4.9)	29
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
30–39	80.0	33.7	30.5	30.7	18.2	40.5	14.3	8.6	130
40–49	85.0	40.6	41.3	32.8	27.2	50.2	7.9	1.7	149
Marital status									
Never married	(80.2)	(31.4)	(44.5)	(28.2)	(34.1)	(56.6)	(12.9)	(6.6)	39
Married/living together	79.3	40.4	25.6	24.0	14.8	31.1	9.4	2.3	177
Divorced/separated/widowed	82.7	35.8	42.9	37.6	29.5	55.7	10.7	7.5	116
Residence									
Urban	82.6	36.0	31.7	29.9	25.5	45.5	12.7	7.9	109
Rural	79.7	38.6	34.9	29.0	20.6	41.3	9.1	3.1	224
Education¹									
No education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Primary	82.4	38.7	37.3	29.6	22.2	42.9	6.3	1.9	216
Secondary	72.9	41.1	30.3	24.2	15.0	37.5	11.0	3.7	81
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	77.8	38.3	33.1	27.3	14.5	39.5	8.3	6.6	64
Second	74.6	40.8	37.0	28.7	21.5	44.1	5.2	0.0	90
Middle	81.8	37.9	26.2	26.0	21.5	34.5	9.8	1.8	80
Fourth	83.3	45.5	44.3	28.5	29.7	51.0	7.5	5.0	67
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	31
Total 15–49	80.6	37.7	33.9	29.2	22.2	42.7	10.3	4.6	332

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.10.2 Disclosure, shame, and stigma experienced by people living with HIV: Men

Among men age 15–49 who tested HIV positive in the survey and reported the result of their last HIV test as HIV positive, percentage who have ever disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone, percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status, and percentage who reported experiencing stigma in the past 12 months due to their HIV status, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Experience of stigma in a community setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:					Experience of stigma in a healthcare setting in the last 12 months among people living with HIV:			
	Percentage who have disclosed their positive HIV status to anyone	Percentage who feel ashamed because of their positive HIV status	People talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Someone else disclosed their HIV status without their permission	Have been verbally insulted, harassed, or threatened because of their HIV status	Experienced stigma in a community setting	Healthcare workers talked badly about them because of their HIV status	Were yelled at, scolded, called names, or verbally abused in another way because of their HIV status	Number of self-reported HIV positive men
Age									
15–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
15–19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
20–24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7
25–29	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3
30–39	(72.1)	(24.0)	(25.2)	(42.4)	(20.8)	(46.1)	(7.4)	(3.2)	26
40–49	75.4	31.8	20.3	20.6	30.6	43.9	4.6	3.8	53
Marital status									
Never married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Married/living together	75.1	30.6	17.5	28.5	26.0	42.5	5.6	3.6	76
Divorced/separated/widowed	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Residence									
Urban	(80.0)	(23.8)	(30.2)	(28.6)	(44.0)	(55.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	24
Rural	77.1	28.3	21.0	26.0	19.1	39.6	10.3	5.3	74
Education¹									
Primary	76.2	27.3	22.5	27.3	26.1	44.1	10.3	5.3	74
Secondary	(82.2)	(24.0)	(26.6)	(25.8)	(19.5)	(39.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	24
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
Second	(69.6)	(34.6)	(22.4)	(26.1)	(21.5)	(42.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	34
Middle	(73.8)	(18.2)	(21.5)	(24.8)	(23.9)	(38.7)	(13.5)	(10.9)	23
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total 15–49	77.8	27.2	23.3	26.6	25.2	43.4	7.8	4.5	99
50–54	(77.5)	(33.5)	(48.2)	(29.9)	(31.0)	(48.2)	(5.5)	(5.5)	27
Total 15–54	77.8	28.5	28.6	27.3	26.5	44.4	7.3	4.7	126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.11 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15–49 who report having been circumcised, by type of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	Percentage traditionally circumcised only	Percentage medically circumcised only	Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised	Percentage not circumcised or don't know circumcision status	Number of men
Age						
15–19	90.7	20.7	66.7	3.0	9.3	3,175
20–24	98.0	27.6	64.0	6.2	2.0	2,404
25–29	96.7	32.5	58.1	5.7	3.3	2,268
30–34	95.2	35.9	53.8	5.4	4.8	1,787
35–39	94.0	38.5	48.8	6.3	6.0	1,577
40–44	92.0	42.2	42.2	7.0	8.0	1,332
45–49	92.0	45.4	40.1	5.7	8.0	1,109
Residence						
Urban	94.6	30.7	57.8	5.8	5.4	5,382
Rural	93.9	32.9	55.6	5.0	6.1	8,270
Education²						
No education	86.7	61.9	23.5	0.7	13.3	369
Primary	92.0	37.0	49.0	5.5	8.0	4,894
Secondary	96.7	28.7	62.4	5.3	3.3	5,592
More than secondary	94.0	26.0	62.0	5.8	6.0	2,797
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.2	44.8	42.6	3.3	8.8	2,062
Second	94.3	32.6	56.1	5.0	5.7	2,584
Middle	94.7	30.4	59.0	4.9	5.3	2,754
Fourth	96.2	31.8	58.5	5.8	3.8	3,325
Highest	93.4	24.2	62.0	7.0	6.6	2,927
Total 15–49	94.2	32.0	56.5	5.3	5.8	13,652
50–54	93.8	48.7	40.0	4.9	6.2	801
Total 15–54	94.2	32.9	55.6	5.3	5.8	14,453

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.11C Male circumcision by county

Percentage of men age 15–49 who report having been circumcised, by type of circumcision, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	Percentage traditionally circumcised only	Percentage medically circumcised only	Percentage both traditionally and medically circumcised	Percentage not circumcised or don't know circumcision status	Number of men
Mombasa	97.6	38.7	57.5	0.2	2.4	442
Kwale	99.4	64.6	34.5	0.0	0.6	209
Kilifi	99.2	42.9	56.0	0.3	0.8	405
Tana River	98.9	86.4	12.3	0.0	1.1	64
Lamu	98.1	39.5	58.6	0.0	1.9	41
Taita/Taveta	99.1	3.0	96.1	0.0	0.9	103
Garissa	99.9	82.6	17.2	0.0	0.1	117
Wajir	99.7	85.5	12.9	0.0	0.3	63
Mandera	98.6	85.3	12.7	0.3	1.4	81
Marsabit	99.5	30.9	68.2	0.0	0.5	45
Isiolo	99.4	59.1	32.6	7.7	0.6	55
Meru	97.6	59.8	36.8	0.8	2.4	489
Tharaka-Nithi	95.4	56.7	37.0	1.3	4.6	137
Embu	98.7	26.4	72.0	0.1	1.3	176
Kitui	100.0	12.6	87.0	0.0	0.0	312
Machakos	99.2	26.4	69.3	0.0	0.8	480
Makueni	99.6	5.6	94.0	0.0	0.4	279
Nyandarua	98.1	6.4	39.6	51.5	1.9	168
Nyeri	97.3	7.3	89.6	0.4	2.7	235
Kirinyaga	96.7	1.6	95.1	0.0	3.3	191
Murang'a	98.3	2.5	95.2	0.6	1.7	297
Kiambu	98.8	30.9	67.4	0.3	1.2	911
Turkana	56.7	6.3	50.3	0.0	43.3	111
West Pokot	98.6	75.3	23.2	0.0	1.4	150
Samburu	92.3	75.5	16.8	0.0	7.7	51
Trans Nzoia	97.8	35.2	62.6	0.0	2.2	272
Uasin Gishu	94.8	8.3	26.7	59.8	5.2	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	87.5	75.5	12.1	0.0	12.5	110
Nandi	94.3	85.5	8.4	0.4	5.7	265
Baringo	79.8	74.9	4.7	0.0	20.2	165
Laikipia	98.4	19.7	78.4	0.4	1.6	145
Nakuru	95.4	16.9	31.9	46.4	4.6	670
Narok	90.6	17.7	72.2	0.1	9.4	313
Kajiado	97.0	28.8	67.8	0.0	3.0	339
Kericho	98.9	49.0	43.8	4.1	1.1	330
Bomet	98.3	19.5	77.9	0.9	1.7	268
Kakamega	99.5	44.8	54.3	0.0	0.5	532
Vihiga	99.4	60.5	38.2	0.0	0.6	156
Bungoma	97.0	52.1	44.7	0.0	3.0	448
Busia	96.3	18.0	76.5	1.4	3.7	262
Siaya	68.8	3.5	65.2	0.1	31.2	227
Kisumu	71.9	11.9	60.0	0.0	28.1	345
Homa Bay	69.4	2.7	65.7	0.8	30.6	258
Migori	77.5	32.5	45.0	0.0	22.5	246
Kisii	99.1	23.3	75.9	0.0	0.9	326
Nyamira	99.6	2.6	97.0	0.0	0.4	133
Nairobi City	91.0	32.0	58.0	1.0	9.0	1,777
Total 15–49	94.2	32.0	56.5	5.3	5.8	13,652

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

Table 13.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Age										
15–24	4.7	10.5	6.0	14.7	3,690	3.3	3.1	3.3	7.1	3,372
15–19	2.8	10.1	4.3	13.2	1,035	2.0	3.0	3.9	7.4	1,272
20–24	5.4	10.7	6.7	15.3	2,655	4.0	3.2	2.9	6.9	2,100
25–29	4.8	9.6	5.3	13.2	2,870	4.0	2.8	2.6	6.7	2,227
30–39	4.4	9.7	5.0	13.2	4,627	3.8	2.2	2.3	5.9	3,347
40–49	3.3	8.1	4.5	11.1	2,953	3.1	1.9	1.7	4.8	2,433
Marital status										
Never married	3.8	9.5	4.9	13.3	2,775	3.2	2.8	2.6	6.5	4,303
Married/living together	4.6	9.4	5.3	13.0	9,316	3.3	2.1	2.3	5.3	6,257
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.8	10.3	5.4	13.8	2,049	7.1	4.7	4.6	11.2	819
Circumcision status										
Traditionally or medically circumcised ¹	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	2.5	2.5	6.2	10,809
Traditionally circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	2.9	2.5	6.4	3,920
Medically circumcised only	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	2.2	2.5	5.9	6,188
Both traditionally and medically circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	4.7	2.8	3.1	8.6	659
Other ²	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(5.0)	42
Not circumcised or don't know	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	3.3	2.8	5.1	570
Residence										
Urban	4.3	10.0	4.6	13.7	5,908	2.9	1.6	2.1	5.0	4,697
Rural	4.3	9.3	5.7	12.8	8,231	4.0	3.2	2.8	7.0	6,681
Education³										
No education	2.6	8.4	7.0	11.3	873	5.1	1.5	2.3	6.9	333
Primary	4.9	9.4	5.2	12.8	5,427	4.6	3.8	3.5	8.3	4,025
Secondary	3.6	9.4	4.9	13.1	4,885	3.3	2.0	2.5	5.5	4,337
More than secondary	5.0	10.4	5.1	14.5	2,954	2.3	1.6	1.2	3.9	2,684
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	3.2	8.5	6.2	11.4	2,174	5.2	3.9	4.8	9.4	1,633
Second	4.6	9.8	5.2	13.1	2,422	3.9	3.0	2.3	6.6	2,064
Middle	4.8	9.1	6.5	13.6	2,576	3.6	3.1	2.3	6.4	2,247
Fourth	4.6	9.9	3.7	12.5	3,249	3.0	2.1	1.8	4.9	2,871
Highest	4.3	9.9	5.1	14.6	3,719	2.9	1.3	2.3	5.0	2,563
Total 15–49	4.3	9.6	5.2	13.2	14,139	3.6	2.5	2.5	6.2	11,379
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	1.9	1.1	1.9	3.4	798
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	2.4	2.5	6.0	12,176

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes all men who report they are circumcised

² Includes men who report they are (1) medically circumcised, but don't know if they are traditionally circumcised, (2) traditionally circumcised, but don't know if they are medically circumcised, or (3) circumcised, but don't know the type of circumcision

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.12C Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms by county

Among women and men age 15–49 who ever had sexual intercourse, percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:					Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				
	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	Number of women who ever had sexual intercourse	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal discharge from penis	Genital sore or ulcer	STI/ abnormal discharge from penis/ sore or ulcer	Number of men who ever had sexual intercourse
Mombasa	3.5	7.3	5.3	9.8	407	3.1	1.8	0.9	4.2	386
Kwale	1.7	2.0	2.1	3.6	195	3.1	5.9	14.7	18.6	160
Kilifi	7.2	14.1	12.0	19.2	379	7.2	6.4	5.4	12.5	325
Tana River	5.2	10.7	2.4	15.3	67	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.4	44
Lamu	5.5	14.1	7.6	18.4	43	2.3	2.5	0.8	4.2	31
Taita/Taveta	3.7	4.5	0.8	6.6	105	2.8	3.3	0.6	4.0	89
Garissa	0.5	3.5	0.4	4.2	111	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	67
Wajir	1.8	4.3	2.3	6.0	61	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	40
Mandera	1.0	34.4	25.5	35.8	85	2.2	1.5	0.0	2.2	45
Marsabit	2.0	4.1	1.4	5.6	61	1.0	0.0	2.4	3.4	36
Isiolo	4.0	2.6	3.9	8.8	58	0.5	10.3	0.6	10.9	48
Meru	2.9	13.5	5.7	18.0	424	3.9	1.0	1.3	6.0	424
Tharaka-Nithi	1.9	12.5	9.6	17.6	121	4.9	5.2	3.9	9.8	126
Embu	3.0	6.4	1.9	8.7	153	2.5	1.9	2.3	3.7	148
Kitui	3.1	3.1	2.8	6.2	296	2.1	0.7	0.2	2.1	258
Machakos	2.4	6.8	0.8	7.8	447	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	390
Makueni	5.7	6.7	4.7	13.5	295	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.6	244
Nyandarua	2.5	4.4	2.8	7.3	177	1.2	0.9	2.8	4.1	127
Nyeri	3.2	8.9	1.6	9.9	218	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	192
Kirinyaga	4.6	19.1	6.3	22.0	225	6.4	0.4	0.0	6.8	153
Murang'a	10.4	34.7	18.5	39.5	278	4.5	4.4	4.4	10.9	253
Kiambu	5.9	12.4	7.9	20.7	948	1.3	2.1	2.6	3.5	758
Turkana	2.9	3.3	3.7	7.3	147	3.9	1.6	0.6	4.2	95
West Pokot	3.9	4.2	4.5	8.0	179	9.4	2.3	3.0	11.5	145
Samburu	2.7	1.9	0.0	3.7	75	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.1	45
Trans Nzoia	3.4	7.6	4.1	10.3	301	5.8	1.4	0.7	5.8	223
Uasin Gishu	2.9	12.1	2.7	14.5	454	1.9	3.2	2.0	6.2	418
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8.7	12.0	5.1	21.9	106	3.5	3.9	3.7	5.1	101
Nandi	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.8	277	6.9	5.6	1.4	8.8	231
Baringo	3.3	5.0	2.3	6.9	162	1.5	0.6	0.0	1.7	130
Laikipia	0.5	6.7	1.4	7.9	141	3.1	0.9	0.3	4.0	124
Nakuru	1.4	10.0	2.9	11.7	774	4.2	3.5	3.9	7.4	519
Narok	7.0	11.7	5.1	17.1	336	14.1	5.9	5.5	15.5	289
Kajiado	4.0	5.8	4.7	10.4	405	2.9	0.9	1.4	4.8	296
Kericho	16.7	19.0	15.9	21.9	331	4.2	1.4	0.0	4.2	300
Bomet	2.6	6.0	5.1	9.9	262	2.3	0.9	0.5	2.6	225
Kakamega	4.1	8.3	3.7	11.2	551	3.2	2.8	0.4	3.7	367
Vihiga	2.3	5.1	2.4	8.1	148	3.0	4.6	3.3	7.3	117
Bungoma	6.0	13.8	11.2	20.5	486	7.6	8.8	7.4	17.5	364
Busia	6.5	5.2	6.3	10.0	262	5.5	5.5	6.2	12.6	185
Siaya	1.8	4.2	3.0	5.8	221	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.6	165
Kisumu	7.4	8.3	5.7	12.2	321	2.9	1.4	1.2	3.5	280
Homa Bay	3.4	9.9	8.6	14.6	299	2.9	7.0	7.9	13.0	223
Migori	3.7	7.7	4.8	11.0	302	5.7	7.2	7.2	13.1	223
Kisii	3.9	6.4	4.4	9.6	403	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	267
Nyamira	2.2	3.4	3.8	5.5	143	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	107
Nairobi City	4.5	9.7	3.1	12.5	1,896	3.0	0.5	2.2	5.0	1,595
Total 15–49	4.3	9.6	5.2	13.2	14,139	3.6	2.5	2.5	6.2	11,379

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.
na = not applicable

Table 13.13.1 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who know:					Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	Number of women
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV		
Age							
15–19	72.8	84.1	78.6	87.5	88.6	47.3	3,125
15–17	69.7	82.2	77.2	87.2	87.0	43.9	1,822
18–19	77.2	86.9	80.5	87.9	90.9	52.1	1,303
20–24	86.0	91.9	86.6	88.8	92.1	61.1	3,063
20–22	83.9	91.2	85.3	89.0	91.9	59.5	1,850
23–24	89.2	93.1	88.5	88.4	92.4	63.7	1,212
25–29	88.3	93.9	88.3	89.7	90.6	65.4	2,916
30–34	88.8	93.9	88.7	88.1	89.5	64.9	2,364
Marital status							
Never married	79.6	88.3	83.3	89.2	91.1	55.5	5,072
Ever had sex	88.0	93.4	86.2	90.2	93.2	63.9	2,509
Never had sex	71.3	83.4	80.5	88.2	89.0	47.3	2,563
Ever married	86.8	92.6	86.8	88.0	89.6	62.2	6,396
Residence							
Urban	87.1	92.0	88.6	89.8	91.4	63.3	4,944
Rural	80.9	89.8	82.7	87.5	89.4	56.1	6,524
Education²							
No education	49.2	67.7	61.7	67.8	69.2	20.4	498
Primary	80.6	89.3	81.1	85.6	87.6	52.6	3,394
Secondary	84.5	91.8	86.5	90.3	92.1	60.3	5,213
More than secondary	93.0	95.2	93.5	93.2	94.3	74.6	2,363
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	71.4	82.8	75.1	82.1	85.3	43.2	1,820
Second	81.3	91.4	80.9	87.6	89.4	54.9	2,033
Middle	85.3	91.8	85.4	89.4	91.3	61.7	2,001
Fourth	85.7	92.6	89.1	90.0	91.6	63.5	2,569
Highest	89.5	92.7	91.0	91.2	91.9	66.5	3,046
Total 15–34	83.6	90.7	85.3	88.5	90.2	59.2	11,468

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

² No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.13.1C Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Women

Percentages of young women age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who know:					Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	Number of women
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV		
Mombasa	80.0	87.9	83.3	91.9	95.9	57.9	353
Kwale	86.1	86.4	92.4	97.2	83.8	61.9	184
Kilifi	79.9	93.6	82.7	90.5	89.6	59.5	359
Tana River	47.0	71.6	74.2	87.6	82.2	32.8	59
Lamu	55.5	85.5	82.5	82.5	84.2	39.9	36
Taita/Taveta	86.3	87.8	92.3	86.3	88.5	58.1	75
Garissa	35.7	62.0	86.4	90.1	72.1	17.3	129
Wajir	45.3	80.2	73.3	92.4	81.8	28.3	64
Mandera	11.2	26.6	28.5	70.5	74.6	3.1	86
Marsabit	49.5	61.0	54.1	77.1	66.5	20.0	52
Isiolo	71.6	83.5	69.8	83.3	78.3	38.8	55
Meru	69.4	90.2	86.7	80.5	90.1	45.0	290
Tharaka-Nithi	81.9	92.9	84.9	81.4	82.3	55.0	76
Embu	82.3	86.5	85.1	91.0	91.7	57.5	106
Kitui	75.9	91.7	95.5	96.8	92.9	69.5	242
Machakos	93.0	98.9	89.5	91.7	91.6	71.7	347
Makueni	82.0	91.8	90.6	88.6	88.5	60.0	225
Nyandarua	87.3	97.6	96.1	82.9	96.4	70.6	127
Nyeri	90.6	88.8	96.9	88.6	91.6	68.3	163
Kirinyaga	88.8	94.8	97.7	85.4	92.9	71.2	146
Murang'a	88.1	92.8	91.1	88.0	69.3	52.3	206
Kiambu	86.8	89.8	91.6	84.5	94.4	60.4	739
Turkana	74.1	81.7	75.3	63.0	73.5	25.9	122
West Pokot	74.4	82.9	63.1	74.1	86.6	43.1	146
Samburu	71.6	83.6	64.7	83.2	78.5	39.0	60
Trans Nzoia	92.4	97.7	91.2	92.1	95.8	78.1	238
Uasin Gishu	84.8	93.9	84.5	87.0	94.3	62.9	392
Elgeyo/Marakwet	85.0	94.6	84.3	87.2	94.5	59.9	77
Nandi	80.7	90.4	67.0	97.3	93.1	49.2	224
Baringo	70.6	89.8	83.9	82.0	84.8	43.1	130
Laikipia	87.0	92.0	80.6	83.9	93.1	58.1	108
Nakuru	87.6	92.5	86.4	89.6	94.7	65.0	568
Narok	77.9	89.2	93.0	75.1	89.8	48.1	289
Kajiado	85.8	92.5	83.1	86.8	86.0	62.7	330
Kericho	91.7	90.0	71.5	92.6	79.7	51.1	273
Bomet	83.5	95.7	86.7	90.8	91.1	61.1	226
Kakamega	81.9	92.3	78.3	89.2	94.2	59.8	431
Vihiga	79.7	85.1	84.0	94.0	95.5	64.0	134
Bungoma	77.9	88.7	74.0	88.1	91.1	45.6	404
Busia	86.2	94.5	89.7	89.5	94.0	67.5	237
Siaya	93.9	93.1	88.9	97.2	95.2	76.1	192
Kisumu	95.8	96.2	94.4	95.2	87.8	73.7	296
Homa Bay	87.9	91.3	79.9	90.3	93.3	58.8	250
Migori	75.9	87.0	78.5	86.7	96.1	52.3	239
Kisii	93.0	96.0	95.5	93.4	96.2	80.2	322
Nyamira	88.8	97.5	95.1	91.6	96.6	80.0	115
Nairobi City	92.2	93.2	88.3	90.4	89.4	62.9	1,546
Total 15–34	83.6	90.7	85.3	88.5	90.2	59.2	11,468

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.13.2 Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who know:					Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	Number of men
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV		
Age							
15–19	79.7	85.7	78.8	82.1	88.4	48.7	3,175
15–17	76.5	83.0	76.6	80.4	86.3	43.8	1,954
18–19	84.7	90.1	82.2	84.9	91.7	56.5	1,221
20–24	87.8	92.3	88.3	86.5	89.2	63.8	2,404
20–22	87.7	91.8	88.1	87.3	89.9	64.1	1,484
23–24	87.8	93.0	88.6	85.2	88.0	63.3	920
25–29	91.0	94.4	91.9	87.7	90.7	67.9	2,268
30–34	90.4	94.3	91.7	86.0	89.8	67.4	1,787
Marital status							
Never married	84.6	89.2	84.2	84.9	89.0	57.6	6,393
Ever had sex	88.5	92.3	88.2	86.4	90.3	62.7	4,134
Never had sex	77.3	83.6	76.9	82.2	86.7	48.2	2,258
Ever married	89.8	94.5	91.5	85.8	90.1	66.1	3,242
Residence							
Urban	89.9	94.7	92.4	89.6	89.8	68.7	3,918
Rural	83.8	88.4	82.7	82.2	89.1	54.8	5,716
Education²							
No education	59.1	70.1	64.1	64.4	65.2	24.1	184
Primary	80.8	86.5	79.1	75.9	85.0	45.5	2,899
Secondary	87.7	92.6	88.3	87.8	91.1	63.1	4,482
More than secondary	93.5	95.7	95.7	94.6	93.9	78.9	2,070
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	77.0	85.5	77.8	78.9	85.6	48.4	1,464
Second	85.3	88.9	82.7	81.8	89.4	54.1	1,813
Middle	84.6	88.6	84.4	83.1	89.8	57.0	1,913
Fourth	89.2	94.1	91.2	87.5	89.1	64.6	2,404
Highest	92.1	95.3	93.3	92.1	92.0	73.1	2,041
Total 15–34	86.3	91.0	86.7	85.2	89.4	60.5	9,634

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.13.2C Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people by county: Men

Percentages of young men age 15–34 who, in response to prompted questions, say that individuals can reduce their risk of getting HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse and by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that a person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV, and the percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who know:					Percentage with knowledge about HIV prevention ¹	Number of men
	Using a condom every time they have sex	Having sex with only one uninfected partner who has no other partners	A healthy-looking person can have HIV	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person cannot get HIV by sharing food with a person who has HIV		
Mombasa	73.6	95.6	96.3	91.4	96.2	63.2	318
Kwale	68.7	94.4	86.2	81.9	91.0	49.8	158
Kilifi	76.1	86.8	95.8	90.1	96.0	57.0	296
Tana River	64.2	64.0	90.8	92.7	90.1	42.7	46
Lamu	98.5	97.0	94.9	98.4	98.2	89.7	27
Taita/Taveta	80.6	93.0	86.2	87.7	94.1	57.5	70
Garissa	97.0	99.9	98.5	96.3	97.7	90.9	96
Wajir	69.9	85.3	78.2	90.7	75.5	42.5	52
Mandera	61.2	66.4	37.4	69.8	62.6	21.9	61
Marsabit	55.9	91.3	71.9	74.9	83.6	31.3	30
Isiolo	81.2	96.6	77.4	88.6	93.2	55.4	37
Meru	83.0	89.7	90.2	76.1	89.2	51.7	299
Tharaka-Nithi	85.5	93.9	93.9	83.9	88.1	58.4	84
Embu	72.1	71.1	95.5	81.4	89.4	52.0	104
Kitui	97.4	92.4	95.9	95.1	94.2	83.1	227
Machakos	89.1	91.6	78.5	91.0	94.3	65.0	328
Makueni	91.1	98.3	89.7	70.9	90.2	58.5	187
Nyandarua	86.0	82.2	78.3	87.4	94.8	48.8	104
Nyeri	87.2	82.6	92.0	80.6	85.0	59.3	145
Kirinyaga	93.7	91.5	79.9	92.2	89.7	75.1	115
Murang'a	94.2	97.9	88.3	81.5	85.5	61.4	191
Kiambu	81.8	88.4	86.2	80.7	85.7	55.8	631
Turkana	62.4	66.8	74.6	77.7	86.0	38.7	77
West Pokot	92.6	96.0	91.5	95.0	93.7	78.6	118
Samburu	78.1	92.7	73.6	66.7	66.1	35.3	35
Trans Nzoia	84.2	95.0	95.5	88.1	89.9	65.3	195
Uasin Gishu	91.5	88.6	96.0	95.9	93.1	72.3	336
Elgeyo/Marakwet	80.8	72.3	92.0	78.2	93.8	46.0	78
Nandi	89.3	83.6	84.0	97.8	94.2	67.4	180
Baringo	80.7	74.9	77.2	85.8	88.8	47.6	123
Laikipia	76.2	90.5	80.2	84.1	88.8	46.6	105
Nakuru	78.5	80.2	78.6	74.8	79.5	36.9	467
Narok	72.6	90.5	63.7	69.7	86.3	39.8	221
Kajiado	89.3	92.7	89.3	79.3	84.5	56.8	221
Kericho	96.8	98.4	90.2	98.6	99.1	85.2	214
Bomet	92.9	93.4	84.1	84.2	92.2	59.7	181
Kakamega	89.7	97.8	81.6	68.8	90.2	50.4	397
Vihiga	79.7	82.8	86.0	87.9	90.4	52.1	111
Bungoma	73.3	82.9	70.8	80.5	88.0	40.0	339
Busia	81.6	87.1	81.8	79.2	82.8	46.0	201
Siaya	85.6	93.2	64.7	75.5	89.8	42.7	165
Kisumu	97.5	98.2	90.6	97.5	97.0	82.5	234
Homa Bay	86.5	84.9	75.4	81.9	92.6	52.5	189
Migori	95.9	98.4	78.2	87.9	94.6	66.6	175
Kisii	97.8	98.8	98.4	97.7	99.0	95.5	223
Nyamira	77.7	87.2	89.5	80.1	83.5	54.5	87
Nairobi City	97.5	98.8	96.2	91.0	85.9	74.3	1,357
Total 15–34	86.3	91.0	86.7	85.2	89.4	60.5	9,634

¹ Knowledge about HIV prevention means knowing that consistent use of condoms during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission: HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and a person can become infected by sharing food with a person who has HIV.

Table 13.14 Age at first sexual intercourse among young people

Percentage of young women and young men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and young men age 18–24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Women age 18–24		Men age 15–24		Men age 18–24	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15–19	6.8	6,025	na	na	18.4	3,175	na	na
15–17	7.2	3,564	na	na	18.2	1,954	na	na
18–19	6.2	2,461	39.8	2,461	18.8	1,221	52.6	1,221
20–24	8.5	6,001	39.6	6,001	19.4	2,404	53.0	2,404
20–22	7.2	3,640	38.2	3,640	18.6	1,484	52.7	1,484
23–24	10.5	2,361	41.9	2,361	20.6	920	53.7	920
Residence								
Urban	4.2	4,664	31.3	3,770	15.6	1,830	48.2	1,368
Rural	9.8	7,363	46.4	4,692	20.4	3,750	55.7	2,257
Education¹								
No education	19.3	306	58.3	240	18.8	63	35.8	40
Primary	14.5	3,132	69.6	1,655	21.7	1,713	63.0	743
Secondary	5.5	6,688	37.1	4,670	17.5	3,078	52.9	2,123
More than secondary	1.9	1,901	17.5	1,898	17.8	725	43.2	719
Total	7.6	12,026	39.7	8,462	18.8	5,579	52.9	3,625

na = not available

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.15 Premarital sexual intercourse among young people

Among never-married women and men age 15–24, percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24		Men age 15–24	
	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Number of never married men
Age				
15–19	72.8	5,516	60.3	3,153
15–17	82.2	3,464	72.4	1,953
18–19	57.1	2,053	40.8	1,201
20–24	26.6	3,007	15.3	1,987
20–22	31.2	2,088	17.6	1,327
23–24	16.1	919	10.7	660
Residence				
Urban	53.2	3,271	40.4	1,640
Rural	58.6	5,253	44.1	3,501
Education¹				
No education	83.0	103	55.6	53
Primary	69.1	1,925	54.3	1,554
Secondary	59.4	5,076	42.8	2,893
More than secondary	27.0	1,420	14.8	640
Total	56.5	8,524	42.9	5,140

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.16.1 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Women

Among all young women age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among young women age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24			Women age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Women age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their husband nor lived with them	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of women
Age							
15–19	1.5	17.5	3,125	30.7	48	46.3	546
15–17	0.5	10.0	1,822	*	10	37.2	182
18–19	2.9	27.9	1,303	(31.7)	38	50.8	364
20–24	5.8	31.1	3,063	36.8	179	40.4	952
20–22	6.3	33.8	1,850	39.1	116	43.0	626
23–24	5.2	26.9	1,212	32.6	63	35.5	326
Marital status							
Never married	3.1	30.6	4,381	47.7	136	42.7	1,340
Ever married	5.0	8.8	1,807	17.3	91	41.5	158
Residence							
Urban	4.7	27.4	2,430	41.8	115	47.0	665
Rural	3.0	22.2	3,758	29.1	112	39.0	834
Education¹							
No education	2.4	6.5	160	*	4	*	10
Primary	3.0	16.9	1,591	(30.4)	48	38.9	269
Secondary	2.7	21.7	3,441	35.3	93	43.6	746
More than secondary	8.2	47.5	995	(40.6)	81	43.8	472
Total 15–24	3.7	24.2	6,188	35.5	227	42.6	1,498

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.16.2 Multiple sexual partners and higher-risk sexual intercourse in the last 12 months among young people: Men

Among all young men age 15–24, percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months, and percentage who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them; among those having more than one partner in the last 12 months, percentage reporting that a condom was used during last intercourse; among men age 15–24 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them, percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Men age 15–24			Men age 15–24 who had 2+ partners in the last 12 months		Men age 15–24 who had intercourse in the last 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	
	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Percentage who had intercourse in the past 12 months with a person who was neither their wife nor lived with them	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse with such a partner	Number of men
Age							
15–19	5.3	25.2	3,175	62.2	170	67.0	801
15–17	2.2	15.8	1,954	72.5	42	63.6	308
18–19	10.4	40.4	1,221	58.8	128	69.1	493
20–24	21.3	61.3	2,404	64.0	512	71.1	1,474
20–22	20.4	61.6	1,484	63.0	302	72.0	913
23–24	22.8	60.9	920	65.4	210	69.5	560
Marital status							
Never married	11.4	41.6	5,140	67.9	588	69.6	2,138
Ever married	21.5	31.2	439	36.5	94	69.6	137
Residence							
Urban	15.3	43.8	1,830	64.1	280	68.8	801
Rural	10.7	39.3	3,750	63.2	401	70.1	1,474
Education¹							
No education	2.2	23.8	63	*	1	(29.3)	15
Primary	9.2	31.9	1,713	49.9	157	63.0	547
Secondary	10.3	39.6	3,078	63.2	316	70.3	1,218
More than secondary	28.7	68.3	725	74.4	208	76.5	495
Total 15–24	12.2	40.8	5,579	63.5	682	69.6	2,275

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 13.17 Recent HIV tests among young people

Among young women and young men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, percentage who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months and received the results of the last test, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:		Men age 15–24 who have had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months:	
	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of women	Percentage who have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results of the last test	Number of men
Age				
15–19	49.4	784	21.9	816
15–17	35.7	226	13.3	309
18–19	55.0	558	27.1	507
20–24	61.8	2,307	48.8	1,763
20–22	58.9	1,305	45.0	1,021
23–24	65.5	1,002	54.0	742
Marital status				
Never married	54.0	1,345	37.6	2,152
Ever married	62.2	1,746	53.5	427
Total 15–24	58.6	3,091	40.2	2,578

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire

Key Findings

- **High blood pressure (hypertension):** 9% of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of hypertension with 32% currently on treatment. 3% of men age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of hypertension with 32% currently on treatment.
- **High blood sugar (diabetes):** 1% of women age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of diabetes of which 63% are currently on treatment. 1% of men age 15–49 have received a diagnosis of diabetes of which 73% are currently on treatment.
- **Heart disease or chronic heart condition:** 1% of women and men age 15–49 have ever received a diagnosis of heart disease or chronic heart conditions.
- **Lung disease and chronic lung conditions:** The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women and men age 15–49 is 1%.
- **Depression and anxiety:** 4% of women and 3% of men age 15–49 reported having ever been diagnosed with depression or anxiety.
- **Breast and cervical cancer examinations:** 14% of women have ever been examined or tested for breast cancer and 17% have been tested for cervical cancer. Less than half (45%) of women age 15–49 are aware that they can self-examine for lumps and cancer in the breast.
- **Arthritis:** 3% of women and 1% of men age 15–49 have ever been diagnosed with arthritis. 49% of these women and 45% of these men are receiving on treatment.
- **Cancer of the prostate:** Less than 1% of men have ever been diagnosed with prostate cancer. 14% are receiving treatment.

Kenya is experiencing an epidemiological transition in its disease burden from predominantly communicable diseases to a rapidly rising burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and injuries. This has resulted in a “triple burden of disease,” which is increasingly straining the health system. It is estimated that 39% of deaths in the country are as a result of NCDs (WHO 2018), with the four major NCDs: cardiovascular diseases (CVDs), cancers, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases accounting for 57% of all NCD deaths.

Non-communicable diseases have four common risk factors: tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity, and unhealthy diets. Other risk factors include environmental pollutants, as well overweight and obesity.

This chapter presents data on chronic conditions including cancer, hypertension, and diabetes. The chapter also provides information on physical inactivity, as well as awareness, screening, and management of chronic diseases.

14.1 PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical activity

Physical activity is defined as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure.

Respondents were asked on how many days they did moderate to vigorous intensity activity and how many minutes they did moderate to vigorous intensity activity in a week.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Sedentary time

Sedentary behaviour is any waking behaviour characterised by an energy expenditure of 1.5 METS or lower while sitting, reclining, or lying.

Respondents were asked how many hours they spent seated in typical day.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Physical activity is known to confer various benefits in health outcomes including improved all-cause mortality, cardiovascular disease mortality, hypertension, site-specific cancers (bladder, breast, colon, endometrial, oesophageal adenocarcinoma, gastric, and renal), type 2 diabetes, mental health (reduced symptoms of anxiety and depression), cognitive health, sleep, and also improved measures of adiposity. It is important to note that self-reported level of physical activity has been found to be overestimated.

Median time accumulated in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity is 179.1 minutes per week for women and 419.7 minutes per week for men (**Table 14.1**).

The median time spent being sedentary is similar for women and men (2.7 hours and 2.9 hours per day, respectively).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Median time per week at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity for both women and men increases with age, from 99.6 minutes among women age 20–24 to 299.6 minutes among women age 45–49, and from 240.0 minutes among men age 15–19 to 719.5 minutes among men age 40–44.
- Median time used per week in physical activities is higher in rural areas (209.8 minutes for women and 539.1 for men) than in urban areas (104.9 minutes for women and 299.6 minutes for men).
- Median time used per week in physical activity decreases with wealth quintile, from 239.0 minutes in the second wealth quintile to 119.2 minutes in the highest quintile for women, and from 599.3 minutes in the second wealth quintile to 239.2 minutes in the highest wealth quintile for men.
- Median sedentary time per day among women and men decreases with age, from 4.2 hours for women age 15–19 to 2.2 hours per day among women age 35–49, and from 3.9 hours for men age 15–19 to 2.6 hours among men age 35–39.
- Counties with the highest median time per week at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity among women are Murang'a (899.4 minutes) and Nandi (749.3 minutes).
- Counties with the highest median time per week at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity among men are Bomet (2,159.1 minutes), Laikipia (1,799.1 minutes), and Makueni (1,679.6 minutes) (**Table 14.1C**).
- Counties with the highest median sedentary time per day among women are Isiolo (5.5 hours), Lamu (5.2 hours), and Marsabit (4.7 hours).

- Counties with the highest median sedentary time per day among men are Kakamega (5.4 hours), Nandi (4.7 hours), and Garissa (4.6 hours).

14.2 HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

High blood pressure or hypertension

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. If so, are they taking medication to control their blood pressure.

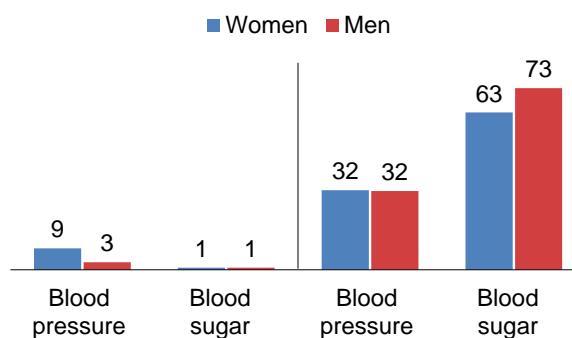
Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Nine percent of women and 3% of men age 15–49 reported that they had been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood pressure or hypertension. Of those who reported that they had high blood pressure or hypertension, 32% of women and men were taking medication to control blood pressure (**Figure 14.1**).

Figure 14.1 Blood pressure and blood sugar diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have:

Among those who have been told they have blood pressure or sugar, percentage taking medication to control:



Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of high blood pressure increases with age, from 2% among women age 15–19 to 20% among women age 45–49. Similarly, the prevalence of high blood pressure increases from 1% among men age 15–19 to 10% among men age 45–49 (**Table 14.2.1** and **Table 14.2.2**).
- Prevalence of high blood pressure increases with household wealth quintile, from 5% in the lowest wealth quintile to 11% in the highest quintile among women, and from 2% in the lowest quintile to 5% in the highest quintile among men.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women with hypertension are Kirinyaga (20%), Taita/Taveta (18%), and Laikipia (16%), whereas Embu (6%) and Homa Bay (6%) counties have the highest percentage of men with hypertension (**Table 14.2.1C** and **Table 14.2.2C**).

14.3 HIGH BLOOD SUGAR

High blood sugar or diabetes

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have high blood sugar or diabetes. And if so, if they are taking medication to control their blood sugar or diabetes.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

One percent of both men and women age 15–49 had been told they have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker. Of those with high blood sugar or diabetes, 63% of women and 73% of men are taking medication to control blood sugar (**Figure 14.1**, **Table 14.3.1**, and **Table 14.3.2**).

14.4 HEART DISEASE OR CHRONIC HEART DISEASE

Heart disease or chronic heart condition

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition. And if so, if they are receiving any treatment for their heart disease or chronic heart condition.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

One percent of both women and men age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have heart disease or chronic heart conditions. Of those with heart disease or chronic heart conditions, 43% of women and 30% of men are receiving treatment (**Table 14.4**).

14.5 LUNG DISEASE OR A CHRONIC LUNG CONDITION

Lung disease or a chronic lung condition

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition. And if so, if they are receiving any treatment for their lung disease or a chronic lung condition

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

The prevalence of lung disease and chronic lung conditions among women and men age 15–49 is 1%. Sixty-six percent of women and 41% of men who have lung disease or chronic lung conditions are receiving treatment (**Table 14.5**).

14.6 MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS, DEPRESSION, AND ANXIETY

Depression and anxiety

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety, and if so, if they are receiving any treatment for depression or anxiety.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Four percent of women age 15–49 reported having ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety. Twenty-seven percent of those with depression or anxiety are receiving medication. Three percent of men age 15–49 have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have depression or anxiety. Twenty-one percent of them are receiving medication (**Table 14.6**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Counties with the highest prevalence of depression or anxiety among women age 15–49 are Narok (17%), Meru (10%), and Uasin Gishu (8%), while Bomet (21%), Laikipia (9%), and Isiolo (9%) have the highest prevalence of depression and anxiety among men age 15–49 (**Table 14.6C**).

14.7 BREAST AND CERVICAL CANCER EXAMINATIONS

Breast cancer examination

Regular breast screening is one of the best ways to improve early diagnosis of breast cancer, which together with cervical cancer are the leading cases of cancer in Kenya. Women were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider examined their breasts to check for cancer. The examination could include either a clinical breast exam, in which a healthcare provider uses their hands to feel for lumps or other changes or the use of medical equipment to make an image of the breast tissue, such as a mammogram.

Cervical cancer examination

To be checked for cervical cancer, a woman is asked to lie on her back with her legs apart. A healthcare worker will use a brush or swab to collect a sample from inside her. The sample is sent to a laboratory for testing. This test is called Pap smear or human papillomavirus (HPV) test. Another method is called a visual inspection with acetic acid (VIA). In this test, the healthcare worker puts vinegar on the cervix to see if there is a reaction. Women were asked if a doctor or other healthcare provider ever tested them for cervical cancer. The type of screening test is not collected.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Early detection of cancer is one of the most effective ways of improving outcome of cancer treatment. It helps health professionals initiate early treatment that slows the progress of the cancer, and ultimately intervene to treat cancerous growths.

Breast cancer screening involves feeling the breast tissues by hand to detect any abnormal growths. This can be done either by a health professional or by individuals. If any abnormal growth is detected, a piece of the affected tissue is surgically removed and examined in a laboratory for confirmation of cancer cells. Cervical cancer screening involves detecting abnormal growth in the cervix by using visual inspection or chemically-based testing. Any abnormal mass that is found in the cervix is surgically removed before it becomes cancerous.

Forty-five percent of women age 15–49 are aware that they can self-examine for lumps and cancer in the breast. Fourteen percent of women have ever been examined or tested for breast cancer and 17% have been tested for cervical cancer. Less than 1% of the women have tested positive for breast or cervical cancer (**Table 14.7**).

Patterns by background characteristics

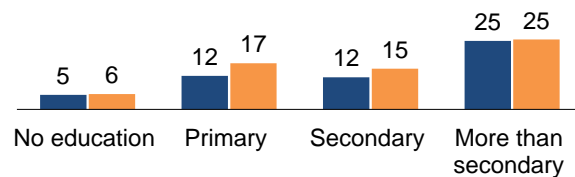
- The examination for breast cancer is more common in urban areas (18%) than in rural areas (11%).
- Testing for cervical cancer is higher in urban (20%) than in rural areas (14%).

- The percentage of women examined for breast cancer increases with education level, from 5% among those with no education to 25% among those with more than secondary education.

Figure 14.2 Breast and cervical cancer exams by education

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for:

■ Breast cancer ■ Cervical cancer



- The percentage of women tested for cervical cancer is the lowest among those with no education (6%), while the highest percentage is among those with more than secondary education (25%) (**Figure 14.2**).

- The percentage of women examined for breast cancer increases with wealth quintile, from 6% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 22% among those in the highest wealth quintile (**Table 14.7**).

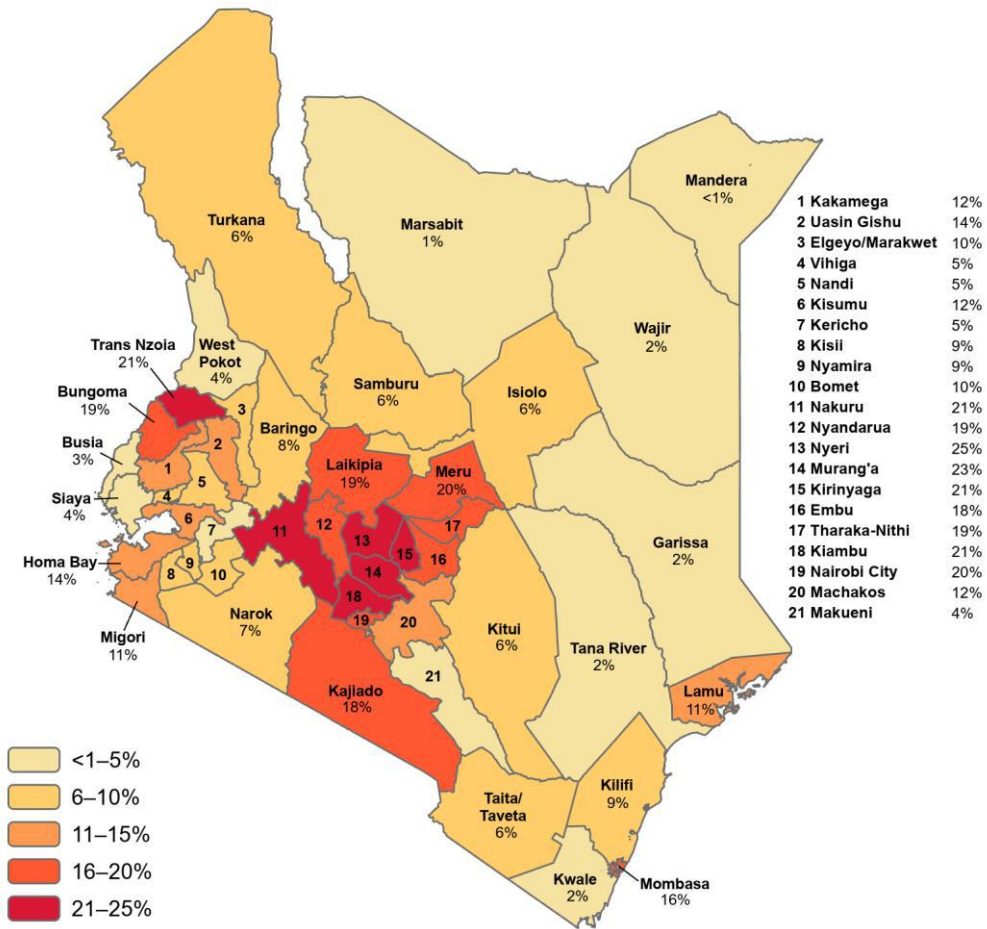
- The percentage of women tested for cervical cancer increases with wealth quintile, from 8% among women in the lowest wealth quintile to 24% among those in the highest wealth quintile.

- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 examined for breast cancer are Nyeri (25%), Murang’a (23%), and Kiambu (21%), while Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, Kwale, Tana River, and Wajir have the lowest (2% or less) (**Table 14.7C** and **Map 14.1**).

- Counties with the highest percentage of women screened for cervical cancer are Nyeri (32%), Kericho (27%), and Nairobi City (25%), while Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, and Wajir have the lowest percentage (2% or less) (**Table 14.7C** and **Map 14.1**).

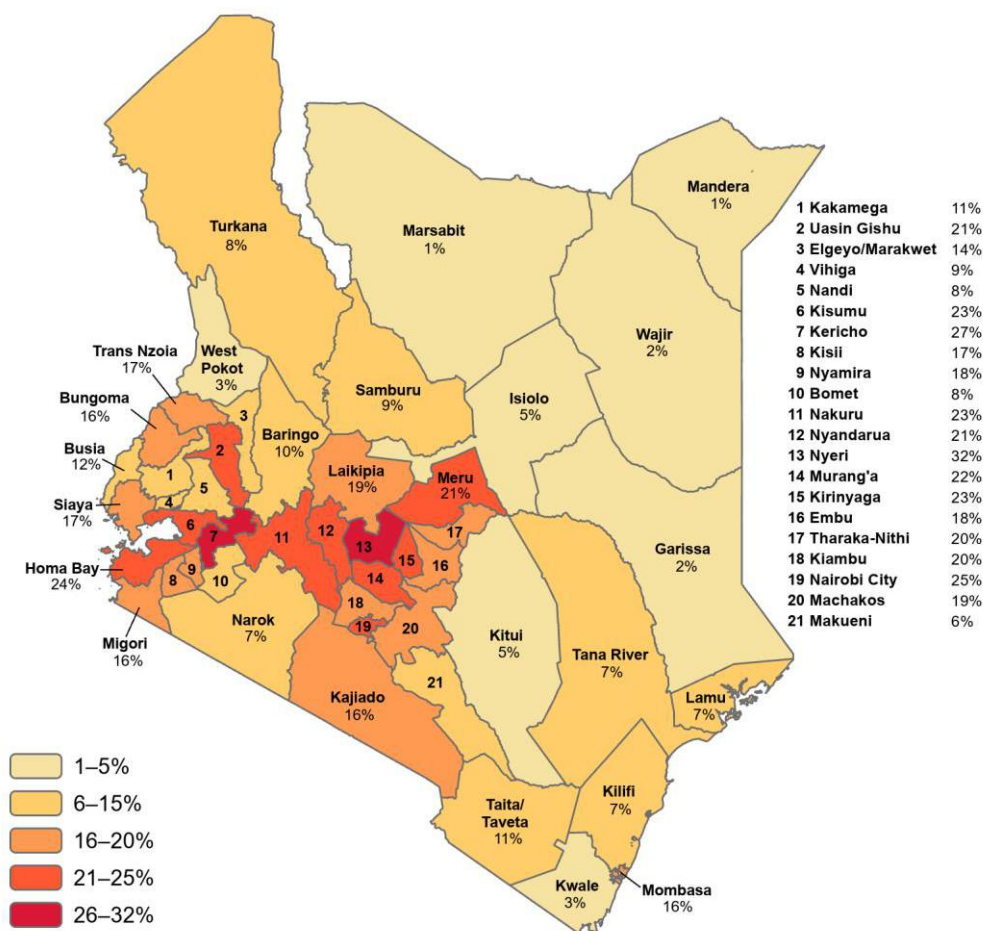
Map 14.1 Breast and cervical cancer exams by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for breast cancer



Map 14.1—Continued

Percentage of women age 15–49 who were ever examined by a healthcare worker for cervical cancer



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

14.8 ARTHRITIS

Arthritis

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have arthritis. And if so, if they were receiving any treatment for arthritis.

Sample: Women age 15–49 and men age 15–49

Three percent of women age 15–49 have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have arthritis. About half of women (49%) who have been told they have arthritis are receiving treatment. One percent of men age 15–49 have arthritis with 45% of them receiving treatment (**Table 14.8**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The prevalence of arthritis increases with age from 1% among women age 15–19 to 9% for women age 45–49.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women age 15–49 with arthritis are Tharaka-Nithi (11%), Meru (10%), and Nyandarua (8%) (**Table 14.8C**).

- Counties with the highest percentage of men age 15–49 with arthritis are Meru (10%), Samburu (5%), and Laikipia (4%).

14.9 CANCER OF THE PROSTATE

Prostate cancer

Respondents were asked if they have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker that they have prostate cancer, and if so, are receiving any treatment for prostate cancer.

Sample: Men age 15–54

Less than 1% of men age 15–49 have been told that they have prostate cancer with 14% of them receiving treatment (**Table 14.9**).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on chronic conditions, see the following tables:

- **Table 14.1** Physical activity
- **Table 14.1C** Physical activity by county
- **Table 14.2.1** Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women
- **Table 14.2.1C** Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Women
- **Table 14.2.2** Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men
- **Table 14.2.2C** Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Men
- **Table 14.3.1** Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women
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- **Table 14.4** Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis and treatment
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- **Table 14.9** Prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment

Table 14.1 Physical activity

Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and median sedentary time among women and men age 15–49, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (minutes per week)	Median sedentary time (hours per day)	Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (minutes per week)	Median sedentary time (hours per day)
Age				
15–19	119.1	4.2	240.0	3.9
20–24	99.6	3.3	419.3	3.0
25–29	140.0	2.8	479.5	2.8
30–34	179.6	2.4	599.1	2.6
35–39	279.4	2.2	599.1	2.6
40–44	259.4	2.2	719.5	2.8
45–49	299.6	2.2	599.4	2.7
Residence				
Urban	104.9	3.3	299.6	3.3
Rural	209.8	2.4	539.1	2.8
Education¹				
No education	119.5	3.2	359.3	3.2
Primary	239.4	2.3	599.7	2.6
Secondary	119.9	2.9	360.0	3.0
More than secondary	119.4	3.3	259.8	3.5
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	209.5	2.6	539.9	2.5
Second	239.0	2.2	599.3	2.7
Middle	199.5	2.5	479.7	2.9
Fourth	119.7	2.8	419.3	2.9
Highest	119.2	3.5	239.2	3.7
Total 15–49	179.1	2.7	419.7	2.9
50–54	na	na	599.4	2.9
Total 15–54	na	na	419.8	2.9

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.1C Physical activity by county

Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and median sedentary time among women and men age 15–49, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women		Men	
	Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (minutes per week)	Median sedentary time (hours per day)	Median time at moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (minutes per week)	Median sedentary time (hours per day)
Mombasa	9.5	3.9	419.5	2.5
Kwale	209.6	4.5	240.0	2.3
Kilifi	359.0	3.9	629.0	2.2
Tana River	a	3.5	a	1.1
Lamu	179.2	5.2	59.5	2.0
Taita/Taveta	59.5	2.9	1,007.8	1.8
Garissa	a	2.2	239.3	4.6
Wajir	a	3.0	99.9	2.7
Mandera	479.3	4.5	599.7	2.6
Marsabit	59.6	4.7	239.7	2.5
Isiolo	6.0	5.5	179.7	4.2
Meru	520.0	1.6	719.4	2.9
Tharaka-Nithi	179.9	2.2	1,499.5	3.8
Embu	139.3	2.5	959.8	3.9
Kitui	19.6	2.8	719.4	3.1
Machakos	139.6	3.1	420.0	2.4
Makueni	a	3.4	1,679.6	1.9
Nyandarua	179.3	2.3	1,079.6	2.9
Nyeri	59.3	2.3	299.1	3.3
Kirinyaga	59.1	4.6	a	2.5
Murang'a	899.4	4.5	1,499.1	2.4
Kiambu	719.7	3.0	839.0	2.9
Turkana	299.1	4.3	a	3.7
West Pokot	119.5	2.1	899.8	1.6
Samburu	300.0	2.6	720.0	3.6
Trans Nzoia	719.6	3.0	59.6	4.1
Uasin Gishu	59.7	1.8	839.8	1.2
Elgeyo/Marakwet	199.1	2.6	719.9	1.6
Nandi	749.3	2.4	6.3	4.7
Baringo	29.4	1.5	719.9	2.1
Laikipia	179.2	3.3	1,799.1	1.9
Nakuru	a	2.3	1,199.4	4.1
Narok	119.2	3.4	600.0	3.3
Kajiado	149.9	2.4	180.0	3.6
Kericho	119.0	2.2	89.5	3.5
Bomet	719.5	1.6	2,159.1	1.0
Kakamega	479.7	1.6	359.9	5.4
Vihiga	99.1	3.0	419.1	1.5
Bungoma	239.4	2.0	539.6	2.3
Busia	44.5	2.6	239.9	2.9
Siaya	119.8	3.2	239.2	1.9
Kisumu	24.1	2.6	719.1	1.6
Homa Bay	720.0	1.7	1,439.3	2.7
Migori	299.5	1.6	1,199.1	2.1
Kisii	359.6	2.7	239.3	2.4
Nyamira	239.6	2.2	59.0	2.5
Nairobi City	69.4	3.6	119.7	4.0
Total 15–49	179.1	2.7	419.7	2.9

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

a = Omitted because more than 50% of the respondents complete zero minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity per week.

Table 14.2.1 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:	
			Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Age				
15–19	1.5	3,125	(31.2)	48
20–24	5.1	3,063	25.2	155
25–29	7.6	2,916	20.6	222
30–34	9.9	2,364	26.2	234
35–39	11.3	2,288	28.3	260
40–44	15.5	1,615	39.4	251
45–49	19.6	1,346	47.5	263
Residence				
Urban	9.7	6,850	32.9	666
Rural	7.8	9,866	31.2	765
Education¹				
No education	5.6	920	34.9	51
Primary	9.7	6,107	34.1	592
Secondary	7.6	6,481	30.2	491
More than secondary	9.3	3,208	30.4	297
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	5.0	2,599	36.5	129
Second	6.3	2,974	29.2	186
Middle	9.2	3,086	30.1	284
Fourth	9.3	3,729	31.7	349
Highest	11.2	4,328	33.2	483
Total 15–49	8.6	16,716	32.0	1,431

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.2.1C Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Women

Percentage of women 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:	
			Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of women
Mombasa	10.7	493	(40.0)	53
Kwale	4.4	260	*	11
Kilifi	6.3	489	(37.9)	31
Tana River	3.6	79	*	3
Lamu	10.2	54	(46.9)	5
Taita/Taveta	18.1	122	(12.9)	22
Garissa	2.3	163	*	4
Wajir	5.9	90	*	5
Mandera	2.9	113	*	3
Marsabit	2.8	72	*	2
Isiolo	5.3	76	*	4
Meru	11.0	488	(24.3)	53
Tharaka-Nithi	14.7	131	(22.7)	19
Embu	10.2	180	(40.5)	18
Kitui	4.3	373	*	16
Machakos	11.1	544	(26.9)	60
Makueni	3.7	356	*	13
Nyandarua	11.7	225	(21.9)	26
Nyeri	14.3	261	(26.6)	37
Kirinyaga	20.0	262	16.7	52
Murang'a	11.6	339	(28.5)	39
Kiambu	7.2	1,095	(20.5)	79
Turkana	3.3	172	*	6
West Pokot	2.6	197	*	5
Samburu	1.7	79	*	1
Trans Nzoia	8.3	359	(29.4)	30
Uasin Gishu	11.3	527	(23.8)	59
Elgeyo/Marakwet	7.6	116	*	9
Nandi	5.1	332	*	17
Baringo	8.3	193	(25.8)	16
Laikipia	15.6	173	(33.6)	27
Nakuru	8.6	862	(23.3)	74
Narok	5.0	374	*	19
Kajiado	13.1	451	(30.6)	59
Kericho	7.1	372	(39.7)	26
Bomet	7.3	327	(18.5)	24
Kakamega	8.6	652	(30.5)	56
Vihiga	7.5	201	(16.9)	15
Bungoma	9.8	572	(50.3)	56
Busia	3.4	336	*	11
Siaya	3.4	275	*	9
Kisumu	8.9	396	(26.3)	35
Homa Bay	10.3	344	(28.2)	35
Migori	7.2	350	(58.9)	25
Kisii	3.6	463	*	17
Nyamira	6.1	168	*	10
Nairobi City	10.7	2,157	41.6	230
Total 15–49	8.6	16,716	32.0	1,431

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.2.2 Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:	
			Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.6	3,175	*	19
20–24	1.2	2,404	*	29
25–29	1.7	2,268	(10.9)	39
30–34	2.9	1,787	(17.8)	52
35–39	4.7	1,577	33.0	73
40–44	6.1	1,332	38.2	81
45–49	10.2	1,109	39.8	113
Residence				
Urban	3.3	5,382	33.6	177
Rural	2.8	8,270	30.2	228
Education¹				
No education	5.1	369	*	19
Primary	2.6	4,894	29.2	127
Secondary	2.4	5,592	31.9	134
More than secondary	4.5	2,797	35.7	125
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	2.1	2,062	(29.8)	44
Second	2.1	2,584	24.8	54
Middle	2.6	2,754	33.4	70
Fourth	3.1	3,325	32.1	102
Highest	4.6	2,927	33.8	135
Total 15–49	3.0	13,652	31.7	405
50–54	12.4	801	56.0	99
Total 15–54	3.5	14,453	36.5	504

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.2.2C Blood pressure diagnosis and treatment by county: Men

Percentage of men 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure or hypertension; among those who have been told they have high blood pressure, percentage taking medication to control blood pressure; according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Ever told have high blood pressure or hypertension by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood pressure or hypertension, the percentage who were:	
			Taking medication to control blood pressure	Number of men
Mombasa	3.6	442	*	16
Kwale	1.6	209	*	3
Kilifi	3.7	405	*	15
Tana River	3.8	64	*	2
Lamu	3.9	41	*	2
Taita/Taveta	4.6	103	*	5
Garissa	1.5	117	*	2
Wajir	2.0	63	*	1
Mandera	0.8	81	*	1
Marsabit	2.5	45	*	1
Isiolo	2.5	55	*	1
Meru	4.4	489	*	22
Tharaka-Nithi	4.4	137	*	6
Embu	5.9	176	*	10
Kitui	0.7	312	*	2
Machakos	1.2	480	*	6
Makueni	0.7	279	*	2
Nyandarua	5.4	168	*	9
Nyeri	5.0	235	*	12
Kirinyaga	1.9	191	*	4
Murang'a	3.1	297	*	9
Kiambu	3.1	911	*	28
Turkana	4.4	111	*	5
West Pokot	1.0	150	*	2
Samburu	4.7	51	*	2
Trans Nzoia	1.4	272	*	4
Uasin Gishu	2.8	451	*	13
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.6	110	*	1
Nandi	2.7	265	*	7
Baringo	4.0	165	*	7
Laikipia	4.4	145	*	6
Nakuru	1.2	670	*	8
Narok	3.0	313	*	10
Kajiado	2.5	339	*	8
Kericho	2.2	330	*	7
Bomet	1.2	268	*	3
Kakamega	2.1	532	*	11
Vihiga	5.0	156	*	8
Bungoma	2.6	448	*	12
Busia	3.0	262	*	8
Siaya	2.2	227	*	5
Kisumu	2.1	345	*	7
Homa Bay	5.8	258	*	15
Migori	3.8	246	*	9
Kisii	1.9	326	*	6
Nyamira	3.9	133	*	5
Nairobi City	4.3	1,777	*	77
Total 15–49	3.0	13,652	31.7	405

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.3.1 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among those who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Among women who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were:	
			Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of women
Age				
15–19	0.1	3,125	*	4
20–24	0.3	3,063	*	9
25–29	0.4	2,916	*	10
30–34	1.2	2,364	*	29
35–39	1.3	2,288	(55.0)	31
40–44	0.9	1,615	*	15
45–49	3.1	1,346	(72.7)	42
Residence				
Urban	1.0	6,850	83.3	71
Rural	0.7	9,866	42.7	69
Education¹				
No education	1.3	920	*	12
Primary	0.9	6,107	65.0	54
Secondary	0.8	6,481	(68.1)	51
More than secondary	0.7	3,208	*	23
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.5	2,599	*	14
Second	0.6	2,974	*	17
Middle	0.5	3,086	*	17
Fourth	0.7	3,729	(43.1)	25
Highest	1.6	4,328	(83.6)	67
Total 15–49	0.8	16,716	63.3	139

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.3.2 Blood sugar diagnosis and treatment: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood sugar or diabetes; among those who have been told they have high blood sugar, percentage taking medication to control blood sugar, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Ever told have high blood sugar or diabetes by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Among men who have been told by a doctor or other healthcare worker they have high blood sugar or diabetes, the percentage who were:	
			Taking medication to control blood sugar	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.1	3,175	*	4
20–24	0.2	2,404	*	4
25–29	0.5	2,268	*	12
30–34	0.4	1,787	*	7
35–39	1.4	1,577	*	22
40–44	3.1	1,332	(84.0)	41
45–49	2.3	1,109	*	25
Residence				
Urban	1.0	5,382	(82.8)	56
Rural	0.7	8,270	63.9	59
Education¹				
No education	0.6	369	*	2
Primary	0.7	4,894	(63.8)	33
Secondary	0.6	5,592	(77.6)	32
More than secondary	1.7	2,797	(76.7)	48
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.3	2,062	*	6
Second	0.4	2,584	*	11
Middle	0.8	2,754	*	21
Fourth	0.7	3,325	(72.4)	24
Highest	1.8	2,927	(80.0)	53
Total 15–49	0.8	13,652	73.1	115
50–54	3.6	801	(71.1)	29
Total 15–54	1.0	14,453	72.7	144

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.4 Heart disease and chronic heart condition diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have heart disease or a chronic heart condition and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of women	Ever told have heart disease or chronic heart condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of men
Age								
15–19	1.0	3,125	*	31	1.4	3,175	(19.6)	45
20–24	0.8	3,063	(45.0)	24	1.6	2,404	(37.1)	38
25–29	0.6	2,916	*	18	0.8	2,268	*	19
30–34	0.9	2,364	*	21	1.1	1,787	*	20
35–39	0.6	2,288	*	14	0.6	1,577	*	9
40–44	1.0	1,615	*	17	1.4	1,332	*	19
45–49	0.8	1,346	*	11	1.5	1,109	*	16
Residence								
Urban	0.8	6,850	40.2	55	1.4	5,382	(24.3)	73
Rural	0.8	9,866	45.0	80	1.1	8,270	34.4	92
Education¹								
No education	1.6	920	(45.9)	14	1.0	369	*	4
Primary	0.7	6,107	(54.5)	43	1.2	4,894	35.8	61
Secondary	0.8	6,481	(29.0)	52	1.5	5,592	31.4	85
More than secondary	0.8	3,208	*	26	0.6	2,797	*	17
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.3	2,599	(67.4)	33	1.3	2,062	(20.7)	26
Second	0.7	2,974	*	22	1.3	2,584	(27.0)	34
Middle	0.8	3,086	(45.9)	25	1.0	2,754	(44.0)	28
Fourth	0.5	3,729	(30.7)	19	1.2	3,325	*	41
Highest	0.9	4,328	*	37	1.2	2,927	*	36
Total 15–49	0.8	16,716	43.0	135	1.2	13,652	29.9	166
50–54	na	na	na	na	0.8	801	*	7
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	1.2	14,453	30.6	172

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.5 Lung disease and chronic lung condition diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have lung disease or a chronic lung condition and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of women	Ever told have lung disease or chronic lung condition by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of men
Age								
15–19	0.9	3,125	(60.3)	27	0.5	3,175	*	17
20–24	0.9	3,063	(55.9)	26	1.7	2,404	*	41
25–29	1.1	2,916	(64.8)	31	0.6	2,268	*	15
30–34	1.4	2,364	*	33	0.6	1,787	*	11
35–39	1.9	2,288	(74.2)	44	1.1	1,577	*	17
40–44	1.9	1,615	(69.9)	31	0.7	1,332	*	9
45–49	2.7	1,346	(63.3)	37	0.9	1,109	*	10
Residence								
Urban	1.2	6,850	73.8	82	1.2	5,382	(34.7)	65
Rural	1.5	9,866	61.0	147	0.7	8,270	48.1	56
Education¹								
No education	1.6	920	*	15	0.6	369	*	2
Primary	1.7	6,107	65.9	102	0.6	4,894	(53.1)	27
Secondary	1.1	6,481	60.1	71	0.9	5,592	(43.8)	53
More than secondary	1.3	3,208	(79.5)	41	1.4	2,797	*	39
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.6	2,599	(65.6)	42	0.7	2,062	*	15
Second	1.4	2,974	(53.5)	42	0.7	2,584	(65.2)	18
Middle	1.7	3,086	(54.3)	53	0.6	2,754	*	15
Fourth	1.1	3,729	(72.1)	40	1.6	3,325	(38.3)	52
Highest	1.2	4,328	(81.7)	52	0.7	2,927	*	20
Total 15–49	1.4	16,716	65.5	229	0.9	13,652	41.0	121
50–54	na	na	na	na	2.2	801	*	18
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	1.0	14,453	40.2	139

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.6 Depression diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have depression or anxiety and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of women	Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of men
Age								
15–19	2.5	3,125	30.2	78	1.6	3,175	(13.5)	52
20–24	3.3	3,063	23.4	100	2.2	2,404	30.3	52
25–29	3.9	2,916	24.8	115	2.7	2,268	23.4	61
30–34	3.7	2,364	23.8	87	4.4	1,787	23.7	79
35–39	5.7	2,288	30.2	130	4.1	1,577	14.3	64
40–44	6.5	1,615	28.4	105	4.9	1,332	16.2	65
45–49	4.3	1,346	24.8	58	4.3	1,109	29.2	48
Residence								
Urban	4.3	6,850	27.8	293	3.4	5,382	20.4	182
Rural	3.8	9,866	25.8	379	2.9	8,270	21.9	239
Education¹								
No education	4.5	920	23.3	42	2.1	369	*	8
Primary	3.9	6,107	23.3	239	3.2	4,894	24.7	158
Secondary	3.2	6,481	35.8	208	2.3	5,592	18.6	128
More than secondary	5.7	3,208	21.5	183	4.6	2,797	17.9	128
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.9	2,599	20.4	102	2.8	2,062	31.8	57
Second	3.4	2,974	22.6	100	3.2	2,584	24.2	82
Middle	4.1	3,086	34.5	126	2.4	2,754	16.3	67
Fourth	3.8	3,729	24.6	142	2.7	3,325	11.1	89
Highest	4.7	4,328	28.4	202	4.3	2,927	24.3	127
Total 15–49	4.0	16,716	26.7	672	3.1	13,652	21.2	421
50–54	na	na	na	na	4.6	801	(28.1)	37
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	3.2	14,453	21.8	458

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.6C Depression diagnosis and treatment by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have depression or anxiety and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women				Men			
	Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of women	Ever told have depression or anxiety by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of men
Mombasa	5.3	493	*	26	2.1	442	*	9
Kwale	1.2	260	*	3	3.7	209	*	8
Kilifi	1.7	489	*	8	0.5	405	*	2
Tana River	0.7	79	*	1	0.8	64	*	1
Lamu	5.9	54	*	3	2.0	41	*	1
Taita/Taveta	3.3	122	*	4	0.3	103	*	0
Garissa	7.1	163	*	12	0.0	117	*	0
Wajir	0.8	90	*	1	0.3	63	*	0
Mandera	0.6	113	*	1	0.3	81	*	0
Marsabit	1.4	72	*	1	0.7	45	*	0
Isiolo	3.9	76	*	3	9.0	55	(4.5)	5
Meru	10.0	488	(10.0)	49	1.8	489	*	9
Tharaka-Nithi	3.1	131	*	4	3.1	137	*	4
Embu	2.0	180	*	4	2.7	176	*	5
Kitui	1.4	373	*	5	0.1	312	*	0
Machakos	3.3	544	*	18	0.5	480	*	3
Makueni	0.4	356	*	1	1.1	279	*	3
Nyandarua	2.9	225	*	7	3.1	168	*	5
Nyeri	5.6	261	*	15	2.5	235	*	6
Kirinyaga	2.7	262	*	7	2.1	191	*	4
Murang'a	5.9	339	*	20	4.2	297	*	12
Kiambu	4.2	1,095	*	46	2.1	911	*	19
Turkana	3.9	172	*	7	1.1	111	*	1
West Pokot	4.2	197	*	8	0.2	150	*	0
Samburu	0.4	79	*	0	2.9	51	*	2
Trans Nzoia	2.8	359	*	10	1.4	272	*	4
Uasin Gishu	7.8	527	(22.4)	41	6.9	451	*	31
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.9	116	*	1	1.0	110	*	1
Nandi	3.4	332	*	11	0.1	265	*	0
Baringo	1.5	193	*	3	0.2	165	*	0
Laikipia	2.6	173	*	4	9.2	145	*	13
Nakuru	3.0	862	*	26	2.3	670	*	16
Narok	17.0	374	12.6	64	6.6	313	*	21
Kajiado	4.9	451	*	22	0.8	339	*	3
Kericho	2.3	372	*	9	1.2	330	*	4
Bomet	4.2	327	*	14	20.5	268	3.2	55
Kakamega	3.5	652	*	23	5.6	532	*	30
Vihiga	4.4	201	*	9	3.5	156	*	5
Bungoma	5.5	572	(45.3)	31	5.3	448	*	24
Busia	5.1	336	*	17	2.2	262	*	6
Siaya	1.1	275	*	3	1.7	227	*	4
Kisumu	2.6	396	*	10	1.9	345	*	7
Homa Bay	2.4	344	*	8	2.2	258	*	6
Migori	4.8	350	*	17	4.7	246	*	11
Kisii	5.2	463	*	24	0.0	326	*	0
Nyamira	3.7	168	*	6	1.9	133	*	3
Nairobi City	3.0	2,157	*	65	4.4	1,777	*	79
Total 15–49	4.0	16,716	26.7	672	3.1	13,652	21.2	421

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.7 Examinations for breast and cervical cancer

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent- age aware they can examine their breast for lumps and breast cancer	Percent- age examined for breast cancer	Percent- age told by a doctor or other health- care worker that they have breast cancer	Number of women	Ever told have breast cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker		Percent- age tested for cervical cancer	Percent- age told by a doctor or other health- care worker that they have cervical cancer	Number of women	Ever told have cervical cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker		
					Percent- age receiving treatment	Number of women				Percent- age receiving treatment	Number of women	
Age												
15–29	39.3	8.8	0.2	9,104	*	18	8.3	0.1	9,104	*	10	
30–49	51.1	19.9	0.1	7,612	*	11	27.0	0.3	7,612	*	21	
30–34	50.0	16.7	0.1	2,364	*	2	22.3	0.2	2,364	*	5	
35–39	50.9	18.8	0.2	2,288	*	5	25.5	0.2	2,288	*	5	
40–44	52.9	23.8	0.2	1,615	*	3	32.9	0.2	1,615	*	3	
45–49	51.5	22.7	0.1	1,346	*	1	30.7	0.6	1,346	*	8	
30–44	51.1	19.3	0.2	6,267	*	10	26.2	0.2	6,267	*	13	
40–49	52.3	23.3	0.1	2,960	*	4	31.9	0.4	2,960	*	11	
Number of living children												
0	38.1	5.8	0.1	4,747	*	4	5.5	0.2	4,747	*	9	
1–2	52.0	18.2	0.3	5,958	*	18	20.3	0.1	5,958	*	5	
3–4	46.6	17.9	0.1	3,926	*	5	24.8	0.3	3,926	*	11	
5+	35.2	12.0	0.1	2,085	*	2	17.6	0.3	2,085	*	6	
Marital status												
Never married	39.2	6.8	0.0	5,348	*	2	6.6	0.1	5,348	*	3	
Married or living together	47.6	16.8	0.2	9,319	*	20	20.6	0.2	9,319	*	20	
Divorced/separated/widowed	45.6	19.0	0.3	2,049	*	7	26.1	0.4	2,049	*	7	
Employment (last 12 months)												
Not employed	33.8	6.8	0.1	6,709	*	9	8.4	0.1	6,709	*	8	
Employed for cash	53.0	19.6	0.2	8,302	*	17	22.9	0.2	8,302	*	20	
Employed not for cash	47.2	13.5	0.2	1,706	*	3	20.4	0.2	1,706	*	3	
Residence												
Urban	55.2	18.2	0.1	6,850	*	8	20.4	0.2	6,850	*	14	
Rural	37.4	10.9	0.2	9,866	*	20	14.3	0.2	9,866	*	17	
Education¹												
No education	16.2	5.2	0.5	920	*	4	5.5	0.1	920	*	1	
Primary	35.4	12.0	0.2	6,107	*	14	16.5	0.3	6,107	*	15	
Secondary	43.3	11.5	0.1	6,481	*	5	14.6	0.1	6,481	*	5	
More than secondary	73.4	24.5	0.2	3,208	*	5	25.0	0.3	3,208	*	9	
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	21.8	5.9	0.4	2,599	*	10	7.8	0.1	2,599	*	2	
Second	31.4	8.8	0.1	2,974	*	4	13.1	0.2	2,974	*	5	
Middle	41.9	11.4	0.3	3,086	*	9	16.1	0.2	3,086	*	7	
Fourth	51.8	16.6	0.1	3,729	*	3	18.6	0.1	3,729	*	4	
Highest	63.4	21.5	0.1	4,328	*	3	23.8	0.3	4,328	*	13	
Total	44.7	13.8	0.2	16,716	(27.5)	29	16.8	0.2	16,716	(45.9)	31	

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.7C Examinations for breast and cervical cancer by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 ever examined by a doctor or healthcare worker for breast cancer and percentage ever tested by a doctor or healthcare worker for cervical cancer, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent- age aware they can examine their breast for lumps and breast cancer	Percent- age examined for breast cancer	Percent- age told by a doctor or other health- care worker that they have breast cancer	Ever told have breast cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker		Percent- age tested for cervical cancer		Percent- age told by a doctor or other health- care worker that they have cervical cancer	Number of women	Ever told have cervical cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker	
				Percent- age receiving treatment	Number of women	Percent- age receiving treatment	Number of women			Percent- age receiving treatment	Number of women
Mombasa	49.1	15.5	0.5	493	*	2	15.9	0.4	493	*	2
Kwale	24.5	2.0	0.6	260	*	2	2.9	0.0	260	*	0
Kilifi	25.4	9.3	0.4	489	*	2	7.0	0.0	489	*	0
Tana River	18.1	2.0	0.0	79	*	0	6.9	0.0	79	*	0
Lamu	28.2	11.2	0.0	54	*	0	6.9	0.0	54	*	0
Taita/Taveta	29.7	6.1	0.0	122	*	0	10.6	0.0	122	*	0
Garissa	9.6	1.5	0.0	163	*	0	2.0	0.0	163	*	0
Wajir	41.1	2.0	0.0	90	*	0	2.0	0.0	90	*	0
Mandera	0.7	0.3	0.0	113	*	0	0.5	0.0	113	*	0
Marsabit	4.9	1.1	0.2	72	*	0	0.5	0.2	72	*	0
Isiolo	48.9	6.1	0.0	76	*	0	5.1	0.0	76	*	0
Meru	63.2	19.9	0.0	488	*	0	20.5	0.0	488	*	0
Tharaka-Nithi	44.5	18.9	0.0	131	*	0	20.1	0.3	131	*	0
Embu	62.3	18.0	0.0	180	*	0	18.0	0.2	180	*	0
Kitui	26.4	6.3	0.0	373	*	0	4.7	0.0	373	*	0
Machakos	49.0	12.1	0.0	544	*	0	18.8	0.0	544	*	0
Makueni	34.8	4.0	0.0	356	*	0	5.9	0.0	356	*	0
Nyandarua	49.4	18.5	0.1	225	*	0	21.3	0.1	225	*	0
Nyeri	68.5	24.6	0.0	261	*	0	31.6	0.0	261	*	0
Kirinyaga	57.5	20.8	0.0	262	*	0	23.1	0.3	262	*	1
Murang'a	55.6	23.1	0.6	339	*	2	22.1	0.3	339	*	1
Kiambu	54.5	21.3	0.2	1,095	*	2	19.6	0.6	1,095	*	6
Turkana	28.2	6.0	0.0	172	*	0	8.2	0.0	172	*	0
West Pokot	11.7	4.3	0.0	197	*	0	3.1	0.0	197	*	0
Samburu	19.3	6.0	0.4	79	*	0	9.4	0.0	79	*	0
Trans Nzoia	56.2	20.5	0.4	359	*	2	17.1	0.3	359	*	1
Uasin Gishu	58.1	14.2	0.3	527	*	2	21.4	0.3	527	*	1
Elgeyo/Marakwet	25.0	9.5	0.3	116	*	0	13.6	0.0	116	*	0
Nandi	32.2	5.1	0.0	332	*	0	8.0	0.1	332	*	0
Baringo	36.6	8.0	0.5	193	*	1	10.0	0.4	193	*	1
Laikipia	49.0	18.8	0.4	173	*	1	18.6	0.0	173	*	0
Nakuru	58.2	21.1	0.3	862	*	2	22.9	0.0	862	*	0
Narok	28.8	7.0	0.0	374	*	0	7.1	0.3	374	*	1
Kajiado	55.3	17.7	0.0	451	*	0	16.2	0.0	451	*	0
Kericho	63.1	4.8	0.4	372	*	2	27.2	0.4	372	*	2
Bomet	43.1	9.8	0.3	327	*	1	7.6	0.0	327	*	0
Kakamega	34.2	12.2	0.4	652	*	3	11.1	0.0	652	*	0
Vihiga	39.6	5.4	0.0	201	*	0	8.7	0.2	201	*	0
Bungoma	39.6	18.9	0.5	572	*	3	16.4	0.3	572	*	1
Busia	42.6	2.9	0.0	336	*	0	12.3	0.3	336	*	1
Siaya	29.9	3.6	0.3	275	*	1	17.3	0.4	275	*	1
Kisumu	38.3	11.6	0.3	396	*	1	23.4	0.8	396	*	3
Homa Bay	37.9	14.0	0.0	344	*	0	23.8	0.7	344	*	2
Migori	27.3	10.7	0.0	350	*	0	16.0	0.0	350	*	0
Kisii	34.9	8.8	0.0	463	*	0	17.0	0.0	463	*	0
Nyamira	32.1	8.8	0.6	168	*	1	17.8	0.0	168	*	0
Nairobi City	56.5	20.4	0.0	2,157	*	0	25.4	0.2	2,157	*	4
Total	44.7	13.8	0.2	16,716	(27.5)	29	16.8	0.2	16,716	(45.9)	31

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.8 Arthritis diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare worker that they have arthritis and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men			
	Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of women	Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of men
Age								
15–19	1.1	3,125	(37.0)	34	0.5	3,175	*	17
20–24	0.9	3,063	(26.3)	26	0.7	2,404	*	18
25–29	1.4	2,916	(45.1)	40	0.5	2,268	*	11
30–34	2.2	2,364	32.5	52	0.9	1,787	*	16
35–39	3.9	2,288	53.2	90	1.5	1,577	*	24
40–44	6.4	1,615	52.2	103	2.8	1,332	(42.6)	38
45–49	9.4	1,346	59.4	126	2.8	1,109	(53.0)	31
Residence								
Urban	2.4	6,850	50.8	167	0.5	5,382	(55.3)	26
Rural	3.1	9,866	48.0	304	1.6	8,270	42.7	129
Education¹								
No education	2.4	920	(53.9)	22	2.5	369	*	9
Primary	3.7	6,107	46.5	226	1.9	4,894	46.4	94
Secondary	2.5	6,481	52.5	160	0.6	5,592	(57.3)	32
More than secondary	1.9	3,208	47.3	62	0.7	2,797	*	19
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.8	2,599	38.8	47	1.5	2,062	(43.0)	31
Second	3.0	2,974	43.1	89	1.8	2,584	(38.2)	48
Middle	2.6	3,086	49.9	80	1.2	2,754	(51.4)	32
Fourth	3.8	3,729	56.6	140	0.9	3,325	(37.6)	29
Highest	2.6	4,328	47.7	114	0.5	2,927	*	15
Total 15–49	2.8	16,716	49.0	471	1.1	13,652	44.8	155
50–54	na	na	na	na	5.3	801	(45.2)	42
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	1.4	14,453	44.9	197

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 14.8C Arthritis diagnosis and treatment by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare worker that they have arthritis and among those who have been told, the percentage receiving treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women				Men			
	Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of women	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of women	Ever told have arthritis by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Percentage receiving treatment	Number of men
Mombasa	2.5	493	*	12	1.3	442	*	6
Kwale	0.0	260	*	0	0.5	209	*	1
Kilifi	0.0	489	*	0	1.4	405	*	6
Tana River	0.5	79	*	0	0.7	64	*	0
Lamu	0.7	54	*	0	0.0	41	*	0
Taita/Taveta	0.8	122	*	1	0.0	103	*	0
Garissa	1.9	163	*	3	0.0	117	*	0
Wajir	1.2	90	*	1	0.0	63	*	0
Mandera	1.6	113	*	2	0.0	81	*	0
Marsabit	0.5	72	*	0	0.0	45	*	0
Isiolo	2.3	76	*	2	1.1	55	*	1
Meru	10.4	488	(37.9)	51	10.4	489	(27.1)	51
Tharaka-Nithi	11.1	131	(45.0)	15	3.2	137	*	4
Embu	4.4	180	*	8	2.2	176	*	4
Kitui	0.4	373	*	2	0.0	312	*	0
Machakos	0.4	544	*	2	0.0	480	*	0
Makueni	2.0	356	*	7	0.7	279	*	2
Nyandarua	8.3	225	(27.0)	19	1.8	168	*	3
Nyeri	4.6	261	*	12	3.0	235	*	7
Kirinyaga	7.2	262	*	19	1.1	191	*	2
Murang'a	3.8	339	*	13	2.8	297	*	8
Kiambu	2.8	1,095	*	31	0.2	911	*	2
Turkana	2.1	172	*	4	0.0	111	*	0
West Pokot	3.3	197	*	6	0.0	150	*	0
Samburu	1.2	79	*	1	5.0	51	*	3
Trans Nzoia	0.4	359	*	2	1.5	272	*	4
Uasin Gishu	5.1	527	*	27	0.5	451	*	2
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.8	116	*	1	0.0	110	*	0
Nandi	2.4	332	*	8	0.6	265	*	2
Baringo	7.2	193	(49.7)	14	0.7	165	*	1
Laikipia	4.4	173	*	8	3.6	145	*	5
Nakuru	4.3	862	*	37	1.8	670	*	12
Narok	3.2	374	*	12	1.0	313	*	3
Kajiado	2.6	451	*	12	1.2	339	*	4
Kericho	0.8	372	*	3	0.0	330	*	0
Bomet	1.8	327	*	6	1.9	268	*	5
Kakamega	0.9	652	*	6	0.3	532	*	2
Vihiga	2.4	201	*	5	0.8	156	*	1
Bungoma	2.8	572	*	16	0.7	448	*	3
Busia	0.4	336	*	1	0.4	262	*	1
Siaya	2.6	275	*	7	0.0	227	*	0
Kisumu	2.0	396	*	8	0.3	345	*	1
Homa Bay	4.5	344	*	15	1.9	258	*	5
Migori	1.8	350	*	6	0.8	246	*	2
Kisii	2.0	463	*	9	0.3	326	*	1
Nyamira	1.2	168	*	2	0.0	133	*	0
Nairobi City	2.6	2,157	*	55	0.0	1,777	*	0
Total 15–49	2.8	16,716	49.0	471	1.1	13,652	44.8	155

Note: Data for women in this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 14.9 Prostate cancer diagnosis and treatment

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have prostate cancer; among those who have been told they have prostate cancer, percentage receiving treatment for prostate cancer, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Men			
	Ever told have prostate cancer by a doctor or other healthcare worker	Number of men	Receiving any treatment for prostate cancer	Number of men
Age				
15–19	0.1	3,175	36.3	3
20–24	0.0	2,404	nc	0
25–29	0.0	2,268	nc	0
30–34	0.0	1,787	nc	1
35–39	0.0	1,577	nc	1
40–44	0.0	1,332	nc	0
45–49	0.3	1,109	0.0	4
Residence				
Urban	0.0	5,382	nc	0
Rural	0.1	8,270	14.0	8
Education¹				
No education	0.0	369	nc	0
Primary	0.0	4,894	nc	2
Secondary	0.1	5,592	24.1	4
More than secondary	0.0	2,797	nc	1
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.1	2,062	0.0	2
Second	0.1	2,584	0.0	3
Middle	0.1	2,754	41.9	3
Fourth	0.0	3,325	nc	0
Highest	0.0	2,927	nc	0
Total 15–49	0.1	13,652	14.0	8
50–54	0.0	801	nc	0
Total 15–54	0.1	14,453	14.0	8

nc = no case

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Key Findings

Employment and earnings:

- 67% of currently married women reported being employed in the 12 months before the survey; 77% of women who were employed received cash payment.

Control over earnings:

- 55% of currently married women make decisions alone on how their cash earnings are used and 40% make these decisions jointly with their husband.
- 71% of women earned less than their husband's cash earnings.

Women's and men's ownership of assets:

- 5% of women own a house alone, 28% own jointly with their husband, while 35% of men own a house alone and 9% own jointly with their wife.
- 27% of women compared to 34% of men own land (either agricultural or non-agricultural) alone or jointly.
- 13% of women who own agricultural land and 31% of those who own non-agricultural land have their names on the title deed.
- 78% of women own a mobile phone and 43% own a smartphone.
- 79% of women had and used a bank account or a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey.

Participation in decision making:

- 66% of currently married women usually make decisions on their own health care, major household purchases, and visits to her family or relatives, either by themselves or jointly with their husband.

Attitudes towards wife beating:

- 43% of women and 35% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of eight specified reasons.

Participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health:

- 34% of currently married women make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care.

Kenya is committed to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. As a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Agenda 2030 for the Sustainable Development Goals, the government has put in place a number of policy and institutional measures, as well as programmes to progressively enhance women's empowerment. Examples include the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 that sets minimum requirements for gender equality; the Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development; the

2014 National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence; the Women-Economic-Empowerment-Strategy 2020–2025; the Kenya National Action Plan 2020–2024 for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325, other related resolutions on women, peace, and security, and the enactment of various laws that protect and promote the economic rights of women and girls.

Over the years, the government has increased direct fiscal investment in women’s empowerment programmes. These include the creation and disbursement of affirmative action funds and increased access to government procurement opportunities.

This chapter explores women’s empowerment in terms of employment, earnings, control over earnings, and magnitude of earnings relative to those of their partners. The chapter also examines women and men’s ownership of assets that include a house, land, and mobile phone, as well as their use of bank accounts and mobile money services. In addition, responses to specific questions are used to define three different indicators of women’s empowerment: women’s participation in household decision making, women’s attitudes towards wife beating, and women’s participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health.

15.1 MARRIED WOMEN’S AND MEN’S EMPLOYMENT

Employment

Respondents are considered to be employed if they have done any work other than their housework in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49

Earning cash for employment

Respondents are asked if they are paid for their labour in cash or in kind. Only those who receive payment in cash only or in cash and in kind are considered to earn cash for their employment.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 employed in the 12 months before the survey

The percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the 12 months before the survey was 67% and the corresponding percentage for men was 98%. The percentage of employed respondents who received earnings in cash was 77% for women and 93% for men. Nineteen percent of employed women compared with 4% of employed men did not receive any cash or in-kind earnings (**Table 15.1**, **Table 15.1.1C**, and **Table 15.1.2C**).

Table 15.1.3 shows the average monthly earnings in the last one month before the survey for all employed women and men who were paid in cash or kind for their work, irrespective of their marital status. Those who were paid in kind were asked to provide the value of the amount received in kind. Average earning is calculated excluding respondents who did not work in last month or did not know how much they earned for their work.

Average earnings for women (KES 12,166.9) are lower than for men (KES 18,594.9). Women report lower average earnings across all age cohorts relative to males.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who are employed is highest for women age 40–44 (77%) and lowest for women age 15–19 (32%) (**Table 15.1**).
- The majority of those employed were earning cash only. This included 77% among women and 93% for men.

- Both women and men in the younger age cohorts of 15–19 and 20–24 reported lower average monthly earnings (KES 2,381.0 and KES 6,240.9 for women; KES 3,974.7 and KES 10,411.3 for men, respectively) relative to the older women and men (Table 15.1.3).
- Women and men in professional occupations report the highest average earnings of KES 34,111.4 and KES 46,747.7, respectively.

15.2 CONTROL OVER WOMEN’S EARNINGS

Control over one’s own cash earnings

Respondents are considered to have control over their own earnings if they participate in decisions alone or jointly with their spouse about how their own earnings will be used.

Sample: Currently married women and men age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment during the 12 months before the survey

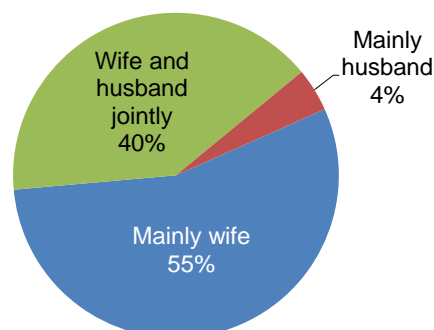
Fifty-five percent of currently married women make decisions alone on how their cash earnings are used, while 40% decide jointly with their husband (Figure 15.1). Seven out of ten (71%) women earn less than their husband and 9% earn more than their husband (Table 15.2.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who make decisions alone about how their cash earnings are used increases with their number of living children, from 53% among those with one living child to 61% for those with five or more children.
- Fifty-eight percent of women who reside in urban areas make their own decisions about use of their earnings compared with 53% of women in rural areas.
- By county, the percentage of women who decide alone on how their earnings are used is highest in Kisii (79%), Busia (75%), and Vihiga (73%) counties; and lowest in West Pokot (26%), Kitui (31%) and Lamu counties (35%) (Table 15.2.1C).

Figure 15.1 Control over women’s earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women with cash earnings in the 12 months before the survey



15.3 CONTROL OVER MEN’S EARNINGS

Fifty percent of currently married men age 15–49 who earn cash report that they decide jointly with their wives on how their cash earnings are used, while 43% make such decisions alone (Table 15.2.2).

Forty percent of currently married women with husbands who have earnings reported that their husband makes decisions alone on how his cash earnings are used and 52% reported that this decision is made jointly.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used decreases with their number of living children, from 62% among those with no living child to 43% for those with five or more children (**Table 15.2.2**).
- The percentage of married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used increases with level of education, from 40% among those with no education to 61% for those with more than secondary education.
- The percentage of married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used increases with the wealth quintile, from 44% of women in the lowest quintile to 56% in the highest quintile. In contrast, the percentage of married men who report that they make decisions jointly with their wife about the use of their own earnings tends to decrease with the wealth quintile.
- The highest percentage of currently married women who reported that they make decisions jointly with their husband about how their husband's cash earnings are used were in Marsabit (85%), Makueni (70%) and Isiolo counties (70%) (**Table 15.2.2C**).

15.4 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S OWNERSHIP OF ASSETS

Women's access to land and property with secure tenure is central to their economic empowerment because it serves as a base for income as well as collateral for credit (Kabeer 2009). Ownership and control of land and other assets by women and men enhance their ability to access economic resources at the societal level and confer additional economic value, status, and bargaining power at the household level. For women, ownership of assets may provide protection in case of marital dissolution or abandonment, positively influence their position in their homes, and decrease their vulnerability to various forms of violence or discrimination. In the 2022 KDHS, respondents were asked if they own a house, agricultural land, and non-agricultural land alone, jointly with someone else, both alone and jointly, or not at all.

15.4.1 Ownership of a House or Land

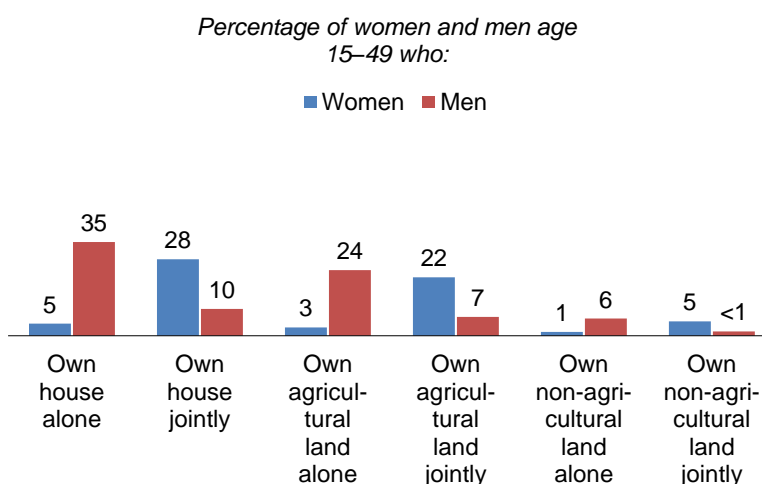
Ownership of a house or land

Respondents who own a house or land, whether alone or jointly with their spouse, someone else, or both their spouse and someone else.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Five percent of women own a house alone and 28% own a house jointly with their husband or someone else; among men, 35% own a house alone and 9% own a house jointly with their wife or someone else. Overall, 33% of women compared with 45% of men own a house either alone or jointly with their spouse or someone else (Table 15.3.1, Table 15.3.1C, Table 15.3.2, Table 15.3.2C, and Figure 15.2).

Figure 15.2 Ownership of a house or land



Three percent of women own agricultural land alone and 22% own agricultural land jointly with their husband or someone else. Among men, 24% own agricultural land alone and 7% own agricultural land jointly with their wife or someone else. One percent of women own non-agricultural land alone and 5% own non-agricultural jointly with their husband or someone else. Among men, 6% own non-agricultural land alone, while fewer than 1% own non-agricultural land jointly with their wife or someone else. Overall, 27% of women and 34% of men own land (either agricultural or non-agricultural) alone or jointly.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Three percent of women age 15–19 own a house alone or jointly with their husband or someone else, while 63% of those age 45–49 own alone or jointly with husband or someone else (Table 15.4.1).
- Thirteen percent of men age 15–19 own a house alone or jointly with their wife or someone else, while 79% of those age 45–49 own alone or jointly with wife or someone else (Table 15.4.2).
- House ownership for women in rural areas (44%) is more than double that of women in urban areas (17%), whereas house ownership for men in rural areas (55%) is less than twice that for those in urban areas (29%).
- Thirty-two percent of women and 37% of men in rural areas own agricultural land compared with 14% of women and 22% of men in urban areas (Table 15.5.1 and Table 15.5.3).
- At the county level, the percentage of women who own a house is highest in Kisii (57%), Turkana (57%), Homa Bay (59%), Narok (59%), and Samburu counties (61%) and the percentage of men who own a house is highest in Bungoma (81%) and Bomet counties (88%) (Tables 15.4.1C and 15.4.2C).
- Kisii (50%), Homa Bay (51%), and Narok (53%) counties have the highest percentage of women who own agricultural land alone or jointly with someone, while Kericho (53%), Narok (53%), Bomet (59%), Tharaka-Nithi (59%), and Kwale (67%) have the highest percentage of men who own agricultural land alone or jointly (Table 15.5.1C and Table 15.5.3C).

15.4.2 Documentation of House or Land Ownership

Documentation of ownership of a house or land

Respondents whose name is on the Title deed or other recognised government document

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Among respondents who own a house, 9% of women and 11% of men have a title deed or any other recognised government document with their name on it, while 73% of women and 83% of men do not have any documentation (**Table 15.4.1** and **Table 15.4.2**).

Among respondents who own agricultural land, 13% of women and 22% of men have a title deed or any other recognised government document with their name on it. However, 62% of women and 59% of men who say they own agricultural land do not have a title deed or any other recognised government document for their land (**Table 15.5.1** and **Table 15.5.3**).

Thirty-one percent of women and 46% of men who own non-agricultural land have a title deed or any other recognised government document with their name on it, whereas 44% of women and 43% of men do not have any such document for their non-agricultural land (**Table 15.5.2**, **Table 15.5.2C**, **Table 15.5.4**, and **Table 15.5.4C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-four percent of women in rural areas own a house compared with 17% in urban areas. Nineteen percent of women in rural areas have a title deed or a recognised documentation for their house compared with 46% in urban areas (**Table 15.4.1**).
- Three percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile who own a house have their name on the ownership document, as compared with 29% of women in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women who own a house and have documentation bearing their name is highest in Nairobi City (30%) and lowest in Wajir, Tana River, and Kisii counties (1% each) (**Table 15.4.1C**).

15.4.3 Ownership and Use of Mobile Phones and Bank Accounts

Use of bank accounts or mobile-money-service providers

Respondents who have and use a bank account or who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey.

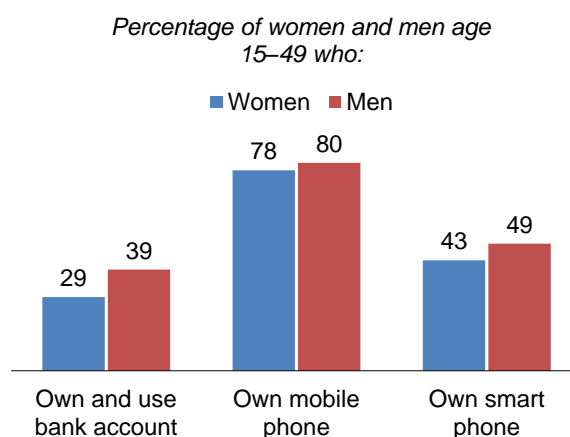
Sample: Women and men age 15–49

Seventy-eight percent of women own any mobile phone, and 43% own a smartphone. Eighty percent of men own any mobile phone and 49% who own a smartphone. Seventy-nine percent of women and 81% of men used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months (**Table 15.6.1**, **Table 15.6.2**, and **Figure 15.3**).

Twenty-nine percent of women own and use a bank account and 22% deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months. Among men, 39% own and use a bank account and 32% deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months.

Overall, 79% of women and 82% of men age 15–49 have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months before the survey.

Figure 15.3 Ownership of assets



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months is higher in urban (88%) than in rural areas (73%). Among men, the percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months is higher in urban (93%) than in rural areas (75%).
- Ownership and use of a bank account or use of a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months increases with education, from 57% of women and 72% of men with no education to 99% of women and 100% of men with more than secondary education.
- Ownership and use of a bank account or use of a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months increases with increasing wealth quintile, from 56% of women and 66% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 92% of women and 95% of men in the highest wealth quintile.
- The percentage of women who own and use of a bank account or use of mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months is highest in Nairobi (91%), Kiambu (90%) and Kisumu (89%) counties and lowest in West Pokot (43%), Mandera (44%), Marsabit (45%), and Tana River (52%) counties (**Table 15.6.1C**). Among men, the corresponding percentages are highest in Mombasa (96%), Nairobi City (96%), Isiolo (93%), Uasin Gishu (93%), and Kirinyaga (92%) counties and lowest in Tana River (50%), Mandera (58%), Bomet (60%), and Kakamega (60%) counties (**Table 15.6.2C**).

15.5 PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Participation in major household decisions

Women are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband in all three of the following areas: (1) the woman's own health care, (2) major household purchases, and (3) visits to the woman's family or relatives.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

Men are considered to participate in household decisions if they make decisions alone or jointly with their wife in both of the following areas: (1) the man's own health care and (2) major household purchases.

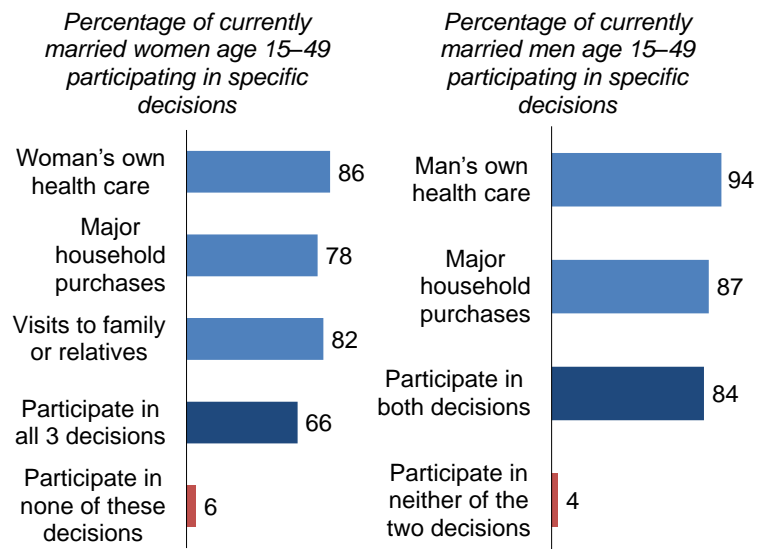
Sample: Currently married men age 15–49

More than 8 in 10 currently married women (86%) participate in decisions about their own health care, 78% participate in decisions about making major household purchases, and 82% participate in decisions about visiting their own family or relatives. Overall, 66% of currently married women participate in all three decisions, while 6% participate in none of the three decisions.

Ninety-four percent of currently married men participate in decisions on their own health care and 87% participate in decisions about major household purchases. Eighty-four

percent of men participate in both decisions, while 4% participate in neither decision (Table 15.7, Table 15.8.1, Table 15.8.1C, Table 15.8.2, Table 15.8.2C, and Figure 15.4).

Figure 15.4 Participation in decision making



Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who make all the three decisions is higher among women who are employed for cash (71%) than among those not employed (60%) and those employed but not paid cash (62%) (Table 15.8.1).
- Currently married women's involvement in all three decisions increases with age, from 47% of women age 15–19 participating in all three decisions to 72% of women age 45–49.
- Women's participation in all three decisions increases with the level of education, from 55% among currently married women with no education to 78% among those with more than secondary education.
- A higher percentage of married women in urban areas (71%) participate in all three decisions compared with those in rural areas (63%).
- A higher percentage of married men in urban areas (78%) participate in making both decisions compared with those in rural areas (89%) (Table 15.8.2).
- The percentage of women who make all three decisions is highest in Kisumu (91%) and Machakos (88%) counties (Table 15.8.1C).

15.6 ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING

Attitudes toward wife beating

Respondents are asked if they agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife under each of the following eight circumstances: she burns the food, she argues with him, she refuses to cook, she goes out without telling him, she comes home late, she neglects the children, she is unfaithful, and she refuses to have sex with him. If respondents answer 'yes' in at least one circumstance, they are considered to have attitudes that justify wife beating.

Sample: Women and men age 15–49

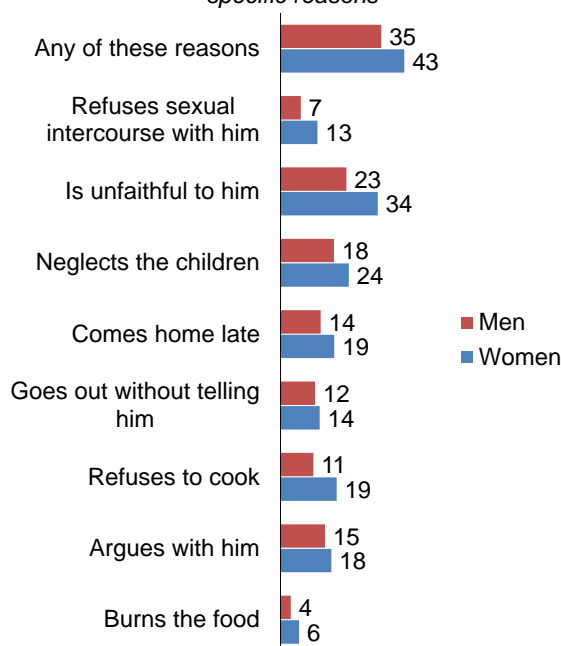
Forty-three percent of women and 35% of men believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one of eight specified reasons (**Table 15.9.1**, **Table 15.9.2**, and **Figure 15.5**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Agreement with wife beating is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with 51% of women and 40% of men in rural areas agreeing that wife beating is justified for at least one of the eight specified reasons compared with 30% of women and 26% of men in urban areas.
- The percentage of women and men who agree that wife beating is justified for at least one of the eight specified reasons decreases with the level of education, from 70% of women and 59% of men with no education agreeing with wife beating to 19% of women and 21% of men with more than secondary education doing so.
- For both women and men, acceptance of beating decreases with the wealth quintile, with 63% of women and 52% of men in the highest wealth quintile agreeing with wife beating compared with 24% of women and 21% of men in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The percentage who agree with at least one specified reason justifying a husband beating his wife is highest among women in Turkana (84%), Marsabit (82%), and Wajir (78%) counties and is highest among men in Isiolo (80%), West Pokot (71%), and Mandera (70%) (**Table 15.9.1C** and **Table 15.9.2C**).

Figure 15.5 Attitudes towards wife beating

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons



15.7 NEGOTIATING SEXUAL RELATIONS

To assess attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husbands, women and men were asked if they thought a wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has had sex with other women and asking that he use a condom if she knows he has a sexually transmitted infection (STI).

Seventy-nine percent of women and 77% of men believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women. In addition, 83% of women and 89% of men believe that a woman is justified in asking that the man to use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI (**Table 15.10**).

To assess the ability of women to actually negotiate safer sexual relations with their husband, currently married women were asked if they could say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and if they can ask their husband to use a condom.

Forty percent of women can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse and 38% can ask their husband to use a condom (**Table 15.11**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse increases with education, from 24% among women with no education to 47% among those with more than secondary education. Similarly, the percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom increases from 16% among women with no education to 45% among women with more than secondary education (**Table 15.11**).
- The percentage of women who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women is highest in Machakos (94%), Kisumu (92%), Trans Nzoia (91%), and Nyeri (91%) counties, while for men this percentage is highest in Garissa (98%), Nairobi City (97%), and Bomet (97%) (**Table 15.10C**).
- The percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI is highest for women in Nyeri (95%), Nairobi City (95%), Nyamira (94%), and Nakuru (94%) counties and for men in Nairobi City (99%), Migori (99%), Bomet (98%), Kisii (98%), and Garissa counties (98%) (**Table 15.10C**).
- The percentage of women who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse is highest in Kisumu (47%), Uasin Gishu (47%), Nairobi City (46%), and Nyeri (46%) counties. In addition, the percentage of women who can ask their husband to use a condom is highest in Siaya (48%), Kisumu (47%), Uasin Gishu (44%), Nakuru (44%), and Nairobi City (44%) (**Table 15.11C**).

15.8 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING ABOUT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Informed decision making on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health

Women are considered to make their own informed decisions on sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health if: (1) they can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, (2) they make decisions about use of family planning alone or jointly with their husband, and (3) they make decisions about their own health care alone or jointly with their husband.

Sample: Currently married women age 15–49

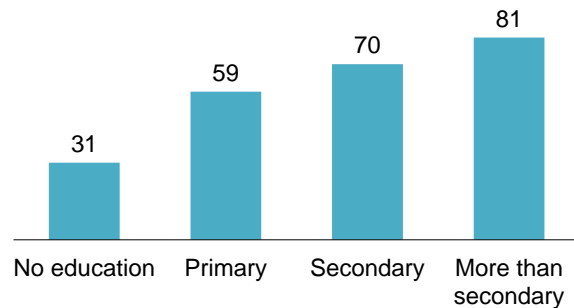
Sixty-five percent of currently married women make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care (**Table 15.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care is higher in urban (73%) than in rural areas (59%).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increases with education, from 31% for those with no education to 81% for those with more than secondary education (**Figure 15.6**).
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care increases with wealth quintile, from 46% for women in the lowest quintile to 78% for those in the highest quintile.
- The percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care is highest in Kisumu (85%), Trans Nzoia (82%), Nairobi City (81%), and Kitui counties (80%) (**Table 15.12C** and **Map 15.1**).

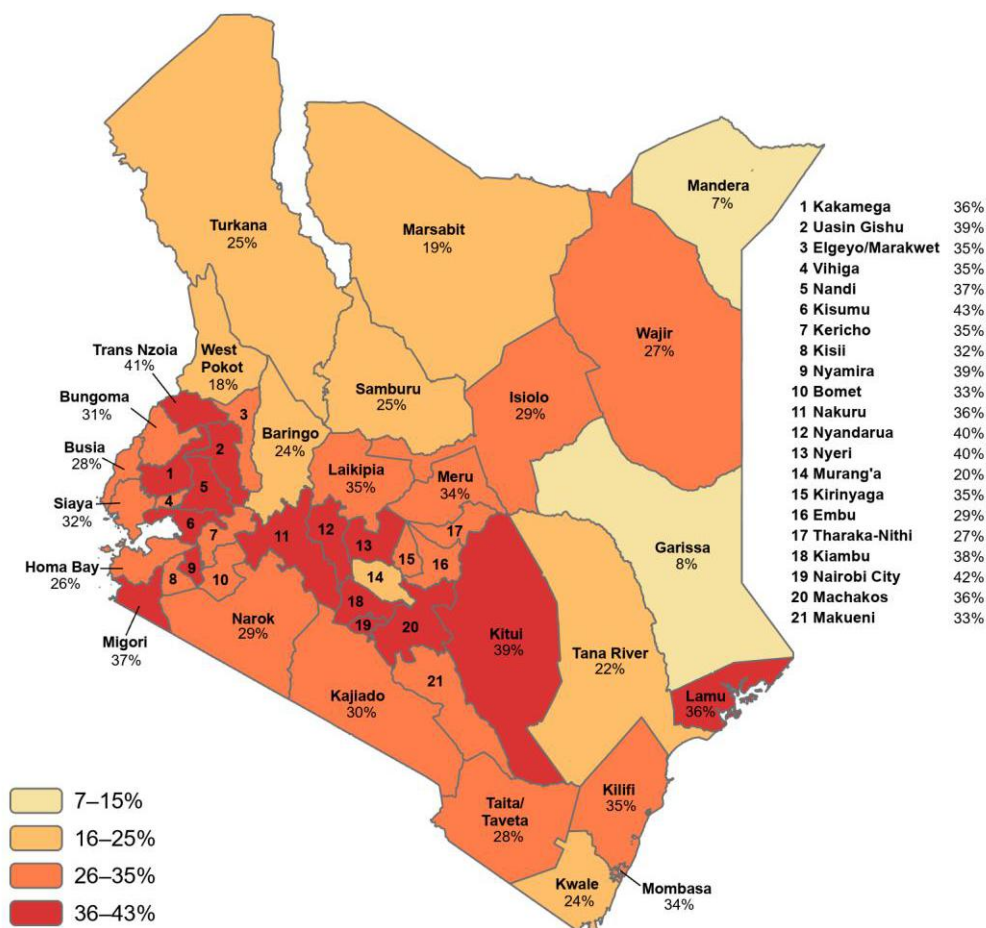
Figure 15.6 Women’s participation in decision making regarding sexual and reproductive health by education

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decision about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



Map 15.1 Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health by county

Percentage of currently married women who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

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Table 15.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Among currently married respondents:		Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings				Total	Number of respondents
	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of respondents	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
WOMEN								
15–19	31.7	456	72.4	4.0	0.0	23.6	100.0	144
20–24	51.9	2,635	80.0	3.3	0.4	16.4	100.0	1,367
25–29	64.9	4,055	80.3	2.9	0.3	16.4	100.0	2,633
30–34	68.9	3,460	78.2	3.6	0.3	17.9	100.0	2,385
35–39	74.7	3,234	76.3	4.1	0.8	18.9	100.0	2,417
40–44	77.1	2,246	71.4	5.9	1.2	21.5	100.0	1,733
45–49	74.2	1,735	69.9	6.6	0.5	23.1	100.0	1,288
Total 15–49	67.1	17,822	76.5	4.2	0.6	18.7	100.0	11,967
MEN								
15–19	*	12	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
20–24	94.9	341	93.9	2.9	0.2	3.0	100.0	324
25–29	98.3	1,161	94.5	2.4	0.0	3.0	100.0	1,141
30–34	98.4	1,319	94.2	2.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	1,299
35–39	97.6	1,317	92.6	3.0	0.1	4.3	100.0	1,286
40–44	97.9	1,115	92.1	3.6	0.3	3.9	100.0	1,091
45–49	97.7	992	92.5	2.9	0.2	4.4	100.0	970
Total 15–49	97.8	6,257	93.2	2.8	0.1	3.8	100.0	6,121
50–54	97.9	700	88.8	4.7	0.7	5.8	100.0	686
Total 15–54	97.8	6,958	92.8	3.0	0.2	4.0	100.0	6,806

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.1.1C Employment and cash earnings of currently married women by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among currently married women:		Percent distribution of currently married women employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings				Total	Number of women
	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of women	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid		
Mombasa	61.6	546	93.7	0.3	0.0	6.0	100.0	337
Kwale	26.1	302	96.0	2.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	79
Kilifi	59.3	483	96.4	1.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	286
Tana River	22.6	107	73.3	0.0	1.1	25.6	100.0	24
Lamu	57.9	59	74.1	1.1	0.8	24.0	100.0	34
Taita/Taveta	59.5	130	78.4	18.4	1.0	2.2	100.0	77
Garissa	19.0	170	78.6	13.5	0.0	7.8	100.0	32
Wajir	18.4	92	43.7	5.6	0.0	50.7	100.0	17
Mandera	5.3	138	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Marsabit	5.2	94	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Isiolo	37.2	76	59.4	2.8	0.0	37.8	100.0	28
Meru	90.6	569	58.1	3.1	0.0	38.8	100.0	515
Tharaka-Nithi	72.1	171	72.8	13.6	0.2	13.4	100.0	123
Embu	75.3	214	68.9	15.9	6.1	9.1	100.0	161
Kitui	47.1	449	93.2	1.6	0.0	5.2	100.0	212
Machakos	61.8	553	77.5	3.0	0.0	19.5	100.0	342
Makueni	52.8	366	84.2	0.6	0.0	15.2	100.0	193
Nyandarua	88.2	225	34.6	19.5	2.3	43.6	100.0	198
Nyeri	83.2	254	90.2	3.0	0.0	6.8	100.0	211
Kirinyaga	82.1	253	92.4	5.9	0.0	1.7	100.0	208
Murang'a	77.8	344	77.2	4.7	0.5	17.6	100.0	268
Kiambu	76.4	1,116	95.6	0.8	0.7	2.9	100.0	852
Turkana	66.4	204	78.6	11.5	1.2	8.7	100.0	136
West Pokot	30.9	264	44.9	0.7	0.0	54.4	100.0	82
Samburu	35.0	106	81.5	0.9	0.0	17.5	100.0	37
Trans Nzoia	59.9	361	78.8	3.4	0.0	17.9	100.0	217
Uasin Gishu	72.3	525	88.0	0.6	0.0	11.4	100.0	380
Elgeyo/Marakwet	54.9	143	43.4	2.2	0.0	54.4	100.0	79
Nandi	75.0	327	65.0	0.4	0.0	34.6	100.0	245
Baringo	80.3	200	75.3	2.5	1.8	20.5	100.0	161
Laikipia	79.1	161	77.6	0.4	0.0	22.0	100.0	127
Nakuru	65.5	906	81.0	2.0	0.0	16.9	100.0	594
Narok	60.3	444	83.1	4.1	0.0	12.8	100.0	268
Kajiado	64.2	520	90.2	0.0	1.7	8.0	100.0	334
Kericho	87.3	395	41.9	0.6	0.0	57.5	100.0	345
Bomet	80.3	351	54.7	0.0	0.0	45.3	100.0	282
Kakamega	64.1	715	69.0	9.1	4.1	17.8	100.0	458
Vihiga	58.6	171	89.2	6.6	0.6	3.6	100.0	100
Bungoma	79.8	614	71.5	6.4	0.9	21.2	100.0	490
Busia	75.9	360	60.2	3.3	1.1	35.3	100.0	273
Siaya	55.3	299	78.4	14.8	0.6	6.2	100.0	165
Kisumu	59.2	413	58.3	1.8	0.0	39.9	100.0	244
Homa Bay	77.9	391	65.5	5.2	0.6	28.6	100.0	305
Migori	76.7	397	76.9	3.3	0.8	19.1	100.0	304
Kisii	90.4	470	41.1	26.9	0.0	32.0	100.0	425
Nyamira	90.0	178	74.3	2.1	0.0	23.5	100.0	160
Nairobi City	70.5	2,195	91.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0	1,547
Total 15–49	67.1	17,822	76.5	4.2	0.6	18.7	100.0	11,967

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table 15.1.2C Employment and cash earnings of currently married men by county

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and percent distribution of currently married men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among currently married men:		Percent distribution of currently married men employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings					Number of men
	Percentage employed in last 12 months	Number of men	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Total	
Mombasa	97.8	228	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	223
Kwale	99.1	85	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	85
Kilifi	100.0	164	98.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	164
Tana River	95.3	35	73.1	6.8	2.6	17.5	100.0	33
Lamu	98.1	21	59.2	0.0	0.0	40.8	100.0	20
Taita/Taveta	98.8	48	91.1	7.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	47
Garissa	99.0	56	87.9	0.0	0.0	12.1	100.0	56
Wajir	93.5	21	75.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	100.0	19
Mandera	80.9	35	93.0	1.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	29
Marsabit	70.3	25	61.4	0.0	0.0	38.6	100.0	17
Isiolo	98.4	28	87.5	0.9	0.0	11.6	100.0	28
Meru	95.1	219	98.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	208
Tharaka-Nithi	100.0	70	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	70
Embu	100.0	79	85.8	13.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	79
Kitui	92.2	124	96.2	0.8	0.0	2.9	100.0	114
Machakos	100.0	201	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	201
Makueni	99.3	111	85.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	110
Nyandarua	100.0	71	95.4	2.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	71
Nyeri	100.0	104	86.7	8.5	0.0	4.8	100.0	104
Kirinyaga	100.0	92	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Murang'a	99.1	124	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	123
Kiambu	100.0	431	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	431
Turkana	51.9	60	92.0	3.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	31
West Pokot	98.8	86	66.2	16.4	0.0	17.4	100.0	85
Samburu	100.0	28	51.0	2.1	0.0	46.9	100.0	28
Trans Nzoia	97.2	112	85.1	12.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	108
Uasin Gishu	99.4	228	90.4	0.0	0.5	9.1	100.0	227
Elgeyo/Marakwet	98.6	54	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	54
Nandi	98.4	125	99.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	123
Baringo	95.5	70	78.9	0.0	0.0	21.1	100.0	67
Laikipia	97.1	64	74.4	8.0	0.0	17.6	100.0	62
Nakuru	99.3	320	91.1	5.7	0.0	3.2	100.0	318
Narok	100.0	155	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
Kajiado	96.6	174	92.7	0.0	0.0	7.3	100.0	168
Kericho	99.4	160	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
Bomet	100.0	132	71.3	0.7	0.0	28.0	100.0	132
Kakamega	99.1	212	97.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	100.0	210
Vihiga	100.0	52	85.5	12.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	52
Bungoma	98.4	179	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
Busia	95.9	107	89.7	4.4	0.0	5.9	100.0	102
Siaya	97.4	99	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97
Kisumu	99.3	182	86.3	13.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	181
Homa Bay	100.0	119	87.0	10.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	119
Migori	99.1	126	88.1	1.2	0.0	10.8	100.0	125
Kisii	97.5	164	90.5	1.7	0.0	7.8	100.0	159
Nyamira	95.1	59	95.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Nairobi City	98.0	818	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	801
Total 15–49	97.8	6,257	93.2	2.8	0.1	3.8	100.0	6,121

Table 15.1.3 Average monthly earnings

Among women and men age 15–49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months, average amount earned in Kenya shilling for their work in the one month before the survey, according to age and type of occupation, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Average earnings in the last one month ¹	Number of respondents employed at any time in the last 12 months	Average earnings in the last one month ¹	Number of respondents employed at any time in the last 12 months
Age				
15–19	2,381.0	687	3,974.7	843
20–24	6,240.9	2,495	10,411.3	1,615
25–29	12,852.4	3,247	17,109.2	2,012
30–34	15,478.0	2,643	23,590.8	1,640
35–39	14,155.8	2,594	22,820.7	1,398
40–44	13,880.4	1,871	21,336.7	1,181
45–49	13,665.7	1,445	25,585.7	996
Occupation				
Legislators, administrators, and managers	17,300.6	1,514	26,332.7	542
Professionals	34,111.4	914	46,747.7	520
Technicians and associate professionals	25,238.1	1,498	33,945.7	794
Secretarial, clerical services, and related workers	14,306.2	374	24,416.4	135
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	9,417.6	3,395	24,539.3	1,179
Skilled farm, fishery, wildlife, and related workers	6,028.8	2,269	11,034.6	1,659
Craft and related trades workers	5,465.0	202	13,765.1	1,283
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,459.5	140	15,037.9	1,146
Elementary occupations	5,390.4	4,229	11,230.4	2,734
Missing	24,021.0	448	29,083.3	396
Total	12,166.9	14,983	18,594.9	10,387

¹ Average is calculated excluding respondents who did not work in last month or did not know how much they earned

Table 15.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months before the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by if she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:				Total	Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:					Total	Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other		More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know		
Age												
15–19	51.8	33.9	12.8	1.4	100.0	3.5	76.5	11.4	6.4	2.2	100.0	110
20–24	55.5	39.4	5.0	0.2	100.0	5.0	78.8	11.3	2.3	2.6	100.0	1,138
25–29	52.9	42.0	5.1	0.1	100.0	6.2	78.3	10.8	2.6	2.1	100.0	2,191
30–34	55.4	41.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	9.1	70.3	14.8	3.9	2.0	100.0	1,952
35–39	56.9	38.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	11.7	67.7	13.1	4.2	3.4	100.0	1,942
40–44	57.2	39.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	11.4	63.1	15.9	5.6	3.9	100.0	1,340
45–49	54.0	42.3	3.7	0.0	100.0	12.4	59.1	16.0	8.4	4.1	100.0	984
Number of living children												
0	54.6	42.0	3.0	0.4	100.0	5.5	77.3	11.6	1.9	3.6	100.0	554
1–2	53.0	42.6	4.4	0.0	100.0	7.7	73.6	13.1	3.1	2.4	100.0	4,158
3–4	55.5	40.3	4.1	0.0	100.0	10.6	69.0	13.4	4.1	2.9	100.0	3,446
5+	60.8	34.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	10.5	62.8	14.5	8.5	3.8	100.0	1,500
Residence												
Urban	57.5	39.5	2.9	0.1	100.0	7.7	75.4	11.4	2.6	2.8	100.0	4,385
Rural	53.3	41.1	5.5	0.0	100.0	10.2	66.4	15.0	5.5	2.9	100.0	5,273
Education¹												
No education	57.6	36.5	6.0	0.0	100.0	11.9	55.7	7.8	19.8	4.9	100.0	357
Primary	58.1	36.6	5.3	0.0	100.0	9.5	67.6	14.4	5.0	3.5	100.0	3,810
Secondary	54.4	40.4	5.1	0.1	100.0	6.8	76.0	12.0	2.8	2.3	100.0	3,002
More than secondary	51.5	46.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	10.6	70.4	14.2	2.5	2.2	100.0	2,490
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	57.9	36.4	5.7	0.0	100.0	10.0	62.0	13.8	11.4	2.8	100.0	1,127
Second	55.6	37.6	6.8	0.0	100.0	10.2	64.4	16.1	5.8	3.6	100.0	1,458
Middle	53.2	41.0	5.7	0.2	100.0	11.4	67.2	14.5	3.9	3.0	100.0	1,651
Fourth	54.9	41.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	8.3	73.6	12.7	2.5	3.0	100.0	2,351
Highest	55.3	42.2	2.4	0.1	100.0	7.6	76.0	11.8	2.3	2.4	100.0	3,072
Total	55.2	40.4	4.3	0.1	100.0	9.1	70.5	13.4	4.2	2.9	100.0	9,658

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.2.1C Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's cash earnings by county

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15–49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months before the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by if she earned more or less than her husband, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:					Wife's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:							Number of women	
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Mis-sing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband has no earnings	Don't know	Mis-sing		Total
Mombasa	61.6	33.8	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	9.9	72.8	10.0	2.0	5.3	0.0	100.0	316
Kwale	45.4	52.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.8	71.5	7.0	6.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	77
Kilifi	44.7	52.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.8	76.4	7.1	0.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	282
Tana River	42.2	53.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	52.1	25.9	18.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	18
Lamu	35.1	60.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	65.6	17.5	6.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	26
Taita/Taveta	55.6	39.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.1	64.4	18.6	3.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	75
Garissa	(23.2)	(70.3)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(2.4)	(85.9)	(4.1)	(7.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Wajir	(82.8)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(5.6)	(52.4)	(2.4)	(29.1)	(10.5)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Mandera	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Marsabit	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Isiolo	44.1	54.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.9	52.3	5.0	8.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	18
Meru	49.2	49.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.3	70.6	13.6	5.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	315
Tharaka-Nithi	42.5	47.8	9.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.2	59.5	22.8	2.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	106
Embu	60.7	30.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.2	70.0	13.2	1.8	0.9	0.0	100.0	137
Kitui	30.9	58.1	11.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.1	73.3	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	201
Machakos	56.3	42.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.4	74.9	10.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	275
Makueni	36.6	60.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	69.5	7.3	8.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	164
Nyandarua	63.4	29.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	74.8	16.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	107
Nyeri	45.5	51.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.2	63.2	16.1	2.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	197
Kirinyaga	41.7	56.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.4	61.2	24.2	1.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	204
Murang'a	52.9	41.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.8	64.4	22.5	2.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	219
Kiambu	49.1	45.9	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	77.6	12.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	822
Turkana	39.9	55.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	35.5	7.1	42.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	122
West Pokot	25.7	65.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.5	49.5	13.7	29.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	37
Samburu	51.0	41.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.0	67.2	5.9	7.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	31
Trans Nzoia	49.0	47.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.2	62.7	19.3	4.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	178
Uasin Gishu	60.3	31.8	7.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	12.9	70.4	14.0	1.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	336
Elgeyo/Marakwet	48.8	44.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.9	53.2	15.6	17.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	36
Nandi	53.1	44.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	73.1	9.2	5.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	161
Baringo	68.0	28.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	76.8	7.8	5.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	125
Laikipia	51.9	45.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	73.6	10.8	4.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	99
Nakuru	60.6	33.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	72.5	12.3	4.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	493
Narok	50.7	44.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	12.7	60.9	16.3	8.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	233
Kajiado	38.0	58.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.9	73.8	12.4	7.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	301
Kericho	37.7	57.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	66.3	22.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Bomet	47.7	45.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.6	64.7	23.6	1.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	154
Kakamega	68.1	28.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	54.8	12.7	10.6	13.4	0.0	100.0	357
Vihiga	72.7	24.1	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	15.4	61.0	15.3	4.2	4.1	0.0	100.0	96
Bungoma	62.5	31.0	5.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	12.3	63.8	15.3	2.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	381
Busia	75.0	20.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	71.9	13.3	4.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	174
Siaya	47.1	46.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.8	71.1	15.5	5.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	154
Kisumu	66.2	32.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.2	84.3	4.9	6.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Homa Bay	61.4	34.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.9	70.9	12.3	5.5	3.4	0.0	100.0	216
Migori	57.6	36.6	5.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	70.1	15.8	2.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	244
Kisii	79.1	17.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	78.7	9.0	2.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	289
Nyamira	50.9	43.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.8	62.5	12.4	2.9	10.5	0.0	100.0	123
Nairobi City	62.8	34.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	77.1	12.5	1.1	1.7	0.0	100.0	1,419
Total	55.2	40.4	4.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	9.1	70.5	13.4	4.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	9,658

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 15.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Men					Number of men	Women					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
Age												
15–19	*	*	*	*	100.0	8	11.6	53.8	34.6	0.0	100.0	427
20–24	5.1	48.1	46.7	0.0	100.0	314	8.5	56.1	35.3	0.1	100.0	2,553
25–29	8.7	45.7	45.6	0.0	100.0	1,106	7.9	54.8	37.3	0.0	100.0	3,948
30–34	5.2	47.4	47.4	0.0	100.0	1,253	8.0	51.8	40.2	0.1	100.0	3,334
35–39	10.8	50.1	39.1	0.0	100.0	1,229	8.7	47.0	44.3	0.0	100.0	3,114
40–44	6.9	52.1	41.0	0.0	100.0	1,046	9.0	46.5	44.4	0.1	100.0	2,120
45–49	5.8	53.9	40.3	0.0	100.0	925	7.8	51.1	41.0	0.1	100.0	1,590
Number of living children												
0	7.1	44.6	48.2	0.1	100.0	340	8.3	62.3	29.3	0.2	100.0	989
1–2	9.8	45.7	44.5	0.0	100.0	2,576	7.7	55.0	37.2	0.1	100.0	7,177
3–4	5.9	53.7	40.4	0.0	100.0	1,937	7.9	50.0	42.1	0.1	100.0	5,848
5+	4.5	52.9	42.6	0.0	100.0	1,027	10.8	43.1	46.1	0.0	100.0	3,071
Residence												
Urban	13.1	40.1	46.8	0.0	100.0	2,618	8.2	53.9	37.9	0.0	100.0	6,798
Rural	2.9	57.1	40.0	0.0	100.0	3,262	8.5	50.1	41.3	0.1	100.0	10,287
Education¹												
No education	8.8	37.6	53.6	0.0	100.0	179	12.3	39.7	47.9	0.1	100.0	1,182
Primary	5.4	52.8	41.8	0.0	100.0	2,401	9.1	47.7	43.1	0.1	100.0	7,046
Secondary	9.9	47.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	1,893	8.3	53.7	37.9	0.1	100.0	5,599
More than secondary	7.5	48.1	44.4	0.0	100.0	1,408	5.4	60.6	34.0	0.0	100.0	3,257
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.9	54.4	40.7	0.0	100.0	721	10.5	44.1	45.4	0.1	100.0	2,701
Second	4.2	59.3	36.5	0.0	100.0	984	9.4	48.5	42.0	0.2	100.0	2,964
Middle	2.0	56.3	41.7	0.0	100.0	1,106	8.3	52.0	39.7	0.0	100.0	3,214
Fourth	9.8	43.6	46.6	0.0	100.0	1,578	7.1	53.9	38.9	0.1	100.0	3,860
Highest	12.3	42.0	45.7	0.0	100.0	1,491	7.5	56.0	36.5	0.0	100.0	4,347
Total 15–49	7.4	49.5	43.0	0.0	100.0	5,880	8.4	51.6	40.0	0.1	100.0	17,085
50–54	5.6	55.8	38.6	0.0	100.0	641	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total 15–54	7.3	50.1	42.6	0.0	100.0	6,521	na	na	na	na	na	na

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.2.2C Control over men's cash earnings by county

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15–49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15–49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Men					Number of men	Women					Number of women
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total		Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Total	
Mombasa	3.9	40.0	56.0	0.0	100.0	222	11.8	47.1	40.7	0.5	100.0	538
Kwale	2.2	74.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	85	7.9	67.8	24.3	0.0	100.0	297
Kilifi	1.4	89.8	8.8	0.0	100.0	162	12.4	59.6	28.0	0.0	100.0	482
Tana River	1.6	81.3	17.1	0.0	100.0	27	9.8	34.9	55.3	0.0	100.0	96
Lamu	0.0	57.2	42.8	0.0	100.0	12	4.8	54.2	41.0	0.0	100.0	58
Taita/Taveta	6.3	68.0	25.7	0.0	100.0	47	15.8	41.0	43.1	0.0	100.0	126
Garissa	0.0	75.2	24.8	0.0	100.0	49	5.5	59.1	35.4	0.0	100.0	153
Wajir	2.1	61.5	36.4	0.0	100.0	14	8.5	33.3	58.2	0.0	100.0	71
Mandera	1.4	19.6	77.5	1.4	100.0	27	27.5	5.2	67.3	0.0	100.0	121
Marsabit	2.8	75.8	21.4	0.0	100.0	11	4.0	85.1	10.9	0.0	100.0	93
Isiolo	16.2	30.2	53.7	0.0	100.0	24	6.5	70.0	23.4	0.0	100.0	72
Meru	2.5	67.1	30.4	0.0	100.0	205	8.3	61.0	30.7	0.0	100.0	547
Tharaka-Nithi	1.7	42.8	55.6	0.0	100.0	69	4.5	57.9	37.6	0.0	100.0	168
Embu	1.0	70.4	28.6	0.0	100.0	78	13.9	43.6	42.5	0.0	100.0	211
Kitui	2.1	83.1	14.8	0.0	100.0	111	4.7	67.3	27.9	0.0	100.0	449
Machakos	0.0	72.2	27.8	0.0	100.0	201	11.3	63.9	24.8	0.0	100.0	525
Makueni	0.0	84.4	15.6	0.0	100.0	110	6.7	70.2	23.1	0.0	100.0	346
Nyandarua	1.1	64.1	34.8	0.0	100.0	69	9.2	55.3	35.5	0.0	100.0	224
Nyeri	0.4	28.9	70.6	0.0	100.0	99	5.2	57.7	37.1	0.0	100.0	246
Kirinyaga	0.0	3.4	96.6	0.0	100.0	92	3.4	57.5	39.1	0.0	100.0	250
Murang'a	6.0	41.0	53.0	0.0	100.0	121	10.3	47.9	41.8	0.0	100.0	339
Kiambu	17.4	21.7	60.9	0.0	100.0	431	5.8	58.5	35.7	0.0	100.0	1,099
Turkana	2.8	21.1	76.1	0.0	100.0	30	10.5	65.9	23.6	0.0	100.0	139
West Pokot	7.1	59.6	33.2	0.0	100.0	70	7.5	47.3	45.2	0.0	100.0	224
Samburu	3.1	61.6	35.4	0.0	100.0	15	11.5	44.1	44.4	0.0	100.0	79
Trans Nzoia	1.9	74.3	23.8	0.0	100.0	106	6.8	55.8	37.5	0.0	100.0	354
Uasin Gishu	2.6	47.4	50.0	0.0	100.0	205	9.9	43.4	46.4	0.2	100.0	518
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.4	44.4	52.2	0.0	100.0	53	6.5	56.5	37.0	0.0	100.0	135
Nandi	1.2	44.1	54.8	0.0	100.0	122	5.1	59.4	35.5	0.0	100.0	315
Baringo	2.4	51.9	45.6	0.0	100.0	53	13.3	32.9	53.8	0.0	100.0	191
Laikipia	3.7	66.1	30.1	0.0	100.0	51	9.0	49.4	41.6	0.0	100.0	156
Nakuru	11.4	34.2	54.4	0.0	100.0	308	6.2	41.0	52.7	0.0	100.0	850
Narok	0.0	40.7	59.3	0.0	100.0	155	6.5	49.9	43.6	0.0	100.0	420
Kajiado	1.6	14.7	83.6	0.0	100.0	155	6.1	56.0	37.9	0.0	100.0	465
Kericho	0.0	72.8	27.2	0.0	100.0	159	13.5	66.6	19.9	0.0	100.0	391
Bomet	0.0	58.8	41.2	0.0	100.0	95	6.7	52.4	41.0	0.0	100.0	347
Kakamega	6.3	64.6	29.1	0.0	100.0	206	3.6	37.5	58.6	0.3	100.0	625
Vihiga	9.4	64.2	26.3	0.0	100.0	50	2.8	29.4	67.8	0.0	100.0	163
Bungoma	12.8	50.5	36.4	0.3	100.0	176	13.0	38.3	48.7	0.0	100.0	603
Busia	3.1	47.4	49.5	0.0	100.0	96	4.4	27.5	67.8	0.3	100.0	338
Siaya	3.8	34.5	61.7	0.0	100.0	97	13.6	44.1	42.2	0.0	100.0	288
Kisumu	1.1	72.5	26.4	0.0	100.0	180	13.1	54.8	32.0	0.0	100.0	400
Homa Bay	1.1	77.3	21.6	0.0	100.0	115	7.0	34.7	57.3	0.9	100.0	373
Migori	3.8	71.4	24.9	0.0	100.0	111	9.8	47.5	42.7	0.0	100.0	387
Kisii	0.0	31.5	68.5	0.0	100.0	147	11.3	36.0	52.7	0.0	100.0	461
Nyamira	0.0	63.2	36.8	0.0	100.0	56	9.7	49.7	40.6	0.0	100.0	173
Nairobi City	26.4	33.3	40.3	0.0	100.0	801	7.2	57.4	35.4	0.0	100.0	2,179
Total 15–49	7.4	49.5	43.0	0.0	100.0	5,880	8.4	51.6	40.0	0.1	100.0	17,085

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.1 House and land ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by current marital status, according to house ownership status and land ownership status, Kenya DHS 2022

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	1.6	2.5	11.8	54.7	4.5
Jointly with husband only	na	49.1	1.5	9.4	27.7
Jointly with someone else only	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Alone or jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not own	98.2	47.5	86.0	34.8	67.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,438	17,822	2,989	908	32,156
AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	1.4	1.6	7.8	37.3	3.1
Jointly with husband only	na	34.9	1.6	7.7	19.7
Jointly with someone else only	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.8
Jointly with husband and someone else	na	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.1
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1
Alone or jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not own	98.3	60.6	89.3	51.4	75.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,438	17,822	2,989	908	32,156
NONAGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	0.9	0.9	3.1	10.0	1.4
Jointly with husband only	0.0	8.5	0.4	1.1	4.8
Jointly with someone else only	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Jointly with husband and someone else	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Both alone and jointly	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alone or jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not own	98.9	89.8	95.9	88.5	93.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,438	17,822	2,989	908	32,156
LAND OWNERSHIP (BOTH AGRICULTURE AND NONAGRICULTURE LAND)					
Alone or jointly	2.6	42.7	13.7	52.0	27.2
Does not own	97.4	57.3	86.3	48.0	72.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	10,438	17,822	2,989	908	32,156

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.1C House and land ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house and by ownership of agricultural or non-agricultural land, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own agricultural or non-agricultural land alone or jointly ¹	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of women
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly						
Mombasa	4.3	12.4	0.2	83.1	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	947
Kwale	3.7	29.9	0.0	66.4	100.0	19.3	80.7	100.0	498
Kilifi	5.1	24.4	0.0	70.5	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	928
Tana River	4.8	45.5	0.0	49.7	100.0	20.4	79.6	100.0	149
Lamu	6.7	28.7	0.2	64.4	100.0	25.6	74.4	100.0	101
Taita/Taveta	6.7	20.5	0.1	72.7	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0	234
Garissa	2.3	6.1	0.0	91.6	100.0	3.5	96.5	100.0	290
Wajir	5.7	2.0	0.1	92.2	100.0	4.9	95.1	100.0	160
Mandera	3.2	7.3	2.7	86.8	100.0	2.0	98.0	100.0	206
Marsabit	4.9	9.9	0.2	85.0	100.0	5.7	94.3	100.0	129
Isiolo	3.5	26.7	0.1	69.8	100.0	12.8	87.2	100.0	137
Meru	9.4	33.3	0.2	57.1	100.0	37.0	63.0	100.0	979
Tharaka-Nithi	6.1	36.8	0.6	56.4	100.0	26.6	73.4	100.0	271
Embu	4.4	23.0	0.0	72.6	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	358
Kitui	4.0	36.6	0.1	59.4	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	735
Machakos	3.3	42.8	0.0	53.9	100.0	41.9	58.1	100.0	992
Makueni	3.7	35.0	0.0	61.3	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	683
Nyandarua	5.5	35.5	0.0	59.0	100.0	29.9	70.1	100.0	409
Nyeri	2.9	23.9	0.0	73.2	100.0	25.7	74.3	100.0	501
Kirinyaga	5.4	28.2	0.0	66.4	100.0	22.1	77.9	100.0	481
Murang'a	3.9	25.9	0.3	69.9	100.0	23.5	76.5	100.0	692
Kiambu	4.2	18.1	0.5	77.2	100.0	26.3	73.7	100.0	2,094
Turkana	17.7	38.8	0.2	43.2	100.0	31.2	68.8	100.0	331
West Pokot	3.3	45.9	0.0	50.8	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	384
Samburu	10.7	50.4	0.0	38.9	100.0	25.2	74.8	100.0	156
Trans Nzoia	3.3	36.1	0.2	60.4	100.0	33.0	67.0	100.0	675
Uasin Gishu	3.3	23.8	0.1	72.8	100.0	30.2	69.8	100.0	983
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.6	20.9	0.2	77.3	100.0	19.0	81.0	100.0	228
Nandi	7.0	36.6	0.0	56.4	100.0	34.1	65.9	100.0	622
Baringo	10.6	23.1	0.0	66.3	100.0	27.5	72.5	100.0	378
Laikipia	7.1	9.0	0.0	83.9	100.0	13.3	86.7	100.0	332
Nakuru	3.6	24.2	0.0	72.2	100.0	17.0	83.0	100.0	1,658
Narok	5.5	53.6	0.3	40.6	100.0	58.4	41.6	100.0	718
Kajiado	5.6	25.1	0.2	69.1	100.0	22.1	77.9	100.0	887
Kericho	2.9	17.5	0.0	79.6	100.0	18.7	81.3	100.0	729
Bomet	5.4	23.7	0.1	70.8	100.0	25.1	74.9	100.0	650
Kakamega	3.2	30.4	0.0	66.4	100.0	26.0	74.0	100.0	1,283
Vihiga	5.5	34.2	0.1	60.2	100.0	28.3	71.7	100.0	371
Bungoma	3.7	42.8	0.1	53.4	100.0	43.0	57.0	100.0	1,138
Busia	6.4	44.6	0.0	49.0	100.0	43.5	56.5	100.0	622
Siaya	4.4	47.4	0.0	48.2	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0	537
Kisumu	5.9	26.2	0.0	67.9	100.0	23.5	76.5	100.0	771
Homa Bay	8.2	51.1	0.0	40.7	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	662
Migori	9.8	31.9	0.0	58.3	100.0	31.7	68.3	100.0	674
Kisii	2.7	53.9	0.1	43.3	100.0	50.5	49.5	100.0	831
Nyamira	6.5	43.3	0.0	50.3	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0	327
Nairobi City	1.4	12.2	0.0	86.4	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	4,235
Total	4.5	28.2	0.1	67.2	100.0	27.2	72.8	100.0	32,156

¹ Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

Table 15.3.2 House and land ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by current marital status, according to house ownership status and land ownership status, Kenya DHS 2022

Ownership status	Marital status				Total
	Never married	Married/ living together	Divorced/ separated	Widowed	
HOUSE OWNERSHIP					
Alone	16.1	51.0	58.3	(76.5)	34.7
Jointly with wife only	na	18.4	0.4	(0.0)	8.5
Jointly with someone else only	0.0	0.3	1.3	(0.0)	0.2
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.6
Both alone and jointly	1.3	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.7
Alone or jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Does not own	81.7	29.9	39.9	(23.5)	55.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,576	6,257	771	49	13,652
AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	6.3	41.5	35.8	(57.5)	24.3
Jointly with wife only	na	7.6	0.2	(0.0)	3.5
Jointly with someone else only	2.3	3.2	5.6	(3.0)	2.9
Jointly with wife and someone else	na	0.9	0.0	(0.0)	0.4
Both alone and jointly	0.2	0.2	0.6	(0.0)	0.2
Alone or jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Does not own	91.3	46.7	57.8	(39.5)	68.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,576	6,257	771	49	13,652
NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND OWNERSHIP					
Alone	1.5	11.3	7.3	(18.0)	6.4
Jointly with wife only	0.0	1.9	0.3	(0.0)	0.9
Jointly with someone else only	0.6	0.5	0.7	(0.8)	0.6
Jointly with wife and someone else	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.0)	0.1
Both alone and jointly	0.0	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Alone or jointly	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Does not own	97.9	86.0	91.7	(81.1)	92.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,576	6,257	771	49	13,652
LAND OWNERSHIP (BOTH AGRICULTURE AND NONAGRICULTURE LAND)					
Alone or jointly	9.8	57.2	46.5	(74.0)	33.8
Does not own	90.2	42.8	53.5	(26.0)	66.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	6,576	6,257	771	49	13,652

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.
na = not applicable

Table 15.3.2C House and land ownership by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house and by ownership of agricultural or non-agricultural land, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Percentage who own agricultural or non-agricultural land alone or jointly ¹	Percentage who do not own land	Total	Number of men
	Alone	Jointly ¹	Both alone and jointly						
Mombasa	29.2	10.6	0.0	60.2	100.0	29.7	70.3	100.0	442
Kwale	11.6	16.7	0.0	71.7	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	209
Kilifi	48.4	4.1	0.0	47.4	100.0	11.7	88.3	100.0	405
Tana River	30.9	6.8	0.0	62.3	100.0	21.9	78.1	100.0	64
Lamu	29.8	15.1	0.0	55.2	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	41
Taita/Taveta	31.7	15.3	0.0	53.0	100.0	33.4	66.6	100.0	103
Garissa	35.5	0.0	0.0	64.5	100.0	6.8	93.2	100.0	117
Wajir	27.5	0.4	0.0	72.1	100.0	2.4	97.6	100.0	63
Mandera	32.6	1.7	0.0	65.7	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	81
Marsabit	38.1	7.2	0.0	54.7	100.0	12.9	87.1	100.0	45
Isiolo	32.7	3.3	0.0	64.0	100.0	42.8	57.2	100.0	55
Meru	73.2	0.4	0.0	26.4	100.0	46.9	53.1	100.0	489
Tharaka-Nithi	59.0	2.0	0.0	39.1	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	137
Embu	45.4	10.5	0.0	44.1	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	176
Kitui	58.6	0.0	0.0	41.4	100.0	45.8	54.2	100.0	312
Machakos	63.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	37.9	62.1	100.0	480
Makueni	35.3	38.2	3.3	23.2	100.0	36.2	63.8	100.0	279
Nyandarua	38.2	4.1	0.6	57.1	100.0	30.1	69.9	100.0	168
Nyeri	44.5	0.5	0.0	54.9	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0	235
Kirinyaga	22.9	1.1	0.0	76.0	100.0	16.8	83.2	100.0	191
Murang'a	48.8	1.3	0.0	50.0	100.0	45.7	54.3	100.0	297
Kiambu	39.5	12.6	0.0	47.9	100.0	40.3	59.7	100.0	911
Turkana	39.6	2.8	0.0	57.5	100.0	11.8	88.2	100.0	111
West Pokot	22.3	28.8	0.0	48.9	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0	150
Samburu	13.0	36.3	0.0	50.7	100.0	22.7	77.3	100.0	51
Trans Nzoia	28.5	5.2	0.0	66.3	100.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	272
Uasin Gishu	39.5	0.7	0.0	59.8	100.0	36.8	63.2	100.0	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	49.5	0.8	0.4	49.2	100.0	47.4	52.6	100.0	110
Nandi	42.1	0.6	0.1	57.2	100.0	35.8	64.2	100.0	265
Baringo	56.3	0.4	0.0	43.3	100.0	40.7	59.3	100.0	165
Laikipia	36.8	1.8	0.0	61.4	100.0	24.9	75.1	100.0	145
Nakuru	19.6	1.7	0.0	78.7	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0	670
Narok	19.2	39.1	1.0	40.6	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0	313
Kajiado	28.5	2.0	0.5	69.0	100.0	30.0	70.0	100.0	339
Kericho	70.7	0.1	0.0	29.2	100.0	53.2	46.8	100.0	330
Bomet	87.2	1.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0	268
Kakamega	23.0	14.1	0.0	62.9	100.0	31.3	68.7	100.0	532
Vihiga	33.4	3.0	0.0	63.5	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0	156
Bungoma	45.0	22.1	14.3	18.7	100.0	44.9	55.1	100.0	448
Busia	44.0	3.9	0.0	52.1	100.0	42.1	57.9	100.0	262
Siaya	18.7	18.8	0.1	62.4	100.0	36.6	63.4	100.0	227
Kisumu	12.1	27.6	0.0	60.3	100.0	22.8	77.2	100.0	345
Homa Bay	12.5	35.4	1.7	50.5	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	258
Migori	37.0	27.2	2.4	33.4	100.0	47.3	52.7	100.0	246
Kisii	39.6	9.0	0.0	51.4	100.0	41.5	58.5	100.0	326
Nyamira	35.9	1.5	0.0	62.6	100.0	35.7	64.3	100.0	133
Nairobi City	5.4	7.0	0.0	87.6	100.0	14.8	85.2	100.0	1,777
Total 15–49	34.7	9.2	0.7	55.4	100.0	33.8	66.2	100.0	13,652

¹ Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

Table 15.4.1 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of women who own a house ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	0.3	2.8	0.1	96.8	100.0	6,025	6.0	9.6	80.6	3.8	100.0	196
20–24	1.0	16.7	0.1	82.1	100.0	6,001	3.5	10.4	82.9	3.2	100.0	1,072
25–29	2.0	30.3	0.1	67.6	100.0	5,687	6.9	12.8	78.1	2.2	100.0	1,842
30–34	4.5	37.4	0.1	57.9	100.0	4,530	9.8	13.7	74.6	1.9	100.0	1,906
35–39	8.1	41.7	0.2	50.0	100.0	4,311	11.1	16.4	71.2	1.3	100.0	2,155
40–44	11.4	46.9	0.1	41.7	100.0	3,084	11.7	17.9	68.7	1.6	100.0	1,799
45–49	14.0	48.8	0.2	37.1	100.0	2,518	11.2	20.2	67.3	1.2	100.0	1,584
Residence												
Urban	2.4	14.6	0.1	82.9	100.0	13,143	22.0	23.5	52.5	2.0	100.0	2,253
Rural	6.0	37.5	0.1	56.3	100.0	19,013	5.9	13.2	79.1	1.8	100.0	8,300
Education⁵												
No education	10.3	36.3	0.4	53.1	100.0	993	6.2	7.6	85.2	1.0	100.0	466
Primary	5.2	32.8	0.1	61.8	100.0	11,173	6.8	14.0	77.6	1.6	100.0	4,266
Secondary	4.1	27.5	0.1	68.3	100.0	11,769	9.6	15.2	73.2	2.0	100.0	3,732
More than secondary	3.2	20.4	0.2	76.3	100.0	6,798	16.6	21.9	59.3	2.1	100.0	1,613
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	8.8	36.8	0.1	54.2	100.0	5,019	2.8	8.0	87.5	1.6	100.0	2,297
Second	5.7	38.3	0.1	56.0	100.0	5,698	3.5	12.5	81.9	2.2	100.0	2,509
Middle	4.6	34.0	0.1	61.3	100.0	6,069	6.3	14.9	77.2	1.7	100.0	2,351
Fourth	2.9	21.1	0.1	75.8	100.0	7,139	11.9	20.1	66.0	2.0	100.0	1,726
Highest	2.4	17.8	0.1	79.7	100.0	8,231	29.0	25.8	43.4	1.8	100.0	1,669
Total	4.5	28.2	0.1	67.2	100.0	32,156	9.4	15.4	73.4	1.9	100.0	10,553

¹ Title deed or other government recognised document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.4.1C House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among women who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of women	House has a title deed ¹ :			Don't know ³	Total	Number of women who own a house ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹			
Mombasa	4.3	12.4	0.2	83.1	100.0	947	24.0	17.9	56.6	1.5	100.0	160
Kwale	3.7	29.9	0.0	66.4	100.0	498	7.3	3.1	89.2	0.4	100.0	167
Kilifi	5.1	24.4	0.0	70.5	100.0	928	7.5	6.0	82.8	3.7	100.0	274
Tana River	4.8	45.5	0.0	49.7	100.0	149	1.2	2.2	95.5	1.0	100.0	75
Lamu	6.7	28.7	0.2	64.4	100.0	101	14.4	6.8	76.7	2.0	100.0	36
Taita/Taveta	6.7	20.5	0.1	72.7	100.0	234	12.6	37.8	48.7	0.9	100.0	64
Garissa	2.3	6.1	0.0	91.6	100.0	290	27.6	19.3	53.1	0.0	100.0	24
Wajir	5.7	2.0	0.1	92.2	100.0	160	1.2	0.0	97.4	1.4	100.0	13
Mandera	3.2	7.3	2.7	86.8	100.0	206	12.1	10.6	76.5	0.8	100.0	27
Marsabit	4.9	9.9	0.2	85.0	100.0	129	3.8	1.0	95.2	0.0	100.0	19
Isiolo	3.5	26.7	0.1	69.8	100.0	137	9.0	13.7	75.2	2.1	100.0	41
Meru	9.4	33.3	0.2	57.1	100.0	979	8.2	24.0	65.6	2.3	100.0	420
Tharaka-Nithi	6.1	36.8	0.6	56.4	100.0	271	3.7	9.6	85.7	1.0	100.0	118
Embu	4.4	23.0	0.0	72.6	100.0	358	11.2	16.4	72.4	0.0	100.0	98
Kitui	4.0	36.6	0.1	59.4	100.0	735	8.3	3.6	87.2	0.9	100.0	299
Machakos	3.3	42.8	0.0	53.9	100.0	992	8.8	11.5	77.0	2.7	100.0	457
Makueni	3.7	35.0	0.0	61.3	100.0	683	2.5	12.7	84.7	0.0	100.0	265
Nyandarua	5.5	35.5	0.0	59.0	100.0	409	11.0	44.6	44.4	0.0	100.0	168
Nyeri	2.9	23.9	0.0	73.2	100.0	501	15.4	21.9	62.8	0.0	100.0	134
Kirinyaga	5.4	28.2	0.0	66.4	100.0	481	15.3	16.1	66.5	2.1	100.0	162
Murang'a	3.9	25.9	0.3	69.9	100.0	692	6.0	21.2	72.2	0.7	100.0	209
Kiambu	4.2	18.1	0.5	77.2	100.0	2,094	15.4	15.9	68.7	0.0	100.0	477
Turkana	17.7	38.8	0.2	43.2	100.0	331	2.0	2.1	95.0	1.0	100.0	188
West Pokot	3.3	45.9	0.0	50.8	100.0	384	3.8	4.2	91.9	0.1	100.0	189
Samburu	10.7	50.4	0.0	38.9	100.0	156	2.3	3.8	93.0	0.8	100.0	95
Trans Nzoia	3.3	36.1	0.2	60.4	100.0	675	13.7	16.1	68.7	1.5	100.0	267
Uasin Gishu	3.3	23.8	0.1	72.8	100.0	983	15.8	19.3	64.4	0.5	100.0	267
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.6	20.9	0.2	77.3	100.0	228	4.7	30.5	63.2	1.6	100.0	52
Nandi	7.0	36.6	0.0	56.4	100.0	622	2.5	3.9	91.2	2.4	100.0	271
Baringo	10.6	23.1	0.0	66.3	100.0	378	4.4	8.8	85.1	1.7	100.0	127
Laikipia	7.1	9.0	0.0	83.9	100.0	332	19.7	27.9	51.6	0.9	100.0	53
Nakuru	3.6	24.2	0.0	72.2	100.0	1,658	9.8	22.2	66.8	1.2	100.0	461
Narok	5.5	53.6	0.3	40.6	100.0	718	8.8	30.7	57.4	3.2	100.0	427
Kajiado	5.6	25.1	0.2	69.1	100.0	887	20.6	18.8	58.4	2.2	100.0	274
Kericho	2.9	17.5	0.0	79.6	100.0	729	9.0	8.3	82.7	0.0	100.0	149
Bomet	5.4	23.7	0.1	70.8	100.0	650	2.2	1.5	96.3	0.0	100.0	190
Kakamega	3.2	30.4	0.0	66.4	100.0	1,283	7.2	2.9	89.3	0.5	100.0	431
Vihiga	5.5	34.2	0.1	60.2	100.0	371	2.5	11.1	85.4	1.0	100.0	148
Bungoma	3.7	42.8	0.1	53.4	100.0	1,138	6.1	6.5	85.0	2.4	100.0	531
Busia	6.4	44.6	0.0	49.0	100.0	622	4.8	10.7	84.5	0.0	100.0	317
Siaya	4.4	47.4	0.0	48.2	100.0	537	7.9	25.1	64.8	2.3	100.0	278
Kisumu	5.9	26.2	0.0	67.9	100.0	771	4.2	6.9	88.4	0.5	100.0	247
Homa Bay	8.2	51.1	0.0	40.7	100.0	662	7.7	26.7	60.9	4.7	100.0	392
Migori	9.8	31.9	0.0	58.3	100.0	674	6.7	18.9	72.8	1.6	100.0	281
Kisii	2.7	53.9	0.1	43.3	100.0	831	1.2	11.2	80.4	7.2	100.0	471
Nyamira	6.5	43.3	0.0	50.3	100.0	327	1.7	9.5	87.0	1.8	100.0	162
Nairobi City	1.4	12.2	0.0	86.4	100.0	4,235	29.8	32.0	34.4	3.8	100.0	576
Total	4.5	28.2	0.1	67.2	100.0	32,156	9.4	15.4	73.4	1.9	100.0	10,553

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes women who own a house alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.4.2 House ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own a house ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title deed ¹	Man's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	10.5	0.9	1.4	87.2	100.0	3,175	0.4	0.6	98.6	0.4	100.0	408
20–24	19.3	3.1	1.1	76.5	100.0	2,404	2.9	3.3	93.5	0.3	100.0	566
25–29	33.4	9.0	0.6	57.1	100.0	2,268	5.1	6.2	88.1	0.5	100.0	973
30–34	47.9	13.1	0.1	38.9	100.0	1,787	9.8	6.9	82.9	0.3	100.0	1,091
35–39	56.4	15.1	0.1	28.5	100.0	1,577	13.4	6.8	79.6	0.2	100.0	1,128
40–44	58.7	19.6	0.0	21.6	100.0	1,332	16.6	7.1	76.1	0.2	100.0	1,044
45–49	59.0	20.1	0.1	20.8	100.0	1,109	17.8	5.4	76.5	0.3	100.0	878
Residence												
Urban	21.7	7.1	0.1	71.1	100.0	5,382	18.9	3.7	76.9	0.5	100.0	1,558
Rural	43.1	10.7	1.0	45.2	100.0	8,270	8.0	6.6	85.2	0.2	100.0	4,532
Education⁵												
No education	46.7	20.7	0.3	32.3	100.0	369	15.6	4.0	80.3	0.1	100.0	250
Primary	42.6	12.1	0.5	44.8	100.0	4,894	7.5	6.7	85.6	0.2	100.0	2,701
Secondary	28.3	6.4	0.9	64.4	100.0	5,592	9.2	4.9	85.4	0.5	100.0	1,991
More than secondary	32.2	8.4	0.5	59.0	100.0	2,797	20.2	5.9	73.7	0.2	100.0	1,147
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	43.8	12.3	1.0	42.9	100.0	2,062	3.7	6.1	89.9	0.2	100.0	1,178
Second	43.9	10.3	1.5	44.3	100.0	2,584	5.4	6.4	87.9	0.2	100.0	1,439
Middle	38.2	9.7	0.4	51.7	100.0	2,754	8.9	6.7	84.1	0.3	100.0	1,331
Fourth	29.8	8.0	0.5	61.6	100.0	3,325	14.0	5.1	80.4	0.5	100.0	1,276
Highest	22.4	7.1	0.1	70.5	100.0	2,927	27.4	4.1	68.2	0.3	100.0	865
Total 15–49	34.7	9.2	0.7	55.4	100.0	13,652	10.8	5.8	83.1	0.3	100.0	6,089
50–54	63.1	25.6	0.0	11.3	100.0	801	24.2	5.1	70.2	0.5	100.0	710
Total 15–54	36.3	10.2	0.6	53.0	100.0	14,453	12.2	5.8	81.7	0.3	100.0	6,799

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.4.2C House ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of a house; and among men who own a house, percent distribution by if the house owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own a house:			Percentage who do not own a house	Total	Number of men	House has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own a house ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title deed ¹	Man's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Mombasa	29.2	10.6	0.0	60.2	100.0	442	9.5	8.5	81.1	0.9	100.0	176
Kwale	11.6	16.7	0.0	71.7	100.0	209	6.4	4.9	88.7	0.0	100.0	59
Kilifi	48.4	4.1	0.0	47.4	100.0	405	9.7	0.0	90.3	0.0	100.0	213
Tana River	30.9	6.8	0.0	62.3	100.0	64	6.1	0.0	93.9	0.0	100.0	24
Lamu	29.8	15.1	0.0	55.2	100.0	41	37.0	7.5	55.6	0.0	100.0	18
Taita/Taveta	31.7	15.3	0.0	53.0	100.0	103	7.8	5.5	85.4	1.4	100.0	49
Garissa	35.5	0.0	0.0	64.5	100.0	117	25.1	1.2	73.7	0.0	100.0	42
Wajir	27.5	0.4	0.0	72.1	100.0	63	13.9	1.6	84.6	0.0	100.0	18
Mandera	32.6	1.7	0.0	65.7	100.0	81	30.7	3.8	64.5	1.0	100.0	28
Marsabit	38.1	7.2	0.0	54.7	100.0	45	1.4	7.0	91.6	0.0	100.0	20
Isiolo	32.7	3.3	0.0	64.0	100.0	55	39.1	1.6	59.3	0.0	100.0	20
Meru	73.2	0.4	0.0	26.4	100.0	489	3.7	0.0	96.3	0.0	100.0	359
Tharaka-Nithi	59.0	2.0	0.0	39.1	100.0	137	1.5	1.4	97.2	0.0	100.0	83
Embu	45.4	10.5	0.0	44.1	100.0	176	29.3	9.8	60.2	0.7	100.0	98
Kitui	58.6	0.0	0.0	41.4	100.0	312	0.4	0.0	99.6	0.0	100.0	183
Machakos	63.6	0.0	0.0	36.4	100.0	480	2.2	0.0	97.4	0.4	100.0	305
Makueni	35.3	38.2	3.3	23.2	100.0	279	1.1	1.1	97.3	0.4	100.0	214
Nyandarua	38.2	4.1	0.6	57.1	100.0	168	30.8	5.0	64.2	0.0	100.0	72
Nyeri	44.5	0.5	0.0	54.9	100.0	235	25.3	46.5	28.2	0.0	100.0	106
Kirinyaga	22.9	1.1	0.0	76.0	100.0	191	63.8	1.2	35.1	0.0	100.0	46
Murang'a	48.8	1.3	0.0	50.0	100.0	297	8.5	2.2	88.9	0.4	100.0	148
Kiambu	39.5	12.6	0.0	47.9	100.0	911	5.0	0.5	94.5	0.0	100.0	475
Turkana	39.6	2.8	0.0	57.5	100.0	111	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	47
West Pokot	22.3	28.8	0.0	48.9	100.0	150	2.0	4.4	93.6	0.0	100.0	76
Samburu	13.0	36.3	0.0	50.7	100.0	51	11.1	8.5	79.1	1.4	100.0	25
Trans Nzoia	28.5	5.2	0.0	66.3	100.0	272	18.8	1.7	79.5	0.0	100.0	92
Uasin Gishu	39.5	0.7	0.0	59.8	100.0	451	7.7	10.5	81.8	0.0	100.0	181
Elgeyo/Marakwet	49.5	0.8	0.4	49.2	100.0	110	10.1	48.6	40.4	0.8	100.0	56
Nandi	42.1	0.6	0.1	57.2	100.0	265	7.8	15.2	77.0	0.0	100.0	114
Baringo	56.3	0.4	0.0	43.3	100.0	165	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	93
Laikipia	36.8	1.8	0.0	61.4	100.0	145	30.9	7.1	60.4	1.7	100.0	56
Nakuru	19.6	1.7	0.0	78.7	100.0	670	32.7	17.2	50.0	0.0	100.0	143
Narok	19.2	39.1	1.0	40.6	100.0	313	36.1	41.3	22.5	0.0	100.0	186
Kajiado	28.5	2.0	0.5	69.0	100.0	339	59.1	2.1	36.9	2.0	100.0	105
Kericho	70.7	0.1	0.0	29.2	100.0	330	2.6	5.4	92.0	0.0	100.0	233
Bomet	87.2	1.0	0.0	11.9	100.0	268	1.8	2.3	95.8	0.0	100.0	236
Kakamega	23.0	14.1	0.0	62.9	100.0	532	6.2	1.0	92.8	0.0	100.0	198
Vihiga	33.4	3.0	0.0	63.5	100.0	156	4.7	4.9	90.4	0.0	100.0	57
Bungoma	45.0	22.1	14.3	18.7	100.0	448	4.2	0.4	94.5	0.9	100.0	364
Busia	44.0	3.9	0.0	52.1	100.0	262	11.5	9.5	79.0	0.0	100.0	126
Siaya	18.7	18.8	0.1	62.4	100.0	227	25.3	28.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	86
Kisumu	12.1	27.6	0.0	60.3	100.0	345	2.7	2.7	92.8	1.8	100.0	137
Homa Bay	12.5	35.4	1.7	50.5	100.0	258	7.7	7.7	84.7	0.0	100.0	128
Migori	37.0	27.2	2.4	33.4	100.0	246	4.8	3.0	91.5	0.7	100.0	164
Kisii	39.6	9.0	0.0	51.4	100.0	326	4.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	100.0	158
Nyamira	35.9	1.5	0.0	62.6	100.0	133	5.8	1.3	93.0	0.0	100.0	50
Nairobi City	5.4	7.0	0.0	87.6	100.0	1,777	(25.3)	(0.0)	(73.9)	(0.8)	100.0	221
Total 15–49	34.7	9.2	0.7	55.4	100.0	13,652	10.8	5.8	83.1	0.3	100.0	6,089

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have a house with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the house

⁴ Includes men who own a house alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.1 Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among women who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own agricultural land	Total	Number of women	Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of women who own agricultural land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	0.3	1.8	0.0	97.9	100.0	6,025	6.7	21.3	62.4	9.6	100.0	124
20–24	0.9	12.8	0.1	86.3	100.0	6,001	8.4	23.0	64.7	4.0	100.0	825
25–29	2.0	23.3	0.0	74.7	100.0	5,687	13.1	21.2	62.8	2.9	100.0	1,439
30–34	3.4	28.4	0.1	68.1	100.0	4,530	14.7	19.4	63.3	2.6	100.0	1,447
35–39	4.8	31.6	0.5	63.2	100.0	4,311	14.4	21.4	61.7	2.5	100.0	1,587
40–44	7.1	36.1	0.2	56.6	100.0	3,084	15.1	22.5	60.3	2.0	100.0	1,337
45–49	9.5	38.4	0.2	52.0	100.0	2,518	12.9	27.5	57.6	2.0	100.0	1,209
Residence												
Urban	2.1	11.9	0.1	85.9	100.0	13,143	27.4	28.3	42.1	2.2	100.0	1,854
Rural	3.8	28.2	0.2	67.8	100.0	19,013	9.1	20.4	67.6	2.9	100.0	6,114
Education⁵												
No education	3.9	21.8	0.1	74.3	100.0	993	9.4	18.2	70.0	2.5	100.0	255
Primary	3.3	24.9	0.1	71.7	100.0	11,173	10.6	21.9	64.8	2.7	100.0	3,162
Secondary	3.3	21.4	0.1	75.2	100.0	11,769	13.8	21.6	61.4	3.2	100.0	2,916
More than secondary	2.6	16.8	0.1	80.5	100.0	6,798	20.6	26.8	51.0	1.6	100.0	1,324
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	4.0	25.1	0.1	70.8	100.0	5,019	4.3	15.5	77.7	2.5	100.0	1,466
Second	4.1	29.1	0.0	66.8	100.0	5,698	6.4	18.2	71.8	3.6	100.0	1,893
Middle	3.1	26.0	0.2	70.6	100.0	6,069	10.0	22.2	65.2	2.6	100.0	1,782
Fourth	2.2	16.7	0.2	80.9	100.0	7,139	16.7	28.9	51.8	2.6	100.0	1,362
Highest	2.6	15.1	0.1	82.2	100.0	8,231	32.6	27.9	37.3	2.1	100.0	1,465
Total	3.1	21.5	0.1	75.2	100.0	32,156	13.4	22.3	61.7	2.7	100.0	7,968

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have agriculture land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.1C Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among women who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own agricultural land	Total	Number of women	Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of women who own agricultural land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Mombasa	1.8	7.3	0.1	90.8	100.0	947	30.2	16.8	47.0	6.0	100.0	87
Kwale	2.3	16.4	0.0	81.4	100.0	498	8.2	9.7	81.3	0.8	100.0	93
Kilifi	1.9	14.2	0.2	83.8	100.0	928	9.2	10.3	71.7	8.8	100.0	150
Tana River	1.3	17.2	0.2	81.2	100.0	149	1.5	1.9	96.6	0.0	100.0	28
Lamu	4.2	19.5	0.2	76.1	100.0	101	11.5	8.1	74.3	6.0	100.0	24
Taita/Taveta	2.0	10.6	0.0	87.4	100.0	234	15.5	38.4	44.7	1.5	100.0	29
Garissa	0.1	1.7	0.0	98.2	100.0	290	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Wajir	0.9	0.7	0.0	98.3	100.0	160	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Mandera	0.4	1.1	0.2	98.3	100.0	206	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Marsabit	0.7	1.6	0.0	97.7	100.0	129	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Isiolo	1.0	7.8	0.0	91.1	100.0	137	12.1	7.4	76.5	3.9	100.0	12
Meru	6.5	27.3	0.8	65.4	100.0	979	15.3	24.3	58.2	2.2	100.0	339
Tharaka-Nithi	5.8	19.1	0.2	74.9	100.0	271	10.7	15.1	69.3	4.8	100.0	68
Embu	1.8	9.3	0.3	88.7	100.0	358	31.4	32.7	33.7	2.1	100.0	41
Kitui	3.4	32.2	0.1	64.3	100.0	735	11.0	17.2	71.4	0.5	100.0	263
Machakos	3.3	36.2	0.1	60.3	100.0	992	9.6	9.9	76.3	4.2	100.0	394
Makueni	2.7	20.5	0.0	76.9	100.0	683	2.6	16.1	81.3	0.0	100.0	158
Nyandarua	7.1	21.7	0.0	71.3	100.0	409	14.6	35.5	50.0	0.0	100.0	118
Nyeri	4.7	18.6	0.3	76.4	100.0	501	29.7	26.2	44.1	0.0	100.0	118
Kirinyaga	4.7	15.2	0.2	79.9	100.0	481	22.2	27.0	49.5	1.4	100.0	97
Murang'a	3.4	18.8	0.4	77.5	100.0	692	10.4	17.9	69.6	2.1	100.0	156
Kiambu	2.6	16.8	0.4	80.2	100.0	2,094	15.9	32.2	51.9	0.0	100.0	415
Turkana	5.2	21.4	0.0	73.4	100.0	331	2.0	2.7	94.5	0.9	100.0	88
West Pokot	2.8	43.7	0.0	53.5	100.0	384	6.2	9.7	82.9	1.2	100.0	179
Samburu	2.1	16.1	0.0	81.8	100.0	156	7.3	16.7	75.4	0.6	100.0	28
Trans Nzoia	2.5	29.8	0.0	67.8	100.0	675	20.8	25.8	52.6	0.8	100.0	217
Uasin Gishu	3.6	19.8	0.0	76.6	100.0	983	25.0	25.0	49.4	0.5	100.0	230
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.9	16.2	0.0	81.9	100.0	228	8.9	26.6	62.5	2.0	100.0	41
Nandi	6.6	24.8	0.0	68.6	100.0	622	6.1	17.8	70.5	5.5	100.0	195
Baringo	6.7	19.2	0.5	73.7	100.0	378	10.6	9.6	78.1	1.7	100.0	99
Laikipia	3.6	5.3	0.0	91.1	100.0	332	20.9	36.4	41.1	1.6	100.0	30
Nakuru	2.5	11.0	0.0	86.5	100.0	1,658	17.8	37.7	43.1	1.4	100.0	224
Narok	3.8	49.0	0.1	47.1	100.0	718	12.1	48.3	34.3	5.4	100.0	380
Kajiado	2.3	13.5	0.4	83.8	100.0	887	30.4	28.2	37.8	3.6	100.0	143
Kericho	2.5	15.8	0.0	81.6	100.0	729	9.4	6.1	84.5	0.0	100.0	134
Bomet	4.4	19.0	0.1	76.5	100.0	650	18.5	12.8	65.8	2.9	100.0	153
Kakamega	2.6	21.7	0.0	75.7	100.0	1,283	10.3	14.5	74.9	0.3	100.0	312
Vihiga	3.6	24.5	0.1	71.8	100.0	371	5.9	16.8	74.2	3.1	100.0	105
Bungoma	3.8	38.1	0.1	57.9	100.0	1,138	13.8	13.4	68.9	3.9	100.0	478
Busia	2.9	40.0	0.3	56.7	100.0	622	6.7	19.1	72.1	2.1	100.0	269
Siaya	2.8	36.2	0.0	61.0	100.0	537	6.7	25.6	65.6	2.1	100.0	210
Kisumu	2.8	18.9	0.1	78.1	100.0	771	5.7	9.2	83.9	1.2	100.0	169
Homa Bay	5.6	45.6	0.0	48.7	100.0	662	11.9	44.3	39.8	4.0	100.0	339
Migori	6.1	24.5	0.0	69.4	100.0	674	6.2	24.0	66.9	2.8	100.0	206
Kisii	1.9	47.9	0.2	50.0	100.0	831	1.8	14.1	75.3	8.9	100.0	416
Nyamira	3.9	35.4	0.0	60.7	100.0	327	1.7	14.4	80.7	3.2	100.0	128
Nairobi City	1.6	12.3	0.0	86.1	100.0	4,235	30.3	30.1	37.6	2.0	100.0	590
Total	3.1	21.5	0.1	75.2	100.0	32,156	13.4	22.3	61.7	2.7	100.0	7,968

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have agriculture land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other government recognised document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.2 Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among women who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own non-agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own non-agricultural land	Total	Number of women	Non-agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of women who own non-agricultural land ⁴	
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³			
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	23.9	51.9	2.1	100.0	141	
25–29	1.1	5.9	0.0	93.1	100.0	5,687	23.0	24.0	49.9	3.1	100.0	395	
30–34	1.6	7.1	0.1	91.3	100.0	4,530	36.2	24.4	37.7	1.6	100.0	396	
35–39	2.7	8.4	0.3	88.6	100.0	4,311	35.5	20.2	42.3	2.0	100.0	490	
40–44	2.9	9.4	0.3	87.4	100.0	3,084	30.7	26.7	41.8	0.8	100.0	387	
45–49	3.4	9.3	0.1	87.2	100.0	2,518	32.7	23.4	42.8	1.1	100.0	323	
Residence													
Urban	1.7	5.1	0.1	93.2	100.0	13,143	44.5	26.7	27.3	1.5	100.0	900	
Rural	1.2	5.3	0.2	93.3	100.0	19,013	21.0	21.5	55.2	2.4	100.0	1,265	
Education⁵													
No education	1.4	7.1	0.3	91.2	100.0	993	17.5	25.5	55.5	1.5	100.0	88	
Primary	1.1	5.4	0.1	93.3	100.0	11,173	23.8	22.1	52.5	1.7	100.0	747	
Secondary	1.4	4.8	0.1	93.7	100.0	11,769	30.7	22.7	44.4	2.2	100.0	740	
More than secondary	1.7	5.7	0.2	92.4	100.0	6,798	43.5	28.4	25.7	2.4	100.0	515	
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.8	3.8	0.1	95.3	100.0	5,019	9.0	20.5	67.9	2.6	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	18.7	58.8	1.8	100.0	367	
Fourth	1.6	5.5	0.1	92.8	100.0	7,139	27.2	25.2	44.6	3.0	100.0	513	
Highest	2.1	7.6	0.1	90.2	100.0	8,231	49.5	27.2	22.1	1.2	100.0	807	
Total	1.4	5.2	0.1	93.3	100.0	32,156	30.8	23.6	43.6	2.0	100.0	2,165	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.2C Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among women who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed and whether or not the woman's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own non-agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own non-agricultural land	Total	Number of women	Non-agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of women who own non-agricultural land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Woman's name is on title deed ¹	Woman's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Mombasa	2.8	3.6	0.0	93.7	100.0	947	(44.7)	(6.2)	(46.6)	(2.5)	100.0	60
Kwale	0.2	1.5	0.0	98.4	100.0	498	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Kilifi	0.8	1.7	0.0	97.5	100.0	928	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Tana River	0.8	4.9	0.0	94.4	100.0	149	(7.6)	(10.2)	(82.2)	(0.0)	100.0	8
Lamu	0.7	6.1	0.0	93.2	100.0	101	(11.3)	(12.7)	(68.6)	(7.5)	100.0	7
Taita/Taveta	1.9	2.0	0.2	95.8	100.0	234	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Garissa	1.5	0.5	0.0	98.0	100.0	290	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Wajir	2.9	0.5	0.0	96.6	100.0	160	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Mandera	0.0	1.0	0.2	98.8	100.0	206	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Marsabit	0.4	3.2	0.5	95.9	100.0	129	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Isiolo	1.3	5.2	0.0	93.5	100.0	137	(18.9)	(3.0)	(76.5)	(1.6)	100.0	9
Meru	2.0	3.7	0.2	94.1	100.0	979	(52.0)	(24.7)	(20.2)	(3.1)	100.0	58
Tharaka-Nithi	1.1	4.4	0.0	94.5	100.0	271	(45.9)	(8.6)	(38.5)	(7.0)	100.0	15
Embu	0.1	0.8	0.0	99.0	100.0	358	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Kitui	0.3	8.0	0.6	91.1	100.0	735	4.1	5.7	86.2	4.0	100.0	65
Machakos	1.6	9.8	0.0	88.6	100.0	992	33.5	16.2	46.6	3.6	100.0	113
Makueni	1.0	4.2	0.4	94.3	100.0	683	(18.6)	(23.3)	(52.6)	(5.5)	100.0	39
Nyandarua	1.0	1.6	0.0	97.4	100.0	409	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Nyeri	1.3	4.8	0.0	93.9	100.0	501	(63.9)	(23.7)	(12.4)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Kirinyaga	1.2	1.5	0.0	97.3	100.0	481	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Murang'a	1.1	2.3	0.3	96.3	100.0	692	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Kiambu	2.6	11.8	0.6	85.0	100.0	2,094	23.0	26.6	50.4	0.0	100.0	314
Turkana	2.7	4.0	0.1	93.2	100.0	331	(24.0)	(5.3)	(69.6)	(1.1)	100.0	22
West Pokot	0.6	8.8	0.1	90.4	100.0	384	12.1	22.5	65.4	0.0	100.0	37
Samburu	2.1	8.4	0.0	89.5	100.0	156	7.3	10.4	81.2	1.1	100.0	16
Trans Nzoia	0.5	3.8	0.0	95.7	100.0	675	(22.5)	(27.8)	(49.7)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Uasin Gishu	3.5	14.5	0.4	81.5	100.0	983	30.2	21.1	47.3	1.5	100.0	182
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.7	4.1	0.0	95.2	100.0	228	(6.9)	(28.4)	(64.7)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Nandi	2.8	10.7	0.2	86.3	100.0	622	11.5	7.8	79.2	1.5	100.0	85
Baringo	0.6	3.5	0.0	95.9	100.0	378	(31.4)	(10.5)	(58.1)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Laikipia	2.7	2.6	0.0	94.7	100.0	332	(56.5)	(17.5)	(23.4)	(2.6)	100.0	18
Nakuru	1.2	4.8	0.0	94.0	100.0	1,658	31.8	36.1	32.0	0.0	100.0	99
Narok	4.3	22.8	0.3	72.6	100.0	718	21.2	44.4	30.3	4.1	100.0	197
Kajiado	1.8	7.9	0.0	90.3	100.0	887	43.9	37.5	16.7	1.9	100.0	86
Kericho	0.3	1.9	0.1	97.6	100.0	729	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Bomet	1.9	2.5	0.1	95.4	100.0	650	(53.4)	(19.1)	(27.6)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Kakamega	0.6	2.1	0.3	97.1	100.0	1,283	(40.8)	(8.6)	(43.5)	(7.1)	100.0	37
Vihiga	0.3	0.8	0.1	98.8	100.0	371	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Bungoma	1.1	4.9	0.0	94.0	100.0	1,138	25.3	22.3	50.2	2.3	100.0	68
Busia	0.6	1.1	0.0	98.4	100.0	622	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Siaya	0.0	2.1	0.0	97.9	100.0	537	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Kisumu	0.6	2.2	0.0	97.2	100.0	771	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Homa Bay	0.1	4.2	0.0	95.7	100.0	662	(17.4)	(54.8)	(27.8)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Migori	0.8	4.0	0.0	95.2	100.0	674	(15.9)	(17.4)	(66.8)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Kisii	0.1	4.6	0.0	95.3	100.0	831	(12.1)	(23.4)	(59.1)	(5.4)	100.0	39
Nyamira	0.1	1.2	0.0	98.7	100.0	327	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Nairobi City	1.4	4.0	0.0	94.5	100.0	4,235	57.2	25.3	15.9	1.6	100.0	232
Total	1.4	5.2	0.1	93.3	100.0	32,156	30.8	23.6	43.6	2.0	100.0	2,165

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a husband, someone else, or both a husband and someone else

³ Includes women who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and women who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes women who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with their husband only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with husband and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.3 Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among men who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who own agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own agricultural land	Total	Number of men	Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own agricultural land ⁴	
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title deed ¹	Man's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³			
Age													
15–19	2.2	1.6	0.2	95.9	100.0	3,175	8.4	18.0	58.0	15.7	100.0	129	
20–24	8.6	3.9	0.1	87.4	100.0	2,404	7.9	24.5	63.1	4.5	100.0	302	
25–29	21.8	6.7	0.4	71.2	100.0	2,268	15.8	23.9	59.4	0.9	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	17.3	60.9	0.4	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	20.3	44.2	1.1	100.0	1,186	
Rural	29.2	7.8	0.3	62.8	100.0	8,270	16.8	17.7	64.3	1.3	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	18.3	64.8	1.2	100.0	1,945	
Secondary	17.7	4.8	0.2	77.3	100.0	5,592	20.5	19.4	58.5	1.7	100.0	1,270	
More than secondary	27.1	5.9	0.1	66.9	100.0	2,797	36.5	18.1	44.8	0.6	100.0	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	15.7	70.8	0.7	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	19.9	47.5	1.6	100.0	874	
Highest	21.0	4.8	0.1	74.1	100.0	2,927	41.1	17.7	40.4	0.8	100.0	758	
Total 15–49	24.3	6.8	0.2	68.8	100.0	13,652	21.7	18.4	58.7	1.2	100.0	4,265	
50–54	58.6	14.7	0.0	26.7	100.0	801	34.9	12.9	51.9	0.3	100.0	587	
Total 15–54	26.2	7.2	0.2	66.4	100.0	14,453	23.3	17.7	57.9	1.1	100.0	4,852	

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have agriculture land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own agriculture land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.3C Agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership by county: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of agricultural land; and among men who own agricultural land, percent distribution by if the agricultural land owned has a title deed and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own agricultural land	Total	Number of men	Agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own agricultural land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title deed ¹	Man's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Mombasa	8.4	18.8	0.9	71.9	100.0	442	18.4	55.1	25.5	1.0	100.0	124
Kwale	9.5	57.2	0.0	33.2	100.0	209	3.4	34.2	46.0	16.3	100.0	140
Kilifi	8.9	0.4	0.0	90.8	100.0	405	(62.0)	(0.0)	(38.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Tana River	16.7	3.7	0.0	79.6	100.0	64	0.0	2.7	97.3	0.0	100.0	13
Lamu	17.2	13.6	0.0	69.1	100.0	41	42.8	5.8	51.4	0.0	100.0	13
Taita/Taveta	17.5	12.8	0.0	69.6	100.0	103	18.0	34.4	45.8	1.8	100.0	31
Garissa	5.9	0.7	0.0	93.5	100.0	117	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Wajir	2.3	0.0	0.0	97.7	100.0	63	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Mandera	4.2	1.3	0.0	94.5	100.0	81	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Marsabit	4.9	1.2	0.0	94.0	100.0	45	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Isiolo	15.3	12.6	0.0	72.1	100.0	55	35.1	13.2	46.2	5.5	100.0	15
Meru	41.6	3.2	0.4	54.8	100.0	489	22.5	11.7	65.8	0.0	100.0	221
Tharaka-Nithi	57.8	1.1	0.0	41.2	100.0	137	23.1	0.8	76.1	0.0	100.0	81
Embu	18.5	18.7	0.0	62.8	100.0	176	37.8	21.7	40.5	0.0	100.0	65
Kitui	44.9	0.0	0.0	55.1	100.0	312	4.8	0.0	93.9	1.2	100.0	140
Machakos	35.9	0.0	0.0	64.1	100.0	480	16.7	0.8	82.5	0.0	100.0	173
Makueni	7.0	26.9	0.8	65.3	100.0	279	1.9	3.5	94.6	0.0	100.0	97
Nyandarua	24.8	2.8	0.0	72.3	100.0	168	34.3	1.7	64.0	0.0	100.0	47
Nyeri	35.6	4.4	0.0	60.0	100.0	235	26.7	45.4	27.6	0.3	100.0	94
Kirinyaga	15.6	1.2	0.0	83.2	100.0	191	(69.1)	(0.0)	(30.9)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Murang'a	41.0	3.5	0.4	55.0	100.0	297	12.2	4.1	82.8	1.0	100.0	133
Kiambu	29.0	6.2	0.0	64.8	100.0	911	37.6	29.0	32.4	1.0	100.0	320
Turkana	9.0	0.3	0.0	90.7	100.0	111	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
West Pokot	19.8	19.0	0.0	61.2	100.0	150	8.6	7.6	83.8	0.0	100.0	58
Samburu	6.0	15.3	0.0	78.7	100.0	51	(26.1)	(14.1)	(59.8)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Trans Nzoia	14.8	3.9	0.0	81.3	100.0	272	23.3	3.1	73.6	0.0	100.0	51
Uasin Gishu	34.0	0.4	0.0	65.6	100.0	451	20.7	61.7	15.6	2.0	100.0	155
Elgeyo/Marakwet	45.4	1.6	0.0	53.0	100.0	110	9.5	50.0	40.5	0.0	100.0	52
Nandi	32.6	1.9	0.8	64.7	100.0	265	15.9	33.9	50.2	0.0	100.0	93
Baringo	34.1	5.6	0.0	60.3	100.0	165	11.2	21.5	67.3	0.0	100.0	66
Laikipia	12.7	5.1	0.9	81.3	100.0	145	(50.6)	(8.0)	(39.7)	(1.7)	100.0	27
Nakuru	13.7	0.6	0.0	85.7	100.0	670	(36.7)	(6.2)	(55.1)	(2.1)	100.0	96
Narok	30.6	21.9	0.3	47.2	100.0	313	34.8	43.5	21.7	0.0	100.0	165
Kajiado	16.2	6.0	0.0	77.8	100.0	339	(80.6)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(0.0)	100.0	75
Kericho	52.3	0.3	0.0	47.4	100.0	330	2.8	9.2	88.0	0.0	100.0	173
Bomet	57.9	0.6	0.0	41.5	100.0	268	3.4	1.3	95.1	0.1	100.0	157
Kakamega	28.5	0.8	1.6	69.1	100.0	532	10.8	0.9	84.6	3.7	100.0	165
Vihiga	34.1	2.8	0.4	62.8	100.0	156	7.4	1.0	91.6	0.0	100.0	58
Bungoma	29.7	9.5	0.7	60.0	100.0	448	24.5	7.8	67.7	0.0	100.0	179
Busia	34.9	6.1	0.0	59.1	100.0	262	13.9	11.2	73.7	1.2	100.0	107
Siaya	31.8	2.5	0.4	65.3	100.0	227	35.0	37.7	26.1	1.2	100.0	79
Kisumu	11.5	10.6	0.2	77.7	100.0	345	9.4	43.5	45.6	1.5	100.0	77
Homa Bay	19.7	30.1	0.4	49.8	100.0	258	17.8	44.2	35.7	2.4	100.0	129
Migori	19.5	21.6	0.5	58.4	100.0	246	19.2	40.4	38.1	2.2	100.0	102
Kisii	33.3	5.5	0.0	61.2	100.0	326	5.3	0.0	94.7	0.0	100.0	127
Nyamira	34.7	0.9	0.1	64.3	100.0	133	7.8	2.5	89.7	0.0	100.0	47
Nairobi City	9.0	2.9	0.0	88.1	100.0	1,777	(45.8)	(0.9)	(53.3)	(0.0)	100.0	212
Total 15–49	24.3	6.8	0.2	68.8	100.0	13,652	21.7	18.4	58.7	1.2	100.0	4,265

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have agriculture land with a title, deed, or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own agriculture land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.5.4 Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among men who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own non-agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own non-agricultural land	Total	Number of men	Non-agricultural land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own non-agricultural land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title deed ¹	Man's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Age												
15–19	0.5	0.4	0.0	99.1	100.0	3,175	(15.6)	(23.4)	(46.5)	(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	4.4	1.4	0.1	94.2	100.0	5,592	42.8	11.6	44.4	1.2	100.0	327
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 recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes people who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.5.4C Non-agricultural land ownership and documentation of ownership: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 by ownership of non-agricultural land; and among men who own non-agricultural land, percent distribution by if the non-agricultural land owned has a title deed, and whether or not the man's name appears on the title deed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who own non-agricultural land:			Percentage who do not own non-agricultural land	Total	Number of men	Non-agricultural Land has a title deed ¹ :				Total	Number of men who own non-agricultural land ⁴
	Alone	Jointly ²	Both alone and jointly				Man's name is on title deed ¹	Man's name is not on title deed ¹	Does not have a title deed ¹	Don't know ³		
Mombasa	1.0	0.5	0.0	98.4	100.0	442	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Kwale	3.6	8.0	0.0	88.4	100.0	209	(18.2)	(37.3)	(34.7)	(9.8)	100.0	24
Kilifi	2.9	0.7	0.0	96.3	100.0	405	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Tana River	2.3	1.9	0.0	95.8	100.0	64	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Lamu	3.9	2.2	0.0	93.9	100.0	41	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Taita/Taveta	3.2	1.2	0.0	95.6	100.0	103	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Garissa	0.2	0.3	0.0	99.4	100.0	117	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Wajir	0.0	0.1	0.0	99.9	100.0	63	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Mandera	3.4	0.0	0.0	96.6	100.0	81	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Marsabit	6.1	2.4	0.0	91.5	100.0	45	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Isiolo	18.0	4.9	0.0	77.1	100.0	55	31.6	0.0	68.4	0.0	100.0	13
Meru	7.6	0.8	0.0	91.6	100.0	489	(23.6)	(5.1)	(71.3)	(0.0)	100.0	41
Tharaka-Nithi	9.7	0.7	0.0	89.6	100.0	137	(38.2)	(0.0)	(61.8)	(0.0)	100.0	14
Embu	2.0	1.6	0.4	96.0	100.0	176	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Kitui	4.7	0.4	0.0	94.9	100.0	312	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Machakos	13.3	0.0	0.0	86.7	100.0	480	(55.8)	(0.0)	(44.2)	(0.0)	100.0	64
Makueni	0.4	3.8	0.0	95.8	100.0	279	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Nyandarua	7.7	0.7	0.0	91.6	100.0	168	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
Nyeri	6.4	0.0	0.0	93.6	100.0	235	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Kirinyaga	0.2	0.0	0.0	99.8	100.0	191	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Murang'a	6.5	0.0	0.0	93.5	100.0	297	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Kiambu	8.4	2.9	0.0	88.7	100.0	911	(46.9)	(10.5)	(42.6)	(0.0)	100.0	103
Turkana	2.1	0.4	0.0	97.5	100.0	111	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
West Pokot	9.4	2.8	0.0	87.8	100.0	150	(17.2)	(0.0)	(82.8)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Samburu	1.4	0.3	0.0	98.3	100.0	51	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Trans Nzoia	8.4	1.4	0.0	90.2	100.0	272	(36.4)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Uasin Gishu	9.1	0.4	0.0	90.5	100.0	451	(72.1)	(22.5)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	43
Elgeyo/Marakwet	1.8	0.4	0.0	97.8	100.0	110	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Nandi	16.2	0.0	0.0	83.8	100.0	265	7.0	43.4	49.6	0.0	100.0	43
Baringo	6.3	0.2	0.0	93.6	100.0	165	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Laikipia	8.5	2.6	0.0	88.8	100.0	145	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Nakuru	5.8	0.3	0.0	94.0	100.0	670	*	*	*	*	100.0	41
Narok	11.4	2.6	0.0	86.0	100.0	313	(92.6)	(5.2)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Kajiado	18.1	4.4	0.5	76.9	100.0	339	(64.7)	(1.9)	(33.3)	(0.0)	100.0	78
Kericho	7.8	0.8	0.0	91.4	100.0	330	(12.5)	(10.4)	(77.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Bomet	2.6	0.0	0.0	97.4	100.0	268	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Kakamega	0.4	0.0	0.3	99.2	100.0	532	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Vihiga	2.1	0.6	0.0	97.3	100.0	156	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Bungoma	13.5	4.2	0.2	82.1	100.0	448	28.5	7.0	64.5	0.0	100.0	80
Busia	10.0	0.4	0.0	89.6	100.0	262	(17.9)	(14.1)	(68.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Siaya	4.0	1.1	0.1	94.8	100.0	227	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Kisumu	1.3	0.8	0.4	97.5	100.0	345	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
Homa Bay	9.0	13.6	0.0	77.4	100.0	258	27.4	37.0	31.5	4.2	100.0	58
Migori	8.5	7.4	0.0	84.0	100.0	246	(33.6)	(26.8)	(39.7)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Kisii	3.8	3.1	0.0	93.1	100.0	326	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Nyamira	0.6	1.2	0.0	98.2	100.0	133	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
Nairobi City	4.6	0.5	0.0	94.8	100.0	1,777	*	*	*	*	100.0	92
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

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Title deed or other recognised government document

² Jointly with a wife, someone else, or both a wife and someone else

³ Includes men who have non-agricultural land with a title deed or other recognised government document, but they do not know if their name is on it, and men who do not know if there is a title deed or other recognised government document for the agriculture land

⁴ Includes men who own non-agricultural land alone, jointly with wife only, jointly with someone else only, jointly with wife and someone else, or both alone and jointly

Table 15.6.1 Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	32.3	20.0	35.8	2.8	2.1	36.3	6,025
20–24	82.6	53.8	84.5	25.0	19.2	84.8	6,001
25–29	88.7	53.6	89.8	36.5	28.8	90.4	5,687
30–34	89.5	48.8	89.1	37.5	28.4	89.6	4,530
35–39	90.0	44.1	90.0	37.8	28.8	90.7	4,311
40–44	90.8	41.1	90.8	38.2	29.8	91.5	3,084
45–49	89.0	34.6	89.7	35.7	27.4	90.8	2,518
Residence							
Urban	88.9	64.7	87.7	41.9	33.5	88.1	13,143
Rural	69.6	27.5	72.5	19.2	14.0	73.2	19,013
Education²							
No education	64.2	10.1	53.9	8.1	4.4	57.1	1,770
Primary	71.4	22.0	74.6	13.8	9.2	75.1	11,687
Secondary	74.6	43.7	76.2	22.6	16.4	76.6	12,550
More than secondary	98.8	89.5	98.9	74.1	62.5	99.2	6,150
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	52.0	5.9	54.4	5.2	2.5	55.8	5,019
Second	66.1	16.3	71.2	9.7	6.3	71.5	5,698
Middle	76.6	33.8	79.3	20.7	13.8	79.8	6,069
Fourth	86.8	54.5	86.9	34.4	26.0	87.5	7,139
Highest	93.6	79.7	91.2	56.2	47.2	91.6	8,231
Total	77.5	42.7	78.7	28.5	21.9	79.3	32,156

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.6.1C Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of women who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Mobile phone ownership:			Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Mombasa	83.2	52.9	79.8	29.6	22.0	80.6	947
Kwale	63.8	29.4	66.9	10.7	8.6	66.9	498
Kilifi	64.5	24.1	72.8	13.7	11.6	72.9	928
Tana River	59.5	14.5	52.2	7.9	5.2	52.4	149
Lamu	67.2	31.8	69.3	19.0	11.1	69.8	101
Taita/Taveta	87.0	46.3	82.0	24.3	18.1	83.1	234
Garissa	75.4	34.7	69.4	9.7	6.9	69.8	290
Wajir	70.3	28.2	57.6	6.5	2.8	59.1	160
Mandera	76.9	15.2	43.8	3.0	2.2	43.8	206
Marsabit	73.3	13.1	42.7	5.7	3.7	44.6	129
Isiolo	79.4	40.2	74.9	32.0	23.0	75.9	137
Meru	74.1	32.5	76.8	32.0	26.0	77.5	979
Tharaka-Nithi	85.5	40.8	79.0	34.4	24.0	80.0	271
Embu	86.8	45.5	85.5	36.6	28.5	86.5	358
Kitui	73.9	25.9	73.7	18.9	18.5	73.7	735
Machakos	85.5	50.7	87.0	26.3	21.6	87.1	992
Makueni	73.2	38.9	74.8	19.6	15.3	74.9	683
Nyandarua	82.3	38.8	77.5	28.9	19.0	77.9	409
Nyeri	89.8	61.9	85.9	48.5	38.1	87.3	501
Kirinyaga	85.3	50.0	85.4	42.1	34.3	86.5	481
Murang'a	82.0	46.4	80.8	39.1	27.3	82.1	692
Kiambu	91.0	67.2	89.6	47.6	37.8	89.9	2,094
Turkana	49.9	13.0	41.5	33.6	17.0	56.9	331
West Pokot	52.8	15.5	42.0	12.8	9.1	42.9	384
Samburu	66.5	20.4	63.0	18.9	13.3	64.1	156
Trans Nzoia	73.3	37.3	79.0	20.5	12.9	79.1	675
Uasin Gishu	85.9	56.5	84.1	35.1	27.5	84.4	983
Elgeyo/Marakwet	72.7	29.5	77.8	23.1	16.6	78.0	228
Nandi	73.9	39.3	75.3	27.4	19.8	76.7	622
Baringo	67.5	26.5	66.1	24.3	19.7	66.7	378
Laikipia	77.8	45.2	77.8	33.2	24.9	78.5	332
Nakuru	80.3	46.6	82.5	30.2	18.7	82.5	1,658
Narok	67.1	26.5	70.6	14.0	10.7	70.9	718
Kajiado	88.0	59.1	85.0	38.5	30.0	85.2	887
Kericho	76.4	33.3	74.7	35.5	29.3	76.4	729
Bomet	65.1	19.8	68.8	27.1	20.8	70.6	650
Kakamega	69.0	32.4	74.2	17.4	13.0	74.2	1,283
Vihiga	65.3	26.2	68.1	12.0	9.0	68.4	371
Bungoma	63.7	29.1	78.4	19.2	12.5	78.5	1,138
Busia	65.0	24.7	74.3	14.4	10.2	74.5	622
Siaya	70.7	28.4	78.3	13.8	11.4	78.6	537
Kisumu	71.7	32.1	88.6	17.5	13.9	88.7	771
Homa Bay	72.0	26.9	80.9	16.2	12.7	81.2	662
Migori	59.7	21.9	63.2	11.2	8.0	63.5	674
Kisii	73.6	31.2	76.0	17.4	13.4	76.2	831
Nyamira	73.5	25.1	79.8	23.0	15.3	79.8	327
Nairobi City	92.0	71.7	90.6	45.9	38.3	90.9	4,235
Total	77.5	42.7	78.7	28.5	21.9	79.3	32,156

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.6.2. Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Mobile phone ownership:		Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹	Bank account ownership and use:		Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone		Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Age							
15–19	44.0	27.3	44.0	3.7	2.7	44.4	3,175
20–24	89.6	62.8	89.3	34.3	30.2	89.7	2,404
25–29	94.0	65.7	95.0	54.8	45.2	95.8	2,268
30–34	91.9	57.0	93.9	55.2	45.6	94.6	1,787
35–39	91.8	49.6	93.9	55.3	43.6	94.6	1,577
40–44	90.5	45.2	91.6	53.9	42.8	92.4	1,332
45–49	90.4	39.3	92.6	51.7	41.3	93.6	1,109
Residence							
Urban	90.2	70.2	92.0	56.5	49.6	92.5	5,382
Rural	74.1	35.3	74.4	27.7	20.5	75.1	8,270
Education²							
No education	77.0	14.2	72.0	13.0	8.9	72.1	369
Primary	69.0	24.5	72.3	22.0	14.9	72.9	4,894
Secondary	81.4	52.3	81.0	32.4	25.5	81.7	5,592
More than secondary	99.0	90.4	99.1	85.8	77.9	99.6	2,797
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	63.6	15.8	65.1	8.7	4.8	65.6	2,062
Second	69.7	25.3	71.4	19.8	12.4	72.4	2,584
Middle	79.1	42.7	78.5	31.2	23.2	79.4	2,754
Fourth	88.4	62.1	90.1	50.2	41.4	90.4	3,325
Highest	94.0	84.8	94.3	72.3	65.9	94.9	2,927
Total 15–49	80.4	49.1	81.3	39.1	32.0	82.0	13,652
50–54	90.7	39.2	90.7	55.9	43.7	91.5	801
Total 15–54	81.0	48.6	81.9	40.0	32.6	82.5	14,453

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.6.2C Ownership and use of mobile phones and bank accounts by county: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who own any mobile phone, percentage who own a smartphone, and percentage who used a mobile phone to make financial transactions in the last 12 months; percentage of men who have and use a bank account, percentage who have deposited or withdrawn money from their own bank account in the last 12 months, and percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Mobile phone ownership:		Bank account ownership and use:			Percentage who have and use a bank account or used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Percentage who own any mobile phone	Percentage who own a smartphone	Percentage who used a mobile phone for financial transactions in the last 12 months ¹	Percentage who have and use a bank account	Percentage who deposited or withdrew money from their own account in the last 12 months		
Mombasa	88.9	62.5	96.3	46.8	36.8	96.3	442
Kwale	76.2	38.4	73.2	22.9	13.7	73.4	209
Kilifi	76.8	42.4	86.7	25.3	19.5	86.7	405
Tana River	76.3	19.7	48.3	10.3	7.1	49.6	64
Lamu	84.8	41.2	82.4	34.4	21.6	82.6	41
Taita/Taveta	81.7	48.6	87.0	35.2	21.6	87.5	103
Garissa	88.4	52.0	83.5	24.9	24.4	83.8	117
Wajir	78.2	50.6	71.1	19.5	15.2	71.1	63
Mandera	78.8	38.3	57.7	13.6	12.9	57.7	81
Marsabit	81.4	36.0	72.7	17.1	12.3	73.5	45
Isiolo	89.8	58.6	92.9	36.6	33.5	93.4	55
Meru	80.7	40.1	74.1	40.2	26.9	76.0	489
Tharaka-Nithi	79.5	36.7	79.7	40.9	29.5	81.0	137
Embu	83.9	42.8	85.8	34.8	29.3	85.8	176
Kitui	77.7	29.5	78.3	22.3	19.5	78.3	312
Machakos	77.1	45.1	80.3	38.6	35.1	80.5	480
Makueni	78.9	35.8	81.5	21.9	15.6	81.7	279
Nyandarua	79.7	50.9	76.1	39.1	29.2	77.9	168
Nyeri	90.5	56.1	87.9	53.0	39.5	87.9	235
Kirinyaga	87.6	60.1	91.1	55.9	44.4	91.5	191
Murang'a	81.6	44.1	82.6	39.3	24.1	84.1	297
Kiambu	86.7	60.2	85.9	60.2	46.1	87.7	911
Turkana	66.2	19.5	63.3	17.3	15.4	65.5	111
West Pokot	77.5	26.1	82.4	16.4	10.5	82.4	150
Samburu	83.5	44.4	88.8	43.4	36.1	88.8	51
Trans Nzoia	72.9	46.3	76.2	26.0	24.3	76.6	272
Uasin Gishu	85.3	61.9	93.2	51.3	40.5	93.2	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	76.4	38.4	76.9	26.3	20.4	77.2	110
Nandi	80.2	42.9	77.0	36.2	29.6	77.3	265
Baringo	73.2	36.2	70.8	24.2	20.2	70.8	165
Laikipia	85.1	57.7	82.2	58.6	42.4	82.8	145
Nakuru	75.1	50.8	78.9	40.7	37.3	78.9	670
Narok	84.9	44.4	84.8	31.5	20.9	85.2	313
Kajiado	86.2	63.0	86.8	54.6	48.4	87.1	339
Kericho	81.3	37.8	82.5	35.8	26.7	82.5	330
Bomet	74.9	34.6	54.8	33.2	30.8	59.6	268
Kakamega	64.9	34.0	59.1	25.7	21.6	59.8	532
Vihiga	65.7	34.3	87.0	16.6	12.9	87.0	156
Bungoma	66.2	34.6	69.1	27.6	21.9	69.8	448
Busia	66.2	33.9	78.1	22.5	13.5	78.1	262
Siaya	65.2	34.6	66.8	15.1	12.0	66.8	227
Kisumu	77.9	33.3	77.4	20.2	16.7	77.8	345
Homa Bay	76.8	37.3	84.9	27.6	19.1	84.9	258
Migori	72.1	36.9	77.5	27.0	19.6	78.1	246
Kisii	75.8	41.5	79.0	32.0	26.4	79.0	326
Nyamira	69.2	31.0	65.0	32.6	22.9	67.8	133
Nairobi City	94.6	81.5	95.4	63.8	59.7	96.1	1,777
Total 15–49	80.4	49.1	81.3	39.1	32.0	82.0	13,652

¹ Respondents were asked about use of a mobile phone for financial transactions whether or not they owned a mobile phone.

Table 15.7 Participation in decision making

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15–49 by person who usually makes decisions about various issues, Kenya DHS 2022

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Total	Number
WOMEN							
Own health care	41.5	44.2	14.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	17,822
Major household purchases	19.5	58.7	21.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	17,822
Visits to her family or relatives	23.9	57.7	18.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	17,822
MEN							
Own health care	5.7	37.5	56.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	6,257
Major household purchases	12.9	53.0	33.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,257

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married, and the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.8.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Age						
15–19	72.2	64.7	67.6	46.9	15.1	456
20–24	80.4	73.3	76.2	57.5	8.2	2,635
25–29	85.7	77.9	80.6	65.4	5.8	4,055
30–34	87.0	79.6	81.9	68.5	5.0	3,460
35–39	86.3	79.3	82.5	67.8	5.3	3,234
40–44	88.1	80.1	86.2	71.2	4.9	2,246
45–49	90.2	82.3	87.8	72.1	2.9	1,735
Employment (last 12 months)						
Not employed	79.9	72.4	77.1	60.3	10.3	5,855
Employed for cash	89.8	82.2	84.9	70.8	2.8	9,658
Employed not for cash	82.5	75.7	79.4	61.7	6.8	2,308
Number of living children						
0	84.3	78.4	81.0	65.4	6.7	1,020
1–2	86.5	78.1	81.8	66.2	5.4	7,386
3–4	86.6	79.1	83.2	67.7	4.8	6,094
5+	82.5	76.7	78.5	63.4	8.0	3,321
Residence						
Urban	89.3	81.0	84.0	70.6	3.9	6,953
Rural	83.3	76.4	80.1	63.3	7.0	10,869
Education¹						
No education	72.6	68.9	72.2	55.4	15.3	1,373
Primary	83.7	76.9	78.8	62.8	6.3	7,376
Secondary	86.8	77.7	81.7	66.0	5.2	5,734
More than secondary	93.2	85.6	91.6	78.2	1.7	3,339
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	77.2	71.8	74.6	57.4	11.7	2,994
Second	82.8	76.2	79.1	62.2	6.7	3,125
Middle	85.7	77.1	81.6	65.0	5.5	3,330
Fourth	88.2	78.7	82.2	67.6	4.4	3,945
Highest	91.0	84.2	87.6	74.6	2.5	4,427
Total	85.6	78.2	81.6	66.2	5.8	17,822

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.8.1C Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Specific decisions			All three decisions	None of the three decisions	Number of women
	Woman's own health care	Making major household purchases	Visits to her family or relatives			
Mombasa	81.4	77.2	74.5	61.7	8.6	546
Kwale	81.3	75.7	78.8	69.8	15.9	302
Kilifi	83.7	82.2	68.7	58.2	6.2	483
Tana River	60.2	63.8	74.1	51.4	20.5	107
Lamu	84.5	78.5	84.7	67.8	6.3	59
Taita/Taveta	83.8	82.0	78.1	65.6	6.6	130
Garissa	74.7	75.4	76.1	67.5	16.5	170
Wajir	89.6	57.4	95.1	56.5	2.7	92
Mandera	55.2	52.5	62.6	46.1	35.6	138
Marsabit	88.8	89.7	88.8	84.7	5.9	94
Isiolo	90.9	82.2	90.7	77.7	3.3	76
Meru	79.1	85.1	92.1	65.1	1.4	569
Tharaka-Nithi	79.2	65.7	69.0	50.4	9.2	171
Embu	79.0	75.3	75.6	60.9	10.2	214
Kitui	95.3	87.4	93.2	83.7	3.0	449
Machakos	96.3	91.5	95.4	87.8	1.2	553
Makueni	87.2	91.1	91.4	81.3	4.1	366
Nyandarua	86.7	82.0	78.4	63.8	4.2	225
Nyeri	84.9	79.2	83.8	65.2	3.2	254
Kirinyaga	93.1	76.7	92.2	71.4	1.7	253
Murang'a	83.3	70.5	75.3	59.1	8.7	344
Kiambu	90.8	70.4	78.0	62.9	3.6	1,116
Turkana	88.0	91.5	95.2	83.0	1.5	204
West Pokot	86.5	85.1	88.6	79.0	7.3	264
Samburu	71.4	55.5	60.3	35.8	19.2	106
Trans Nzoia	95.7	82.2	82.0	68.7	0.6	361
Uasin Gishu	82.7	73.5	83.0	61.2	5.1	525
Elgeyo/Marakwet	79.6	76.7	82.3	69.7	11.8	143
Nandi	89.8	60.9	83.4	54.1	3.6	327
Baringo	58.4	62.6	69.1	43.2	18.0	200
Laikipia	79.8	77.8	82.3	63.4	7.5	161
Nakuru	85.0	68.3	70.4	52.6	6.2	906
Narok	68.2	67.1	65.2	43.5	13.8	444
Kajiado	79.9	75.2	78.0	60.4	8.5	520
Kericho	85.6	92.2	93.0	80.4	2.3	395
Bomet	86.1	66.1	76.7	50.6	5.3	351
Kakamega	95.2	83.0	88.7	74.7	2.0	715
Vihiga	90.2	85.1	89.6	74.8	1.7	171
Bungoma	81.4	73.1	68.1	52.3	7.3	614
Busia	79.2	58.6	77.4	50.9	10.9	360
Siaya	77.3	74.3	83.2	61.4	7.7	299
Kisumu	94.6	94.8	96.5	90.6	1.4	413
Homa Bay	74.3	75.8	73.9	56.2	9.1	391
Migori	89.2	75.3	77.2	62.2	6.1	397
Kisii	89.9	85.7	84.0	74.1	2.9	470
Nyamira	95.0	92.5	84.9	79.6	2.0	178
Nairobi City	91.3	85.3	87.4	75.7	2.9	2,195
Total	85.6	78.2	81.6	66.2	5.8	17,822

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.8.2 Men's participation in decision making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Age					
15–19	*	*	*	*	12
20–24	94.6	82.5	80.5	3.4	341
25–29	91.7	82.9	79.9	5.3	1,161
30–34	95.3	88.5	85.9	2.0	1,319
35–39	94.0	84.3	82.5	4.2	1,317
40–44	94.2	89.8	87.3	3.3	1,115
45–49	93.8	91.1	88.0	3.2	992
Employment (last 12 months)					
Not employed	94.4	86.8	85.7	4.4	137
Employed for cash	93.7	86.9	84.3	3.7	5,880
Employed not for cash	96.4	87.8	85.8	1.6	240
Number of living children					
0	91.1	85.0	81.6	5.5	375
1–2	92.5	84.4	81.4	4.5	2,686
3–4	95.8	88.6	86.9	2.5	2,063
5+	94.6	90.2	87.6	2.8	1,134
Residence					
Urban	92.1	80.5	78.3	5.7	2,689
Rural	95.2	91.8	88.9	2.0	3,568
Education¹					
No education	94.8	84.1	83.8	4.9	267
Primary	95.1	89.4	86.8	2.3	2,544
Secondary	92.7	84.0	81.4	4.8	1,987
More than secondary	93.1	87.0	84.1	4.0	1,459
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	95.3	90.0	87.7	2.3	873
Second	93.5	90.9	87.2	2.8	1,059
Middle	96.2	92.3	90.1	1.6	1,166
Fourth	94.5	83.4	81.9	4.0	1,632
Highest	90.7	82.0	78.7	6.0	1,527
Total 15–49	93.9	86.9	84.3	3.6	6,257
50–54	93.8	89.0	86.2	3.3	700
Total 15–54	93.9	87.1	84.5	3.6	6,958

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.8.2C Men's participation in decision making by county

Percentage of currently married men age 15–49 who usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their wife, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Specific decisions				Number of men
	Man's own health	Making major household purchases	Both decisions	Neither of the two decisions	
Mombasa	100.0	74.8	74.8	0.0	228
Kwale	97.5	88.3	86.7	0.9	85
Kilifi	100.0	98.4	98.4	0.0	164
Tana River	98.8	97.3	97.1	1.0	35
Lamu	100.0	48.5	48.5	0.0	21
Taita/Taveta	100.0	81.4	81.4	0.0	48
Garissa	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	56
Wajir	90.5	90.2	88.2	7.4	21
Mandera	96.5	94.8	94.8	3.5	35
Marsabit	100.0	97.4	97.4	0.0	25
Isiolo	93.4	38.0	36.1	4.6	28
Meru	86.4	92.8	79.2	0.0	219
Tharaka-Nithi	97.4	97.7	96.4	1.3	70
Embu	96.9	93.4	93.4	3.1	79
Kitui	97.7	98.7	97.7	1.3	124
Machakos	100.0	99.5	99.5	0.0	201
Makueni	100.0	99.1	99.1	0.0	111
Nyandarua	98.4	76.6	76.1	1.1	71
Nyeri	89.1	90.2	82.8	3.5	104
Kirinyaga	99.2	100.0	99.2	0.0	92
Murang'a	95.2	69.2	65.7	1.2	124
Kiambu	92.7	72.1	72.1	7.3	431
Turkana	99.1	89.6	88.7	0.0	60
West Pokot	96.5	71.0	68.3	0.7	86
Samburu	97.2	80.3	78.9	1.5	28
Trans Nzoia	93.5	97.7	92.3	1.0	112
Uasin Gishu	100.0	94.5	94.5	0.0	228
Elgeyo/Marakwet	97.5	96.9	96.9	2.5	54
Nandi	100.0	88.0	88.0	0.0	125
Baringo	96.7	92.9	90.6	0.9	70
Laikipia	80.3	91.7	75.9	4.0	64
Nakuru	84.6	84.2	81.7	12.9	320
Narok	99.3	97.1	96.5	0.0	155
Kajiado	98.1	95.9	95.2	1.2	174
Kericho	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	160
Bomet	99.4	97.1	97.1	0.6	132
Kakamega	94.3	93.9	93.4	5.3	212
Vihiga	90.3	89.0	87.3	8.0	52
Bungoma	76.7	75.6	66.0	13.7	179
Busia	90.4	71.8	67.5	5.3	107
Siaya	94.9	95.7	93.6	3.1	99
Kisumu	98.9	97.4	97.4	1.1	182
Homa Bay	85.2	95.9	81.7	0.5	119
Migori	91.5	86.3	81.3	3.4	126
Kisii	99.3	98.1	98.1	0.7	164
Nyamira	98.3	98.3	96.6	0.0	59
Nairobi City	87.7	72.7	68.9	8.5	818
Total 15–49	93.9	86.9	84.3	3.6	6,257

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.9.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:								Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Refuses to cook	Comes home late	Is unfaithful to him		
Age										
15–19	14.3	27.9	19.8	10.9	7.5	22.0	22.7	36.7	48.2	6,025
20–24	12.7	22.9	16.1	9.0	5.7	16.8	17.5	31.6	41.3	6,001
25–29	10.9	19.6	15.1	10.8	5.0	15.8	15.1	28.9	37.7	5,687
30–34	13.1	22.6	17.2	13.6	5.9	17.9	17.3	33.5	41.4	4,530
35–39	15.3	23.7	19.3	14.8	6.3	21.8	19.3	36.4	44.0	4,311
40–44	14.4	23.7	18.4	17.8	7.2	22.0	18.9	34.6	42.5	3,084
45–49	15.7	23.7	17.0	18.5	8.1	21.5	18.4	34.9	42.9	2,518
Employment (last 12 months)										
Not employed	14.4	24.9	19.0	13.1	7.0	19.4	20.7	34.6	44.0	12,943
Employed for cash	11.7	21.0	15.6	11.7	5.6	17.1	15.8	30.4	39.1	15,889
Employed not for cash	18.1	29.9	21.0	15.8	7.4	29.2	22.7	44.0	53.7	3,324
Number of living children										
0	11.1	21.8	15.2	8.1	5.7	16.7	17.4	29.8	39.9	9,198
1–2	10.6	19.9	14.2	9.3	4.6	15.6	15.0	29.3	37.9	11,512
3–4	14.5	24.6	19.0	15.5	6.6	20.9	18.6	36.4	44.7	7,463
5+	25.3	35.3	29.4	27.6	12.5	32.7	30.7	49.0	58.0	3,983
Marital status										
Never married	10.4	21.9	14.7	7.9	5.6	17.1	16.8	29.3	39.1	10,438
Married or living together	15.0	24.2	19.0	14.8	6.8	20.1	19.3	35.8	44.4	17,822
Divorced/separated/widowed	14.5	24.5	18.3	15.6	6.5	21.6	19.0	34.6	43.3	3,897
Residence										
Urban	7.2	15.0	10.5	6.4	3.0	10.0	10.2	21.7	30.1	13,143
Rural	17.8	29.3	22.4	17.0	8.7	25.7	24.2	41.7	51.2	19,013
Education¹										
No education	35.1	44.8	40.7	40.9	20.9	38.9	45.2	60.3	70.3	1,770
Primary	19.1	30.0	23.6	18.5	8.7	26.7	24.5	42.2	52.5	11,687
Secondary	10.5	21.8	14.9	8.2	4.5	16.9	15.8	31.8	41.1	12,550
More than secondary	2.4	8.3	4.5	2.6	1.5	4.4	4.9	12.9	18.7	6,150
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	28.1	39.0	32.7	28.1	14.2	35.1	36.1	53.3	62.7	5,019
Second	18.1	31.1	24.1	16.7	9.0	27.9	24.8	43.5	54.1	5,698
Middle	14.0	25.6	18.3	13.5	6.6	21.0	19.9	37.2	46.8	6,069
Fourth	9.1	19.3	13.1	8.2	3.9	13.6	13.5	27.8	37.2	7,139
Highest	4.8	10.8	6.9	3.8	1.7	7.4	6.5	16.8	23.8	8,231
Total	13.5	23.5	17.5	12.7	6.4	19.3	18.5	33.5	42.6	32,156

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.9.1C Attitude toward wife beating by county: Women

Percentage of all women age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:								Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Refuses to cook	Comes home late	Is unfaithful to him		
Mombasa	10.4	12.0	9.8	4.3	2.4	7.6	10.0	17.3	26.1	947
Kwale	18.7	26.5	20.8	20.2	4.2	7.6	25.4	32.7	42.0	498
Kilifi	17.9	21.7	20.3	15.9	4.9	21.4	17.5	28.5	42.7	928
Tana River	15.4	21.2	14.9	10.2	3.0	8.7	14.8	28.0	38.8	149
Lamu	16.7	23.4	19.9	16.8	8.1	20.4	19.5	35.8	42.0	101
Taita/Taveta	7.0	13.4	8.3	5.7	3.5	6.9	9.0	17.8	25.4	234
Garissa	40.3	47.9	47.5	33.3	7.9	25.0	33.6	47.9	70.1	290
Wajir	20.4	31.4	33.5	34.7	7.2	21.9	42.6	66.5	77.7	160
Mandera	6.9	15.5	13.4	17.5	8.0	14.9	22.5	31.0	37.0	206
Marsabit	40.3	48.5	56.9	69.5	38.6	66.2	71.7	73.7	81.5	129
Isiolo	25.4	30.2	27.3	13.2	9.8	23.3	32.0	39.0	47.9	137
Meru	23.1	36.9	25.2	18.2	6.4	30.9	25.7	54.2	62.4	979
Tharaka-Nithi	13.6	24.2	10.9	8.2	3.8	15.5	11.2	32.5	42.6	271
Embu	3.6	14.6	11.3	16.2	1.6	11.0	20.1	33.2	37.3	358
Kitui	2.6	4.7	4.8	2.0	2.3	4.5	4.9	7.8	11.0	735
Machakos	3.9	4.8	4.1	3.1	1.4	4.6	5.9	11.0	12.6	992
Makueni	7.4	18.5	10.7	11.9	4.0	15.9	20.4	28.5	36.8	683
Nyandarua	9.5	27.1	10.1	10.8	2.6	19.6	18.7	34.6	43.5	409
Nyeri	3.6	13.3	4.5	3.1	2.0	6.8	7.2	16.8	26.8	501
Kirinyaga	13.6	20.5	12.3	10.7	1.8	17.4	11.5	27.4	32.9	481
Muranga	13.5	23.2	22.9	17.6	6.6	34.1	21.2	47.2	58.5	692
Kiambu	6.8	18.6	7.1	7.2	3.2	13.0	12.1	27.6	35.1	2,094
Turkana	41.5	49.6	43.8	44.2	37.0	42.8	64.1	79.1	84.2	331
West Pokot	45.1	52.1	38.9	34.9	11.2	37.2	46.8	63.1	73.0	384
Samburu	32.2	43.9	35.7	32.6	21.8	46.4	46.8	62.1	66.6	156
Trans Nzoia	12.0	24.6	25.8	16.2	10.2	23.4	23.5	34.3	45.4	675
Uasin Gishu	11.4	24.2	15.7	7.4	4.9	13.1	15.1	28.5	43.1	983
Elgeyo/Marakwet	27.9	40.7	20.9	14.7	7.0	27.5	29.1	49.7	56.8	228
Nandi	15.0	24.4	11.5	5.2	4.6	14.0	12.9	43.7	51.7	622
Baringo	32.8	43.4	29.1	26.1	15.5	27.7	40.0	67.0	73.7	378
Laikipia	9.5	22.0	10.5	8.0	2.4	15.6	18.4	25.1	37.0	332
Nakuru	8.9	24.1	17.7	8.8	4.0	17.8	19.4	35.2	43.5	1,658
Narok	25.0	40.1	25.6	25.5	10.2	31.8	32.8	59.8	66.3	718
Kajiado	12.7	26.1	23.6	17.8	9.0	21.0	21.1	33.8	42.5	887
Kericho	5.9	14.5	4.8	5.8	4.1	13.9	11.8	41.4	45.2	729
Bomet	23.0	51.1	20.2	15.5	5.0	52.5	22.2	61.7	77.3	650
Kakamega	9.4	23.4	22.6	9.0	6.0	19.1	15.4	34.3	44.9	1,283
Vihiga	9.7	19.4	23.0	8.8	5.2	16.8	18.6	32.9	41.2	371
Bungoma	27.2	46.4	45.9	28.7	20.3	41.1	37.0	53.8	70.6	1,138
Busia	21.0	27.3	20.0	17.8	10.0	29.4	22.4	39.8	46.4	622
Siaya	6.2	9.3	9.8	10.1	8.6	14.2	11.7	14.9	22.9	537
Kisumu	1.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	1.6	4.4	2.5	4.5	8.9	771
Homa Bay	31.2	34.6	28.3	22.7	18.0	39.0	36.2	50.8	60.1	662
Migori	22.7	40.0	40.2	21.7	12.0	39.8	32.9	48.0	67.3	674
Kisii	14.5	28.3	17.3	16.9	4.3	20.5	16.9	38.1	47.2	831
Nyamira	18.8	26.5	21.0	19.1	8.6	27.1	20.1	37.7	40.8	327
Nairobi City	5.6	12.5	9.3	4.4	2.9	8.3	7.2	18.0	26.7	4,235
Total	13.5	23.5	17.5	12.7	6.4	19.3	18.5	33.5	42.6	32,156

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.9.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:								Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Refuses to cook	Comes home late	Is unfaithful to him		
Age										
15–19	13.5	22.0	18.6	8.2	4.8	14.7	16.7	25.6	39.6	3,175
20–24	11.4	20.2	16.3	7.1	4.0	10.3	13.3	24.1	35.6	2,404
25–29	10.1	16.2	12.8	6.3	2.5	10.0	13.0	19.6	31.8	2,268
30–34	10.6	16.8	14.4	6.7	3.1	10.5	12.9	20.6	31.9	1,787
35–39	12.4	17.1	14.0	6.3	3.0	11.3	12.3	24.2	35.3	1,577
40–44	12.7	15.4	14.1	7.1	2.6	10.2	11.7	21.0	31.8	1,332
45–49	12.6	16.5	13.5	6.6	3.5	9.2	13.9	21.3	31.9	1,109
Employment (last 12 months)										
Not employed	12.0	18.3	15.0	7.8	3.9	12.0	14.8	20.9	33.9	2,658
Employed for cash	11.7	18.2	15.1	6.4	3.3	10.7	13.4	22.6	34.3	9,963
Employed not for cash	13.1	20.5	17.8	11.0	5.0	15.4	14.9	28.1	40.4	1,031
Number of living children										
0	11.5	19.0	15.3	7.0	4.1	11.9	14.1	22.4	34.8	6,711
1–2	11.0	16.8	14.1	6.5	2.4	9.1	12.5	20.8	32.2	3,550
3–4	11.7	17.4	15.4	6.4	2.9	10.7	13.2	23.9	35.5	2,208
5+	17.0	21.7	18.6	10.1	4.8	15.7	16.6	27.7	40.3	1,183
Marital status										
Never married	11.5	19.4	15.9	7.1	4.1	12.2	14.6	23.0	35.3	6,576
Married or living together	11.7	16.6	14.2	6.5	2.9	10.0	12.4	21.5	32.5	6,257
Divorced/separated/widowed	16.6	24.5	18.9	9.8	4.1	14.6	17.7	29.7	47.0	819
Residence										
Urban	8.0	13.8	9.8	4.0	1.8	6.6	10.0	15.0	26.3	5,382
Rural	14.4	21.4	18.9	9.0	4.7	14.4	16.2	27.7	40.2	8,270
Education¹										
No education	32.4	42.4	31.5	21.7	12.9	30.3	32.6	37.6	58.5	369
Primary	16.8	23.0	21.1	9.8	4.8	15.7	17.5	28.0	42.1	4,894
Secondary	9.9	17.0	13.5	5.5	2.7	9.5	12.6	22.1	33.6	5,592
More than secondary	4.7	10.0	6.4	3.3	1.8	4.8	7.0	12.7	20.9	2,797
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	22.7	30.7	28.0	16.1	7.4	21.6	23.4	35.5	51.8	2,062
Second	13.9	21.4	19.2	8.6	4.0	14.3	17.2	28.3	40.7	2,584
Middle	12.3	18.6	16.2	6.2	3.8	11.9	13.7	24.7	37.2	2,754
Fourth	9.1	14.4	11.7	4.6	2.0	7.2	11.3	18.5	30.0	3,325
Highest	5.3	11.4	6.1	2.7	2.0	5.5	6.8	11.6	20.5	2,927
Total 15–49	11.9	18.4	15.3	7.0	3.5	11.3	13.8	22.7	34.7	13,652
50–54	11.0	13.7	12.5	6.5	2.0	9.0	11.5	19.6	29.1	801
Total 15–54	11.8	18.1	15.1	7.0	3.5	11.2	13.6	22.5	34.4	14,453

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.9.2C Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15–49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:								Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of men
	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Argues with him	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	Burns the food	Refuses to cook	Comes home late	Is unfaithful to him		
Mombasa	13.8	17.2	11.4	4.5	0.8	9.1	14.2	16.1	40.2	442
Kwale	27.6	31.2	27.7	10.7	5.4	22.8	19.8	30.1	51.4	209
Kilifi	22.5	26.7	30.1	9.5	4.6	10.2	12.8	17.6	41.9	405
Tana River	9.7	12.3	12.2	15.5	3.4	7.2	12.6	16.8	22.9	64
Lamu	12.0	12.0	15.6	7.6	8.3	7.7	10.6	9.7	17.1	41
Taita/Taveta	11.2	17.5	9.0	3.3	4.6	10.0	11.4	15.6	31.4	103
Garissa	11.7	11.8	12.3	12.0	0.0	4.3	10.6	3.4	25.1	117
Wajir	20.3	21.9	19.9	25.7	1.2	8.1	23.3	31.0	41.6	63
Mandera	40.6	61.4	18.2	46.0	18.4	56.7	43.1	37.1	70.4	81
Marsabit	44.5	58.6	49.6	31.1	21.4	51.6	61.6	60.1	69.2	45
Isiolo	34.3	40.4	47.6	28.1	4.8	44.6	36.9	69.1	79.6	55
Meru	17.9	29.5	27.6	12.4	4.8	21.8	26.3	34.4	52.8	489
Tharaka-Nithi	16.9	25.1	18.5	9.4	2.7	16.6	10.2	29.7	46.2	137
Embu	11.0	11.6	12.0	3.1	3.1	6.7	8.8	10.9	17.5	176
Kitui	3.4	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.4	2.5	3.5	10.1	11.9	312
Machakos	33.6	30.4	17.8	4.3	3.1	4.6	21.2	32.5	42.0	480
Makueni	24.2	30.3	29.9	10.4	1.1	15.0	27.6	29.8	44.1	279
Nyandarua	12.8	17.5	12.6	9.1	4.3	12.5	13.6	27.0	35.4	168
Nyeri	9.5	26.2	13.8	8.3	4.3	10.0	20.1	31.9	49.4	235
Kirinyaga	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.9	4.0	6.8	191
Murang'a	11.4	20.9	21.3	8.6	4.2	19.8	13.3	30.3	56.9	297
Kiambu	8.0	19.0	10.1	3.7	4.8	12.6	16.3	20.6	34.5	911
Turkana	22.2	39.2	16.0	8.3	9.9	6.2	11.4	5.7	53.6	111
West Pokot	19.0	37.3	19.9	8.3	4.6	22.7	33.2	41.3	71.2	150
Samburu	35.3	47.1	41.7	28.0	12.1	41.7	36.0	58.8	68.8	51
Trans Nzoia	2.0	3.4	5.1	2.8	0.8	2.3	3.3	15.0	18.8	272
Uasin Gishu	8.5	23.0	11.6	3.1	5.1	11.9	12.3	18.6	42.2	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	22.3	30.7	24.2	7.5	1.9	19.6	22.7	39.8	55.0	110
Nandi	4.9	4.3	10.1	1.3	1.8	3.6	7.8	9.7	14.4	265
Baringo	18.3	19.3	12.1	7.3	8.3	12.8	14.8	31.2	40.4	165
Laikipia	7.5	17.6	13.0	9.1	3.2	14.9	15.3	39.9	45.4	145
Nakuru	6.7	9.4	8.5	7.9	4.5	6.7	13.6	15.9	18.7	670
Narok	25.9	52.2	35.8	10.0	6.0	31.6	28.1	66.6	67.9	313
Kajiado	15.0	18.3	14.8	8.6	2.9	13.1	15.0	26.4	35.0	339
Kericho	1.3	5.1	2.4	3.4	1.3	1.5	5.0	8.0	11.5	330
Bomet	13.9	29.1	9.0	30.3	0.4	23.2	10.6	53.6	63.4	268
Kakamega	3.7	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.2	2.8	2.3	5.2	8.9	532
Vihiga	12.7	23.5	18.7	5.1	4.0	12.0	14.0	29.8	38.6	156
Bungoma	12.8	25.4	25.9	8.5	8.6	19.1	20.8	25.3	48.6	448
Busia	17.7	25.9	27.3	11.0	12.8	19.1	19.7	31.5	52.5	262
Siaya	3.4	6.2	9.4	1.1	1.0	2.5	6.0	10.4	12.8	227
Kisumu	0.3	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	5.6	6.6	345
Homa Bay	10.5	17.4	28.3	6.9	7.6	16.2	18.0	32.1	48.7	258
Migori	17.3	31.0	41.5	11.2	8.2	30.5	28.3	50.4	64.2	246
Kisii	3.1	5.3	18.8	8.3	1.1	7.9	7.8	40.6	42.1	326
Nyamira	15.2	25.2	22.6	21.6	6.2	15.1	26.7	32.7	40.8	133
Nairobi City	6.1	10.5	9.7	2.4	0.6	3.9	5.3	9.5	18.3	1,777
Total 15–49	11.9	18.4	15.3	7.0	3.5	11.3	13.8	22.7	34.7	13,652

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

Table 15.10 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Age						
15–24	76.9	79.5	6,188	71.3	83.8	5,579
15–19	72.2	73.6	3,125	66.4	78.6	3,175
20–24	81.6	85.4	3,063	77.8	90.7	2,404
25–29	81.6	85.9	2,916	81.9	93.6	2,268
30–39	81.3	85.1	4,652	79.7	92.8	3,364
40–49	79.0	85.2	2,960	81.4	91.2	2,441
Marital status						
Never married	77.8	80.4	5,348	73.2	85.5	6,576
Ever had sex	83.5	89.3	2,775	78.2	91.2	4,303
Never had sex	71.7	70.9	2,573	63.8	74.5	2,273
Married/living together	79.5	83.7	9,319	81.2	92.4	6,257
Divorced/separated/ widowed	82.5	87.8	2,049	74.3	91.0	819
Residence						
Urban	84.3	88.0	6,850	84.5	92.3	5,382
Rural	75.9	79.8	9,866	72.0	86.8	8,270
Education¹						
No education	50.8	45.4	920	65.6	74.2	369
Primary	75.5	80.5	6,107	71.3	85.5	4,894
Secondary	82.6	86.3	6,481	78.0	89.3	5,592
More than secondary	88.1	92.8	3,208	86.4	96.5	2,797
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	66.6	67.7	2,599	67.8	82.2	2,062
Second	76.5	81.2	2,974	71.1	87.8	2,584
Middle	79.3	82.7	3,086	72.9	87.9	2,754
Fourth	82.0	86.4	3,729	82.7	91.3	3,325
Highest	86.7	91.4	4,328	85.9	93.2	2,927
Total 15–49	79.3	83.2	16,716	77.0	89.0	13,652
50–54	na	na	na	79.5	90.8	801
Total 15–54	na	na	na	77.1	89.1	14,453

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.10C Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband by county

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who believe that a woman is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows that he has sexual intercourse with other women, and percentage who believe that a woman is justified in asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Women			Men		
	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse with her husband if she knows he has sex with other women	Asking that they use a condom if she knows that her husband has an STI	Number of men
Mombasa	75.7	80.8	493	76.6	89.0	442
Kwale	51.9	44.1	260	63.1	89.7	209
Kilifi	87.6	84.6	489	90.0	92.1	405
Tana River	65.0	43.5	79	74.5	68.2	64
Lamu	76.8	77.2	54	92.8	96.8	41
Taita/Taveta	66.0	65.0	122	70.9	80.2	103
Garissa	24.5	15.8	163	98.1	97.5	117
Wajir	79.4	52.2	90	53.9	48.6	63
Mandera	10.6	5.8	113	37.8	74.9	81
Marsabit	45.8	31.1	72	77.0	81.1	45
Isiolo	75.8	65.9	76	84.4	91.2	55
Meru	84.6	91.8	488	71.4	86.5	489
Tharaka-Nithi	75.2	81.3	131	80.4	92.9	137
Embu	76.0	80.1	180	83.9	83.0	176
Kitui	85.2	78.2	373	48.2	89.3	312
Machakos	93.5	92.5	544	62.5	89.4	480
Makueni	76.9	73.7	356	69.8	94.6	279
Nyandarua	78.4	88.4	225	76.6	90.4	168
Nyeri	90.7	95.3	261	74.0	84.9	235
Kirinyaga	84.0	93.1	262	78.5	73.9	191
Murang'a	78.3	86.0	339	80.7	91.5	297
Kiambu	84.0	88.2	1,095	75.9	89.3	911
Turkana	64.6	52.2	172	87.8	84.4	111
West Pokot	52.5	46.0	197	83.5	84.2	150
Samburu	72.3	67.3	79	75.7	75.0	51
Trans Nzoia	91.3	93.1	359	80.9	96.2	272
Uasin Gishu	85.5	90.9	527	76.7	94.6	451
Elgeyo/Marakwet	88.5	83.8	116	72.7	85.8	110
Nandi	71.8	63.7	332	92.6	90.1	265
Baringo	72.0	71.4	193	67.3	85.2	165
Laikipia	86.9	86.2	173	56.5	71.7	145
Nakuru	86.4	93.8	862	71.3	73.1	670
Narok	78.0	83.3	374	53.5	87.2	313
Kajiado	81.1	87.5	451	88.0	80.6	339
Kericho	78.3	77.8	372	91.9	89.9	330
Bomet	69.7	85.2	327	96.6	98.4	268
Kakamega	66.5	83.3	652	65.7	87.9	532
Vihiga	78.3	82.9	201	56.3	79.3	156
Bungoma	76.0	85.8	572	76.4	84.8	448
Busia	75.3	80.7	336	79.3	87.1	262
Siaya	75.3	67.2	275	28.0	68.7	227
Kisumu	92.0	91.0	396	75.3	96.3	345
Homa Bay	72.7	89.9	344	64.0	95.7	258
Migori	76.2	91.1	350	74.4	98.6	246
Kisii	76.1	87.9	463	86.2	98.3	326
Nyamira	89.2	93.9	168	77.5	83.1	133
Nairobi City	87.9	93.9	2,157	96.9	99.0	1,777
Total 15–49	79.3	83.2	16,716	77.0	89.0	13,652

Table 15.11 Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Age			
15–24	39.3	38.5	3,091
15–19	36.1	37.1	456
20–24	39.8	38.7	2,635
25–29	41.0	38.5	4,055
30–39	40.5	37.6	6,694
40–49	39.4	36.3	3,981
Residence			
Urban	43.0	40.5	6,953
Rural	38.4	35.8	10,869
Education¹			
No education	23.7	15.8	1,373
Primary	37.9	35.4	7,376
Secondary	42.9	41.3	5,734
More than secondary	47.2	45.3	3,339
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	31.6	28.1	2,994
Second	39.1	36.6	3,125
Middle	38.9	37.1	3,330
Fourth	42.7	40.8	3,945
Highest	45.3	42.6	4,427
Total	40.2	37.7	17,822

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.11C Ability to negotiate sexual relations with husband by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse, and percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Percentage who can ask their husband to use a condom	Number of women
Mombasa	41.9	34.3	546
Kwale	28.9	32.3	302
Kilifi	40.6	36.7	483
Tana River	36.5	20.4	107
Lamu	40.2	32.2	59
Taita/Taveta	33.1	33.3	130
Garissa	12.7	6.5	170
Wajir	32.8	10.3	92
Mandera	9.6	3.8	138
Marsabit	22.5	20.8	94
Isiolo	33.1	21.8	76
Meru	45.1	37.9	569
Tharaka-Nithi	37.7	37.2	171
Embu	37.7	31.1	214
Kitui	40.7	42.6	449
Machakos	37.8	35.2	553
Makueni	40.8	38.4	366
Nyandarua	44.8	40.9	225
Nyeri	45.7	40.6	254
Kirinyaga	39.3	42.2	253
Murang'a	24.4	22.7	344
Kiambu	42.8	39.1	1,116
Turkana	36.7	22.8	204
West Pokot	22.0	15.8	264
Samburu	38.7	25.9	106
Trans Nzoia	44.3	39.3	361
Uasin Gishu	47.2	44.1	525
Elgeyo/Marakwet	44.5	43.3	143
Nandi	42.7	41.2	327
Baringo	38.9	33.8	200
Laikipia	40.9	43.4	161
Nakuru	41.5	43.8	906
Narok	43.2	34.6	444
Kajiado	35.8	38.1	520
Kericho	42.2	40.7	395
Bomet	38.8	38.6	351
Kakamega	38.9	38.0	715
Vihiga	41.1	32.6	171
Bungoma	42.3	42.0	614
Busia	37.2	38.5	360
Siaya	43.7	47.6	299
Kisumu	47.2	47.2	413
Homa Bay	35.2	38.8	391
Migori	42.5	42.3	397
Kisii	36.5	31.0	470
Nyamira	41.8	36.3	178
Nairobi City	45.7	43.7	2,195
Total	40.2	37.7	17,822

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

Table 15.12 Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to background characteristics Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹	Number of currently married women
Age		
15–19	49.3	244
20–24	58.9	1,358
25–29	67.5	2,085
30–34	65.4	1,824
35–39	64.8	1,707
40–44	68.0	1,147
45–49	65.9	954
Employment (last 12 months)		
Not employed	56.4	3,050
Employed for cash	70.4	5,049
Employed not for cash	62.5	1,219
Residence		
Urban	73.2	3,616
Rural	59.4	5,703
Education²		
No education	30.9	724
Primary	59.4	3,842
Secondary	70.4	3,002
More than secondary	81.1	1,751
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	45.6	1,559
Second	59.6	1,631
Middle	63.7	1,711
Fourth	69.9	2,096
Highest	77.5	2,322
Total	64.8	9,319

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 15.12C Women's participation in decision making about sexual and reproductive health by county

Percentage of currently married women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive care ¹	Number of currently married women
Mombasa	66.4	281
Kwale	46.3	159
Kilifi	65.4	255
Tana River	42.0	56
Lamu	65.8	33
Taita/Taveta	54.2	67
Garissa	14.8	94
Wajir	48.0	52
Mandera	13.3	75
Marsabit	36.2	50
Isiolo	50.3	43
Meru	67.2	291
Tharaka-Nithi	52.8	86
Embu	56.5	109
Kitui	79.9	218
Machakos	66.3	297
Makueni	60.6	199
Nyandarua	76.2	119
Nyeri	76.0	132
Kirinyaga	65.6	135
Murang'a	41.1	164
Kiambu	73.7	574
Turkana	48.8	105
West Pokot	34.7	138
Samburu	51.5	52
Trans Nzoia	82.1	180
Uasin Gishu	71.5	284
Elgeyo/Marakwet	68.6	72
Nandi	69.8	173
Baringo	45.5	103
Laikipia	66.5	84
Nakuru	65.2	501
Narok	53.3	242
Kajiado	59.6	262
Kericho	69.4	197
Bomet	61.1	187
Kakamega	67.9	381
Vihiga	61.7	98
Bungoma	61.7	311
Busia	51.5	195
Siaya	61.1	155
Kisumu	85.0	207
Homa Bay	49.9	200
Migori	71.2	205
Kisii	54.9	277
Nyamira	76.2	92
Nairobi City	80.9	1,129
Total	64.8	9,319

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Percentages of currently married women who make decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and health care are presented in Table 15.11, Table 7.17, and Table 15.8.1, respectively.

Key Findings

- **Drinking water sources:** 80% of households have an improved source of drinking water, with 94% in urban and 71% in rural areas.
- **Drinking water service ladder:** 68% of the population has access to at least basic drinking water services, while 9% have limited service, and 8% use unimproved sources. The remaining 16% rely on surface water for drinking.
- **Sanitation:** Seven in ten households have access to an improved sanitation facility.
- **Sanitation service ladder:** 41% of the population has access to at least basic sanitation services. One in four people (26%) has limited service. Open defecation is practised by 7% of the population.
- **Management of household excreta:** 66% of the household population has access to facilities that are connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site.
- **Handwashing:** 51% of the population has access to a basic handwashing facility.

Household access to and use of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene has profound implications on the health, safety, and overall well-being of the population.

This chapter presents information on source of drinking water, type of sanitation facility, disposal of excreta, including disposal of young children's stool, hand washing, and menstrual hygiene.

16.1 DRINKING WATER SOURCES, AVAILABILITY, AND TREATMENT

Improved sources of drinking water

Include piped water, public taps, standpipes, tube wells, boreholes, protected dug wells and springs, rainwater, water delivered via tanker truck or a cart with a small tank, and bottled water.

Households that use unimproved sources of drinking water are at a higher risk of waterborne diseases and contamination.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Nationally, 80% of households have an improved source of drinking water. The percentage of households with access to an improved source of drinking water is higher in urban (94%) than in rural areas (71%) (Table 16.1).

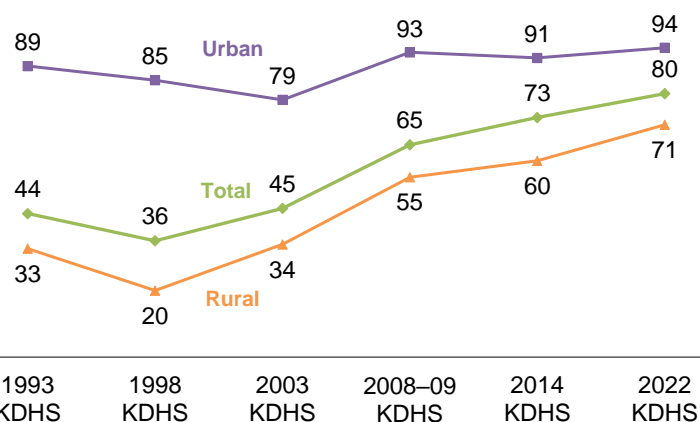
The main improved source of drinking water for urban and rural households is piped water in their dwelling, yard, or plot (40% and 15%, respectively).

About half (53%) of the households have water on their premises. The percentage is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas (73% versus 40%). Fourteen percent of the households (22% in urban areas and 3% in rural areas) spend more than 30 minutes (round trip) to obtain drinking water.

Trends: The percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water increased from 36% in 1998 to 80% in 2022. The change is higher in rural areas where it increased by fifty-one percentage points (20% in 1998 to 71% in 2022), compared to urban areas that increased by eight percentage points between 1998 and 2008–09 (85% in 1998 and 93% in 2008–09) (Figure 16.1).

Figure 16.1 Household with improved source of drinking water service by residence

Percentage of households with an improved source of drinking water



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

16.1.1 Drinking Water Service Ladder

Drinking water service ladder

Safely managed

Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.

Basic

Drinking water from an improved source, with water either on the premises or round-trip collection time of 30 minutes or less.

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source, with round-trip collection time more than 30 minutes.

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation canal.

Sample: De jure population

The classification of drinking water sources as improved and unimproved served as the foundation of a five-rung drinking water service ladder by the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP) to benchmark and compare progress toward achieving SDG targets (WHO/UNICEF 2018). The 2022 KDHS captures information on four of the five levels because the survey did not include testing drinking water for faecal or chemical contamination. Therefore, safely managed and basic drinking water services cannot be distinguished and are grouped as “at least basic service.”

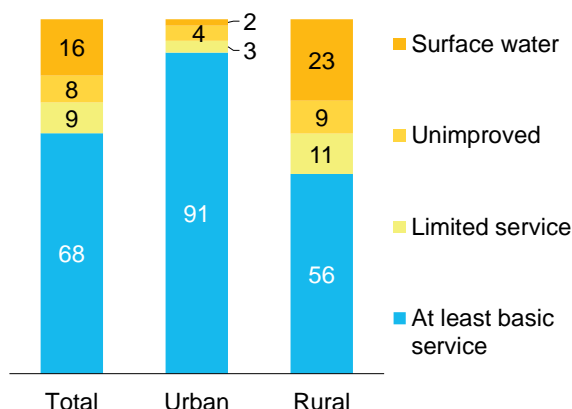
Nationally, 68% of the household population has access to at least basic drinking water services, while 9% have limited service, and 8% use unimproved sources. The remaining 16% use surface water for drinking (**Figure 16.2**).

Patterns by background characteristics

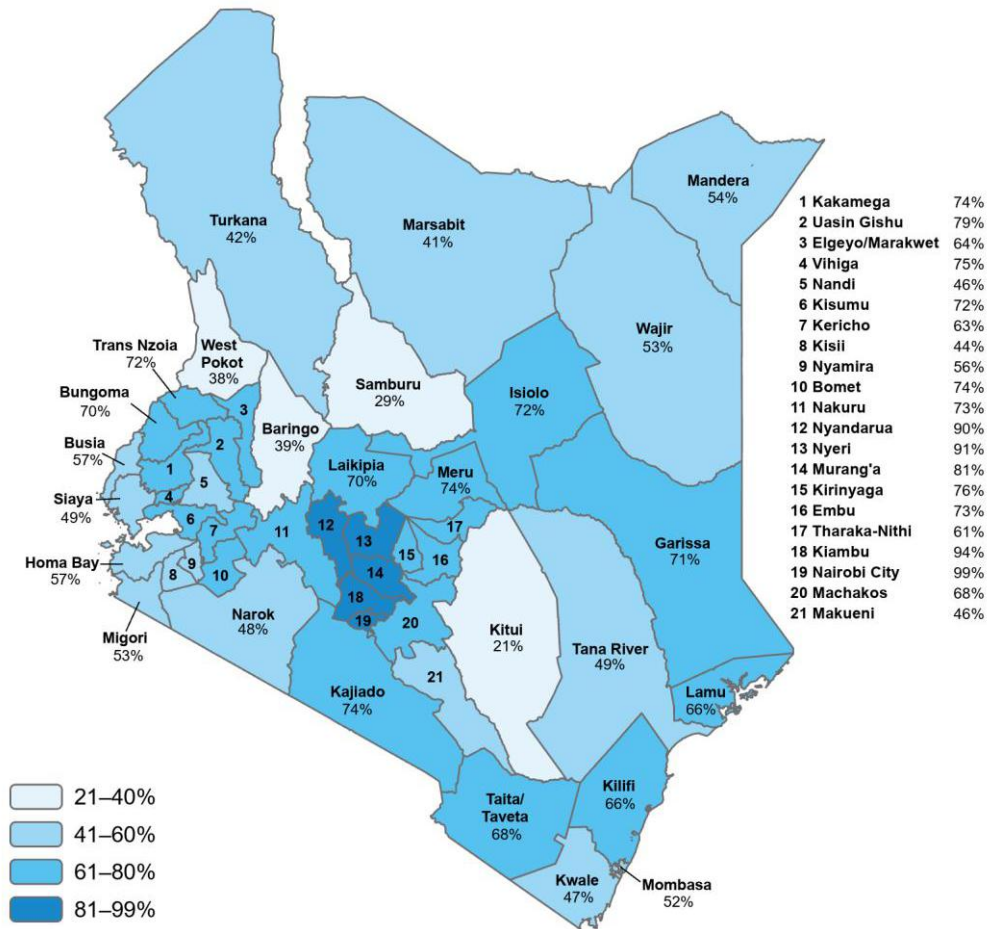
- A higher percentage of the urban population (91%) has access to at least basic drinking water services compared to the rural population (56%). About one in every five persons (23%) in rural areas uses surface water sources for drinking purposes (**Table 16.2**).
- Access to at least basic drinking water services increases with increasing wealth, with only 35% of the population in the lowest wealth quintile and 96% of the population in the highest wealth quintile.
- The county with the lowest percentage of the population with at least basic service is Kitui with 21%, followed by Samburu at 29% and West Pokot at 38%. Nairobi City County has the highest percentage of the population with at least basic service (99%), followed by Kiambu (94%), Nyeri (91%), and Nyandarua (90%) (**Table 16.2C** and **Map 16.1**).

Figure 16.2 Household population drinking water service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder



Map 16.1 At least basic service for drinking water by county
 Percentage of household population with at least basic service for drinking water



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

16.1.2 Person Collecting Drinking Water

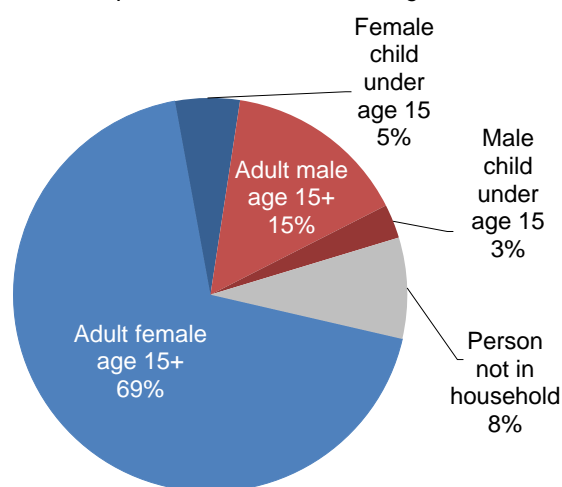
About half of the household population (54%) do not have drinking water on the premises. In households without drinking water on premises, the person who most commonly collects water is an adult female age 15 or older (69%) (Table 16.3 and Figure 16.3).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population without drinking water on premises is more than twice as high in rural areas (65%) than in urban areas (30%).
- The percentage of the population without drinking water on premises decreases with increase in wealth quintile, from 86% in the lowest quintile to 16% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Counties with the highest percentage of population without drinking water on the premises are Kisii (88%) and Marsabit (88%), while Nyeri has the lowest percentage (10%) (Table 16.3C).

Figure 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Among de jure household population without drinking water on premises, percent distribution by person who collects drinking water



16.1.3 Availability of Drinking Water

Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of the population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month.

Sample: De jure population

Overall, 65% of the de jure population had access to sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month (Table 16.4).

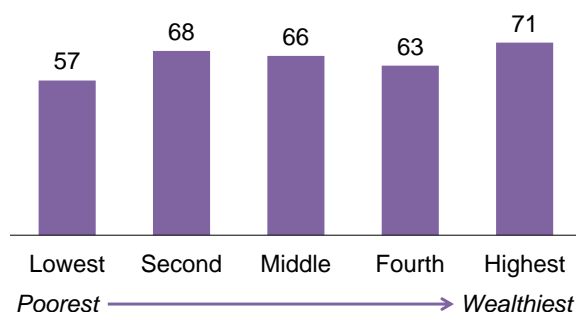
Patterns by background characteristics

- Among those who take more than 30 minutes to obtain drinking water, only half (51%) have drinking water available in sufficient quantities. In comparison, two-thirds of the population with water on premises and 7 in 10 of those who use 30 minutes or less to obtain drinking water have drinking water available in sufficient quantities.

- The lowest wealth quintile has the lowest percentage of the population (57%) with access to sufficient drinking water compared to the highest wealth quintile (71%) (Figure 16.4).
- The percentage of population with sufficient drinking water varies widely across counties, with availability ranging from as low as 23% in Garissa to as high as 90% in Vihiga and Kisii counties (Table 16.4C).

Figure 16.4 Availability of sufficient quantities of drinking water by wealth quintile

Percentage of household population with sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month



16.1.4 Treatment of Drinking Water

Appropriate water treatment methods

Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Sample: De jure population

About one-third (35%) of de jure population reported using an appropriate method to treat their water before drinking. Boiling (21%) and adding bleach or chlorine (17%) to drinking water before drinking are the most common water treatment methods. However, 6 in 10 household population (63%) do not treat their water prior to drinking (Table 16.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Using an appropriate water treatment method is less common among the population in the lowest wealth quintile compared with the population in the second or highest wealth quintile (21% versus 35% or higher).
- At the county level, the percentage of household population using an appropriate method to treat their water prior to drinking ranges from as low as 3% in Garissa and 6% in Wajir to as high as 63% in Siaya and 64% in Busia (Table 16.5C).

16.2 SANITATION

Improved sanitation facility

Includes a flush/pour flush toilet that flushes the water and waste to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine; a pit latrine with a slab; or a composting toilet.

Sample: Households and de jure population

Seven in ten households have access to an improved sanitation facility (Table 16.6). Urban areas have a higher percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities than rural areas, with 93% versus 58%, respectively. Nevertheless, open defecation is still practised by 5% of households, with 9% in rural areas and 1% in urban areas.

Among the improved sanitation facilities, only 12% of households have a flush/pour flush toilet that flushes water to a piped sewer system. This is the most common sanitation facility in urban areas (29%),

followed by pit latrine with slab (26%), and flush/pour flush toilet that flushes water to a septic tank (20%). In rural areas, the most common type of improved sanitation facility is pit latrine with a slab (40%), followed by ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine (13%).

Sanitation facilities are located within the dwelling of one-third of urban households (33%), while only 7% of rural households have such facilities within their dwelling.

16.2.1 Sanitation Service Ladder

Sanitation service ladder

Safely managed

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite.

Basic

Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

Limited

Use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households.

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, or bucket latrines.

Open defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches, or other open spaces, or with solid waste.

Sample: De jure population

To benchmark and compare progress toward achieving sanitation-related SDG targets, the JMP developed a five-rung sanitation service ladder. The 2022 KDHS captured information on all the five levels, but determining if excreta taken offsite from households is appropriately treated was not possible. Consequently, safely managed and basic sanitation services are grouped together as “at least basic service.”

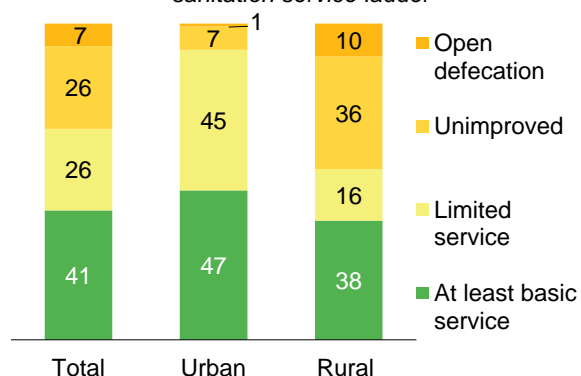
Nationally, 41% of the population have access to at least basic sanitation services. One in four people (26%) use limited service. Open defecation is practised by 7% of the population (Figure 16.5).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of population with at least basic sanitation services is higher in urban areas (47%) compared to rural areas (38%) (Table 16.7).
- Eleven percent of the population in the lowest wealth quintile has access to at least basic sanitation service compared to 71% of the population in the highest wealth quintile.
- Bomet County has the highest percentage of population with at least basic sanitation service (77%), followed by Trans Nzoia (66%), and Kirinyaga (64%) counties. Tana River and Turkana counties have the lowest percentage (9%) of the population, followed by Samburu (14%) and Migori (18%) counties (Table 16.7C).

Figure 16.5 Household population sanitation service by residence

Percent distribution of de jure population by sanitation service ladder



- Turkana, Tana River, Samburu, Marsabit, and Wajir counties have the highest percentage of their population who practise open defecation (71%, 55%, 53%, 42%, and 40%, respectively).

16.2.2 Removal and Disposal of Excreta

Disposal of excreta from on-site facilities

Excreta safely disposed of in situ

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

Excreta disposed of unsafely

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

Excreta removed for treatment

Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location.

Appropriate management of excreta

Household is connected to a sewer, has excreta safely disposed of on-site, or has excreta removed for treatment off-site.

Sample: De jure population with on-site sanitation facilities (septic tanks, pit latrines, and composting toilets)

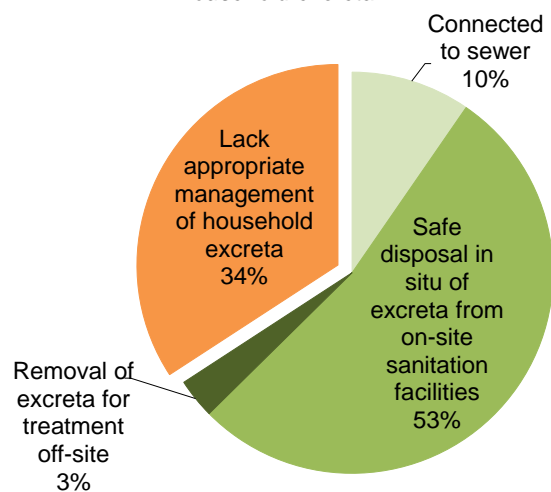
Information on the disposal of excreta from sanitation facilities that are not connected to a sewer system is essential for assessing the percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services.

Overall, 66% of the household population has appropriate management of excreta. They are households with facilities that are connected to a sewer (10%), have excreta safely disposed of on-site (53%), or have excreta removed for treatment off-site (3%). However, 34% of the population lack appropriate management of household excreta (Figure 16.6).

Overall, 94% of the population has on-site sanitation facilities, has excreta safely disposed of in situ, 6% excreta removed for treatment, and less than 1% disposed of unsafely. Similarly, for population with improved on-site sanitation facilities, 89% have never emptied their septic tank or latrine, 5% have had the waste removed by a service provider but do not know the removal location, 1% have had their waste removed by a service provider to a treatment plant, and 1% buried the waste in a covered pit (Table 16.8 and Table 16.8C).

Figure 16.6 Management of household excreta

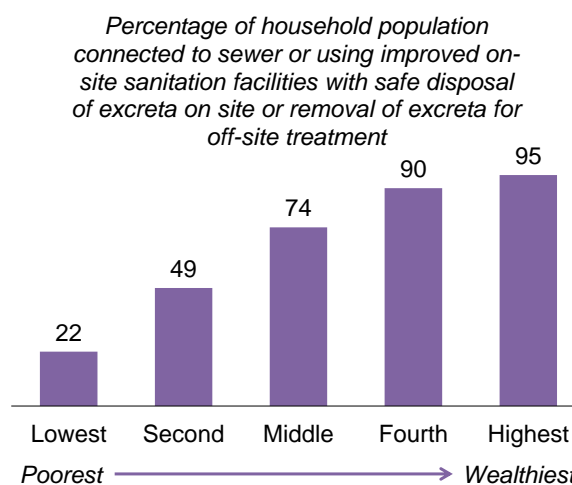
Percent distribution of household population by management of household excreta



Patterns by background characteristics

- Appropriate management of excreta is less common among the rural population (54%) than in the urban population (90%) (Table 16.9).
- The percentage of the population using appropriate management of excreta increases with wealth quintile, from 22% in the lowest wealth quintile to 95% in the highest wealth quintile (Figure 16.7).

Figure 16.7 Management of household excreta by household wealth



16.3 DISPOSAL OF CHILDREN'S STOOLS

Appropriate disposal of children's stools

The child's last stools were put or rinsed into a toilet or latrine, or the child used a toilet or latrine.

Sample: Youngest child under age 2 living with the mother

For 63% of children, stools are disposed of appropriately (Table 16.10 and Table 16.10C).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Appropriate disposal of children's stools is most common among children age 18–23 months (71%).
- Seventy-two percent of the children in rural areas had their stool disposed appropriately compared to 45% in urban areas.
- Half of the children (51%) in the lowest wealth quintile have their stool disposed of appropriately compared to 40% in the highest wealth quintile.

16.4 HANDWASHING

Handwashing facilities

Basic

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water.

Limited

Availability of handwashing facility on premises without soap and water.

Sample: De jure population for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in dwelling, yard, or plot. Excludes the de jure population for whom permission to see the facility was not granted

Handwashing is an important step in monitoring hygiene and preventing the spread of disease. Rather than asking direct questions on the practise of handwashing, which can be subject to over-reporting, interviewers asked to see the place where members of the household most often washed their hands.

A place for washing hands was observed for 71% of the population (Table 16.11). Of the handwashing places observed, 25% of the population used a fixed place, while 47% used a mobile place. Handwashing

facilities were not observed by interviewers because the facility was not in the dwelling, yard, or plot (22%), permission to observe the facility was not obtained (less than 1%), and other reasons (4%).

Following the description of handwashing facilities developed by JMP, 51% of the population has a basic handwashing facility and 24% has a limited handwashing facility (**Table 16.11**).

Additional information on the distribution of handwashing facilities is provided in **Appendix C, Table C.14**.

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility is higher in urban areas (68%) than in rural areas (43%).
- The percentage of the population with a basic handwashing facility increases with wealth quintile, from 29% in lowest wealth quintile to 80% in the highest wealth quintile.
- Nairobi City (93%) and Kajiado (86%) counties have the highest percentage of the population with access to a basic handwashing facility, while Tana River (7%) and Wajir (7%) counties have the lowest (**Table 16.11C**).

16.5 MENSTRUAL HYGIENE

Appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, and/or cotton wool

Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year

Privacy and use of appropriate menstrual hygiene materials

Percentage able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation.

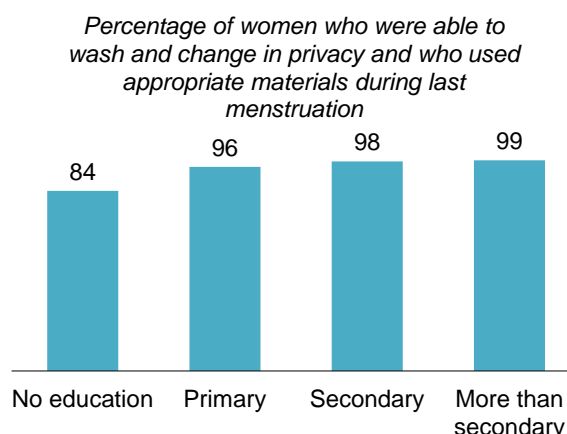
Sample: Women age 15–49 with a menstrual period in the last year who were home during their last menstrual period

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period occurred in the last year, 91% used disposable sanitary pads, and 5% used reusable sanitary pads to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period. Almost all women age 15–49 (98%) who were at home during their last menstrual period were able to wash and change in privacy. Ninety-seven percent were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during last menstruation (**Table 16.12**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during last menstruation is highest among women with more than secondary education (99%) compared to those with no education (84%) (Figure 16.8).
- Twenty-six percent of women with no education used cloth as a material to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period compared to less than 1% of those with more than secondary education.
- Most women in the highest and fourth wealth quintiles used disposable sanitary towels (95%), compared with 79% of women in the lowest wealth quintile.
- Wajir (72%), Samburu (74%) and Mandera (79%) are the only counties that reported less than 80% of women who were able to wash and change in privacy and used appropriate materials during last menstruation (Table 16.12C).

Figure 16.8 Menstrual hygiene by education



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- **Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder**
- **Table 16.2C Drinking water service ladder by county**
- **Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water**
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- **Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water**
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- **Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities**
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Table 16.1 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source of drinking water and by time to obtain drinking water, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

Characteristic	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	94.4	70.9	80.4	94.0	67.7	76.5
Piped into dwelling/yard/plot	40.1	15.3	25.3	38.3	12.7	21.3
Piped to neighbour	6.2	4.4	5.1	6.1	3.8	4.6
Public tap/standpipe	16.9	7.2	11.1	16.1	7.3	10.3
Tube well/borehole	4.2	10.0	7.6	4.7	10.0	8.2
Protected dug well	3.1	8.7	6.5	3.6	9.2	7.3
Protected spring	1.5	11.7	7.6	1.9	12.5	9.0
Rainwater	2.8	11.5	8.0	3.0	10.3	7.9
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	3.6	1.4	2.2	4.6	1.3	2.4
Bottled water	16.1	0.9	7.0	15.7	0.5	5.6
Unimproved source	4.2	8.6	6.8	4.2	9.3	7.6
Unprotected dug well	0.4	2.9	1.9	0.5	3.3	2.4
Unprotected spring	0.4	5.1	3.2	0.5	5.5	3.8
Other	3.4	0.6	1.7	3.3	0.4	1.4
Surface water	1.4	20.4	12.8	1.8	23.0	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises ¹	72.5	40.3	53.3	71.6	35.3	47.5
30 minutes or less	24.0	37.7	32.2	24.2	39.5	34.4
More than 30 minutes	2.7	21.5	13.9	3.3	24.7	17.5
Don't know	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	15,277	22,634	37,911	47,730	94,296	142,026

¹ Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.2 Drinking water service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	90.6	3.3	4.2	1.8	100.0	47,730
Rural	56.3	11.4	9.3	23.0	100.0	94,296
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	35.2	15.2	11.2	38.4	100.0	28,409
Second	52.9	12.8	10.9	23.4	100.0	28,408
Middle	69.2	9.0	8.6	13.2	100.0	28,404
Fourth	86.3	4.9	4.8	4.0	100.0	28,406
Highest	95.8	1.4	2.4	0.3	100.0	28,400
Total	67.9	8.7	7.6	15.9	100.0	142,026

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.2C Drinking water service ladder by county

Percent distribution of de jure population by drinking water service ladder, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Surface water	Total	Number of persons
Mombasa	52.4	7.5	39.7	0.4	100.0	3,480
Kwale	46.7	11.9	10.0	31.5	100.0	2,359
Kilifi	66.2	7.3	3.0	23.5	100.0	4,293
Tana River	48.7	10.0	1.6	39.7	100.0	864
Lamu	65.9	14.5	14.4	5.2	100.0	470
Taita/Taveta	68.3	12.1	4.5	15.2	100.0	1,128
Garissa	70.8	14.1	12.5	2.5	100.0	1,516
Wajir	52.9	24.6	11.0	11.5	100.0	920
Mandera	54.0	21.7	1.7	22.6	100.0	1,302
Marsabit	41.3	43.4	1.7	13.7	100.0	795
Isiolo	72.1	13.9	4.3	9.7	100.0	680
Meru	73.7	7.2	7.6	11.5	100.0	4,568
Tharaka-Nithi	61.1	1.8	2.9	34.2	100.0	1,345
Embu	73.0	7.1	2.2	17.7	100.0	1,685
Kitui	21.2	14.6	5.6	58.6	100.0	3,479
Machakos	68.1	11.6	4.8	15.4	100.0	4,250
Makueni	46.0	15.1	9.5	29.5	100.0	2,903
Nyandarua	89.5	3.0	2.1	5.4	100.0	1,846
Nyeri	90.7	0.1	1.0	8.2	100.0	2,138
Kirinyaga	76.2	1.7	1.9	20.2	100.0	1,940
Murang'a	80.6	1.7	7.2	10.4	100.0	3,155
Kiambu	94.2	1.6	0.6	3.5	100.0	7,889
Turkana	41.7	24.5	24.8	9.1	100.0	1,854
West Pokot	38.1	4.0	2.4	55.4	100.0	2,266
Samburu	28.6	13.8	16.7	40.8	100.0	863
Trans Nzoia	72.2	12.6	5.6	9.6	100.0	3,219
Uasin Gishu	79.0	1.9	15.0	4.0	100.0	4,090
Elgeyo/Marakwet	64.2	1.4	5.7	28.6	100.0	1,279
Nandi	46.2	0.8	28.5	24.5	100.0	2,681
Baringo	38.7	15.4	5.2	40.7	100.0	1,967
Laikipia	69.7	3.8	4.3	22.2	100.0	1,467
Nakuru	72.6	5.7	8.9	12.8	100.0	6,850
Narok	48.2	11.1	7.5	33.3	100.0	3,740
Kajiado	73.8	14.8	1.6	9.8	100.0	3,761
Kericho	62.5	5.0	16.1	16.5	100.0	3,135
Bomet	73.5	6.1	2.8	17.6	100.0	2,869
Kakamega	74.4	12.7	7.1	5.8	100.0	6,047
Vihiga	75.2	10.4	7.7	6.7	100.0	1,762
Bungoma	70.0	17.9	6.9	5.3	100.0	5,226
Busia	57.1	14.3	14.1	14.6	100.0	3,042
Siaya	48.5	7.0	1.8	42.7	100.0	2,703
Kisumu	71.5	8.5	3.4	16.6	100.0	3,477
Homa Bay	57.2	7.5	2.1	33.2	100.0	3,393
Migori	52.9	2.6	11.0	33.5	100.0	3,341
Kisii	44.4	23.6	27.8	4.2	100.0	3,722
Nyamira	55.6	21.9	6.2	16.4	100.0	1,653
Nairobi City	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	14,614
Total	67.9	8.7	7.6	15.9	100.0	142,026

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less. Includes safely managed drinking water, which is not shown separately.

² Drinking water from an improved source, provided round-trip collection time is more than 30 minutes or is unknown

³ Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Table 16.3 Person collecting drinking water

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Person not in household		
Residence									
Urban	30.1	47,730	55.6	22.5	2.3	3.2	16.4	100.0	14,372
Rural	65.4	94,296	71.5	13.3	6.0	2.8	6.4	100.0	61,690
Source of drinking water									
Improved	40.8	108,706	64.9	16.1	5.3	3.0	10.7	100.0	44,359
Unimproved	89.3	10,788	71.8	13.5	5.9	3.5	5.3	100.0	9,635
Surface	97.9	22,532	74.3	13.8	5.0	2.2	4.6	100.0	22,069
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	85.6	28,409	75.2	10.2	7.7	2.9	4.1	100.0	24,329
Second	74.3	28,408	73.3	13.6	5.9	2.8	4.3	100.0	21,102
Middle	56.0	28,404	67.1	17.5	3.8	3.0	8.7	100.0	15,912
Fourth	35.4	28,406	55.1	23.0	2.5	3.1	16.3	100.0	10,055
Highest	16.4	28,400	46.2	21.6	1.0	1.7	29.4	100.0	4,664
Total	53.6	142,026	68.5	15.1	5.3	2.8	8.3	100.0	76,062

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.3C Person collecting drinking water by county

Percentage of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of de jure population in households without drinking water on premises by the person who usually collects drinking water used in the household, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of de jure population without drinking water on premises ¹	Number of persons	Person who usually collects drinking water					Person not in household	Total	Number of persons without drinking water on premises ¹
			Adult female age 15 or older	Adult male age 15 or older	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15				
Mombasa	70.7	3,480	44.2	32.1	0.6	6.6	16.5	100.0	2,460	
Kwale	76.5	2,359	69.8	19.7	2.4	3.1	5.0	100.0	1,805	
Kilifi	56.4	4,293	74.3	9.8	5.8	1.4	8.7	100.0	2,421	
Tana River	80.4	864	78.1	6.4	11.1	1.0	3.5	100.0	695	
Lamu	59.6	470	56.5	29.5	4.1	2.1	7.9	100.0	280	
Taita/Taveta	42.3	1,128	60.2	25.3	1.2	0.0	13.2	100.0	477	
Garissa	56.5	1,516	40.0	9.9	11.3	3.4	35.4	100.0	856	
Wajir	65.6	920	52.4	14.8	10.7	7.6	14.4	100.0	604	
Mandera	83.2	1,302	54.2	7.1	7.9	4.5	26.3	100.0	1,083	
Marsabit	87.5	795	64.6	6.0	4.3	1.8	23.3	100.0	696	
Isiolo	37.6	680	83.4	4.4	7.3	1.8	3.1	100.0	256	
Meru	39.3	4,568	78.3	9.1	4.9	2.3	5.3	100.0	1,795	
Tharaka-Nithi	40.7	1,345	69.1	24.4	1.9	0.8	3.9	100.0	548	
Embu	31.3	1,685	52.7	33.9	2.3	1.2	9.9	100.0	527	
Kitui	87.3	3,479	66.0	22.1	3.4	1.7	6.7	100.0	3,039	
Machakos	65.7	4,250	54.3	27.8	2.1	3.4	12.4	100.0	2,790	
Makueni	74.1	2,903	53.0	26.3	3.0	2.5	15.2	100.0	2,152	
Nyandarua	16.6	1,846	50.2	23.7	6.3	3.1	16.8	100.0	307	
Nyeri	10.1	2,138	67.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	217	
Kirinyaga	27.4	1,940	54.8	24.2	2.4	1.4	17.1	100.0	531	
Murang'a	28.0	3,155	66.3	20.6	2.3	1.2	9.5	100.0	882	
Kiambu	14.0	7,889	65.0	19.1	3.3	2.4	10.1	100.0	1,104	
Turkana	80.2	1,854	66.1	5.0	22.6	4.6	1.7	100.0	1,488	
West Pokot	68.6	2,266	75.3	6.0	13.5	3.3	1.8	100.0	1,554	
Samburu	86.4	863	86.3	4.2	3.7	0.1	5.7	100.0	746	
Trans Nzoia	60.5	3,219	75.0	12.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	100.0	1,948	
Uasin Gishu	28.2	4,090	76.9	13.3	5.4	0.8	3.7	100.0	1,153	
Elgeyo/Marakwet	41.7	1,279	80.9	12.0	2.8	2.2	2.2	100.0	533	
Nandi	68.2	2,681	83.0	7.7	4.4	1.7	3.2	100.0	1,829	
Baringo	72.8	1,967	74.7	9.6	4.3	1.6	9.8	100.0	1,433	
Laikipia	37.8	1,467	73.9	16.8	4.0	0.7	4.7	100.0	555	
Nakuru	40.3	6,850	69.2	17.7	1.1	3.8	8.2	100.0	2,760	
Narok	64.9	3,740	80.4	8.2	2.3	1.3	7.8	100.0	2,429	
Kajiado	48.1	3,761	63.9	12.2	4.5	1.1	18.3	100.0	1,810	
Kericho	61.2	3,135	85.4	6.0	2.1	0.5	6.1	100.0	1,918	
Bomet	44.1	2,869	94.1	2.4	1.6	0.2	1.7	100.0	1,267	
Kakamega	72.6	6,047	75.2	11.4	6.6	1.7	5.1	100.0	4,391	
Vihiga	80.8	1,762	64.4	13.5	9.1	6.0	7.0	100.0	1,423	
Bungoma	79.7	5,226	64.4	13.5	9.7	4.8	7.6	100.0	4,166	
Busia	80.3	3,042	75.5	14.8	3.2	2.1	4.4	100.0	2,442	
Siaya	71.7	2,703	57.4	27.0	3.1	3.7	8.7	100.0	1,939	
Kisumu	55.4	3,477	78.1	14.3	4.0	1.3	2.2	100.0	1,925	
Homa Bay	64.1	3,393	71.3	12.4	5.9	3.3	7.1	100.0	2,175	
Migori	61.7	3,341	84.1	5.5	5.2	3.0	2.1	100.0	2,062	
Kisii	88.0	3,722	66.2	13.7	10.4	5.2	4.4	100.0	3,276	
Nyamira	87.2	1,653	56.4	13.0	16.4	8.3	6.0	100.0	1,442	
Nairobi City	26.5	14,614	62.1	22.8	0.4	1.8	12.9	100.0	3,873	
Total	53.6	142,026	68.5	15.1	5.3	2.8	8.3	100.0	76,062	

¹ Excludes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4 Availability of sufficient drinking water

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of persons
Residence		
Urban	64.1	47,730
Rural	65.8	94,296
Source of drinking water		
Improved	65.3	108,706
Unimproved	69.0	10,788
Surface	62.7	22,532
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)		
Water on premises ²	66.3	67,456
30 minutes or less	70.8	48,848
More than 30 minutes	51.4	24,905
Don't know	60.4	817
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	57.3	28,409
Second	68.2	28,408
Middle	66.4	28,404
Fourth	62.8	28,406
Highest	71.3	28,400
Total	65.2	142,026

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

² Includes water piped to a neighbour and those reporting a round trip collection time of zero minutes

Table 16.4C Availability of sufficient drinking water by county

Percentage of de jure population with sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage with drinking water available in sufficient quantities ¹	Number of persons
Mombasa	72.6	3,480
Kwale	68.1	2,359
Kilifi	47.2	4,293
Tana River	42.8	864
Lamu	43.2	470
Taita/Taveta	53.0	1,128
Garissa	22.8	1,516
Wajir	30.8	920
Mandera	33.5	1,302
Marsabit	42.2	795
Isiolo	30.6	680
Meru	54.6	4,568
Tharaka-Nithi	58.6	1,345
Embu	65.8	1,685
Kitui	53.3	3,479
Machakos	85.9	4,250
Makueni	86.0	2,903
Nyandarua	62.0	1,846
Nyeri	61.1	2,138
Kirinyaga	57.0	1,940
Murang'a	62.7	3,155
Kiambu	62.4	7,889
Turkana	44.3	1,854
West Pokot	81.3	2,266
Samburu	44.1	863
Trans Nzoia	78.2	3,219
Uasin Gishu	70.9	4,090
Elgeyo/Marakwet	74.6	1,279
Nandi	75.4	2,681
Baringo	44.0	1,967
Laikipia	60.5	1,467
Nakuru	55.5	6,850
Narok	67.3	3,740
Kajiado	71.0	3,761
Kericho	88.6	3,135
Bomet	71.5	2,869
Kakamega	80.8	6,047
Vihiga	89.7	1,762
Bungoma	61.1	5,226
Busia	68.8	3,042
Siaya	65.4	2,703
Kisumu	68.1	3,477
Homa Bay	47.1	3,393
Migori	76.9	3,341
Kisii	89.6	3,722
Nyamira	71.4	1,653
Nairobi City	63.1	14,614
Total	65.2	142,026

¹ Defined as having sufficient quantities of drinking water in the last month

Table 16.5 Treatment of household drinking water

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Boil	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strain through cloth	Ceramic, sand or other filter	Solar disin- fection	Let it stand and settle	Cover the water container	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percent- age using an appro- priate treatment method ¹	Number of persons
Residence												
Urban	21.6	14.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	65.9	33.5	47,730
Rural	19.9	17.6	2.4	1.1	0.1	2.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	61.3	35.4	94,296
Source of drinking water¹												
Improved	21.1	16.2	1.5	1.2	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.0	62.8	35.0	108,706
Unimproved	18.9	15.4	3.0	0.8	0.1	2.3	3.7	0.1	0.1	63.9	32.2	10,788
Surface	18.0	18.7	2.9	1.1	0.1	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	62.8	34.4	22,532
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	10.8	11.3	2.2	0.8	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	76.0	21.2	28,409
Second	17.2	19.1	3.2	1.1	0.0	2.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	61.1	34.6	28,408
Middle	22.2	18.6	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	0.1	0.0	58.8	38.5	28,404
Fourth	25.6	16.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	59.6	38.9	28,406
Highest	26.5	17.3	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	58.9	40.4	28,400
Total	20.5	16.5	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	62.9	34.7	142,026

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so that the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.5C Treatment of household drinking water by county

Percentage of de jure population using various methods to treat drinking water, and percentage using an appropriate treatment method, according to residence, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Boil	Bleach/ chlorine added	Strain through cloth	Ceramic, sand or other filter	Solar disin- fection	Let it stand and settle	Cover the water container	Other	Don't know	No treatment	Percent- age using an appro- priate treatment method ¹	Number of persons
Mombasa	10.0	24.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	68.4	31.0	3,480
Kwale	5.2	14.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.8	16.8	2,359
Kilifi	3.8	6.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.1	0.0	86.0	10.3	4,293
Tana River	0.9	8.5	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	87.2	12.8	864
Lamu	7.3	13.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	79.0	19.4	470
Taita/Taveta	13.9	16.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	70.3	28.3	1,128
Garissa	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	96.8	3.1	1,516
Wajir	2.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	94.5	5.5	920
Mandera	0.6	9.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.7	10.3	1,302
Marsabit	2.4	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	81.8	18.2	795
Isiolo	12.5	18.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	72.8	27.0	680
Meru	39.2	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	57.9	41.4	4,568
Tharaka-Nithi	28.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	68.2	31.0	1,345
Embu	19.4	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	76.3	23.3	1,685
Kitui	7.8	12.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.3	19.2	3,479
Machakos	13.5	14.2	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	72.3	26.7	4,250
Makueni	14.1	16.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	27.7	2,903
Nyandarua	39.5	5.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	56.6	42.9	1,846
Nyeri	35.3	8.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.3	54.6	42.0	2,138
Kirinyaga	21.9	11.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	67.7	30.9	1,940
Murang'a	26.4	8.8	1.6	0.6	0.0	10.7	10.0	0.2	0.0	58.4	34.4	3,155
Kiambu	28.4	9.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	64.2	35.5	7,889
Turkana	6.8	12.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.3	7.0	0.7	0.0	80.3	16.4	1,854
West Pokot	10.3	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.8	15.3	2,266
Samburu	7.1	7.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.0	15.1	863
Trans Nzoia	26.4	27.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	3.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	46.1	3,219
Uasin Gishu	42.7	18.7	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.4	10.5	0.3	0.0	41.0	57.7	4,090
Elgeyo/Marakwet	26.4	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	70.3	28.9	1,279
Nandi	38.9	8.5	2.3	0.2	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	52.7	46.3	2,681
Baringo	27.6	6.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	67.0	32.7	1,967
Laikipia	31.3	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	63.3	35.9	1,467
Nakuru	26.3	8.6	0.6	5.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	63.7	35.7	6,850
Narok	16.8	11.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.2	68.7	26.7	3,740
Kajiado	19.1	12.9	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.8	30.0	3,761
Kericho	10.3	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	0.1	79.7	15.8	3,135
Bomet	17.2	5.8	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.0	72.3	25.7	2,869
Kakamega	13.7	30.1	2.0	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.0	55.4	41.6	6,047
Vihiga	16.5	26.5	2.3	2.4	0.1	7.9	5.2	0.1	0.0	51.6	40.8	1,762
Bungoma	11.7	30.6	5.3	2.7	0.0	2.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	52.6	41.7	5,226
Busia	12.4	56.5	5.8	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	33.0	63.8	3,042
Siaya	17.6	53.1	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	36.3	62.5	2,703
Kisumu	22.1	41.2	8.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	44.3	53.9	3,477
Homa Bay	26.9	41.9	14.6	0.5	0.3	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	33.6	60.4	3,393
Migori	20.2	41.5	15.1	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	31.1	55.7	3,341
Kisii	19.5	3.5	1.6	1.1	0.0	11.0	12.4	0.0	0.2	64.9	23.3	3,722
Nyamira	35.5	4.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	1.0	3.7	0.3	0.0	59.1	38.6	1,653
Nairobi City	25.6	13.8	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	36.2	14,614
Total	20.5	16.5	1.8	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	62.9	34.7	142,026

Note: Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so that the sum of treatment may exceed 100%.

¹ Appropriate water treatment methods are boiling, bleaching, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

Table 16.6 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, percent distribution of households and de jure population with a toilet/latrine facility by location of the facility, according to residence, Kenya DHS 2022

Type and location of toilet/latrine facility	Households			Population		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved sanitation facility	92.6	57.7	71.8	91.8	53.9	66.6
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	29.2	0.4	12.0	28.1	0.3	9.6
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	19.6	2.5	9.4	20.1	2.0	8.1
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	5.7	1.7	3.3	5.6	1.5	2.9
Flush/pour flush, don't know where	1.9	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.6
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	10.1	13.0	11.8	10.0	11.9	11.2
Pit latrine with slab	26.0	39.9	34.3	26.2	38.2	34.2
Composting toilet	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Unimproved sanitation facility	6.8	33.8	22.9	7.4	35.6	26.1
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	1.8	0.1	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	4.8	33.5	21.9	5.3	35.3	25.2
Bucket	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Hanging toilet/hanging latrine	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Open defecation (No facility/ bush/field)	0.6	8.5	5.3	0.9	10.4	7.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population	15,277	22,634	37,911	47,730	94,296	142,026
Location of toilet facility						
In own dwelling	32.7	7.0	17.9	35.4	6.2	16.7
In own yard/plot	62.2	86.0	75.9	60.1	87.2	77.5
Elsewhere	5.1	7.0	6.2	4.5	6.5	5.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/population with a toilet/latrine facility	15,186	20,699	35,885	47,323	84,446	131,769

Table 16.7 Sanitation service ladder

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Residence						
Urban	47.3	44.5	7.4	0.9	100.0	47,730
Rural	37.7	16.3	35.6	10.4	100.0	94,296
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.1	11.3	45.4	32.2	100.0	28,409
Second	32.0	16.7	48.0	3.3	100.0	28,408
Middle	49.2	24.5	25.6	0.6	100.0	28,404
Fourth	41.1	49.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	28,406
Highest	71.0	26.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	28,400
Total	40.9	25.8	26.1	7.2	100.0	142,026

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrines without a slab/open pit, hanging toilets/latrines, or buckets

Table 16.7C Sanitation service ladder by county

Percent distribution of de jure population by type of sanitation service, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	At least basic service ¹	Limited service ²	Unimproved ³	Open defecation	Total	Number of persons
Mombasa	46.5	48.2	4.6	0.7	100.0	3,480
Kwale	32.1	17.1	24.4	26.4	100.0	2,359
Kilifi	29.3	26.3	23.4	21.0	100.0	4,293
Tana River	9.2	24.1	11.5	55.2	100.0	864
Lamu	43.9	15.1	25.2	15.8	100.0	470
Taita/Taveta	56.6	22.6	20.4	0.4	100.0	1,128
Garissa	36.5	43.2	2.8	17.5	100.0	1,516
Wajir	20.3	11.8	27.9	40.0	100.0	920
Mandera	35.7	35.3	1.9	27.1	100.0	1,302
Marsabit	23.4	29.3	5.5	41.8	100.0	795
Isiolo	26.7	34.9	17.6	20.8	100.0	680
Meru	35.9	21.9	41.6	0.6	100.0	4,568
Tharaka-Nithi	46.1	17.1	35.6	1.1	100.0	1,345
Embu	47.6	13.9	38.2	0.3	100.0	1,685
Kitui	50.0	11.6	33.3	5.1	100.0	3,479
Machakos	61.4	22.5	15.6	0.5	100.0	4,250
Makueni	45.7	21.3	31.6	1.5	100.0	2,903
Nyandarua	33.6	13.5	52.9	0.0	100.0	1,846
Nyeri	50.7	27.4	21.6	0.4	100.0	2,138
Kirinyaga	64.0	31.8	4.1	0.1	100.0	1,940
Murang'a	49.5	34.2	16.2	0.0	100.0	3,155
Kiambu	47.8	44.5	7.6	0.1	100.0	7,889
Turkana	8.8	16.2	4.2	70.8	100.0	1,854
West Pokot	20.2	9.5	34.1	36.2	100.0	2,266
Samburu	13.8	22.8	10.7	52.6	100.0	863
Trans Nzoia	66.4	22.8	9.9	1.0	100.0	3,219
Uasin Gishu	49.5	23.4	26.5	0.6	100.0	4,090
Elgeyo/Marakwet	28.8	11.3	55.1	4.7	100.0	1,279
Nandi	36.9	19.0	42.1	2.0	100.0	2,681
Baringo	45.9	14.6	5.9	33.6	100.0	1,967
Laikipia	31.6	16.8	44.6	7.0	100.0	1,467
Nakuru	43.3	31.8	24.9	0.0	100.0	6,850
Narok	31.5	16.9	26.9	24.7	100.0	3,740
Kajiado	43.3	34.4	5.1	17.3	100.0	3,761
Kericho	28.5	13.7	57.7	0.0	100.0	3,135
Bomet	76.6	18.4	4.5	0.5	100.0	2,869
Kakamega	33.4	11.4	54.9	0.2	100.0	6,047
Vihiga	60.9	19.2	19.4	0.6	100.0	1,762
Bungoma	40.2	15.2	43.4	1.3	100.0	5,226
Busia	30.6	24.9	43.7	0.8	100.0	3,042
Siaya	35.0	19.7	39.0	6.2	100.0	2,703
Kisumu	35.4	33.4	26.3	4.8	100.0	3,477
Homa Bay	27.0	22.3	39.2	11.5	100.0	3,393
Migori	17.5	18.5	51.0	13.0	100.0	3,341
Kisii	28.9	14.2	56.8	0.1	100.0	3,722
Nyamira	27.9	9.0	63.0	0.1	100.0	1,653
Nairobi City	48.7	45.6	5.7	0.0	100.0	14,614
Total	40.9	25.8	26.1	7.2	100.0	142,026

Note: Service ladder concept/definitions based on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (JMP).

¹ Defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households. Includes safely managed sanitation service, which is not shown separately

² Defined as use of improved facilities shared by 2 or more households

³ Use of flush/pour flush toilet not to sewer, septic tank, or pit latrine, pit latrines without a slab/open pit, hanging toilets/latrines, or buckets

Table 16.8 Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities								Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Re-moved by a service provider to treatment plant	Re-moved by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta was safely disposed of in situ ¹	Excreta was disposed of unsafely ²		Excreta was removed for treat-ment ³
Sanitation facility type													
Flush to septic tank	4.2	17.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.8	65.7	10.6	100.0	76.4	0.1	23.5	11,448
Latrines and other improved facilities	0.6	2.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	92.8	2.6	100.0	96.6	0.1	3.3	68,682
Flush to pit latrine	2.0	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	87.4	3.2	100.0	91.6	0.0	8.4	4,103
Ventilated improved pit latrine	0.5	3.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	90.8	3.6	100.0	95.5	0.0	4.4	15,953
Pit latrine with slab	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	93.9	2.3	100.0	97.4	0.1	2.5	48,548
Composting toilet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.8	2.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	78
Residence													
Urban	2.8	10.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.4	77.1	7.6	100.0	85.3	0.1	14.6	29,558
Rural	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.8	1.5	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	50,573
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	97.3	1.2	100.0	99.4	0.0	0.6	6,358
Second	0.1	0.6	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	96.2	1.0	100.0	99.2	0.2	0.7	13,717
Middle	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	95.7	1.6	100.0	98.7	0.0	1.3	20,516
Fourth	1.5	4.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.6	88.0	4.7	100.0	93.6	0.1	6.3	22,725
Highest	3.1	13.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	72.8	8.3	100.0	81.3	0.0	18.6	16,813
Total	1.2	4.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	88.9	3.8	100.0	93.7	0.1	6.2	80,130

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plant or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.8C Emptying and removal of wastes from on-site sanitation facilities by county

Percent distribution of de jure population in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and removal, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was safely disposed of in situ, percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was disposed of unsafely, and percentage of on-site sanitation facilities for which excreta was removed for treatment, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percent distribution of method of emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks or other on-site sanitation facilities								Percentage of population with on-site sanitation facilities for which:			Number of persons with improved on-site sanitation facilities	
	Re-moved by a service provider to treatment plant	Re-moved by a service provider, don't know where	Buried in a covered pit	To un-covered pit, open ground, water body or else-where	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Don't know if ever emptied	Total	Excreta was safely disposed of in situ ¹	Excreta was disposed of unsafely ²		Excreta was removed for treat-ment ³
Mombasa	0.7	4.2	3.1	0.2	0.0	2.0	86.6	3.3	100.0	93.0	0.2	6.8	2,689
Kwale	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	91.6	4.4	100.0	96.2	0.4	3.5	1,158
Kilifi	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	96.9	0.1	100.0	97.8	0.3	1.9	2,363
Tana River	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.8	5.8	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	284
Lamu	0.1	9.0	5.6	0.0	1.1	0.6	79.9	3.7	100.0	89.3	1.1	9.6	266
Taita/Taveta	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	96.2	0.4	100.0	96.5	0.0	3.5	864
Garissa	1.2	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.6	0.7	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6	884
Wajir	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6	4.3	100.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	286
Mandera	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.9	1.7	100.0	99.6	0.0	0.4	920
Marsabit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	0.1	419
Isiolo	0.2	8.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	80.5	10.3	100.0	91.4	0.0	8.6	374
Meru	0.4	2.7	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	84.1	4.3	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	2,599
Tharaka-Nithi	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	96.3	1.3	100.0	98.6	0.3	1.1	839
Embu	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.0	7.6	100.0	97.6	0.0	2.4	972
Kitui	0.1	0.6	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.9	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.7	2,080
Machakos	2.1	5.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	87.1	3.5	100.0	91.7	0.0	8.3	3,342
Makueni	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	97.8	1.3	100.0	99.7	0.0	0.3	1,923
Nyandarua	0.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.5	1.9	100.0	92.4	0.0	7.6	849
Nyeri	0.4	3.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	88.8	6.3	100.0	95.9	0.3	3.8	1,438
Kirinyaga	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	89.9	6.1	100.0	96.4	0.0	3.6	1,843
Murang'a	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.0	2.3	100.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	2,589
Kiambu	1.1	11.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	78.4	9.0	100.0	87.5	0.0	12.5	6,424
Turkana	0.0	3.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.5	1.8	100.0	96.1	0.0	3.9	448
West Pokot	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.0	0.2	100.0	97.2	0.0	2.8	640
Samburu	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	90.7	1.9	100.0	92.6	0.0	7.4	313
Trans Nzoia	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	96.0	2.1	100.0	98.4	0.3	1.3	2,863
Uasin Gishu	5.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	79.3	3.2	100.0	82.5	0.0	17.5	2,674
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	96.0	3.3	100.0	99.3	0.1	0.6	512
Nandi	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	94.9	3.3	100.0	98.2	0.0	1.8	1,494
Baringo	0.6	1.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.8	1.7	100.0	97.9	0.0	2.1	1,184
Laikipia	3.9	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	1.9	83.6	4.3	100.0	88.4	0.4	11.2	587
Nakuru	0.2	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	89.0	5.7	100.0	94.8	0.0	5.2	4,548
Narok	0.8	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	95.2	1.0	100.0	96.3	0.2	3.5	1,782
Kajiado	0.1	19.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	4.0	68.7	7.2	100.0	76.0	0.1	23.9	2,663
Kericho	0.8	2.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	81.8	8.0	100.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	1,301
Bomet	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.5	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.8	2,725
Kakamega	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.4	4.3	100.0	98.3	0.0	1.7	2,657
Vihiga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.5	0.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,409
Bungoma	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	91.7	5.0	100.0	97.1	0.0	2.9	2,845
Busia	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.8	100.0	98.4	0.0	1.6	1,672
Siaya	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	1.1	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.2	1,448
Kisumu	4.7	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	0.5	100.0	93.4	0.0	6.6	2,217
Homa Bay	1.0	5.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	89.2	2.0	100.0	93.2	0.0	6.8	1,636
Migori	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	95.8	1.6	100.0	98.2	0.0	1.8	1,154
Kisii	0.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.6	6.1	100.0	97.7	0.0	2.3	1,509
Nyamira	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	95.2	4.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.7	604
Nairobi City	6.2	15.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.9	70.0	5.9	100.0	75.9	0.2	23.9	3,839
Total	1.2	4.5	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	88.9	3.8	100.0	93.7	0.1	6.2	80,130

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

¹ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been buried in a covered pit, never emptied, and don't know if ever emptied

² Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been emptied to uncovered pits, open ground, water body, or other locations

³ Includes septic tanks and latrines in which wastes have been removed by a service provider to a treatment plan or an unknown location or were removed by a non-service provider to an unknown location

Table 16.9 Management of household excreta

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities					Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, safely disposed of on-site, or removed for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown						
Residence											
Urban	28.1	53.0	0.4	8.5	1.7	7.4	0.9	100.0	89.6	47,730	
Rural	0.3	53.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	35.6	10.4	100.0	53.8	94,296	
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	0.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	32.2	100.0	22.4	28,409	
Second	0.4	48.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	48.0	3.3	100.0	48.6	28,408	
Middle	1.5	71.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	25.6	0.6	100.0	73.6	28,404	
Fourth	10.0	75.1	0.3	4.5	1.1	8.9	0.0	100.0	89.7	28,406	
Highest	36.4	48.3	0.4	10.5	1.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	95.1	28,400	
Total	9.6	53.0	0.2	3.2	0.6	26.1	7.2	100.0	65.9	142,026	

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.9C Management of household excreta by county

Percent distribution of de jure population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Connected to sewer	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities					Using unimproved sanitation facilities	Practicing open defecation	Total	Percentage connected to sewer, safely disposed of on-site, or removed for treatment off-site	Number of persons
		Safe disposal in situ of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Unsafe disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities	Removal of excreta for treatment off-site	Using improved sanitation facilities, on-site status unknown	Using unimproved sanitation facilities					
Mombasa	16.5	72.2	0.1	4.9	0.9	4.6	0.7	100.0	93.7	3,480	
Kwale	0.1	47.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	24.4	26.4	100.0	47.8	2,359	
Kilifi	0.5	54.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	23.4	21.0	100.0	55.4	4,293	
Tana River	0.4	32.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	11.5	55.2	100.0	33.1	864	
Lamu	2.2	53.6	1.2	1.8	0.2	25.2	15.8	100.0	57.6	470	
Taita/Taveta	1.9	74.1	0.5	2.0	0.6	20.4	0.4	100.0	78.1	1,128	
Garissa	21.4	57.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.8	17.5	100.0	79.7	1,516	
Wajir	1.0	27.9	0.7	2.5	0.0	27.9	40.0	100.0	31.3	920	
Mandera	0.4	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	27.1	100.0	71.0	1,302	
Marsabit	0.0	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	41.8	100.0	52.7	795	
Isiolo	6.3	52.3	0.3	2.4	0.3	17.6	20.8	100.0	61.0	680	
Meru	0.7	55.1	0.1	1.6	0.3	41.6	0.6	100.0	57.4	4,568	
Tharaka-Nithi	0.6	61.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	35.6	1.1	100.0	62.7	1,345	
Embu	3.5	56.3	0.0	1.4	0.4	38.2	0.3	100.0	61.1	1,685	
Kitui	1.8	59.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	33.3	5.1	100.0	61.5	3,479	
Machakos	5.2	72.1	0.2	6.4	0.1	15.6	0.5	100.0	83.7	4,250	
Makueni	0.4	66.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	31.6	1.5	100.0	66.6	2,903	
Nyandarua	1.0	42.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	52.9	0.0	100.0	47.0	1,846	
Nyeri	9.2	64.5	0.6	2.2	1.6	21.6	0.4	100.0	75.8	2,138	
Kirinyaga	0.5	91.6	0.1	3.3	0.3	4.1	0.1	100.0	95.5	1,940	
Murang'a	1.3	80.7	0.0	1.4	0.4	16.2	0.0	100.0	83.3	3,155	
Kiambu	8.1	71.3	0.7	9.5	2.8	7.6	0.1	100.0	88.9	7,889	
Turkana	0.8	23.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	4.2	70.8	100.0	24.8	1,854	
West Pokot	1.4	27.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	34.1	36.2	100.0	29.6	2,266	
Samburu	0.2	33.6	0.0	2.6	0.2	10.7	52.6	100.0	36.5	863	
Trans Nzoia	0.2	87.5	0.3	1.2	0.0	9.9	1.0	100.0	88.8	3,219	
Uasin Gishu	7.4	53.9	0.4	11.0	0.1	26.5	0.6	100.0	72.4	4,090	
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.2	39.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	55.1	4.7	100.0	40.1	1,279	
Nandi	0.2	54.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	42.1	2.0	100.0	55.9	2,681	
Baringo	0.3	59.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	5.9	33.6	100.0	60.4	1,967	
Laikipia	8.3	35.5	0.3	4.2	0.1	44.6	7.0	100.0	48.0	1,467	
Nakuru	8.3	63.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	24.9	0.0	100.0	74.5	6,850	
Narok	0.7	45.9	0.1	1.6	0.0	26.9	24.7	100.0	48.2	3,740	
Kajiado	6.2	53.8	0.7	16.3	0.6	5.1	17.3	100.0	76.3	3,761	
Kericho	0.8	40.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	57.7	0.0	100.0	42.3	3,135	
Bomet	0.1	94.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.5	0.5	100.0	95.0	2,869	
Kakamega	0.8	43.2	0.0	0.7	0.1	54.9	0.2	100.0	44.7	6,047	
Vihiga	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.6	100.0	80.0	1,762	
Bungoma	0.9	53.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	43.4	1.3	100.0	55.3	5,226	
Busia	0.5	54.2	0.0	0.8	0.1	43.7	0.8	100.0	55.4	3,042	
Siaya	1.2	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	39.0	6.2	100.0	54.7	2,703	
Kisumu	5.1	59.7	0.3	3.8	0.0	26.3	4.8	100.0	68.6	3,477	
Homa Bay	1.0	46.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	39.2	11.5	100.0	49.1	3,393	
Migori	1.1	33.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	51.0	13.0	100.0	35.7	3,341	
Kisii	2.0	39.6	0.1	0.9	0.5	56.8	0.1	100.0	42.5	3,722	
Nyamira	0.3	36.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	63.0	0.1	100.0	36.8	1,653	
Nairobi City	65.5	19.9	0.2	6.1	2.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	91.6	14,614	
Total	9.6	53.0	0.2	3.2	0.6	26.1	7.2	100.0	65.9	142,026	

Note: On-site sanitation facilities are those where the excreta are stored in a septic tank, pit latrine, or composting toilet.

Table 16.10 Disposal of children's stools

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Manner of disposal of children's stools							Total	Percent- age of children whose stools are disposed of appro- priately ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other			
Age of child in months										
0-1	0.0	53.6	2.2	9.0	31.1	3.2	1.0	100.0	53.6	332
2-3	1.2	57.7	1.7	12.1	23.0	3.5	0.8	100.0	58.9	282
4-5	1.8	56.6	2.0	7.4	27.6	3.8	0.9	100.0	58.4	274
6-8	1.7	58.2	2.2	6.9	27.1	3.6	0.2	100.0	59.9	451
9-11	0.4	65.3	2.2	5.9	21.6	4.0	0.5	100.0	65.7	444
12-17	1.1	60.3	3.8	6.5	23.0	4.7	0.6	100.0	61.4	837
18-23	1.5	69.6	2.7	4.1	17.4	4.6	0.1	100.0	71.1	769
6-23	1.2	63.7	2.9	5.7	21.8	4.4	0.4	100.0	64.9	2,501
Type of toilet facility²										
Improved sanitation facility	1.1	62.1	0.8	4.9	29.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	63.2	2,234
Unimproved facility	1.4	79.2	0.9	8.1	6.9	3.1	0.5	100.0	80.6	834
Open defecation	0.7	12.5	19.8	15.7	25.0	25.1	1.2	100.0	13.2	320
Residence										
Urban	0.7	44.5	0.5	2.7	50.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	45.2	1,208
Rural	1.3	71.1	3.9	8.9	8.5	5.7	0.6	100.0	72.4	2,181
Mother's education³										
No education	0.7	24.1	14.3	10.0	31.3	19.4	0.3	100.0	24.8	335
Primary	1.0	69.3	1.8	8.1	14.9	4.2	0.7	100.0	70.3	1,187
Secondary	1.1	68.8	1.5	5.3	21.7	1.2	0.5	100.0	69.9	1,252
More than secondary	1.6	52.6	0.4	5.3	38.3	1.6	0.3	100.0	54.2	614
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.4	49.5	9.9	11.3	13.9	13.2	0.7	100.0	50.9	746
Second	1.1	79.7	0.8	9.1	6.3	2.8	0.2	100.0	80.7	626
Middle	1.4	78.6	0.8	7.6	8.7	2.0	0.9	100.0	80.0	609
Fourth	0.7	65.3	0.6	3.8	28.4	0.8	0.4	100.0	66.0	745
Highest	1.1	38.4	0.3	1.7	57.4	0.8	0.3	100.0	39.5	662
Total	1.1	61.6	2.7	6.7	23.3	4.1	0.5	100.0	62.7	3,388

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

² See Table 16.6 for definition of categories.

³ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 16.10C Disposal of children's stools by county

Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with the mother by the manner of disposal of the child's last faecal matter, and percentage of children whose stools are disposed of appropriately, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Manner of disposal of children's stools								Total	Percent- age of children whose stools are disposed of appro- priately ¹	Number of children
	Child used toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Buried	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Left in the open	Other	Don't know			
Mombasa	5.4	48.6	0.0	3.6	42.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.9	90
Kwale	10.4	48.6	6.2	11.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.0	58
Kilifi	0.0	60.8	11.4	1.4	17.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.8	92
Tana River	0.0	31.6	14.7	10.4	39.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	31.6	28
Lamu	0.8	50.5	12.1	3.4	28.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.3	15
Taita/Taveta	(0.0)	(74.3)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(74.3)	23
Garissa	0.0	41.3	4.3	0.9	44.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	41.3	44
Wajir	0.3	11.1	35.0	11.4	41.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	11.3	26
Mandera	0.0	16.1	4.1	19.1	23.8	36.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.1	46
Marsabit	1.4	43.4	6.7	12.4	25.6	10.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.7	27
Isiolo	2.4	55.9	7.1	7.5	15.6	11.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.3	21
Meru	2.5	90.4	1.0	1.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.9	98
Tharaka-Nithi	1.9	87.8	0.0	2.1	6.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	89.7	25
Embu	(0.0)	(68.2)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(25.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(68.2)	28
Kitui	7.1	46.9	6.9	12.9	21.4	1.7	3.2	0.0	100.0	54.1	71
Machakos	0.0	52.5	4.2	1.8	34.2	3.8	3.4	0.0	100.0	52.5	75
Makueni	2.6	95.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	59
Nyandarua	4.1	74.8	0.0	3.5	16.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	78.9	42
Nyeri	(1.0)	(79.3)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(13.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(80.4)	46
Kirinyaga	1.9	57.2	0.0	12.6	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.1	45
Murang'a	0.0	90.3	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	90.3	65
Kiambu	0.0	54.0	0.0	3.6	41.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	54.0	191
Turkana	0.4	14.1	26.0	0.0	35.2	22.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	14.6	61
West Pokot	0.8	68.9	16.8	5.3	6.1	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	69.7	84
Samburu	0.0	29.4	1.3	23.3	27.8	17.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	29.4	29
Trans Nzoia	2.0	72.5	3.4	14.3	6.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.5	73
Uasin Gishu	1.8	55.7	0.0	13.3	26.8	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	57.6	100
Elgeyo/Marakwet	0.0	83.6	0.0	10.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.6	33
Nandi	0.0	91.9	0.0	4.0	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.9	55
Baringo	0.6	51.1	2.4	20.6	8.1	14.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	51.7	51
Laikipia	(8.4)	(59.5)	(4.2)	(4.3)	(21.7)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(67.9)	30
Nakuru	1.2	76.6	0.0	3.8	11.2	7.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	77.8	166
Narok	0.0	40.1	1.0	31.0	2.1	23.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	40.1	115
Kajiado	0.0	39.3	2.3	4.0	31.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	39.3	89
Kericho	1.3	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	79
Bomet	0.0	76.5	0.0	20.7	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	76.5	63
Kakamega	0.0	90.3	0.0	5.9	3.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	145
Vihiga	0.0	95.0	0.0	3.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.0	34
Bungoma	0.0	90.6	0.0	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.6	99
Busia	0.0	97.9	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	71
Siaya	0.0	67.2	2.2	21.4	4.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.2	50
Kisumu	1.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.9	76
Homa Bay	1.3	74.6	4.5	2.5	13.3	2.1	1.5	0.0	100.0	76.0	69
Migori	0.7	73.6	1.9	15.5	4.7	2.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	74.3	92
Kisii	1.2	98.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	92
Nyamira	0.0	98.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	31
Nairobi City	0.0	15.2	0.0	1.8	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.2	385
Total	1.1	61.6	2.7	6.7	23.3	4.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	62.7	3,388

Note: Data for this table were collected in the full Woman's Questionnaire but not in the short questionnaire. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Children's stools are considered to be disposed of appropriately if the child used a toilet or latrine or if the faecal matter was put/rinsed into a toilet or latrine.

Table 16.11 Handwashing

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available ¹	Cleansing agent other than soap was available ²				
Residence											
Urban	39.9	41.5	81.4	47,730	91.8	82.0	0.3	38,864	67.6	17.2	45,873
Rural	17.0	49.2	66.1	94,296	86.7	63.6	0.9	62,372	43.0	27.1	89,055
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	4.1	51.2	55.3	28,409	82.2	52.0	2.6	15,705	29.0	29.4	26,909
Second	9.1	54.9	64.0	28,408	87.3	65.8	0.5	18,186	43.3	25.4	26,485
Middle	18.6	51.4	69.9	28,404	86.7	67.1	0.3	19,864	48.4	26.0	26,690
Fourth	28.4	47.9	76.2	28,406	89.6	70.8	0.3	21,652	55.1	24.5	27,209
Highest	63.4	27.6	91.0	28,400	94.1	88.0	0.1	25,830	80.0	13.5	27,635
Total	24.7	46.6	71.3	142,026	88.6	70.7	0.7	101,236	51.3	23.7	134,928

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.11C Handwashing by county

Percentage of the de jure population for whom the place most often used for washing hands was observed, by whether the location was fixed or mobile, and total percentage of the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed; and among the de jure population for whom the place for handwashing was observed, percentage with water available, percentage with soap available, and percentage with a cleansing agent other than soap available; percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility and percentage with a limited handwashing facility, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of de jure population for whom place for washing hands was observed and:			Number of persons	Place for handwashing observed and:			Number of persons for whom place for handwashing was observed	Percentage of the de jure population with a basic handwashing facility ³	Percentage of the de jure population with a limited handwashing facility ⁴	Number of persons for whom a place for handwashing was observed or with no place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Place for handwashing was a fixed place	Place for handwashing was mobile	Total		Water available	Soap available ¹	Cleansing agent other than soap available ²				
	Mombasa	30.1	25.9		56.0	3,480	97.7				
Kwale	9.3	37.2	46.5	2,359	76.3	46.1	1.3	1,097	22.7	26.6	2,225
Kilifi	8.4	9.6	18.0	4,293	82.3	55.6	0.9	772	9.7	8.7	4,183
Tana River	3.7	44.0	47.7	864	82.4	11.7	9.7	412	7.3	55.4	658
Lamu	20.7	21.1	41.9	470	87.6	45.4	3.6	197	23.4	31.8	357
Taita/Taveta	31.5	44.9	76.4	1,128	91.7	57.0	0.0	861	43.5	34.0	1,112
Garissa	2.8	38.2	41.0	1,516	94.1	24.1	1.6	622	10.0	31.5	1,498
Wajir	5.0	54.9	59.9	920	56.3	10.8	3.4	551	7.0	59.1	834
Mandera	1.8	90.6	92.4	1,302	67.3	41.5	4.1	1,203	37.8	54.8	1,298
Marsabit	5.0	45.5	50.5	795	88.2	63.9	4.0	402	34.0	21.9	720
Isiolo	19.7	16.4	36.1	680	88.5	61.0	2.5	245	26.2	19.9	532
Meru	22.1	58.9	81.0	4,568	85.8	62.1	0.3	3,701	49.9	36.3	4,293
Tharaka-Nithi	34.1	44.1	78.2	1,345	90.6	58.7	0.2	1,052	45.6	33.3	1,333
Embu	44.9	31.0	75.9	1,685	97.7	58.3	1.2	1,279	44.8	32.3	1,659
Kitui	7.9	75.4	83.3	3,479	94.1	64.9	0.2	2,898	54.4	31.0	3,396
Machakos	35.2	43.0	78.2	4,250	77.0	64.3	0.0	3,323	50.2	29.4	4,170
Makueni	19.2	2.8	22.0	2,903	89.3	56.8	1.2	638	12.3	9.8	2,889
Nyandarua	35.2	32.6	67.8	1,846	87.0	76.0	0.0	1,252	52.2	17.8	1,788
Nyeri	60.2	23.4	83.6	2,138	91.2	48.8	0.3	1,788	41.4	45.1	2,068
Kirinyaga	46.2	36.0	82.2	1,940	83.4	61.8	0.1	1,596	53.0	39.6	1,723
Murang'a	40.0	48.0	88.0	3,155	70.7	42.7	0.0	2,776	37.7	51.9	3,097
Kiambu	42.4	43.7	86.1	7,889	74.2	56.6	0.0	6,795	48.7	42.9	7,415
Turkana	5.3	29.3	34.6	1,854	89.3	47.6	1.0	641	16.4	18.4	1,844
West Pokot	20.4	35.5	55.9	2,266	87.0	59.6	17.8	1,266	32.6	23.7	2,250
Samburu	11.4	48.7	60.1	863	62.7	33.5	0.7	519	19.2	41.9	850
Trans Nzoia	15.5	54.4	69.9	3,219	89.0	69.5	0.2	2,250	49.9	30.8	2,788
Uasin Gishu	38.4	57.7	96.1	4,090	95.1	70.7	0.2	3,931	66.4	30.7	4,051
Elgeyo/Marakwet	32.6	39.9	72.5	1,279	85.3	59.2	2.0	927	42.8	30.9	1,259
Nandi	21.9	65.2	87.1	2,681	87.6	70.4	0.3	2,336	65.7	32.0	2,391
Baringo	11.7	62.7	74.4	1,967	80.0	65.6	0.4	1,463	47.6	28.6	1,920
Laikipia	42.7	47.9	90.7	1,467	90.7	59.5	0.2	1,330	57.4	42.2	1,336
Nakuru	31.3	48.6	79.9	6,850	92.0	84.1	0.0	5,471	69.2	14.9	6,505
Narok	8.5	73.4	81.9	3,740	90.0	62.7	1.3	3,063	53.0	32.6	3,577
Kajiado	34.7	59.5	94.3	3,761	97.3	91.4	0.3	3,545	85.7	8.6	3,757
Kericho	23.4	25.8	49.2	3,135	81.6	51.6	0.7	1,542	25.4	23.9	3,130
Bomet	12.7	42.6	55.3	2,869	97.3	75.9	0.7	1,588	42.2	13.6	2,845
Kakamega	14.6	38.5	53.1	6,047	90.2	72.8	0.5	3,209	39.8	16.2	5,732
Vihiga	16.2	51.6	67.8	1,762	92.9	66.3	0.0	1,194	57.5	30.7	1,354
Bungoma	11.1	70.4	81.5	5,226	95.7	72.8	0.1	4,259	71.1	28.7	4,265
Busia	15.0	47.4	62.3	3,042	96.5	88.3	0.0	1,896	68.0	10.4	2,421
Siaya	11.4	14.2	25.6	2,703	86.8	79.0	0.5	692	20.7	5.9	2,608
Kisumu	13.1	17.7	30.8	3,477	47.0	70.9	0.0	1,071	12.3	18.7	3,449
Homa Bay	14.1	42.5	56.6	3,393	86.9	85.3	0.5	1,921	44.9	13.0	3,321
Migori	12.9	78.6	91.5	3,341	97.6	85.7	0.5	3,059	77.6	14.2	3,330
Kisii	11.5	76.3	87.8	3,722	85.0	69.9	0.0	3,269	58.6	30.8	3,658
Nyamira	6.0	61.7	67.6	1,653	95.8	82.9	0.0	1,118	67.7	14.1	1,367
Nairobi City	46.8	50.9	97.6	14,614	98.0	94.0	0.1	14,269	92.5	6.9	14,358
Total	24.7	46.6	71.3	142,026	88.6	70.7	0.7	101,236	51.3	23.7	134,928

¹ Soap includes soap or detergent in bar, liquid, powder, or paste form.

² Cleansing agents other than soap include locally available materials such as ash, mud, or sand.

³ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water

⁴ The availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and/or water

Table 16.12 Menstrual hygiene

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period										Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		Number of women	
	Re-usable sanitary pads	Dis-posable sanitary pads	Tam-pons	Men-strual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Under-wear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy		Percent-age able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation ¹
Age														
15–19	5.2	93.3	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	2,941	97.7	97.1	2,895
20–24	4.6	93.8	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	2,796	98.6	98.1	2,782
25–29	3.7	92.3	2.3	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.5	2,545	98.6	97.2	2,537
30–34	4.5	89.9	1.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.4	2,094	97.9	96.3	2,086
35–39	3.7	89.7	0.7	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.7	2,027	98.4	96.4	2,022
40–44	5.4	87.1	1.1	0.0	5.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.0	1.0	1,443	97.6	95.0	1,436
45–49	4.0	86.8	0.2	0.0	6.7	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.6	978	97.7	95.5	969
Residence														
Urban	4.9	93.4	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	6,278	99.1	98.4	6,251
Rural	4.2	89.6	0.3	0.0	5.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.6	8,546	97.5	95.6	8,475
Education²														
No education	8.5	58.6	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.2	0.7	7.1	0.1	4.0	681	92.8	84.4	679
Primary	4.1	89.2	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	5,167	97.9	95.6	5,135
Secondary	4.6	94.7	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	5,948	98.5	98.1	5,901
More than secondary	3.8	95.1	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3,028	99.0	99.0	3,012
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	3.9	79.4	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.2	1.0	3.6	0.1	1.7	2,106	95.3	91.2	2,084
Second	4.4	89.6	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.5	2,606	97.8	95.8	2,588
Middle	4.9	92.2	0.2	0.1	2.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	2,712	98.1	96.9	2,702
Fourth	4.8	94.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	3,382	98.7	98.2	3,362
Highest	4.2	94.9	3.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4,018	99.4	99.2	3,991
Total	4.5	91.2	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	14,823	98.1	96.8	14,726

¹ Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, and/or cotton wool

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 16.12C Menstrual hygiene by county

Among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used specified materials to collect or absorb blood from the most recent menstrual period; and among women age 15–49 whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and were at home during their last menstrual period, percentage who were able to wash and change in privacy while at home and percentage who were able to both wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during their last menstruation, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year, percentage who used the specified materials to collect or absorb blood from most recent menstrual period										Among women whose most recent menstrual period was in the last year and who were at home during their last menstrual period		Number of women	
	Re-usable sanitary pads	Dis-posable sanitary pads	Tam-pons	Mens-trual cup	Cloth	Toilet paper	Cotton wool	Under-wear only	Other	Nothing	Number of women	Percent- age able to wash and change in privacy		Percent- age able to wash and change in privacy and who used appropriate materials during last menstruation ¹
Mombasa	11.3	83.6	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	434	98.1	96.7	434
Kwale	0.8	93.3	1.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	225	100.0	99.6	225
Kilifi	1.9	93.7	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	435	99.5	99.0	433
Tana River	21.3	58.9	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	1.3	6.0	0.0	3.5	61	93.2	87.9	61
Lamu	0.7	95.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.4	46	99.3	98.2	46
Taita/Taveta	1.0	90.9	0.6	1.0	8.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	112	93.8	93.5	112
Garissa	52.4	22.9	0.2	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.8	143	93.7	90.7	141
Wajir	0.6	67.4	0.0	0.0	30.1	0.3	0.5	4.8	0.0	10.2	80	80.2	71.8	80
Mandera	10.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	63.3	0.0	0.3	9.3	0.0	1.1	101	85.4	79.3	101
Marsabit	25.6	81.1	0.6	0.0	7.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	4.5	55	94.7	89.9	55
Isiolo	1.7	90.5	0.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	69	93.5	92.8	69
Meru	0.0	94.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	3.7	0.8	0.0	1.9	434	96.2	94.7	434
Tharaka-Nithi	3.6	92.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.4	106	99.6	97.6	106
Embu	1.8	95.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	163	95.0	93.8	163
Kitui	0.6	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344	98.3	98.3	321
Machakos	37.7	61.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	499	99.1	98.8	493
Makueni	2.0	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	308	99.0	99.0	308
Nyandarua	0.2	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	208	100.0	100.0	208
Nyeri	1.4	97.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	244	99.2	99.2	244
Kirinyaga	0.3	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	235	96.4	96.4	235
Murang'a	5.6	92.2	4.0	0.0	3.8	8.5	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	302	96.2	96.2	296
Kiambu	1.9	97.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,020	100.0	100.0	1,015
Turkana	1.8	80.2	0.6	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.6	5.1	107	98.3	90.2	107
West Pokot	1.4	80.1	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	0.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	165	97.1	92.4	164
Samburu	1.2	72.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	1.1	64	85.6	74.0	64
Trans Nzoia	6.3	85.9	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	2.7	317	98.4	95.4	316
Uasin Gishu	1.9	95.5	1.7	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	477	97.4	97.0	477
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2.2	96.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	96	91.1	90.0	94
Nandi	1.1	94.7	0.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	296	98.0	95.0	286
Baringo	2.6	91.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.5	159	94.1	92.9	156
Laikipia	18.2	83.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	149	98.2	98.2	148
Nakuru	1.3	95.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	729	99.1	98.0	724
Narok	2.0	93.1	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	325	99.5	98.9	324
Kajiado	1.9	97.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	402	99.8	98.8	402
Kericho	5.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	348	90.7	90.7	345
Bomet	1.3	90.2	0.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	277	98.9	95.3	276
Kakamega	2.0	89.0	0.1	0.0	6.7	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.4	538	98.8	96.1	533
Vihiga	6.1	85.2	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	176	99.6	98.7	176
Bungoma	0.4	90.6	0.1	0.0	3.7	0.0	1.3	5.2	0.0	1.0	502	98.5	92.6	493
Busia	2.3	96.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	292	98.9	98.6	291
Siaya	1.7	96.7	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	245	98.3	98.1	245
Kisumu	13.4	83.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	353	99.3	98.8	353
Homa Bay	3.0	94.3	0.6	0.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	291	99.2	97.6	290
Migori	2.7	85.7	0.0	0.2	7.2	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.6	303	98.6	94.4	303
Kisii	0.4	91.5	0.6	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	410	97.5	95.7	410
Nyamira	1.7	93.6	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	143	99.0	98.1	142
Nairobi City	1.2	99.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2,034	100.0	99.9	2,026
Total	4.5	91.2	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	14,823	98.1	96.8	14,726

¹ Reusable sanitary pads, disposable sanitary pads, tampons, menstrual cup, cloth, and/or cotton wool

Key Findings

Experience of physical violence:

- 34% of women and 27% of men age 15–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15.
- 16% of women and 10% of men age 15–49 experienced physical violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey.

Experience of sexual violence:

- 13% of women and 7% of men age 15–49 have ever experienced sexual violence.
- 7% of women and 4% of men age 15–49 experienced sexual violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Controlling behaviours:

- 20% of women report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner has ever demonstrated three or more of the specified behaviours, while 38% said that their most recent husband or intimate partner have never demonstrated any of the specified controlling behaviours.
- 28% of men report that their current or most recent wife or intimate partner has ever demonstrated three or more of the specified controlling behaviours, and 27% said that their most recent husband or intimate partner has never demonstrated any of the specified controlling behaviours.

Intimate-partner violence:

- 41% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have ever experienced economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- 36% of men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner have experienced any form of economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner.
- 28% of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any husband or intimate partner.
- 16% of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical intimate partner violence, 7% experienced sexual intimate partner violence, and 22% experienced emotional intimate partner violence.

Injuries to women and men due to intimate partner violence:

- Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 51% and 20%, respectively, sustained any of the specified injuries, while 71% of women and 36% of men suffered any form of emotional harm in the 12 months before the survey.

Help seeking:

- 42% of women and 29% of men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence.

Gender-based violence (GBV) is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). As defined by the United Nations, GBV is any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, economic, psychological harm, or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

In Kenya, GBV is widely acknowledged to be of great concern from the perspective of human rights, economics, and health. To combat this scourge, a number of legal and policy frameworks have been adopted, including: The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Sexual Offences Act, No.3 of 2006; Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, No.2 of 2015; Victims Protection Act, No 17 of 2014; National Policy on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014; and Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development.

Kenya has also ratified several international and regional instruments to address the obligations of the state to reduce GBV. These include: The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW (1979); the United Nations Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993; and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2003. Despite legislation and efforts to protect women and vulnerable populations against violence, much remains to be done to protect victims and prosecute perpetrators. Therefore, nationally representative data on the prevalence of different forms of violence are key to monitoring progress towards the elimination of violence against persons in Kenya.

Historically, The DHS Program has collected detailed information on intimate partner violence experienced by ever-married women, defined as women who are currently married or living with a man as if married and women who were formerly married or lived with a man as if married. Recently, the questionnaire module used to capture intimate partner violence in a DHS survey was revised to also capture intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner.

In the 2022 KDHS, the revised version of the domestic violence questionnaire module was used, and intimate partner violence experienced by never-married women and men who reported that they currently or formerly had an intimate partner was captured. The module of questions on GBV was administered in accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on gender-based violence (WHO 2001). The module was implemented in a subsample of household. A total of 16,926 women age 15–49 (unweighted) and 5,583 men age 15–49 (unweighted) eligible for the module were interviewed successfully. Five percent of eligible women could not be interviewed, including less than 1% who could not be interviewed because privacy could not be obtained, while 1% of eligible men could not be successfully interviewed because privacy could not be obtained or for other reasons.

Specifically constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one respondent per household and to ensure that the subsample was nationally representative.

This chapter presents findings for women and men age 15–49 who may have experienced different forms of violence (physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, and economic violence). The chapter also provides detailed information on forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence, injuries from intimate partner violence, violence against spouses/intimate partners, and help seeking among women and men who have experienced violence.

17.1 MEASUREMENT OF VIOLENCE

Husband: A man with whom a woman is married or living with as if married.

Intimate partner for women: A man with whom a never-married woman is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined in this chapter, an intimate partner is not a husband or a man a woman is living with and is also not a boyfriend with whom her relationship is casual or a man with whom she has a one-time encounter.

Intimate partner for men: A woman with whom a never-married man is in a relationship that involves physical and/or emotional intimacy and for which the relationship is or has the expectation of being longer lasting. As defined in this chapter, an intimate partner is not a wife or a woman a man is living with and is also not a girlfriend with whom his relationship is casual or a woman with whom he has a one-time encounter.

Husband/intimate partner for women: This refers to the current husband for currently married women; the most recent husband for divorced, separated, or widowed women; the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Wife/intimate partner for men: This refers to the current wife for currently married men; the most recent wife for divorced, separated, or widowed men; the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner; and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Boyfriend: This is a man with whom the woman has a casual relationship and whom she did not mention as an intimate partner.

Girlfriend: This is a woman with whom the man has a casual relationship and whom he did not mention as an intimate partner.

In the 2022 KDHS, information was obtained from women and men age 15–49 on their experience of violence committed by any perpetrator, including current and former spouses or other intimate partners. To capture intimate partner violence, ever-married women/men were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former spouse/live-in partners and, if applicable, never-married women/men were asked about their experience of violence committed by their current and former intimate partners. More specifically, intimate-partner violence was measured by asking women/men if their current or former spouse/intimate partner ever did the following to them:

- **Physical violence:** Push you, shake you, or throw something at you; slap you; twist your arm or pull your hair; punch you with fist or with something that could hurt you; kick you, drag you, or beat you up; choke you or burn you on purpose; or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon.
- **Sexual violence:** Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him/her when you did not want to; physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to; force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to.

- **Psychological/Emotional violence:** Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others; threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about; insult you or make you feel bad about yourself.
- **Economic Violence:** Restrict, exploit, or sabotage your ability to acquire or access or maintain economic resources.

In addition to the questions on different forms of intimate partner violence, information was also obtained from women and men about physical violence committed by anyone other than any spouse/intimate partner since they were age 15 by asking if anyone had hit, slapped, kicked, or done something else to hurt them physically. All women and men were also asked if they had experienced sexual violence committed by anyone other than any spouse/intimate partner. They were asked if at any time in their life, as a child or as an adult, they were forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or to perform any other sexual acts when they did not want to. In addition, ever pregnant women were asked about their experience of physical violence during any pregnancy.

17.2 WOMEN'S EXPERIENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Percentage of men who have experienced any physical violence (committed by a wife, intimate partner, or anyone else) since age 15 and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Men age 15–49

Thirty-four percent of women have experienced physical violence since age 15. Sixteen percent have experienced such violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey (Table 17.1).

Among men, 27% have experienced physical violence since age 15 and 10% have experienced such violence often or sometimes in the 12 months before the survey.

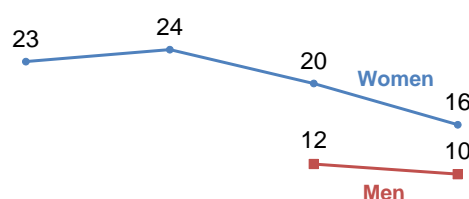
Trends: The percentage of women who experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey declined between 2008–09 and 2022, from 24% to 16%. The percentage of men who have experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey declined slightly from 12% in 2014 to 10% in 2022 (Figure 17.1).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence among women increases with age; 20% of women age 15–19 and 42% of women age 40–49 have experienced physical violence since age 15 (Table 17.1).
- Nine percent of never married women and 13% of never married men, often or sometimes experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey, while 19% of ever married women and 8% of ever married men had the same experience.

Figure 17.1 Trends in physical violence

Percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey



2003 KDHS 2008–09 KDHS 2014 KDHS 2022 KDHS

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

- At the county level, experience of physical violence among women in the 12 months before the survey is most prevalent in Migori (30%), Bungoma (29%), Isiolo (29%), and Samburu (29%) counties (**Table 17.1C**).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 is most prevalent in Bungoma (62%), Murang'a (54%), Homa Bay (54%), and Migori counties (51%).

17.2.1 Perpetrators of Physical Violence

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among women who have ever been married or have ever had an intimate partner are their current husband/intimate partner (54%), followed by a former husband/intimate partner (34%) (**Table 17.2**).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among women who have never been married or have never had an intimate partner are teachers (33%), mothers/stepmothers (25%), and fathers/step-fathers (17%).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among men who have ever been married or ever had an intimate partner are teachers (28%). Other perpetrators include current wife/intimate partner (20%) and former wife/intimate partner (19%).

The most common perpetrators of physical violence among men who have never been married or never had an intimate partner are teachers (46%). Other perpetrators include schoolmates/classmates (22%), mothers/step-mothers (14%), and fathers/step-fathers (14%).

17.2.2 Experience of Physical Violence during Pregnancy

Physical violence during pregnancy

Percentage of women who have experienced physical violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) during any pregnancy.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant

Seven percent of women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (**Table 17.3**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Experience of physical violence during pregnancy by marital status is highest among women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (12%).
- Nine percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile (9%) have experienced physical violence during pregnancy compared with those in the highest wealth quintile (4%).
- At the county level, physical violence during pregnancy is prevalent in Kisii (14%), Homa Bay (12%), Bungoma (12%), and Narok counties (12%) (**Table 17.3C**).

17.3 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sexual violence by any perpetrator for women

Percentage of women who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a husband, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49

Sexual violence by any perpetrator for men

Percentage of men who have experienced any sexual violence (committed by a wife, intimate partner, or anyone else) ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Men age 15–49

17.3.1 Prevalence of Sexual Violence

Thirteen percent of women and 7% of men have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator. In the 12 months before the survey, 7% of women and 4% of men experienced sexual violence (**Table 17.4**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- By marital status, the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence is higher among ever married women (15%) than among never married women (8%).
- Lifetime experience of sexual violence is higher among women and men employed for cash (16% and 8%, respectively) than women and men who are not employed (9% and 4%, respectively).
- At the county level, experience of sexual violence among women in the 12 months before the survey is prevalent in Bungoma (17%), Murang'a (14%), and Embu counties (13%) (**Table 17.4C**).

17.3.2 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence

The most frequently reported perpetrators of sexual violence among women who have ever been married or have ever had an intimate partner is the current husband/intimate partner (71%), followed by former husband/intimate partner (19%) (**Table 17.5**). Among men, the majority of perpetrators of sexual violence are current wife/ intimate partner (63%), followed by former wife/intimate partner (32%).

17.3.3 Experience of Sexual Violence by a Non-intimate Partner

The percentage of women and men who reported to have ever experienced sexual violence from any non-intimate partner is 4% and 2%, respectively (**Table 17.6** and **Table 17.6C**).

17.3.4 Age at First Experience of Sexual Violence

Five percent of women and 2% of men reported that they first experienced sexual violence by age 18 (**Table 17.7**). The percentage of women who experienced sexual violence by age 22 is twice (8%) as high as for men (4%).

17.4 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation since victims of violence may experience a combination of different forms of violence. Twenty-four percent of women and 22% of men have experienced physical violence only, 4% of women and 2% of men have experienced sexual violence only, and 10% of women and 5% of men have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Overall, 37% of women and 29% of men age 15–49 have experienced either physical or sexual violence (**Table 17.8**).

Among women, the percentage who have experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone increases with age from 23% among women age 15–19 to 46% among women 40–49. Among men, this percentage varies little by age.

17.5 FORMS OF CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Controlling behaviour

For women: Percentage of women whose current or most recent husband/intimate partner demonstrates one or more of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if she talks to other men; wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful; does not permit her to meet her female friends; tries to limit her contact with her family; and insists on knowing where she is at all times.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

For men: Percentage of men whose current or most recent wife/intimate partner demonstrates one or more of the following controlling behaviours: is jealous or angry if he talks to other women; wrongly accuses him of being unfaithful; does not permit him to meet his male friends; tries to limit his contact with his family; and insists on knowing where he is at all times.

Sample: Men age 15–49 who ever had a wife or an intimate partner

Intimate-partner violence

For women: Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, or economic violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

For men: Percentage of men who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, or economic violence committed by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner, ever and in the 12 months before the survey.

Sample: Men age 15–49 who ever had a wife or an intimate partner

17.5.1 Prevalence of Controlling Behaviours

Attempts by husbands or wives to closely control and monitor their spouses' behaviour are important early warning signs and correlates of violence in a relationship. Because the concentration of behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the percentage of women and men whose spouses display at least three of the specified behaviours is also discussed.

The percentage of women and men who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and ever experienced any controlling behaviour from the current or the most recent spouse or intimate partner is 62% and 73%, respectively (**Table 17.9.1** and **Table 17.9.2**).

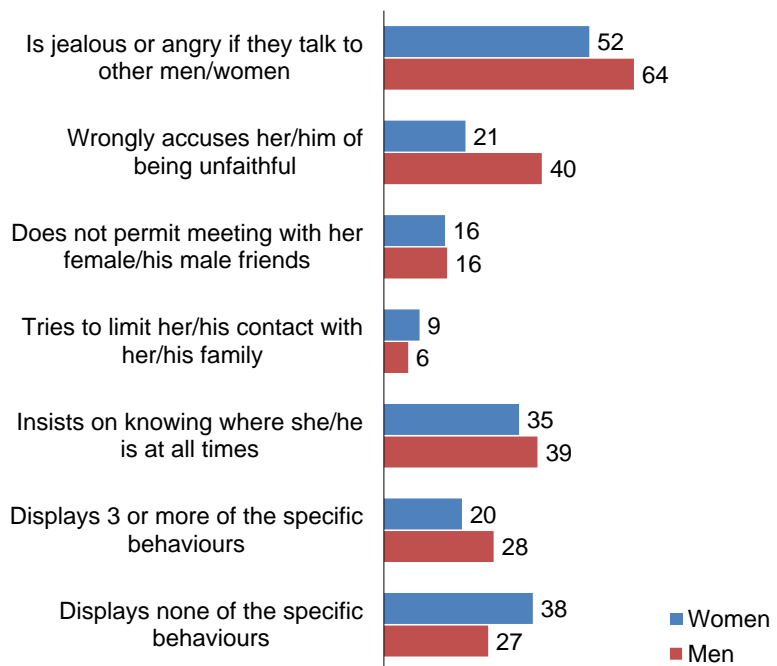
Fifty-one percent of women and 64% of men experienced any of the controlling behaviour during the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.9.1** and **Table 17.9.2**).

Among women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner, 52% report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner is jealous or angry if they talk with other men; 35% report that he insists on knowing where they are at all times; 21% report that he wrongly accuses them of being unfaithful; 16% report that he does not permit them to meet their female friends, and 9% report that he tries to limit their contact with their families.

Overall, 20% of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner report that their current or most recent husband or intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours, and 38% say that he displays none of the specified controlling behaviours (Figure 17.2).

Figure 17.2 Forms of controlling behaviours

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced specific types of controlling behaviours



Similarly, among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 28% report that their current or most recent wife or intimate partner displays three or more of the specified behaviours, and 27% say that she displays none of them.

Patterns of controlling behaviours by background characteristics

- Women’s reports of controlling behaviours by their husband/intimate partner vary greatly by whether the respondent is afraid of this husband or intimate partner. Twelve percent of women who say that they are never afraid of their husband or intimate partner report three or more controlling behaviours by their husband or intimate partner, while 54% of women who are afraid of their husband or intimate partner most of the time report three or more controlling behaviours by their husband or intimate partner (Table 17.10.1).
- The percentage of men whose wife/intimate partner displays three or more specific controlling behaviours increases with education, from 23% among men with no education to 32% among men with more than secondary education. The percentage similarly increases with wealth, from 22% for men in the lowest wealth quintile to 34% for men in the highest wealth quintile (Table 17.10.2).
- By county, the highest percentage of women whose husband or intimate partner displays three or more specific controlling behaviours are in Murang’a (36%), Embu (32%), Kiambu (29%), and Taita/Taveta (29%) counties (Table 17.10.1C).

17.5.2 Prevalence of Intimate-partner Violence Perpetrated by Current or Most Recent Spouse/intimate Partner

Four in ten women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner (41%) have ever experienced economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, and 29% have experienced any form of such violence in the 12 months before the survey (Table 17.9.1 and Figure 17.3).

Thirty percent of women who have ever had a husband or intimate partner have ever experienced psychological/emotional violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, while 22% reported experiencing this type of violence in the 12 months before the survey (Table 17.9.1 and Figure 17.3).

Twenty-eight percent of women have ever experienced physical violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, while 16% reported experiencing this type of violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Ten percent of the women have ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, while 7% reported experiencing this type of violence in the 12 months before the survey.

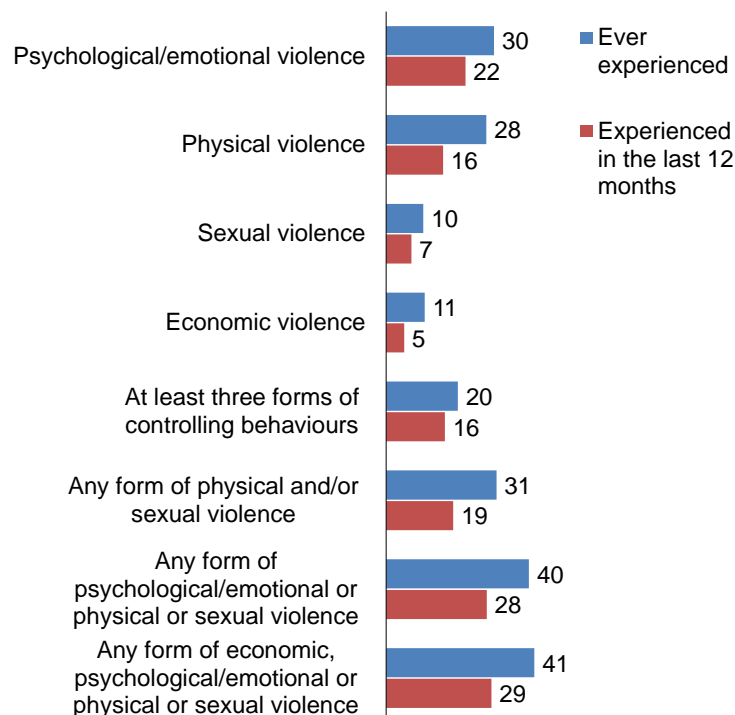
Eleven percent of the women have ever experienced economic violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or intimate partner, while 5% reported experiencing this type of violence in the past 12 months before the survey.

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner:

- Thirty-six percent have ever experienced any form of economic, psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence from their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, and 28% have experienced any form of such violence in the 12 months before the survey.
- Twenty-five percent have ever experienced psychological/ emotional violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 19% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.

Figure 17.3 Prevalence of intimate partner violence among women

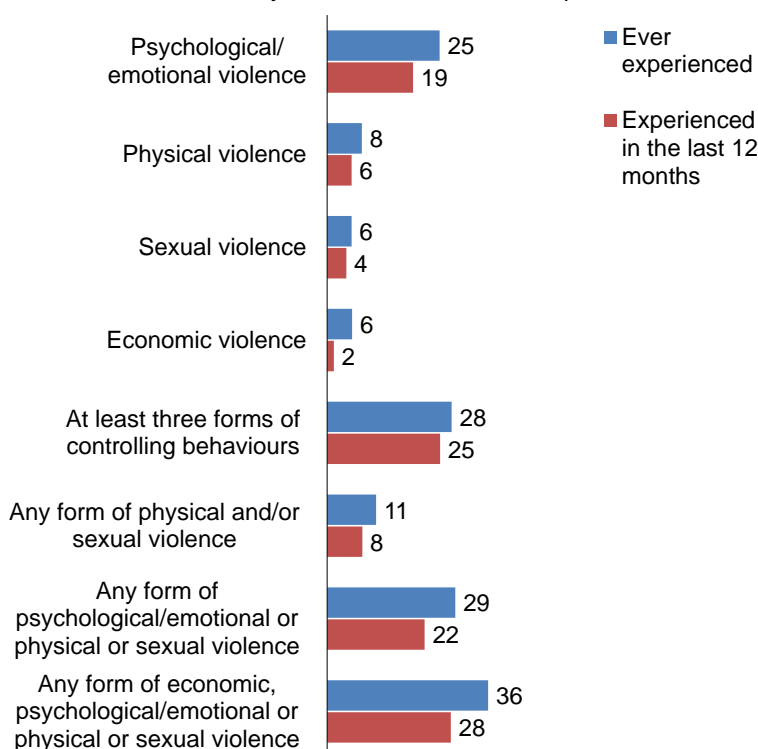
Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced specific types of violence by their current husband/intimate partner



- Eight percent have ever experienced physical violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 6% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.
- Six percent have ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 4% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months before the survey.
- Six percent have ever experienced economic violence perpetrated by their current or most recent wife or intimate partner, while 2% reported experiencing such violence in the past 12 months (Table 17.9.2 and Figure 17.4).

Figure 17.4 Prevalence of intimate partner violence among men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a wife or intimate partner who have experienced specific types of violence by their current wife/intimate partner



Trends: The percentage of ever married women who have experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence was 47% in both 2008 and 2014 and, at 45% in 2022, has changed little over time. For ever married men, this percentage has increased from 24% in 2014 to 30% in 2022.

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

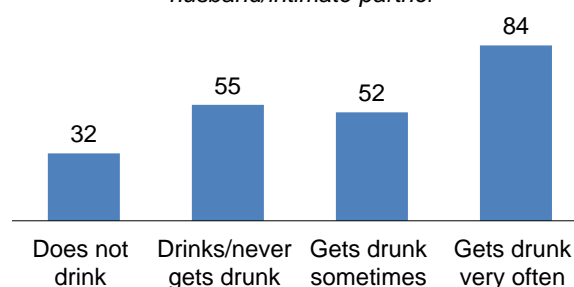
- Forty-four percent of women in rural areas have ever experienced at least one form of violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner compared with 37% of those in urban areas. Among men, the percentage of those who have ever experienced at least one form of violence by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner is higher in urban (41%) than in rural areas (34%) (Table 17.11.1 and Table 17.11.2).
- The percentage of women who have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner is higher among ever married women (46%) than among never married women (22%) (Table 17.11.1).
- A higher percentage of employed women (45% of those employed for cash and 47% of those employed, not for cash) than those not employed (33%) have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner.
- Counties with the highest percentage of women who have ever experienced at least one form of violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner are Bungoma (61%), Migori (59%), Embu (59%), and Murang'a counties (59%) (Table 17.11.1C).

Patterns of intimate partner violence perpetrated by the current or most recent spouse/intimate partner by spouse's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

- Eighty-four percent of women whose husband or intimate partner are often drunk have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner compared with 32% of those whose husband or intimate partner do not drink alcohol (**Figure 17.5**).
- The percentage of women and men who have ever experienced at least one form of violence perpetrated by the current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, increases with the number of controlling behaviours displayed by their spouse/intimate partner, from 18% to 96% among women (**Table 17.12.1**) and from 17% to 88% among men (**Table 17.12.2**).

Figure 17.5 Intimate partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband/intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence committed by their current/most recent husband/intimate partner



17.5.3 Intimate-partner Violence in the Last 12 Months Perpetrated by Any Husband/Intimate Partner

Intimate-partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women who have experienced any of the specified acts of physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence committed by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey. These indicators correspond to SDG 5.2

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner

Twenty-eight percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any husband or intimate partner.

Sixteen percent of women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners experienced physical intimate partner violence, 7% experienced sexual intimate partner violence, and 22% experienced emotional intimate partner violence (**Table 17.13.1**).

In comparison, among men who have ever had one or more wives/intimate partners, 22% experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence in the 12 months before the survey from any wife or intimate partner (**Table 17.13.2**).

An equal percentage of women and men (8%) experienced economic violence in the 12 months before the survey from any spouse or intimate partner.

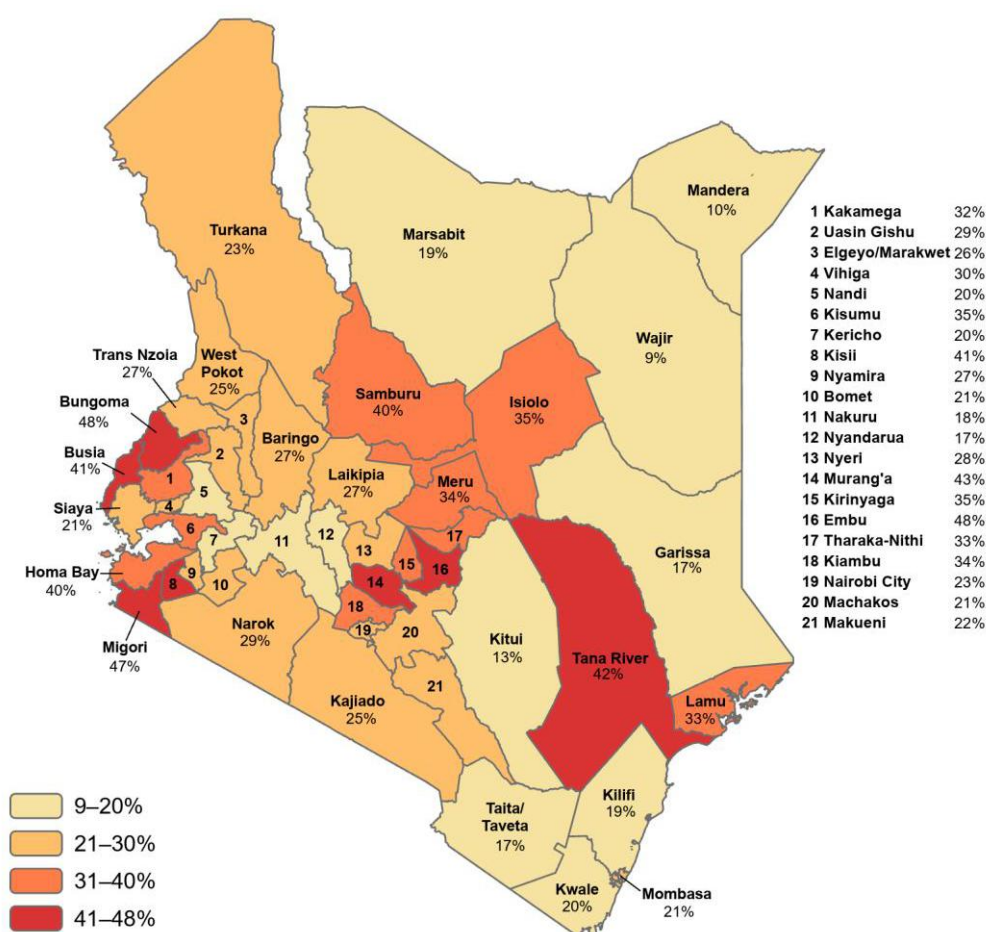
Patterns by background characteristics

- Among women, the experience of any physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months is more prevalent in rural (31%) than in urban areas (24%). Among men, experience of such violence perpetrated by any wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months is higher in urban (27%) than in rural areas (20%) (**Tables 17.13.1** and **17.13.2**).

- Sixteen percent of never married women experienced any physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any intimate partner in the last 12 months compared with 31% of ever married women (Table 17.13.1).
- Among women who have ever had one or more husbands/intimate partners, the percentage who experienced physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence from any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months before the survey decreases from 33% for those in the two lowest wealth quintiles to 21% for those in the highest wealth quintile.
- By county, the experience of physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence by any husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey, is prevalent in Bungoma (48%), Embu (48%), and Migori (47%) (Table 17.13.1C and Map 17.1).

Map 17.1 Intimate partner violence by any partner in the last 12 months by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, or sexual violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months



The boundaries used in this map are not an authority on administrative units.

17.6 INJURIES TO WOMEN AND MEN DUE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Injuries due to intimate partner violence

Percentage of women and men who have the following types of injuries from intimate partner violence: cuts, bruises, or aches; eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury; or who felt humiliated, stressed, isolated, lonely, anxious, or any other form of emotional harm.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner

Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner and who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent spouse or intimate partner, 51% and 20%, respectively sustained any of the specified injuries, while 71% of women and 36% of men suffered any form of emotional harm in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.14**).

17.7 VIOLENCE INITIATED BY WOMEN AND MEN AGAINST SPOUSES/INTIMATE PARTNERS

Initiation of physical violence by respondent or men

Percentage of women and men who have ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner at times when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting them.

Sample: Women age 15–49 who ever had a husband or an intimate partner and men age 15–49 who ever had a wife or an intimate partner

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 20% have ever committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 3% of women.

Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner, 10% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 2% of women in the 12 months before the survey (**Table 17.15** and **Table 17.15C**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among men who in the 12 months before the survey experienced physical intimate partner violence, within the same period, 48% initiated physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him (**Table 17.15**).
- Among men who have never experienced physical intimate partner violence, 8% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him.
- Thirteen percent of ever-married men compared with 5% of never married men committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey when the wife or intimate partner was not already beating or physically hurting him.
- The percentage of men employed for cash, who committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey when the wife or intimate

partner was not already beating or physically hurting him (11%), compared to those employed not for cash (7%) and those not employed (5%).

- Among men who have ever had a wife or intimate partner and whose wife or intimate partner is often drunk, 24% committed physical violence against their current or most recent wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months when she was not already beating or physically hurting him compared to 5% of women (Table 17.16).

17.8 HELP SEEKING AMONG WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

17.8.1 Prevalence of Help Seeking

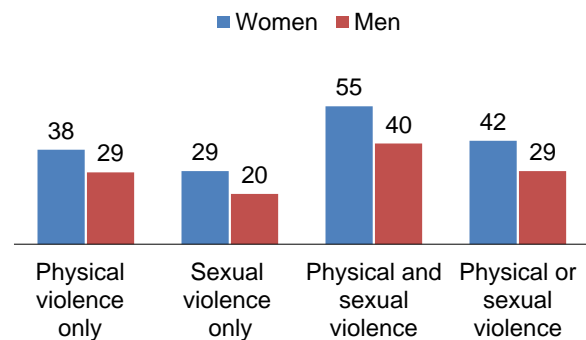
Among women and men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence: 42% of women and 29% of men sought help to stop violence; 17% of women and 13% of men never sought help but told someone; and 42% of women and 58% of men never sought help and never told anyone (Tables 17.17.1, 17.17.1C, and 17.17.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of women and men who sought help to stop the violence is higher among those who have experienced physical violence only (38% and 29%, respectively) than among those who experienced sexual violence only (29% and 20%, respectively) (Figure 17.6).
- Help seeking by women and men who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence is higher in urban areas (44% for women and 30% for men) than in rural areas (40% and 29%, respectively) (Table 17.7.1 and Table 17.17.2).
- Thirty-three percent of women and 25% of men who have never been married sought help to stop the violence, while 44% of women and 34% of men who have ever been married sought help to stop the violence.
- By education, the percentage of women who have never sought help and never told anyone is highest among women with no education (58%).

Figure 17.6 Help seeking by type of violence experienced

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence who sought help



17.8.2 Sources for Help

The most common source of help among women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence only is their own family (62%), followed by husband’s/intimate partner’s family (32%), friend (15%), and chief/other national government administrative officers (15%) (Table 17.18). Among men who have experienced physical violence only, the predominant source of help is their own family (48%), followed by police (26%), chief/other national government administrative officers (20%), and friend (16%).

Fifty-eight percent of women who have experienced sexual violence only sought help from their own family, 21% from friends, and 15% from police.

Among those who have experienced both physical and sexual violence, the most common source of help is their own family for both women (69%) and men (40%). Similarly, these same sources of help are also observed among those who have experienced physical or sexual violence (64% for women and 47% for men).

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Table 17.1 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ³	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of men
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ²			Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ⁴	
Age										
15–19	19.5	1.0	10.0	11.2	3,063	29.2	1.7	15.5	17.4	1,252
20–24	29.0	2.9	12.3	15.4	3,289	26.6	0.7	9.7	10.4	921
25–29	36.9	4.4	14.4	18.9	3,071	28.3	0.6	7.8	8.3	847
30–39	40.2	4.9	13.2	18.2	4,575	25.3	0.9	7.5	8.4	1,350
40–49	41.7	4.0	9.8	13.9	2,928	26.1	1.0	4.9	6.0	996
Residence										
Urban	31.6	3.3	10.0	13.4	6,742	29.1	0.7	11.9	12.7	1,992
Rural	35.5	3.7	13.5	17.3	10,184	25.8	1.2	7.8	9.1	3,373
Marital status										
Never married	19.8	0.9	8.0	9.0	5,465	28.1	1.2	12.0	13.4	2,524
Never ever had intimate partner	12.3	0.5	6.2	6.7	2,314	30.0	1.1	14.5	15.6	1,204
Ever had intimate partner	25.2	1.3	9.3	10.7	3,151	26.3	1.3	9.8	11.3	1,319
Ever married	40.7	4.8	14.0	19.0	11,461	26.1	0.9	6.9	7.8	2,842
Married/living together	37.0	4.1	14.7	18.9	9,492	23.5	0.6	5.9	6.5	2,510
Divorced/separated/widowed	58.4	8.1	10.8	19.3	1,969	45.5	2.6	14.3	17.1	332
Education⁵										
No education	35.9	4.9	12.7	17.6	896	11.5	0.0	5.1	5.1	148
Primary	42.7	5.5	15.7	21.4	6,126	26.3	1.4	9.1	10.6	2,024
Secondary	30.8	2.9	11.7	14.7	6,650	29.4	0.9	11.0	12.0	2,147
More than secondary	23.3	0.9	5.8	6.8	3,253	25.9	0.8	6.8	7.6	1,047
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.9	5.3	15.8	21.2	2,716	23.0	1.1	8.1	9.2	828
Second	36.7	4.4	14.4	19.0	3,045	27.2	1.2	9.4	10.9	1,085
Middle	36.8	3.5	13.8	17.4	3,231	28.6	1.7	9.1	10.8	1,137
Fourth	33.6	2.8	11.0	14.1	3,775	27.4	0.3	8.5	8.8	1,230
Highest	28.1	2.4	7.6	10.0	4,159	27.9	0.9	11.3	12.2	1,085
Total 15–49	33.9	3.5	12.1	15.8	16,926	27.0	1.0	9.3	10.4	5,365
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	22.8	0.6	4.2	4.8	318
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	26.8	1.0	9.0	10.1	5,683

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

³ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For men who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their wife and for never married men who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

⁴ Includes men who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

⁵ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.1C Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who have experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Some-times	Often or some-times ²	
Mombasa	24.5	2.1	9.4	11.5	500
Kwale	13.1	3.0	8.3	11.3	264
Kilifi	20.1	1.6	5.9	8.3	491
Tana River	35.8	1.5	21.8	23.2	81
Lamu	33.9	4.3	7.7	12.0	51
Taita/Taveta	29.5	2.1	5.4	7.4	110
Garissa	21.0	6.4	6.4	12.8	148
Wajir	13.2	1.4	4.1	5.5	84
Mandera	8.6	0.7	2.6	3.3	104
Marsabit	16.4	1.7	12.3	14.2	68
Isiolo	45.6	9.8	19.5	29.3	69
Meru	35.8	4.9	10.2	15.1	547
Tharaka-Nithi	34.6	2.8	11.0	13.9	146
Embu	40.3	5.6	22.1	27.7	207
Kitui	11.5	0.5	4.1	4.7	391
Machakos	25.7	2.8	7.4	10.1	515
Makueni	22.7	2.2	9.7	11.9	362
Nyandarua	24.3	1.4	3.6	5.0	222
Nyeri	36.9	3.1	11.7	15.4	276
Kirinyaga	39.6	1.2	10.4	12.5	263
Murang'a	53.7	6.3	15.7	22.0	359
Kiambu	41.7	5.6	12.2	17.9	1,091
Turkana	42.4	5.0	14.9	19.9	176
West Pokot	27.1	4.2	14.8	19.1	205
Samburu	48.6	9.7	18.7	28.5	87
Trans Nzoia	40.8	5.0	12.2	17.2	351
Uasin Gishu	41.9	2.3	9.7	12.4	495
Elgeyo/Marakwet	30.2	1.7	14.2	15.9	119
Nandi	39.4	2.5	12.5	15.0	334
Baringo	37.9	8.5	10.3	19.6	207
Laikipia	34.5	2.9	8.8	11.7	175
Nakuru	23.5	1.2	8.2	9.4	898
Narok	40.5	3.6	12.6	16.3	376
Kajiado	36.1	5.6	11.0	17.0	471
Kericho	16.3	2.1	8.0	10.2	386
Bomet	32.8	1.6	9.1	10.7	369
Kakamega	40.1	3.5	15.5	19.1	707
Vihiga	33.8	3.1	13.9	17.1	195
Bungoma	62.2	4.0	24.8	29.4	623
Busia	38.4	6.5	14.6	21.1	309
Siaya	23.6	2.1	14.8	16.9	291
Kisumu	36.0	1.7	24.1	26.0	420
Homa Bay	53.5	6.9	19.7	26.6	352
Migori	51.1	4.7	24.7	29.5	364
Kisii	35.7	4.9	14.8	19.8	404
Nyamira	33.3	1.8	7.1	11.3	176
Nairobi City	29.7	3.6	9.9	13.5	2,088
Total 15–49	33.9	3.5	12.1	15.8	16,926

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. Women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women who report physical violence in the last 12 months but for whom frequency is not known

Table 17.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, by the respondent's partnership status, Kenya DHS 2022

Person	Partnership status		Total
	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/step-father	5.2	16.8	5.7
Mother/step-mother	8.1	24.8	8.9
Sister/brother	3.3	10.9	3.7
Daughter/son	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other relative	2.6	9.9	3.0
Mother-in-law	0.2	na	0.2
Father-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	1.0	na	0.9
Teacher	5.8	32.5	7.1
Schoolmate/classmate	1.8	14.3	2.4
Employer/someone at work	0.4	0.0	0.4
Police/soldier	0.3	0.9	0.3
Other	2.7	5.0	2.8
Number of women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	5,458	286	5,744
MEN			
Current wife/intimate partner	19.8	na	14.8
Former wife/intimate partner	19.3	na	14.5
Current girlfriend	0.3	0.0	0.2
Former girlfriend	1.5	0.0	1.2
Father/step-father	13.1	13.5	13.2
Mother/step-mother	8.0	13.9	9.5
Sister/brother	3.4	7.3	4.4
Other relative	5.7	7.9	6.2
Mother-in-law	0.1	na	0.1
Other in-law	0.9	na	0.7
Teacher	27.9	46.2	32.5
Schoolmate/classmate	16.3	22.3	17.8
Employer/someone at work	5.4	0.5	4.2
Police/soldier	6.6	0.7	5.1
Other	22.5	18.9	21.6
Number of men who have experienced physical violence since age 15	1,089	362	1,451

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator.
na = not applicable

Table 17.3 Experience of physical violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	5.0	497
20–24	6.2	1,995
25–29	6.5	2,791
30–39	6.9	4,434
40–49	6.2	2,892
Residence		
Urban	6.0	4,905
Rural	6.7	7,705
Marital status		
Never married	4.5	1,444
Never ever had intimate partner	1.2	121
Ever had intimate partner	4.8	1,323
Ever married	6.7	11,166
Married/living together	5.7	9,219
Divorced/separated/widowed	11.7	1,948
Number of living children		
0	5.0	436
1–2	5.2	6,150
3–4	7.5	3,989
5+	8.6	2,035
Education¹		
No education	4.5	835
Primary	8.8	5,217
Secondary	6.0	4,256
More than secondary	2.8	2,303
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.5	2,131
Second	7.0	2,263
Middle	7.0	2,420
Fourth	6.6	2,838
Highest	4.1	2,958
Total	6.5	12,610

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.3C Experience of violence during pregnancy by county

Among women age 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Mombasa	4.0	366
Kwale	0.9	191
Kilifi	3.0	332
Tana River	2.6	65
Lamu	5.5	38
Taita/Taveta	6.2	90
Garissa	6.4	98
Wajir	3.5	58
Mandera	1.4	80
Marsabit	2.0	57
Isiolo	7.4	51
Meru	9.1	432
Tharaka-Nithi	9.4	111
Embu	6.0	166
Kitui	1.3	289
Machakos	4.9	380
Makueni	1.2	261
Nyandarua	6.3	161
Nyeri	6.6	207
Kirinyaga	7.3	215
Murang'a	11.1	277
Kiambu	6.1	822
Turkana	8.3	135
West Pokot	4.6	174
Samburu	7.8	74
Trans Nzoia	6.1	273
Uasin Gishu	8.7	372
Elgeyo/Marakwet	3.5	95
Nandi	2.8	256
Baringo	6.9	153
Laikipia	9.3	127
Nakuru	3.7	657
Narok	11.6	287
Kajiado	8.1	377
Kericho	1.0	294
Bomet	5.8	270
Kakamega	6.5	496
Vihiga	8.4	130
Bungoma	11.7	431
Busia	7.4	238
Siaya	2.9	210
Kisumu	7.2	314
Homa Bay	12.2	277
Migori	7.4	287
Kisii	13.7	315
Nyamira	9.0	132
Nairobi City	6.5	1,488
Total	6.5	12,610

Table 17.4 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	Number of women	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	Number of men
Age						
15–19	7.2	3.3	3,063	4.8	2.9	1,252
20–24	11.3	6.3	3,289	8.1	5.5	921
25–29	13.1	7.6	3,071	7.6	5.1	847
30–39	15.2	7.9	4,575	8.0	3.7	1,350
40–49	17.5	7.0	2,928	6.7	2.9	996
Residence						
Urban	12.8	5.7	6,742	8.5	5.1	1,992
Rural	13.1	7.1	10,184	6.1	3.2	3,373
Marital status						
Never married	8.4	3.3	5,465	5.2	3.1	2,524
Never ever had intimate partner	3.0	0.5	2,314	1.7	0.2	1,204
Ever had intimate partner	12.3	5.3	3,151	8.4	5.7	1,319
Ever married	15.2	8.1	11,461	8.5	4.6	2,842
Married/living together	12.9	8.1	9,492	6.9	3.8	2,510
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.5	8.3	1,969	21.1	10.9	332
Employment						
Employed for cash	16.4	7.8	8,342	8.2	4.6	3,958
Employed not for cash	14.0	8.2	1,748	3.0	2.1	389
Not employed	8.6	4.6	6,836	3.9	1.8	1,018
Education²						
No education	8.0	4.8	896	5.3	2.5	148
Primary	16.2	8.3	6,126	7.0	4.2	2,024
Secondary	11.7	6.3	6,650	7.3	4.1	2,147
More than secondary	11.2	4.3	3,253	6.6	3.0	1,047
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	12.7	7.2	2,716	5.6	3.8	828
Second	14.8	8.1	3,045	7.4	3.8	1,085
Middle	12.9	7.2	3,231	7.2	3.9	1,137
Fourth	13.7	6.2	3,775	7.2	4.6	1,230
Highest	11.3	4.8	4,159	7.1	3.3	1,085
Total 15–49	13.0	6.5	16,926	7.0	3.9	5,365
50–54	na	na	na	6.3	0.2	318
Total 15–54	na	na	na	6.9	3.7	5,683

na = not applicable

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.4C Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Mombasa	9.8	3.8	500
Kwale	4.3	3.3	264
Kilifi	12.2	6.5	491
Tana River	2.3	1.5	81
Lamu	14.5	6.3	51
Taita/Taveta	14.0	3.0	110
Garissa	5.8	3.5	148
Wajir	1.5	1.0	84
Mandera	0.8	0.8	104
Marsabit	1.0	1.0	68
Isiolo	9.2	5.3	69
Meru	16.0	8.2	547
Tharaka-Nithi	12.5	6.9	146
Embu	21.5	13.0	207
Kitui	0.9	0.4	391
Machakos	6.3	3.0	515
Makueni	4.7	3.2	362
Nyandarua	17.5	6.9	222
Nyeri	15.1	5.6	276
Kirinyaga	12.9	3.2	263
Murang'a	24.3	13.6	359
Kiambu	16.6	9.8	1,091
Turkana	10.8	6.7	176
West Pokot	7.5	6.3	205
Samburu	6.9	4.2	87
Trans Nzoia	13.1	5.6	351
Uasin Gishu	9.9	4.6	495
Elgeyo/Marakwet	6.9	4.0	119
Nandi	6.0	2.6	334
Baringo	8.4	5.7	207
Laikipia	10.9	3.1	175
Nakuru	13.8	3.6	898
Narok	17.5	8.7	376
Kajiado	16.9	8.6	471
Kericho	3.2	1.5	386
Bomet	12.9	7.4	369
Kakamega	16.8	8.9	707
Vihiga	11.9	5.6	195
Bungoma	30.3	16.6	623
Busia	14.7	8.9	309
Siaya	5.7	4.3	291
Kisumu	10.8	6.6	420
Homa Bay	23.1	10.8	352
Migori	16.7	7.4	364
Kisii	16.0	10.1	404
Nyamira	14.5	6.3	176
Nairobi City	12.2	5.8	2,088
Total 15–49	13.0	6.5	16,926

¹ Includes experience of sexual violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.5 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women and men age 15–49 who have experienced sexual violence, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence according to respondent's partnership status, Kenya DHS 2022

Person	Partnership status		Total
	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/step father	0.1	(1.9)	0.1
Brother/step brother	0.8	(0.7)	0.8
Other relative	5.1	(29.7)	5.9
In-law	0.4	na	0.4
Own friend/acquaintance	3.0	(21.1)	3.6
Family friend	1.5	(8.5)	1.7
Teacher	1.4	(0.0)	1.4
Schoolmate/classmate	1.4	(6.0)	1.6
Employer/someone at work	0.7	(0.5)	0.7
Police/soldier	0.3	(1.4)	0.4
Priest/religious leader	0.1	(0.0)	0.1
Stranger	6.0	(22.2)	6.5
Other	2.5	(6.7)	2.6
Number women who have experienced sexual violence	2,132	(70)	2,202
MEN			
Current wife/intimate partner	62.5	na	59.0
Former wife/intimate partner	32.2	na	30.5
Current/former girlfriend	6.1	*	7.2
Father/step-father	0.1	*	0.1
Other relative	1.1	*	1.4
Own friend/acquaintance	3.1	*	5.0
Family friend	1.4	*	1.5
Teacher	1.5	*	1.4
Schoolmate/classmate	1.9	*	2.0
Employer/someone at work	2.2	*	2.1
Police/soldier	0.8	*	0.8
Stranger	3.8	*	4.8
Other	7.3	*	7.1
Number men who have experienced sexual violence	354	21	374

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Percentages may add to more than 100% since women can report more than one perpetrator. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

na = not applicable

Table 17.6 Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey; percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a wife or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a wife or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	Number of women	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	Number of men
Age						
15–19	3.9	0.8	3,063	2.1	0.4	1,252
20–24	4.3	0.8	3,289	3.8	1.2	921
25–29	3.9	0.5	3,071	1.4	0.1	847
30–39	2.7	0.3	4,575	2.1	0.1	1,350
40–49	3.7	0.6	2,928	2.2	0.8	996
Residence						
Urban	4.3	0.6	6,742	2.5	0.4	1,992
Rural	3.2	0.5	10,184	2.2	0.5	3,373
Marital status						
Never married	4.8	0.9	5,465	1.9	0.5	2,524
Never ever had intimate partner	3.0	0.5	2,314	1.7	0.2	1,204
Ever had intimate partner	6.1	1.2	3,151	2.1	0.7	1,319
Ever married	3.0	0.4	11,461	2.6	0.5	2,842
Married/living together	2.8	0.4	9,492	1.7	0.3	2,510
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.3	0.6	1,969	9.4	1.8	332
Education²						
No education	0.3	0.0	896	2.5	0.8	148
Primary	3.1	0.5	6,126	2.1	0.8	2,024
Secondary	3.5	0.6	6,650	2.9	0.4	2,147
More than secondary	5.8	0.9	3,253	1.4	0.1	1,047
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.6	0.4	2,716	1.9	0.7	828
Second	2.9	0.5	3,045	2.4	0.6	1,085
Middle	3.1	0.6	3,231	2.6	0.5	1,137
Fourth	4.5	0.8	3,775	2.6	0.5	1,230
Highest	4.4	0.5	4,159	1.7	0.2	1,085
Total 15–49	3.6	0.6	16,926	2.3	0.5	5,365
50–54	na	na	na	1.7	0.0	318
Total 15–54	na	na	na	2.3	0.5	5,683

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.6C Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner according to county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months before the survey, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Ever ¹	In the last 12 months	Number of women
Mombasa	4.4	0.7	500
Kwale	0.5	0.0	264
Kilifi	1.0	0.2	491
Tana River	0.3	0.0	81
Lamu	1.4	0.0	51
Taita/Taveta	2.8	0.7	110
Garissa	0.1	0.0	148
Wajir	0.0	0.0	84
Mandera	0.0	0.0	104
Marsabit	0.0	0.0	68
Isiolo	1.8	0.0	69
Meru	3.4	0.0	547
Tharaka-Nithi	2.2	1.0	146
Embu	2.3	0.0	207
Kitui	0.4	0.2	391
Machakos	0.8	0.0	515
Makueni	0.0	0.0	362
Nyandarua	6.3	0.2	222
Nyeri	6.3	0.0	276
Kirinyaga	3.7	0.0	263
Murang'a	8.3	2.2	359
Kiambu	2.8	0.6	1,091
Turkana	0.8	0.0	176
West Pokot	0.5	0.0	205
Samburu	1.4	0.0	87
Trans Nzoia	1.6	0.6	351
Uasin Gishu	4.4	1.6	495
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2.2	0.3	119
Nandi	2.7	0.0	334
Baringo	1.6	0.0	207
Laikipia	6.4	1.7	175
Nakuru	7.7	0.3	898
Narok	2.3	0.7	376
Kajiado	4.7	0.9	471
Kericho	0.3	0.0	386
Bomet	0.0	0.0	369
Kakamega	6.0	1.0	707
Vihiga	5.7	0.3	195
Bungoma	9.0	3.9	623
Busia	4.2	0.5	309
Siaya	0.2	0.0	291
Kisumu	3.8	0.2	420
Homa Bay	5.5	0.0	352
Migori	5.6	0.1	364
Kisii	2.4	0.0	404
Nyamira	3.7	0.0	176
Nairobi City	4.4	0.8	2,088
Total 15–49	3.6	0.6	16,926

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table 17.7 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who experienced sexual violence by specific exact ages, according to current age and type of perpetrator, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced sexual violence by exact age:					Percentage who have not experienced sexual violence	Number of women
	10	12	15	18	22		
WOMEN							
Age							
15–19	0.1	0.2	2.2	na	na	92.8	3,063
20–24	1.0	1.5	2.0	4.9	na	88.7	3,289
25–29	0.5	1.0	1.9	4.2	7.7	86.9	3,071
30–39	0.3	0.4	1.6	4.1	7.5	84.8	4,575
40–49	0.2	0.4	1.9	4.7	7.8	82.5	2,928
18–29	0.7	1.1	1.8	4.9	na	88.5	7,625
Total 15–49	0.4	0.7	1.9	4.8	8.0	87.0	16,926
Type of perpetrator							
Any husband/intimate partner ¹	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	6.1	85.4	14,612
Any non-intimate partner ²	0.4	0.7	1.5	2.7	3.2	96.2	16,926
MEN							
Age							
15–19	0.4	1.0	1.6	na	na	95.2	1,252
20–24	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.6	na	91.9	921
25–29	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.2	92.4	847
30–39	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.1	92.0	1,350
40–49	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.8	3.5	93.3	996
18–29	0.0	0.3	0.6	2.6	na	92.7	2,258
Total 15–49	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.4	4.1	93.0	5,365
50–54	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	4.0	93.7	318
Total 15–54	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.4	4.1	93.1	5,683
Type of perpetrator							
Any wife/intimate partner ³	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.7	3.6	91.5	4,161
Any non-intimate partner ⁴	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.9	97.5	5,365

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married; the term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

na = not applicable

¹ Includes only ever-married women and never married women who have ever had an intimate partner

² Includes all women 15–49

³ Includes only ever-married men and never married men who have ever had an intimate partner

⁴ Includes all men age 15–49

Table 17.8 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Kenya DHS 2022

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of respondents
WOMEN					
15–19	16.0	3.7	3.5	23.2	3,063
15–17	14.2	4.1	2.6	20.9	1,799
18–19	18.7	3.1	4.6	26.5	1,264
20–24	21.9	4.2	7.2	33.2	3,289
25–29	26.6	2.8	10.3	39.7	3,071
30–39	27.7	2.7	12.5	42.9	4,575
40–49	28.7	4.5	13.0	46.2	2,928
Total 15–49	24.4	3.5	9.5	37.4	16,926
MEN					
15–19	26.1	1.8	3.1	31.0	1,300
15–17	26.8	2.0	2.5	31.3	790
18–19	25.2	1.4	3.9	30.6	510
20–24	20.3	2.0	5.7	28.0	974
25–29	22.2	2.5	5.4	30.1	910
30–39	19.6	2.3	5.4	27.3	1,442
40–49	22.0	2.6	4.3	28.9	1,056
Total 15–49	22.4	2.3	4.7	29.3	5,365
50–54	17.2	0.6	5.6	23.4	318
Total 15–54	22.1	2.2	4.7	29.0	5,683

Table 17.9.1 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate partner violence ever or in the 12 months before the survey, perpetrated by a spouse or intimate partner, Kenya DHS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	62.0	51.3	25.2	26.1
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	52.4	41.1	14.7	26.4
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	20.8	15.4	4.5	10.9
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	15.6	12.0	4.7	7.3
Tries to limit her contact with her family	9.1	6.5	2.6	3.8
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	34.5	29.0	15.6	13.4
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	27.8	15.8	3.9	11.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	13.2	8.0	1.9	6.1
Slapped her	22.9	12.3	2.5	9.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	7.6	4.7	1.2	3.5
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	10.6	6.0	1.6	4.4
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	13.7	7.5	1.8	5.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.5	2.2	0.6	1.6
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	3.9	2.0	0.6	1.5
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	10.3	7.0	1.7	5.3
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	9.5	6.2	1.5	4.8
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	3.7	2.6	0.7	1.9
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	2.8	1.9	0.5	1.4
Psychological/emotional violence				
Any psychological/emotional violence	29.9	22.0	6.5	15.5
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	15.4	10.4	2.9	7.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	12.1	8.0	2.4	5.6
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	24.8	18.2	5.0	13.1
Economic violence				
Restrict, exploit, or sabotage her ability to acquire or access or maintain economic resources	10.7	5.0	2.2	2.7
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	19.9	16.3	11.7	4.6
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	30.6	18.6	4.7	13.9
Any form of psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence	39.6	27.9	8.3	19.6
Any form of economic, psychological/emotional, or physical or sexual violence	41.1	29.2	10.0	19.3
INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS HUSBAND OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	31.0	16.0	0.0	16.0
Sexual violence	12.1	7.1	0.0	7.1
Psychological/emotional violence	32.0	22.1	na	na
Economic violence	10.7	7.3	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	34.1	18.8	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	43.0	28.1	na	na
Any form of economic, psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence	44.5	30.8	na	na
Number of women ever-married or never married who ever had an intimate partner	14,612	14,612	14,612	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
na = not available

Table 17.9.2 Forms of controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have experienced controlling behaviours and various forms of intimate-partner violence ever or in the 12 months before the survey, perpetrated by a spouse or intimate partner, Kenya DHS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS AND INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY THE CURRENT OR MOST RECENT WIFE/INTIMATE PARTNER				
Controlling behaviour				
Any controlling behaviour	73.4	64.1	27.3	36.8
Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women	63.8	54.0	15.0	39.0
Wrongly accuses him of being unfaithful	40.3	33.3	6.5	26.8
Does not permit him to meet his male friends	16.1	14.1	4.1	10.0
Tries to limit his contact with his family	6.2	5.0	0.8	4.3
Insists on knowing where he is at all times	39.2	34.4	15.9	18.5
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	7.8	5.5	0.7	4.7
Pushed him, shook him, or threw something at him	4.7	3.2	0.3	2.9
Slapped him	3.2	2.0	0.1	1.9
Twisted his arm or pulled his hair	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.0
Punched him with her fist or with something that could hurt him	1.6	1.0	0.1	0.9
Kicked him, dragged him, or beat him up	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Tried to choke him or burn him on purpose	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Attacked him with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.5
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	5.5	4.3	0.6	3.7
Physically forced him to have sexual intercourse with her when he did not want to	4.1	3.1	0.3	2.8
Physically forced him to perform any other sexual acts he did not want to	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.2
Forced him with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts he did not want to	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.8
Psychological/emotional violence				
Any psychological/emotional violence	25.3	19.3	2.9	16.3
Said or did something to humiliate him in front of others	13.7	10.1	1.5	8.6
Threatened to hurt or harm him or someone he cared about	5.5	3.4	0.4	3.1
Insulted him or made him feel bad about himself	14.8	11.0	1.5	9.4
Economic violence				
Restrict, exploit, or sabotage his ability to acquire or access or maintain economic resources	5.6	1.5	0.5	1.0
At least three forms of controlling behaviours	28.0	25.4	15.3	10.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	11.0	7.9	1.1	6.8
Any form of psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence	28.8	21.9	3.6	18.3
Any form of economic or psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence	36.2	27.8	7.7	20.1
INTIMATE-PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY ANY CURRENT OR PREVIOUS WIFE OR INTIMATE PARTNER				
Physical violence	9.8	5.4	0.0	5.4
Sexual violence	7.2	4.7	0.0	4.7
Psychological/emotional violence	27.1	19.3	na	na
Economic violence	12.6	7.5	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	14.1	8.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual violence	31.8	22.4	na	na
Any form of economic, psychological/emotional or physical or sexual violence	39.0	28.9	na	na
Number of men ever-married or never married who ever had an intimate partner	4,161	4,161	4,161	4,161

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. na = not available

Table 17.10.1 Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner whose spouses/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:							Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age								
15–19	50.8	21.6	12.8	3.0	31.8	17.1	37.2	1,292
20–24	59.7	20.7	13.8	6.4	39.9	19.2	30.8	2,894
25–29	54.2	19.1	16.7	9.2	35.4	20.3	37.2	2,997
30–39	50.3	20.6	16.5	10.9	33.6	20.2	39.8	4,535
40–49	47.2	22.7	16.4	11.9	30.6	20.7	43.6	2,894
Residence								
Urban	54.1	21.0	15.8	9.0	35.8	21.0	36.9	5,940
Rural	51.2	20.7	15.5	9.2	33.6	19.0	38.7	8,672
Marital status								
Never married	58.7	21.9	11.6	2.6	37.0	17.5	32.1	3,151
Currently has intimate partner	60.9	21.2	11.3	1.8	40.0	17.7	29.5	2,024
Had intimate partner	54.6	23.1	12.2	4.0	31.6	17.3	36.7	1,128
Ever married	50.7	20.5	16.8	10.9	33.8	20.5	39.6	11,461
Married/living together	47.9	17.6	13.6	8.2	30.8	16.6	42.4	9,492
Divorced/separated/widowed	63.9	34.8	32.2	24.0	48.3	39.1	25.9	1,969
Education¹								
No education	40.1	16.0	11.8	8.7	23.6	14.5	52.2	853
Primary	52.0	24.2	18.7	11.4	35.5	22.7	37.1	5,461
Secondary	55.2	20.7	16.4	8.8	36.6	20.5	35.0	5,250
More than secondary	51.7	16.5	10.0	5.9	32.0	15.2	40.7	3,049
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	48.6	21.1	16.4	10.8	29.3	19.2	42.3	2,285
Second	50.3	21.4	17.0	9.0	34.2	19.2	37.9	2,556
Middle	53.7	21.2	16.4	9.6	36.8	21.0	36.6	2,755
Fourth	55.8	22.0	17.1	9.9	37.1	21.9	34.5	3,367
Highest	52.1	18.9	12.4	7.2	33.6	18.0	39.5	3,649
Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner								
Most of the time afraid	76.2	47.8	47.4	33.0	62.3	53.8	11.3	1,327
Sometimes afraid	69.2	34.0	26.0	16.8	48.9	34.1	20.3	2,785
Never afraid	44.9	13.9	8.9	4.1	27.1	11.8	46.0	10,501
Total	52.4	20.8	15.6	9.1	34.5	19.9	38.0	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.10.1C Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner whose spouses/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:							Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Mombasa	57.8	23.6	15.8	10.7	40.2	22.5	30.5	437
Kwale	57.0	13.9	4.8	1.3	21.9	9.2	38.5	210
Kilifi	54.6	20.7	8.8	10.2	29.2	17.0	39.0	369
Tana River	50.4	14.0	14.3	8.9	56.0	20.8	30.9	68
Lamu	67.7	12.7	18.3	6.2	26.5	14.5	28.3	43
Taita/Taveta	60.8	27.1	21.9	11.7	41.3	28.7	33.5	94
Garissa	30.9	9.8	13.7	7.7	14.3	14.9	66.7	109
Wajir	16.3	4.9	7.2	3.3	33.4	7.5	60.5	62
Mandera	18.8	1.2	10.6	8.7	16.8	11.5	76.7	84
Marsabit	48.7	21.1	9.3	3.2	17.2	11.8	46.4	60
Isiolo	62.8	21.9	19.8	9.3	36.5	24.4	28.5	55
Meru	55.2	25.5	20.4	11.1	46.9	22.4	25.5	488
Tharaka-Nithi	52.0	17.9	16.7	10.2	42.4	19.6	32.1	122
Embu	66.4	35.7	24.1	12.6	50.2	32.2	24.6	174
Kitui	28.3	12.4	4.0	4.0	20.3	6.8	62.5	313
Machakos	51.7	16.0	11.2	7.9	24.6	16.1	44.1	445
Makueni	49.9	15.6	11.0	7.3	32.2	15.6	41.1	295
Nyandarua	48.7	18.8	12.8	7.1	32.5	15.0	40.2	193
Nyeri	56.7	23.2	19.2	10.0	38.8	22.3	32.5	255
Kirinyaga	57.0	22.6	15.0	8.4	51.4	24.8	30.7	237
Murang'a	61.2	29.0	20.0	17.5	57.1	35.7	25.7	295
Kiambu	59.0	27.5	23.0	12.2	39.2	28.8	31.9	974
Turkana	40.1	17.7	12.6	5.8	23.2	15.0	55.6	149
West Pokot	31.6	14.0	8.0	9.0	18.4	11.2	59.8	180
Samburu	67.1	31.4	21.1	14.5	31.0	27.0	26.5	84
Trans Nzoia	54.4	23.0	17.3	13.2	40.7	23.9	33.7	313
Uasin Gishu	60.1	19.8	16.4	7.7	36.7	18.5	32.4	436
Elgeyo/Marakwet	53.8	14.9	9.9	6.6	23.1	12.0	38.9	103
Nandi	37.2	14.4	11.6	6.5	25.6	12.3	51.3	290
Baringo	68.4	25.1	22.3	11.5	34.6	23.7	25.0	175
Laikipia	60.0	21.0	17.8	7.8	35.2	19.3	31.3	139
Nakuru	52.7	13.3	14.7	7.9	33.2	15.4	36.6	800
Narok	49.1	14.7	13.1	6.3	28.7	15.7	44.6	329
Kajiado	58.1	17.2	15.9	9.1	33.7	17.3	33.5	429
Kericho	50.5	27.3	8.8	3.5	20.8	14.8	44.5	325
Bomet	42.6	14.9	10.4	7.6	17.4	12.0	51.8	293
Kakamega	56.5	23.7	14.9	6.9	31.6	19.6	36.5	619
Vihiga	53.2	23.2	13.3	7.7	40.9	20.2	34.3	153
Bungoma	63.1	26.0	23.2	12.5	47.6	27.9	24.3	575
Busia	63.4	23.9	24.7	12.6	31.4	24.3	30.4	268
Siaya	32.3	16.2	10.8	10.0	20.7	13.4	60.0	232
Kisumu	39.5	16.6	13.0	6.8	25.3	15.3	52.7	346
Homa Bay	52.2	25.6	18.7	9.0	39.0	22.4	35.6	326
Migori	62.8	27.9	18.4	8.6	35.3	23.3	27.7	322
Kisii	39.0	18.3	28.4	11.7	33.6	22.2	41.3	353
Nyamira	39.0	13.8	14.4	8.9	22.1	15.2	54.2	153
Nairobi City	52.1	22.3	13.5	9.4	38.7	20.9	38.1	1,840
Total	52.4	20.8	15.6	9.1	34.5	19.9	38.0	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Table 17.10.2 Controlling behaviours of spouse/intimate partner by background characteristics: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner whose spouses/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of men whose wife/intimate partner							Number of men who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Is jealous or angry if he talks to other women	Wrongly accuses him of being unfaithful	Does not permit him to meet his male friends	Tries to limit him contact with his family	Insists on knowing where he is at all times	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	
Age								
15–19	61.4	39.8	13.5	3.5	40.9	23.4	22.7	444
20–24	71.1	45.7	18.3	6.0	45.6	33.0	21.7	672
25–29	71.8	41.5	17.2	8.3	44.8	31.5	21.5	761
30–39	61.0	40.6	16.6	6.2	36.2	28.4	29.3	1,301
40–49	57.2	35.6	14.2	6.1	33.9	23.3	32.2	982
Residence								
Urban	66.5	43.4	23.5	9.3	41.8	35.6	25.3	1,577
Rural	62.1	38.4	11.6	4.3	37.6	23.3	27.5	2,584
Marital status								
Never married	68.0	42.6	15.6	5.3	45.6	29.3	20.6	1,326
Currently has intimate partner	71.2	45.3	18.6	6.6	50.0	33.2	16.8	923
Had intimate partner	60.6	36.3	8.9	2.4	35.6	20.4	29.2	403
Ever married	60.5	38.2	15.7	6.4	36.0	26.5	30.2	3,151
Married/living together	59.4	36.4	14.2	5.8	33.2	24.3	31.7	2,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	68.8	52.1	27.3	11.3	57.0	43.0	19.3	373
Education¹								
No education	60.0	26.9	19.4	11.6	29.9	22.6	31.3	129
Primary	59.4	38.3	13.5	5.7	34.7	24.0	30.5	1,583
Secondary	65.0	42.3	17.2	6.3	42.4	30.1	24.5	1,525
More than secondary	69.7	42.3	18.2	6.2	43.1	32.0	22.9	924
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	61.5	33.1	10.1	5.2	34.4	22.0	29.4	591
Second	62.5	38.9	12.6	4.7	36.7	24.0	28.0	843
Middle	64.9	40.4	14.0	5.2	41.5	25.7	25.1	857
Fourth	63.3	43.0	18.1	7.2	41.7	31.2	26.7	1,001
Highest	66.0	43.5	23.4	8.3	39.9	34.4	24.7	868
Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner								
Most of the time afraid	67.4	59.9	22.7	9.9	58.2	41.5	8.7	46
Sometimes afraid	73.2	64.2	26.3	13.6	54.0	48.0	13.8	273
Never afraid	63.1	38.4	15.3	5.7	37.9	26.4	27.7	3,841
Total 15–49	63.8	40.3	16.1	6.2	39.2	28.0	26.6	4,161
50–54	49.2	28.9	10.7	4.2	34.2	19.1	37.3	316
Total 15–54	62.7	39.5	15.7	6.1	38.9	27.3	27.4	4,477

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.11.1 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, sexual, or economical violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Eco-nomic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Age											
15–19	15.0	10.4	7.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	0.9	15.4	23.7	24.5	1,292
20–24	22.2	19.9	7.6	8.0	5.0	3.7	1.7	22.5	31.3	33.9	2,894
25–29	29.5	27.9	9.5	11.1	7.1	6.0	3.3	30.3	39.3	40.7	2,997
30–39	33.6	32.9	11.4	11.9	9.2	7.8	3.9	35.2	44.1	45.3	4,535
40–49	38.6	35.4	13.6	14.8	10.3	9.4	5.2	38.7	48.4	49.4	2,894
Residence											
Urban	26.8	23.6	9.0	10.4	6.6	5.7	3.1	26.0	35.1	36.8	5,940
Rural	32.0	30.7	11.3	11.0	8.2	6.9	3.5	33.8	42.8	44.0	8,672
Marital status											
Never married	15.3	9.1	5.7	3.0	2.1	1.7	0.5	12.7	20.8	22.0	3,151
Currently has intimate partner	12.2	8.3	4.3	1.9	1.6	1.0	0.2	11.1	18.1	19.3	2,024
Had intimate partner	20.7	10.3	8.3	4.8	3.2	2.8	1.1	15.4	25.7	26.7	1,128
Ever married	33.9	33.0	11.6	12.8	9.0	7.7	4.1	35.6	44.8	46.3	11,461
Married/living together	29.7	29.1	9.5	10.4	6.9	5.8	2.8	31.8	40.6	42.1	9,492
Divorced/separated/widowed	54.2	51.4	21.5	24.9	19.3	17.0	10.2	53.7	65.3	66.9	1,969
Employment											
Employed for cash	33.8	30.3	11.8	11.8	8.9	7.7	4.0	33.3	43.5	44.8	8,046
Employed not for cash	33.8	32.7	11.0	12.5	8.2	6.8	3.7	35.5	44.5	46.7	1,634
Not employed	22.1	22.1	7.7	8.4	5.1	4.2	2.2	24.6	31.8	33.2	4,933
Education¹											
No education	24.8	31.8	7.5	7.6	6.1	4.7	2.1	33.3	37.8	38.3	853
Primary	37.7	38.1	13.7	13.3	10.9	9.3	4.8	40.9	49.7	50.6	5,461
Secondary	27.7	24.9	10.0	10.7	6.7	5.8	3.1	28.1	36.9	38.9	5,250
More than secondary	21.0	13.4	5.8	7.0	3.4	2.9	1.5	15.8	27.0	28.6	3,049
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	32.1	35.1	11.6	10.7	9.4	7.8	4.1	37.3	44.6	45.5	2,285
Second	33.3	33.0	13.0	11.4	9.4	7.9	3.8	36.6	45.0	46.1	2,556
Middle	32.6	31.0	11.4	12.1	8.1	7.0	3.7	34.3	43.2	44.7	2,755
Fourth	29.8	25.6	9.9	11.5	7.4	6.2	3.2	28.1	38.6	40.8	3,367
Highest	24.1	19.2	7.2	8.5	4.7	4.3	2.4	21.8	31.1	32.4	3,649
Total	29.9	27.8	10.3	10.7	7.5	6.4	3.3	30.6	39.6	41.1	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.11.1C Intimate partner violence by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, sexual, or economical violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Eco-nomic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Mombasa	27.0	20.2	4.8	12.1	3.4	3.1	2.1	21.6	30.6	31.6	437
Kwale	13.8	14.2	4.2	3.3	2.7	1.7	0.3	15.7	21.2	22.0	210
Kilifi	19.6	18.0	13.7	11.1	7.6	7.4	6.2	24.1	29.6	31.0	369
Tana River	42.9	35.3	2.4	5.6	1.9	1.5	0.3	35.8	52.5	52.9	68
Lamu	37.6	24.5	11.9	4.8	8.3	7.3	1.0	28.1	43.8	44.8	43
Taita/Taveta	32.0	27.6	11.7	21.1	10.5	9.9	8.1	28.8	38.4	42.6	94
Garissa	10.9	17.8	5.1	6.6	5.1	3.2	3.2	17.8	19.6	20.4	109
Wajir	9.4	11.8	1.9	6.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	12.7	15.3	18.4	62
Mandera	9.3	8.4	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.0	13.5	13.5	84
Marsabit	15.1	16.6	1.2	4.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	17.1	20.0	20.3	60
Isiolo	27.1	40.9	7.9	10.2	6.9	5.0	2.3	41.9	47.4	47.9	55
Meru	39.1	30.7	13.3	15.7	10.5	9.4	6.6	33.6	48.3	50.3	488
Tharaka-Nithi	37.5	31.8	11.0	12.8	7.9	7.6	4.2	34.9	46.4	48.2	122
Embu	44.8	44.0	21.8	13.0	17.5	15.0	5.8	48.3	58.3	59.2	174
Kitui	14.9	12.1	0.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	12.2	19.0	19.0	313
Machakos	23.6	19.9	5.9	8.0	4.0	1.7	0.7	21.8	32.0	32.5	445
Makueni	20.4	25.8	5.3	9.1	3.9	3.0	2.1	27.2	33.5	36.0	295
Nyandarua	25.7	20.0	12.1	7.6	5.6	4.8	0.9	26.4	33.8	35.4	193
Nyeri	32.8	26.6	9.0	16.3	5.7	4.9	4.3	29.9	39.7	42.4	255
Kirinyaga	48.2	35.2	10.8	7.1	7.9	7.1	2.0	38.0	54.8	54.9	237
Murang'a	51.1	39.6	21.2	17.4	15.1	15.1	7.5	45.7	58.0	58.7	295
Kiambu	32.6	27.1	14.3	9.7	9.9	8.6	4.6	31.4	44.2	45.8	974
Turkana	25.4	34.3	11.3	12.0	10.3	6.3	3.5	35.2	38.7	39.5	149
West Pokot	16.5	24.7	8.0	1.2	3.8	2.5	0.3	28.9	31.8	31.8	180
Samburu	39.6	46.8	6.2	7.1	6.2	5.7	1.8	46.8	54.3	55.1	84
Trans Nzoia	35.7	35.5	11.3	16.6	8.5	7.3	5.1	38.3	47.1	48.4	313
Uasin Gishu	33.1	25.7	5.3	15.4	3.8	3.5	1.9	27.2	39.1	42.8	436
Elgeyo/Marakwet	24.9	22.9	5.2	8.5	4.1	4.1	2.5	24.0	31.2	31.8	103
Nandi	21.5	22.7	3.0	8.5	2.0	2.0	0.4	23.7	30.1	31.5	290
Baringo	23.9	27.2	8.4	14.5	6.0	5.5	4.0	29.6	33.2	35.1	175
Laikipia	35.9	25.0	4.9	15.8	3.3	3.3	1.2	26.6	40.3	42.3	139
Nakuru	25.5	22.6	7.8	12.7	6.3	5.3	3.6	24.0	30.8	33.6	800
Narok	30.7	37.9	17.1	10.6	13.7	8.8	4.5	41.2	49.3	50.3	329
Kajiado	26.1	28.3	12.3	18.1	9.1	7.9	5.1	31.5	37.1	40.3	429
Kericho	20.2	16.5	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	0.3	17.3	24.8	25.6	325
Bomet	25.6	30.5	16.0	12.4	13.6	9.5	5.2	33.0	39.4	41.8	293
Kakamega	31.9	31.8	10.8	13.5	7.4	6.8	3.1	35.2	43.6	45.3	619
Vihiga	31.1	31.1	7.8	8.5	5.5	5.5	4.3	33.4	42.5	42.6	153
Bungoma	44.9	40.6	22.5	18.0	14.9	12.6	8.5	48.2	59.8	60.7	575
Busia	41.3	33.8	13.2	10.6	9.0	7.6	3.2	38.0	53.3	54.4	268
Siaya	12.1	25.1	6.9	1.5	5.5	2.9	0.2	26.5	28.7	29.1	232
Kisumu	26.5	34.8	8.6	3.2	7.0	5.7	1.1	36.3	40.6	40.7	346
Homa Bay	43.0	40.1	16.7	10.1	13.2	11.8	2.1	43.5	55.3	56.8	326
Migori	46.7	46.0	11.6	13.0	9.2	8.7	4.5	48.4	58.4	59.4	322
Kisii	45.7	34.9	15.0	13.4	13.5	12.4	5.7	36.4	53.1	53.7	353
Nyamira	32.2	26.2	9.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	2.8	29.2	39.4	39.8	153
Nairobi City	24.6	23.1	8.6	8.4	5.9	5.2	2.2	25.9	33.9	35.3	1,840
Total	29.9	27.8	10.3	10.7	7.5	6.4	3.3	30.6	39.6	41.1	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

Table 17.11.2 Intimate partner violence by background characteristics: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, sexual, or economical violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Eco-nomic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner
Age											
15–19	17.6	6.3	7.3	11.3	2.7	1.4	0.0	11.0	23.5	33.2	444
20–24	27.4	9.5	6.8	8.8	3.3	3.0	0.2	13.0	32.6	37.6	672
25–29	25.4	7.8	5.8	10.6	2.5	2.2	0.5	11.1	29.4	35.8	761
30–39	26.4	6.8	5.0	11.4	2.0	1.7	0.3	9.7	28.6	36.8	1,301
40–49	24.8	8.0	3.4	12.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.2	28.7	36.2	982
Residence											
Urban	29.0	9.0	6.6	11.6	3.2	2.7	0.4	12.4	33.3	40.5	1,577
Rural	22.6	6.8	4.5	10.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	10.2	26.1	33.6	2,584
Marital status											
Never married	21.6	7.2	5.9	9.5	2.2	1.7	0.2	10.9	26.7	33.6	1,326
Currently has intimate partner	21.5	7.1	4.6	9.9	1.0	0.3	0.0	10.6	27.0	34.6	923
Had intimate partner	22.0	7.4	8.9	8.6	4.9	4.8	0.8	11.4	25.8	31.2	403
Ever married	26.5	7.9	4.9	11.5	1.9	1.7	0.2	10.9	29.7	37.3	3,151
Married/living together	23.4	5.9	3.7	11.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	8.6	26.6	35.0	2,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	49.5	22.6	14.5	9.2	9.5	9.3	0.9	27.6	52.5	54.5	373
Employment											
Employed for cash	26.2	8.0	5.5	11.2	2.0	1.6	0.2	11.4	30.0	37.4	3,542
Employed not for cash	17.3	3.2	3.4	10.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.2	19.3	26.7	259
Not employed	19.2	7.7	5.1	9.8	2.4	1.9	0.0	10.4	24.3	31.7	360
Education¹											
No education	18.7	5.2	3.4	12.5	1.6	0.9	0.0	6.9	21.8	28.7	129
Primary	25.9	8.2	4.9	10.9	1.3	1.1	0.2	11.8	29.8	36.5	1,583
Secondary	25.2	8.6	6.1	11.7	2.3	1.8	0.0	12.4	30.1	38.9	1,525
More than secondary	24.2	5.5	5.0	9.9	2.5	2.0	0.6	8.0	26.1	32.3	924
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	22.1	7.0	4.4	11.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	10.9	26.4	33.9	591
Second	25.6	8.4	5.1	9.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	11.7	29.5	35.7	843
Middle	22.7	7.3	5.6	11.4	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.8	26.3	33.8	857
Fourth	29.0	7.6	6.0	12.8	2.8	2.4	0.0	10.7	31.1	39.8	1,001
Highest	24.4	7.8	5.0	9.9	1.8	1.3	0.6	11.0	29.8	36.6	868
Total 15–49	25.1	7.6	5.3	11.0	1.9	1.6	0.2	11.0	28.8	36.2	4,161
50–54	24.4	8.2	4.0	9.6	3.0	2.8	0.0	9.2	27.9	35.7	316
Total 15–54	25.0	7.7	5.2	10.9	2.0	1.7	0.2	10.9	28.8	36.2	4,477

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.
¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.12.1 Intimate-partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption											
Does not drink alcohol	21.6	19.5	7.3	7.6	4.6	3.6	1.7	22.2	30.5	32.1	10,332
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	39.7	41.0	13.0	13.3	7.8	4.9	4.9	46.2	54.2	55.2	120
Is sometimes drunk	38.2	35.7	10.6	12.2	7.9	7.1	3.6	38.3	50.3	51.6	2,679
Is often drunk	71.8	70.2	31.1	30.0	27.2	25.1	14.1	74.1	82.6	83.5	1,481
Husband's education¹											
No education	29.7	25.8	11.5	10.9	8.5	7.2	4.0	28.9	38.0	39.2	5,694
Primary	36.1	38.2	12.3	12.3	9.9	8.3	4.3	40.5	49.2	50.2	3,618
Secondary	29.5	27.9	8.7	10.8	5.8	5.1	2.1	30.8	39.6	41.7	3,042
More than secondary	19.4	15.2	5.6	7.1	3.2	2.7	1.4	17.6	26.7	28.6	2,140
Spousal education difference¹											
Husband better educated	30.2	30.2	8.7	10.5	6.3	5.4	2.6	32.5	41.1	42.5	3,818
Wife better educated	34.2	31.9	11.4	11.2	8.5	7.2	4.1	34.9	45.9	47.0	2,315
Both equally educated	26.6	25.5	9.5	10.3	6.5	5.5	2.6	28.4	36.3	38.4	2,937
Neither educated	21.7	29.8	7.4	4.6	5.4	3.5	0.4	31.8	36.2	36.6	423
Spousal age difference¹											
Wife older	31.3	34.6	12.0	10.2	8.6	6.9	4.0	37.9	43.6	44.9	450
Wife is same age	31.5	29.9	11.2	14.1	8.1	8.1	4.8	33.1	40.7	42.1	411
Wife 1–4 years younger	28.7	28.7	8.7	10.0	6.3	5.3	2.6	31.1	40.1	41.7	3,456
Wife 5–9 years younger	28.5	27.5	8.9	9.6	6.3	5.1	2.2	30.2	39.3	41.0	3,254
Wife 10 or more years younger	32.7	31.2	11.2	11.4	8.3	7.1	3.7	34.1	43.0	44.0	1,921
Number of decisions in which he/she participates²											
0	27.6	32.1	10.5	9.4	7.9	6.2	3.0	34.7	41.7	42.4	536
1	34.7	32.3	11.9	13.3	8.8	7.3	3.7	35.3	45.8	48.0	2,780
2	27.6	27.5	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.1	2.4	30.0	38.1	39.4	6,177
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by spouse/intimate partner³											
0	10.1	11.9	2.4	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.2	12.9	17.2	18.1	5,550
1–2	29.4	26.8	8.7	7.7	5.2	3.9	1.1	30.3	41.3	43.2	6,161
3–4	64.0	55.9	25.4	26.7	20.2	18.7	9.9	61.2	75.6	77.4	2,391
5	91.2	81.0	45.6	63.8	42.7	41.5	34.0	83.9	94.6	95.5	510
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴											
0	26.9	23.5	8.3	9.9	6.0	5.3	2.7	25.8	34.9	36.4	9,764
1	35.0	34.6	13.7	12.6	10.0	8.3	4.4	38.3	47.7	49.0	2,999
2	35.6	38.4	15.3	11.8	11.2	9.0	4.7	42.6	50.6	51.9	1,476
3	43.2	44.5	16.2	13.5	12.2	11.3	5.7	48.6	55.6	56.9	373
Father beat mother											
Yes	41.2	39.0	16.1	14.6	12.2	10.6	5.4	43.0	54.3	55.9	4,559
No	24.1	21.8	7.3	8.5	5.3	4.5	2.4	23.8	31.9	33.3	9,309
Don't know	33.6	34.7	12.5	14.1	7.1	4.8	2.3	40.1	46.9	47.4	744
Mother beat father											
Yes	48.7	41.8	21.5	15.4	16.4	13.0	5.7	46.9	60.7	61.1	470
No	29.0	26.9	9.8	10.3	7.2	6.2	3.2	29.5	38.5	40.0	13,485
Don't know	34.6	35.8	14.1	15.6	8.7	6.7	3.7	41.2	47.8	48.2	657

Continued...

Table 17.12.1—Continued

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner											
Most of the time afraid	74.4	71.5	35.4	37.9	31.5	29.5	18.9	75.4	85.1	86.2	1,327
Sometimes afraid	53.7	52.0	18.3	16.8	15.0	12.5	5.6	55.3	68.0	69.3	2,785
Never afraid	18.0	15.9	5.1	5.7	2.5	1.9	0.8	18.4	26.4	27.9	10,501
Total	29.9	27.8	10.3	10.7	7.5	6.4	3.3	30.6	39.6	41.1	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Total includes 127 women (unweighted) for whom information on husband is missing.

¹ Includes only currently married women.

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See Table 15.8.1 for list of decisions.

³ According to the woman's report. See Table 17.9.1 for list of behaviours.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See Table 15.9.1 for list of reasons.

Table 17.12.2 Intimate partner violence by wife's/intimate partner's and respondent's characteristics: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a wife or intimate partner who have ever experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent wife/intimate partner, according to the wife's/intimate partner's and respondent's characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner
Wife's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption											
Does not drink alcohol	23.9	6.5	4.7	10.8	1.5	1.3	0.1	9.7	27.4	34.9	3,946
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
Is sometimes drunk	45.5	31.2	16.3	15.5	11.8	7.7	2.0	35.6	55.4	61.3	166
Is often drunk	(48.6)	(25.0)	(10.5)	(8.9)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(31.2)	(53.3)	(58.5)	30
Number of decisions in which he/she participates²											
0	30.2	7.1	2.4	17.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.1	32.5	41.4	91
1	23.2	5.9	4.0	11.9	1.0	0.7	0.1	9.0	26.4	34.8	2,419
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by spouse/intimate partner³											
0	6.4	1.2	0.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.5	17.2	1,108
1–2	20.8	5.9	4.9	9.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	9.9	25.2	32.3	1,890
3–4	45.7	16.0	11.4	13.8	5.9	5.0	0.8	21.4	51.5	57.8	1,050
5	86.9	22.4	3.4	12.2	1.9	1.9	0.0	23.8	87.9	87.9	114
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴											
0	21.9	5.9	3.7	10.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	8.3	24.9	31.8	2,972
1	34.0	12.0	7.8	13.0	2.6	1.7	0.0	17.2	40.0	48.1	841
2	29.1	10.9	14.8	15.2	6.4	6.2	0.3	19.3	35.0	45.3	295
3	38.5	15.5	2.3	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	17.6	40.6	45.7	54
Father beat mother											
Yes	30.9	10.9	6.3	12.1	2.6	2.2	0.2	14.7	34.6	42.0	1,577
No	21.4	5.4	4.8	9.9	1.7	1.2	0.2	8.6	25.1	32.2	2,337
Don't know	22.3	7.7	3.5	14.7	0.5	0.5	0.0	10.7	27.6	38.1	247
Mother beat father											
Yes	37.8	11.8	8.9	16.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	16.0	40.4	51.1	128
No	24.8	7.4	5.3	10.8	1.9	1.5	0.2	10.8	28.5	35.6	3,810
Don't know	22.9	9.5	2.9	12.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	11.9	29.0	38.2	223
Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner											
Most of the time afraid	57.0	44.1	23.8	12.8	19.4	19.4	4.5	48.5	59.1	66.3	46
Sometimes afraid	51.1	21.0	11.1	9.0	3.2	2.8	0.3	29.0	62.4	65.6	273
Never afraid	22.8	6.2	4.7	11.1	1.6	1.3	0.1	9.3	26.1	33.8	3,841
Total 15–49	25.1	7.6	5.3	11.0	1.9	1.6	0.2	11.0	28.8	36.2	4,161
50–54	24.4	8.2	4.0	9.6	3.0	2.8	0.0	9.2	27.9	35.7	316
Total 15–54	25.0	7.7	5.2	10.9	2.0	1.7	0.2	10.9	28.8	36.2	4,477

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ According to the man's report. Includes only currently married men. See Table 15.8.2 for list of decisions.

² According to the man's report. See Table 17.9.2 for list of behaviours.

³ According to the man's report. See Table 15.9.2 for list of reasons.

Table 17.13.1 Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Age											
15–19	13.0	9.6	6.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	0.8	13.8	21.3	22.3	1,292
20–24	19.6	16.0	6.3	7.1	3.7	2.8	1.4	18.6	26.7	30.1	2,894
25–29	23.8	18.2	7.5	8.4	4.9	4.3	2.1	20.8	30.5	34.3	2,997
30–39	25.0	17.9	7.7	8.5	5.1	4.4	2.4	20.6	30.3	34.6	4,535
40–49	22.5	13.6	6.7	7.7	3.7	3.4	1.9	16.6	26.7	34.2	2,894
Residence											
Urban	19.0	13.8	5.7	6.8	3.6	3.1	1.6	16.0	24.1	29.0	5,940
Rural	24.3	17.5	8.0	8.0	4.6	4.0	2.1	20.8	30.9	34.9	8,672
Marital status											
Never married	11.5	7.1	4.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.3	10.2	16.4	18.3	3,151
Currently has intimate partner	11.5	7.5	4.1	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.1	10.3	17.2	18.7	2,024
Had intimate partner	11.5	6.4	4.8	2.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	9.9	15.0	17.4	1,128
Ever married	25.0	18.4	7.8	8.9	5.0	4.4	2.3	21.2	31.4	36.4	11,461
Married/living together	25.8	18.4	7.8	9.1	4.7	4.0	2.1	21.5	32.4	34.9	9,492
Divorced/separated/widowed	21.6	18.6	7.7	7.9	6.6	5.9	3.1	19.7	26.1	43.7	1,969
Education¹											
No education	19.0	17.3	5.0	5.8	3.0	2.6	1.2	19.3	26.6	28.7	853
Primary	27.9	21.8	9.0	9.6	6.0	5.2	2.9	24.8	34.7	39.1	5,461
Secondary	20.6	15.4	7.3	7.6	4.2	3.5	1.8	18.5	27.2	32.2	5,250
More than secondary	15.2	6.3	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.3	0.5	8.6	18.4	22.2	3,049
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	24.8	22.1	8.4	8.3	5.6	4.7	2.6	24.9	32.8	36.1	2,285
Second	25.5	19.8	9.2	8.2	5.5	4.8	2.2	23.4	33.1	36.9	2,556
Middle	24.7	17.6	7.9	8.9	4.4	3.8	2.3	21.1	31.0	35.4	2,755
Fourth	21.5	14.0	6.3	7.9	3.9	3.1	1.5	16.3	27.0	32.4	3,367
Highest	16.8	10.1	4.8	5.2	2.6	2.5	1.2	12.4	20.7	24.9	3,649
Total	22.1	16.0	7.1	7.5	4.2	3.6	1.9	18.8	28.1	32.5	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.13.1C Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months by county: Women

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Economic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Mombasa	19.1	12.1	3.5	7.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	13.8	21.2	26.6	437
Kwale	13.5	13.3	4.2	3.3	2.7	1.7	0.3	14.8	20.0	20.8	210
Kilifi	11.5	8.7	8.4	5.5	2.7	2.4	1.7	14.4	19.0	25.7	369
Tana River	34.4	22.3	1.8	4.5	1.7	1.3	0.3	22.4	41.9	43.7	68
Lamu	29.3	12.4	7.4	3.7	3.4	3.1	0.0	16.3	33.3	35.6	43
Taita/Taveta	14.3	6.8	3.0	9.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	8.1	16.5	31.4	94
Garissa	9.2	14.6	4.7	6.2	4.6	2.7	2.7	14.8	16.6	17.8	109
Wajir	6.1	5.8	1.4	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	6.5	8.5	12.3	62
Mandera	8.3	2.8	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.4	10.2	10.4	84
Marsabit	14.2	16.0	1.2	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	16.5	19.4	20.1	60
Isiolo	22.1	27.4	6.7	7.0	5.4	3.5	1.1	28.8	35.0	39.6	55
Meru	29.9	15.8	9.2	11.0	5.9	5.6	4.2	19.0	33.5	39.7	488
Tharaka-Nithi	26.6	15.4	7.7	8.6	4.0	3.7	3.0	19.1	32.6	38.9	122
Embu	37.5	31.7	15.5	10.9	11.8	11.6	4.6	35.4	47.6	50.8	174
Kitui	11.3	5.5	0.3	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.7	13.2	13.8	313
Machakos	17.6	10.0	3.5	4.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	11.5	21.3	24.5	445
Makueni	14.8	14.0	3.9	7.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	15.2	22.3	27.0	295
Nyandarua	14.4	4.5	7.7	4.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	11.2	17.0	22.0	193
Nyeri	24.4	13.9	6.0	9.5	2.9	2.1	1.7	17.0	27.6	34.3	255
Kirinyaga	31.1	13.9	3.6	3.5	2.4	2.4	0.6	15.1	34.7	38.4	237
Murang'a	40.6	19.1	14.2	9.9	7.8	7.8	4.2	25.5	43.2	46.4	295
Kiambu	26.1	17.5	10.7	8.7	6.7	5.5	3.2	21.5	34.3	37.0	974
Turkana	15.7	18.9	8.0	6.4	6.1	4.8	2.9	20.8	23.4	28.9	149
West Pokot	15.3	16.8	7.2	1.2	2.9	2.1	0.3	21.1	25.4	25.4	180
Samburu	31.4	28.2	4.4	5.3	4.0	3.8	1.7	28.6	40.1	42.1	84
Trans Nzoia	23.4	16.5	5.6	10.2	3.2	2.9	2.1	19.0	27.1	34.1	313
Uasin Gishu	26.0	12.1	3.4	13.7	1.8	1.3	1.3	13.6	28.6	34.8	436
Elgeyo/Marakwet	21.6	16.2	4.3	7.5	2.7	2.7	1.1	17.8	25.9	27.5	103
Nandi	14.1	13.0	3.0	6.0	1.7	1.7	0.4	14.2	19.6	24.3	290
Baringo	19.9	20.0	6.8	12.7	4.3	3.5	3.0	22.5	26.9	30.3	175
Laikipia	24.2	11.3	1.8	9.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	12.2	26.9	35.4	139
Nakuru	14.7	9.9	3.7	6.7	2.5	2.1	1.3	11.1	17.6	25.7	800
Narok	19.6	17.8	9.4	6.3	6.1	4.2	2.0	21.0	29.3	34.8	329
Kajiado	18.8	17.2	8.5	12.1	5.8	5.2	2.9	19.9	24.7	33.1	429
Kericho	16.9	10.7	1.7	2.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	11.3	19.7	20.6	325
Bomet	13.7	11.4	9.3	7.2	5.7	4.3	2.7	15.0	20.6	27.3	293
Kakamega	24.3	18.8	9.3	11.2	4.4	3.9	1.8	23.7	32.0	36.3	619
Vihiga	26.3	17.3	6.8	7.3	5.1	5.1	3.8	19.0	30.2	31.4	153
Bungoma	36.0	24.1	15.6	14.0	8.1	7.7	5.4	31.6	47.6	52.6	575
Busia	32.6	22.3	10.3	8.8	6.4	5.2	2.0	26.2	41.1	43.4	268
Siaya	8.6	18.5	5.5	1.0	4.1	1.8	0.2	19.8	21.0	21.9	232
Kisumu	22.4	28.7	7.7	3.8	6.0	4.9	1.0	30.4	34.8	35.7	346
Homa Bay	30.7	24.5	11.7	7.5	7.6	6.0	0.6	28.6	39.7	43.6	326
Migori	38.7	28.9	8.2	10.5	5.7	5.5	2.6	31.4	46.6	49.6	322
Kisii	37.3	20.8	11.6	9.0	7.4	7.1	3.0	25.0	41.0	44.7	353
Nyamira	21.2	12.2	7.3	3.4	2.9	2.9	1.0	16.5	27.0	30.6	153
Nairobi City	17.7	14.9	5.7	5.7	3.5	3.2	1.3	17.1	23.3	27.3	1,840
Total	22.1	16.0	7.1	7.5	4.2	3.6	1.9	18.8	28.1	32.5	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women.

Table 17.13.2 Violence by any wife or intimate partner in the last 12 months: Men

Percentage of men age 15–49 who have ever had a wife or intimate partner who have experienced psychological/emotional, physical, economic, or sexual violence by any wife/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Psycho-logical/emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Eco-nomic violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional	Physical and sexual and psycho-logical/emotional and economic	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional	Physical or sexual or psycho-logical/emotional or economic	Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner
Age											
15–19	16.0	6.4	8.1	8.7	3.4	1.4	0.0	11.1	22.2	31.9	444
20–24	24.3	8.5	6.7	6.1	3.0	2.7	0.2	12.3	29.3	34.3	672
25–29	21.3	5.3	5.5	7.9	1.9	1.6	0.0	9.0	25.4	32.6	761
30–39	19.3	4.3	3.7	7.4	1.5	1.1	0.1	6.5	20.8	30.2	1,301
40–49	15.8	4.4	2.2	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	17.6	27.7	982
Residence											
Urban	22.7	6.4	6.1	7.6	2.6	2.1	0.0	9.9	26.6	35.2	1,577
Rural	17.2	4.8	3.8	7.6	1.1	0.7	0.1	7.5	19.9	28.2	2,584
Marital status											
Never married	18.4	6.0	5.4	7.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	9.6	23.3	30.9	1,326
Currently has intimate partner	21.1	6.7	5.0	7.7	1.4	0.3	0.0	10.3	26.7	34.5	923
Had intimate partner	12.4	4.3	6.4	5.4	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.8	15.5	22.6	403
Ever married	19.0	5.1	3.9	7.7	1.4	1.2	0.1	7.6	21.3	30.1	3,151
Married/living together	18.1	4.3	3.3	7.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	6.7	20.4	29.6	2,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.0	11.3	8.1	6.8	5.1	5.1	0.5	14.2	27.9	34.1	373
Education¹											
No education	11.6	3.5	2.0	7.4	1.5	0.8	0.0	4.1	13.4	22.3	129
Primary	19.8	5.7	4.7	7.8	1.2	1.1	0.2	9.2	22.5	30.4	1,583
Secondary	20.1	6.8	5.6	8.7	2.4	1.7	0.0	10.1	24.6	33.9	1,525
More than secondary	18.2	2.8	3.4	5.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	5.1	20.0	27.8	924
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	17.3	5.0	4.6	8.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	9.1	20.9	29.3	591
Second	18.9	6.3	4.3	7.2	1.9	1.0	0.2	8.7	21.8	29.0	843
Middle	17.4	5.7	5.1	8.1	1.8	1.6	0.0	9.1	20.6	29.0	857
Fourth	23.3	4.8	5.2	8.6	2.4	2.0	0.1	7.6	24.9	34.5	1,001
Highest	18.4	5.3	4.0	6.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	8.0	23.0	31.4	868
Total 15–49	19.3	5.4	4.7	7.6	1.7	1.2	0.1	8.4	22.4	30.9	4,161
50–54	12.5	4.7	0.2	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.7	15.2	23.4	316
Total 15–54	18.8	5.4	4.3	7.5	1.6	1.2	0.1	8.2	21.9	30.4	4,477

Note: The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.14 Injuries to women and men due to intimate partner violence

Among women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have experienced violence committed by their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner, percentage who have been injured/harmed as a result of the violence, by types of injuries, according to the type of violence, Kenya DHS 2022

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Felt humiliated, stressed, isolated, lonely, anxious, or any other form of emotional harm	Number of respondents who have experienced specified type of violence
WOMEN						
Physical violence¹						
Ever ²	48.6	21.1	11.4	53.1	72.3	4,063
Last 12 months	50.7	23.0	12.2	56.3	72.8	2,311
Sexual violence						
Ever ²	49.5	24.6	13.8	54.2	78.4	1,511
Last 12 months	46.7	22.6	10.6	51.5	75.3	1,017
Physical or sexual violence¹						
Ever ²	45.1	19.4	10.5	49.5	71.3	4,474
Last 12 months	45.7	20.4	10.6	50.9	71.3	2,719
MEN						
Physical violence¹						
Ever ²	25.1	9.5	8.2	29.5	44.8	318
Last 12 months	21.2	8.6	8.5	26.3	42.2	221
Sexual violence						
Ever ²	12.0	3.7	3.9	16.2	33.6	221
Last 12 months	12.3	4.6	2.4	15.6	31.9	171
Physical or sexual violence¹						
Ever ²	18.5	6.9	6.6	22.6	38.5	458
Last 12 months	15.5	6.2	6.3	19.6	36.1	329

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

² Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.15 Physical violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by respondent's background characteristics

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting her/him, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's/men's own experience of experience of intimate partner violence and background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner
Respondents who have experienced physical intimate-partner violence						
Ever ¹	7.1	4.4	4,063	52.3	34.7	344
In the last 12 months	7.6	7.1	2,311	52.0	47.9	236
Never	1.0	0.7	10,550	17.1	8.3	4,133
Age						
15–19	1.4	1.4	1,292	6.0	5.3	444
20–24	3.5	2.7	2,894	13.3	11.1	672
25–29	2.7	1.9	2,997	16.6	11.2	761
30–39	2.8	1.5	4,535	23.6	12.5	1,301
40–49	2.2	1.2	2,894	25.4	8.6	982
Residence						
Urban	3.2	2.1	5,940	18.9	11.4	1,577
Rural	2.4	1.5	8,672	19.4	9.7	2,584
Marital status						
Never married	2.2	1.7	3,151	6.5	4.8	1,326
Currently has intimate partner	1.5	1.2	2,024	5.9	5.0	923
Had intimate partner	3.4	2.5	1,128	7.9	4.4	403
Ever married	2.8	1.8	11,461	25.4	12.7	3,151
Married/living together	2.4	1.8	9,492	23.9	12.4	2,778
Divorced/separated/widowed	4.8	1.8	1,969	36.6	15.0	373
Employment						
Employed for cash	3.0	1.8	8,046	20.7	11.2	3,542
Employed not for cash	2.0	1.2	1,634	14.4	6.7	259
Not employed	2.4	1.8	4,933	7.5	4.7	360
Education²						
No education	1.9	1.4	853	18.6	11.5	129
Primary	2.5	1.6	5,461	24.9	13.0	1,583
Secondary	2.8	2.0	5,250	15.9	8.5	1,525
More than secondary	3.1	1.8	3,049	15.0	8.8	924
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	2.4	1.6	2,285	24.6	15.5	591
Second	1.7	1.2	2,556	20.8	10.3	843
Middle	2.7	1.6	2,755	18.0	9.5	857
Fourth	3.3	2.2	3,367	18.2	10.1	1,001
Highest	2.9	1.9	3,649	16.2	8.2	868
Total	2.7	1.8	14,612	19.8	10.4	4,477

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.15C Violence by respondent against their husband/intimate partner by county

Percentage of women age 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Mombasa	3.0	2.5	437
Kwale	0.3	0.0	210
Kilifi	2.4	1.5	369
Tana River	0.6	0.6	68
Lamu	7.6	4.4	43
Taita/Taveta	2.8	1.2	94
Garissa	0.4	0.0	109
Wajir	0.9	0.2	62
Mandera	0.3	0.3	84
Marsabit	0.5	0.5	60
Isiolo	4.7	4.7	55
Meru	2.6	0.8	488
Tharaka-Nithi	5.7	2.7	122
Embu	2.3	1.0	174
Kitui	0.1	0.1	313
Machakos	2.2	1.0	445
Makueni	1.2	0.7	295
Nyandarua	1.0	1.0	193
Nyeri	2.4	1.8	255
Kirinyaga	3.6	0.5	237
Murang'a	10.7	6.3	295
Kiambu	6.2	5.5	974
Turkana	8.7	5.3	149
West Pokot	3.4	3.4	180
Samburu	0.6	0.6	84
Trans Nzoia	1.2	0.9	313
Uasin Gishu	2.6	2.5	436
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2.0	1.7	103
Nandi	1.0	0.5	290
Baringo	3.6	2.4	175
Laikipia	2.5	1.1	139
Nakuru	1.0	0.5	800
Narok	0.7	0.2	329
Kajiado	3.9	3.1	429
Kericho	0.0	0.0	325
Bomet	0.2	0.2	293
Kakamega	3.4	1.8	619
Vihiga	2.0	1.1	153
Bungoma	3.3	2.3	575
Busia	2.5	0.9	268
Siaya	2.2	1.9	232
Kisumu	2.4	1.9	346
Homa Bay	2.2	1.4	326
Migori	2.8	1.7	322
Kisii	2.1	2.1	353
Nyamira	0.1	0.0	153
Nairobi City	2.7	1.3	1,840
Total	2.7	1.8	14,612

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

Table 17.16 Violence by respondent against their spouse/intimate partner by spouse/intimate partner characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have ever had a spouse or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent spouse/intimate partner when he/she was not already beating or physically hurting her/him, ever and in the last 12 months, according to their spouse's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner
Spouse's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption						
Does not drink alcohol	1.4	0.8	10,332	18.2	10.1	3,946
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	4.5	2.3	120	23.6	13.6	18
Is sometimes drunk	5.6	3.6	2,679	37.7	14.6	166
Is often drunk	6.2	4.7	1,481	43.0	24.4	30
Husband's education¹						
No education	3.0	1.7	5,694	na	na	na
Primary	2.6	2.0	3,618	na	na	na
Secondary	1.9	1.6	3,042	na	na	na
More than secondary	2.7	1.5	2,140	na	na	na
DK/missing	6.0	4.8	118	na	na	na
Spousal education difference¹						
Husband better educated	2.0	1.6	3,818	na	na	na
Wife better educated	3.8	2.6	2,315	na	na	na
Both equally educated	1.9	1.4	2,937	na	na	na
Neither educated	1.7	1.2	423	na	na	na
Spousal age difference¹						
Wife older	3.5	3.1	450	na	na	na
Wife is same age	5.7	4.5	411	na	na	na
Wife 1–4 years younger	2.7	1.8	3,456	na	na	na
Wife 5–9 years younger	1.8	1.3	3,254	na	na	na
Wife 10 or more years younger	1.9	1.5	1,921	na	na	na
Number of decisions in which he/she participates²						
0	1.7	1.3	536	16.3	12.5	91
1	2.0	1.6	2,780	23.8	12.6	2,419
2	2.6	1.9	6,177	na	na	na
Number of controlling behaviours displayed by spouse/intimate partner³						
0	0.9	0.6	5,550	9.2	4.5	1,108
1–2	2.3	1.3	6,161	18.1	9.2	1,890
3–4	5.9	4.2	2,391	30.6	18.2	1,050
5	11.4	8.8	510	28.4	14.1	114
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴						
0	2.5	1.6	9,764	13.4	6.4	2,972
1	3.0	1.9	2,999	33.9	19.8	841
2	2.9	2.3	1,476	34.3	22.1	295
3	3.0	1.9	373	25.5	17.8	54
Father beat mother						
Yes	4.0	2.7	4,559	29.8	16.5	1,577
No	1.7	1.1	9,309	12.1	6.6	2,337
Don't know	6.2	3.4	744	17.7	7.2	247
Mother beat father						
Yes	14.1	9.8	470	27.1	16.8	128
No	2.1	1.4	13,485	19.0	10.3	3,810
Don't know	6.2	3.1	657	18.4	7.8	223
Respondent afraid of spouse/intimate partner						
Most of the time afraid	3.3	2.4	1,327	43.6	28.8	46
Sometimes afraid	4.4	3.2	2,785	33.3	17.4	273
Never afraid	2.1	1.3	10,501	17.9	9.6	3,841

Continued...

Table 17.16—Continued

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	Number of men who ever had a wife/intimate partner
Total 15–49	2.7	1.8	14,612	19.2	10.4	4,161
50–54	na	na	na	27.8	10.2	316
Total 15–54	na	na	na	19.8	10.4	4,477

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. The term wife includes a partner with whom a man is living as if married. Wife/intimate partner refers to the current wife for currently married men, the most recent wife for divorced, separated or widowed men, the current intimate partner for never married men who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married men who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

¹ Includes in the last 12 months

² Includes only currently married women/men

³ According to the wife's/husband's report. Includes only currently married women/men See Table 15.8.1 and Table 15.8.2 for list of decisions.

⁴ According to the woman's/man's report. See Table 17.19.1 and Table 17.19.2 for list of behaviours.

⁵ According to the woman's/man's report. See Table 15.9.1 and Table 15.9.2 for list of reasons.

Table 17.17.1 Help seeking to stop violence: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Among respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence			Total	Number of respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone		
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	37.9	16.4	45.6	100.0	4,135
Sexual only	29.3	19.9	50.7	100.0	593
Both physical and sexual	55.3	15.9	28.9	100.0	1,609
Age					
15–19	28.5	15.3	56.2	100.0	711
20–24	38.7	16.8	44.5	100.0	1,092
25–29	39.8	17.6	42.5	100.0	1,218
30–39	44.6	18.2	37.2	100.0	1,962
40–49	47.7	14.0	38.3	100.0	1,354
Residence					
Urban	43.6	18.2	38.2	100.0	2,380
Rural	40.3	15.7	44.0	100.0	3,957
Marital status					
Never married	32.7	19.4	47.9	100.0	1,318
Never ever had intimate partner	30.5	19.2	50.3	100.0	338
Ever had intimate partner	33.4	19.5	47.1	100.0	980
Ever married	43.9	15.9	40.2	100.0	5,019
Married/living together	40.7	15.3	43.9	100.0	3,803
Divorced/separated/ widowed	53.7	17.6	28.7	100.0	1,216
Employment					
Employed for cash	45.6	17.0	37.5	100.0	3,689
Employed not for cash	42.9	15.6	41.5	100.0	742
Not employed	33.2	16.4	50.4	100.0	1,905
Education¹					
No education	29.6	12.5	57.8	100.0	330
Primary	44.0	15.4	40.6	100.0	2,807
Secondary	40.8	16.3	42.9	100.0	2,277
More than secondary	40.0	22.6	37.4	100.0	923
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	38.9	13.4	47.7	100.0	1,062
Second	38.7	17.9	43.4	100.0	1,246
Middle	43.4	15.6	41.0	100.0	1,281
Fourth	41.7	16.2	42.0	100.0	1,416
Highest	44.3	19.4	36.3	100.0	1,331
Total	41.5	16.6	41.8	100.0	6,337

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.17.1C Help seeking to stop violence by county: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to county, Kenya DHS 2022

County	Among respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence			Total	Number of respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone		
Mombasa	39.6	22.5	37.9	100.0	142
Kwale	31.9	22.4	45.7	100.0	39
Kilifi	31.6	7.2	61.2	100.0	117
Tana River	22.0	18.6	59.4	100.0	30
Lamu	64.1	11.2	24.6	100.0	19
Taita/Taveta	36.0	15.8	48.2	100.0	37
Garissa	31.6	13.0	55.4	100.0	31
Wajir	51.4	0.0	48.6	100.0	12
Mandera	11.3	10.0	78.7	100.0	9
Marsabit	18.0	9.3	72.7	100.0	11
Isiolo	24.7	20.7	54.6	100.0	32
Meru	48.4	13.6	38.0	100.0	212
Tharaka-Nithi	45.4	20.4	34.2	100.0	54
Embu	58.4	11.2	30.5	100.0	93
Kitui	32.0	10.1	58.0	100.0	45
Machakos	50.3	23.9	25.8	100.0	137
Makueni	30.9	10.4	58.6	100.0	86
Nyandarua	53.3	9.4	37.3	100.0	74
Nyeri	37.9	19.0	43.1	100.0	115
Kirinyaga	61.5	17.2	21.3	100.0	111
Murang'a	59.3	9.9	30.8	100.0	210
Kiambu	37.2	6.6	56.2	100.0	503
Turkana	30.0	8.2	61.8	100.0	78
West Pokot	20.4	8.7	71.0	100.0	61
Samburu	21.3	11.8	66.9	100.0	43
Trans Nzoia	44.4	17.8	37.8	100.0	156
Uasin Gishu	53.8	10.1	36.0	100.0	215
Elgeyo/Marakwet	38.0	7.6	54.4	100.0	37
Nandi	30.4	29.0	40.6	100.0	139
Baringo	25.7	20.4	53.9	100.0	82
Laikipia	49.8	14.6	35.7	100.0	64
Nakuru	55.6	20.7	23.8	100.0	262
Narok	39.3	16.0	44.6	100.0	163
Kajiado	38.0	24.0	38.0	100.0	197
Kericho	45.1	11.5	43.4	100.0	66
Bomet	54.7	6.0	39.3	100.0	127
Kakamega	28.3	20.5	51.2	100.0	327
Vihiga	37.4	12.4	50.2	100.0	76
Bungoma	38.5	20.4	41.2	100.0	435
Busia	44.4	14.9	40.8	100.0	130
Siaya	25.1	23.0	51.9	100.0	72
Kisumu	32.1	8.6	59.3	100.0	156
Homa Bay	47.4	15.8	36.8	100.0	200
Migori	35.4	18.5	46.1	100.0	203
Kisii	57.5	16.8	25.8	100.0	157
Nyamira	40.4	20.9	38.7	100.0	70
Nairobi City	41.5	25.2	33.3	100.0	699
Total	41.5	16.6	41.8	100.0	6,337

Table 17.17.2 Help seeking to stop violence: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behaviour, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Type of violence/ background characteristic	Among respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence			Total	Number of respondents who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone		
Type of violence experienced					
Physical only	28.8	13.0	58.2	100.0	1,255
Sexual only	20.2	9.8	70.1	100.0	126
Both physical and sexual	40.4	10.8	48.8	100.0	268
Age					
15–19	24.7	11.0	64.2	100.0	403
20–24	27.6	11.2	61.2	100.0	272
25–29	36.1	13.3	50.6	100.0	274
30–39	29.9	11.8	58.3	100.0	394
40–49	34.0	15.0	51.0	100.0	306
Residence					
Urban	30.2	12.1	57.7	100.0	624
Rural	28.8	12.8	58.4	100.0	950
Marital status					
Never married	24.5	12.7	62.8	100.0	765
Never ever had intimate partner	22.9	10.5	66.6	100.0	369
Ever had intimate partner	26.0	14.7	59.3	100.0	397
Ever married	33.9	12.4	53.7	100.0	809
Married/living together	33.5	12.3	54.2	100.0	648
Divorced/separated/widowed	35.3	12.9	51.8	100.0	161
Employment					
Employed for cash	32.5	12.8	54.7	100.0	1,193
Employed not for cash	24.4	16.2	59.4	100.0	74
Not employed	18.3	10.6	71.1	100.0	308
Education¹					
No education	17.8	14.3	67.9	100.0	19
Primary	32.7	15.0	52.3	100.0	581
Secondary	26.3	11.2	62.5	100.0	679
More than secondary	30.3	10.7	59.0	100.0	295
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	29.1	16.2	54.7	100.0	215
Second	34.9	13.6	51.5	100.0	323
Middle	25.2	12.5	62.3	100.0	351
Fourth	30.9	12.0	57.1	100.0	362
Highest	26.6	9.8	63.6	100.0	324
Total 15–49	29.3	12.5	58.1	100.0	1,575
50–54	45.3	8.3	46.4	100.0	74
Total 15–54	30.1	12.4	57.6	100.0	1,649

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 17.18 Sources for help to stop the violence

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Kenya DHS 2022

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
WOMEN				
Own family	62.1	58.2	69.3	64.3
Husband/intimate partner's family	32.4	5.1	35.4	31.6
Current/former husband/intimate partner	1.6	0.0	2.1	1.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Friend	14.6	21.1	21.5	17.4
Neighbour	7.9	4.9	10.6	8.6
Religious leader	5.2	9.0	11.1	7.5
Doctor/medical personnel	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.7
Police	10.4	14.6	13.6	11.8
Lawyer	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5
Social work organisation	1.4	0.0	2.1	1.5
Through helplines	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Safe spaces/rescue centres	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5
Chief/other NGAOs	14.5	7.8	17.9	15.2
Other	2.4	7.2	1.0	2.3
Number of respondents who have sought help	1,569	174	889	2,632
MEN				
Own family	48.3	(52.6)	39.9	46.7
Husband/intimate partner's family	4.0	(3.6)	5.2	4.3
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.2	(0.0)	0.0	0.2
Current/former boyfriend	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.1
Friend	15.6	(45.1)	25.2	19.2
Neighbour	3.0	(13.8)	3.2	3.6
Religious leader	4.2	(12.3)	4.3	4.7
Doctor/medical personnel	6.0	(0.0)	4.5	5.3
Police	25.9	(0.0)	28.2	25.1
Lawyer	0.0	(0.0)	1.6	0.3
Social work organisation	2.7	(0.0)	0.8	2.1
Through helplines	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0
Safe spaces/rescue centres	1.5	(0.0)	0.0	1.1
Chief/other NGAOs	19.8	(0.5)	23.9	19.7
Other	6.3	(9.6)	3.3	5.8
Number of respondents who have sought help	362	25	108	496

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Key Findings

Prevalence of female genital mutilation (FGM):

- 15% of women age 15–49 in Kenya are circumcised.
- The prevalence of FGM declined from 38% in 1998 to 15% in 2022.
- 2% of girls age 0–14 whose mothers have ever heard of circumcision are circumcised.

Age at circumcision:

- 45% of women (age 15–49) were circumcised at age 10–14 and 30% at age 5–9.

Persons performing circumcisions:

- Most of female circumcisions are performed by traditional agents (traditional circumciser, traditional birth attendants, or other traditional agents); 86% for girls age 0–14 and 82% for women age 15–49.
- 14% of girls age 0–14 and 17% of women age 15–49 were circumcised by a medical professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife).

Attitudes towards FGM:

- 88% of women and 87% of men who have ever heard of female circumcision believe that their culture does not require FGM.
- More than 9 in 10 women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision believe that the practice of female circumcision should not be continued.

Female genital mutilation (FGM), also known female circumcision, is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any procedure that involves partial or total removal of the external genitalia and/or injury to the female genital organs for cultural or any other non-therapeutic reasons (WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA 1997). Widely recognised as a violation of human rights, FGM is deeply rooted in beliefs and perceptions formed over decades and generations, and it is illegal in Kenya. The Prohibition of FGM Act No 32 of 2011 and the Children’s Act No 29 of 2022 criminalises all forms of FGM and provides stiff penalties to perpetrators of FGM.

WHO classifies female genital mutilation into four main categories:

Type I: Excision of the prepuce with or without excision of part or the entire clitoris.

Type II: Excision of the clitoris with partial or total excision of the labia minora.

Type III: Excision of part or all of the external genitalia and stitching or narrowing of the vaginal opening (infibulation).

Type IV: Other forms, including pricking, piercing, or incising of the clitoris and/or labia; stretching of the clitoris and/or labia; cauterisation by burning of the clitoris and surrounding tissue; scraping of tissue surrounding the opening of the vagina or cutting of the vagina; and introduction of corrosive substances or herbs into the vagina to cause bleeding or to tighten or narrow the vagina.

The 2022 KDHS collected information on FGM from women age 15–49, girls age 0–14, and men age 15–54. For women, the topics included knowledge and prevalence of FGM and attitudes towards the practice. Women age 15–49 were asked questions about if they were circumcised, age at circumcision, and type of circumcision. Women with daughters age 0–14 were asked questions about circumcision for each of their daughters. Male respondents were asked questions on their knowledge and attitudes about FGM.

18.1 RESPONDENTS' KNOWLEDGE OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Knowledge of female circumcision is near universal (97%) among both women and men (**Table 18.1**).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Knowledge of FGM increases with level of education from 92% of women with no education to more than 99% for those with more than secondary education. Knowledge of FGM among men increases from 94% for those with no education to more than 99% for those with more than secondary education.
- Knowledge of FGM among women increases with wealth quintile from 93% in the lowest quintile to 99% in the highest quintile.

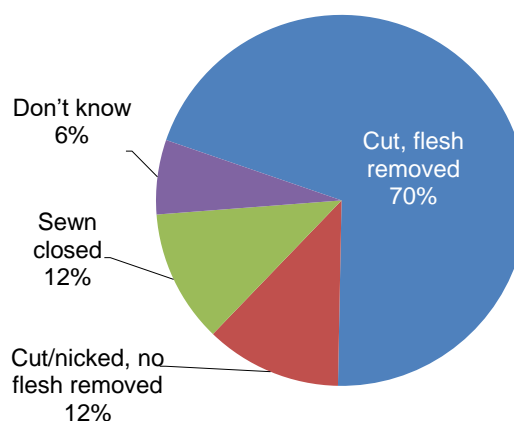
18.2 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AMONG WOMEN

18.2.1 Prevalence and Type of FGM

Fifteen percent of women age 15–49 are circumcised. The most common type of FGM in Kenya is Type II (cut, flesh removed). Seventy percent of circumcised women have undergone this procedure. Twelve percent of circumcised women have undergone either Type I procedure (cut, no flesh removed) or the Type III procedure (also known as infibulation) of FGM (**Table 18.2** and **Figure 18.1**).

Figure 18.1 Type of FGM

Percentage among circumcised women age 15–49



Trends: The prevalence of FGM declined from 38% in 1998 to 15% in 2022 (Figure 18.2).

Patterns by background characteristics

- The percentage of female who are circumcised is higher among women age 40–44 (24%) and 45–49 (23%) than among women age 35–39 (19%) or younger (16% or lower) (Figure 18.3).
- Prevalence of female circumcision is higher in rural (18%) than in urban areas (10%) (Table 18.2).

18.2.2 Age at Circumcision among Women

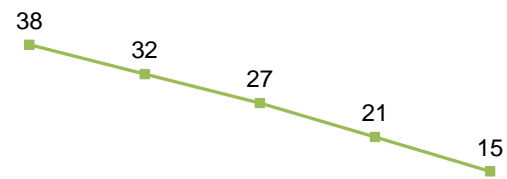
Among circumcised women, 30% were circumcised at age 5–9, 45% at age 10–14, and 21% at age 15–49. Only 2% of women age 15–29 were circumcised when they were under age 5 (Figure 18.4).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Forty-one percent of circumcised women in urban areas were circumcised at age 5–9 compared with 25% in rural areas (Table 18.3).
- The percentage of women age 15–49 who were circumcised before age 5 is higher in the highest wealth quintile; 11% compared to 2% or less in other wealth quintiles.

Figure 18.2 Trends in FGM

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised



1998 KDHS	2003 KDHS	2008–09 KDHS	2014 KDHS	2022 KDHS
38	32	27	21	15

Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Figure 18.3 FGM by age

Percentage of women age 15–49 who are circumcised

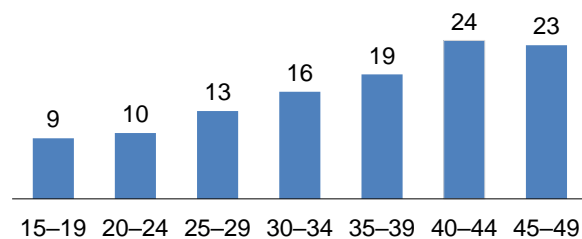
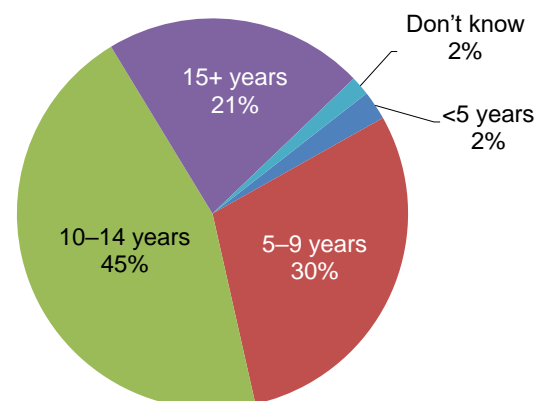


Figure 18.4 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of women who are circumcised



18.3 FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AMONG DAUGHTERS

Female genital mutilation among girls age 0–14

Women were asked a series of questions about their own circumcision status and that of their living daughters age 0–14. If a woman reported she had never heard of FGM, it is assumed that her daughters have not been circumcised.

Sample: Girls age 0–14

Among women with living daughters age 0–14, 2% of these daughters are circumcised (Table 18.4).

In terms of infibulation status, 91% of circumcised girls are cut but not sewn, while 9% are cut and sewn (infibulated) (Table 18.6).

Patterns by background characteristics

- Eleven percent of girls age 0–14 whose mothers have no education are circumcised (Table 18.5).
- Seven percent of girls age 0–14 whose mothers are circumcised are also circumcised.
- The highest percentage of circumcised girls age 0–14 are daughters of mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (4%).
- One in three girls whose mothers are infibulated are also infibulated (Table 18.6).

18.4 PERSON WHO PERFORMED THE CIRCUMCISION

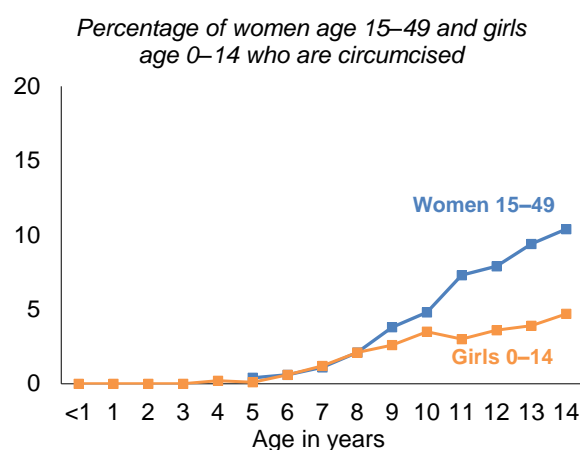
Most of female circumcisions are performed by traditional agents (traditional circumciser, traditional birth attendants, or other traditional agents); 86% for girls age 0–14 and 82% for women age 15–49 (Table 18.7). Fourteen percent of girls age 0–14 and 17% of women age 15–49 were circumcised by a medical professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife).

Among women age 15–49 who are circumcised, 72% reported they were circumcised at their home, 14% at a relative's home, 9% at a health facility (hospital, clinic), and 5% at other places (forest, river banks, or caves).

18.5 FEMALE CIRCUMCISION OVER TIME

The prevalence of circumcision among daughters age 0–14 by their current age is generally lower than that of women age 15–49 when measured by their exact age of circumcision. The prevalence also increases gradually with current age of circumcised daughters and exact age at circumcision for women. For example, at age nine, 3% of girls are circumcised compared with 4% of women who were circumcised at that age. At age fourteen, 5% of girls are circumcised, while 10% of women were circumcised at that age (Figure 18.5).

Figure 18.5 Age at circumcision among women and girls



Note: Data from 2003 and later are nationally representative, while data collected before 2003 exclude the North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

18.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

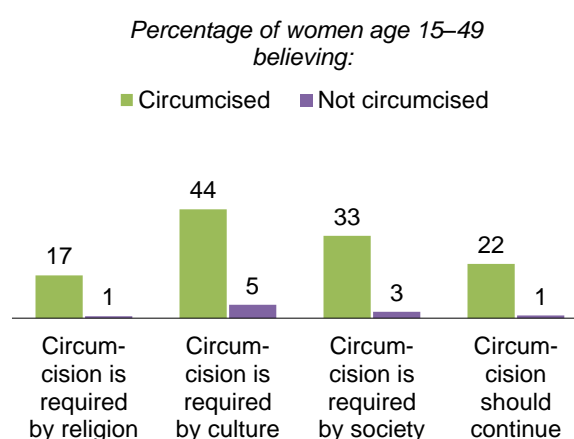
Ninety-six percent of women and men age 15–49 who have ever heard of female circumcision do not believe that their religion requires FGM (Table 18.8.1). Moreover, 88% of women and 87% of men believe that their culture does not require FGM (Table 18.8.2), and 92% of women and 93% of men do not believe FGM is required by their society (Table 18.8.3).

More than 9 in 10 women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision believe that the practice should not be continued (Table 18.9)

Patterns by background characteristics

- Among circumcised women, 82% believe that FGM is not required by their religion, whereas 99% of uncircumcised women hold a similar opinion (Table 18.8.1).
- Twenty-seven percent of women and 24% of men with no education believe that their religion requires FGM.
- Among circumcised women, 44% believe that FGM is required by their culture (Table 18.8.2 and Figure 18.6).
- The belief that culture requires FGM decreases with increasing education level, from 44% of women and 49% of men with no education to 7% of women and 9% of men with more than secondary education.

Figure 18.6 Attitudes about FGM by circumcision status



- The belief that culture requires FGM decreases with increasing wealth quintile, from 21% of women and 22% of men in the lowest wealth quintile to 7% of women and 9% of men in the highest wealth quintile
- Among circumcised women, 74% believe that female circumcision should not be continued (Table 18.9).
- The highest percentage of women and men who believe that female circumcision should be continued are those with no education (32% and 28%, respectively).
- The belief that female circumcision should be continued is high among women and men in the lowest wealth quintile (13% and 11%, respectively).

18.7 EFFECTS OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

Thirty-one percent of circumcised women age 15–49 have experienced side effects from undergoing circumcision (Table 18.10). The most common side effects were severe pain (70%) and heavy bleeding (46%).

18.8 HELP-SEEKING BEHAVIOURS

Eighty-four percent of circumcised women who reported having experienced side effects from circumcision never sought help (Table 18.11). Among women who sought help, 7% sought help from a doctor or another medical personnel, and 9% sought help from a traditional circumciser or traditional healer/herbalist.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on female genital mutilation, see the following tables:

- **Table 18.1** Knowledge of female circumcision
- **Table 18.2** Prevalence of female circumcision
- **Table 18.3** Age at circumcision
- **Table 18.4** Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0–14
- **Table 18.5** Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother’s background characteristics
- **Table 18.6** Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14
- **Table 18.7** Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49
- **Table 18.8.1** Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion
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- **Table 18.8.3** Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by society
- **Table 18.9** Opinion of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue
- **Table 18.10** Effect of female circumcision
- **Table 18.11** Help-seeking behaviours among circumcised women

Table 18.1 Knowledge of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 and men age 15–64 who have heard of female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents	Have heard of female circumcision	Number of respondents
Age				
15–19	94.4	3,125	93.8	3,175
20–24	96.9	3,063	97.9	2,404
25–29	97.7	2,916	98.2	2,268
30–34	97.7	2,364	98.0	1,787
35–39	97.5	2,288	99.0	1,577
40–44	98.3	1,615	98.8	1,332
45–49	97.2	1,346	98.9	1,109
Residence				
Urban	98.0	6,850	97.5	5,382
Rural	96.2	9,866	97.2	8,270
Education¹				
No education	92.4	920	93.8	369
Primary	95.1	6,107	95.4	4,894
Secondary	98.1	6,481	97.9	5,592
More than secondary	99.3	3,208	99.9	2,797
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	93.2	2,599	95.8	2,062
Second	96.5	2,974	96.5	2,584
Middle	96.8	3,086	97.7	2,754
Fourth	98.1	3,729	97.5	3,325
Highest	98.6	4,328	98.5	2,927
Total 15–49	96.9	16,716	97.3	13,652
50–54	na	na	99.0	801
Total 15–54	na	na	97.4	14,453

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.2 Prevalence of female circumcision

Percentage of women age 15–49 circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised women by type of circumcision according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Percentage of women circumcised	Number of women	Type of circumcision				Total	Number of circumcised women
			Cut/nicked, no flesh removed	Cut, flesh removed	Sewn closed	Don't know		
Age								
15–19	9.1	3,125	11.9	67.3	12.6	8.1	100.0	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	9.9	6,481	16.5	64.9	10.8	7.9	100.0	643
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

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.3 Age at circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 by age at circumcision according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Age at circumcision					Total	Number of circumcised women
	<5	5–9	10–14	15+	Don't know		
Age							
15–19	2.9	45.6	39.1	11.7	0.6	100.0	286
20–24	5.3	37.8	40.4	14.8	1.7	100.0	303
25–29	1.5	37.0	43.7	16.4	1.4	100.0	384
30–34	1.1	31.5	45.3	19.6	2.5	100.0	380
35–39	2.0	24.1	47.3	24.6	2.0	100.0	428
40–44	2.2	17.8	50.7	28.1	1.2	100.0	385
45–49	2.9	18.0	44.5	33.1	1.5	100.0	311
Residence							
Urban	5.3	41.3	42.6	8.5	2.3	100.0	662
Rural	1.4	25.4	45.6	26.2	1.4	100.0	1,815
Education¹							
No education	0.6	38.2	41.4	16.6	3.3	100.0	518
Primary	1.7	21.3	45.1	30.6	1.3	100.0	1,126
Secondary	4.5	35.4	47.5	11.4	1.1	100.0	643
More than secondary	4.8	35.8	43.4	15.2	0.8	100.0	189
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	0.7	29.8	41.7	25.8	2.0	100.0	832
Second	1.5	24.9	48.0	24.8	0.9	100.0	498
Middle	2.1	28.3	45.2	22.7	1.7	100.0	450
Fourth	1.3	34.1	47.2	15.1	2.2	100.0	409
Highest	11.2	33.3	44.2	10.4	0.9	100.0	287
Total	2.4	29.6	44.8	21.5	1.6	100.0	2,476

¹ No education includes informal education (madrasa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.4 Prevalence of circumcision and age at circumcision: Girls 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 by age at circumcision, and percentage of girls circumcised according to current age, Kenya DHS 2022

Current age	Age at circumcision				Percentage not circumcised	Total	Number of girls	Percentage circumcised
	<1	1–4	5–9	10–14				
0–4	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	4,284	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.2	1.1	na	98.7	100.0	4,023	1.3
10–14	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.7	96.3	100.0	3,873	3.7
0–14	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	98.4	100.0	12,181	1.6

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.
na = not applicable due to censoring.

Table 18.5 Circumcision of girls age 0–14 by mother’s background characteristics

Percentage of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised, according to age and mother’s background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Current age of girls			Total 0–14	Number of girls
	0–4	5–9	10–14		
Residence					
Urban	0.0	1.1	4.1	1.5	4,208
Rural	0.0	1.4	3.6	1.7	7,973
Mother’s education¹					
No education	0.2	8.2	22.9	10.5	1,454
Primary	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.6	5,665
Secondary	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	3,423
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,639
Mother’s circumcision status					
Circumcised	0.1	5.6	15.5	7.3	2,704
Not circumcised	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,091
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.1	3.5	9.8	4.3	2,789
Second	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.9	2,502
Middle	0.1	0.7	2.2	1.0	2,145
Fourth	0.0	0.8	3.1	1.2	2,338
Highest	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	2,407
Total	0.0	1.3	3.7	1.6	12,181

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.6 Infibulation among circumcised girls age 0–14

Percent distribution of girls age 0–14 who are circumcised by whether or not they are infibulated, according to mother's background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Infibulation status			Total	Number of girls
	Sewn closed	Not sewn closed	Don't know		
Residence					
Urban	6.8	92.3	0.9	100.0	65
Rural	9.6	90.0	0.5	100.0	133
Mother's education¹					
No education	9.8	90.1	0.1	100.0	152
Primary	6.6	91.8	1.6	100.0	33
Secondary	*	*	*	100.0	12
Mother's circumcision status					
Infibulated	32.8	67.2	0.0	100.0	45
Circumcised, not infibulated	1.5	98.1	0.5	100.0	151
Not circumcised	*	*	*	100.0	2
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	9.6	89.8	0.5	100.0	121
Second	5.8	94.2	0.0	100.0	22
Middle	7.1	90.5	2.4	100.0	22
Fourth	4.0	95.8	0.2	100.0	28
Highest	*	*	*	100.0	5
Total	8.7	90.7	0.6	100.0	198

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.7 Aspects of circumcision among circumcised girls age 0–14 and women age 15–49

Percent distribution of circumcised girls age 0–14 by current age and women age 15–49, according to person performing the circumcision and type of circumcision, Kenya DHS 2022

Characteristic of circumcision	Current age of girls			Total 0–14	Women age 15–49
	0–4	5–9	10–14		
Person who performed the circumcision					
Traditional agent	*	92.8	84.1	86.2	82.0
Traditional circumciser	*	92.8	83.8	86.0	80.5
Traditional birth attendant	*	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.4
Other traditional agent	*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Medical professional	*	7.2	15.9	13.5	16.9
Doctor	*	2.0	1.2	1.4	4.4
Nurse/midwife	*	5.2	14.6	12.1	12.5
Don't know	*	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place of circumcision					
At home	na	na	na	na	72.1
At relative's home	na	na	na	na	13.6
At hospital/clinic/health facility	na	na	na	na	8.9
Forest/river bank/cave	na	na	na	na	5.0
Other	na	na	na	na	0.4
Total	na	na	na	na	100.0
Country of circumcision					
Kenya	na	na	na	na	99.3
Tanzania	na	na	na	na	0.3
Other country	na	na	na	na	0.3
Don't know	na	na	na	na	0.1
Total	na	na	na	na	100.0
Type of circumcision					
Cut/nicked, no flesh removed	*	10.2	15.7	14.2	11.9
Cut, flesh removed	*	79.7	66.9	70.1	70.1
Sewn closed	*	6.4	9.6	8.7	11.6
Don't know	*	3.7	7.8	7.0	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1	52	145	198	2,476

Note: The circumcision status of girls is reported by their mothers. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.8.1 Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by religion

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, by opinion on whether their religion requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Men					
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of men
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	17.2	81.5	1.2	100.0	2,476	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	0.8	98.8	0.4	100.0	13,729	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	4.8	94.5	0.7	100.0	2,951	3.7	95.1	1.1	100.0	2,977
20–24	3.4	96.1	0.5	100.0	2,968	3.6	95.8	0.6	100.0	2,353
25–29	2.8	96.7	0.5	100.0	2,848	3.4	96.3	0.3	100.0	2,228
30–34	3.2	96.0	0.8	100.0	2,310	2.7	96.3	1.0	100.0	1,752
35–39	2.6	97.0	0.4	100.0	2,232	3.5	95.9	0.6	100.0	1,562
40–44	3.3	96.6	0.2	100.0	1,588	2.6	96.8	0.6	100.0	1,316
45–49	2.6	96.9	0.5	100.0	1,308	3.2	96.5	0.3	100.0	1,097
Residence										
Urban	3.6	95.8	0.6	100.0	6,711	3.1	96.3	0.6	100.0	5,247
Rural	3.1	96.3	0.5	100.0	9,495	3.5	95.7	0.8	100.0	8,038
Education¹										
No education	27.4	70.6	2.0	100.0	851	23.7	74.3	2.0	100.0	346
Primary	2.7	96.7	0.7	100.0	5,808	3.6	95.3	1.0	100.0	4,670
Secondary	1.9	97.7	0.4	100.0	6,361	2.7	96.6	0.6	100.0	5,476
More than secondary	0.9	99.0	0.1	100.0	3,186	1.4	98.4	0.2	100.0	2,793
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	9.3	89.6	1.0	100.0	2,423	8.4	90.3	1.3	100.0	1,975
Second	2.5	96.9	0.6	100.0	2,869	2.8	96.3	0.9	100.0	2,494
Middle	2.4	97.3	0.4	100.0	2,987	2.7	96.9	0.4	100.0	2,691
Fourth	2.9	96.6	0.5	100.0	3,657	2.6	96.8	0.6	100.0	3,242
Highest	1.5	98.1	0.4	100.0	4,269	1.6	97.9	0.5	100.0	2,882
Total 15–49	3.3	96.1	0.5	100.0	16,205	3.3	96.0	0.7	100.0	13,285
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	3.6	95.6	0.8	100.0	793
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	3.3	95.9	0.7	100.0	14,078

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.8.2 Opinion of women and men about whether circumcision is required by culture

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, by opinion on whether their culture requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of women	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	Number of men
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	43.7	55.5	0.8	100.0	2,476	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	5.4	94.2	0.4	100.0	13,729	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	11.6	87.7	0.6	100.0	2,951	11.1	87.7	1.2	100.0	2,977
20–24	10.6	89.0	0.5	100.0	2,968	11.4	87.9	0.7	100.0	2,353
25–29	10.4	89.2	0.3	100.0	2,848	11.0	88.7	0.3	100.0	2,228
30–34	12.9	86.4	0.7	100.0	2,310	13.0	86.7	0.3	100.0	1,752
35–39	11.2	88.4	0.4	100.0	2,232	13.5	86.1	0.4	100.0	1,562
40–44	11.1	88.6	0.3	100.0	1,588	13.9	85.8	0.3	100.0	1,316
45–49	11.4	88.2	0.4	100.0	1,308	13.6	86.3	0.1	100.0	1,097
Residence										
Urban	9.0	90.6	0.5	100.0	6,711	10.7	89.0	0.3	100.0	5,247
Rural	12.9	86.6	0.5	100.0	9,495	13.1	86.2	0.7	100.0	8,038
Education¹										
No education	43.5	54.8	1.6	100.0	851	49.2	49.3	1.5	100.0	346
Primary	11.5	88.0	0.5	100.0	5,808	13.7	85.5	0.8	100.0	4,670
Secondary	9.1	90.5	0.4	100.0	6,361	10.0	89.5	0.4	100.0	5,476
More than secondary	6.5	93.3	0.2	100.0	3,186	9.1	90.7	0.2	100.0	2,793
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	21.4	77.6	1.0	100.0	2,423	22.3	76.9	0.8	100.0	1,975
Second	12.8	86.9	0.4	100.0	2,869	11.2	87.9	0.9	100.0	2,494
Middle	10.9	88.6	0.5	100.0	2,987	11.4	88.1	0.5	100.0	2,691
Fourth	8.7	91.0	0.3	100.0	3,657	10.6	89.0	0.4	100.0	3,242
Highest	7.0	92.7	0.4	100.0	4,269	8.5	91.2	0.3	100.0	2,882
Total 15–49	11.3	88.3	0.5	100.0	16,205	12.1	87.3	0.6	100.0	13,285
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	15.0	84.9	0.2	100.0	793
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	12.3	87.2	0.5	100.0	14,078

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.8.3 Opinions of women and men about whether circumcision is required by society

Percentage of women and men age 15–49 who have heard of female circumcision, by opinion on whether their society requires female circumcision, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women				Number of women	Men				Number of men
	Required	Not required	Don't know	Total		Required	Not required	Don't know	Total	
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	33.1	66.0	0.9	100.0	2,476	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	2.6	96.9	0.4	100.0	13,729	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	8.3	90.9	0.8	100.0	2,951	6.6	92.3	1.1	100.0	2,977
20–24	7.3	92.4	0.4	100.0	2,968	6.5	93.1	0.4	100.0	2,353
25–29	7.0	92.5	0.4	100.0	2,848	6.8	92.8	0.4	100.0	2,228
30–34	7.2	92.2	0.6	100.0	2,310	7.4	92.0	0.6	100.0	1,752
35–39	7.1	92.4	0.6	100.0	2,232	7.6	92.0	0.4	100.0	1,562
40–44	7.0	92.7	0.3	100.0	1,588	7.7	92.0	0.3	100.0	1,316
45–49	6.6	93.2	0.2	100.0	1,308	5.7	93.9	0.4	100.0	1,097
Residence										
Urban	6.1	93.5	0.4	100.0	6,711	7.0	92.6	0.4	100.0	5,247
Rural	8.2	91.3	0.5	100.0	9,495	6.8	92.6	0.7	100.0	8,038
Education¹										
No education	37.7	59.8	2.5	100.0	851	34.5	63.7	1.8	100.0	346
Primary	7.1	92.4	0.5	100.0	5,808	7.2	92.0	0.8	100.0	4,670
Secondary	5.3	94.3	0.4	100.0	6,361	5.1	94.4	0.5	100.0	5,476
More than secondary	3.5	96.4	0.1	100.0	3,186	6.4	93.4	0.2	100.0	2,793
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	16.8	82.0	1.1	100.0	2,423	13.7	85.4	1.0	100.0	1,975
Second	6.7	92.7	0.5	100.0	2,869	6.3	93.2	0.6	100.0	2,494
Middle	6.8	92.7	0.5	100.0	2,987	5.2	94.4	0.5	100.0	2,691
Fourth	5.9	93.7	0.4	100.0	3,657	6.2	93.2	0.6	100.0	3,242
Highest	3.7	96.0	0.2	100.0	4,269	5.1	94.6	0.4	100.0	2,882
Total 15–49	7.3	92.2	0.5	100.0	16,205	6.9	92.6	0.6	100.0	13,285
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	6.6	92.9	0.5	100.0	793
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	6.9	92.6	0.6	100.0	14,078

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.9 Opinion of women and men about whether the practice of circumcision should continue

Percent distribution of women age 15–49 and men age 15–64 who have heard of female circumcision by their opinion on whether the practice of circumcision should be continued, by background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women					Men				
	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/depends	Total	Number of respondents	Continued	Not continued	Don't know/depends	Total	Number of respondents
Female circumcision status										
Circumcised	21.8	73.7	4.5	100.0	2,476	na	na	na	na	na
Not circumcised	1.1	97.5	1.4	100.0	13,729	na	na	na	na	na
Age										
15–19	4.6	94.2	1.2	100.0	2,951	4.6	93.0	2.4	100.0	2,977
20–24	3.9	94.6	1.5	100.0	2,968	4.3	93.0	2.7	100.0	2,353
25–29	4.0	94.8	1.2	100.0	2,848	4.3	92.4	3.3	100.0	2,228
30–34	5.0	92.9	2.1	100.0	2,310	4.7	92.0	3.3	100.0	1,752
35–39	4.0	93.7	2.3	100.0	2,232	5.9	90.3	3.8	100.0	1,562
40–44	4.3	93.6	2.1	100.0	1,588	5.1	89.6	5.4	100.0	1,316
45–49	4.5	91.6	3.9	100.0	1,308	5.4	91.5	3.1	100.0	1,097
Residence										
Urban	3.5	95.2	1.3	100.0	6,711	3.6	93.6	2.8	100.0	5,247
Rural	4.9	92.9	2.3	100.0	9,495	5.5	90.9	3.6	100.0	8,038
Education¹										
No education	31.9	62.4	5.7	100.0	851	28.0	67.5	4.5	100.0	346
Primary	4.5	92.9	2.5	100.0	5,808	5.7	89.7	4.6	100.0	4,670
Secondary	2.2	96.6	1.2	100.0	6,361	3.5	94.1	2.4	100.0	5,476
More than secondary	0.7	98.4	0.8	100.0	3,186	2.9	94.6	2.5	100.0	2,793
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	12.9	83.8	3.3	100.0	2,423	11.2	83.5	5.3	100.0	1,975
Second	3.9	94.1	2.0	100.0	2,869	5.1	91.6	3.3	100.0	2,494
Middle	3.2	94.7	2.1	100.0	2,987	4.4	92.8	2.8	100.0	2,691
Fourth	2.8	95.6	1.6	100.0	3,657	3.6	93.7	2.6	100.0	3,242
Highest	1.7	97.3	1.0	100.0	4,269	1.7	95.4	2.9	100.0	2,882
Total 15–49	4.3	93.8	1.9	100.0	16,205	4.8	92.0	3.3	100.0	13,285
50–54	na	na	na	na	na	5.4	90.5	4.0	100.0	793
Total 15–54	na	na	na	na	na	4.8	91.9	3.3	100.0	14,078

na = not applicable

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

Table 18.10 Effect of female circumcision

Percentage of circumcised women age 15–49 who experienced side effects, and percent distribution of women who are circumcised by the form of side effect they experienced, according to current women's age, their age at circumcision, and type of circumcision, Kenya DHS 2022

Characteristic	Percentage of circumcised women who experienced side effects	Number of circumcised women	Among circumcised women who experienced side effects, percentage who experienced :														Number of circumcised women who experienced side effects	
			Heavy bleeding	Severe pain	Infection	Urine retention	Anaemia	Fever	Complications with menstrual periods	Complications during sexual intercourse	Complications during childbirth	Fistula	Social acceptability	Stigma	Depression/stress/mental health	Other		
Current age																		
15–19	22.2	286	37.6	68.3	3.6	8.3	1.0	1.8	8.3	4.0	5.2	0.0	4.1	3.9	4.8	9.4	63	
20–24	23.2	303	39.0	77.2	7.2	5.4	2.8	1.5	5.5	3.7	11.5	0.0	4.2	0.8	4.6	0.2	70	
25–29	29.9	384	54.9	72.1	7.5	7.1	1.3	3.0	2.2	5.4	10.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	3.5	1.6	115	
30–39	32.9	808	47.2	68.5	4.2	6.3	0.5	3.2	1.9	5.0	7.6	0.0	5.9	2.0	4.4	2.5	266	
40–49	37.0	696	44.6	70.0	2.5	6.2	0.9	5.6	2.7	3.4	5.9	0.5	4.5	6.5	8.3	2.1	258	
Age at circumcision																		
<5	38.3	60	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	
5–9	22.1	734	35.5	62.4	4.0	11.9	1.2	3.2	10.1	6.4	12.1	0.0	7.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	162	
10–14	34.7	1,110	50.6	72.7	5.2	5.6	0.9	3.6	1.4	4.0	6.5	0.4	5.1	5.3	9.3	1.0	385	
15+	36.3	532	48.4	76.8	3.1	4.0	1.3	4.1	0.6	2.6	6.0	0.0	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.9	193	
Don't know	20.6	40	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	
Type of circumcision																		
Cut/nicked, no flesh removed	36.8	294	33.0	68.9	6.4	6.5	0.4	2.5	2.0	1.1	4.1	0.0	20.8	0.9	1.6	0.0	108	
Cut, flesh removed	30.3	1,735	46.4	71.8	3.0	6.5	1.3	3.5	2.5	3.8	8.1	0.3	1.8	3.2	6.7	2.4	526	
Sewn closed	34.0	286	45.2	60.9	10.8	8.2	0.6	7.0	8.4	9.8	9.8	0.0	1.1	7.6	4.5	7.6	97	
Don't know	24.7	161	(76.7)	(77.3)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(6.8)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	40	
Total	31.2	2,476	45.9	70.3	4.3	6.4	1.0	3.7	3.1	4.3	7.5	0.2	4.7	3.3	5.6	2.6	772	

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 18.11 Help-seeking behaviours among circumcised women

Percent distribution of circumcised women age 15–49 who experienced side effects by help-seeking behaviour, according to background characteristics, Kenya DHS 2022

Background characteristic	Women who sought help from:				Number of circumcised women who experienced side effects
	Doctor/medical personnel	Traditional circumciser/ healer/herbalist	Other person	Never sought help	
Age					
15–19	4.6	4.8	1.8	89.5	63
20–24	9.2	5.7	5.4	86.1	70
25–29	3.2	6.1	3.9	87.0	115
30–39	8.8	8.3	1.5	83.8	266
40–49	6.7	12.9	2.8	80.3	258
Residence					
Urban	8.9	6.9	0.6	84.9	191
Rural	6.3	9.7	3.3	83.4	581
Education¹					
No education	3.7	4.2	0.6	92.6	135
Primary	6.7	11.3	3.0	82.4	403
Secondary	8.9	8.8	3.2	80.8	176
More than secondary	10.2	4.4	3.4	82.0	57
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.8	8.2	3.3	86.6	249
Second	7.1	6.8	0.8	86.1	144
Middle	7.6	11.2	3.0	78.4	165
Fourth	10.5	12.8	6.1	77.7	102
Highest	5.0	6.8	0.0	88.2	111
Total	7.0	9.0	2.7	83.8	772

¹ No education includes informal education (madrassa/duksi/adult education), and more than secondary includes middle-level colleges and universities. Secondary includes individuals who reported vocational training as the highest education level attended.

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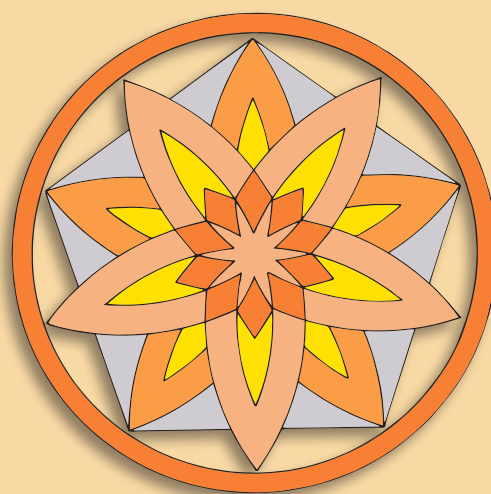
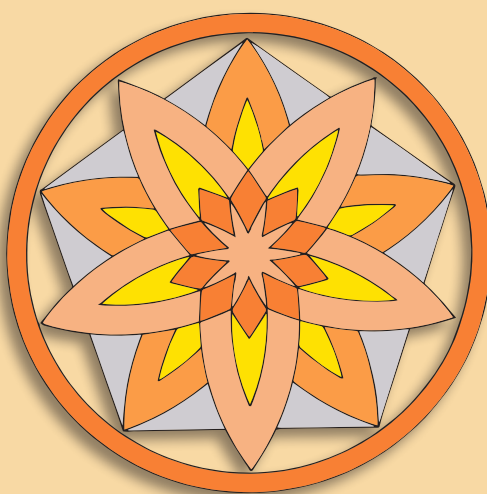
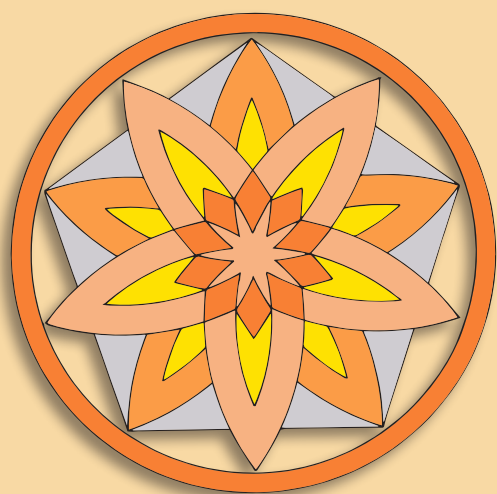
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