

# KENYA - Nairobi Cross-sectional Slum Survey (NCSS), 2000 - 1st survey

**African Population & Health Research Center - APHRC**

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## Overview

### Identification

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### Version

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PRODUCTION DATE  
2016-02-16

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## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

This report documents demographic characteristics and health conditions of Nairobi City's slum residents based on a representative sample survey of urban informal settlement residents carried out from February to June 2000. The aims of the "Nairobi Cross-sectional Slums Survey (NCSS)" were to determine the magnitude of the general and health problems facing slum residents, and to compare the demographic and health profiles of slum residents to those of residents of other urban and rural areas as depicted in the 1998 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS). The NCSS is probably the first comprehensive survey explicitly designed to provide demographic and health indicators for sub-Saharan city slum residents.

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Individuals and Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The scope of the Nairobi Cross-sectional Slums Survey (NCSS), 2000 includes:

- HOUSEHOLD: Household schedule, Household characteristics, Household food security, Household poverty and wellbeing, Household shocks experienced, General questions, Transfers and social assistance, with an additional module on weight and height measurement for children aged 0-5 year.
- WOMEN: Respondent's background, Reproduction, Contraception, Pregnancy and postnatal care, Exposure to indoor air pollutants during pregnancy, Immunization, health and nutrition, Marriage and sexual activity, Fertility preferences, Husband's background and woman's work, HIV/AIDS and other STIs, Other health issues, General matters, Additional modules for young women, Maternal mortality, with a calendar on births, pregnancies and contraceptive use.
- MEN: Respondent's background, Reproduction, Contraception, Marriage and sexual activity, Fertility preferences, Employment and gender roles, HIV/AIDS and other STIs, Other health issues, General matters, with an additional module for young men.

## Coverage

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### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Informal settlements in Nairobi county, Kenya: Central, Makadara, Kasarani, Embakasi, Pumwani, Westlands, Dagoretti and

Kibera

## UNIVERSE

The survey covered all women aged 15-49 years and adolescent boys and girls aged 12-24 years resident in the household

## Producers and Sponsors

## PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
African Population & Health Research Center	APHRC

## FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
The Rockefeller Foundation		Funder

## OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Residents of Nairobi Informal Settlements (Slums)		Study Subjects
Community leaders - chiefs and village elders		Support to field teams

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
African Population and Health Research Center	APHRC	APHRC	Metadata Producer

## DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2000-06-15

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

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# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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Based on census enumeration areas used in the 1999 Kenya National Census, a weighted cross-sectional sample was designed that is representative of households in all slum clusters of Nairobi. A two-stage stratified sample design was used. Sample points or enumeration areas (EAs) were selected at the first stage of sampling while households were selected from sampled EAs at the second stage. To generate a sampling frame, the NCSS used all the household listings for Nairobi province from the 1999 census. This listing contains the name of the division, location, sub-location, enumeration area as well as structure number, structure owner, number of dwelling units and use of structure (dwelling, business, dwelling/business). Processing of listing forms and identification of slum EAs were conducted in close collaboration with Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) staff from both the headquarters and the different locations throughout Nairobi.

Before processing the data to generate a sampling frame, two important activities were undertaken. First, two of the EAs were selected and CBS maps were used to identify structures that were indicated and the name of the structure owner, and to assess the number of dwelling units in the structure. The objective of this exercise was to determine if field teams would be able to find selected structures and dwelling units using the CBS enumeration lists. The second activity sought to validate the completeness of the sampling frame. In this second activity, a random sample of one percent of the slum EAs were selected and a fresh listing of structures and dwelling units in each was conducted. A comparison of these structures and dwelling units with the original listing provided by the CBS showed a difference of only 0.7 percent.

Once the sampling frame was validated for completeness, a database of structures was generated from the listing forms and then expanded using the numbers of dwelling units in a given structure to create a sampling frame based on dwelling units. The frame consisted of 31 locations, with at least one slum enumeration area (EA), 48 sub-locations, 1,364 EAs, 29,895 structures, and 250,620 dwelling units.

The first stage of the sampling procedure yielded 98 EAs, while the second stage produced 5463 households. Since dwelling units were neither numbered nor was information collected on household headship during the listing exercise, a method was devised for identifying selected dwelling units within structures. After identifying the right structure (using the map, the name of the owner, the number of dwelling units, and any other physical landmarks noted on the map), fieldworkers identified the selected dwelling unit by first identifying all dwelling units and then counting from the left until they reach the selected number. A dwelling unit generally refers to one or more rooms occupied by the same household within one structure. Although this often corresponds to a room, a household may reside in more than one room. Interviewers were instructed to identify households occupying more than one room and then to count these as one dwelling unit before numbering and identifying the selected dwelling unit.

In each selected dwelling unit, a household questionnaire schedule was completed to identify household members and visitors who would be eligible for individual interviews. All female household members and visitors who slept in the house the previous night and are aged 12 to 49 years were eligible for individual female interviews while all male members and visitors aged 12 to 24 years old were eligible for male interviews. A full census of all sampled households was also carried out. In total, the NCSS administered interviews to 4564 households, 3256 women of reproductive age (15-49), and 1683 adolescent boys (Table 1.2). The 1,934 adolescent girls (whose results are compared with those for boys) comprise 316 aged 12-14 and 1,1618 aged 15-24. Details of the sample design are given in Appendix A.

\* The household response rate is computed as the number of completed household interviews divided by the number of eligible households. For the NCSS, 90% of the sampled households (4856) were eligible (i.e. sampled households minus households that were vacant, destroyed, and where all members were absent).

## Deviations from Sample Design

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None

## Response Rate

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Households : 94.0%  
Women (15-49) : 97.0%  
Adolescents Girls (12-24): 88.1%  
Adolescents Boys (12-24): 91.3%

## Weighting

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Data was not weighted

# Questionnaires

## Overview

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The NCSS instruments were modified from KDHS instruments. Core sections of the 1998 KDHS were replicated without revision, but the service delivery exposure questions were modified so that questions were more relevant to the urban context. The similarity with the DHS questionnaires permitted direct comparison to national, urban, rural, and Nairobi-city results derived from the 1998 KDHS. The fact that the NCSS was carried out less than two years following the DHS ensured that findings were timely enough for useful comparison.

Three instruments were used in this survey: The first one was the household schedule, which enabled us to conduct a full household census from which all eligible respondents were identified. This instrument solicited information on background characteristics of households. The second instrument was for individual women age 12-49, and it had modules on their background and mobility, reproduction, contraception, pregnancy, ante-natal and post-natal care, child immunization and health, marriage, fertility preferences, husband's background and the woman's work and livelihood activities. Information on AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections was also sought, as was information on general and health matters.

The third instrument was the adolescent questionnaire for young women and men age 12-24. The adolescent questionnaire was designed to investigate health, livelihood, and social issues pertaining to adolescents in the slum communities.

NB: All questionnaires and modules are provided as external resources.

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Cycle</b>
2000-03-05	2000-06-04	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Face-to-face [f2f]

### Questionnaires

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### Supervision

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A total of 49 interviewers (37 women and 12 men), 3 office editors and 4 data-entry clerks were trained for two weeks, from February 17 through March 3, 2000. On the last day of training, the instruments were pre-tested and revised before finalizing them for fieldwork. Fieldwork started on March 5, 2000 and ended on June 4, 2000. Fieldworkers were sent to the field in six teams -each with at least one male interviewer, three or four female interviewers, one supervisor, and a field editor. Three trainees were retained as office editors to edit all questionnaires coming from the field before the questionnaires were sent for data entry.

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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# Data Appraisal

No content available