

KENYA - NUHDSS-Household Amenities and characteristics Information for All Households 2002-2018

African Population and Health Research Center

Report generated on: January 26, 2021

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

APHRC-NUHDSS-HOUSEHOLD-AMENITIES-AND-LIVELIHOODS-1.2

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION

PRODUCTION DATE

2015-12-31

NOTES

Version 1.1, November 2014. Anonymized datasets with DOI and Recommended Citation added.

Version 1.2, February 2017. Datasets from 2002 to 2015

Overview

ABSTRACT

Under the NUHDSS the households are visited in two informal settlements in Nairobi every four months to collect information on health and other related issues so that we can understand the health and well-being of members of these communities. Specifically, we would like to know a bit about the nature of amenities and facilities as well as the household income, expenditure and the coping strategies that households have in case of a problem.

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

All households

Scope

NOTES

This includes the Background characteristics for the identification of the household, Respondents' characteristics, Household Living Arrangement and Duration of Stay, Household Amenities, Household Possessions, Household Income and Expenditure, Food Production and Consumption and Household Shocks Experienced

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Two informal settlements (slums) in Nairobi county, Kenya (specifically, Korogocho and Viwandani slums).

UNIVERSE

The survey covers all the households in the DSA

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
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African Population and Health Research Center	APHRC
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FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
Wellcome Trust		Funder
Rockefeller Foundation (USA)		Funder
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (USA)		Funder
Comic Relief (UK)		Funder
Swedish International Development Cooperation	SIDA	Funder
The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USA)		Funder

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Residents of Korogocho and Viwandani Slums		Study Subjects
Community leaders - chiefs and village elders		Support to field teams

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

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

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2011-03-24

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 1.2, FEBRUARY 2017

DDI DOCUMENT ID

APHRC-NUHDSS-HOUSEHOLD-AMENITIES-AND-LIVELIHOODS-1.2

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

No sampling was done, all the households in the DSA were interviewed

Questionnaires

Overview

- 1.Census questionnaire
- 2.Household amenities and livelihoods
- 3.Household characteristics form

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2002-08-01	2002-12-20	Round 0 and Round 1
2003-01-13	2003-12-19	Round 2, Round 3 and Round 4
2004-01-12	2004-12-22	Round 5, Round 6 and Round 7
2005-01-10	2005-11-18	Round 8, Round 9 and Round 10
2006-01-09	2006-12-22	Round 11, Round 12 and Round 13
2007-01-08	2007-12-21	Round 14, Round 15 and Round 16
2008-01-07	2008-12-19	Round 17 and Round 18
2009-01-05	2009-12-18	Round 19, Round 20 and Round 21
2010-01-04	2010-12-17	Round 22, Round 23 and Round 24
2011-01-03	2011-12-22	Round 25, Round 26 and Round 27
2012-01-09	2012-12-21	Round 28, Round 29 and Round 30
2013-01-07	2013-12-20	Round 31 and Round 32
2014-01-06	2014-12-19	Round 33, Round 34 and Round 35
2015-01-05	2015-12-21	Round 37 and Round 38

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Questionnaires

- 1.Census questionnaire
- 2.Household amenities and livelihoods
- 3.Household characteristics form

Supervision

Interviewing teams in the two sites of study comprised of:

- Korogocho: 1 field supervisor, 2 editing team leaders, 1 data quality control team leader, 1 deaths' monitoring team leader, 2 data quality control officers, 12 interviewers
- Viwandani: 1 field supervisor, 2 editing team leaders, 1 data quality control team leader, 1 deaths' monitoring team leader, 3 data quality control officers, 17 interviewers

The roles of the various members of the interviewing teams were:

- Interviewer: Conducting face-to-face paper-based interviews(Round 0- Round 38) and using Netbooks (Round 39 onwards) in assigned zone within the study site
- Data Quality Control Officer: Performing random spot-checks on 10% of the questionnaires and reporting inconsistencies to the Data Quality Control Team Leader for harmonization within the study community
- Data Quality Control Team Leader: Harmonizing inconsistencies within questionnaires and performing a random spot-check

on 10% of the 10% questionnaires that have already undergone spot-checking

- Editing Team Leader: Editing 100% of questionnaires from randomly selected field workers and documenting issues emerging during data collection

- Field supervisor: Responsible for overseeing general operations, resolving issues that cannot be harmonized by data quality control and ensuring that field work progressed on schedule. They also conducted sit-in interviews along with Data Quality Control Team Leader

The Field Co-ordinator, Research Officer and/or Project Managers visited the field and field teams regularly to monitor and review progress and support field operations.

Data Processing

Data Editing

Data editing took place at a number of stages throughout the processing, including:

1. Quality control through back-checks on 10 percent of completed questionnaires and editing of all completed questionnaires by supervisors and project management staff.
2. A quality control officer performed internal consistency checks for all questionnaires and edited all paper questionnaires coming from the field before their submission for data entry with return of incorrectly filled questionnaires to the field for error-resolution.
3. During data entry, any questionnaires that were found to be inconsistent were returned to the field for resolution.
4. Data cleaning and editing was carried out using STATA Version 13 software.

Detailed documentation of the editing of data can be found in the "Standard Procedures Manual" document provided as an external resource.

Some corrections are made automatically by the program (80%) and the rest by visual control of the questionnaire (20%).

Where changes are made by the program, a cold deck imputation is preferred; where incorrect values are imputed using existing data from another dataset. If cold deck is found to be insufficient, hot deck imputation is used. In this case, a missing value is imputed from a randomly selected similar record in the same dataset.

Other Processing

Data were entered as follows:

1. Typed based on paper questionnaires at APHRC's headquarters on desktop computers. Double data entry was carried out on 10% of the questionnaires (Round 0- Round 38).
2. Using Netbooks (Round 39 onwards).

In both cases, data were captured using in-house software developed with a Visual Basic. Net front-end and a Microsoft Structured Query Language (SQL) Server back-end.

Data Appraisal

No content available