Kenya - Kenya Violence Against Children Study 2010

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Sampling

Sampling Procedure

The Kenya VACS was a nationally representative household survey that used a three-stage cluster sample survey design. The study was designed to estimate the prevalence of violence against children by interviewing 13 to 24 year old females and males in Kenya.

In the first stage, KNBS selected 238 clusters randomly from the National Sample Survey and Evaluation Program (NASSEP) IV frame.
The 238 selected Enumeration Areas (EAs) were then randomly assigned to the female survey or male survey using systematic sampling with a random start.

In the second stage, an equal probability systematic sampling method was applied in each cluster to select a uniform sample of households per cluster.The average cluster size was 35 households for both females and males.

In the third stage, ineach selected household that had an eligible 13 to 24 year old, one female or male was randomly selected from a respective female or male cluster using the Kish method that utilizes random selection.

Response Rate

The overall response rate was 84.8% for females and 80.4% for males. A total of 1,227 females and 1,456 males completed the individual survey, from a total of 3,837 female and 4,871 male households. The individual response rates were 94.0% females and 89.8% males.

Weighting

A three step weighting procedure was used:
(Step 1) computation of base weight for each sample respondent;

(Step 2) adjustment of the base weights for non-response;

and (Step 3) poststratification calibration adjustment of weights to known population.

Base weights were calculated which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent.

(Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of EAs,selection of households, gender specification, and selection of eligible individuals.
In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response. In this step, household-level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by province and sex. For the person-level non-response adjustment, weighting cells were formed taking into account province, age group (13-17 or 18-24), and sex. Due to some non-responding male EAs, non-response adjustments were also made at the PSU-level for the male EAs.
In the final stage of the weighting process (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to conform to the 1999 national Census population distribution by region, sex, and age group. These variables are known to be correlated with the key measures of violence against children.

Questionnaires

No content available

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2010-11-25	2010-12-31	N/A

Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

DATA COLLECTION NOTES

All staff received training before conducting the survey.Specifically,team lead interviewers received six days of training, includingparticipating in the pilot study, and assisted with the six day training of the interviewers.

Interviews were completed in the home of the respondent. First, a household census was performed listing the age and gender of each person in the household.

The survey instruments were administered in 13 languages: English, Borana, Kalenjin, Kikamba,Somali, Mijikenda, Meru, Masai, Luo,Luhya, Kiswahili, Kikuyu, and Kisii.

Respondents to this survey may have become upset when answering questions about violence. In addition, respondents may have currently been experiencing violence, and could have requested assistance. In order to respond to these needs, the survey team developed multiple ways to link interviewers to support.

Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	KNBS	Ministry of Planning National development and Vision 2030

Data Processing

Data Editing

Interviewers reviewed the entire survey for accuracy and missing data prior to leaving a household so that they could correct any errors and collect missing data from the respondent. Team leaders reviewed every survey for completeness and accuracy before leaving the interview location in an effort to minimize errors and missing data.

Data Entry and Cleaning: A central data processing operation was
created with dedicated data entry, quality assurance, and management staff. As completed surveys were delivered, they were inventoried and given unique tracking numbers within the data center. Quality assurance personnel conducted preliminary checks on completeness and legibility of survey data before the survey responses were keyed into databases. Data were entered into Epi Info version 3.5.1 on 12 standalone computer workstations, with administrative staff performing daily backups of all survey databases.

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Data Analysis: SAS (version 9.2) was used for data management and analysis to produce weighted point estimates and standard error calculations. All results were calculated using sampling weights to yield nationally representative estimates.