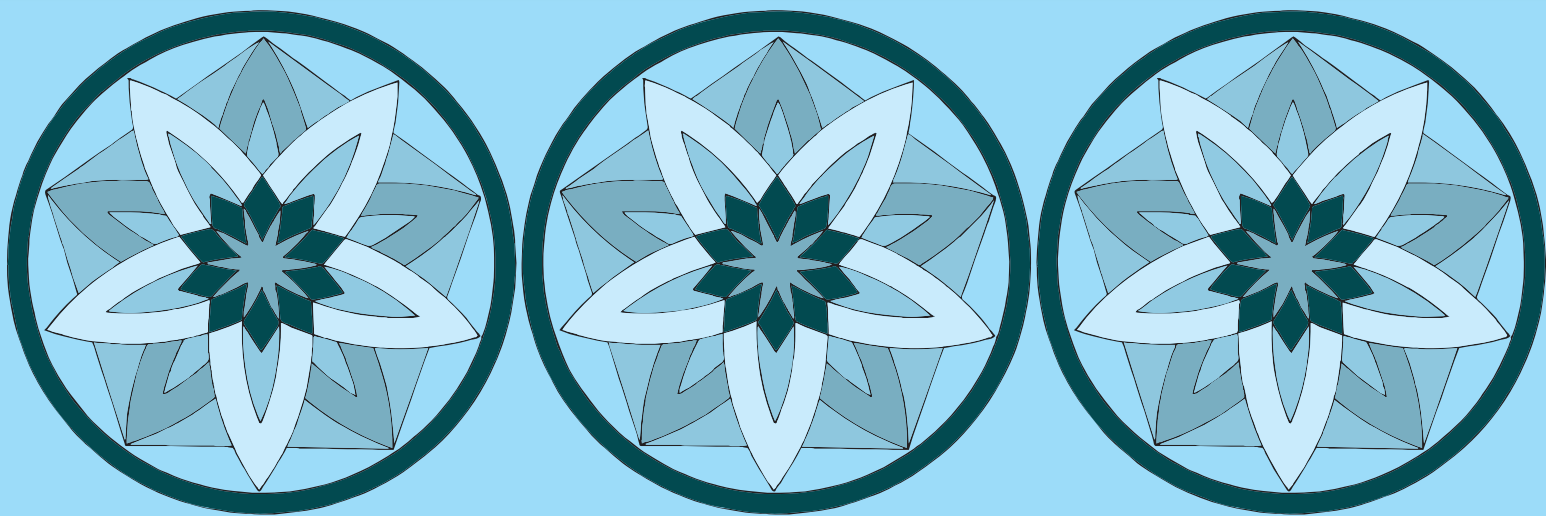


Kenya



Demographic and
Health Survey

2014



Republic of Kenya



Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Nairobi, Kenya

Ministry of Health
Nairobi, Kenya

National AIDS Control Council
Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya Medical Research Institute
Nairobi, Kenya

National Council for Population and Development
Nairobi, Kenya

The DHS Program, ICF International
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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Table 5.1 shows that the TFR is 3.9 births per woman. This means that a Kenyan woman would bear about four children in her lifetime if fertility were to remain constant at current levels. This represents a decrease since the 2008-09 KDHS, when the TFR was 4.6 births per woman. The TFR is higher among rural women than urban women (4.5 and 3.1, respectively), and this trend is evident across all age groups. The largest absolute difference is seen among women age 20-24; the ASFR for rural women of this age is 248 births per 1,000, compared with 164 per 1,000 among urban women. Rural-urban differences appear to be narrowing over time. In the 2008-09 KDHS, the TFR was 5.2 in rural areas and 2.9 in urban areas. The overall age pattern, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that fertility is low among adolescents, increases to a peak of 206 births per 1,000 among women age 20-24, and declines thereafter. The table also shows a GFR of 141 live births per 1,000 women and a CBR of 30.5 live births per 1,000 population. This is a decrease from the figures of 161 and 34.8, respectively, reported in the 2008-09 KDHS.

Table 5.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Kenya 2014

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	81	106	96
20-24	164	248	206
25-29	149	214	183
30-34	119	170	148
35-39	73	116	100
40-44	23	45	38
45-49	6	10	9
TFR (15-49)	3.1	4.5	3.9
GFR	118	158	141
CBR	31.0	30.3	30.5

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

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

5.2 FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS

This section examines the association between a woman's background characteristics and her fertility. Table 5.2 presents the TFR, the percentage of women age 15-49 who are currently pregnant, and the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 by background characteristics. Fertility is lowest in Nairobi and Central region (TFRs of 2.7 and 2.8, respectively) and highest in North Eastern (6.4).

Table 5.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Kenya 2014

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	3.1	6.0	3.9
Rural	4.5	6.4	5.6
Region			
Coast	4.3	6.6	5.5
North Eastern	6.4	12.0	7.1
Eastern	3.4	4.6	4.7
Central	2.8	4.8	3.7
Rift Valley	4.5	7.0	5.5
Western	4.7	6.7	6.1
Nyanza	4.3	5.9	5.8
Nairobi	2.7	6.8	3.1
Education			
No education	6.5	11.0	6.5
Primary incomplete	4.8	6.3	6.0
Primary complete	4.2	6.3	5.1
Secondary+	3.0	5.4	3.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.4	9.4	6.7
Second	4.7	6.5	5.9
Middle	3.8	5.7	5.5
Fourth	3.1	5.7	4.3
Highest	2.8	5.0	3.4
Total	3.9	6.3	5.0

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 5.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR) for the three-year period preceding several surveys

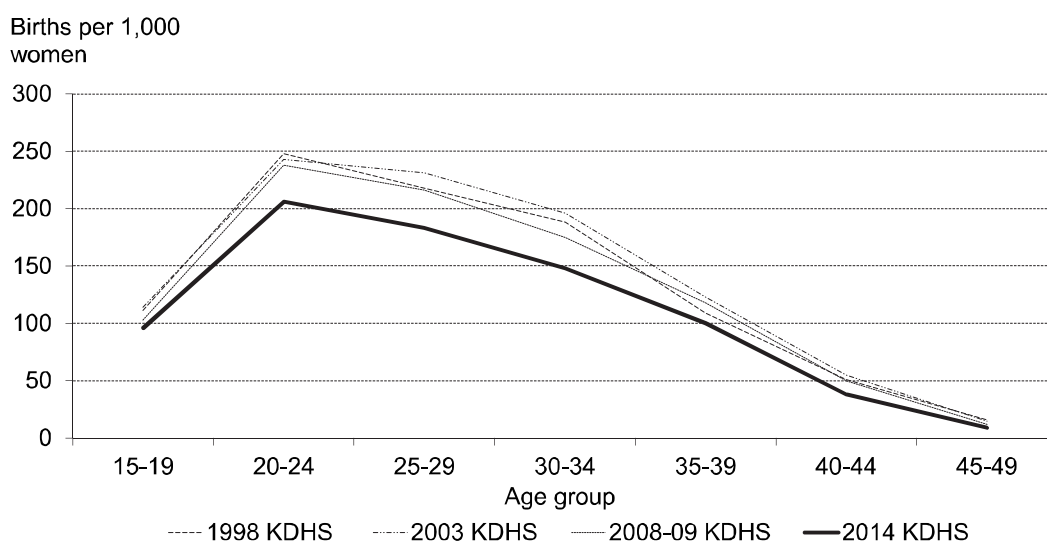
Mother's age at birth	1977/78 KFS ¹ 1975-78	1989 KDHS ¹ 1984-88	1993 KDHS ¹ 1990-92	1998 KDHS ¹ 1995-97	1999 Census	2003 KDHS 2000-02	2008-09 KDHS 2006-08	2014 KDHS 2011-2013
15-19	168	152	110	111	142	114	103	96
20-24	342	314	257	248	254	243	238	206
25-29	357	303	241	218	236	231	216	183
30-34	293	255	197	188	185	196	175	148
35-39	239	183	154	109	127	123	118	100
40-44	145	99	70	51	56	55	50	38
45-49	59	35	50	16	7	15	12	9
TFR 15-49	8.1	6.7	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.6	3.9

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates refer to the three-year period preceding the surveys except for the 1989 KDHS, which used a five-year period and the 1999 census, which used a period that varied with the age groups used to make the adjustment. Sources: NCPD et al., 1999; Central Bureau of Statistics, 2002b.

¹ Data exclude North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley regions.

Table 5.3.2 and Figure 5.2 show the ASFRs for recent surveys. The largest decline in fertility is seen among women of peak childbearing ages (20-34).

Figure 5.2 Trends in age-specific fertility rates



Data collected before 2003 exclude North Eastern region and several northern districts in the Eastern and Rift Valley.

5.4 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Information on children ever born (or parity) is useful in looking at how average family size varies across age groups. The percentage of currently married women in their 40s who have never had children also provides an indicator of the inability to bear children in societies in which voluntary childlessness is rare. Comparisons of differences in the mean number of children ever born and surviving reflect the cumulative effects of mortality levels during the period in which women have been bearing children.

Table 5.4 shows the percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of children living. In Kenya, childbearing starts early and is nearly universal. Eighty-five percent of women age 15-19 have never given birth, as compared with only 35 percent of women age 20-24 and 12 percent of women age 25-29. In the subsequent age groups, the percentage of women who have never given birth drops to 4 percent or lower. A similar pattern is observed among currently married women. The proportion of women who have never given birth declines from 32 percent among those age 15-19 to 5 percent or less among those age 25 and above.