KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

2015/16 KENYA INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEY

(2015/16 KIHBS)

PILOT SURVEY DATA COLLECTION REPORT

(20TH APRIL 2015 to 3RD MAY 2015)

MAY 2015

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1. Introduction

The 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Pilot Survey (2015/16 KIHBS) was conducted for fourteen days in April 2015 in six counties. The purpose of the survey was to test the effectiveness of survey instruments, help develop a feasible logistics plan for the main survey as well as test the logical flow of the various sections of the questionnaire. The survey was also intended to expose potential challenges to inform formulation of mitigation measures.

The data collection exercise was preceded by a 21-day training of 36 survey personnel on the survey concepts and techniques. The pilot survey implementation team comprised of a supervisor, an editor, two interviewers, data entry clerk and a Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). To popularize the exercise, publicity and advocacy meetings with local administrative and opinion leaders were held a few days before the start of the survey.

2. Scope of the Pilot Survey

The KIHBS 2015/16 pilot exercise was conducted in six counties namely; Nairobi, Makueni, Busia, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kilifi and Marsabit Counties. All the pilot survey teams left Nairobi on 19th April, 2015 to their respective counties. The field exercise began on 20th April 2015 except in Marsabit where the team started the work on 21st April, 2015. The survey was designed to last for 14 days which was equivalent to one cycle in the 2015/16 KIHBS.

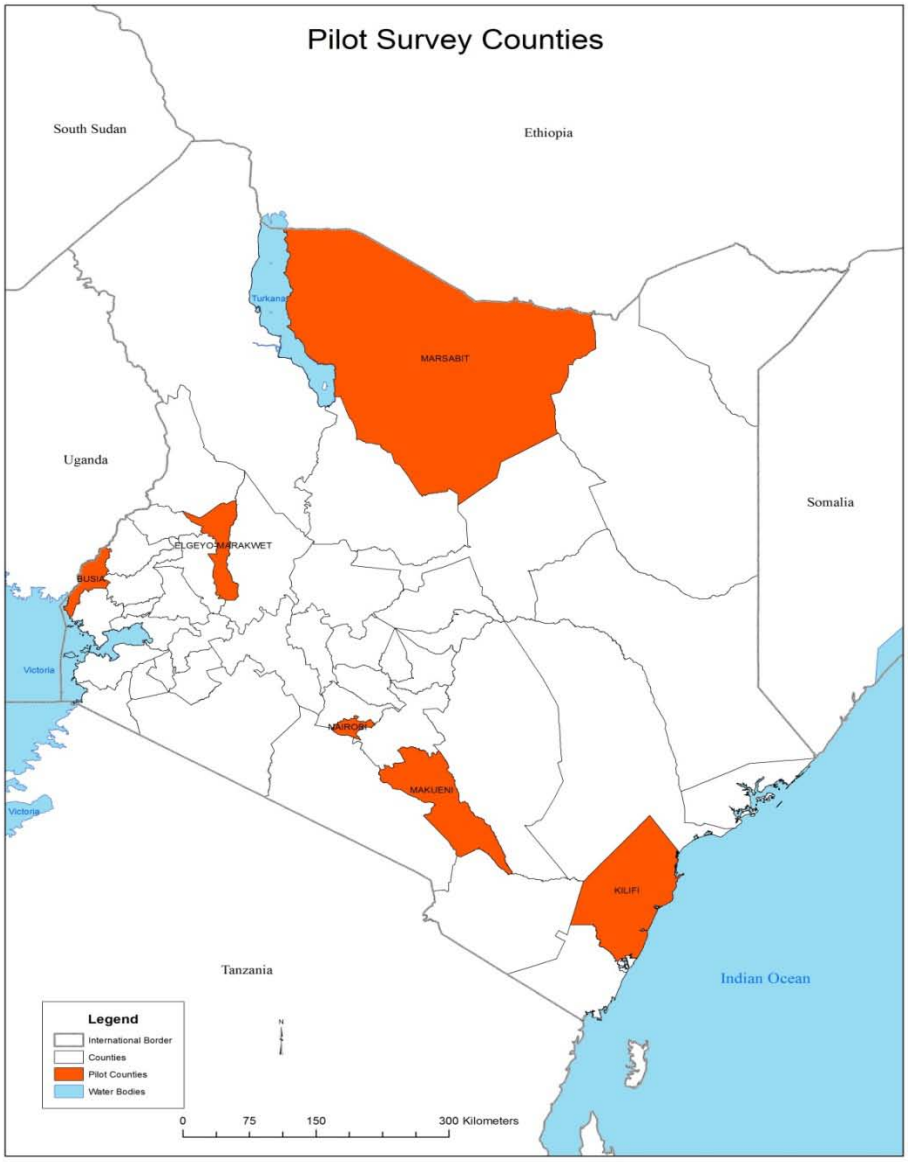
Each team comprised of seven personnel (a supervisor, an editor, two interviewers, data entry clerk, CAPI interviewer and a driver). The teams were allocated two clusters each. In each cluster, 35 households were selected out of which 10 households were for Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) testing and 25 households for Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) Testing.

The interviews were conducted to private households only. ie Institutional households such as prisons, hospitals, nursing homes, Barracks, Boarding schools, hostels, refugee camps or internal displaced persons were excluded from the survey.

The survey followed the conventional definition of a household prescribes three criteria for determination of a household. These are;

- A person or a group of people living in the same compound (fenced or unfenced)
- Answerable to the same head
- Sharing a common source of food and/or income as a single unit in the sense that they have common housekeeping arrangements (that is, share or are supported by a common budget).

Maps showing counties piloted in the survey



3. Fieldwork Experience

Publicity and Advocacy

Publicity and advocacy meetings were conducted in the six counties a week prior to the start of the pilot survey. The sensitization meetings were part of the preparatory activities to be rolled out before the data collection. The purpose of these meetings was to popularize the survey. The meetings were attended by National Government Administrative Officials and village elders who normally introduce the research assistants to the household with the primary goal of securing buy-in for the exercise. The participants were expected to hold meetings/barazas after the publicity meetings to ensure that the households were prepared for the survey.

Gauging by the responses from the households, the publicity exercise was successful in all the counties that were considered in the pilot survey. There were isolated cases of respondents not being aware of the survey and therefore there is need to strengthen the publicity and advocacy exercise to increase respondents' awareness future surveys.

Logistics and General Administration

The distribution of the survey materials from headquarters was done without a hitch and this enabled the survey management team to come up with a proposal for dispatch of materials for the main survey. Modems for use in the transmission of the data were not part of the initial release of materials. It is worth noting that there were no extra questionnaires issued to cater for the spoilt copies. Some of the survey materials that were not provided include laptops, tape measures, measuring cylinders, batteries for weighing scales and field bags.

The field teams were allocated one vehicle each. However, in some instances survey teams had to use vehicles allocated to coordinators due to vehicle mechanical problems and distance between the two selected clusters. In addition, fueling of survey vehicles was a challenge with some counties having no National Oil outlets while in others the outlets were located far away from the

selected clusters. For example, in Kilifi and Marsabit counties there are no National Oil outlets.

The teams used Village Elders and cluster files to identify selected households. However, teams experienced challenges identifying households whose structure numbers were missing due to repainting, fading, replacement of door frames, destroyed structures and change of use of the structure (from a residential to commercial structure). Village elders had difficulties in identifying selected households in some counties. As a result of missing structure numbers, some teams had to mark using a marker/chalk by putting an X on identified households.

Communication between the survey teams and project management team was fairly done apart from some hitches that were amicably resolved. County Statistics Officers (CSOs) facilitated the teams during the exercise especially by acting as a link between the county administration and the survey team.

The overall reception by respondents in all the selected clusters was good. The degree of reception by respondents relied heavily on the publicity and advocacy. The level of awareness created during publicity contributed to the success of the exercise. However, there were some refusals where some respondents declined to be interviewed or remained elusive for the entire pilot survey period.

Administration of the Survey Questionnaire

The 2015/16 Pilot survey data collection was implemented using two approaches; through the Paper Assisted Personal Interviews (PAPI) and Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The Each household that was selected to participate in PAPI questionnaires completed three compulsory household questionnaires which will included; Household Members Information, Household Level Information and Consumption expenditure Information questionnaires

Some households were subjected to entering information on detailed diary questionnaires. Five (5) out of ten (10) selected household in the cluster were considered for filling of the Purchases and Consumption diary questionnaires. Finally for each selected cluster two questionnaires were filled: Market/price and Community questionnaires. **Table 1** below shows Schematic Scheduling of the questionnaires in the 14 Days field data collection.

The overall output in filling the questionnaires was affected by the following; respondents' fatigue, interviewers' fatigue, respondents' literacy levels and interviewers' difficulties in administering some of the modules e.g. Other Incomes, Justice, Labor, Education and Child Health and Anthropometry. Respondents' fatigue arose from the time taken to administer the modules and the number of visits. Interviewers' fatigue resulted from the distance between the selected households and time taken to complete an interview. Respondents' literacy levels determined their ability to comprehend the questions; thus, interviewers consumed much time in explaining the questions.

Table 1: Schematic presentation of interviewer's work schedule

Day	Activity	Dropping of Diary	Picking of Diary	Description
Day 1	Identify HH, Introduction, Fill the HH roster, book an appointment for recall for all the 10 HHs			Identifying the cluster, village elder and HH head, Administer CHSP Questionnaire in Cluster A
Day 2	Administer Recall Expenditure for 5 HH	Drop diary 1		Collect data from recall of the last 7 days food and non-food consumption and introduce the diary, Administer CHSP Questionnaire in Cluster A
Day 3	Recall Expenditure, Drop Diary	Fill diary 1		Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary, Administer CHSP Questionnaire in Cluster B and Travel by CHSP Enumerator
Day 4	Administer Labour modules in the long questionnaire	Drop diary 2	Pick diary 1	Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary, Administer CHSP Questionnaire in Cluster B
Day 5	The rest of the modules in the long questionnaire	Fill diary 2		Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary.
Day 6	The rest of the modules in the long questionnaire	Drop diary 3	Pick diary 2	Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary.
Day 7	The rest of the modules in the long questionnaire, Market questionnaire	Fill diary 3		Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary, Visiting the nearest market to the cluster to fill the market form.
Day 8	The rest of the modules in the long questionnaire, Community Questionnaire	Fill diary 3		Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary, Conduct the FDG
Day 9	The rest of the modules in the long questionnaire	Fill diary 3	Pick diary 3	Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary.
Day 10	The rest of the modules in the long questionnaire			Filling the rest of the questionnaires and checking the diary.
Day 11	Call backs, Wrap up			
Day 12	Call backs, Wrap up			
Day 13	Call backs, Wrap up			
Day 14	Call backs, Wrap up			

The administration of the diaries followed the 14 days schematic schedule though unavailability of respondents for an extended period of time affected the schedule for dropping, training, monitoring and picking of subsequent sets of diaries. Most of the respondents were not able to fill the diaries due to low literacy levels. In such instances, interviewers had to visit the households on a

daily basis to assist respondents to fill the diaries leading to increased work load to the interviewers.

The administration of the market questionnaire could not follow the schematic schedule because of different market days in selected clusters. There were teams who administered the market questionnaires in one day while others used more than one day in each cluster. Some of the listed items in the questionnaire were not available in the markets. Some clusters did not have designated markets; eg Nairobi and Kilifi counties. There were some respondents who were demanding to be paid for their goods to be weighed. In some cases, respondents were suspicious that the survey teams were from Department of Trade investigating weights and measures.

The community questionnaire was administered in all counties with participation of between 8 to 24 participants in each Focus Group Discussion (FGD). The participants comprised of religious leaders, administrators, village elders, health workers, community social workers, field extension officers, teachers, political leaders, youth leaders, farmers, local merchants and local men and women representatives.

Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) testing were allocated 25 households in each cluster. In total, each team was allocated 25 households per cluster for CAPI. The overall performance for CAPI testing was above board. However, continuous uploading of new versions of CAPI questionnaires, increased the size of the CAPI questionnaires (affected the performance of the CAPI devices), poor power supply, sharing of village elders; slightly interrupted the survey implementation.

First data entry in the field was not completed as per the schedule. This was due to lack of laptops for data entry. The laptops were made available towards the end of the data collection period.

The editing work in the field was successfully conducted during the survey. Editing was done by both the editor and supervisor in all the teams as the field

exercise progressed. Editing began immediately to enhance the quality of the data collected as field work continued. However, the editing work was slightly hampered by delays in submission of the completed sections by the interviewers.

There was one supervisor per team who was overseeing the implementation of the pilot survey. The supervisor ensured team members followed the schematic schedule and resolved difficulties arising from the field work. Editing and observing interviews were used as the main methods of quality control. Interviewers were frequently calling the supervisor to clarify issues coming up while in the course of the interviews.

4. Challenges Experienced and Recommendations

The pilot survey was implemented successfully and the lessons learnt will be used in planning of the main survey. Ability to embrace teamwork was one of the key lessons learnt from the pilot survey and therefore the need to encourage survey personnel to work together for the successful implementation of 2015/16 KIHBS. Intensive training with illustrations and role plays will be paramount in preparation of the field data collection personnel exercise. Notably, CAPI data capture was observed to be a faster, more efficient and time saving method of data collection as compared to PAPI.

Table 2 Field Experiences and recommendation

Activity	EXPERIENCES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Publicity and Advocacy	Some of the households claimed that they have not heard about the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Pilot Survey.	• Sensitization should be allocated enough time. • Publicity and advocacy material (KIHBS flyer) should be Shared with all the households in the cluster.
	There were some refusals where some respondents declined to be interviewed or remained elusive for the entire survey period.	
Cluster Updating	Lack of respondents (Vacant or Demolished structures and Family Away)	The sampled clusters for the survey should be updated before the commencement of the survey to reduce the instances of missing households and improve the ease of identification.
	Teams experienced challenges identifying households whose structure numbers were missing due to repainting, fading, replacement of door frames, destroyed structures and change of use of the structure (from residential to commercial e.g. brothels, beer dens and food joints among others	
Village Elders	Teams experienced challenges in engaging the village elder between the CAPI Testers and PAPI Interviewers in identifying selected households. In addition, the number of days for which the village elders were engaged was not adequate.	The number of days for which the village elders will be engaged should be increased from four to eight days.
Survey Instruments(	Some of the modules in the Questionnaire are too long hence the respondents were	The size or number of questions for particular module in the questionnaires should be reviewed so as to mitigate on

questionnaires)	fatigue. This in turn fatigue the interviewer	respondent and interviewers fatigue.
	Most of the respondents were not able to fill the diaries due to low literacy levels. Low literacy levels also affected reading of the kitchen scale to get accurate weights and recording of the information.	The number of household selected to be interviewed on diaries should be reduced, this will allow the interviewer adequate time to assist the low literacy levels household to fill the diaries.
Transport	Distance between two selected clusters for a particular cycle was far.	The sampling of clusters is random and therefore team will be responsible for pairing clusters which are close to each other.
	Normal servicing of vehicles consumed much time; thus affecting the implementation of the field work.	Normal servicing of vehicles will be done by the appointed dealer or National Oil Company.
	There were situations whereby fuel cards had no money and the team had to wait for the money to be loaded onto these cards. Also, there were no National Oil outlets in some counties	Fuel cards should always be preloaded with sufficient cash and cash should also be availed in counties where National oil outlets cannot be found. Alternatively, the number of oil service providers should also be increased for wider coverage.
	Vehicles allocated to teams developed mechanical problems where it took time to be repaired while others could not be fixed by local mechanics.	Vehicle for maintenance and repairs should be done by the appointed dealer country wide. Also have standby vehicles in case of team vehicle halt.
	Time constraint; the 14 days cycle was not enough for conducting interviews, editing and keying in edited work given that the data collection was done up to the 14th day.	
Tablets	One type of the tablets (Techno) provided for the CAPI field work was not portable, had limited memory to hold data and remain efficient	Specification of the tablets should be revised to cater for: portability, storage capacity, and speed.

5. Appendix:

List of Data Collection Teams by County

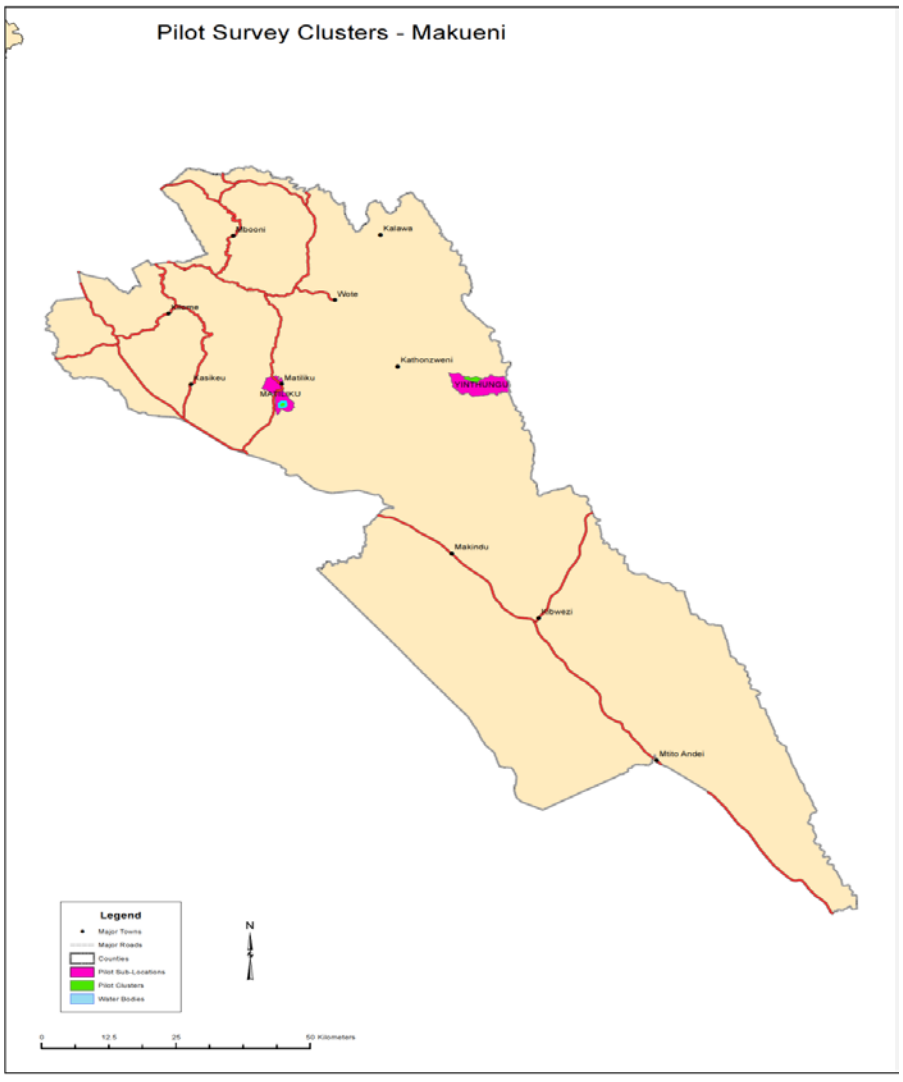
Kilifi

S/No	Full Name	Sex (M/F)	Position
1	Samuel Kipruto	M	Coordinator
2	Lucia Mulwa	F	CSO
3	Francis Mwandembo	M	Supervisor
4	Stanslaus Nzuki	M	Editor
5	Francis Ruwa	M	CAPI Tester
6	Reuben Saro	M	Data Entry Clerk
7	Johnson Ngonyo	M	Interviewer
8	Ronald Mwasaha	M	Interviewer
9	Ali Maulid	M	Driver
10	Thomas Mutevu	M	Driver



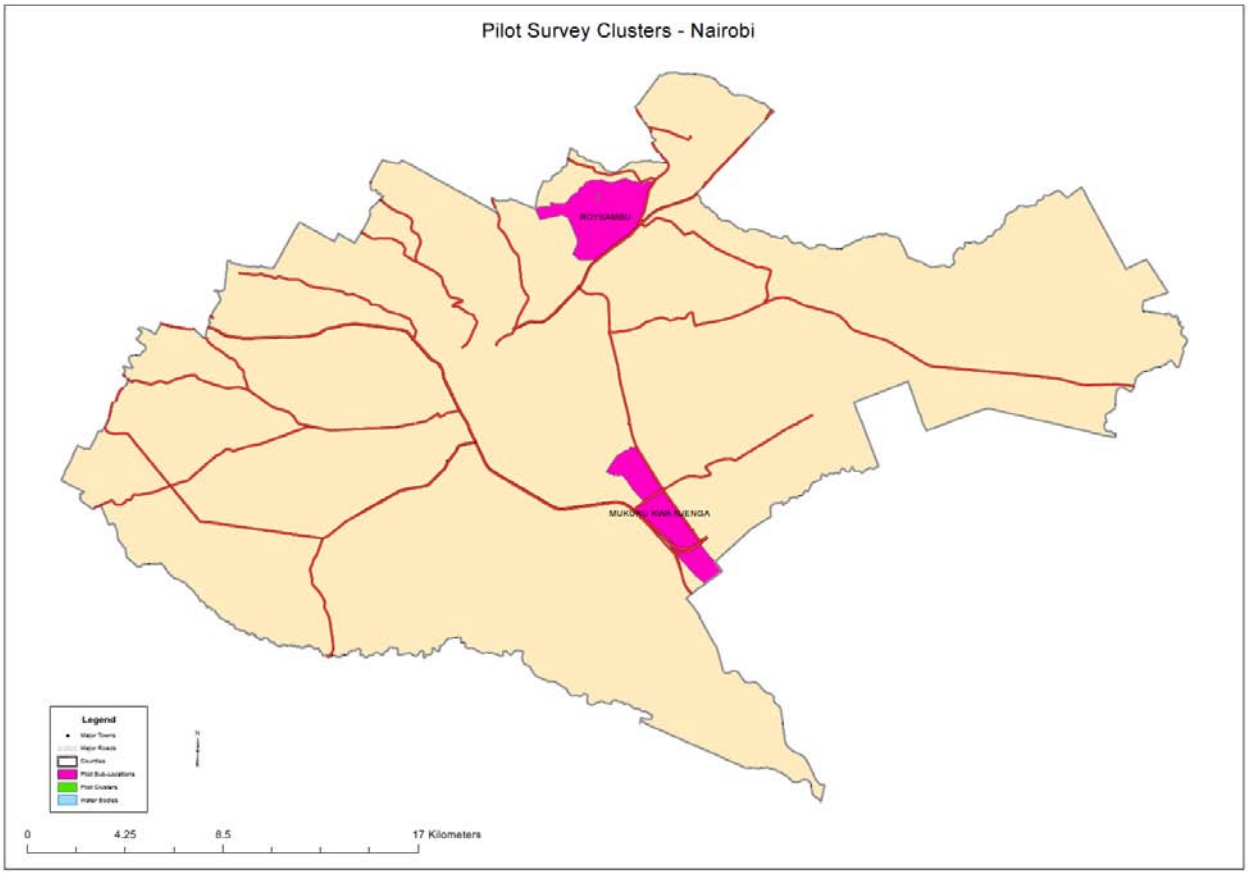
Makueni

S/No	Full Name	Sex (M/F)	Position
1	Njoroge Nyoike	M	Coordinator
2	Stephen Kathia	M	CSO
3	Daniel Ngari	M	Supervisor
4	Anthony Mutua	M	Editor
5	Dixon Mwashighadi	M	CAPI Tester
6	Redempta Muyuma	F	Data Entry Clerk
7	Ann Mutuku	F	Interviewer
8	Joseph Kinyatta	M	Interviewer
9	Jackson Luilu	M	Driver
10	Moses Mwaniki	M	Driver



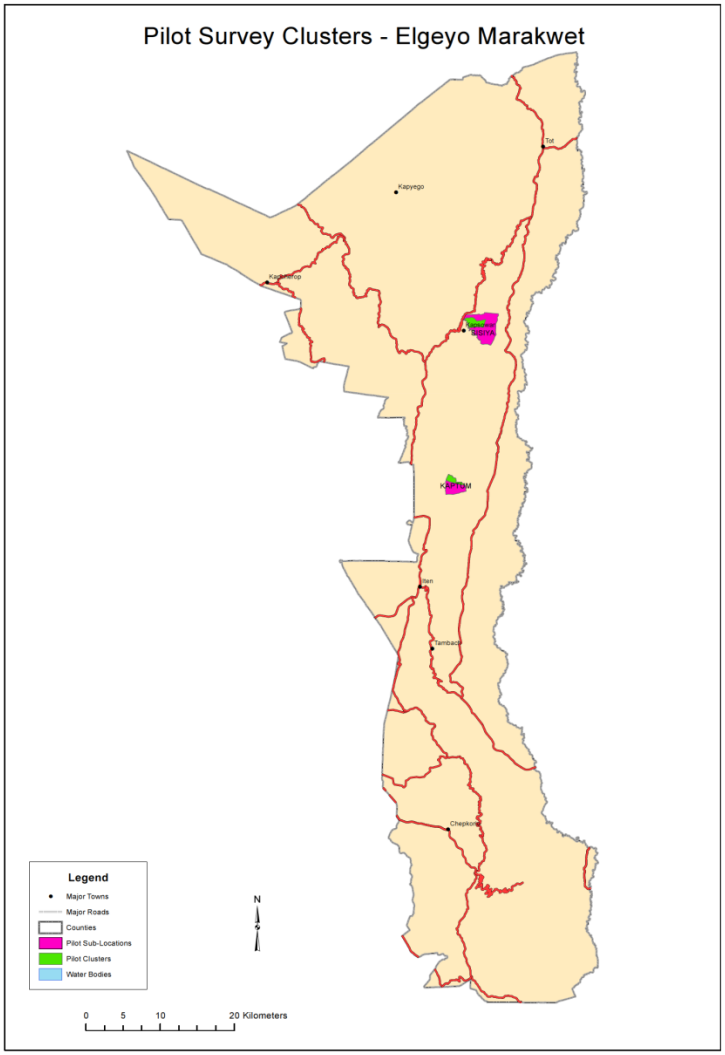
Nairobi

S/No	Full Name	Sex (M/F)	Position
1	Emma Odhiambo	F	Coordinator
2	Julius Kituma	M	CSO
3	Sarah Omache	F	Supervisor
4	Javan Washiali	M	Editor
5	Matthew Mburu	M	CAPI Tester
6	Domitilla Kivuvo	F	Data Entry Clerk
7	Christopher Mwangi	M	Interviewer
8	Joseph Kitonga	M	Interviewer
9	James Kiama	M	Driver
10	Isaac Otieno	M	Driver



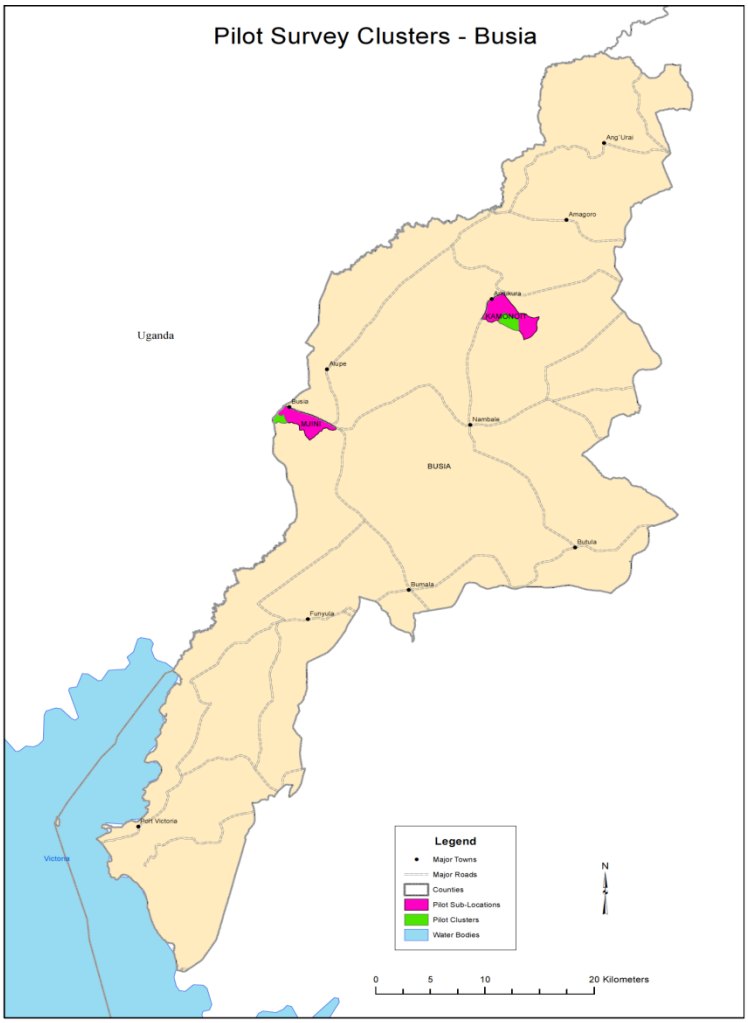
Elgeyo Marakwet

S/No	Full Name	Sex (M/F)	Position
1	Paul Samoei	M	Coordinator
2	Luka Kangogo	M	CSO
3	Yvonne Ronoh	F	Supervisor
4	Joseph Mutai	M	Editor
5	Isaiah Letting	M	CAPI Tester
6	Robert Waithanji	M	Data Entry Clerk
7	David Kigen	M	Interviewer
8	Patrick Cheserek	M	Interviewer
9	Joseph Bartai	M	Driver
10	Edward Cheruiyot	M	Driver



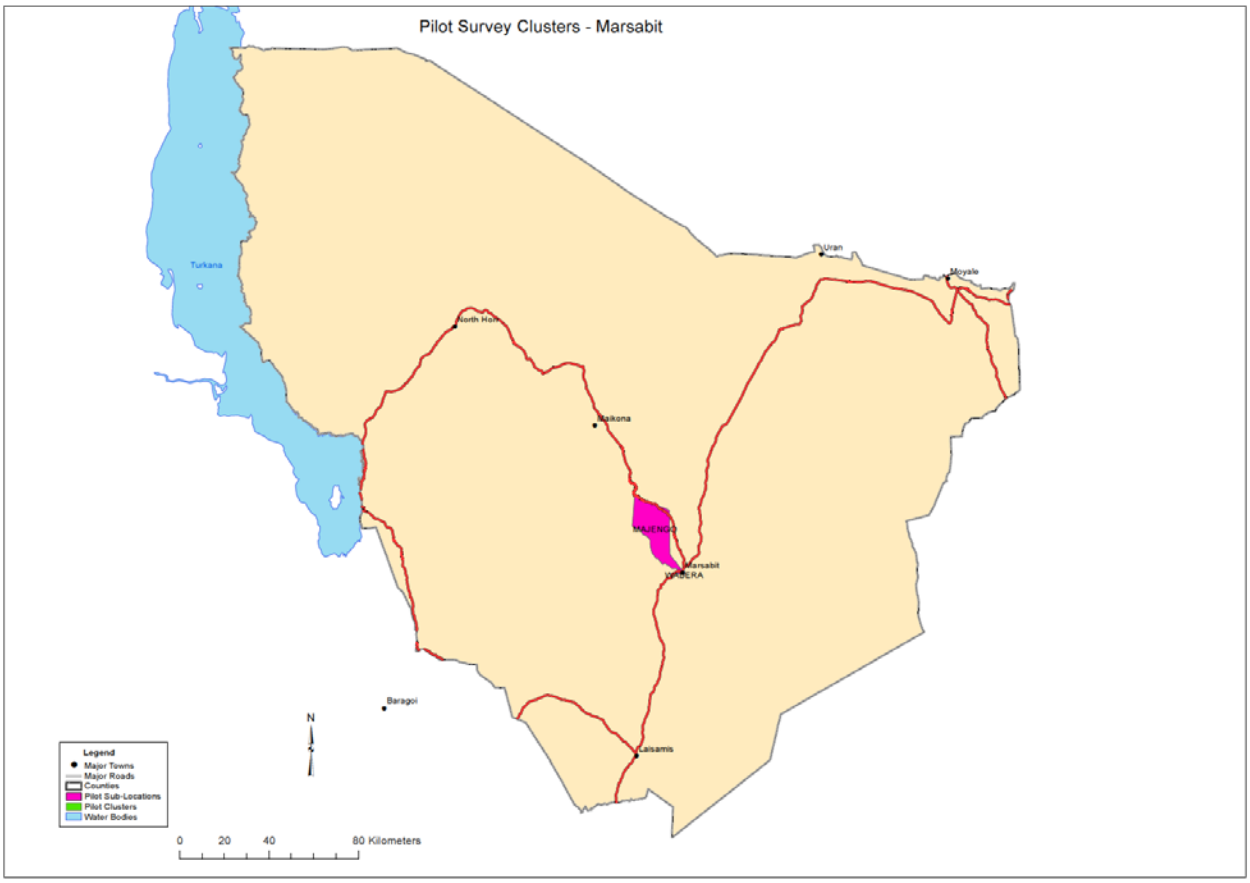
Busia

S/No	Full Name	Sex (M/F)	Position
1	John Bore	M	Coordinator
2	Maurice Aringo	M	CSO
3	Caneble Oganga	M	Supervisor
4	Anthony Owaga	M	Editor
5	Alex Warinda	M	CAPI Tester
6	Daniel Olukaka	M	Data Entry Clerk
7	Alice Omondi	F	Interviewer
8	Charles Orego	M	Interviewer
9	Connie Juma	M	Driver
10	Onyango Ayot	M	Driver



Marsabit

S/No	Full Name	Sex (M/F)	Position
1	Josiah Kaara	M	Coordinator
2	Thomas Omburah	M	CSO
3	Peter Wanjohi	M	Supervisor
4	Ben Mwangi	M	Editor
5	Benson Were	M	CAPI Tester
6	George Kamande	M	Data Entry Clerk
7	Anthony Njeru	M	Interviewer
8	Samuel Mbiti	M	Interviewer
9	Eric Munyao	M	Driver
10	Joel Cheserem	M	Driver



Data Collection Photographs



The interviews been conducted by the Field interviews



The field staff editing the questionnaire by the interviewer



The CAPI been conducted





Various market commodities using deferent unit of measure



Conducting market Questionnare



Household identification numbers




Taking the height and weight measurement using measuring board and weighing scales



End of the road for this group to the cluster



Part of the road in Elgeyo-Marakwet



Vehicle broke down in Marsabit county



Time to go back home for Marsabit team