KAKAMEGA COUNTY

Child Survival and its Determinants

1. General Profile

Legend
- Kakamega County
- Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)
- Counties within LREB
- Other Counties
- Water body

0 50 100 150 200 250 km

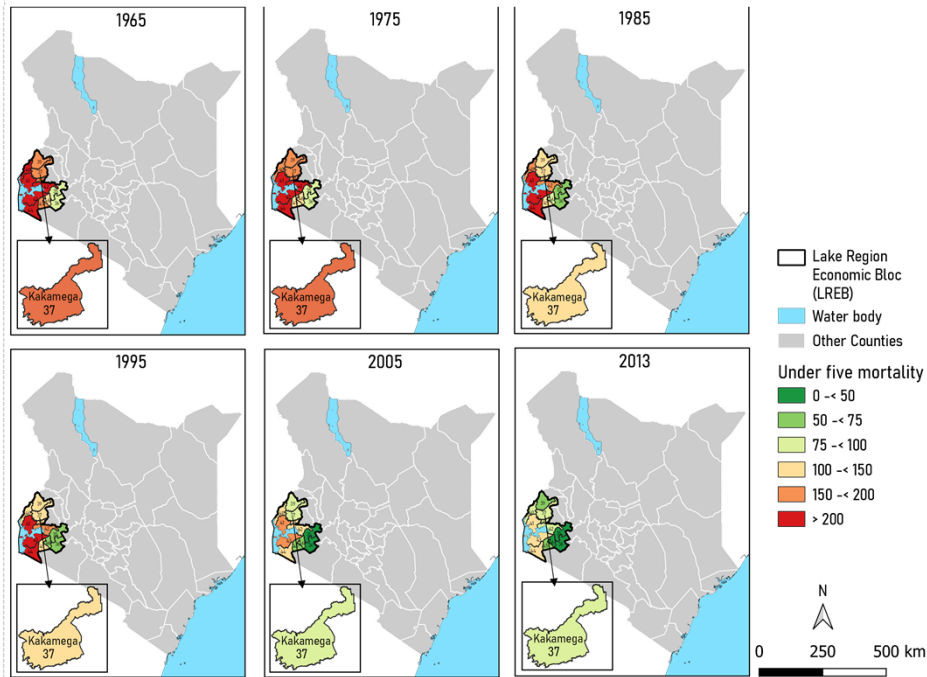| Year	2009	2019
Total population*	1,660,651	1,867,579
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	353,380	427,591
Population under five years**	325,359	344,249
Urban population*	-	160,779
Population with primary school education*	-	892,772
Average rainfall (mm)***	1,784	2,221

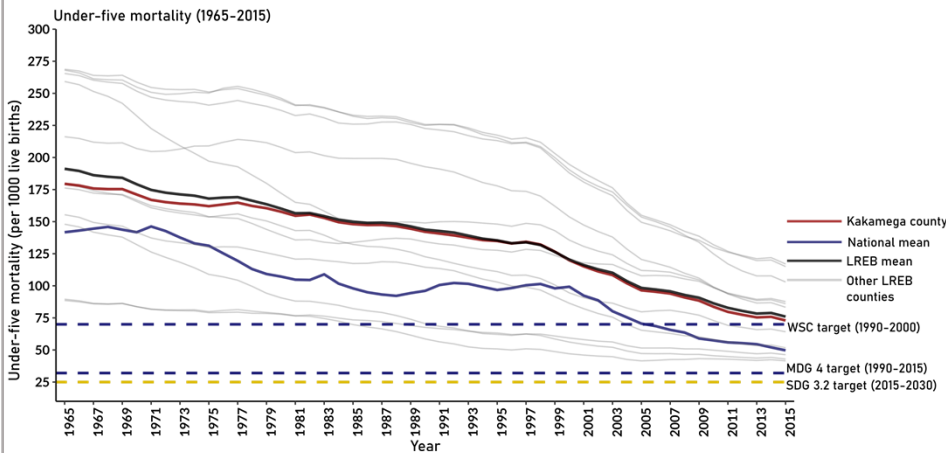Data Sources: * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, *** Kenya Meteorological Department

2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

1965   1975   1985
1995   2005   2013

Kakamega 37

Legend
- Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB)
- Water body
- Other Counties

Under five mortality
- 0 –< 50
- 50 –< 75
- 75 –< 100
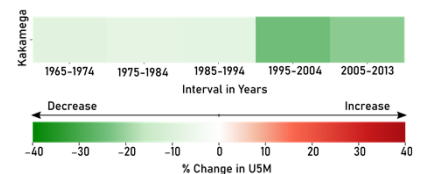- 100 –< 150
- 150 –< 200
- > 200

0 250 500 km

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kakamega and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

Under-five mortality (1965–2015)

- Kakamega county
- National mean
- LREB mean
- Other LREB counties

WSC target (1990-2000)
MDG 4 target (1990-2015)
SDG 3.2 target (2015-2030)

U5M trends in Kakamega, relative to the national mean, the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.
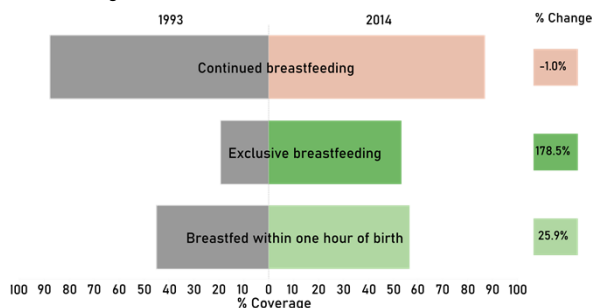
Percentage change in the mean U5M

| 1965-1974 | 1975-1984 | 1985-1994 | 1995-2004 | 2005-2013 |

Interval in Years

Decrease — Increase
-40 -30 -20 -10 0 10 20 30 40
% Change in U5M

3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

3.1 Child Factors

a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014

1993	2014	% Change
Continued breastfeeding		-1.0%
Exclusive breastfeeding		178.5%
Breastfed within one hour of birth		25.9%

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
% Coverage

Coverage of breast feeding indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement and red a decline. The darker the green the greater the improvement.

b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014

1993	2014	% Change
Low birth weight		-7.76%
Stunted		-21.04%
Underweight		-44.01%
Wasted		-44.94%

100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
% Coverage
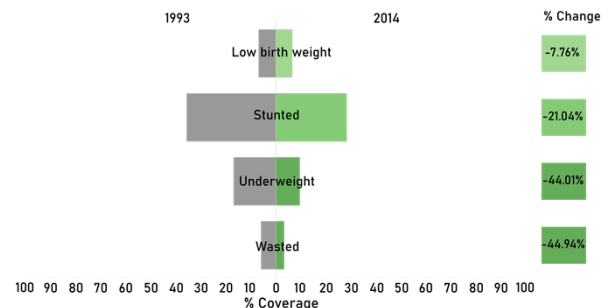
Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.
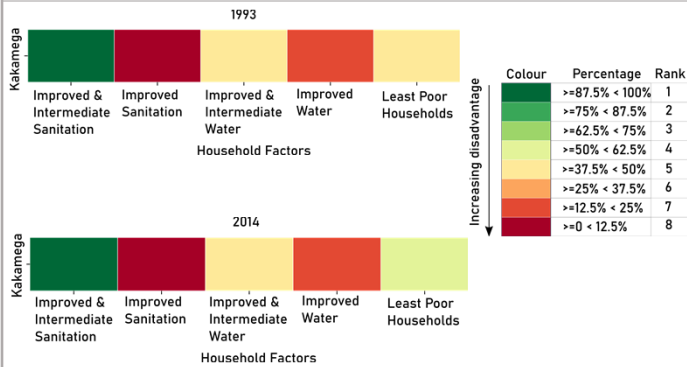
3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.
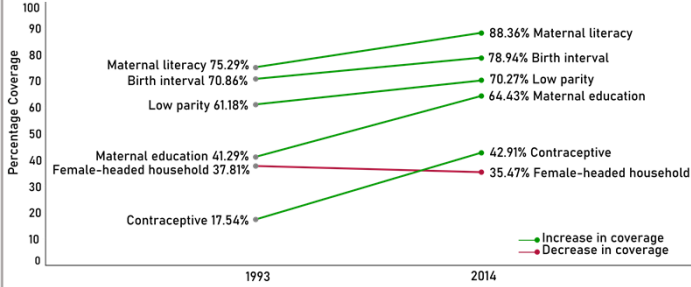
Note: **Birth interval** - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.
Low parity-the proportion of women aged,<30 years with less than 3 or aged >29 years with less than 5 children
Maternal education - The proportion of mothers (15-49 years) who had greater than primary education at the time of the survey.
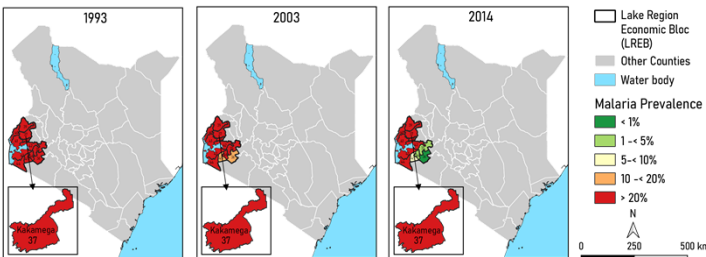
3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.

3.4 Household factors

Colour	Percentage	Rank
	>=87.5% < 100%	1
	>=75% < 87.5%	2
	>=62.5% < 75%	3
	>=50% < 62.5%	4
	>=37.5% < 50%	5
	>=25% < 37.5%	6
	>=12.5% < 25%	7
	>=0 < 12.5%	8

Increasing disadvantage

Note: **Improved sanitation** - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities.
Improved and intermediate sanitation have access to any form of a toilet facility.
Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking.
Improved and intermediate have access to either piped or boreholes/wells water for drinking.
Least poor households - proportion of households considered not poor comprising of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.
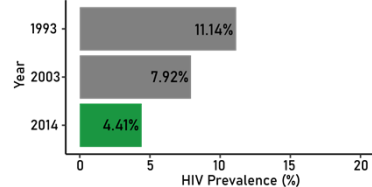
3.5 Health Interventions

Coverage of child and maternal health interventions in 1993, 2003 and 2014.Dark green indicates high coverage and red low coverage.

Factors that were either not monitored or had not been rolled out by 1993 (IPTp1,IPTp2,Iron Supplements, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

Note:TT2-Two doses of tetanus toxoid Injection
IPTp-Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy
ORS - Oral rehydration salts use
DPT3 -3rd dose of diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine
Polio3 – 3rd dose of polio vaccine
Child_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Map showing Malaria prevalence in Kakamega and other LREB counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence

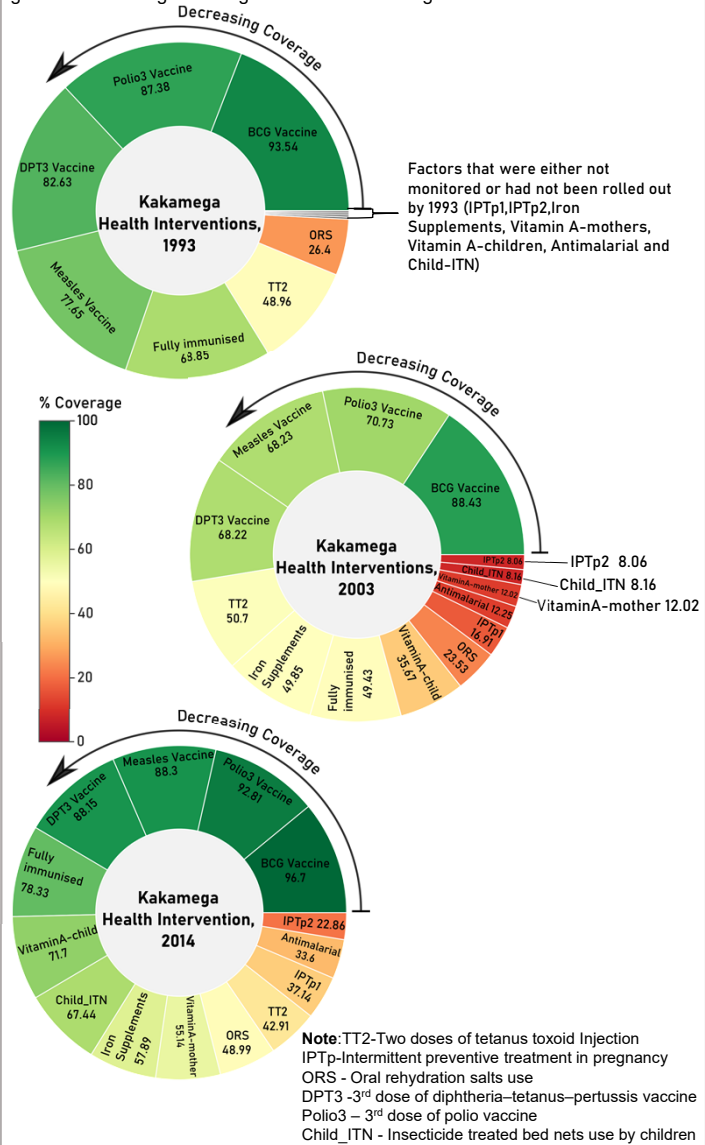Western province HIV Prevalence (NACC Kenya) in 1993,2003 and 2014.

Key Messages

- After 1981, the U5M trend in Kakamega was similar to that of the regional average. Before that, the rate was slightly lower than the regional mean. The reduction rate every 10 years between 1965 and 1994 was < 10%, which further increased to >20% after 1995. Despite the progress, by 2014, U5M in Kakamega rose 45.76% above the national mean and was at 75.84 per 1000 live births, the sixth-highest in LREB after Bungoma.
- HIV prevalence steadily declined between 1993 and 2014. Malaria prevalence also declined, however, the transmission rates remained high even after significant improvement in malaria interventions between 2003 and 2014.
- Except for the proportion of children breastfed continually after six months, other breastfeeding practices and nutritional status had noticeable improvements that ranged between 8% to 179%.
- Maternal education alongside contraceptive usage had the most significant improvements among the maternal factors improving by 56% and 145% respectively.
- The rate of health care utilization has improved, except for the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care, and was the least sought health care service by 2014.
- Vaccination coverage dropped between 1993 and 2003 but improved in 2014. However, the coverage remained < 80%, unlike most counties in the region and country.
- Notably, vitamin A supplementation had a remarkable increase between 2003 and 2014.
- Though access to sanitation remained above 88% across the years, more than 50% of the households did not have access to clean water.
- In terms of wealth by 2014, Kakamega was on the higher end in LREB, with over 50% of households classified as least poor.