1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets


3.1 Child Factors


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

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


- Birth interval: 78.54% in 1993, 79.62% in 2014
- Low parity: 61.31% in 1993, 69.80% in 2014
- Malaria prevention: 42.83% in 1993, 35.64% in 2014
- Maternal education: 21.28% in 1993, 23.44% in 2014
- Contraceptive use: 10.62% in 1993, 23.44% in 2014

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Maternal care: 82.99% in 1993, 76.66% in 2014
- Infant care: 83.75% in 1993, 84.67% in 2014
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA): 29.35% in 1993, 40.28% in 2014

3.4 Household factors

Improving sanitation and water access.

- Water access: 63.63% in 1993, 70.17% in 2014
- Sanitation access: 72.22% in 1993, 75.56% in 2014
- Energy source: 90.91% in 1993, 93.75% in 2014

3.5 Health Interventions


- Polio Vaccine: 90.15% in 1993, 90.15% in 2014
- BCG Vaccine: 93% in 1993, 93% in 2014
- ORS: 65% in 1993, 65% in 2014

3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Kilifi and other JKP counties.

1993, 2003, 2014: Malaria prevalence in Kilifi declined but remained higher than the national average.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


1993: 10.76%
2003: 8.95%
2014: 6.93%

Note: HIV prevalence declined but remained above the national average.

Key Messages

- Even though the U5M rate in Kilifi remained above the national and regional average across the years, the rate has been declining, with the greatest reduction rate observed between 1995 and 2004.
- HIV prevalence declined steadily over time, but malaria prevalence was variable. The 90s and early 2000s, the transmission rate remained high, but dropped between 2005 and 2013 to 5%. As a result, by 2014, the rate had doubled.
- Vaccination coverage significantly dropped in 2003, and even after improving by 2014, it was still below the 80.6% coverage observed in 1993.
- Though access to clean water and sanitation remained above 63%, Kilifi had the highest proportion of children seeking diarrhoea treatment. The proportion of households classified as least poor improved slightly.

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

Note:

- TT2-Two doses of tetanus toxoid Injection
- DPT3- Three doses of diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine
- Polio3 – 3rd dose of polo vaccine
- BCG - Bacille Calmette-Guérin
- ORS - Oral rehydration salts use
- DPT3-3rd dose of diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine
- Polio3 – 3rd dose of polo vaccine
- Child-ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

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