1. General Profile

- **Population**
  - Total population: 1,155,574
  - Female of childbearing age (15-49): 258,210
  - Population under five years: 184,047
  - Urban population: 378,072
  - Population with primary school education: 492,849
- **Average rainfall (mm)**: 1,472

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)

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

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

- **Kisumu**: Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Kisumu and LREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.
- **Mortality trends in Kisumu, 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.


3.1 Child Factors

- **Breastfeeding indicators**: 1993 and 2014
  - Continued breastfeeding: 1993: 90%, 2014: 90%
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 1993: 24%, 2014: 25%
  - Breastfed within one hour of birth: 1993: 25%, 2014: 25%

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

- **Malnutrition indicators**: 1993 and 2014
  - Low birth weight: 1993: 9%, 2014: 12%
  - Stunted: 1993: 25%, 2014: 20%
  - Underweight: 1993: 42%, 2014: 45%
  - wasted: 1993: 21%, 2014: 24%

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


- Maternal literacy: 81.2% in 1993 vs. 87.5% in 2014.
- Birth interval: Low parity decreased from 64.5% in 1993 to 58.9% in 2014.
- Maternal education: 42.6% in 1993 vs. 53% in 2014.
- Female-headed household: 34.7% in 1993 vs. 35.2% in 2014.

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care (ANC) coverage: 99.8% in 1993 vs. 98.2% in 2014.
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA): 48.3% in 1993 vs. 52.1% in 2014.
- Health facility delivery (HFD): 47.8% in 1993 vs. 50.6% in 2014.
- Diarrhea treatment: 38.3% in 1993 vs. 36.5% in 2014.

3.5 Health Interventions


Key Messages

- The USM rate in Kisumu remained higher than the national and regional mean. However, the rate has been declining over time, with a more pronounced decrease observed after 1995 at a rate of 28%. Nevertheless, by 2014, the rate was still 66.96% higher than the national mean and the highest in LREB after Busia at 88.87 per 1000 live births.
- Progress towards reducing HIV prevalence stalled between 1993 and 2003 before decreasing in 2014. Conversely, Malaria prevalence remained high across the years despite having high coverage in the usage of treated bed nets alongside significant improvements in the coverage of other malaria interventions.
- Least poor households: proportion of households considered not poor comprising of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.

3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Kisumu and other LREB counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


- HIV Prevalence: 17.72% in 1993, 17.73% in 2003, and 15.65% in 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.

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.

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 polo vaccine
Child_ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

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)