**Child Survival and its Determinants**

### 1. General Profile

- **Siaya County**

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

#### 2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

**U5M trends in Siaya, relative to the national mean, 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.**

#### 2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

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

### 3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

#### 3.1 Child Factors

- **Breastfeeding indicators:** 1993 and 2014
  - Continued breastfeeding: 1993: 100, 2014: 100
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 1993: 90, 2014: 100
  - Breastfed within one hour of birth: 1993: 90, 2014: 90
  - Percentage change: 1993-2014: 0%

- **Malnutrition indicators:** 1993 and 2014
  - **Low birth weight:** 1993: 100, 2014: 95
  - **Stunted:** 1993: 15, 2014: 10
  - **Underweight:** 1993: 10, 2014: 5
  - **Wasted:** 1993: 0, 2014: 0

Coverage of breastfeeding 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.

Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

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**Data Sources:**
- * KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, **World Pop, ** Kenya Meteorological Department
3.2 Maternal factors


- Maternal literacy 76.23% in 1993 to 91.37% in 2014.
- Birth interval 70.12% in 1993 to 77.12% in 2014.
- Low parity 58.71% in 1993 to 61.95% in 2014.
- Female-headed household 44.47% in 1993 to 63.14% in 2014.
- Maternal education 36.37% in 1993 to 34.58% in 2014.

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care (ANC) 95.10% in 1993 to 96.58% in 2014.
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA) 43.64% in 1993 to 55.22% in 2014.
- Delivery by a skilled health worker 42.72% in 1993 to 59.83% in 2014.
- Neonatal care (NAC) 61.63% in 1993 to 65.83% in 2014.

3.4 Household factors

- Improved sanitation increased from 8.8% in 1993 to 19.9% in 2014.
- Improved water access increased from 29.6% in 1993 to 49.1% in 2014.
- Least poor households increased from 20.1% in 1993 to 31.9% in 2014.

3.5 Health Interventions


- DPT3 Vaccine: 79.6% in 1993, 84.1% in 2003, 85.4% in 2014.
- Polio Vaccine: 39.49% in 1993, 46.81% in 2003, 50.10% in 2014.

3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Siaya and other LREB counties.


- Light Region Economic Block (LREB) counties.
- Other counties.
- Water body

Malaria Prevalence (%) in 1993, 2003, 2014:

- Nyanza province HIV Prevalence (NAAC Kenya) in 1993, 2003, and 2014:
  - 2002: 17.73%
  - 2014: 15.65%

Key Messages:

- U5M in Siaya declined over time, with greater reduction rates observed after 1995. Although the reduction rate was 30% between 2005 and 2013, the U5M was still 107.09% higher than the national mean by 2014. Consequently, Siaya had the 3rd highest U5M rate (107.75 per 1000 live births) in LREB after Homa Bay and in the country.
- Between 1993 and 2003, there was no significant progress observed in reducing HIV and Malaria prevalence. However, by 2014, HIV prevalence decreased while Malaria prevalence remained high even though Siaya had higher coverages than most counties across all malaria interventions.
- Maternal education and contraceptive usage had the most significant improvement among the maternal factors.
- Besides the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care, utilization of health care services increased.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status had substantial improvements, but the change in the proportion of children continually breastfed after six was negligible.
- Despite improvements, vaccination coverage was among the lowest in the region. However, generally, Siaya made significant progress in improving access to maternal and child health interventions between 2003 and 2014, achieving >50% coverage for most health interventions by 2014.
- By 2014, more than 88% of households had access to sanitation, though access to clean water remained below 50%. The proportion of households classified as least poor also increased.

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.

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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)

IPTp2  7.11
Child_ITN  8.61
VitaminA-mother  13.15
Antimalarial  14.32

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

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