2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS)

County-level KDHS Data: Outputs from a DHS Workshop


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2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) County-level KDHS Data:

Outputs from a DHS Workshop

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Nairobi, Kenya

Ministry of Health
Nairobi, Kenya

National AIDS Control Council
Nairobi, Kenya

Kenya Medical Research Institute
Nairobi, Kenya

National Council for Population and Development
Nairobi, Kenya

The DHS Program, ICF
Rockville, Maryland, USA

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Contents

County-level KDHS Data

Outputs from a DHS Workshop

This county-level report is the product of the KDHS County-level Analysis Workshop held in in Nakuru, Kenya from December 8-15, 2016. The purpose of the workshop was to increase the capacity of participants to analyse and interpret Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) county-level data. The workshop taught participants to analyse the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) data sets to examine county-level variation in indicator coverage. The workshop included training on KDHS sampling and weighting, recoding variables, calculating indicators, examining confidence intervals, and other topics. Eighteen participants worked in teams of 2 individuals from the same institution (please see the participant list on page xi) to produce the findings presented in this report. The teams produced indicator coverage estimates with confidence intervals, examined variation in indicator coverage across counties and other background characteristics, and interpreted the findings. Each team produced the tables, figures, and bulleted indicator summaries included in this report. At the end of the workshop the teams also presented their key findings to the group, describing and interpreting results for their calculated indicators.

A NOTE ON INTERPRETATION

Every estimate from a sample survey such as the KDHS is subject to a certain degree of uncertainty. The values shown in KDHS tables and figures are the middle of a range of possible values. This range of possible values is called the confidence interval. Researchers are confident that the "truth," or the value one would get if every single person in the population were surveyed (rather than using a sample) lies within this range. All figures in this report include confidence interval bars showing the lower and upper limit of the 95% confidence interval for the estimate. For example, 58.7% of households own at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) in the 2014 KDHS (page 47). The KDHS results are 95% confident that the true percentage of households in Kenya that own at least one ITN is between 57.5% and 59.8%.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Glorine Nyakambi, Harrison Odondi, Anne Kioi, and Winfred Chepkwony from the ICF Kenya office for all their logistical support for the KDHS County-level Analysis Workshop. Additional thanks goes to Sally Zweimueller for her careful and thoughtful review of the report, and to Audrey Shenett and Chris Gramer for their formatting of the report.

Acronym List

ACT	Artemisinin-based combination therapy
ANC	Antenatal care
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPTp3+	Intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy, three or more doses of SP/Fansidar with one received during ANC visit
ITN	Insecticide-treated net
mCPR	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
ORS	Oral rehydration solution
RMHSU	Division of Family Health and Reproductive and Maternal Health Services Unit
SBA	Skilled birth attendant
SP	Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine

Participants

Participant Names by Team	Participant Organization
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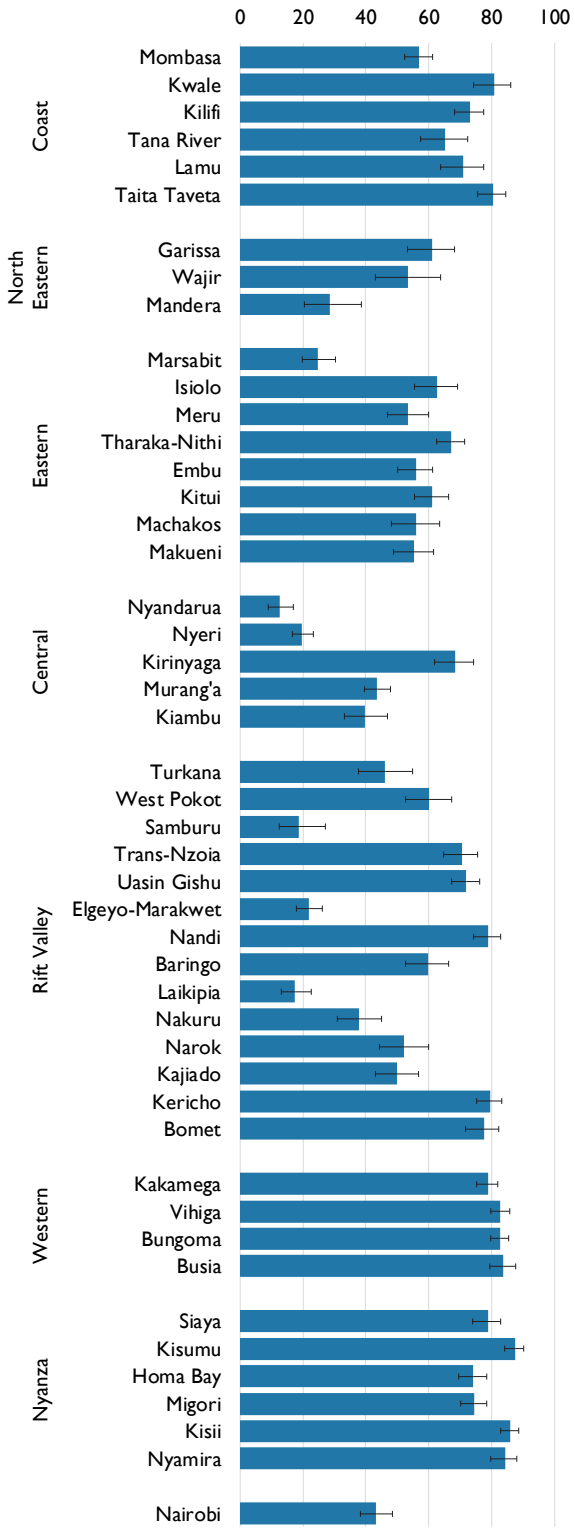
Malaria Endemicity Zones by County

Coast Endemic	Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Taita Taveta
Highland Epidemic	Baringo*, Bungoma+, Bomet, Kakamega+, Kericho, Kisii, Nandi, Narok, Nyamira, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, West Pokot
Lake Endemic	Bungoma+, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega+, Kisumu, Migori, Siaya, Vihiga
Low Risk	Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Laikipia, Machakos, Makueni, Murang'a, Nairobi, Nakuru, Nyandarua, Nyeri
Semi-Arid, Seasonal Risk	Baringo*, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Embu, Garissa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Kitui, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Samburu, Tana River, Tharaka-Nithi, Turkana, Wajir

* County is in both Highland Epidemic and Semi-Arid, Seasonal Risk endemicity zones
+ County is in both Lake Endemic and Highland Epidemic endemicity zones

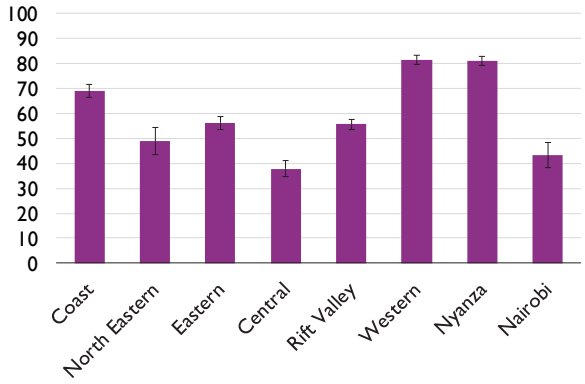
Ownership of Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)

Percentage of households with at least one ITN



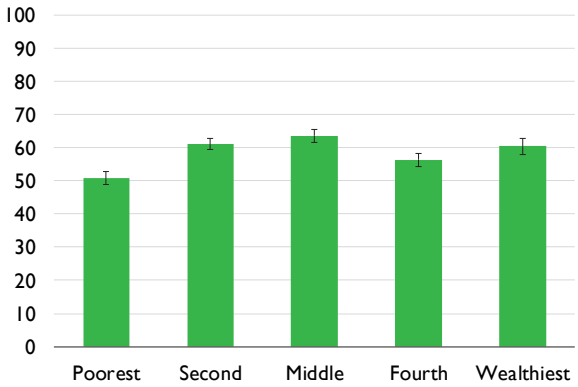
County-level Key Findings

- 59% of households in Kenya own at least an ITN.
- Kisumu county has the highest ITN ownership at 88%, while Nyandarua has the lowest at 13%.
- ITN ownership is high in the endemic and epidemic prone counties.
- ITN ownership is low in Mombasa county at 57% compared to other endemic counties despite mass net and routine distribution.



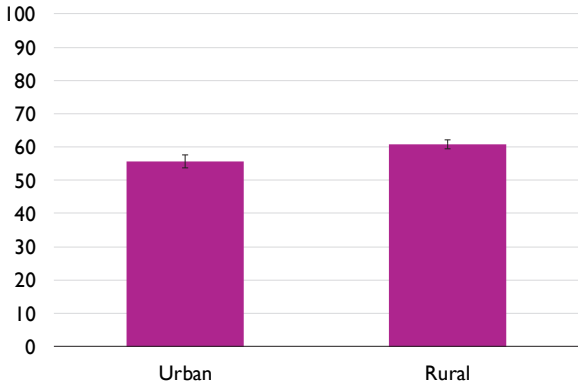
Regional Key Findings

- ITN ownership is highest in Western (82%) and Nyanza (81%) regions where malaria transmission is high, and lowest in low transmission regions like Central (38%) and Nairobi (43%).



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Households in the middle wealth quintile have the highest ITN ownership at 64% while those in the poorest wealth quintile have the lowest ITN ownership at 51%.
- Households in the middle quintile are more likely to own an ITN compared to households in the poorest quintile.

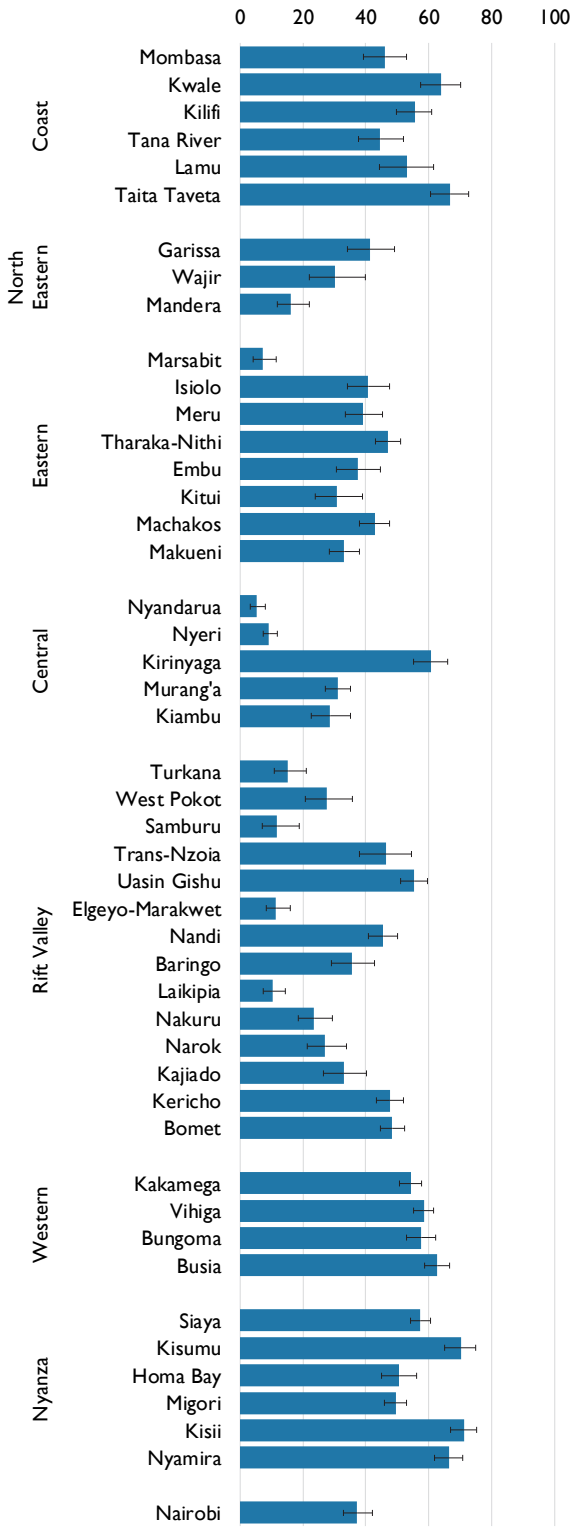


National-level Residence Key Findings

- ITN ownership is higher in rural areas (61%) than in urban areas (56%).
- The difference in ITN ownership by rural and urban residence is statistically significant.

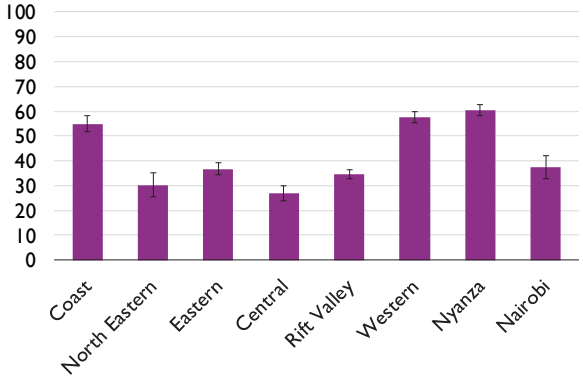
Use of Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)

Percentage of household population that slept under an ITN the previous night



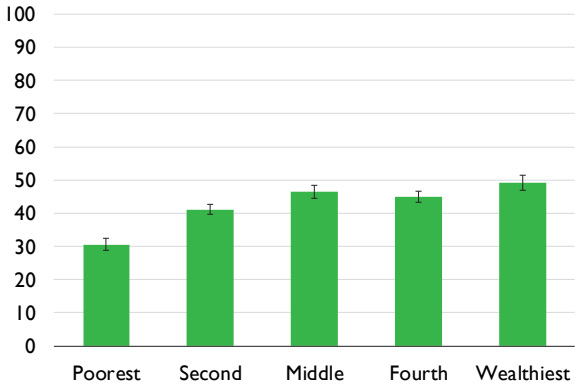
County-level Key Findings

- ITN use is highest in Kisii and Kisumu counties at 71% and 70%, respectively, and lowest in Nyandarua (5%) and Marsabit (7%).
- Household members in counties with higher ITN ownership are more likely to have slept under an ITN.



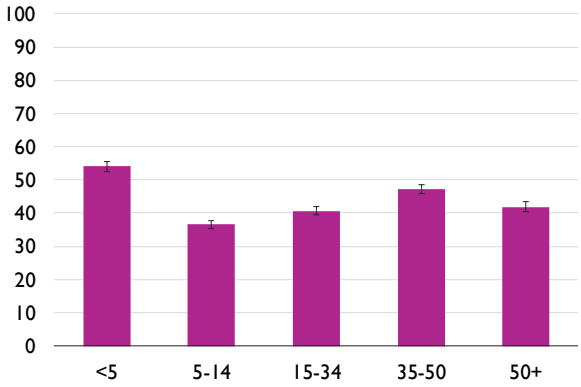
Regional Key Findings

- The percentage of the household population who slept under an ITN the previous night is highest in Nyanza (61%), Western (58%), and Coast (55%) regions.
- The percentage of the household population who slept under an ITN the previous night in other regions ranges from 27% to 37%.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The household population in the poorest wealth quintile is less likely to have slept under an ITN compared to the wealthiest quintile.
- There is significant difference in ITN use among household members in the poorest wealth quintile and household members in all other wealth quintiles.

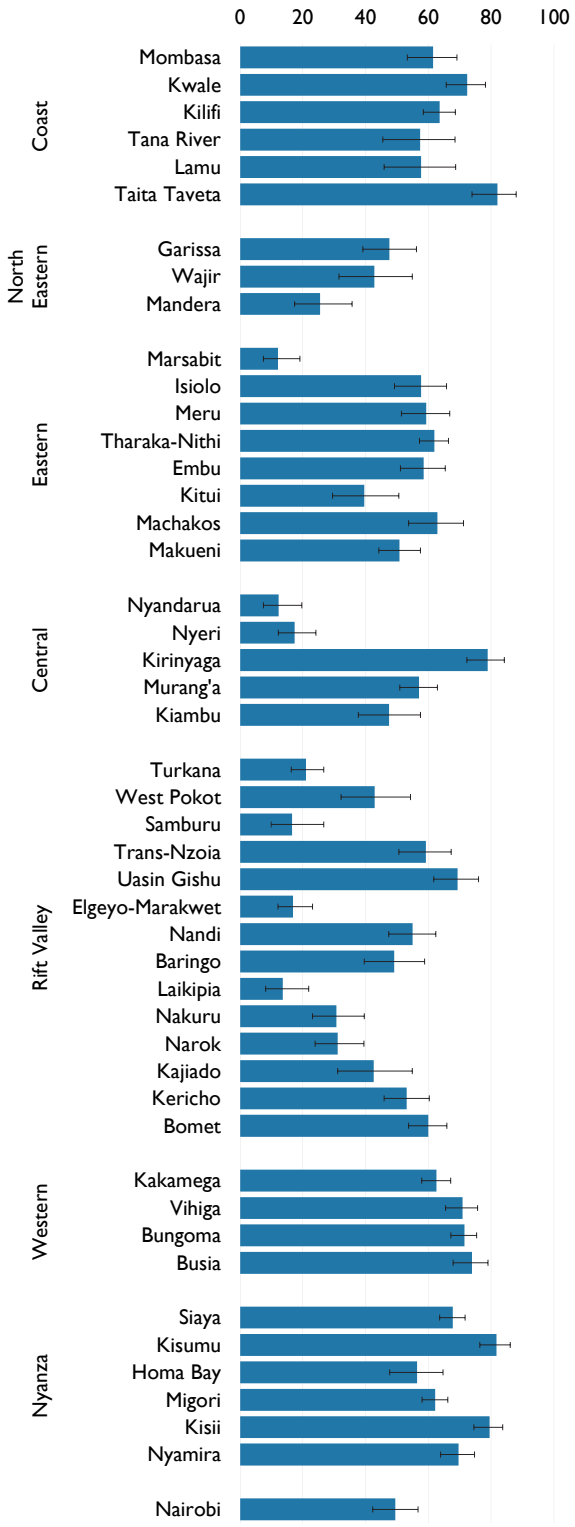


National-level Age Group Key Findings

- Children under age 5 are more likely to have slept under an ITN (54%) than other household members
- Household members age 5 to 14 are less likely to have slept under an ITN (37%) compared to other age groups.

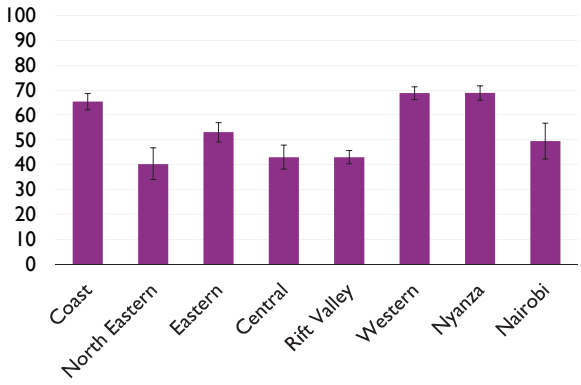
Children's Use of Insecticide-treated Nets (ITNs)

Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night



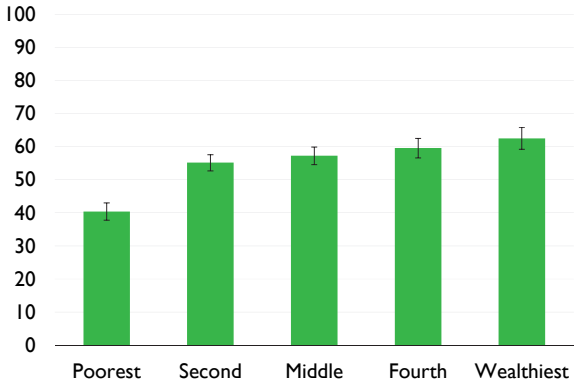
County-level Key Findings

- Children under age 5 in Kisumu and Taita Taveta counties are more likely to have slept under an ITN (82% each) compared to children in Nyandarua and Marsabit counties (12% each).
- 79% of children under age 5 in Kirinyaga county slept under an ITN.
- Among the endemic counties, children in Homa Bay county have the lowest ITN use (56%).



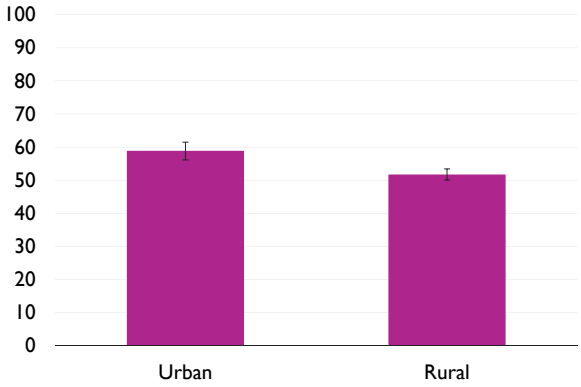
Regional Key Findings

- Children under age 5 in Nyanza and Western regions are more likely to have slept under an ITN (69%) compared to children in North Eastern, Central, and Rift Valley regions (from 40% to 43%).



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- A higher percentage of children under age 5 in the wealthiest quintile (63%) slept under an ITN compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (40%).
- ITN use in children under age 5 increases by wealth quintile.

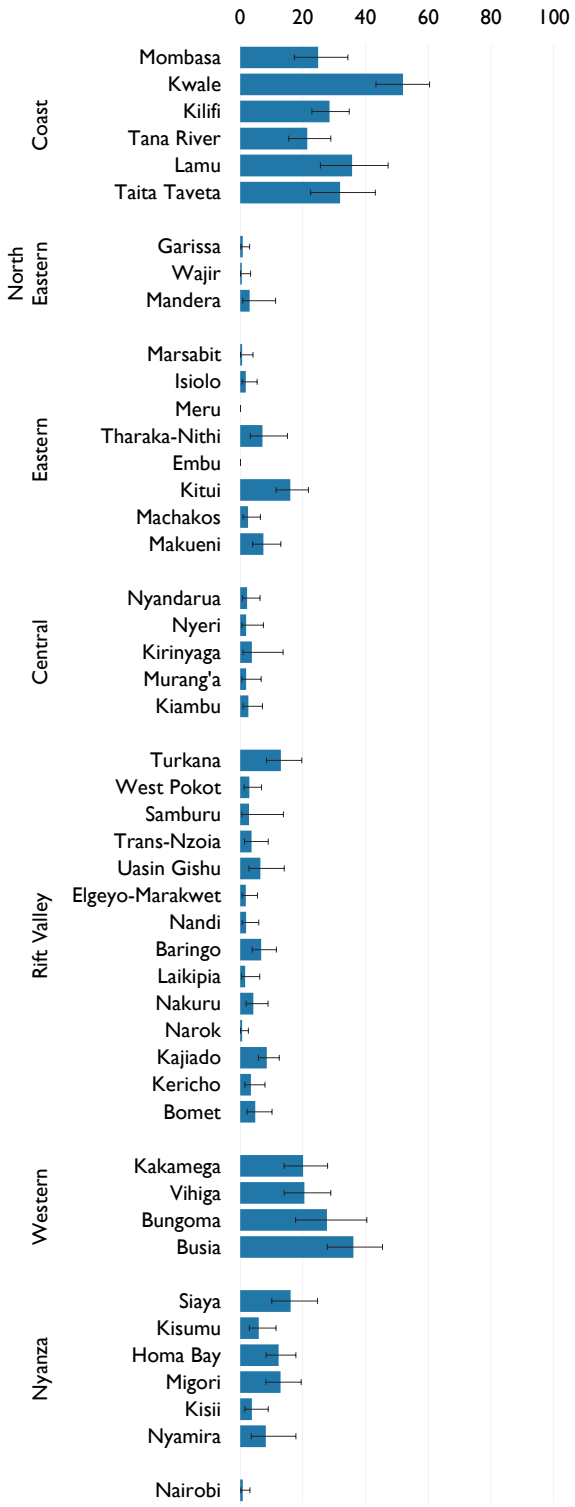


National-level Age Group Key Findings

- Children under age 5 are more likely to have slept under an ITN (54%) than other household members
- Household members age 5 to 14 are less likely to have slept under an ITN (37%) compared to other age groups.

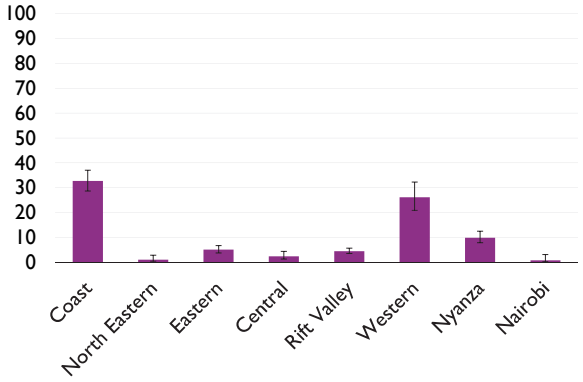
Malaria in Pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit (IPTp3+)



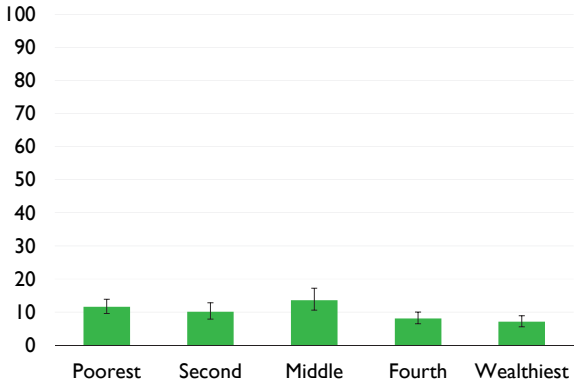
County-level Key Findings

- Kwale (52%), Busia (36%), Lamu (36%), and Taita Taveta (32%) counties have the highest percentage of IPTp3+.
- Meru (0%), Embu (0%), Wajir (1%), Nairobi (1%), and Marsabit (1%) counties have the lowest percentage of IPTp3+.



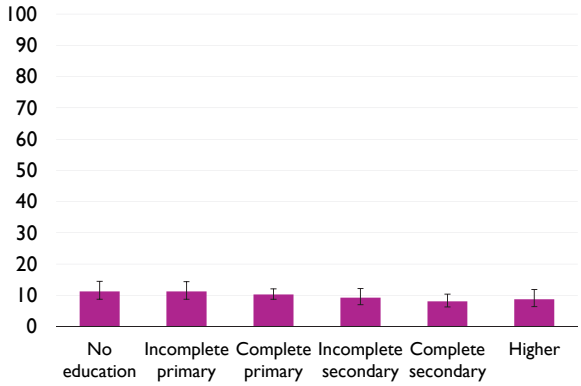
Regional Key Findings

- Coast (33%), Western (26%), and Nyanza (10%) regions have the highest percentage of IPTp3+.
- North Eastern and Central regions have the lowest percentage of IPTp3+ at 1% and 2%, respectively.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The highest proportion of IPTp3+ is from the poorest to middle wealth quintiles at 12%, 10%, and 14%, respectively.
- The fourth and wealthiest quintiles have the lowest proportion of IPTp3+.
- The difference in IPTp3+ between the wealthiest quintile and the poorest quintile is statistically significant.

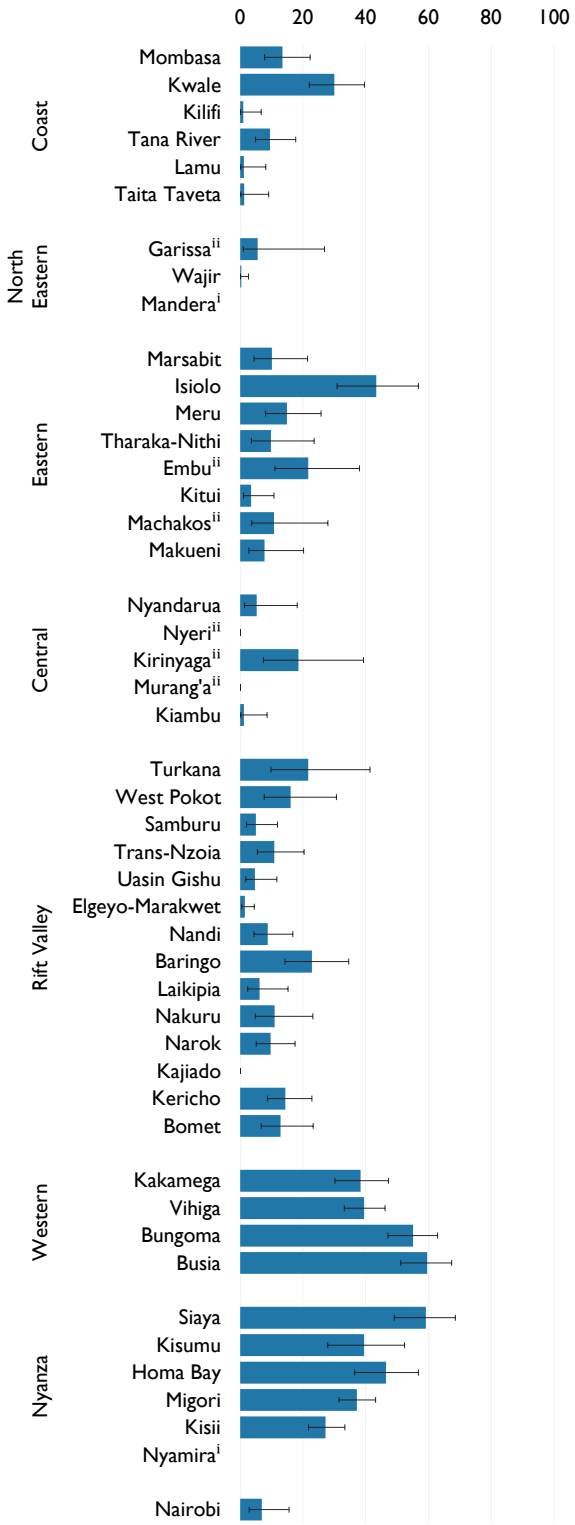


National-level Education Key Findings

- The percentage of IPTp3+ slightly decreases as education level increases.
- The difference in IPTp3+ coverage between those with education and no education is not statistically significant.

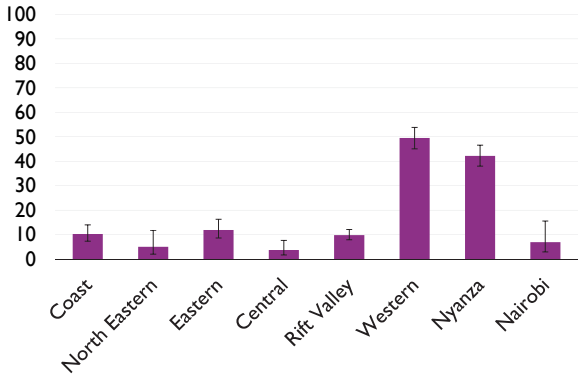
Antimalarials

Among children under age 5 with recent fever, the percentage who took any ACT



County-level Key Findings

- Busia (60%), Siaya (59%), and Bungoma (55%) counties have the highest percentage of children with recent fever who took any ACT.
- Nyeri, Murang'a, Wajir, and Kajiado counties have the lowest percentage of children with recent fever who took any ACT at 0% for all.

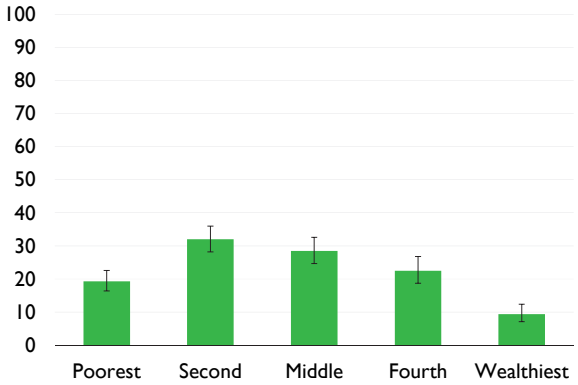


Regional Key Findings

- Western and Nyanza regions have the highest percentage of children with recent fever who took any ACT at 50% and 42%, respectively.
- Central and North Eastern regions have the lowest percentage of children with recent fever who took any ACT at 4% and 5%, respectively.

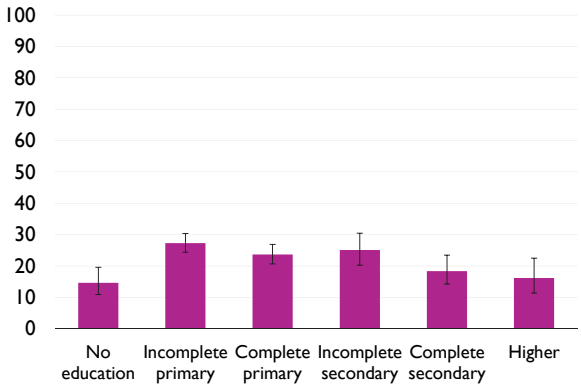
[i] Estimate not shown due to insufficient sample size (<25 unweighted cases)

[ii] Estimate is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The lowest percentage of children with recent fever who took any ACT is in the wealthiest quintile.
- The second quintile has the highest percentage of children with recent fever who took any ACT.
- The difference in coverage of any ACT between the wealthiest quintile and poorest quintile is statistically significant.

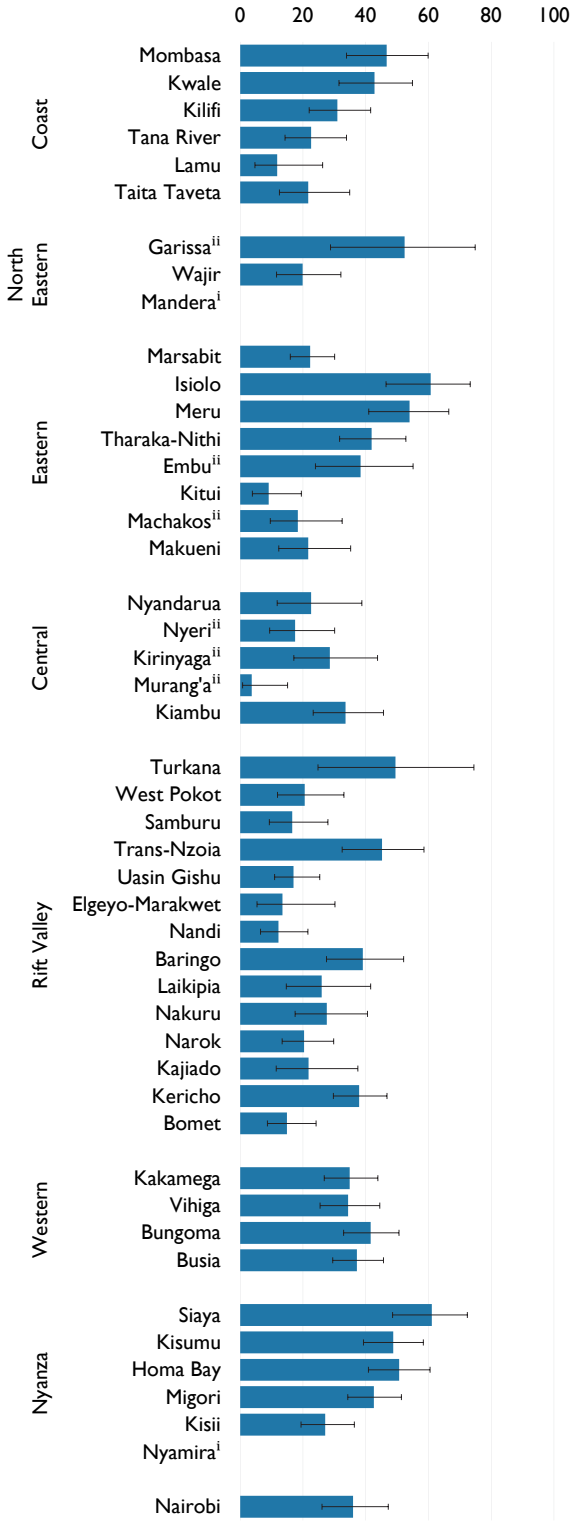


National-level Education Key Findings

- Children whose mothers have primary and secondary levels of education have the highest percentage of any ACT use, compared to children whose mothers have no education.
- The difference in any ACT use between children whose mothers have incomplete primary education and no education is statistically significant.

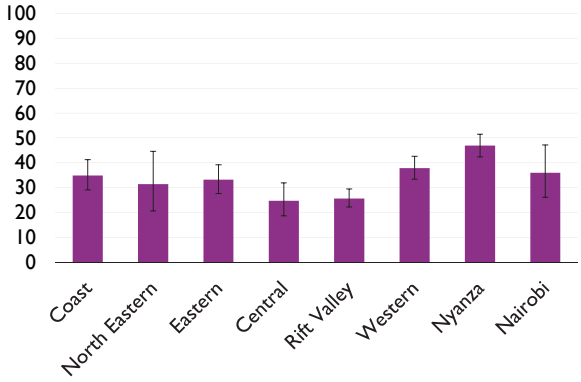
Malaria Diagnostics

Among children under age 5 with recent fever, the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing



County-level Key Findings

- The counties with the highest percentage of children with recent fever who had blood taken for finger or heel testing are Siaya (61%), Isiolo (61%), Garrisa (52%), and Homa Bay (51%).
- The counties with the lowest percentage of finger or heel testing for children with recent fever are Murang'a (4%), Kitui (9%), Lamu (12%), and Nandi (12%).

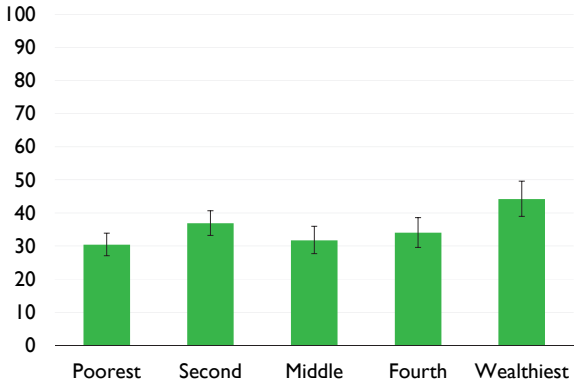


Regional Key Findings

- The highest percentage of finger or heel testing for children with recent fever is in Nyanza at 47%, while the lowest percentage is in Central at 25%.
- Western and Coast have a high percentage of finger or heel testing for children with recent fever at 38% and 35%, respectively. The two regions are considered malaria endemic zones.
- Nairobi (a malaria low risk zone) has a high percentage of finger or heel testing for children with fever at 36%.

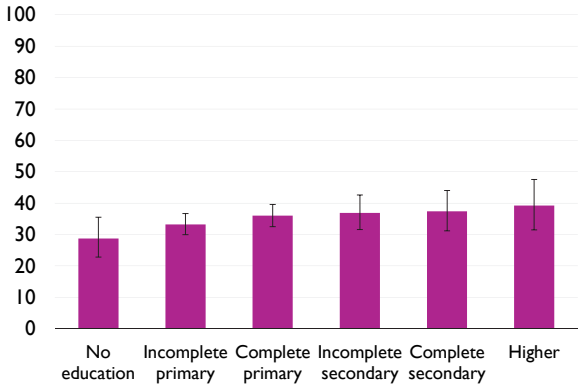
[i] Estimate not shown due to insufficient sample size (<25 unweighted cases)

[ii] Estimate is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The level of finger or heel testing for children with fever is highest in the wealthiest quintile and lowest in the poorest quintile at 44% and 30%, respectively.
- There is a significant statistical difference between the wealthiest and poorest quintiles.

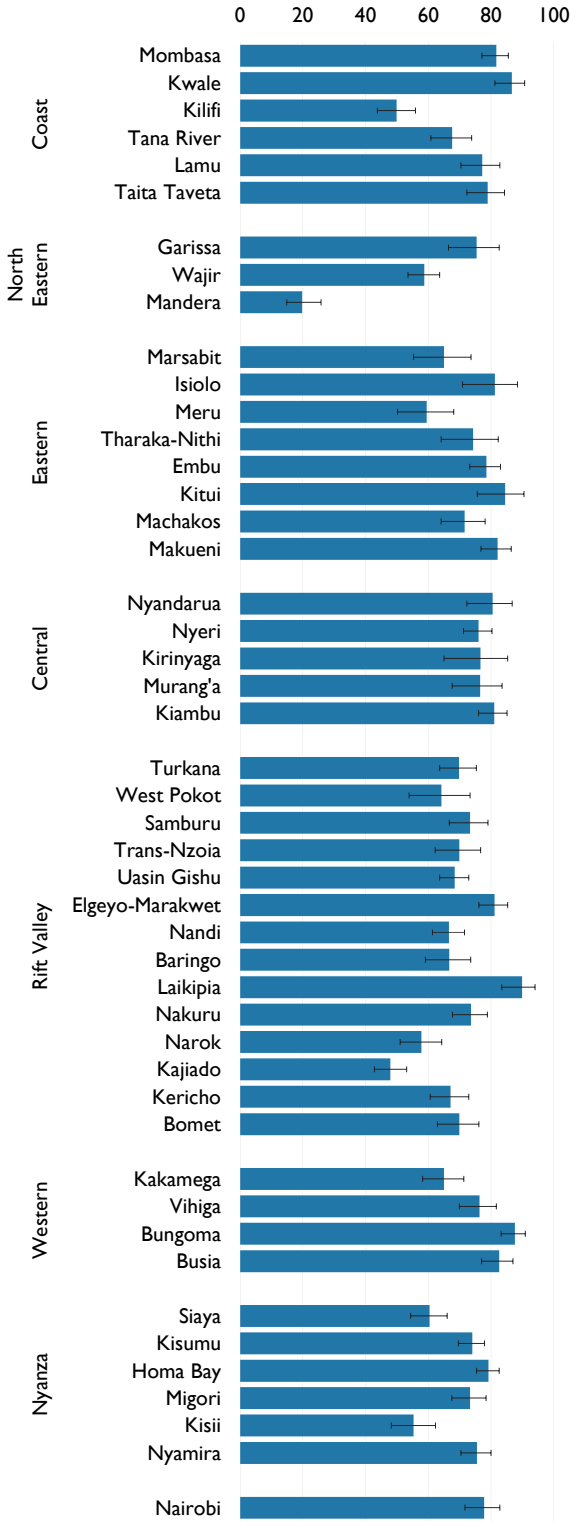


National-level Education Key Findings

- Children whose mothers have a secondary or higher education have a higher percentage of finger or heel testing for fever at 37% and 39%, respectively.
- There is no significant statistical difference in finger or heel testing coverage between children whose mothers have no education and mothers who have higher education.

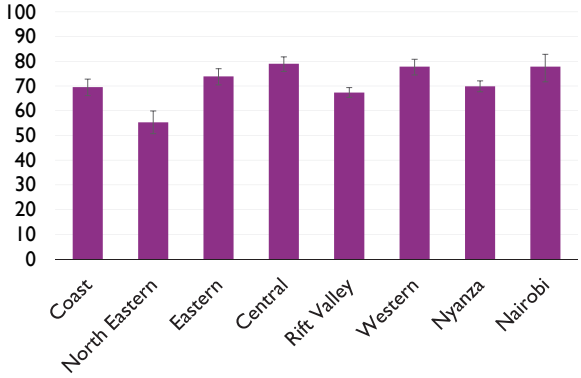
Vitamin A Supplementation

Among children age 6-59 months, the percentage given vitamin A supplements in the last 6 months



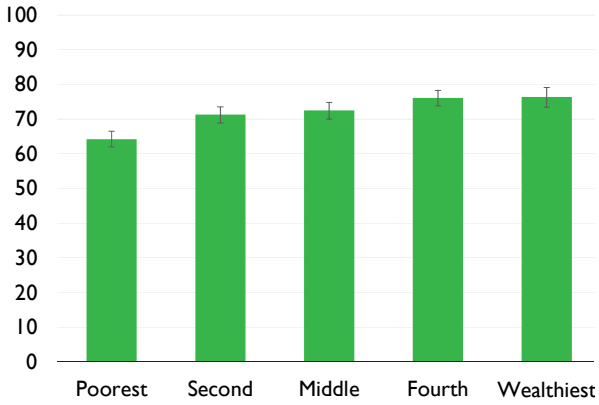
County-level Key Findings

- The percentage of children age 6-59 months given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey is highest in Laikipia county and lowest in Mandera county with significant variations.
- The percentage of children age 6-59 months given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey varies significantly across counties in the North Eastern region.
- In most counties the confidence intervals for the point estimates are overlapping showing that the point estimates are not significantly different.



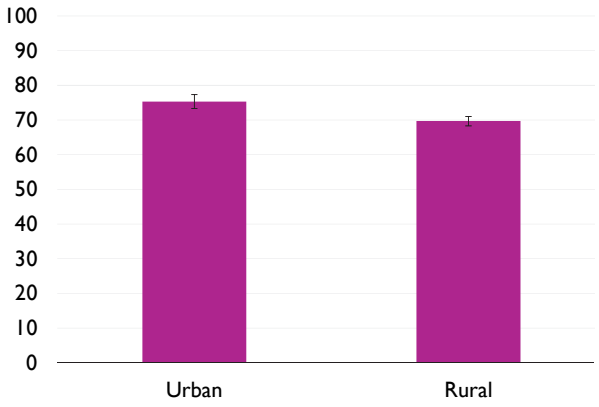
Regional Key Findings

- The highest percentage of children who received vitamin A supplements are found in the Central, Western, and Nairobi regions.
- North Eastern is the least performing region for this indicator, and is statistically different from the other regions.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- By wealth quintile, the variation in percentage of children age 6-59 months given vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey are not significantly different.
- The percentage of children given vitamin A supplements increases with household wealth.

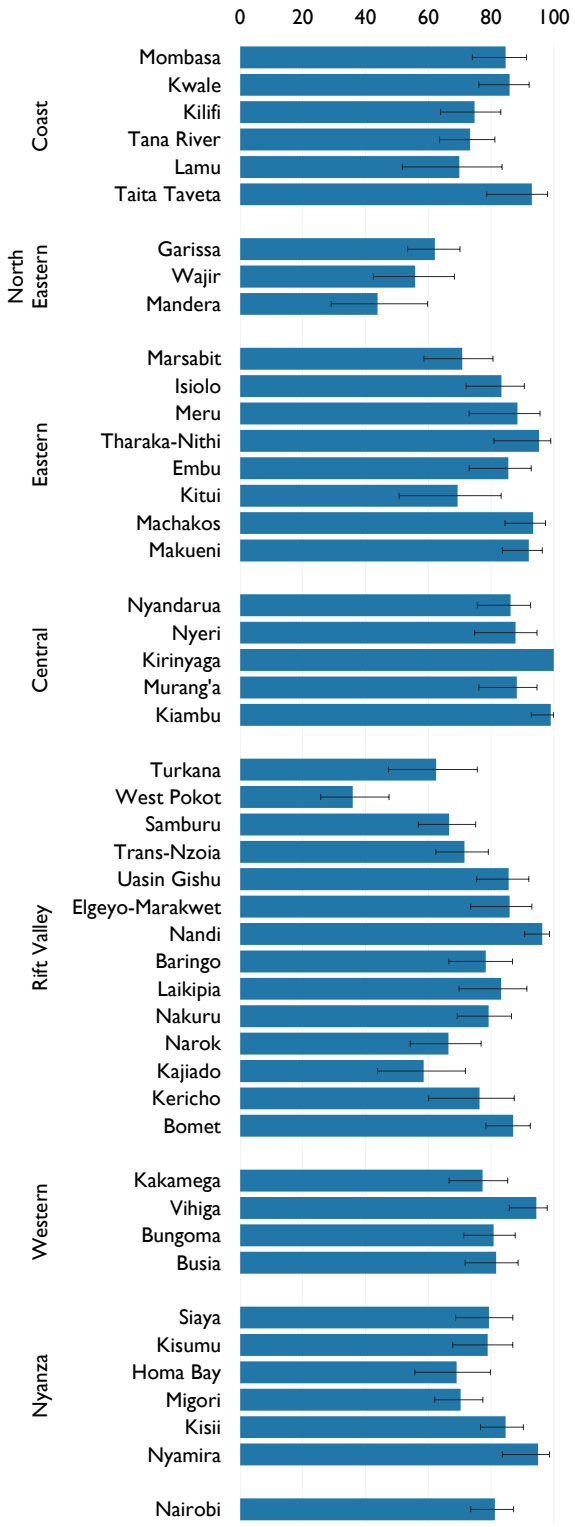


National-level Residence Key Findings

- Urban children age 6-59 months receive higher levels of vitamin A supplements compared to their rural counterparts.
- The percentage is significantly lower for rural children compared to urban children.

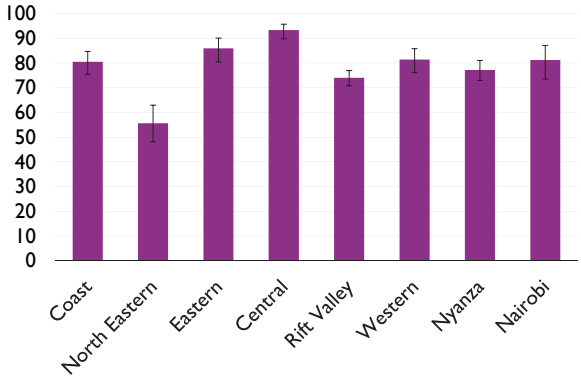
Basic Vaccination Coverage

Among children age 12-23 months, the percentage fully vaccinated



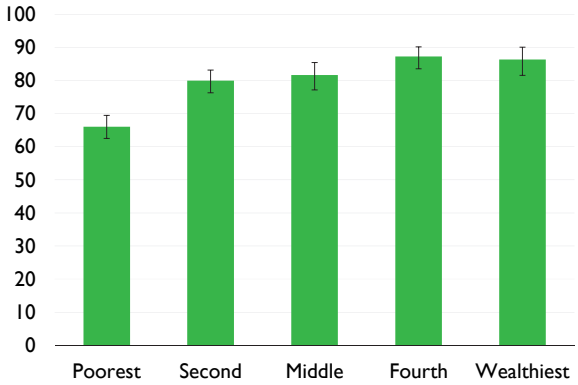
County-level Key Findings

- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines is highest in Kirinyaga, Kiambu, and Nandi counties.
- The percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines is lowest in West Pokot, Mandera, and Wajir counties.
- Generally, among all counties there is no major statistically significant variation in the percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines.



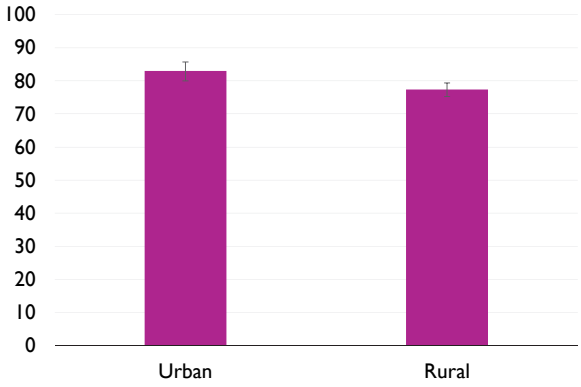
Regional Key Findings

- North Eastern region has the lowest basic vaccination coverage in Kenya and is significantly lower than all other regions.
- Overall, the Central region has the highest percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all the basic vaccines.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Generally, the percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines increases with increased household wealth.
- The point estimates for basic vaccination coverage do not show significant variation among the four upper wealth quintiles.

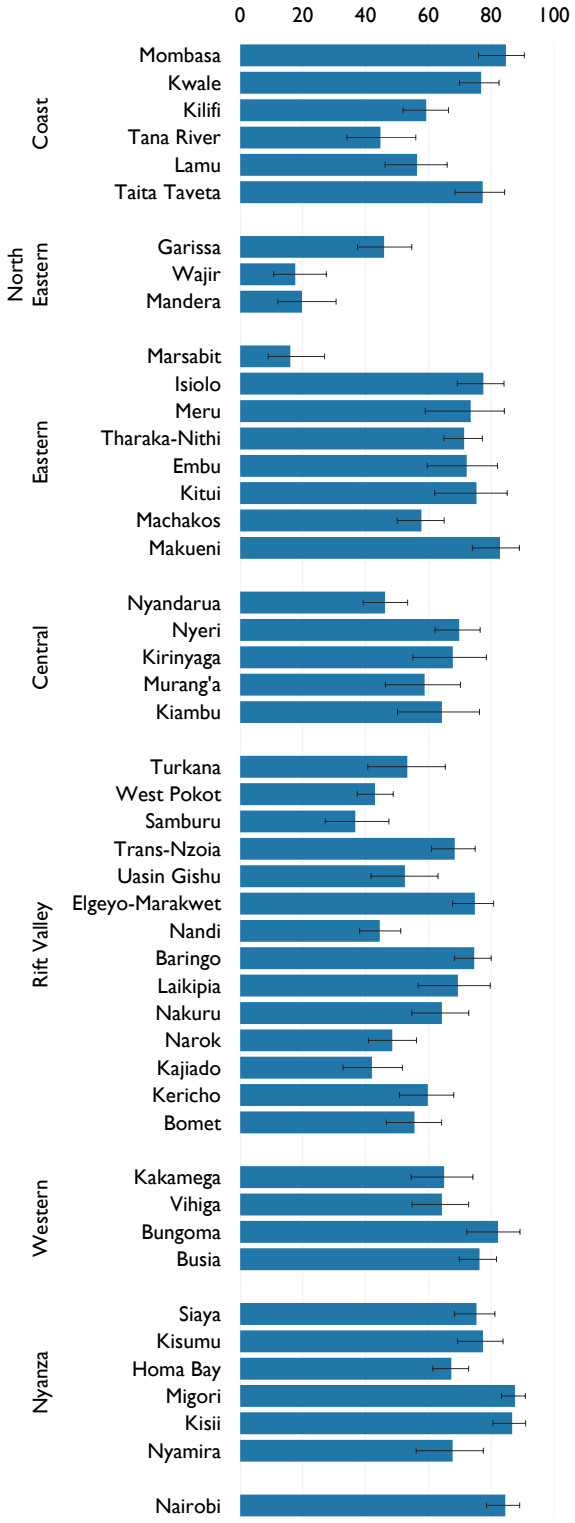


National-level Residence Key Findings

- There is significant variation in the percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received all basic vaccines in rural and urban areas, with urban areas having higher basic vaccination coverage.

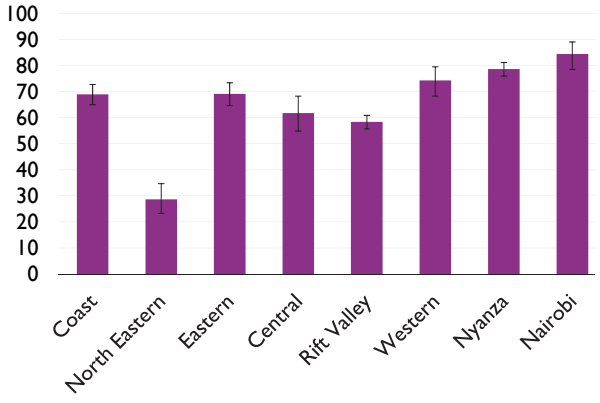
HIV Counselling during ANC

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling on HIV during ANC



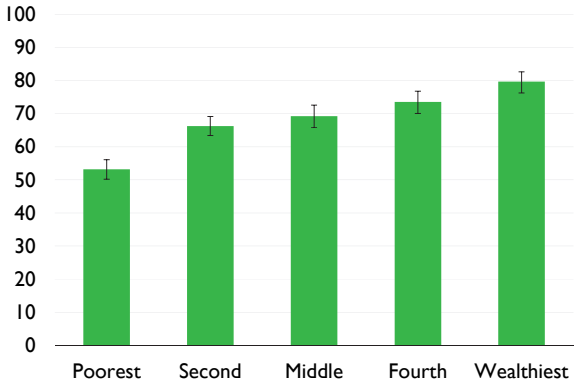
County-level Key Findings

- The percentage of women who have received counselling on HIV during ANC varies from county to county. The lowest percentage of women who have received counselling is in Marsabit (16%), Wajir (18%), and Mandera (20%), while the highest is in Migori (88%), Kisii (87%), and Mombasa (85%), and Nairobi (85%).
- The variation between women who have received counselling in three counties—Wajir, Mandera, and Marsabit—and other counties is statistically significant.



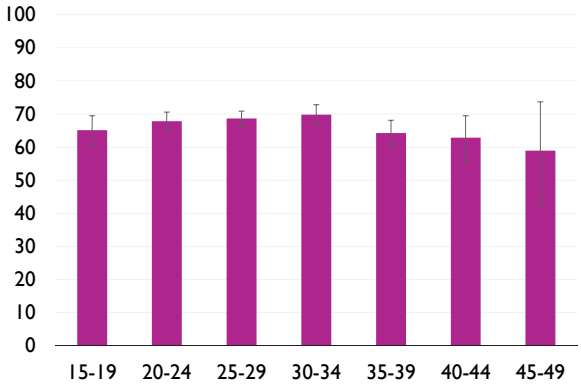
Regional Key Findings

- The percentage of women who have received counselling on HIV during ANC varies from region to region. The lowest percentage of women is in North Eastern (29%) while the highest is in Nairobi, Nyanza, and Western, ranging from 74% to 85%.
- There is a significant difference between the percentage of women who have received HIV counselling during ANC in North Eastern compared to other regions.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The percentage of women who have received HIV counselling during ANC varies by wealth quintile. Women in the poorest quintile (53%) are less likely to have received HIV counselling during ANC than women in the wealthiest quintile (80%).
- The difference between women in the poorest quintile is significantly different from other wealth quintiles.

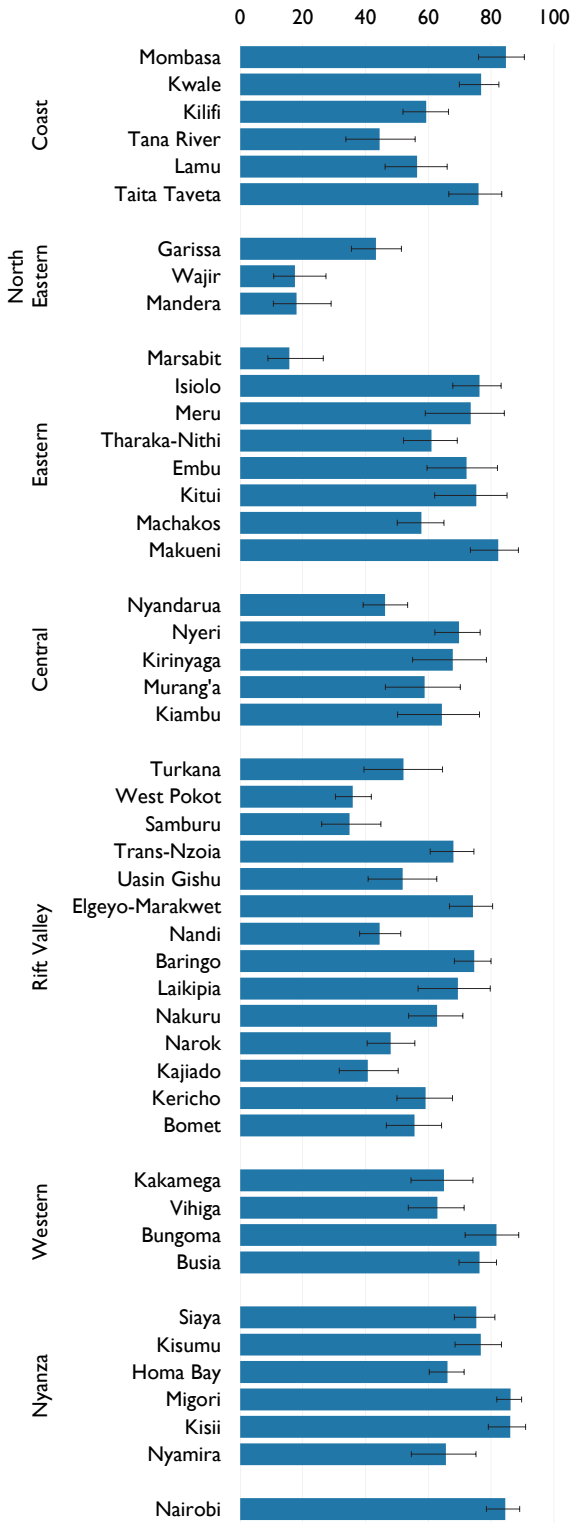


National-level Age Group Key Findings

- HIV counselling coverage differs with age. HIV counselling during ANC increases with age up to age 30-34 where it is highest at 70%.
- The differences observed across age groups are not statistically significant.

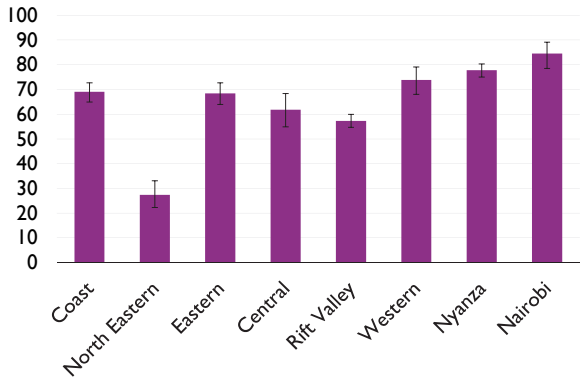
HIV Counselling and Testing during Pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling on HIV and an HIV test during ANC, and the results



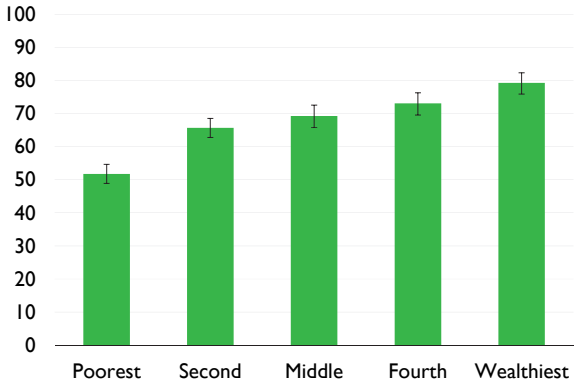
County-level Key Findings

- The percentage of women who have received HIV counselling, testing, and their results during ANC ranges from 16% in Marsabit county to 86% in Migori and Kisii counties.
- There is a significant difference in HIV counselling, testing and receiving the results between women in northern counties (Marsabit, Wajir, and Mandera) compared with women in most other counties such as Migori, Kisii, Mombasa, and Nairobi.
- A woman in Migori or Kisii is five times more likely to be counselled on HIV, tested and given their result during ANC compared to a woman Marsabit or Mandera.



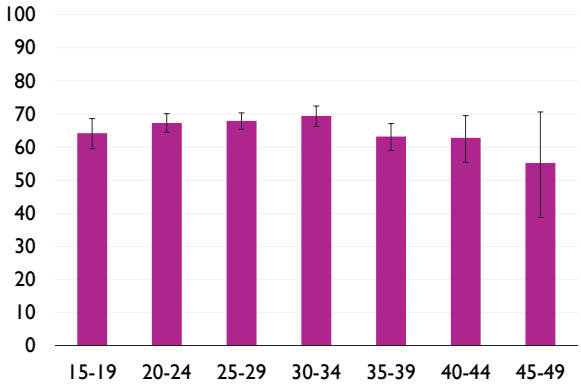
Regional Key Findings

- The percentage of women who have received HIV counselling, testing, and their results during ANC varies from region to region. The lowest percentage is in North Eastern (27%), while the highest is in Western, Nyanza, and Nairobi, ranging from 74% to 85%.
- There is a significant difference in HIV counselling, testing, and receiving results between women in the North Eastern region compared with women in all other regions.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Coverage of HIV counselling, testing, and receiving results during ANC varies by wealth. Women in the poorest quintile are less likely (52%) to have received counselling, testing, and their results than women in the wealthiest quintile (79%).
- The variation between women in the poorest quintile and other quintiles is significantly different.

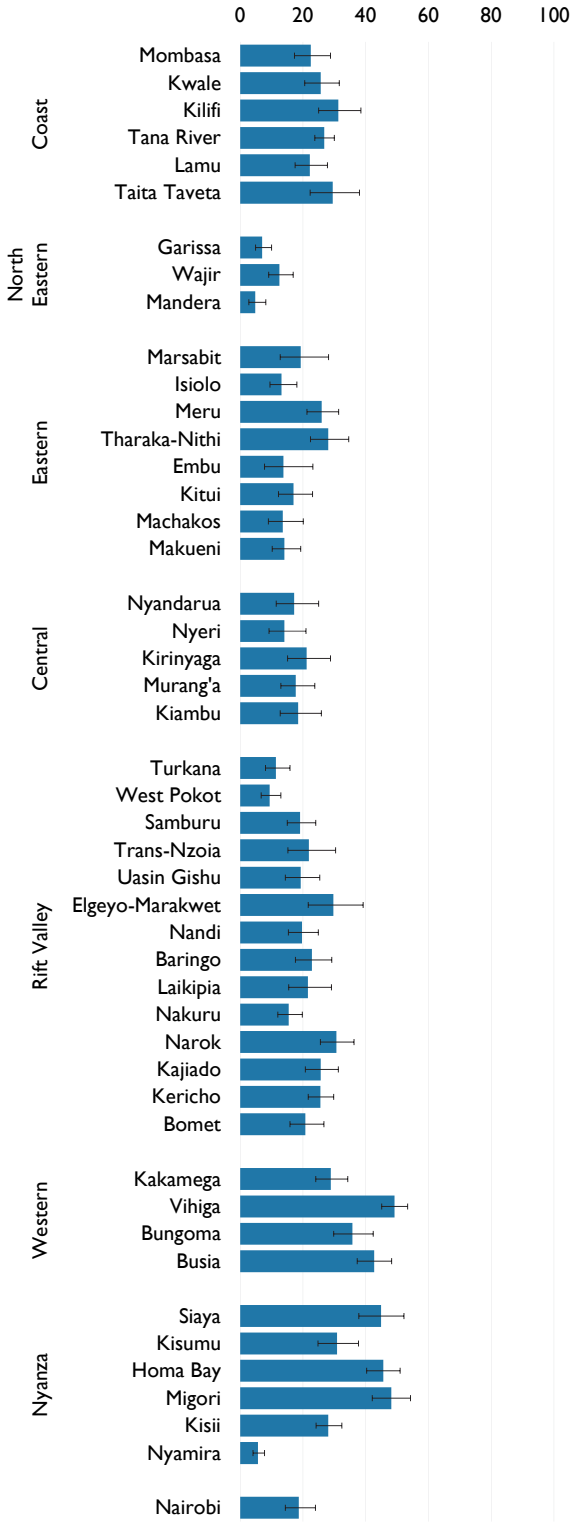


National-level Women's Age Group Key Findings

- HIV counselling, testing, and receiving results during ANC differs across different age groups in Kenya.
- The difference is not statistically significant.

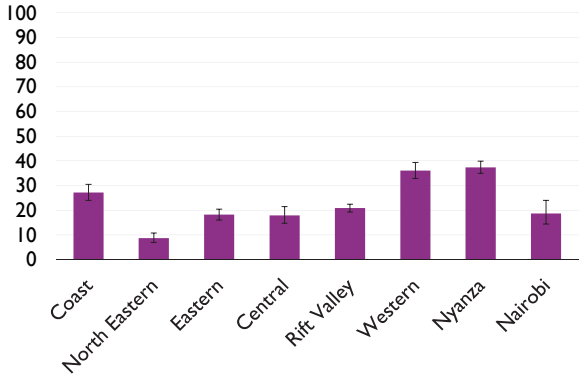
Prevalence of Fever

Percentage of children under age 5 who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey



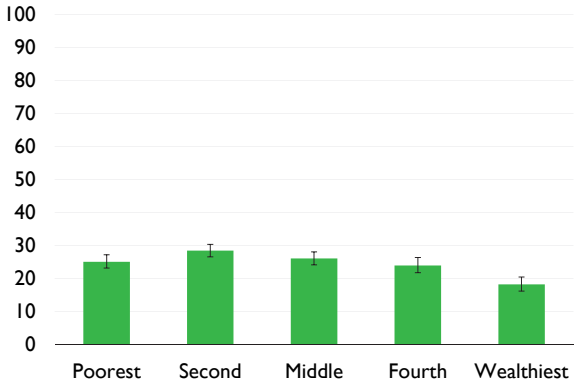
County-level Key Findings

- The percentage of children who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey is lowest in Mandera county (5%) and highest in Vihiga county (49%).
- Within Nyanza region, there is a significant difference between the percentage of children with fever in Nyamira county compared with the other counties.



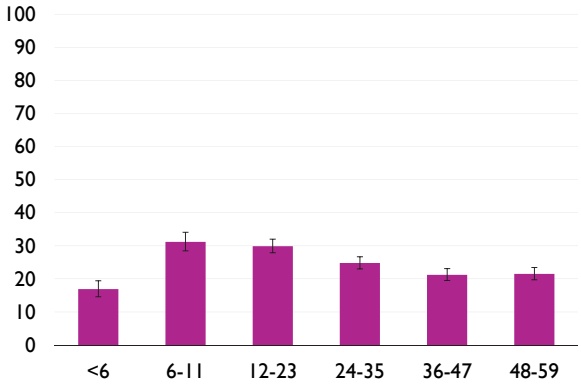
Regional Key Findings

- The prevalence of fever among children under age 5 is higher in Nyanza and Western regions compared to other regions.
- The percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the North Eastern region is significantly different from other regions.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The prevalence of fever is lowest among children in the wealthiest quintile (18%) and highest among children in the second quintile (29%).
- There is a significant difference in the percentage of children with fever in the wealthiest quintile compared to other quintiles.

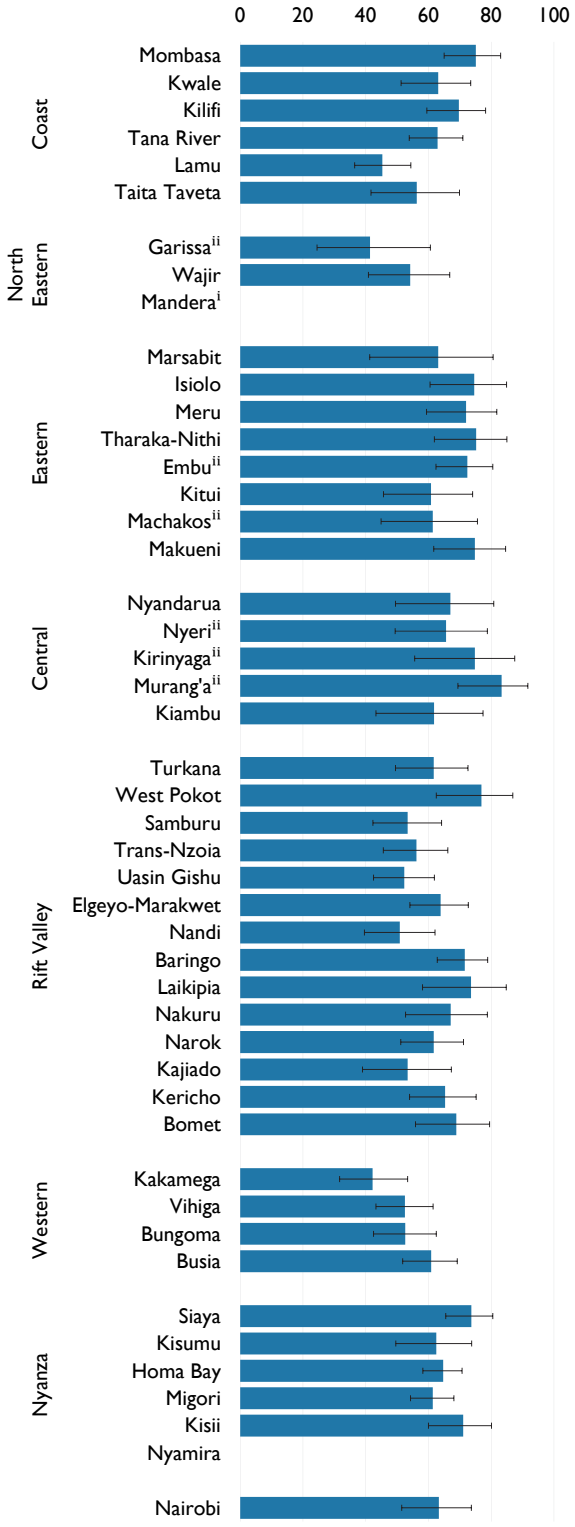


National-level Children's Age Group Key Findings

- The prevalence of fever is lowest among children under 6 months (17%) and highest among children age 6-11 months (31%).
- There is a significant difference in the prevalence of fever between children under 6 months and children age 6-11 months.

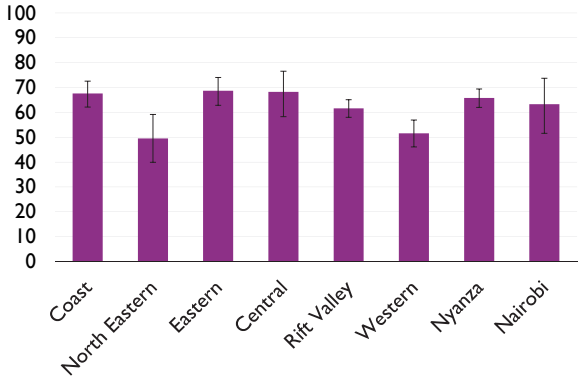
Treatment Seeking for Children with Fever

Among children under age 5 with recent fever, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider



County-level Key Findings

- In the Coast region, there is a significant difference between the percentage of children with fever who are taken to a health facility/provider in Mombasa and Lamu counties.
- In the Rift Valley region, there is a significant difference between the percentage of children with fever who are taken to a health facility/provider in Baringo and Nandi counties.

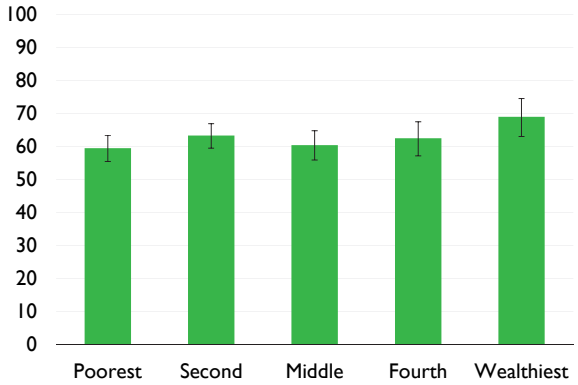


Regional Key Findings

- The percentage of children with fever who are taken to health facility/provider is lowest in North Eastern (50%) and Western (52%) regions.

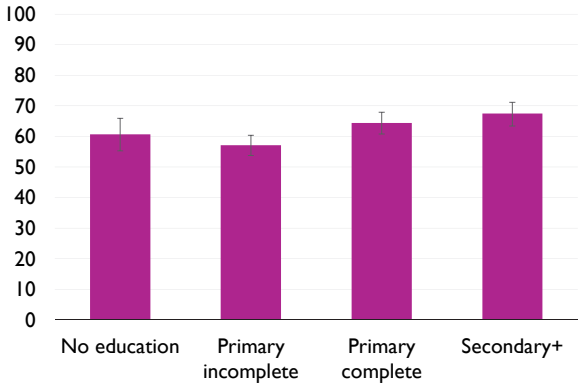
[i] Estimate not shown due to insufficient sample size (<25 unweighted cases)

[ii] Estimate is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- There is no significant difference in the percentage of children with fever who are taken to a health facility/provider across wealth quintiles.

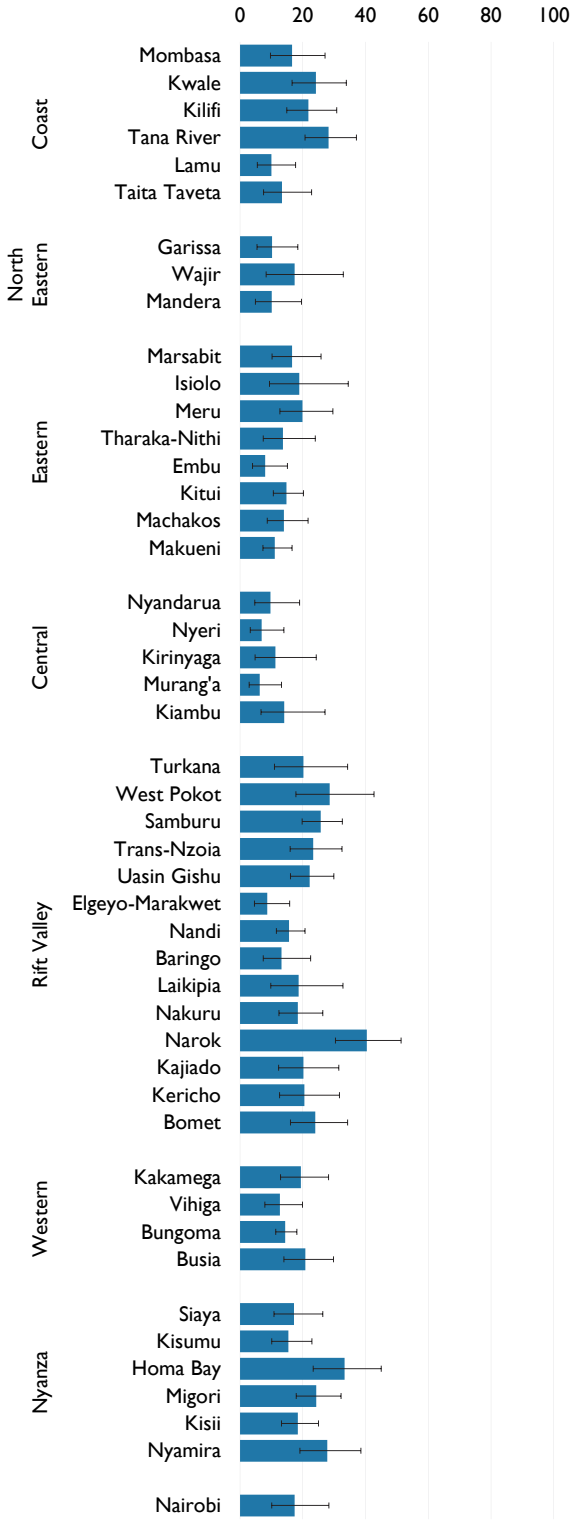


National-level Education Key Findings

- The percentage of children with fever who are taken to health facility/provider increases with increases in mother's education level.
- There is no significant difference in the percentage of children with fever who are taken to a health facility/provider between educated and non-educated mothers.

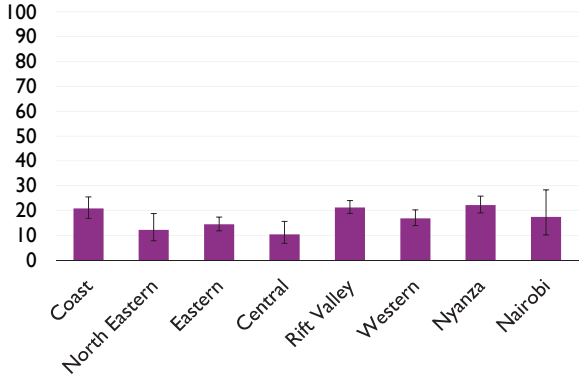
Teenage Childbearing

Among young women age 15-19, the percentage who have had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child



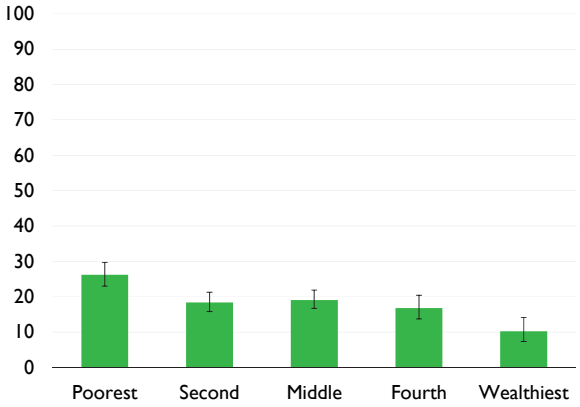
County-level Key Findings

- Early childbearing varies across counties in Kenya. Narok county has the highest percentage of adolescent mothers age 15-19 (40%) followed by Homa Bay (33%), while Murang'a and Nyeri have the lowest at (6%) and (7%), respectively.
- In some regions such as Rift Valley, there are significant differences by county in adolescent childbearing. For example, teenage childbearing is significantly different in Narok and Elgayo-Markwet.



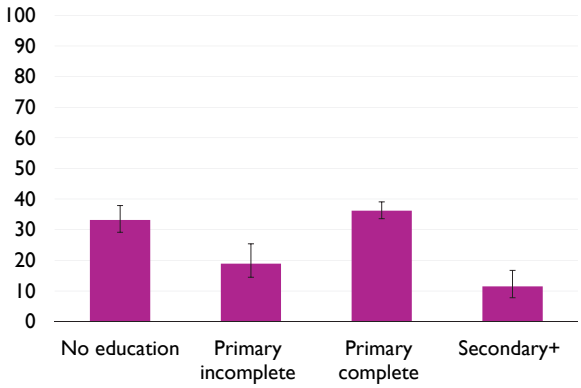
Regional Key Findings

- The prevalence of adolescent childbearing varies by region. Nyanza region has the highest percentage of adolescent mothers at 22%, while Central region has the lowest (10%).
- There is no significant difference in adolescent childbearing by region.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Among adolescent women age 15-19 in Kenya, 18% have started childbearing. There is a significant difference in teenage childbearing between the poorest and wealthiest quintiles.

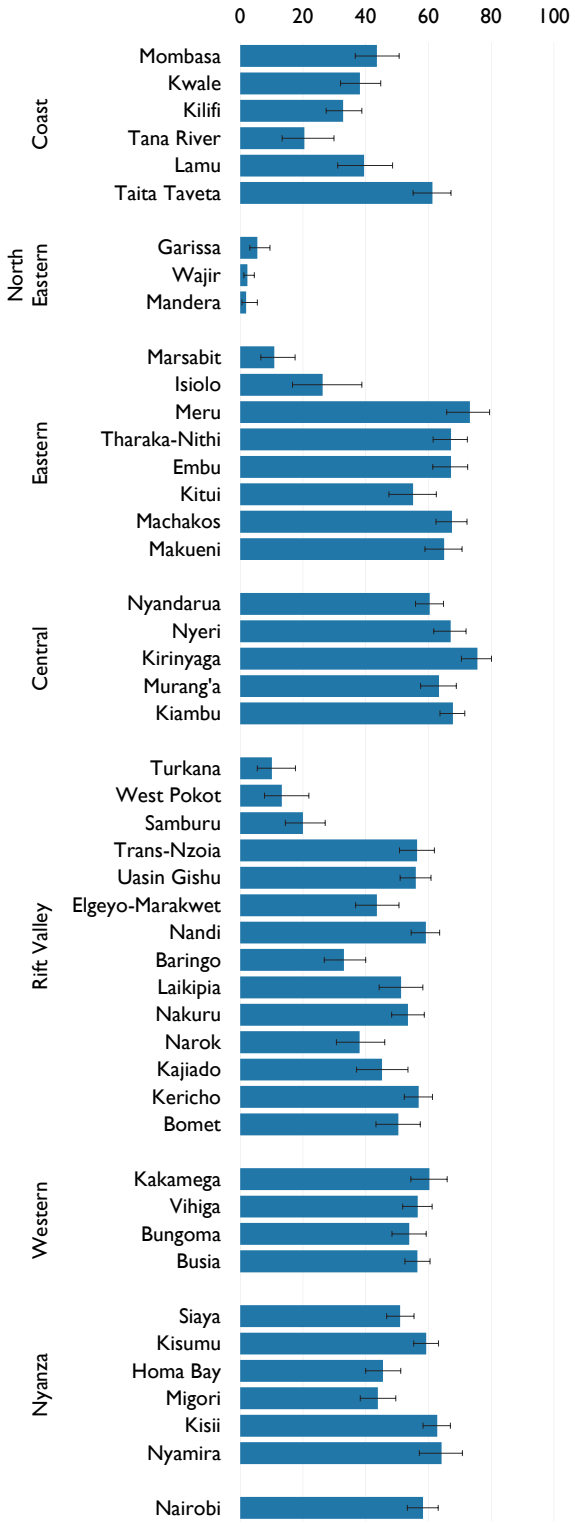


National-level Education Key Findings

- Adolescent childbearing varies across education level.
- In Kenya, adolescent women who have completed primary education have the highest percentage of adolescent childbearing.
- There is a significant difference in adolescent childbearing between young women with incomplete primary education compared to women with primary complete education.

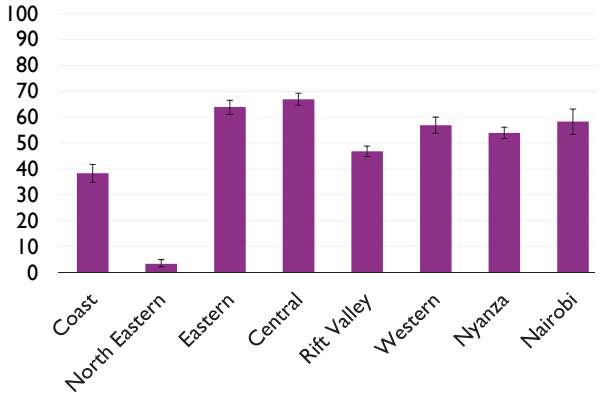
Modern Methods of Family Planning

Among currently married women age 15-49, the percentage currently using a modern contraceptive method



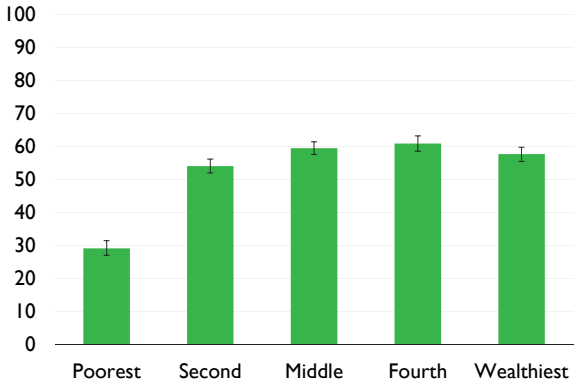
County-level Key Findings

- Modern contraceptive use varies across counties.
- Kirinyiga county has the highest modern contraceptive use among married women (76%), while Madera has the lowest (2%).
- There is a significant difference in modern contraceptive use in some counties within the same region such as Eastern and Rift Valley.



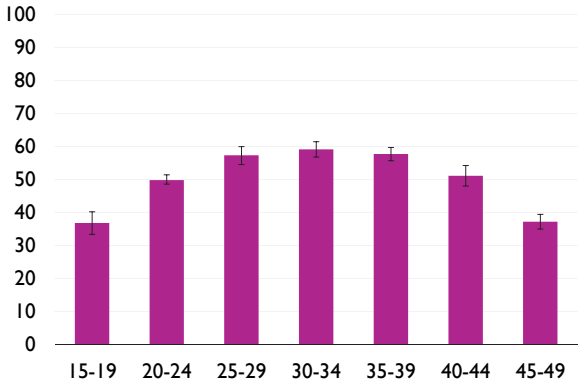
Regional Key Findings

- The modern contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR) among married women is 53%. The Central region has the highest mCPR (67%), while North Eastern region has the lowest (3%).



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Modern contraceptive use varies across wealth quintiles.
- Married women in the poorest quintile are less likely to use modern contraceptives, compared to women in the other quintiles.

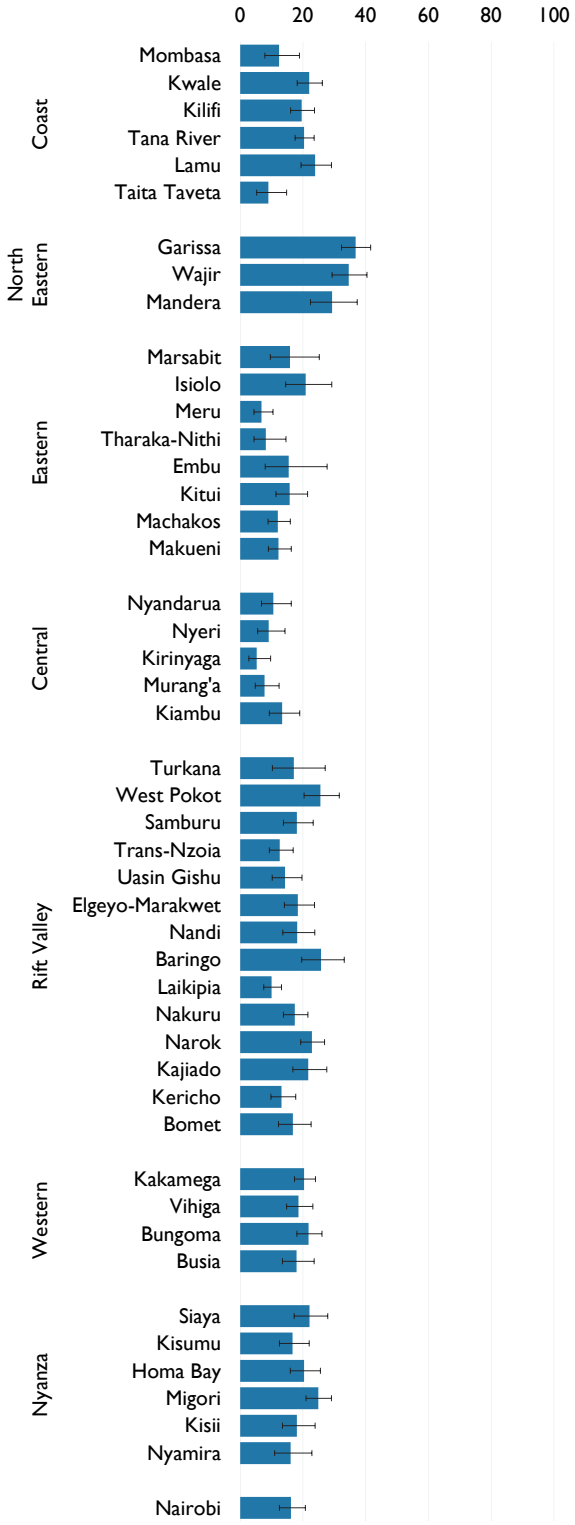


National-level Age Key Findings

- Modern contraceptive use is high among women age 25-39 years.
- Modern contraceptive use is low among adolescent and older women.

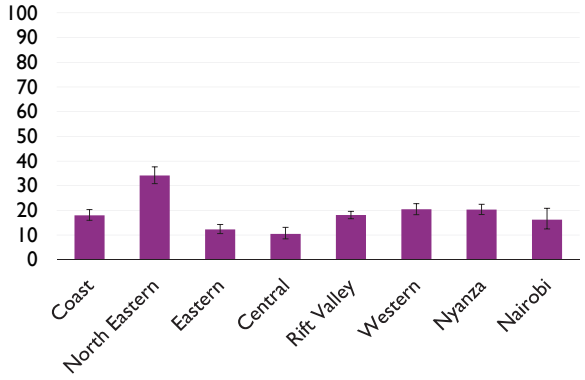
Short Birth Intervals

Among non-first births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage with a short preceding birth interval (<24 months)



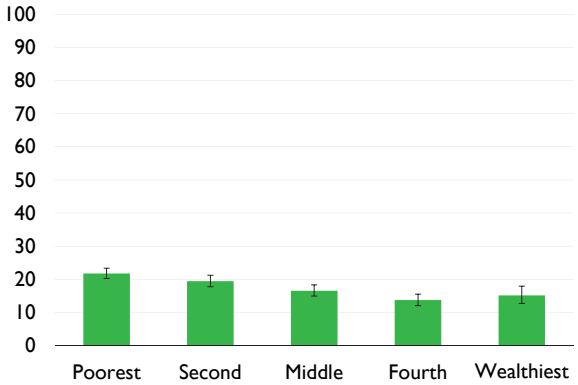
County-level Key Findings

- Birth spacing intervals among non-first births vary across counties.
- Garissa county in North Eastern region has the highest percentage of birth intervals less than 24 months (37%), while Kirinyaga county (5%) has the lowest.
- There are no significant differences in the percentage of short birth intervals less than 24 months across the counties.



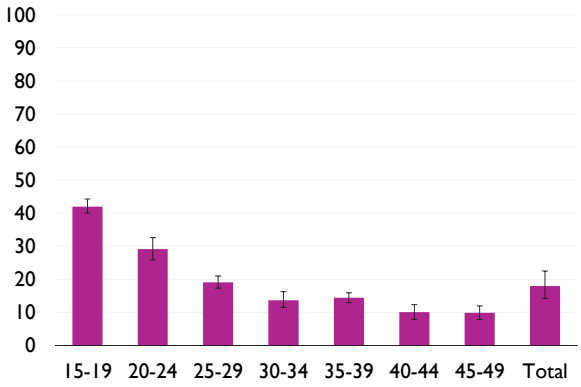
Regional Key Findings

- The percentage of short birth intervals less than 24 months in Kenya among non-first births is 18%. Short birth spacing is highest among non-first births in North Eastern region (34%) and lowest in Central region (11%).



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- There is a significant difference among non-first births with short birth intervals between the poorest and wealthiest quintiles.

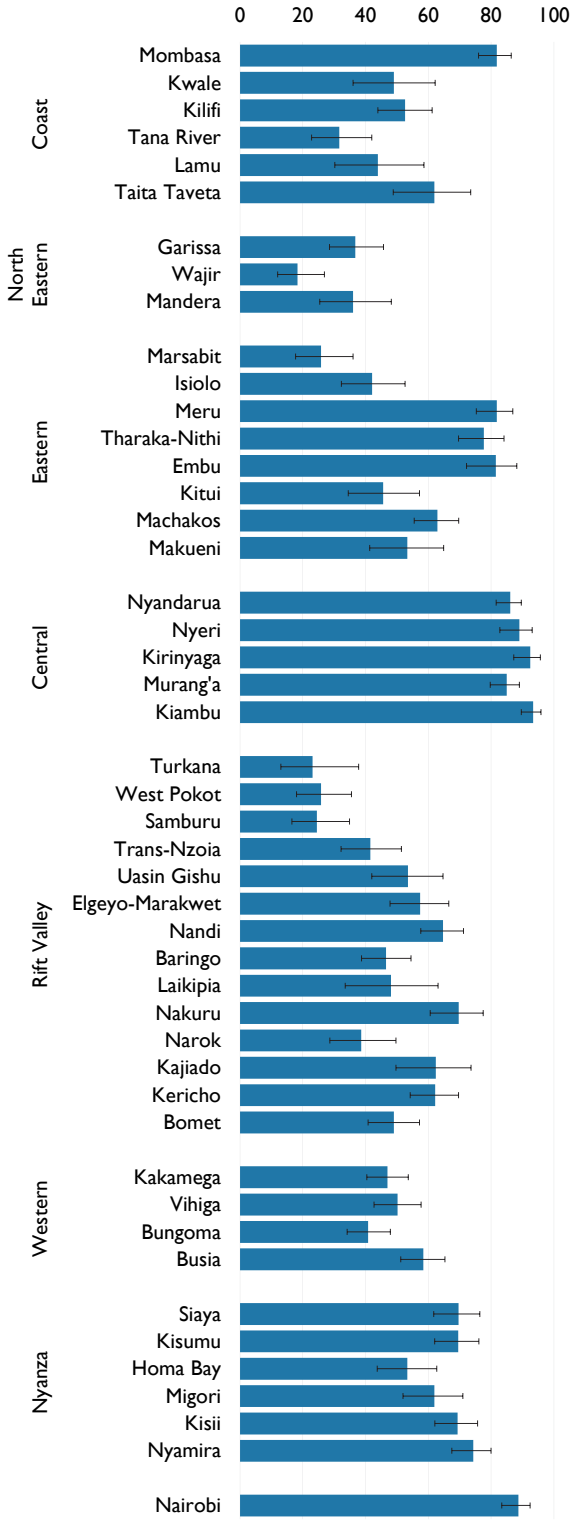


National-level Age Key Findings

- Among non-first births, the percentage of short birth intervals is highest among adolescent mothers age 15-19.
- Short birth spacing tends to decrease with age.
- There are significant differences in the percentage of short birth intervals by age.

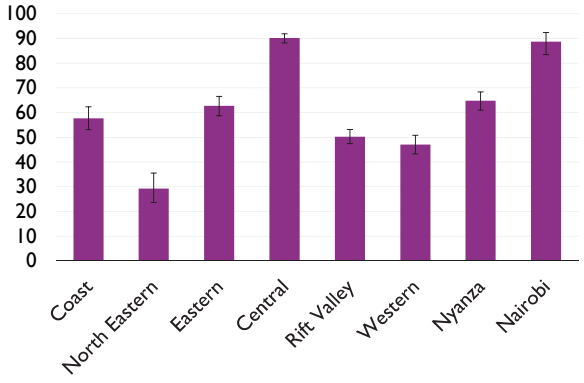
Health Facility Deliveries

Among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered in a health facility



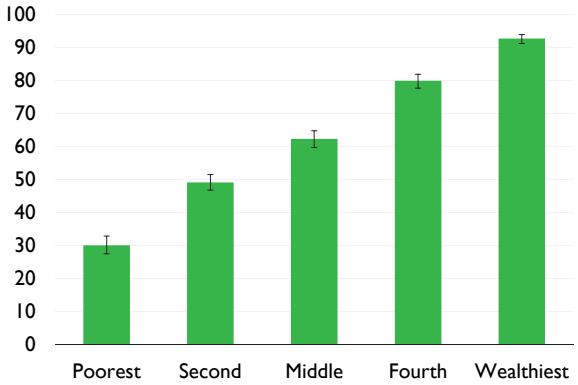
County-level Key Findings

- Kiambu and Kirinyaga counties record the highest percentage of health facility deliveries at 93% each.
- Wajir has the lowest percentage of health facility deliveries at 18%.
- There is a statistically significant difference between the counties in Central region and North Eastern region. However, there is no statistical difference in counties within Central region.



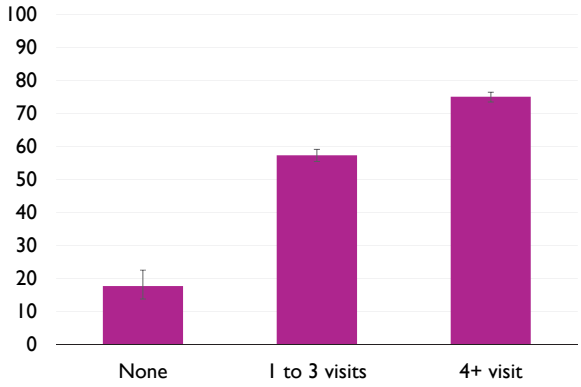
Regional Key Findings

- Nairobi and Central regions have higher percentages of health facility deliveries compared to other regions at 89% and 90%, respectively.
- North Eastern region records the lowest percentage of health facility deliveries at 29%.
- There is a significant difference in the percentage of health facility deliveries in North Eastern region compared to the other regions.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Wealth is directly proportional to health facility deliveries with more than 90% of births from the wealthiest quintile delivered in a health facility compared to only 30% from the poorest quintile.

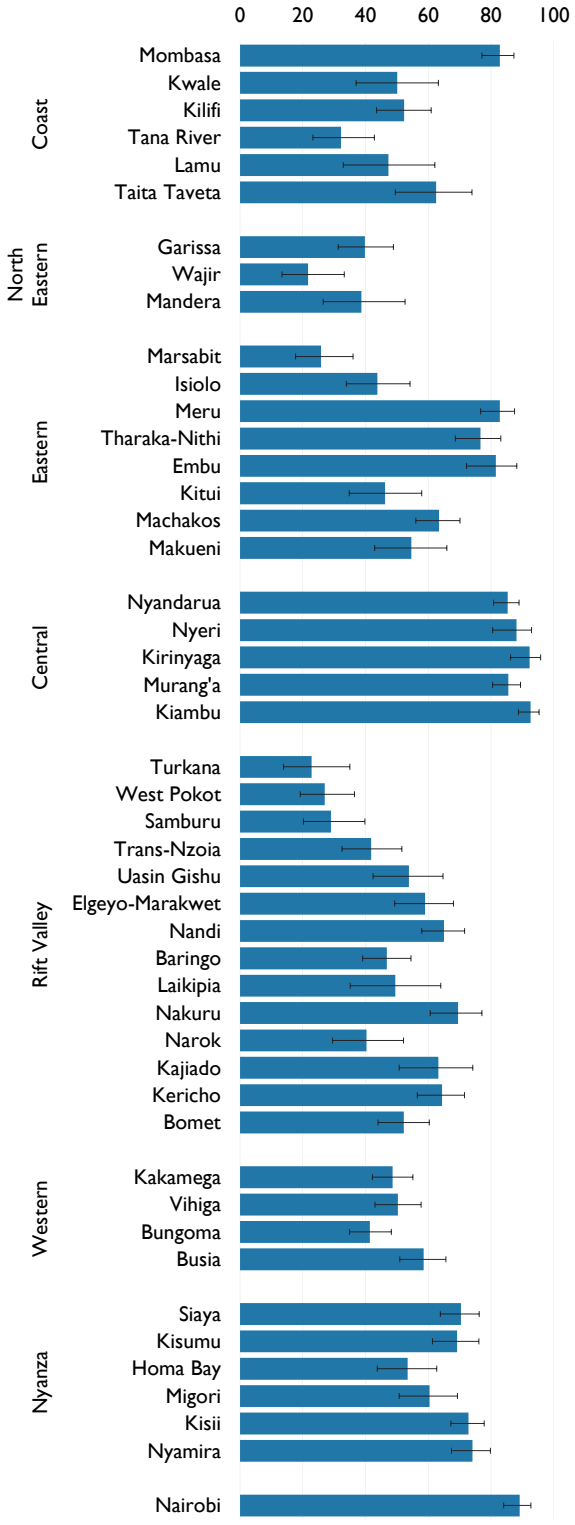


National-level ANC Key Findings

- Health facility delivery is proportional to the number of ANC visits. Only 18% of women with no ANC visits delivered in a health facility, compared to 75% among women who had 4 or more ANC visits.

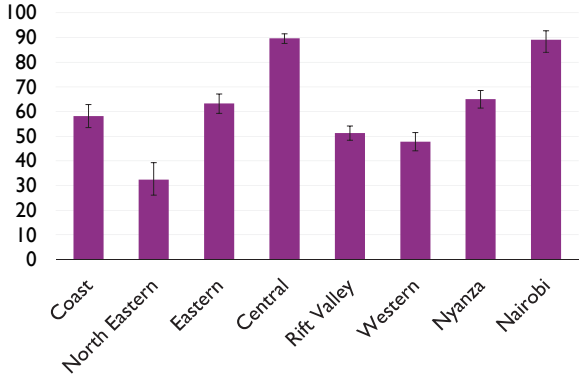
Assistance during Delivery

Among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered by a skilled provider (doctor, nurse, or midwife)



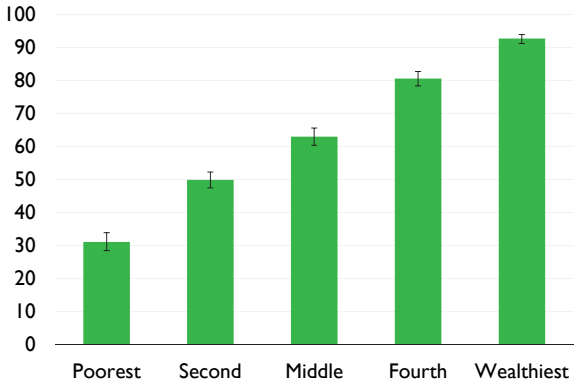
County-level Key Findings

- In more than half of counties, coverage of deliveries by skilled birth attendants (SBAs) is less than the national average of 62%.
- There are regional disparities in coverage of deliveries by a SBA. Counties in the Central region have higher percentages, compared to counties in the North Eastern region.



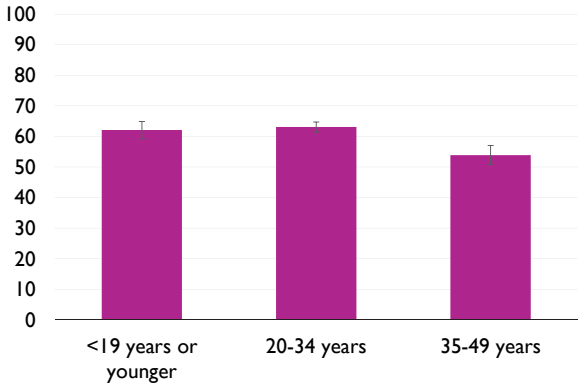
Regional Key Findings

- The Central region reports the highest percentage of deliveries by a SBA at 90%, while the North Eastern region reports the lowest at 32%.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Wealth is directly proportional to deliveries by a SBA. Only 31% of deliveries in the poorest quintile are delivered by a SBA, compared to 93% in the wealthiest quintile.

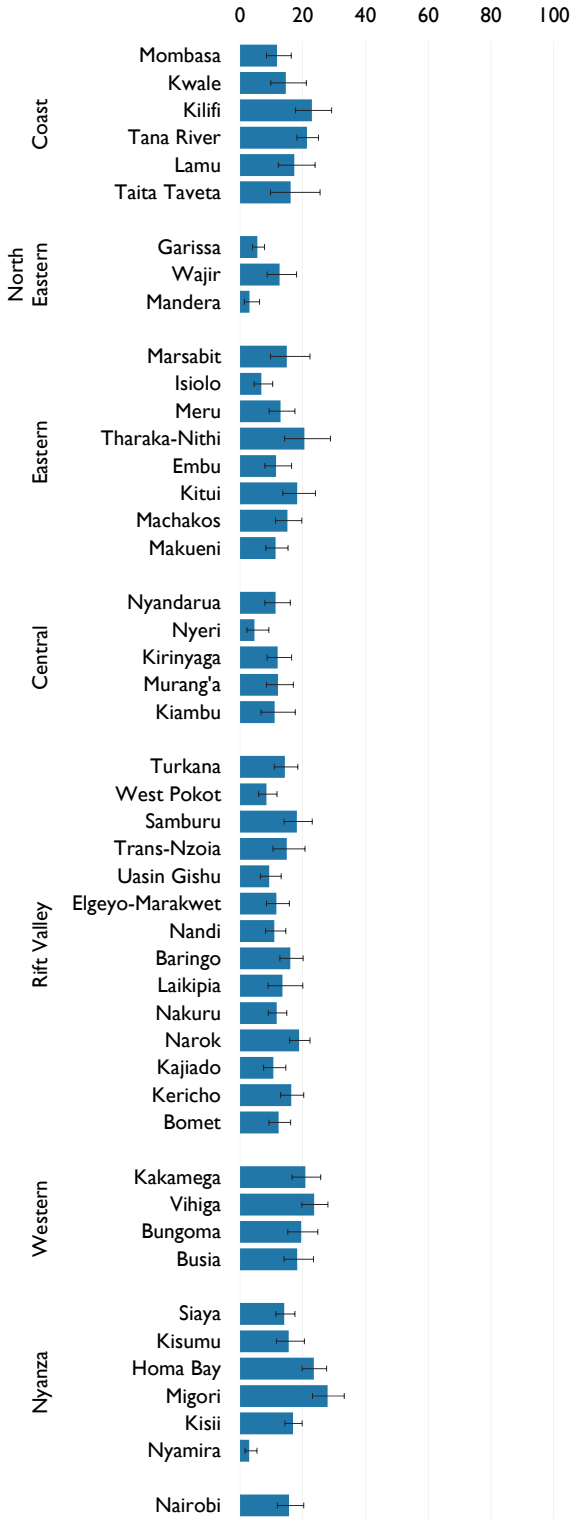


National-level Age Key Findings

- Among women age 20-34 years, 63% of deliveries are delivered by a SBA.
- There is no significant difference between the percentage of deliveries assisted by a SBA between women age 20-34 and women less than 19 years.

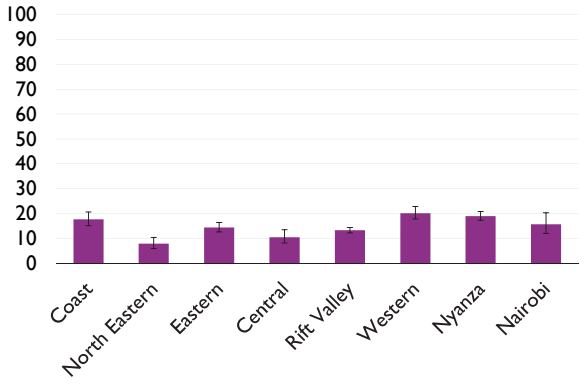
Prevalence of Diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey



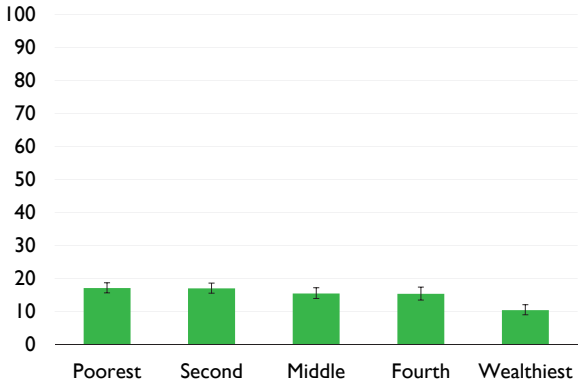
County-level Key Findings

- Prevalence of diarrhoea ranges from 3% to 28%.
- Diarrhoea prevalence is highest among children in Migori county (28%) and lowest in Nyamira and Mandera (3% each). The difference between Migori and the two counties with the lowest prevalence is statistically significant.



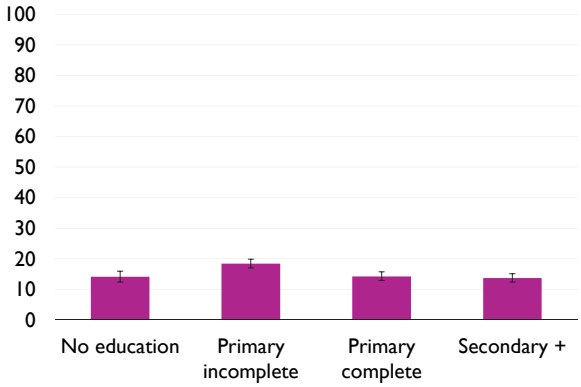
Regional Key Findings

- The highest diarrhoea prevalence is in the Western region (20%) and the lowest in the North Eastern region (8%). The results are statistically significant.
- Coast, Nyanza, Western, and Nairobi regions have a prevalence of diarrhoea greater than 15%.
- Only North Eastern region has diarrhoea prevalence below 10%.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Diarrhoea prevalence is highest in the poorest and second quintiles (17% each) and lowest in the wealthiest quintile (11%).
- Diarrhoea prevalence reduces with increases in wealth.
- There is no significant difference between the first four quintiles.

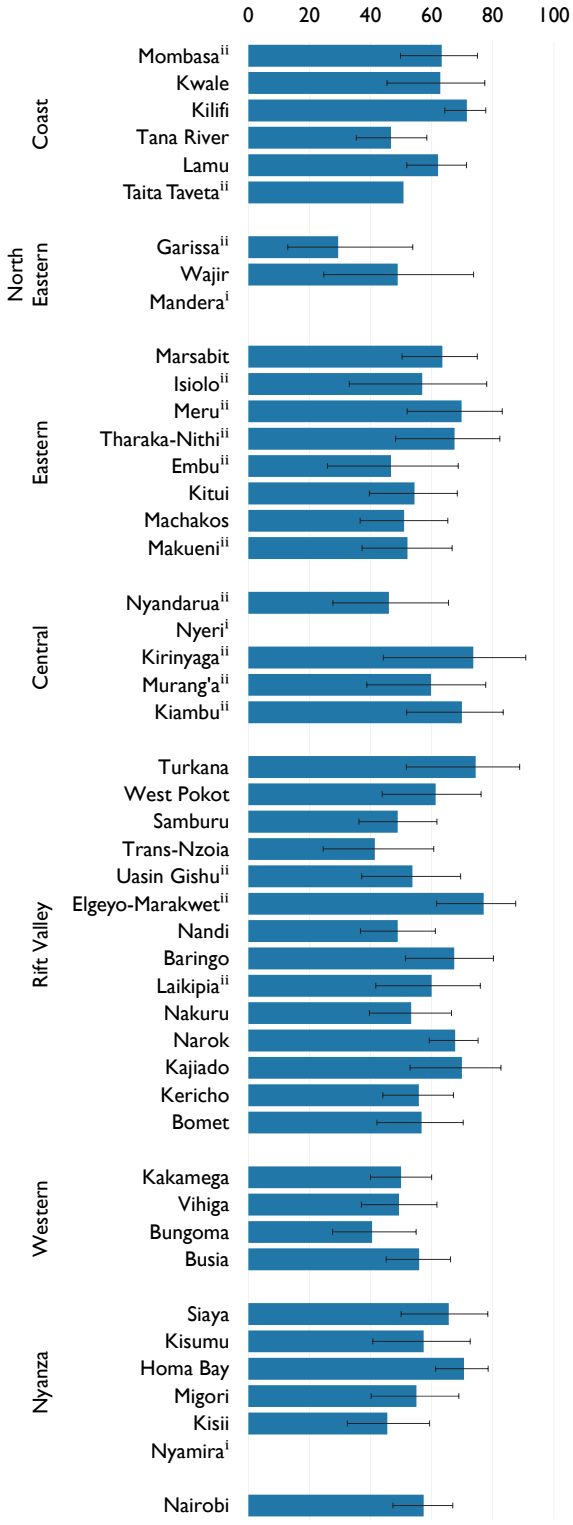


National-level Education Key Findings

- The highest diarrhoea prevalence is among children whose mothers have incomplete primary education (18%).
- There is no correlation between mother's education and prevalence of diarrhoea among children.
- The differences among the four education strata are not statistically significant.

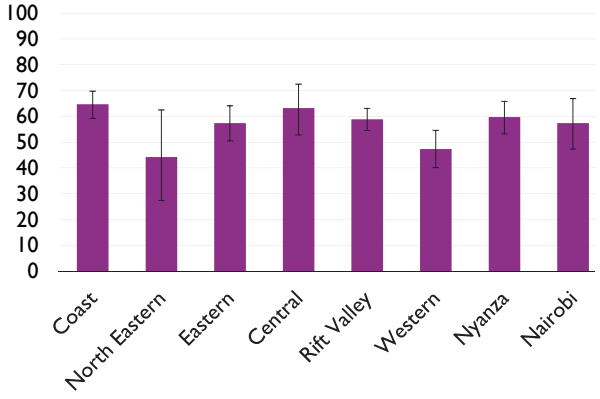
Care Seeking for Diarrhoea

Among children under age 5 with recent diarrhoea, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider



County-level Key Findings

- The highest coverage of care seeking for children with diarrhoea is in Elgeyo Marakwet county (77%) and the lowest coverage is in Garissa county (29%).
- Thirty-two counties have greater than 50% of cases of children with diarrhoea seeking treatment.

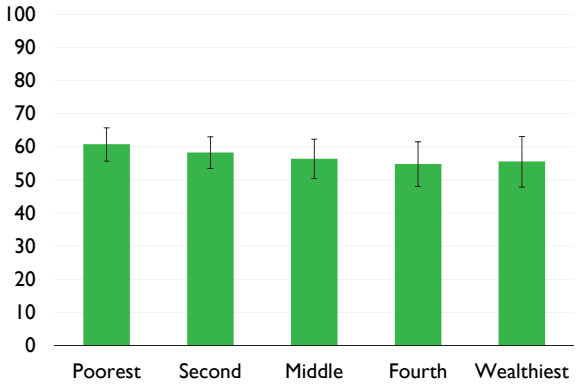


Regional Key Findings

- The highest coverage of care seeking for children with diarrhoea is in Coast (65%) while the lowest coverage is in North Eastern (44%), although the difference is not significant.
- Most regions have greater than 50% of cases of children with diarrhoea seeking treatment, except for Western (47%) and North Eastern (44%) regions.

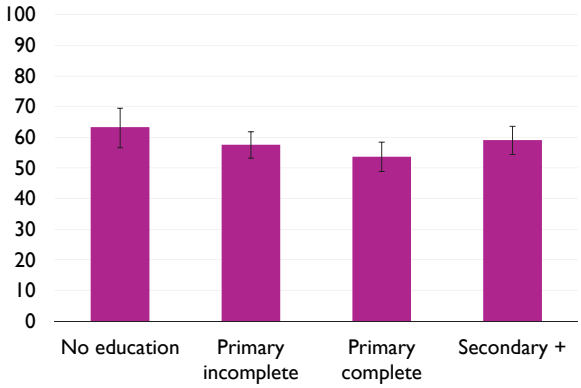
[i] Estimate not shown due to insufficient sample size (<25 unweighted cases)

[ii] Estimate is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- Among children in the poorest quintile, 61% of children with diarrhoea sought treatment , while 56% sought care in the wealthiest quintile.
- The differences among quintiles are not statistically significant.

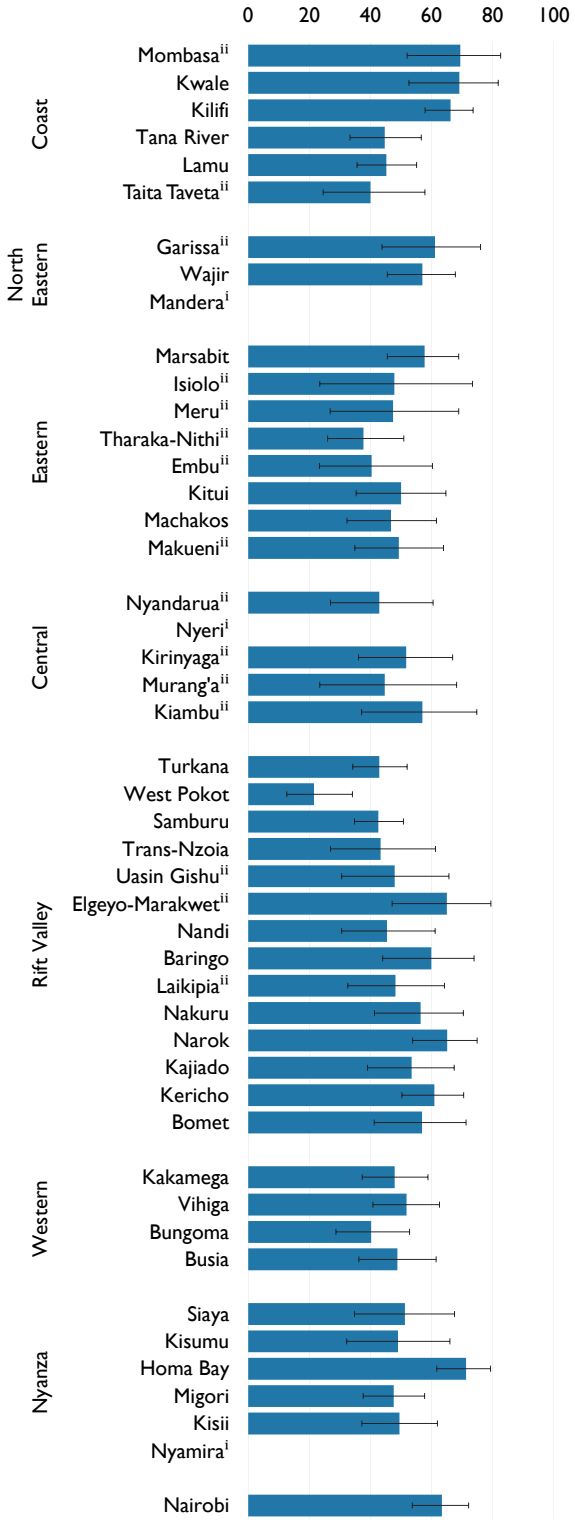


National-level Education Key Findings

- The highest coverage of care seeking for children with diarrhoea is among children whose mothers have no education (63%), while the lowest coverage is among children whose mothers have completed primary education (54%).
- There is no significant difference in care seeking for children with diarrhoea by mother's education.

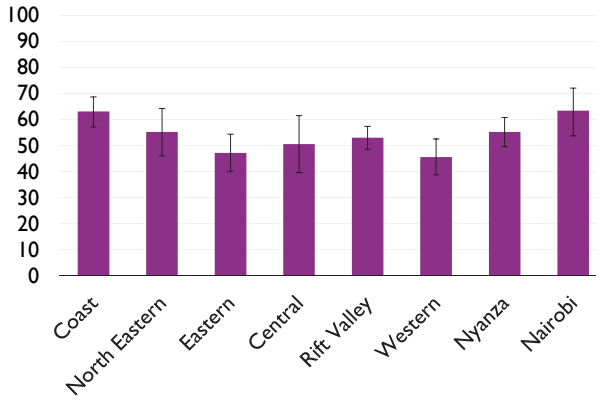
Diarrhoea Treatment

Among children under age 5 with recent diarrhoea, percentage given oral rehydration solution (ORS)



County-level Key Findings

- Homa Bay county has the highest (71%) and West Pokot has the lowest (22%) uptake of ORS among children with diarrhoea.
- More than a half of counties (24 counties) have ORS uptake of less than or equal to 50% among children with diarrhoea.
- ORS treatment for diarrhoea varies within and between regions.

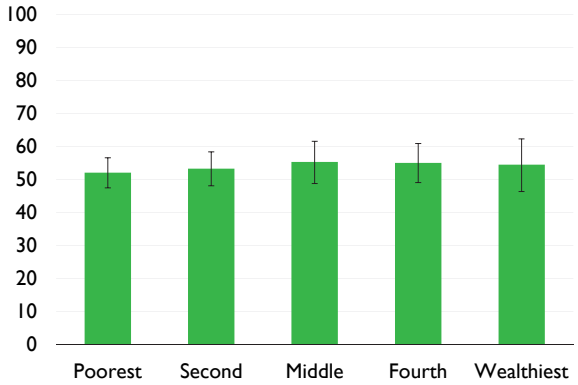


Regional Key Findings

- ORS uptake among children with diarrhoea ranges from 46% in Western to 63% in both Nairobi and Coast. The differences are statistically significant.
- Only two regions, Western and Eastern, have less than 50% ORS uptake among children with diarrhoea.

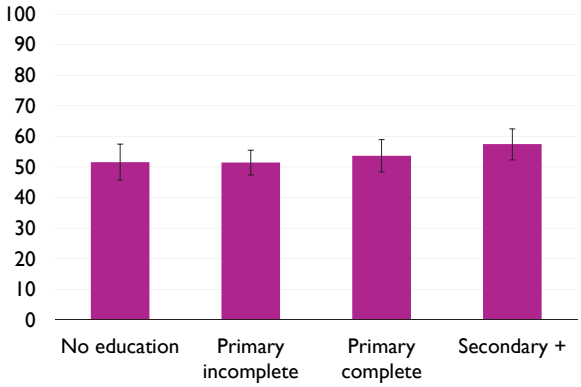
[i] Estimate not shown due to insufficient sample size (<25 unweighted cases)

[ii] Estimate is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- The uptake of ORS is highest in the middle, fourth, and wealthiest quintiles (55% each) and lowest in the poorest quintile (52%).
- There is no significant difference between the uptake of ORS and wealth quintiles among children with diarrhoea.

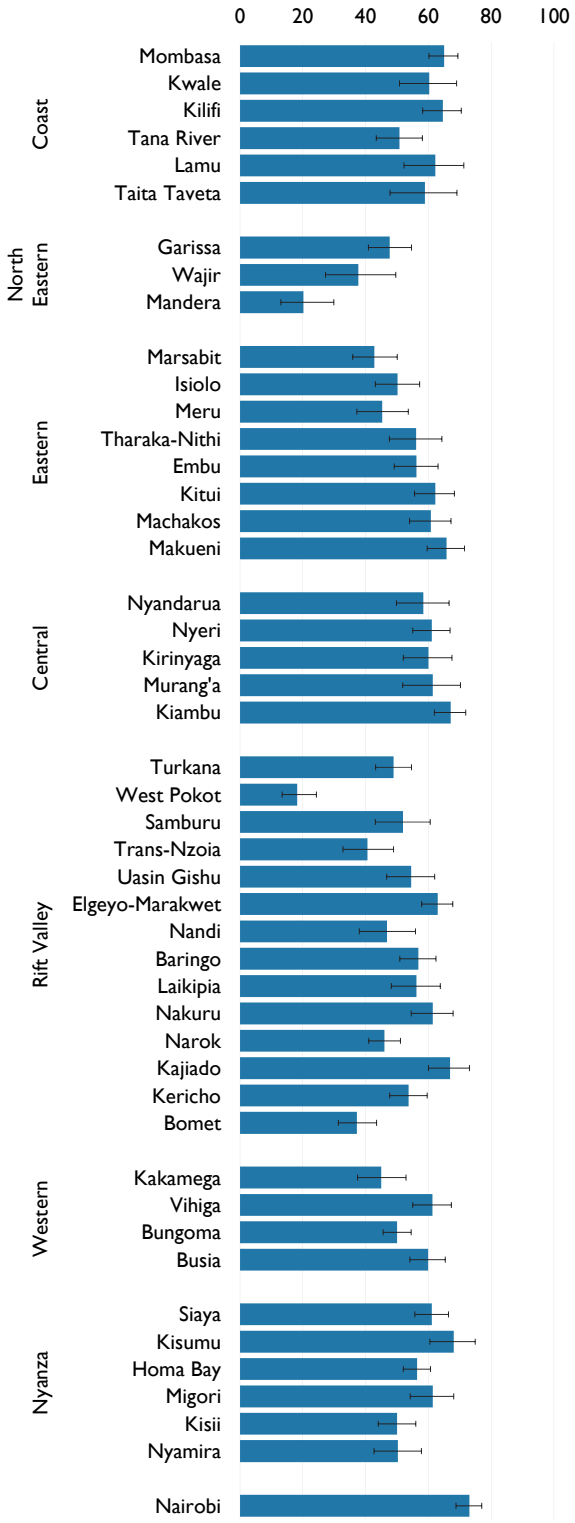


National-level Education Key Findings

- The uptake of ORS ranges from 52% among children whose mothers have no education and primary incomplete to 58% among children whose mothers have secondary+ education.
- The difference in mother's education level is not statistically significant.
- Generally, ORS uptake increases with an increase in mother's level of education.

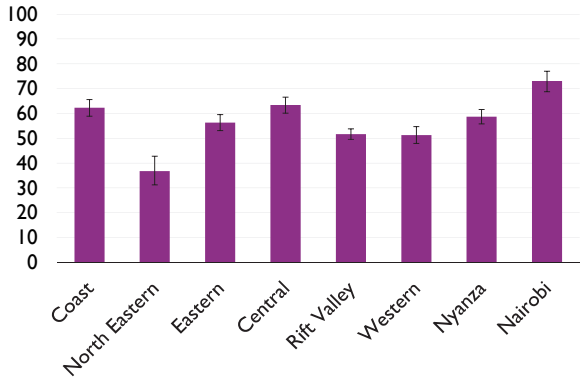
Four or More ANC Visits

Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who had 4 or more antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for their most recent birth



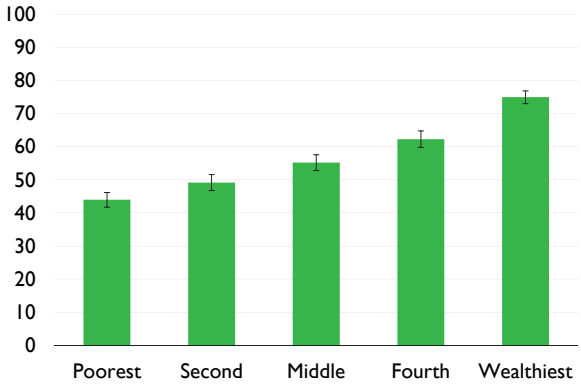
County-level Key Findings

- The county with the highest coverage of 4+ ANC visits is Nairobi (73%), while the county with the lowest is West Pokot (18%).
- Counties in Coast and Central regions have more than 50% of pregnant women attending 4+ ANC visits.
- West Pokot and Mandera counties have the greatest need for 4+ ANC visit interventions.



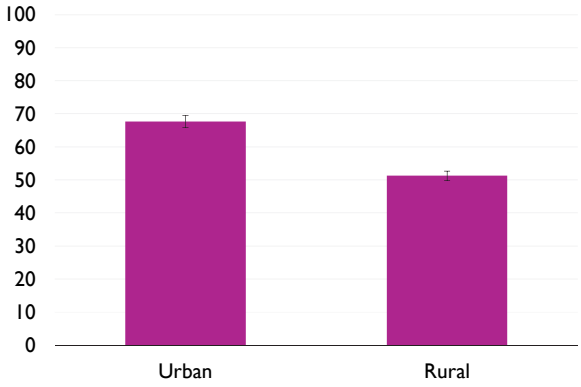
Regional Key Findings

- The region with the lowest percentage of pregnant women completing 4+ ANC visits is North Eastern (37%), while the region with the highest is Nairobi (73%).
- Rift Valley and Western are similar regions while Coast, Central, Eastern, and Nyanza regions also show insignificant differences due to overlapping confidence intervals.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- There is a significant difference in 4+ ANC visits between the poorest and the two highest wealth quintiles.
- Women in the wealthiest quintile have a much higher likelihood of attending 4+ ANC visits.

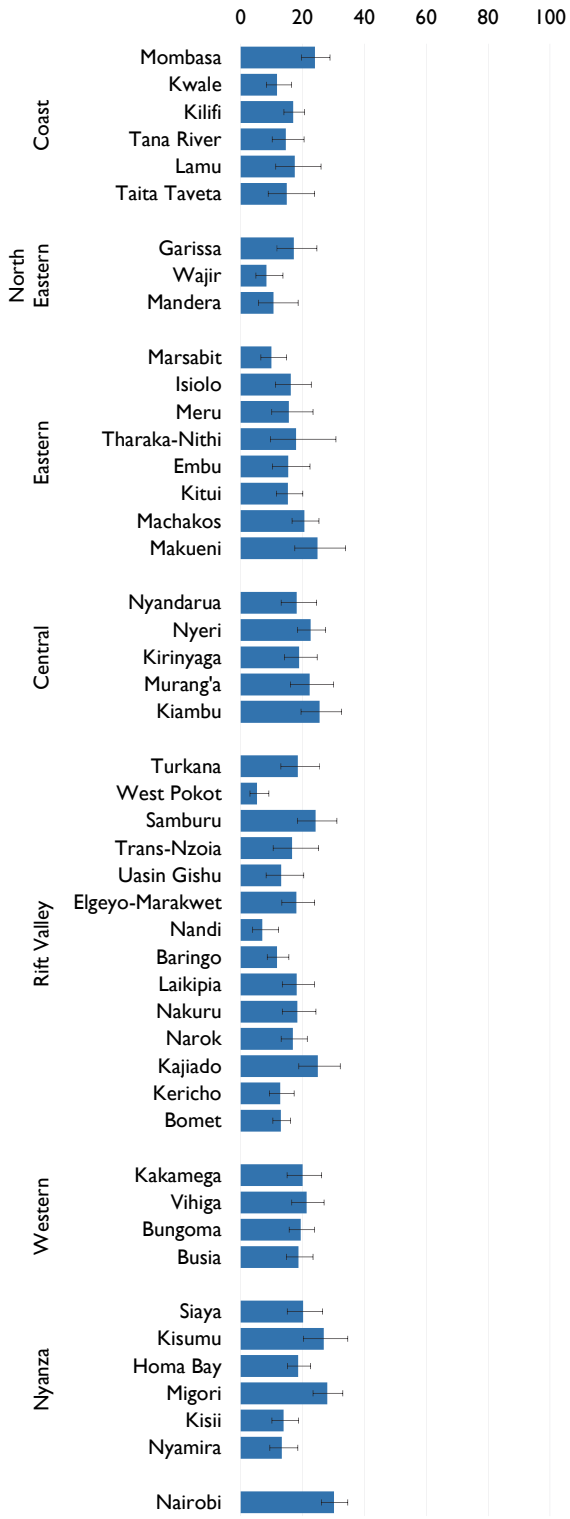


National-level Residence Key Findings

- The percentage of urban residents completing 4+ ANC visits is higher than the percentage among rural residents.
- There is a statically significant difference in the percentage of women completing 4+ ANC visits between urban and rural areas.

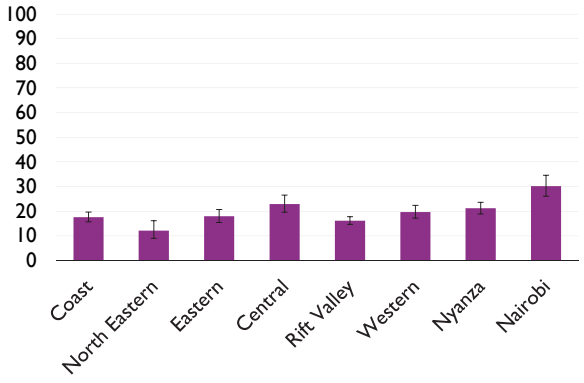
ANC Visits within the First Trimester

Among women age 15-49 who attended at least one ANC visit for their most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage whose first visit occurred during the first trimester (before month 4)



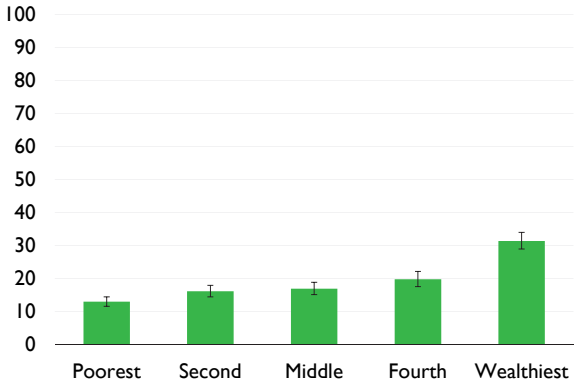
County-level Key Findings

- Less than 30% of pregnant women access ANC within the first trimester, ranging from 5% to 30% across the 47 counties.
- The greatest need for early ANC within the first trimester is found in West Pokot, Nandi, and Wajir, while the best performing counties include Nairobi, Migori, and Kisumu ranging from 25% to 30%.
- The observed differences across all counties are not statistically significant given that almost all confidence intervals overlap, which is attributable to the small sample sizes.



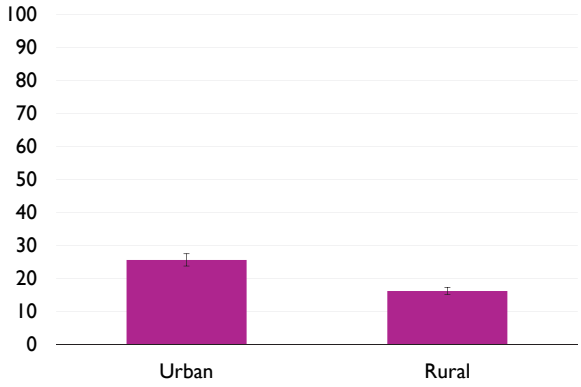
Regional Key Findings

- There are regional differences in attendance of ANC within the first trimester. North Eastern and Rift Valley are the lowest performing, while Nairobi and Central regions are the highest performing.
- However, there are minimal differences across the eight regions due to their overlapping confidence intervals.



National-level Wealth Key Findings

- There is a significant difference in ANC attendance within the first trimester between the poorest and the two wealthiest quintiles.
- Women from the wealthiest households have a much higher likelihood of attending ANC within the first trimester.



National-level Residence Key Findings

- More pregnant women in urban settings attend ANC within the first trimester than rural women.
- There is a statistically significant difference in ANC attendance within the first trimester between urban and rural residents.

Appendix Tables

Table A1 Percentage of households with at least 1 insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN) by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	56.9	52.3	61.3	1,245
Kwale	81	74.4	86.2	704
Kilifi	73.1	68.3	77.4	999
Tana River	65.3	57.4	72.4	210
Lamu	71.1	63.7	77.6	104
Taita Taveta	80.4	75.5	84.5	307
North Eastern				
Garissa	61.1	53.3	68.3	265
Wajir	53.6	43	63.8	242
Mandera	28.7	20.5	38.5	217
Eastern				
Marsabit	24.7	19.7	30.5	146
Isiolo	62.7	55.6	69.2	122
Meru	53.5	47	59.9	1,406
Tharaka-Nithi	67.2	62.6	71.5	379
Embu	55.9	50.2	61.4	548
Kitui	61.1	55.6	66.3	856
Machakos	56	48.3	63.5	1,088
Makueni	55.3	48.9	61.6	717
Central				
Nyandarua	12.5	9.1	17	593
Nyeri	19.7	16.5	23.4	792
Kirinyaga	68.5	62	74.4	622
Murang'a	43.7	39.6	47.8	968
Kiambu	39.9	33.2	46.9	2,037
Rift Valley				
Turkana	46.2	37.7	54.9	448
West Pokot	60.2	52.6	67.4	319
Samburu	18.8	12.4	27.3	146
Trans-Nzoia	70.6	64.8	75.7	814
Uasin Gishu	72	67.3	76.3	962
Elgeyo Marakwet	21.9	18	26.3	301
Nandi	78.8	74.2	82.8	671
Baringo	59.8	52.6	66.5	391
Laikipia	17.5	13.2	22.7	406
Nakuru	37.7	30.9	45	1,950
Narok	52.2	44.3	60	752
Kajiado	49.8	43	56.7	770
Kericho	79.5	75.3	83.2	589
Bomet	77.6	71.9	82.4	732
Western				
Kakamega	78.8	75.2	82.1	1,350
Vihiga	82.9	79.6	85.7	446
Bungoma	82.9	79.7	85.6	1,180
Busia	83.9	79.3	87.6	628
Nyanza				
Siaya	78.8	74	82.9	725
Kisumu	87.6	84.3	90.3	943
Homa Bay	74.3	69.4	78.6	877
Migori	74.6	70.3	78.5	701
Kisii	86.1	83	88.8	904
Nyamira	84.5	79.9	88.1	409
Nairobi	43.3	38.3	48.5	4,451
Total	58.7	57.5	59.8	36,430

Table A2 Percentage of household population that slept under an ITN the previous night by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	46.2	39.4	53.1	3,487
Kwale	64	57.4	70.1	2,953
Kilifi	55.6	49.9	61.1	4,782
Tana River	44.6	37.6	51.9	975
Lamu	53.1	44.3	61.7	414
Taita Taveta	67	60.6	72.8	971
North Eastern				
Garissa	41.3	34.1	49	1,450
Wajir	30.2	21.9	40	1,349
Mandera	16.3	11.9	21.9	1,177
Eastern				
Marsabit	7.1	4.3	11.5	636
Isiolo	40.8	34.3	47.7	510
Meru	39.1	33.4	45.2	4,924
Tharaka-Nithi	47	43.1	51.1	1,308
Embu	37.4	30.8	44.6	1,875
Kitui	30.8	23.9	38.8	3,714
Machakos	42.8	37.9	47.7	4,098
Makueni	33.1	28.5	38	3,111
Central				
Nyandarua	5.2	3.3	8	2,115
Nyeri	9.3	7.3	11.8	2,419
Kirinyaga	60.7	55.1	65.9	1,853
Murang'a	31.1	27.3	35.2	3,186
Kiambu	28.6	22.7	35.2	6,350
Rift Valley				
Turkana	15.3	10.9	21	1,835
West Pokot	27.7	20.8	35.9	1,594
Samburu	11.7	7	18.9	623
Trans-Nzoia	46.3	38.1	54.6	3,694
Uasin Gishu	55.5	51.2	59.7	3,496
Elgeyo Marakwet	11.5	8.2	15.9	1,195
Nandi	45.5	41	50.1	2,947
Baringo	35.7	29	42.9	1,556
Laikipia	10.3	7.3	14.3	1,470
Nakuru	23.5	18.5	29.3	6,490
Narok	27	21.3	33.7	3,218
Kajiado	33	26.5	40.2	2,552
Kericho	47.6	43.4	51.9	2,409
Bomet	48.5	44.7	52.3	3,172
Western				
Kakamega	54.3	50.9	57.7	5,597
Vihiga	58.5	55.3	61.7	1,949
Bungoma	57.6	53	62.2	5,738
Busia	62.8	58.7	66.6	2,834
Nyanza				
Siaya	57.4	54.2	60.6	2,890
Kisumu	70.3	65.2	75	3,685
Homa Bay	50.7	45	56.3	4,005
Migori	49.5	45.9	53.1	3,346
Kisii	71.3	67	75.3	3,759
Nyamira	66.5	61.8	70.8	1,548
Nairobi	37.3	32.9	42	12,524
Total	42.4	41.4	43.5	137,780

Table A3 Percentage of children under age 5 who slept under an ITN the previous night by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	61.5	53.3	69.1	477
Kwale	72.4	65.7	78.2	421
Kilifi	63.6	58.4	68.6	759
Tana River	57.4	45.5	68.5	174
Lamu	57.7	45.9	68.7	55
Taita Taveta	82	73.9	88	120
North Eastern				
Garissa	47.6	39.1	56.2	239
Wajir	42.8	31.5	54.9	260
Mandera	25.5	17.4	35.7	165
Eastern				
Marsabit	12.1	7.4	19.1	93
Isiolo	57.7	49.2	65.8	83
Meru	59.3	51.4	66.8	541
Tharaka-Nithi	61.9	57.2	66.4	155
Embu	58.5	51.1	65.4	204
Kitui	39.6	29.5	50.6	494
Machakos	62.9	53.7	71.2	515
Makueni	50.8	44.2	57.5	379
Central				
Nyandarua	12.3	7.4	19.7	259
Nyeri	17.4	12.2	24.2	268
Kirinyaga	78.9	72.3	84.2	196
Murang'a	57	50.9	62.9	315
Kiambu	47.5	37.7	57.5	755
Rift Valley				
Turkana	21	16.3	26.7	372
West Pokot	42.9	32.2	54.3	306
Samburu	16.6	9.9	26.7	117
Trans-Nzoia	59.2	50.6	67.3	570
Uasin Gishu	69.3	61.7	76	498
Elgeyo Marakwet	16.9	12.1	23.1	179
Nandi	55	47.4	62.4	416
Baringo	49.1	39.6	58.8	235
Laikipia	13.6	8.1	21.9	216
Nakuru	30.7	23.1	39.6	880
Narok	31.1	23.9	39.5	640
Kajiado	42.6	31.1	54.9	447
Kericho	53.1	45.9	60.3	349
Bomet	60	53.7	65.9	487
Western				
Kakamega	62.6	57.9	67.1	860
Vihiga	70.9	65.5	75.7	263
Bungoma	71.5	67.2	75.4	955
Busia	73.9	67.9	79	448
Nyanza				
Siaya	67.8	63.6	71.7	428
Kisumu	81.7	76.4	86.1	529
Homa Bay	56.4	47.7	64.7	658
Migori	62.2	58	66.2	556
Kisii	79.5	74.5	83.7	516
Nyamira	69.6	63.9	74.7	207
Nairobi	49.5	42.3	56.7	1,738
Total	54.1	52.6	55.5	19,798

Table A4 Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received 3 or more doses of SP/Fansidar, at least one of which was received during an ANC visit by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	24.9	17.3	34.4	190
Kwale	51.9	43.3	60.4	181
Kilifi	28.5	22.9	34.8	293
Tana River	21.4	15.5	28.9	68
Lamu	35.7	25.6	47.2	19
Taita Taveta	31.9	22.5	43.1	42
North Eastern				
Garissa	0.8	0.2	3	86
Wajir	0.5	0.1	3.3	93
Mandera	3	0.8	11.3	49
Eastern				
Marsabit	0.6	0.1	4.1	35
Isiolo	1.8	0.6	5.4	33
Meru	0			198
Tharaka-Nithi	7.1	3.2	15.1	56
Embu	0			81
Kitui	16	11.5	21.8	164
Machakos	2.5	0.9	6.4	190
Makueni	7.4	4	13	115
Central				
Nyandarua	2.2	0.7	6.3	97
Nyeri	1.9	0.5	7.4	92
Kirinyaga	3.7	0.9	13.7	61
Murang'a	1.9	0.5	6.7	120
Kiambu	2.6	0.9	7.1	312
Rift Valley				
Turkana	13	8.4	19.7	131
West Pokot	2.9	1.2	6.8	121
Samburu	2.8	0.5	13.8	46
Trans-Nzoia	3.6	1.4	9	218
Uasin Gishu	6.4	2.8	14.1	187
Elgeyo Marakwet	1.8	0.6	5.5	65
Nandi	1.9	0.6	5.9	153
Baringo	6.7	3.8	11.6	94
Laikipia	1.6	0.4	6.2	78
Nakuru	4.2	1.9	8.9	332
Narok	0.6	0.1	2.6	237
Kajiado	8.5	5.8	12.5	179
Kericho	3.4	1.5	7.9	139
Bomet	4.8	2.2	10.2	187
Western				
Kakamega	20.1	14	27.9	244
Vihiga	20.5	14.1	28.9	83
Bungoma	27.7	17.7	40.4	354
Busia	36.1	27.8	45.4	146
Nyanza				
Siaya	16.1	10.1	24.7	142
Kisumu	5.9	2.9	11.5	177
Homa Bay	12.3	8.3	17.8	253
Migori	12.9	8.2	19.5	203
Kisii	3.7	1.5	9	193
Nyamira	8.2	3.5	17.8	67
Nairobi	0.8	0.2	3.1	753
Total	10.1	9.1	11.4	7,357

Table A5 Among children under age 5 with recent fever, the percentage who took any ACT, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	13.5	7.8	22.3	111
Kwale	30	22	39.6	105
Kilifi	1	0.1	6.7	221
Tana River	9.5	4.9	17.7	45
Lamu	1.2	0.2	8.2	12
Taita Taveta	1.3	0.2	9.1	33
North Eastern				
Garissa[ii]	(5.6)	(1.0)	(26.9)	16
Wajir	0.4	0.1	2.7	31
Mandera[i]	*	*	*	7
Eastern				
Marsabit	10.1	4.4	21.5	17
Isiolo	43.4	30.9	56.8	11
Meru	14.9	8.1	25.8	128
Tharaka-Nithi	9.8	3.6	23.6	39
Embu[ii]	(21.7)	(11.1)	(38)	27
Kitui	3.5	1.1	10.8	72
Machakos[ii]	(10.8)	(3.7)	(28)	64
Makueni	7.8	2.8	20.2	49
Central				
Nyandarua	5.3	1.4	18.2	40
Nyeri[ii]	(0)			34
Kirinyaga[ii]	(18.6)	(7.4)	(39.3)	40
Murang'a[ii]	(0)			52
Kiambu	1.2	0.2	8.6	143
Rift Valley				
Turkana	21.7	9.8	41.4	38
West Pokot	16.1	7.7	30.7	28
Samburu	5	2	11.9	22
Trans-Nzoia	10.9	5.5	20.4	113
Uasin Gishu	4.7	1.8	11.7	89
Elgeyo Marakwet	1.5	0.5	4.5	49
Nandi	8.8	4.4	16.8	76
Baringo	22.9	14.3	34.6	53
Laikipia	6.2	2.4	15.3	44
Nakuru	11	4.8	23.2	132
Narok	9.7	5.1	17.5	188
Kajiado	0			116
Kericho	14.4	8.7	22.9	92
Bomet	12.9	6.7	23.3	99
Western				
Kakamega	38.4	30.2	47.3	209
Vihiga	39.5	33.2	46.2	106
Bungoma	55.1	47.1	62.9	302
Busia	59.6	51.2	67.4	166
Nyanza				
Siaya	59.2	49.1	68.6	170
Kisumu	39.5	27.9	52.4	148
Homa Bay	46.5	36.5	56.8	281
Migori	37.2	31.5	43.2	249
Kisii	27.2	21.8	33.4	130
Nyamira[i]	*	*	*	11
Nairobi	6.9	2.9	15.6	359
Total	23.1	21.5	24.9	4,562

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table A6 Among children under age 5 with recent fever the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	46.7	33.9	59.9	111
Kwale	42.8	31.5	54.9	105
Kilifi	31	22	41.6	221
Tana River	22.6	14.3	33.9	45
Lamu	11.8	4.7	26.3	12
Taita Taveta	21.7	12.5	34.9	33
North Eastern				
Garissa[ii]	(52.4)	(28.8)	(74.9)	16
Wajir	19.9	11.6	32.1	31
Mandera[i]	*	*	*	7
Eastern				
Marsabit	22.3	16	30.1	17
Isiolo	60.7	46.5	73.3	11
Meru	54	41	66.5	128
Tharaka-Nithi	41.9	31.7	52.8	39
Embu[ii]	(38.4)	(24)	(55.1)	27
Kitui	9.1	3.9	19.5	72
Machakos[ii]	(18.4)	(9.6)	(32.5)	64
Makueni	21.7	12.3	35.2	49
Central				
Nyandarua	22.6	11.8	38.8	40
Nyeri[ii]	(17.5)	(9.4)	(30.1)	34
Kirinyaga[ii]	(28.6)	(17.1)	(43.8)	40
Murang'a[ii]	(3.7)	(0.8)	(15.1)	52
Kiambu	33.6	23.3	45.7	143
Rift Valley				
Turkana	49.5	24.8	74.5	38
West Pokot	20.6	11.9	33.1	28
Samburu	16.6	9.3	28	22
Trans-Nzoia	45.2	32.5	58.6	113
Uasin Gishu	17	11	25.4	89
Elgeyo Marakwet	13.5	5.4	30.2	49
Nandi	12.2	6.5	21.6	76
Baringo	39.1	27.5	52.1	53
Laikipia	26	14.7	41.6	44
Nakuru	27.6	17.5	40.6	132
Narok	20.4	13.4	29.8	188
Kajiado	21.8	11.5	37.5	116
Kericho	37.9	29.7	46.8	92
Bomet	14.9	8.7	24.2	99
Western				
Kakamega	34.9	26.8	43.9	209
Vihiga	34.4	25.5	44.5	106
Bungoma	41.6	33	50.6	302
Busia	37.2	29.5	45.7	166
Nyanza				
Siaya	61.1	48.6	72.4	170
Kisumu	48.8	39.3	58.4	148
Homa Bay	50.7	40.9	60.5	281
Migori	42.6	34.3	51.4	249
Kisii	27.1	19.4	36.4	130
Nyamira[i]	*	*	*	11
Nairobi	36	26.1	47.2	359
Total	34.9	32.9	36.9	4,562

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table A7 Percentage of living children, age 6-59 months who received vitamin A supplements in the 6 months preceding the survey, by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	81.7	77.1	85.5	438
Kwale	86.6	81.2	90.7	350
Kilifi	49.9	43.8	55.9	624
Tana River	67.6	60.8	73.8	151
Lamu	77.2	70.4	82.8	47
Taita Taveta	78.9	72.3	84.3	100
North Eastern				
Garissa	75.4	66.4	82.6	205
Wajir	58.7	53.5	63.6	234
Mandera	19.8	14.9	25.8	138
Eastern				
Marsabit	65	55.3	73.6	80
Isiolo	81.2	70.9	88.4	74
Meru	59.5	50.2	68.1	443
Tharaka-Nithi	74.3	64.1	82.3	125
Embu	78.5	73.2	83	179
Kitui	84.5	75.6	90.5	387
Machakos	71.6	64.1	78.1	441
Makueni	82.1	76.8	86.4	321
Central				
Nyandarua	80.5	72.3	86.7	207
Nyeri	76	71.2	80.3	221
Kirinyaga	76.6	65	85.3	171
Murang'a	76.5	67.6	83.5	265
Kiambu	81	76	85.1	716
Rift Valley				
Turkana	69.8	63.6	75.3	309
West Pokot	64.2	53.9	73.3	263
Samburu	73.3	66.7	79	105
Trans-Nzoia	69.9	62.2	76.7	453
Uasin Gishu	68.4	63.6	72.9	419
Elgeyo Marakwet	81.1	76.1	85.3	146
Nandi	66.6	61.3	71.5	352
Baringo	66.7	59.1	73.5	207
Laikipia	89.9	83.4	94	186
Nakuru	73.6	67.7	78.8	783
Narok	57.8	51	64.3	560
Kajiado	47.9	42.8	53.1	416
Kericho	67.1	60.6	72.9	326
Bomet	69.9	62.9	76.1	431
Western				
Kakamega	65	58.2	71.3	674
Vihiga	76.3	69.9	81.7	202
Bungoma	87.6	83.2	90.9	746
Busia	82.6	77	87	346
Nyanza				
Siaya	60.4	54.4	66	350
Kisumu	74	69.6	77.9	437
Homa Bay	79.2	75.4	82.6	561
Migori	73.3	67.5	78.4	466
Kisii	55.3	48.2	62.3	422
Nyamira	75.5	70.4	80	177
Nairobi	77.8	71.7	82.8	1,754
Total	71.7	70.6	72.8	17,008

Table A8 Percentage of children age 12-23 months who had received all basic vaccines at any time before the survey by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	84.6	74	91.3	93
Kwale	85.9	76.1	92.1	89
Kilifi	74.7	63.9	83.1	144
Tana River	73.3	63.6	81.2	32
Lamu	69.9	51.7	83.5	9
Taita Taveta	93	78.6	98	23
North Eastern				
Garissa	62.1	53.4	70.1	43
Wajir	55.8	42.5	68.3	54
Mandera	43.8	29	59.8	24
Eastern				
Marsabit	70.8	58.6	80.6	16
Isiolo	83.3	72	90.6	20
Meru	88.4	73	95.6	95
Tharaka-Nithi	95.3	80.9	99	33
Embu	85.5	73	92.8	42
Kitui	69.3	50.7	83.2	76
Machakos	93.4	84.4	97.3	86
Makueni	92	83.6	96.3	63
Central				
Nyandarua	86.2	75.6	92.6	53
Nyeri	87.8	74.8	94.6	59
Kirinyaga	100			31
Murang'a	88.2	76.1	94.6	70
Kiambu	99	92.8	99.9	150
Rift Valley				
Turkana	62.5	47.3	75.6	61
West Pokot	35.9	25.7	47.5	66
Samburu	66.6	56.8	75.1	23
Trans-Nzoia	71.5	62.4	79.1	105
Uasin Gishu	85.6	75.4	92	96
Elgeyo Marakwet	85.9	73.5	93	32
Nandi	96.3	90.7	98.6	82
Baringo	78.3	66.5	86.8	49
Laikipia	83.2	69.8	91.4	38
Nakuru	79.2	69.2	86.5	167
Narok	66.4	54.2	76.8	118
Kajiado	58.5	43.8	71.8	95
Kericho	76.3	60.1	87.4	67
Bomet	87	78.3	92.5	84
Western				
Kakamega	77.3	66.6	85.3	125
Vihiga	94.4	85.8	97.9	48
Bungoma	80.8	71.3	87.7	187
Busia	81.6	71.7	88.6	59
Nyanza				
Siaya	79.3	68.7	86.9	84
Kisumu	78.9	67.8	86.9	96
Homa Bay	69	55.7	79.8	131
Migori	70.3	62	77.4	102
Kisii	84.6	76.6	90.3	99
Nyamira	95	83.6	98.6	39
Nairobi	81.2	73.5	87.1	417
Total	79.4	77.7	81	3,777

Table A9 Percentage of women age 15-49 years of age with live birth in two years preceding the survey who received counselling on HIV during ANC by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	84.7	76	90.6	190
Kwale	76.8	69.9	82.5	181
Kilifi	59.3	51.9	66.4	293
Tana River	44.7	34	56	68
Lamu	56.4	46.2	66	19
Taita Taveta	77.3	68.5	84.3	42
North Eastern				
Garissa	45.9	37.4	54.7	86
Wajir	17.6	10.7	27.5	93
Mandera	19.7	12	30.6	49
Eastern				
Marsabit	16	8.9	26.9	35
Isiolo	77.5	69.2	84.1	33
Meru	73.5	59	84.2	198
Tharaka-Nithi	71.4	64.9	77.2	56
Embu	72.2	59.6	82	81
Kitui	75.3	62	85.1	164
Machakos	57.8	50.1	65	190
Makueni	82.8	74	89	115
Central				
Nyandarua	46.2	39.2	53.4	97
Nyeri	69.8	62.1	76.5	92
Kirinyaga	67.8	55	78.5	61
Murang'a	58.8	46.3	70.2	120
Kiambu	64.3	50.2	76.3	312
Rift Valley				
Turkana	53.3	40.7	65.4	131
West Pokot	43	37.3	48.8	121
Samburu	36.7	27.1	47.4	46
Trans-Nzoia	68.4	61	74.9	218
Uasin Gishu	52.5	41.7	63.1	94
Elgeyo Marakwet	74.8	67.7	80.8	187
Nandi	44.5	38.1	51.2	65
Baringo	74.6	68.3	80	153
Laikipia	69.4	56.7	79.7	78
Nakuru	64.3	54.7	72.9	332
Narok	48.5	40.9	56.2	237
Kajiado	42	32.8	51.7	179
Kericho	59.8	50.8	68.1	139
Bomet	55.6	46.6	64.2	187
Western				
Kakamega	65	54.5	74.2	244
Vihiga	64.3	54.8	72.8	83
Bungoma	82.2	72.2	89.2	354
Busia	76.3	69.8	81.7	146
Nyanza				
Siaya	75.3	68.3	81.2	142
Kisumu	77.4	69.3	83.8	177
Homa Bay	67.3	61.4	72.8	203
Migori	87.6	83.3	90.9	253
Kisii	86.7	80.6	91	193
Nyamira	67.7	56.1	77.5	67
Nairobi	84.5	78.5	89.1	753
Total	67.5	65.9	69.1	7,357

Table A10 Percentage of women age 15-49 years of age with live birth in two years preceding the survey who were counselled on HIV, tested and received result during ANC by county, Kenya 2014

	Point Estimate and CI			
County	**%**	**95% LB**	**95% UB**	**N**
Coast				
Mombasa	84.7	76.0	90.6	190
Kwale	76.8	69.9	82.5	181
Kilifi	59.3	51.9	66.4	293
Tana River	44.5	33.7	55.8	68
Lamu	56.4	46.2	66.0	19
Taita Taveta	76.0	66.5	83.4	42
North Eastern				
Garissa	43.3	35.5	51.4	86
Wajir	17.5	10.7	27.4	93
Mandera	18.0	10.6	29.0	49
Eastern				
Marsabit	15.7	8.8	26.5	35
Isiolo	76.3	67.8	83.2	33
Meru	73.5	59.0	84.2	198
Tharaka-Nithi	61.0	52.1	69.2	56
Embu	72.2	59.6	82.0	81
Kitui	75.3	62.0	85.1	164
Machakos	57.8	50.1	65.0	190
Makueni	82.3	73.4	88.7	115
Central				
Nyandarua	46.2	39.2	53.4	97
Nyeri	69.8	62.1	76.5	92
Kirinyaga	67.8	55.0	78.5	61
Murang'a	58.8	46.3	70.2	120
Kiambu	64.3	50.2	76.3	312
Rift Valley				
Turkana	52.1	39.5	64.5	131
West Pokot	35.9	30.4	41.8	121
Samburu	34.9	26.0	44.9	46
Trans-Nzoia	68.0	60.6	74.5	218
Uasin Gishu	51.8	40.8	62.7	94
Elgeyo Marakwet	74.2	66.7	80.5	187
Nandi	44.5	38.1	51.2	65
Baringo	74.6	68.3	80.0	153
Laikipia	69.4	56.7	79.7	78
Nakuru	62.8	53.7	71.0	332
Narok	48.0	40.5	55.7	237
Kajiado	40.7	31.6	50.4	179
Kericho	59.1	50.0	67.7	139
Bomet	55.6	46.6	64.2	187
Western				
Kakamega	65.0	54.5	74.2	244
Vihiga	62.9	53.6	71.4	83
Bungoma	81.7	71.7	88.8	354
Busia	76.3	69.8	81.7	146
Nyanza				
Siaya	75.3	68.3	81.2	142
Kisumu	76.7	68.5	83.3	177
Homa Bay	66.1	60.3	71.4	203
Migori	86.2	81.8	89.7	253
Kisii	86.1	79.1	91.0	193
Nyamira	65.6	54.6	75.2	67
Nairobi	84.5	78.5	89.1	753
Total	66.9	65.2	68.5	7,357

Table A11 Percentage of children under age 5 who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	22.5	17.3	28.8	493
Kwale	25.7	20.6	31.6	408
Kilifi	31.3	25	38.5	705
Tana River	26.8	23.8	30	166
Lamu	22.2	17.5	27.8	52
Taita Taveta	29.5	22.3	38	110
North Eastern				
Garissa	7	4.9	10	223
Wajir	12.5	9.1	16.9	252
Mandera	4.8	2.8	8.2	150
Eastern				
Marsabit	19.3	12.8	28.2	88
Isiolo	13.2	9.5	18.1	81
Meru	26	21.3	31.4	490
Tharaka-Nithi	28.1	22.4	34.6	137
Embu	13.8	7.8	23.2	194
Kitui	17	12.2	23.1	424
Machakos	13.6	9	20.1	474
Makueni	14.1	10.2	19.3	346
Central				
Nyandarua	17.2	11.5	25	232
Nyeri	14.1	9.2	21	240
Kirinyaga	21.2	15.1	28.8	188
Murang'a	17.7	13	23.8	293
Kiambu	18.5	12.8	25.9	772
Rift Valley				
Turkana	11.4	8.1	15.9	333
West Pokot	9.4	6.7	13	294
Samburu	19.1	15	24.1	114
Trans-Nzoia	21.9	15.2	30.4	516
Uasin Gishu	19.3	14.4	25.4	463
Elgeyo Marakwet	29.7	21.7	39.2	164
Nandi	19.7	15.4	24.9	388
Baringo	22.9	17.6	29.2	230
Laikipia	21.6	15.5	29.1	206
Nakuru	15.5	12	19.8	849
Narok	30.7	25.6	36.3	614
Kajiado	25.7	20.8	31.3	452
Kericho	25.6	21.7	29.8	359
Bomet	20.8	15.9	26.7	475
Western				
Kakamega	28.9	24.1	34.3	721
Vihiga	49.2	45.1	53.4	215
Bungoma	35.8	29.8	42.4	842
Busia	42.7	37.3	48.3	388
Nyanza				
Siaya	44.9	37.8	52.2	378
Kisumu	30.9	24.8	37.7	478
Homa Bay	45.6	40.3	51	616
Migori	48.2	42.1	54.3	516
Kisii	28.1	24.2	32.4	463
Nyamira	5.7	4.1	7.8	187
Nairobi	18.7	14.4	24	1,920
Total	24.4	23.4	25.4	18,702

Table A12 Among children under age 5 with recent fever, the percentage for whom advice on treatment was sought from a health facility or provider by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	75.1	65	83	111
Kwale	63.1	51.3	73.5	105
Kilifi	69.7	59.5	78.2	221
Tana River	62.9	53.9	71	45
Lamu	45.3	36.5	54.4	12
Taita Taveta	56.3	41.7	69.9	33
North Eastern				
Garissa[ii]	(41.4)	(24.5)	(60.6)	16
Wajir	54.2	40.9	66.8	31
Mandera[i]	*	*	*	7
Eastern				
Marsabit	63.1	41.3	80.6	17
Isiolo	74.6	60.5	84.9	11
Meru	72	59.4	81.8	128
Tharaka-Nithi	75.2	61.9	85	39
Embu[ii]	(72.4)	(62.4)	(80.5)	27
Kitui	60.8	45.7	74.1	72
Machakos[ii]	(61.4)	(44.9)	(75.6)	64
Makueni	74.8	61.7	84.6	49
Central				
Nyandarua	67	49.5	80.8	40
Nyeri[ii]	(65.6)	(49.4)	(78.8)	34
Kirinyaga[ii]	(74.8)	(55.6)	(87.5)	40
Murang'a[ii]	(83.3)	(69.4)	(91.7)	52
Kiambu	61.8	43.3	77.4	143
Rift Valley				
Turkana	61.7	49.5	72.6	38
West Pokot	76.9	62.5	86.9	28
Samburu	53.4	42.3	64.2	22
Trans-Nzoia	56.2	45.6	66.2	113
Uasin Gishu	52.3	42.5	61.9	89
Elgeyo Marakwet	63.9	54.1	72.7	49
Nandi	50.9	39.6	62.1	76
Baringo	71.6	62.8	78.9	53
Laikipia	73.6	58.1	84.8	44
Nakuru	67.1	52.7	78.8	132
Narok	61.7	51.2	71.2	188
Kajiado	53.4	39	67.3	116
Kericho	65.3	54	75.2	92
Bomet	68.9	55.9	79.5	99
Western				
Kakamega	42.2	31.7	53.4	209
Vihiga	52.5	43.3	61.5	106
Bungoma	52.6	42.5	62.5	302
Busia	60.9	51.8	69.2	166
Nyanza				
Siaya	73.7	65.5	80.5	170
Kisumu	62.5	49.6	73.8	148
Homa Bay	64.7	58.2	70.7	281
Migori	61.4	54.3	68.1	249
Kisii	71.1	60	80.1	130
Nyamira				11
Nairobi	63.3	51.5	73.7	359
Total	62.5	60.4	64.6	4,562

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table A13 Among young women age 15-19, the percentage who have had a live birth or are pregnant with their first child by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	16.6	9.7	27.1	123
Kwale	24.2	16.6	33.9	132
Kilifi	21.8	14.9	30.8	252
Tana River	28.2	20.7	37.1	41
Lamu	10	5.5	17.7	20
Taita Taveta	13.4	7.5	22.8	36
North Eastern				
Garissa	10.2	5.4	18.4	67
Wajir	17.4	8.3	32.9	41
Mandera	10.1	4.9	19.6	36
Eastern				
Marsabit	16.6	10.2	25.8	25
Isiolo	18.9	9.4	34.5	18
Meru	19.9	12.7	29.6	185
Tharaka-Nithi	13.7	7.4	24	50
Embu	8	4	15.1	91
Kitui	14.8	10.6	20.2	169
Machakos	14	8.7	21.7	143
Makueni	11.1	7.3	16.6	168
Central				
Nyandarua	9.7	4.7	19	67
Nyeri	6.9	3.3	14	101
Kirinyaga	11.3	4.8	24.3	54
Murang'a	6.3	2.9	13.2	137
Kiambu	14.1	6.7	27.1	242
Rift Valley				
Turkana	20.2	11	34.3	51
West Pokot	28.6	17.8	42.7	38
Samburu	25.7	19.8	32.6	21
Trans-Nzoia	23.3	16	32.5	185
Uasin Gishu	22.2	16.1	29.9	137
Elgeyo Marakwet	8.7	4.6	15.8	51
Nandi	15.6	11.6	20.7	133
Baringo	13.2	7.4	22.5	83
Laikipia	18.7	9.8	32.8	65
Nakuru	18.4	12.4	26.4	295
Narok	40.4	30.4	51.3	107
Kajiado	20.2	12.3	31.5	106
Kericho	20.5	12.6	31.7	91
Bomet	24	16.1	34.3	129
Western				
Kakamega	19.4	12.9	28.2	242
Vihiga	12.7	7.9	19.9	98
Bungoma	14.4	11.4	18.1	319
Busia	20.8	14	29.8	131
Nyanza				
Siaya	17.2	10.8	26.4	130
Kisumu	15.4	10.1	22.9	179
Homa Bay	33.3	23.3	45	177
Migori	24.3	17.9	32.2	140
Kisii	18.4	13.2	25	191
Nyamira	27.8	19.1	38.5	58
Nairobi	17.4	10.1	28.3	467
Total	18.1	16.7	19.6	5,820

Table A14 Among currently married women age 15-49, the percentage currently using a modern contraceptive method by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	43.6	36.7	50.7	537
Kwale	38.2	32	44.8	357
Kilifi	32.8	27.4	38.8	600
Tana River	20.5	13.4	29.9	144
Lamu	39.5	31.1	48.6	55
Taita Taveta	61.3	55.1	67.2	128
North Eastern				
Garissa	5.5	3.1	9.5	165
Wajir	2.3	1.2	4.5	158
Mandera	1.9	0.6	5.5	128
Eastern				
Marsabit	10.9	6.6	17.5	76
Isiolo	26.3	16.7	38.8	65
Meru	73.2	65.8	79.5	690
Tharaka-Nithi	67.2	61.5	72.4	169
Embu	67.2	61.4	72.5	266
Kitui	55.1	47.4	62.5	445
Machakos	67.5	62.4	72.3	553
Makueni	65	58.9	70.7	404
Central				
Nyandarua	60.4	55.9	64.8	273
Nyeri	67.1	61.7	72	358
Kirinyaga	75.6	70.5	80.1	281
Murang'a	63.4	57.5	68.9	444
Kiambu	67.8	63.7	71.6	967
Rift Valley				
Turkana	10.1	5.5	17.6	214
West Pokot	13.3	7.8	21.9	197
Samburu	20	14.4	27.1	83
Trans-Nzoia	56.4	50.8	61.9	467
Uasin Gishu	56	51	60.8	460
Elgeyo Marakwet	43.6	36.8	50.6	139
Nandi	59.2	54.5	63.6	335
Baringo	33.1	26.8	40	190
Laikipia	51.3	44.3	58.2	207
Nakuru	53.5	48.3	58.7	851
Narok	38.1	30.7	46.1	446
Kajiado	45.2	37.1	53.5	387
Kericho	56.9	52.3	61.3	327
Bomet	50.4	43.3	57.4	394
Western				
Kakamega	60.3	54.4	66	697
Vihiga	56.6	51.8	61.2	212
Bungoma	53.9	48.4	59.3	696
Busia	56.5	52.5	60.5	345
Nyanza				
Siaya	51	46.7	55.4	326
Kisumu	59.3	55.3	63.2	500
Homa Bay	45.5	40	51.2	520
Migori	43.9	38.3	49.6	432
Kisii	62.8	58.3	67	531
Nyamira	64.2	57.1	70.8	216
Nairobi	58.3	53.3	63.1	2,117
Total	53.2	52.1	54.3	18,549

Table A15 Among the nonfirst births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage with a short preceding birth interval (less than 24 months) by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	12.4	7.9	18.9	354
Kwale	22	18.2	26.2	331
Kilifi	19.6	16.1	23.7	548
Tana River	20.4	17.5	23.6	145
Lamu	23.9	19.4	29.1	47
Taita Taveta	9	5.3	14.8	91
North Eastern				
Garissa	36.8	32.3	41.6	207
Wajir	34.6	29.3	40.4	230
Mandera	29.3	22.4	37.3	138
Eastern				
Marsabit	15.9	9.6	25.2	73
Isiolo	20.9	14.5	29.2	70
Meru	6.8	4.4	10.5	348
Tharaka-Nithi	8.2	4.4	14.6	107
Embu	15.5	8	27.7	130
Kitui	15.8	11.4	21.5	342
Machakos	12	8.9	16	343
Makueni	12.2	9	16.3	266
Central				
Nyandarua	10.6	6.8	16.3	189
Nyeri	9.1	5.6	14.3	157
Kirinyaga	5.3	2.8	9.7	130
Murang'a	7.8	4.8	12.4	227
Kiambu	13.4	9.3	19	512
Rift Valley				
Turkana	17.1	10.3	27.1	278
West Pokot	25.6	20.4	31.6	255
Samburu	18.1	13.8	23.3	95
Trans-Nzoia	12.6	9.3	16.9	381
Uasin Gishu	14.3	10.2	19.7	332
Elgeyo Marakwet	18.4	14.1	23.7	129
Nandi	18.2	13.6	23.8	301
Baringo	25.8	19.6	33.2	190
Laikipia	10	7.5	13.2	155
Nakuru	17.4	13.8	21.6	665
Narok	22.9	19.3	26.9	499
Kajiado	21.7	16.8	27.6	322
Kericho	13.2	9.8	17.7	268
Bomet	16.8	12.2	22.6	385
Western				
Kakamega	20.4	17.3	24	582
Vihiga	18.6	14.8	23.2	179
Bungoma	21.8	18.1	26.1	703
Busia	18	13.5	23.6	317
Nyanza				
Siaya	22.1	17.2	27.9	311
Kisumu	16.7	12.5	22	379
Homa Bay	20.4	16	25.6	527
Migori	24.9	21	29.1	471
Kisii	18.1	13.5	23.9	349
Nyamira	16.1	11	22.9	148
Nairobi	16.2	12.5	20.8	1,182
Total	17.9	17.1	18.7	14,388

Table A16 Among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered in a health facility by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	81.8	76	86.4	512
Kwale	49	36	62.2	427
Kilifi	52.6	43.9	61.2	739
Tana River	31.6	22.8	42	175
Lamu	43.9	30.2	58.6	56
Taita Taveta	61.9	48.8	73.5	113
North Eastern				
Garissa	36.7	28.5	45.7	237
Wajir	18.3	12	26.9	258
Mandera	36	25.4	48.2	155
Eastern				
Marsabit	25.8	17.7	36	91
Isiolo	42.1	32.3	52.6	85
Meru	81.8	75.3	86.9	517
Tharaka-Nithi	77.7	69.6	84.1	141
Embu	81.5	72.2	88.2	201
Kitui	45.6	34.5	57.2	438
Machakos	62.9	55.5	69.7	493
Makueni	53.3	41.3	64.9	355
Central				
Nyandarua	86.1	81.6	89.6	248
Nyeri	89	82.8	93.1	249
Kirinyaga	92.5	87.2	95.7	197
Murang'a	85	79.7	89	308
Kiambu	93.4	89.6	95.9	794
Rift Valley				
Turkana	23.1	13	37.8	347
West Pokot	25.8	18	35.5	302
Samburu	24.5	16.5	34.9	117
Trans-Nzoia	41.5	32.2	51.4	528
Uasin Gishu	53.5	42	64.7	238
Elgeyo Marakwet	57.4	47.8	66.5	483
Nandi	64.7	57.6	71.2	168
Baringo	46.5	38.7	54.5	402
Laikipia	48.1	33.5	63.1	209
Nakuru	69.7	60.6	77.5	909
Narok	38.6	28.6	49.7	638
Kajiado	62.4	49.7	73.6	461
Kericho	62.2	54.2	69.6	373
Bomet	49	40.8	57.2	502
Western				
Kakamega	47	40.4	53.6	747
Vihiga	50.2	42.7	57.7	229
Bungoma	40.8	34.1	47.9	870
Busia	58.4	51.2	65.3	409
Nyanza				
Siaya	69.6	61.7	76.4	391
Kisumu	69.5	62	76.1	500
Homa Bay	53.3	43.7	62.7	565
Migori	61.9	51.9	71	658
Kisii	69.3	62.1	75.7	482
Nyamira	74.3	67.5	80	195
Nairobi	88.7	83.4	92.4	2051
Total	61.2	59.7	62.7	19,564

Table A17 Among live births in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage delivered by a skilled provider by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	82.8	77.1	87.3	512
Kwale	50.1	37	63.2	427
Kilifi	52.3	43.5	60.9	739
Tana River	32.2	23.2	42.8	175
Lamu	47.3	32.9	62.1	56
Taita Taveta	62.5	49.5	73.9	113
North Eastern				
Garissa	39.8	31.3	48.9	237
Wajir	21.7	13.4	33.2	258
Mandera	38.7	26.5	52.6	155
Eastern				
Marsabit	25.8	17.7	36	91
Isiolo	43.8	33.9	54.2	85
Meru	82.8	76.7	87.5	517
Tharaka-Nithi	76.6	68.6	83.1	141
Embu	81.5	72.2	88.2	201
Kitui	46.2	34.8	57.9	438
Machakos	63.4	56	70.1	493
Makueni	54.6	42.9	65.9	355
Central				
Nyandarua	85.3	80.8	88.9	248
Nyeri	88.1	80.5	92.9	249
Kirinyaga	92.3	86.2	95.8	197
Murang'a	85.5	80.5	89.4	308
Kiambu	92.6	88.7	95.3	794
Rift Valley				
Turkana	22.8	13.9	35	347
West Pokot	27	19.2	36.5	302
Samburu	29	20.2	39.8	117
Trans-Nzoia	41.8	32.5	51.6	528
Uasin Gishu	53.8	42.4	64.7	238
Elgeyo Marakwet	59	49.3	68	483
Nandi	65	57.9	71.6	168
Baringo	46.8	39.1	54.5	402
Laikipia	49.5	35.1	64	209
Nakuru	69.5	60.6	77.1	909
Narok	40.3	29.5	52.1	638
Kajiado	63.2	50.7	74.2	461
Kericho	64.4	56.5	71.5	373
Bomet	52.2	44	60.3	502
Western				
Kakamega	48.6	42.2	55.1	747
Vihiga	50.3	43	57.7	229
Bungoma	41.4	34.9	48.2	870
Busia	58.5	50.9	65.6	409
Nyanza				
Siaya	70.4	63.8	76.2	391
Kisumu	69.2	61.3	76.1	500
Homa Bay	53.4	43.7	62.7	565
Migori	60.4	50.7	69.3	658
Kisii	72.8	67.2	77.8	482
Nyamira	74.1	67.4	79.8	195
Nairobi	89.1	84	92.7	2051
Total	61.8	60.4	63.3	19,564

Table A18 Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	11.8	8.4	16.3	493
Kwale	14.6	9.8	21.1	408
Kilifi	22.9	17.7	29.2	705
Tana River	21.3	18.1	25	166
Lamu	17.3	12.2	23.9	52
Taita Taveta	16.1	9.7	25.5	110
North Eastern				
Garissa	5.5	3.9	7.8	223
Wajir	12.6	8.6	18	252
Mandera	3	1.4	6.2	150
Eastern				
Marsabit	14.9	9.7	22.3	88
Isiolo	6.8	4.5	10.4	81
Meru	12.9	9.3	17.5	490
Tharaka-Nithi	20.5	14.2	28.8	137
Embu	11.5	7.9	16.4	194
Kitui	18.2	13.6	24	424
Machakos	15.1	11.3	19.7	474
Makueni	11.3	8.2	15.3	346
Central				
Nyandarua	11.3	7.9	16	232
Nyeri	4.6	2.2	9.2	240
Kirinyaga	12	8.6	16.4	188
Murang'a	12.1	8.4	17	293
Kiambu	11	6.7	17.6	772
Rift Valley				
Turkana	14.3	10.9	18.4	333
West Pokot	8.4	5.9	11.8	294
Samburu	18.1	14	23	114
Trans-Nzoia	14.9	10.5	20.7	516
Uasin Gishu	9.3	6.5	13.1	463
Elgeyo Marakwet	11.6	8.4	15.7	164
Nandi	10.9	8.1	14.6	388
Baringo	16	12.7	20.1	230
Laikipia	13.5	8.9	20	206
Nakuru	11.7	9	14.9	849
Narok	18.8	15.8	22.3	614
Kajiado	10.6	7.5	14.6	452
Kericho	16.3	12.9	20.3	359
Bomet	12.3	9.2	16.1	475
Western				
Kakamega	20.8	16.6	25.7	721
Vihiga	23.6	19.7	28	215
Bungoma	19.5	15.2	24.8	842
Busia	18.2	14	23.4	388
Nyanza				
Siaya	14.1	11.4	17.5	378
Kisumu	15.5	11.6	20.5	478
Homa Bay	23.5	19.8	27.6	616
Migori	27.9	23.1	33.2	516
Kisii	16.9	14.3	19.8	463
Nyamira	2.9	1.6	5.4	187
Nairobi	15.6	11.9	20.3	1,920
Total	15.2	14.4	16	18,702

Table A19 Among children under age 5 with recent diarrhoea, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa[ii]	(63.3)	(49.8)	(75)	58
Kwale	62.8	45.4	77.4	59
Kilifi	71.5	64.3	77.7	162
Tana River	46.7	35.3	58.4	36
Lamu	62.1	51.9	71.4	9
Taita Taveta[ii]	(50.8)	(31.8)	(69.5)	18
North Eastern				
Garissa[ii]	29.4	12.9	53.8	12
Wajir	48.9	24.7	73.7	32
Mandera[i]	*	*	*	5
Eastern				
Marsabit	63.5	50.3	74.9	13
Isiolo[ii]	(56.9)	(33)	(78)	6
Meru[ii]	(69.8)	(52)	(83.1)	63
Tharaka-Nithi[ii]	(67.5)	(48.2)	(82.3)	28
Embu[ii]	(46.7)	(25.9)	(68.7)	22
Kitui	54.4	39.6	68.4	77
Machakos	51	36.6	65.3	71
Makueni[ii]	(52.1)	(37.2)	(66.7)	39
Central				
Nyandarua[ii]	(46)	(27.7)	(65.5)	26
Nyeri[i]	*	*	*	11
Kirinyaga[ii]	(73.6)	(44.2)	(90.8)	23
Murang'a[ii]	(59.8)	(38.8)	(77.7)	35
Kiambu[ii]	(69.9)	(51.8)	(83.4)	85
Rift Valley				
Turkana	74.4	51.7	88.8	47
West Pokot	61.3	43.8	76.2	25
Samburu	48.9	36.2	61.7	21
Trans-Nzoia	41.4	24.5	60.7	77
Uasin Gishu[ii]	(53.7)	(37.1)	(69.5)	43
Elgeyo Marakwet[ii]	(77)	(61.6)	(87.5)	19
Nandi	48.9	36.7	61.2	42
Baringo	67.4	51.4	80.2	37
Laikipia[ii]	(60)	(41.7)	(75.9)	28
Nakuru	53.3	39.6	66.5	99
Narok	67.7	59.2	75.2	116
Kajiado	69.9	52.9	82.7	48
Kericho	55.8	44	67.1	58
Bomet	56.7	42.1	70.3	58
Western				
Kakamega	50	40	60	150
Vihiga	49.3	37	61.7	51
Bungoma	40.5	27.6	54.9	164
Busia	55.9	45.1	66.2	71
Nyanza				
Siaya	65.6	50	78.4	53
Kisumu	57.4	40.7	72.6	74
Homa Bay	70.6	61.3	78.5	144
Migori	55	40.2	68.9	144
Kisii	45.5	32.4	59.3	78
Nyamira[i]	*	*	*	5
Nairobi	57.4	47.3	66.9	300
Total	57.6	55	60.2	2,844

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table A20 Among children under age 5 with recent diarrhoea, the percentage given oral rehydration solution (ORS) by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa[ii]	(69.4)	(52)	(82.6)	(58)
Kwale	69.1	52.6	81.8	59
Kilifi	66.2	57.9	73.6	162
Tana River	44.7	33.3	56.6	36
Lamu	45.2	35.6	55.1	9
Taita Taveta[ii]	(40)	(24.5)	(57.8)	(18)
North Eastern				
Garissa[ii]	(61.1)	(43.8)	(76)	(12)
Wajir	57	45.5	67.8	32
Mandera[i]	*	*	*	5
Eastern				
Marsabit	57.7	45.5	68.9	13
Isiolo[ii]	(47.8)	(23.4)	(73.4)	(6)
Meru[ii]	(47.4)	(26.8)	(68.9)	(63)
Tharaka-Nithi[ii]	(37.7)	(26)	(50.9)	(28)
Embu[ii]	(40.4)	(23.3)	(60.3)	(2)
Kitui	50	35.3	64.7	77
Machakos	46.7	32.3	61.6	71
Makueni[ii]	(49.3)	(34.9)	(63.9)	(39)
Central				
Nyandarua[ii]	(42.9)	(26.9)	(60.5)	(26)
Nyeri[i]	*	*	*	11
Kirinyaga[ii]	(51.7)	(36.1)	(66.9)	(23)
Murang'a[ii]	(44.7)	(23.4)	(68.2)	(35)
Kiambu[ii]	(57)	(37.1)	(74.8)	(85)
Rift Valley				
Turkana	42.9	34.2	52	47
West Pokot	21.5	12.6	34.1	25
Samburu	42.6	34.8	50.8	21
Trans-Nzoia	43.3	26.9	61.3	77
Uasin Gishu[ii]	(7.9)	(30.6)	(65.7)	(43)
Elgeyo Marakwet[ii]	(65)	(47.1)	(79.4)	(19)
Nandi	45.4	30.6	61.2	42
Baringo	59.9	44	73.9	37
Laikipia[ii]	(48.2)	(32.6)	(64.2)	(28)
Nakuru	56.4	41.3	70.4	99
Narok	65.1	53.8	74.9	116
Kajiado	53.5	39	67.4	48
Kericho	60.9	50.3	70.5	58
Bomet	56.9	41.2	71.3	58
Western				
Kakamega	47.9	37.3	58.8	150
Vihiga	51.8	40.8	62.6	51
Bungoma	40.2	28.7	52.8	164
Busia	48.8	36.2	61.5	71
Nyanza				
Siaya	51.3	34.8	67.5	53
Kisumu	49	32.2	66	74
Homa Bay	71.3	61.7	79.3	144
Migori	47.6	37.6	57.7	144
Kisii	49.5	37.2	61.9	78
Nyamira[i]	*	*	*	5
Nairobi	63.4	53.7	72.1	300
Total	53.8	51.2	56.4	2,844

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution. An asterisk indicates that an estimate is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table A21 Among women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who had 4 or more antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for their most recent birth by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	65	60.2	69.4	422
Kwale	60.3	50.8	69	304
Kilifi	64.6	58.2	70.5	503
Tana River	50.8	43.4	58.1	115
Lamu	62.2	52.2	71.3	36
Taita Taveta	58.9	47.8	69.1	90
North Eastern				
Garissa	47.7	40.9	54.6	135
Wajir	37.7	27.2	49.6	141
Mandera	20.2	13	29.9	96
Eastern				
Marsabit	42.8	35.9	50.1	64
Isiolo	50.2	43.1	57.2	58
Meru	45.3	37.2	53.6	442
Tharaka-Nithi	56.1	47.6	64.3	121
Embu	56.2	49.1	63.1	167
Kitui	62.2	55.6	68.3	313
Machakos	60.8	54	67.2	396
Makueni	65.8	59.6	71.5	274
Central				
Nyandarua	58.4	49.8	66.6	195
Nyeri	61.1	55	66.9	216
Kirinyaga	60	52	67.5	174
Murang'a	61.4	51.8	70.2	255
Kiambu	67.1	61.9	71.9	688
Rift Valley				
Turkana	48.9	43.2	54.6	214
West Pokot	18.2	13.4	24.3	180
Samburu	51.9	43.1	60.6	79
Trans-Nzoia	40.6	32.8	48.9	382
Uasin Gishu	54.5	46.7	62	160
Elgeyo Marakwet	63	57.9	67.8	363
Nandi	46.8	38	55.9	114
Baringo	56.8	50.9	62.4	302
Laikipia	56.2	48.2	63.8	165
Nakuru	61.4	54.5	67.9	674
Narok	46	41	51.1	403
Kajiado	66.9	60	73.1	335
Kericho	53.7	47.7	59.6	277
Bomet	37.2	31.3	43.5	354
Western				
Kakamega	45	37.4	52.9	532
Vihiga	61.3	55	67.3	164
Bungoma	50	45.6	54.5	607
Busia	59.9	54.1	65.4	287
Nyanza				
Siaya	61.1	55.7	66.4	268
Kisumu	68.1	60.5	74.9	378
Homa Bay	56.4	52	60.7	360
Migori	61.4	54.2	68.1	447
Kisii	50	44	56	384
Nyamira	50.3	42.7	57.8	152
Nairobi	73.1	68.8	77	1657
Total	57.6	56.4	58.8	14,442

Table A22 Among women age 15-49 who attended at least one ANC visit for their most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage whose first visit occurred during the first trimester (before month 4) by county, Kenya 2014

County	%	95% LB	95% UB	N
Coast				
Mombasa	24	19.7	28.9	422
Kwale	11.7	8.3	16.4	304
Kilifi	17	14	20.6	503
Tana River	14.6	10.2	20.5	115
Lamu	17.5	11.3	26	36
Taita Taveta	14.9	8.9	23.9	90
North Eastern				
Garissa	17.2	11.7	24.6	135
Wajir	8.3	4.9	13.7	141
Mandera	10.6	5.8	18.6	96
Eastern				
Marsabit	9.9	6.5	14.8	64
Isiolo	16.2	11.2	22.8	58
Meru	15.6	10	23.4	442
Tharaka-Nithi	17.9	9.6	30.8	121
Embu	15.4	10.3	22.4	167
Kitui	15.3	11.5	20.1	313
Machakos	20.6	16.6	25.3	396
Makueni	24.8	17.5	33.9	274
Central				
Nyandarua	18.1	13.1	24.5	195
Nyeri	22.6	18.4	27.5	216
Kirinyaga	18.9	14.2	24.7	174
Murang'a	22.3	16.1	30	255
Kiambu	25.5	19.5	32.6	688
Rift Valley				
Turkana	18.5	13	25.5	214
West Pokot	5.3	3	9.1	180
Samburu	24.2	18.4	31.1	79
Trans-Nzoia	16.6	10.5	25.2	382
Uasin Gishu	13.1	8.2	20.4	160
Elgeyo Marakwet	18	13.3	23.9	363
Nandi	7	3.9	12.3	114
Baringo	11.7	8.6	15.6	302
Laikipia	18.1	13.5	23.8	165
Nakuru	18.3	13.5	24.3	674
Narok	16.9	13.1	21.5	403
Kajiado	24.9	18.8	32.2	335
Kericho	12.8	9.3	17.3	277
Bomet	13	10.4	16.1	354
Western				
Kakamega	20	15	26.2	532
Vihiga	21.3	16.5	27	164
Bungoma	19.4	15.7	23.8	607
Busia	18.7	14.8	23.4	287
Nyanza				
Siaya	20.2	15.1	26.5	268
Kisumu	26.9	20.3	34.6	378
Homa Bay	18.6	15.2	22.6	360
Migori	28	23.4	33	447
Kisii	13.9	10.1	18.7	384
Nyamira	13.3	9.4	18.5	152
Nairobi	30.2	26.1	34.6	1,657
Total	19.8	18.9	20.8	14,442