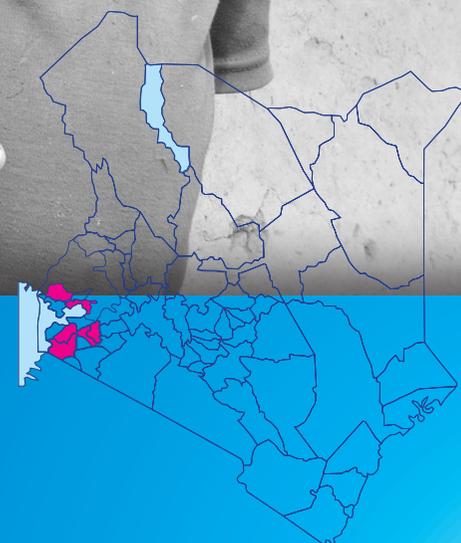


Nyanza

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4 Situation of Children and Women



Nyanza County-based MICS4: Facts and Figures

NYANZA	Household	Child Mortality		Nutritional Status of Children Age 6-59 Months			Iodized salt	Breast-feeding	Vitamin A Supplementation	Birth weight	Immunization	Care of Illness Among Under Fives			Malaria and Use of Mosquito Net	
		County	No. of households interviewed	Under five mortality rate ¹	Infant mortality rate ²	Under weight prevalence (% below -2 SD) ³						Stunting prevalence (% below -2 SD) ⁴	Wasting prevalence (% below -2 SD) ⁵	Households using iodized salt ⁶	Exclusive breast-feeding rate (0-5 months) ⁸	Among under-five children ¹³
Unit	Number	Rate	Rate	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Siaya	1,181	167	112	13.6	27.7	1.4	87.3	28.7	58.6	5.6	78.3	88.7	46.3	54.8	92.7	79.6
Kisumu	1,119	105	75	14.9	23.7	4.1	90.3	38.5	43.6	6.4	74.0	64.8	37.8	51.5	88.9	77.8
Homabay	1,164	130	77	15.0	26.3	4.2	83.5	35.0	41.7	5.1	68.5	78.8	46.7	50.0	92.3	76.8
Migori	1,123	123	76	17.1	32.3	6.4	91.2	35.6	50.9	4.4	84.3	72.7	58.9	49.2	89.5	76.7
Kisii	1,161	60	43	14.7	26.3	3.4	87.6	41.6	46.9	4.7	83.6	52.8	34.0	47.4	92.7	78.6
Nyamira	1,080	52	43	12.9	25.0	3.4	81.0	37.1	39.4	7.2	82.9	53.4	35.6	50.8	92.1	78.2
NYANZA	6,828	91	60	14.9	27.1	3.9	87.4	35.8	47.4	5.4	78.3	69.8	43.2	50.7	91.4	77.9

1 Probability of dying by exact age 5 years;

2 Probability of dying by exact age 1 year;

3 Per cent of children age 6-59 months who fall below -2SD from median weight for age of the NCHS standard (moderate or severe under weight);

4 Per cent of children age 6-59 months who fall below -2SD from median height-for-age of the NCHS standard (moderate or severe stunting);

5 Per cent of children age 6-59 months who fall below -2SD from median weight-for-height of the NCHS standard (moderate or severe wasting);

6 Per cent of households using salt containing 15 parts per million or more iodine;

8 Per cent of children age 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk and nothing else;

13 Per cent of children age 6-59 months receiving at least one dose of Vitamin-A supplementation during last 6 months;

15 Per cent of children born during 2 years preceding the survey weighed below 2,500 grams at birth;

21 Per cent of children age 12-23 months receiving BCG, 3 doses of Polio, 3 doses of DPT+HpeB+Hib and measles before 12 months of age;

23 Per cent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks received oral rehydration salt and/or an appropriate household solution;

24 Per cent of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks received more fluids and continued eating somewhat less, same or more food;

26 Per cent of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider;

29 Per cent of households with atleast one mosquito net either permanently treated or treated within the previous year;

30 Per cent of children age 0-59 months slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night;

34 Per cent of household members living in the households using improved sources of drinking water (pipe, handpump, borewell/tube well, protected well, rainwater collection or protected spring);

36 Per cent of household members using improved sanitation facilities (flush toilet, ventilated improved pit, pit latrine with slab & cover, or composting toilet);

38 Average number of children a woman will have during her reproductive age (15-49 years);

39 Per cent of women age 15-49 years (currently married or in union) or the partner currently using any contraceptive method;

40 Percentage distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey attended by any skilled personnel;

43 Per cent of women with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in any health facility;

44 Per cent of women age 15-49 years heard about FGM/C favouring the continuation of FGM/C;

50 Per cent of children age 36-59 months attending some form of early childhood education program;

53 Per cent of children age 6-13 years attending primary or secondary school;

54 Per cent of children age 14-17 years attending secondary school or higher;

55 Per cent of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about every day life;

56 Per cent of children age 0-59 months whose births are reported registered;

57 Per cent of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour;

61 Per cent of women age 15-49 years married by exact age of 15;

63 Per cent of women age 15-19 years that are currently married or in union;

65 Per cent of women age 15-49 years who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife if she goes out without telling him or she neglects the children or she argues with him; or she refuses sex with him or she burns the food;

66 Per cent of women age 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection (having sex with only one faithful partner and using a condom at every sex) and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission (can't spread HIV by supernatural means or mosquito bites and a healthy looking person can have HIV/AIDS);

67 Per cent of women age 15-49 years that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission (during pregnancy, at delivery and breastfeeding);

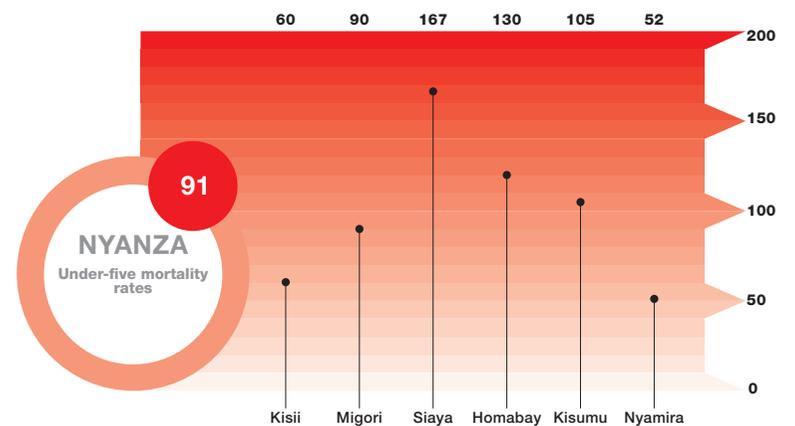
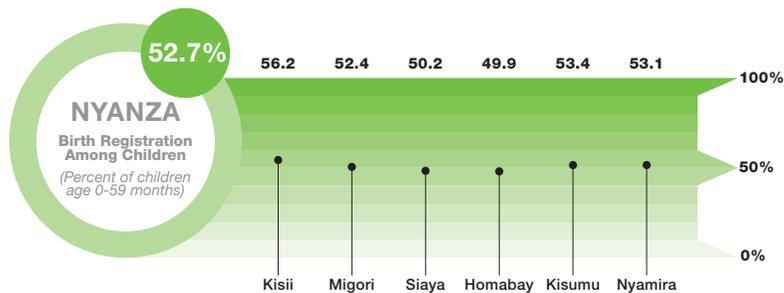
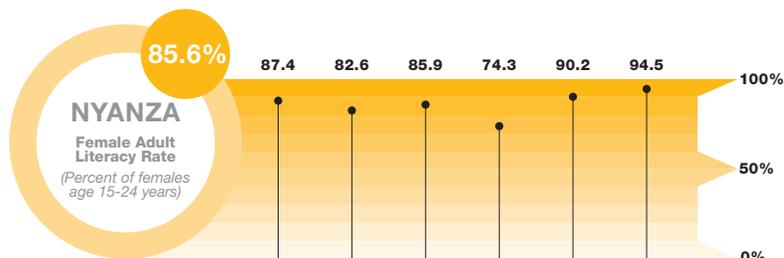
71 Per cent of women age 15-49 years with a birth in the previous 2 years and received antenatal care reporting that they received counseling on HIV/AIDS during the ANC visit;

72 Per cent of women age 15-49 years with a birth in the previous 2 years and received antenatal care reporting that they received the results of an HIV test done during antenatal care;

73 Per cent of children under 18 years with at least one dead parent;

75 Per cent of children under 18 years that have a chronically ill parent or live in a household where an adult aged 18-59 years has died in the past year or live in a household where an adult age 18-59 years has been chronically ill in the past year.

Water and Sanitation		Reproductive Health			FGM	Education and Literacy				Child Protection			Domestic Violence	HIV/AIDS			Orphanhood and Vulnerability
Use of improved drinking water sources ³⁴	Use of improved sanitation facilities ³⁶	Total fertility rate ³⁸	Ante-natal care ⁴⁰	Institutional deliveries ⁴³	Prevalence of FGM/C ⁴⁵	Pre-school attendance ⁵⁰	Net primary school attendance rate ⁵³	Net secondary school attendance rate ⁵⁴	Female adult literacy rate ⁵⁵	Birth registration ⁵⁶	Child labour ⁵⁷	Marriage before age 18 ⁶²	Attitude towards domestic violence ⁶⁵	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people ⁶⁶	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV ⁶⁷	Testing coverage for the PMTCT of HIV ⁷²	Prevalence of orphans ⁷³
%	%	rate	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
51.7	33.7	5.5	91.2	53.5	0.5	30.1	79.8	16.6	85.9	50.2	58.2	45.0	69.7	60.5	60.4	86.1	22.2
48.4	54.8	4.8	95.1	55.5	2.2	53.0	80.8	27.1	90.2	53.4	45.4	41.6	48.9	51.5	41.9	89.9	19.8
34.7	37.5	5.2	92.6	47.4	1.8	50.9	74.7	19.8	74.3	49.9	55.4	58.3	70.1	49.4	50.3	84.4	24.5
31.7	21.9	5.6	87.1	44.6	20.6	40.3	77.6	18.4	82.6	52.4	48.8	56.6	67.5	55.3	45.9	85.5	19.2
61.5	18.9	4.4	89.6	57.8	94.4	44.6	79.5	35.8	87.4	56.2	46.8	37.4	64.5	54.8	55.7	87.5	11.4
64.6	33.1	4.2	94.2	61.1	93.9	46.5	83.7	35.3	94.5	53.1	51.1	34.7	75.6	44.5	42.4	88.4	10.9
48.3	32.6	4.9	91.3	52.7	36.5	44.2	78.9	25.3	85.6	52.7	50.7	45.4	65.1	53.3	50.1	86.9	18.2



Factsheet on the Nyanza Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Nyanza Province, Kenya 2011

Background

- The 2011 Nyanza Province Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a provincially representative survey of households, women and children from all the 6 counties in Nyanza Province. The main objectives of the Nyanza MICS survey were to provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in at more devolved levels within the province and to provide a monitoring tool for the World Fit for Children goals, Millennium Development Goals, and UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS.
- The Nyanza Provincial MICS was designed to provide statistically sound and nationally comparable data making it possible to monitor trends in many indicators and set baselines for other indicators within the province. The first such provincial surveys were conducted in 2008 in Eastern province.
- Information for MICS was collected from three levels: 1) household level with information related to various age groups, sex and education levels, child labour, access to water and sanitation, child discipline and maternal mortality; 2) information from interviewing women related to literacy, education and employment, child survival, maternal and new-born health, reproductive health, HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitude to domestic violence; 3) women with children under-five were interviewed to get information on their children's education, birth registration and early learning, vitamin A supplementation, breastfeeding, immunization and child development.
- MICS was carried out by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in close collaboration with the Provincial Administration, with technical and financial support of UNICEF.
- The sample for the Nyanza Provincial Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) included 7500 households, and was designed to provide reliable estimates at the national level for urban and rural areas, in 6 counties. MICS survey covered 5908 women aged 15-49 and 5157 children under the age of five. The respondent rate for these groups was 89.8 percent and 97.8 percent, respectively.
- Various county based DevInfo are also being prepared for possible launch alongside the main report. With county-Info versions, the MICS data can be presented in tables, charts, graphics and maps very easily, making it more accessible to all users.
- The full MICS report is available at KNBS website <http://www.knbs.or.ke>. Additional information on MICS and results from other countries that have implemented the survey are available at www.childinfo.org

Key Findings: MICS provides data for seven Millennium Development Goals through the following indicators

MDG GOAL	Target	Indicator	National KDHS (Percent)	MICS RESULTS		
				Nyanza province (Percent)	Urban (Percent)	Rural (Percent)
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Indicator 9: Low birth weight infants	5.6	5.4	6.1	5.3
		Indicator 42: Vitamin A supplementation (under-fives)	30.3	47.4	46.6	47.5
2	Achieve universal primary education	Indicator 54: Net enrolment ratio in primary education	83.3	78.9	79.1	78.9
3	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Indicator 57: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 6	n.a	97.0	95.5	97.2
		Percent who reach grade 8 of those who enter grade 1	n.a	89.1	89.7	89.0
	Indicator 59: Primary completion rate	81.0*	76.5	76.6	75.9	
	Indicator 61: Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary	1.08	1.03	0.99	1.03	
4	Reduce the under-five mortality rate by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015.	Indicator 1: Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	74	91	92	111
		Indicator 2: Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 livebirths)	52	60	59	74
		Indicator 28: Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles	73.5	89.1	--	--
5	Improve maternal health.	Indicator 3: Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 livebirths)	488	n.a	n.a	n.a
		Indicator 4: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	43.8	55.6	76.4	52.5
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Indicator 21: Contraceptive prevalence rate	45.5	47.5	53.9	46.4
		Indicator 82: Percentage of population aged 15-49 years with comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention and major misconceptions	48.7 (women) 55.1 (men)	53.0	61.3	51.4
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	Indicator 42: Proportion of population using solid fuels	48.0	97.0	85.2	98.8
		Indicator 11: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural	60.2	48.3	62.0	46.2
7	Ensure environmental sustainability	Indicator 12: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	24.3	32.6	65.6	27.4

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in Nyanza Province at the county level was designed to provide county level estimates of key indicators relating to status of children and women in those counties. The survey was designed and implemented by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) with the technical and financial support from UNICEF Kenya. The survey collected information from a representative sample of 6828 households and is one of the largest household surveys conducted in Kenya at such localized levels and the first county level survey.

The results from this survey is expected to address the lack of statistics related to children and women at county level and will strengthen the hands of program planners and policy makers in the evidence based planning and programming.

Comprehensive county level reports based on this survey will be published shortly.

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*MICS is a standard household survey package designed by UNICEF to help Governments in monitoring the progress of children and women and to report on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

