

Republic of Kenya

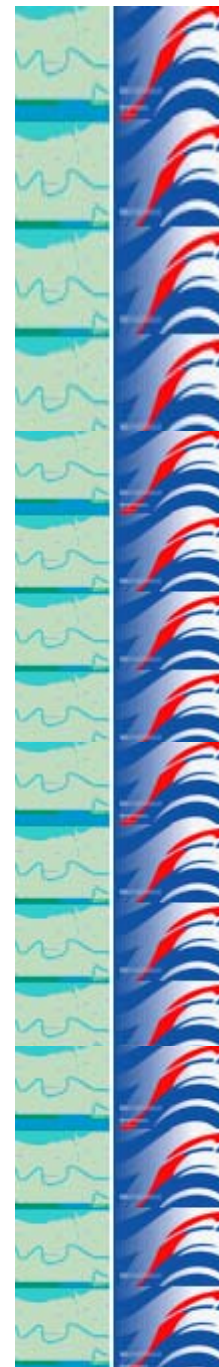


Ministry of Medical Services

FACTS AND FIGURES

**On
Health and
Health Related Indicators**

2008



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**Compiled by:
DIVISION OF PLANNING
P.O. BOX 30016,
NAIROBI**

May 2008

Foreword

This Booklet is the second in a series designed to be an easy and reasonably comprehensive portable one-stop reference guide to health and health related indicators in Kenya. It is intended for a broad audience including Government officials, Development Partners, Research Community, the Non Governmental Organisations and other stakeholders interested in information on health, and its related indicators.

The state of health of a population and the level of healthcare services are the most sensitive indicators that reflect human development progress in a country. Healthcare problems, including improving quality and availability of health care services, that is equitable and affordable for every Kenyan have constituted as the most important directions of health policy in Kenya.

In order to improve and develop effective systems for measuring healthcare progress in connection with, for example, the strategic Millennium Development Goals, there is a need to share health statistical information at both national and provincial levels.

This booklet is a result of efforts aimed at disseminating health and health related statistical information. This booklet has, therefore, been prepared by the Division of Planning together

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Ministry of Medical Services



World Health Organisation

with the World Health Organization, on basis of the most recent data made available from a broad array of sources including the Ministry's departments/divisions; other relevant Government ministries and agencies. No claim is, however, made that all the health indicators have been presented. In fact, the merit of this booklet is that it may help reveal where data gaps exist, hence trigger compilation of such data.

This booklet has been prepared with support from the World Health Organization, through the ACP/EC/WHO partnership. The support is greatly appreciated. Finally, the Ministry of Medical Services wishes to extend sincere appreciation to all the sources of data for making the compilation of this booklet possible and welcomes any suggestions that will improve future publications of the booklet.

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To access this Booklet, visit our web site: www.health.go.ke

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9.7 *Infectious Diseases Control Indicators*

21. TB Case Detection Rate: Percentage of annual new smear-positive notifications of the estimated annual new smear-positive incidence.
22. TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate: The proportion of smear-positive patients who were cured plus the proportion who completed treatment.

9.8 *Economic Indicators*

23. GDP: The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the country in a year.
24. GNP: Is a measure of the value of the output produced by the "nationals" of a country. GNP concerns itself with who "owns" the production.
25. Gini Index (coefficient): Measures inequality over the entire distribution of income or consumption. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 1 perfect inequality.
26. Human Development Index: Captures average level of country's human development, by reflecting achievements in longevity, knowledge and standard of living.

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9.5 ***Child Survival Indicators***

14. Infant Mortality Rate: The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
15. Under-5 Mortality Rate: Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births.
16. Stunted (height-for-age): Percentage of children under age five whose height-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
17. Underweight (weight-for-age): Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
18. Wasted (weight-for-height): Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-height is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
19. Measles Vaccination Rate: Percentage of living children who have received one dose of measles vaccine.

9.6 ***HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators***

20. HIV Prevalence rate: The estimated number of adults aged 15-49 years living with HIV/AIDS divided by the adult population in the same age group.

7. Gross Enrolment Rate - Primary School: Total enrolment in primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school- age population corresponding to primary level of education in give school-year. GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.
8. Access to safe water source: Refers to the percentage of the population with access to safe water sources, such as a household connection, public standpipe, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection.
9. Access to Sanitation Facilities: Refers to the percentage of population with access to excreta disposal facilities.

9.3 ***Family Planning Indicators***

10. Total Fertility Rate: The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her lifetime if she were to bear children at the currently observed rates.
11. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: Percentage of women aged 15-49 currently using a method of contraception.

9.4 ***Maternal Health Indicators***

12. Maternal Mortality Ratio: The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births.
13. Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional: The percentage of births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of any trained health professional including doctors, nurses and midwives.

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Abbreviation

| | |
|----------|--|
| ANC | Ante Natal Care |
| AOP | Annual Operations Plan |
| ART | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| BEOC | Basic Emergency Obstetric Care |
| CBR | Crude Birth Rate |
| CBS | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CDR | Crude Death Rate |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |
| CPR | Contraceptive Prevalence Survey |
| CWC | Child Welfare Clinic |
| DOT | Direct Observed Therapy |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GER | Gross Enrolment Rate |
| GNP | Gross National Product |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HIV/AIDs | Human Immunodeficiency Virus /Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome |
| HMIS | Health Management Information System |
| IMCI | Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| IPT | Intermittent Preventive Treatment |
| IRS | Indoor Residual Spraying |
| KCPS | Kenya Contraceptive Prevalence Survey |
| KDHS | Kenya Demographic and Health Survey |
| KFS | Kenya Fertility Survey |
| KIHBS | Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06 |
| KNBS | Kenya National Bureau of Statistics |

9. Technical notes

9.1 *Demographic Indicators*

1. Total Population: The number of people in the country.
2. Population Growth Rate: The average annual population growth rate is the rate of natural increase in the population plus the net migration rate.
3. Life Expectancy at Birth: The average number of years that a person at age 0 will live if age-specific death rates remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is highly affected by rates of infant and child mortality.
4. Crude Birth Rate: The number of births per thousand of the population. The product of the number of live births, divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
5. Crude Death Rate: The number of deaths per thousand of the population. The product of the number of deaths divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.

9.2 *Socioeconomic Indicators*

6. Adult Literacy Rate: The percentage of people ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and writes a short simple statement.

Market access

- Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duties,
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries,
- Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product,
- Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity.

Debt sustainability

- Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative),
- Debt relief committed under HIPC Debt Initiative,
- Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services.

Others

- Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, male and female and total,
- Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis,
- Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 people,
- Personal computers in use per 100 people,
- Internet users per 100 people.

| | |
|--------|---|
| LLITN | Long Life Insecticide Treated Nets |
| MISC | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| NASCOP | National AIDS/ STIs Control Programme |
| NLTP | National Leprosy and Tuberculosis Programme |
| VCT | Voluntary Counselling and Testing |
| WMS | Welfare monitoring Survey |
| WRA | Women of Reproductive Age |

1. Background

1.1 Introduction

Vision of the Health Sector

An efficient and high quality healthcare system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan

Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all Kenyans.

Health Goal

Promotion and improvement of health status of all Kenyans by making all health services more effective, accessible and affordable.

Ministry of Medical Services Responsibilities

- **Establish Policy Framework**
 - Issue annual strategic direction and planning guidelines;
 - Ensure budgeting and resource allocation to reflect national priorities;
 - Monitor and control performance of the health care providers;
 - Regulate health care providers.

- Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate,
- Condom use at last high-risk sex,
- Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS,
- Contraceptive prevalence rate,
- Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans ages 10–14,
- Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria,
- Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures,
- Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis,
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS).

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

- Proportion of land area covered by forest,
- Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area,
- Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP,
- Carbon dioxide emissions per capita and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs),
- Proportion of population using solid fuels,
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural,
- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural,
- Proportion of households with access to secure tenure.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

Official development assistance (ODA)

- Net ODA, total and to least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income (GNI),
- Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation),
- Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied,
- ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their gross national incomes,
- ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their gross national incomes.

8. Millennium Development Goals and indicators for monitoring progress

Goal 1: Eradicate poverty and hunger

- Share of poorest quintile in national consumption,
- Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age,
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption,
- Proportion of population below \$1 a day,
- Poverty gap ratio (incidence × depth of poverty).

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- Net enrolment ratio in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
- Literacy rate of 15- to 24-year-olds

Goal 3: Promote Gender equality and empower women

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education,
- Ratio of literate women to men ages 15–24,
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector,
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments.

Goal 4: Reducing infant and child mortality by 2/3 by the year 2015

- Under-five mortality rate,
- Infant mortality rate,
- Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against Measles.

Goal 5: Reducing maternal mortality ratio by ¾ from 1990 to 2015

- Maternal mortality ratio,
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, TB Malaria and other diseases

- HIV prevalence among pregnant women 15–24,

- **Ensure quality of Service Delivery**
 - Initiate KEPH and monitor its implementation;
 - Prepare Annual Operation Plan (AOP);
 - Define mechanisms for coordination and collaboration.
- **Enforce Regulation & Control Health Sector**
 - Formulate overall legal framework;
 - Set standards and guidelines to ensure quality of service;
 - Enforce legal framework;
 - Enforce standards and Regulations.

Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation Responsibilities

- **Identify, and support implementation of defined, cost effective Public Health interventions**
 - Coordinate, and provide Family health interventions, specifically targeting health of mothers and children;
 - Scale up delivery of health promotion interventions (including environmental interventions), across key program areas;
 - Scale up delivery of disease prevention and control interventions across key program areas.

- **Strengthen coverage and effectiveness of the defined public health interventions with a focus on services at the community**
 - Scale up of comprehensive community approach;
 - Accelerate Kenya Essential Package for Health (KEPH) dissemination and operationalisation.
- **Improve coordination of delivery of public health interventions**
 - Inter sectoral collaboration across Ministries affecting Public Health;
 - Planning for service delivery for Public Health;
 - Implementation support to service delivery for Public Health;
 - Monitoring review and evaluation for Public Health;
 - Governance, partnership and stewardship for Public Health;
 - Update legislation governing health services.
- **Strengthen the efficiency and budget effectiveness for resources used in public health**
 - Improved coordination and management of Health System inputs for Public Health;
 - Financial Management, and Procurement for Public Health;
 - Financing for Public Health.

7.7 Cost Sharing

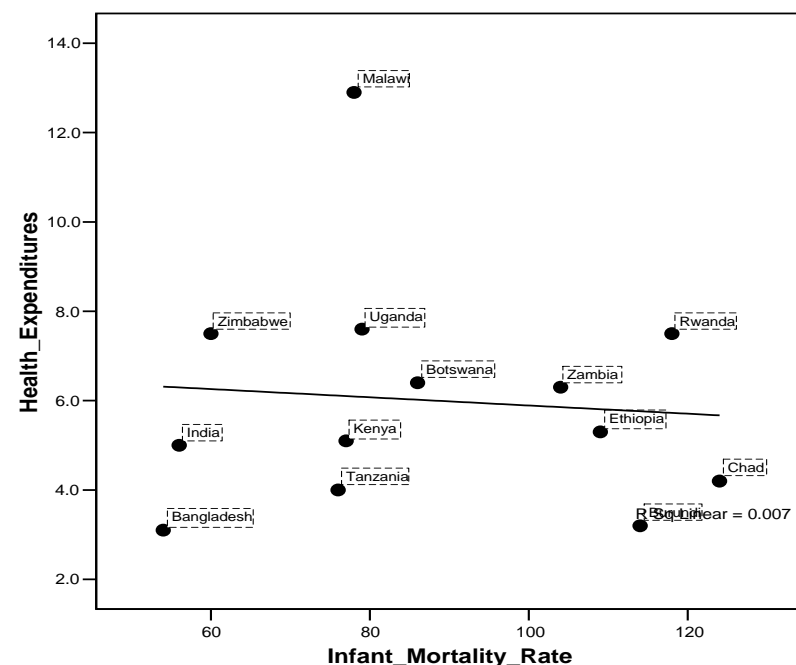
Total Reported Cost-Sharing Revenues by Financial Year

| Financial year | Total (KSh. Million) |
|--|-------------------------|
| 2002/03 | 1,032.9 |
| 2003/04 | 1,004.9 |
| 2004/05 | 1,099.5 |
| 2005/06 | 1,468.8 |
| 2006/07 | 1,418.5 |
| <i>Source: Health Care Financing Division, Ministry of Health.</i> | |

7.8 Trends in NHIF Income and Expenditure

| | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| REVENUES | | | | |
| Contributions (KSh Million) | 2,639.90 | 3,117.20 | 3,458.80 | 3,954.90 |
| Other Income | 72.4 | 157.4 | 188.5 | 340.7 |
| TOTAL | 2,712.30 | 3,274.60 | 3,647.30 | 4,295.60 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| Reimbursements | 713.3 | 685.5 | 1,105.90 | 1,414.90 |
| Administration | | | | |
| • Personnel | 827.3 | 1,040.80 | 1,030.50 | 1,194.50 |
| • Other administration | 704.5 | 538 | 496.2 | 708 |
| Total admin expenses | 1531.8 | 1,578.80 | 1,526.70 | 1,902.50 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE | 2,245.10 | 2,264.30 | 2,632.60 | 3,317.40 |
| Reimbursements as % of total revenue | 26 | 21 | 30 | 33 |
| Total admin as a % of total revenue | 56.5 | 48.2 | 41.9 | 44.3 |

7.6 Total Health Expenditure as % of GDP and Infant Mortality rate in selected developing countries



The relationship between health care expenditure and health outcomes is of interest to policy makers in the light of steady increases in health care spending. However, establishing causal relationships is complex because; health care expenditure is only one of many quantitative and qualitative factors that contribute to health outcomes. The chart above shows that increases in health care expenditure as percentage of GDP are only marginally associated with improvements in infant mortality.

1.2 Country's Geographical Setting

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|
| Borders | Ethiopia in the north, Sudan in the northwest, Uganda in the west, Tanzania in the south and Somalia in the east. 400 kilometres of India Ocean shoreline | |
| Location | Latitudes 4.21 N and 4.28 S Longitudes 34 E and 42 E | |
| Area (square kilometres) | Water | 11,230 |
| | National Parks | 25,334 |
| | Others | 546,082 |
| | Total | 582,646 |

1.3 Map of Kenya



| | |
|----------|--|
| Climate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Altitude plays an important role in Kenya's climatic patterns, patterns of human settlements and agricultural activities; Two rain seasons: long rainy season occurring from March to May. This is followed by a long dry spell from May to October. Short rains come between October and December. |
| Physical | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 80% of the land area of Kenya are arid or semi-arid and only 20% are arable; A large proportion of the arid and semi-arid land has been set aside for wildlife conservation; Mount Kenya (5200m), situated in the heart of the country, is Africa's second highest peak. |

7.5 Health Expenditure, Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality rate in selected developing countries

| Country | Total Health Expenditures as % of GDP | Life Expectancy-years | IMR per 1,000 live-births |
|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Bangladesh | 3.1 | 62.5 | 54 |
| Botswana | 6.4 | 41.5 | 86 |
| Burundi | 3.2 | 47 | 114 |
| Chad | 4.2 | 47 | 124 |
| Ethiopia | 5.3 | 51 | 109 |
| India | 5 | 63 | 56 |
| Kenya | 5.1 | 51 | 77 |
| Malawi | 12.9 | 46 | 78 |
| Rwanda | 7.5 | 46 | 118 |
| Tanzania | 4 | 49 | 76 |
| Uganda | 7.6 | 50 | 79 |
| Zambia | 6.3 | 40 | 104 |
| Zimbabwe | 7.5 | 42 | 60 |
| Source: World Health Organization: World health Statistics, 2007 | | | |

7.4.5 Ministry of Health Total Expenditures (gross) by recurrent and development by sub vote (KSh Millions) Sub Vote

| Code | Sub-Vote | 2003/04 Actual | 2004/05 Actual | 2005/06 Actual | 2006/07 Actual | 2007/08 Estimates |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 110 | General Admin. and Planning | 957.3 | 1381.7 | 1269.7 | 1647.7 | 1299.9 |
| | As % of total MoH | 5.8 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 3.8 |
| 111 | Curative Health | 7,974.5 | 8,801.5 | 10,699.6 | 12,386.6 | 13,485.4 |
| | As % of total MoH | 48.5 | 45.9 | 46.5 | 45.0 | 39.3 |
| 112 | Preventive and Promotive | 951.5 | 1,729.9 | 1,919.3 | 2,709.2 | 7,226.0 |
| | As % of total MoH | 5.8 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 21.0 |
| 113 | Rural Health Services | 2,133.7 | 2,507.7 | 3,795.2 | 4,111.9 | 5,247.8 |
| | As % of total MoH | 13.0 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 14.9 | 15.3 |
| 114 | Health Training and Research | 1,525.4 | 1,487.7 | 1,567.9 | 1,600.0 | 2,137.4 |
| | As % of total MoH | 9.3 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| 116 | Medical Supplies Coordinating Unit | 32.0 | 132.6 | 183.2 | 272.8 | 585.6 |
| | As % of total MoH | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| 117 | Kenyatta National Hospital | 2,409.0 | 2,659.0 | 2,858.0 | 3,985.2 | 3,516.8 |
| | As % of total MoH | 14.7 | 13.9 | 12.4 | 14.5 | 10.2 |
| 118 | Moi Teaching and Referral | 458.1 | 458.1 | 714.1 | 816.7 | 855.0 |
| | As % of total MoH | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| | Total MoH | 16,441.5 | 19,158.2 | 23,007.0 | 27,530.1 | 34,353.9 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

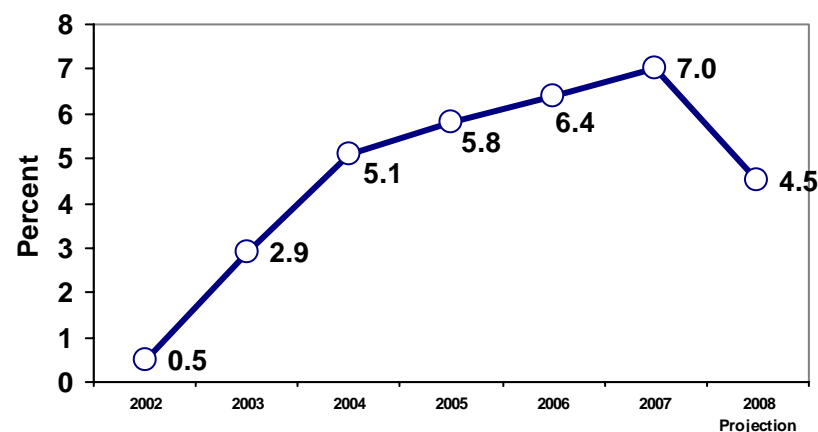
2. Economic Profile

2.1 Selected key economic Indicators- Kenya

| Indicator | | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|-----------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| GDP Growth rates | | 2.9 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| GDP at market prices (KSh billion) | | 1,131.8 | 1,273.9 | 1,418.1 | 1,620.7 | 1,814.2 |
| Wage employment in the Public sector ('000) | Central Government | 195.0 | 194.2 | 189.5 | 187.7 | 192.2 |
| | Teachers Service Commission | 234.8 | 234.5 | 232.8 | 233.3 | 234.6 |
| | Other Government Bodies* | 143.7 | 142.1 | 144.5 | 143.9 | 116.6 |
| | Local Government | 85.6 | 87.4 | 87.5 | 85.0 | 81.9 |
| Total Wage employment ('000) | | 1,727.3 | 1,763.7 | 1,807.7 | 1,859.7 | 1,907.3 |
| Employment: Informal sector | | 5,717.4 | 5,992.8 | 6,628.3 | 7,048.7 | 7,475.6 |
| GDP per capita (current) in: | | KSh | 34,090.0 | 37,251.0 | 40,401.0 | 44,896.0 |
| | | US\$ | 447.7 | 481.6 | 558.3 | 646.9 |
| GNP (KSh Billion) | | 1,125.1 | 1,264.0 | 1,409.9 | 1,615.7 | 1,801.3 |
| Inflation Rate (% change in CPI) | | 9.8 | 11.3 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 9.8 |
| * includes Parastatals | | | | | | |

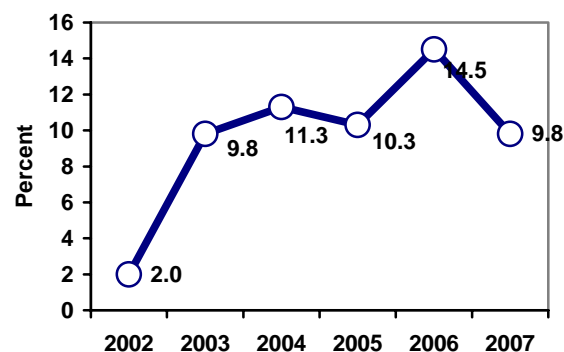
Source: KNBS: Economic Survey, 2008

2.2 Real GDP Growth Rate



In 2008, the GDP is expected to record a growth of between 3.5% and 4.5% - due to sluggish economic activities witnessed in the first quarter of year associated to the 2007 post election skirmishes. Loss of capital, damage on the country's image abroad, and business uncertainty that emanated from the violence are likely to impact negatively on the economy.

2.3 Inflation Rate



The decline in inflation in 2007 was mainly attributed to reduction in food prices, appreciation of the Kenya shilling and a sound monetary policy framework.

7.4.4 Ministry of Health: Actual Development Expenditures (gross) by Sub Vote (KSh Million)

| Code | Sub-Vote | 2003/04 Actual | 2004/05 Actual | 2005/06 Actual | 2006/07 Actual | 2007/08 Estimates |
|------|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 110 | General Admin. and Planning | 196.9 | 158.7 | 357.2 | 641 | 130.8 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 19.6 | 9.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 1.1 |
| 111 | Curative Health | 206.5 | 162 | 702.8 | 1,163.30 | 1,467.30 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 20.6 | 9.3 | 21.7 | 19.4 | 12.6 |
| 112 | Preventive and Promotive | 87.9 | 934 | 1,162.30 | 1,711.50 | 6,259.70 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 8.8 | 53.7 | 35.9 | 28.6 | 53.9 |
| 113 | Rural Health Services | 446.1 | 466.2 | 913.5 | 1,327.90 | 2,760.10 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 44.5 | 26.8 | 28.2 | 22.2 | 23.8 |
| 114 | Health Training and Research | 65.6 | 20 | 56 | 50 | 303 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 6.5 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.6 |
| 116 | Medical Supplies Coordinating Unit | | | 50 | 138.3 | 288 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| 117 | Kenyatta National Hospital | | | | 885.6 | 400 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14.8 | 3.4 |
| 118 | Moi Teaching and Referral | | | | 70 | 0 |
| | Sub vote total as % Total MoH | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| | Total MoH | 1,003.0 | 1,740.9 | 3,241.8 | 5,987.6 | 11,608.9 |
| | % Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

7.4.3 Recurrent Actual Expenditures (gross) by Sub Vote in KSh Million

| Code | Sub-Vote | 2003/04 Actual | 2004/05 Actual | 2005/06 Actual | 2006/07 Actual | 2007/08 Estimates |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 110 | General Admin. and Planning | 760.4 | 1,223.00 | 912.5 | 1,006.70 | 1,169.10 |
| | As % of total MoH | 4.9 | 7.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| 111 | Curative Health | 7,768.00 | 8,639.50 | 9,996.80 | 11,223.30 | 12,018.10 |
| | As % of total MoH | 50.3 | 49.6 | 50.6 | 52.1 | 52.8 |
| 112 | Preventive and Promotive | 863.6 | 795.9 | 757 | 997.7 | 966.3 |
| | As % of total MoH | 5.6 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| 113 | Rural Health Services | 1,687.60 | 2,041.50 | 2,881.70 | 2,784.00 | 2,487.70 |
| | As % of total MoH | 10.9 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 10.9 |
| 114 | Health Training and Research | 1,459.80 | 1,467.70 | 1,511.90 | 1,550.00 | 1,834.40 |
| | As % of total MoH | 9.5 | 8.4 | 7.6 | 7.2 | 8.1 |
| 116 | Medical Supplies Coordinating Unit | 32 | 132.6 | 133.2 | 134.5 | 297.6 |
| | As % of total MoH | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| 117 | Kenyatta National Hospital | 2,409.00 | 2,659.00 | 2,858.00 | 3,099.60 | 3,116.80 |
| | As % of total MoH | 15.6 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 13.7 |
| 118 | Moi Teaching and Referral | 458.1 | 458.1 | 714.1 | 746.7 | 855 |
| | As % of total MoH | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| | Total MoH | 15,438.5 | 17,417.3 | 19,765.2 | 21,542.5 | 22,745.0 |
| | Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

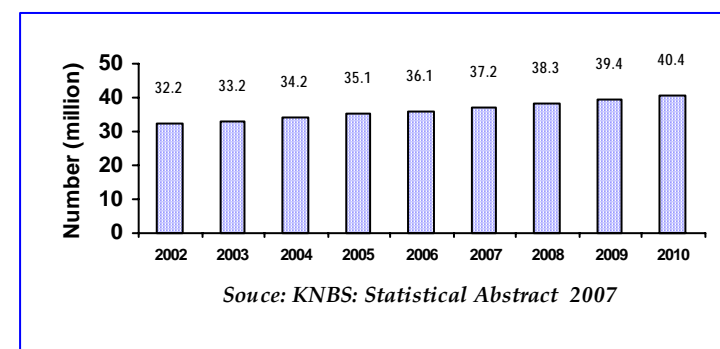
3. Key Demographic and Health Indicators

3.1 Projected Provincial population 2005-2010 (in '000).

| Province | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Nairobi | 2,924.3 | 3,034.4 | 3,146.3 | 3,260.1 | 3,357.8 |
| Central | 4,454.1 | 4,556.7 | 4,666.8 | 4,784.8 | 4,884.9 |
| Coast | 3,138.3 | 3,228.4 | 3,322.1 | 3,419.8 | 3,502.9 |
| Eastern | 5,658.0 | 5,802.1 | 5,955.1 | 6,117.7 | 6,256.8 |
| North Eastern | 1,286.1 | 1,313.8 | 1,349.7 | 1,394.4 | 1,440.5 |
| Nyanza | 5,316.2 | 5,443.9 | 5,580.3 | 5,725.7 | 5,849.7 |
| Rift Valley | 9,100.5 | 9,402.5 | 9,714.7 | 10,037.8 | 10,316.6 |
| Western | 4,261.1 | 4,402.2 | 4,542.8 | 4,683.1 | 4,797.2 |
| Kenya | 36,138.7 | 37,183.9 | 38,277.9 | 39,423.3 | 40,406.4 |

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

3.2 Population Projections- Kenya



3.3 Population by Sex, Population growth rate and expectation of life

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Characteristic | | | |
| Population Growth rate | 2.85 | 2.82 | 2.75 |
| Estimates of Expectation of life at birth in years: | | | |
| Male | 52.3 | 53.2 | 54.3 |
| Female | 56.5 | 57.7 | 59.1 |
| <i>Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics-Kenya Facts and Figures 200, pg 12</i> | | | |

3.4 Trends in Crude Birth and Death rates, Life expectancy by census year

| Year | 1948* | 1962* | 1969* | 1979* | 1989* | 1999* |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Crude Birth Rate | 50 | 50 | 50 | 52 | 48 | 41.3 |
| Crude Death Rate | 25 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 10 | 11.7 |
| Life Expectancy | 35 | 44 | 49 | 54 | 59 | 57 |
| Inter censal growth rate | | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 |

7.4.2 Actual Recurrent (gross) Expenditure by Economic Category (KSh million)

| Details | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Salaries and Other Personnel | 7,798 | 8,101 | 9,035 | 10,407 | 11,347 |
| as % Total MOH Recurrent | 54.1 | 52.5 | 51.9 | 52.7 | 52.7 |
| Transfers, Subsidies and Grants | 1,157 | 1,455 | 1,563 | 1,635 | 1,667 |
| as % Total MOH Recurrent | 8.0 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Drugs and Medical Consumables | 1,350 | 1,716 | 1,866 | 2,074 | 2,388 |
| as % Total Recurrent | 9.4 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.5 | 11.1 |
| Other Operations & Maintenance | 1,257 | 1,285 | 1,756 | 1,481 | 1,767 |
| as % Total MOH Recurrent | 8.7 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 7.5 | 8.2 |
| Purchase of Plant & Equipment | 95 | 15 | 81 | 596 | 527 |
| as % Total Recurrent | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Kenyatta National Hospital | 2,327 | 2,409 | 2,659 | 2,858 | 3,100 |
| as % Total MOH Recurrent | 16.2 | 15.6 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| Moi Teaching & Referral Hospital | 422 | 458 | 458 | 714 | 747 |
| as % Total MOH Recurrent | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Total Recurrent (Gross) | 14,405 | 15,439 | 17,417 | 19,765 | 21,542 |
| % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

7.4 Financing and Funding Indicators

7.4.1 Summary of Ministry of Health Actual Expenditure and other indicators

| Description | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 Estimates |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------------------|
| Recurrent (KSh. million) | 14,405 | 15,438 | 17,417 | 19,765 | 21,484.40 | 22,745 |
| Development (KSh. million) | 945 | 1,003 | 1,741 | 3,242 | 5,987.60 | 9,609 |
| Total (KSh. million) | 15,351 | 16,441 | 19,158 | 23,007 | 27,472.00 | 32,354 |
| Recurrent (%) | 94 | 94 | 91 | 86 | 78 | 70 |
| Development (%) | 6 | 6 | 9 | 14 | 22 | 30 |
| Total (%) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Per Capita (KSh) | 469.4 | 487.9 | 552.9 | 646.3 | 750.6 | 983 |
| Per Capita (US\$) | 6.1 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 13.8 |
| Ministry of Health Expenditure (Gross) as % of Total Government | | | | | | |
| Recurrent | 8.69 | 7.76 | 7.66 | 6.29 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| Development | 5.12 | 2.77 | 2.01 | 3.73 | 7.7 | 5.8 |
| Total | 8.33 | 6.99 | 6.1 | 5.73 | 7.6 | 6.4 |
| Ministry of Health Expenditure (Gross) as % of GDP | | | | | | |
| Recurrent | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Development | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Total | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 |

3.5 Age dependency Ratio and Mean Household size by Region and Poverty status, Kenya 2006.

| Province | Age dependency ratio | | | Mean Household Size | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| | Poor | Non-Poor | Total | Poor | Non-Poor | Total |
| KENYA | 93.9 | 71.8 | 81.4 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Nairobi | 71.3 | 48.1 | 52.7 | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Central | 82.8 | 62.8 | 68.5 | 5.8 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| Coast | 92.8 | 69.2 | 82.4 | 7.7 | 4.8 | 6.5 |
| Eastern | 89.8 | 74.3 | 81.8 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| North Eastern | 140.0 | 113.0 | 132.3 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 6.0 |
| Nyanza | 90.2 | 81.2 | 85.3 | 5.6 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| Rift Valley | 93.6 | 77.8 | 85.2 | 6.7 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Western | 105.7 | 85.0 | 95.4 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 |
| Residence: | | | | | | |
| Rural | 98.0 | 79.6 | 88.3 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 5.5 |
| Urban | 73.2 | 51.5 | 58.3 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 4.0 |

Source:
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06

Kenya's age dependence ratio stands at 81.4 meaning that there are 81 persons (aged 0-14 and 65+) dependent on every 100 working-age (15-64 years). The poor generally exhibit higher dependency ratios compared to their non-poor counterparts across all the provinces.

3.6 Labour Force Participation by Age and Sex, Kenya 2006

| Age- group | Male | Female | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 15-19 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 20-24 | 73 | 68 | 70 |
| 25-29 | 93 | 82 | 87 |
| 30-34 | 97 | 86 | 91 |
| 35-39 | 98 | 90 | 94 |
| 40-44 | 98 | 90 | 94 |
| 45-49 | 96 | 89 | 92 |
| 50-54 | 93 | 85 | 89 |
| 55-59 | 92 | 82 | 87 |
| 60-64 | 89 | 76 | 82 |
| 15-64 | 76 | 70 | 73 |

Source: KNBS- KIHBS 2006

Participation rate is a measure of the population's participation in the labour force – computed as the proportion of the labour force to the working age population. The highest participation rate was recorded for both age cohorts 35-39 and 40-44 at 94%. The lowest was recorded for persons aged 15-19 years who are mainly at school. Participation rates for males were higher than those of females in all age cohorts.

7.3.2 Distribution of Health Facilities by type and Controlling Agent, 2007

| Facility type | MOH | FBO | Private | Total |
|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Hospital | 191 | 76 | 70 | 337 |
| Health centers | 465 | 145 | 158 | 768 |
| Dispensaries | 2,122 | 617 | 1,415 | 4,154 |
| TOTAL | 2,778 | 838 | 1,643 | 5,259 |

Sources: CHAO/HMIS/CHAK/KCS/Supkem/DMOH District Reports

7.3.3 Percentage distribution of communities by distance to nearest health facility, Kenya, 2006

| Province | <5 Km | >5 km |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nairobi | 79.8 | 20.2 |
| Central | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| Coast | 39.7 | 60.3 |
| Eastern | 36.2 | 63.8 |
| North Eastern | 14.3 | 85.7 |
| Nyanza | 56.3 | 43.7 |
| Rift Valley | 52.0 | 48.0 |
| Western | 55.0 | 45.0 |
| Kenya | 52.3 | 47.7 |
| Source: KNBS- KIBHS | | |

| Province/District | DH | SDH | RHTHC | RHDC | HC | DSP | N& PGH | Total |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| RIFT VALLEY | 18 | 27 | 1 | 1 | 117 | 678 | 2 | 844 |
| Bungoma | 1 | 4 | | | 11 | 30 | | 46 |
| Busia | 2 | 1 | | | 6 | 28 | | 37 |
| Kakamega | 0 | 1 | | 2 | 8 | 28 | 1 | 40 |
| Vihiga | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 15 | 12 | | 30 |
| Mt. Elgon | 1 | | | | 1 | 11 | | 13 |
| Malava/Lugari | 1 | 3 | | | 3 | 19 | | 26 |
| Teso | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 7 | | 12 |
| Butere/Mumias | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 9 | 23 | | 36 |
| WESTERN | 8 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 56 | 158 | 1 | 240 |
| TOTAL | 79 | 102 | 3 | 8 | 454 | 2,122 | 10 | 2,778 |
| DH- District Hospital, SDH – Sub District Hospital; RHTC- Rural Health Training Health Centre; RDHC - Rural Demonstration Training Health Centre; HC - Health Centre; : DISP – Dispensary; N&PGH – National & Provincial General Hospital | | | | | | | | |

3.7 Human Development Index [HDI] for KENYA

| Year | Index |
|-------------|-------|
| 1975 | 0.465 |
| 1980 | 0.513 |
| 1985 | 0.533 |
| 1990 | 0.548 |
| 1995 | 0.525 |
| 2000 | 0.504 |
| 2004 | 0.491 |
| 2005 | 0.521 |

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index that measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; access to knowledge; and a decent standard of living. These basic dimensions are measured by life expectancy at birth, adult literacy and combined gross enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary level education, and gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in Purchasing Power Parity US dollars (PPPUS\$), respectively.

Source: UNDP Human development Report (various issues)

4. Health System Performance

4.1 Client Satisfaction with health care system¹

4.1.1 Client/Patient Perceptions regarding Services, 2007

| Quality indicator | Yes | No | Total % (n=1,170) |
|---|------|------|----------------------|
| Friender service | 76.4 | 22.7 | 100.0 |
| More and/or better information about ailments | 69.9 | 29.2 | 100.0 |
| Improved supply of medication | 72.1 | 26.9 | 100.0 |
| Shorter waiting time | 57.3 | 42.2 | 100.0 |

¹ Information is from the 2007 client satisfaction survey carried out by the Ministry of Health.

| Province/District | DH | SDH | RHTHC | RHDC | HC | DSP | N& PGH | Total |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| Garissa | | 2 | | | 2 | 30 | 1 | 35 |
| Ijara | 1 | | | | 1 | 11 | | 13 |
| Mandera | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 27 | | 31 |
| Wajir | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 29 | | 35 |
| NORTH EASTERN | 3 | 8 | | | 5 | 97 | 1 | 114 |
| Kisii districts | 3 | 10 | | | 16 | 94 | | 123 |
| Kisumu | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | 20 | 1 | 29 |
| Nyando | 1 | 2 | | | 6 | 19 | | 28 |
| Siaya | 1 | 2 | | | 10 | 27 | | 40 |
| Bondo | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 25 | | 31 |
| Homa Bay | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 18 | | 25 |
| Migori | 1 | 2 | | | 8 | 36 | | 47 |
| Kuria | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 19 | | 26 |
| Suba | 1 | 2 | | | 6 | 9 | | 18 |
| Rachuonyo | 1 | 1 | | | 6 | 24 | | 32 |
| NYANZA | 12 | 25 | | | 70 | 291 | 1 | 399 |
| Kajiado | 1 | 1 | | | 12 | 71 | | 85 |
| Kericho | 1 | 1 | | | 7 | 42 | | 51 |
| Laikipia | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 35 | | 42 |
| Nakuru | 1 | 6 | | 1 | 16 | 81 | 1 | 106 |
| Narok | 1 | 1 | | | 8 | 27 | | 37 |
| Trans Nzoia | 1 | 2 | | | 5 | 23 | | 31 |
| Uasin Gishu | | 3 | | | 11 | 50 | 1 | 65 |
| Bomet | 1 | 1 | | | 7 | 38 | | 47 |
| Trans Mara | 1 | 0 | | | 8 | 15 | | 24 |
| Baringo | 1 | 2 | | | 8 | 62 | | 73 |
| Keiyo | 1 | 2 | | | 4 | 26 | | 33 |
| Nandi North | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 25 | | 32 |
| Nandi South | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 20 | | 25 |
| Samburu | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 29 | | 33 |
| Turkana | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 24 | | 29 |
| West Pokot | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | 26 | | 31 |
| Marakwet | 1 | | | | 4 | 30 | | 35 |
| Koibatek | 1 | | | | 4 | 23 | | 28 |
| Buret | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 31 | | 37 |

7.3 Infrastructure

7.3.1 Government Health facilities 2007

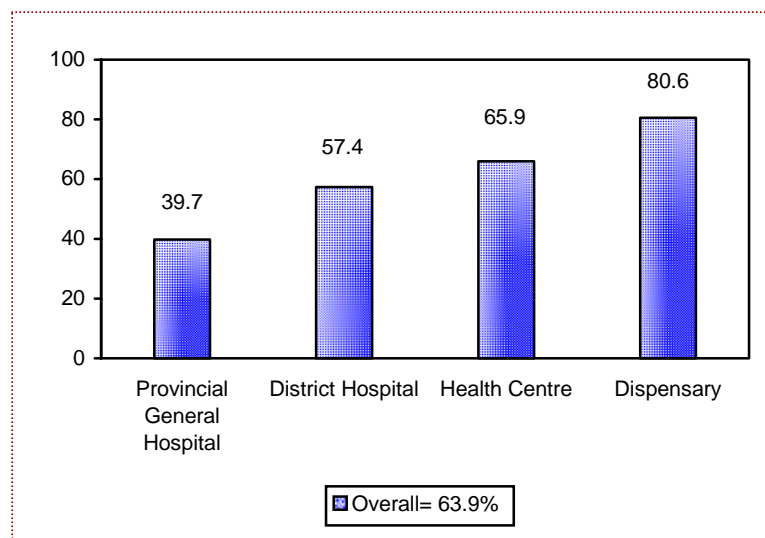
| Province/District | DH | SDH | RHTHC | RHDC | HC | DSP | N& PGH | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|
| NAIROBI | 5 | | | | 53 | 10 | 1 | 69 |
| Kiambu | 1 | 1 | | | 16 | 16 | | 34 |
| Kirinyaga | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 43 | | 49 |
| Murang'a | 1 | 2 | | | 3 | 31 | | 37 |
| Nyandarua | 2 | 1 | | | 8 | 35 | | 46 |
| Nyeri | 2 | 2 | | | 8 | 74 | 1 | 87 |
| Thika | 1 | 1 | | | 13 | 26 | | 41 |
| Maragua | 1 | | | | 6 | 25 | | 32 |
| CENTRAL | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 58 | 250 | 1 | 326 |
| Kilifi | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 33 | | 40 |
| Kwale | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 51 | | 60 |
| Lamu | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 17 | | 23 |
| Mombasa | 2 | | | | 2 | 10 | 1 | 15 |
| Taita Taveta | 3 | | | | 8 | 39 | | 50 |
| Tana River | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 31 | | 37 |
| Malindi | 1 | 0 | | | 2 | 30 | | 33 |
| COAST | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 29 | 211 | 1 | 258 |
| Embu | 0 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 31 | 1 | 38 |
| Mbeere | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 25 | | 31 |
| Isiolo | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 21 | | 25 |
| Kitui | 1 | 3 | | | 6 | 65 | | 75 |
| Machakos | 1 | 2 | | | 13 | 80 | 1 | 97 |
| Marsabit | 1 | | | | 2 | 27 | | 30 |
| Moyale | 1 | | | | 0 | 12 | | 13 |
| Meru Central | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 10 | 25 | | 40 |
| Makueni | 2 | 1 | | | 12 | 55 | | 70 |
| Meru South | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 20 | | 24 |
| Tharaka | 1 | | | | 2 | 6 | | 9 |
| Meru North | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 25 | | 32 |
| Mwingi | 1 | 3 | | | 5 | 35 | | 44 |
| EASTERN | 13 | 17 | | 3 | 66 | 427 | 2 | 528 |

4.1.2 Clients'/Patients' Main Reasons for Choosing a Specific Facility by type, 2007.

| Reason | Provincial General Hospital | District Hospital | Health Centre | Dispensary | Total* |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| Number | 207 | 237 | 351 | 375 | 1170 |
| Close to home | 32.4 | 51.9 | 77.2 | 86.4 | 67.1 |
| Service Availability | 63.8 | 58.6 | 52.7 | 44.8 | 53.3 |
| Medicine available | 35.7 | 34.6 | 49.3 | 53.6 | 45.3 |
| Staff are qualified | 46.4 | 41.4 | 25.1 | 25.6 | 32.3 |
| Less costly | 33.8 | 31.2 | 28.8 | 27.7 | 29.8 |
| Good staff attitude | 12.6 | 11.4 | 16.5 | 29.3 | 18.9 |
| Staff give good advice | 16.4 | 13.5 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 16.2 |
| Less waiting time | 9.7 | 8.0 | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.1 |
| Was referred | 21.3 | 13.5 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 8.5 |
| Cleaner facility | 6.3 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 4.5 |
| Don't have to pay | 3.9 | 5.5 | 3.1 | 5.3 | 4.4 |
| Other | 6.8 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.5 |
| More privacy | 4.3 | 5.1 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 |

* Don't add up to 100% as multiple choices were allowed

4.1.3 Distribution of Respondents prescribed medicine and received all, 2007



4.1.4 Suggested improvements in health facilities, 2007

| Suggested improvement | Number | % |
|----------------------------|--------|------|
| Drug availability | 560 | 47.9 |
| Increase staff | 505 | 43.2 |
| Waiting time | 240 | 20.5 |
| Equipment | 206 | 17.6 |
| No strong opinion | 182 | 15.6 |
| Reduced fees | 102 | 8.7 |
| Change staff attitude | 96 | 8.2 |
| Need effective supervision | 68 | 5.8 |
| Other (specify) | 243 | 20.8 |

| Cadre | Positions Occupied |
|---|--------------------|
| Laboratory Technologist | 39 |
| Social Welfare Officer | 31 |
| Radiation Protection Officer | 23 |
| Inspector Of Drugs | 12 |
| Medical Parasitologist/ Entomologist | 11 |
| Biochemist | 5 |
| Engineer (Medical) | 1 |
| Subtotal | 28,333 |
| All others | 5,409 |
| Grand total | 33,742 |
| <i>Source: Division of Human Resources Management Data-base, 2008</i> | |

7.2 Distribution of Key Registered Health Personnel , Kenya

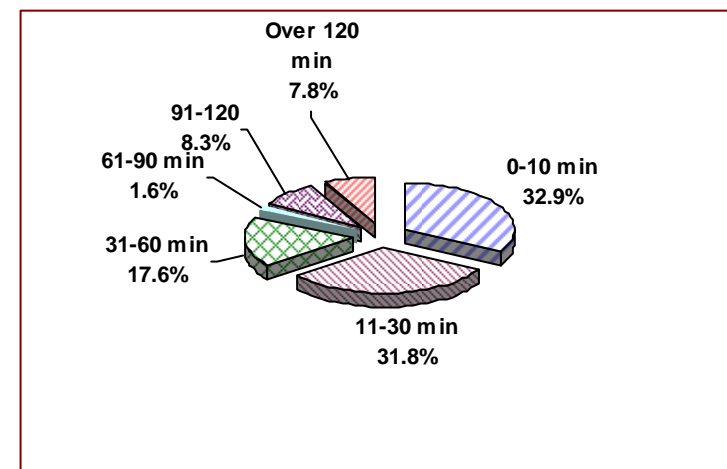
| Type of Health Personnel | 2007* | No. per 100,000 population |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|
| Doctors | 6,271 | 17 |
| Dentists | 931 | 3 |
| Pharmacists | 2,775 | 7 |
| Pharmaceutical Technologist | 1,680 | 5 |
| Nursing officers | 12,198 | 33 |
| Enrolled Nurses | 31,917 | 86 |
| Clinical Officers | 5,797 | 16 |
| Source: HMIS; * Provisional | | |

7. Health Service Inputs

7.1 Distribution of personnel by Cadre 2008: Ministry of Health

| Cadre | Positions Occupied |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Doctors | 1,605 |
| Clinical Officers | 2,202 |
| Nursing officers | 3,013 |
| Pub. Health Staff | 4,118 |
| Enrolled Nurses | 11,679 |
| Medical Laboratory Technician | 1,016 |
| Medical Laboratory Technologist | 733 |
| Health Records and Information Staff | 588 |
| Physiotherapist | 464 |
| Nutrition Officer/Assistants | 422 |
| Pharmacist | 382 |
| Medical Engineering Technologist | 340 |
| Radiographer | 259 |
| Occupational Therapist | 257 |
| Health Administrative Officer | 234 |
| Pharmaceutical Technologist | 227 |
| Dentists | 205 |
| Plaster Technician | 130 |
| Dental Technologist | 116 |
| Oral Health Officer | 87 |
| Orthopaedic Technologist | 84 |
| Chemist (Govt) | 50 |

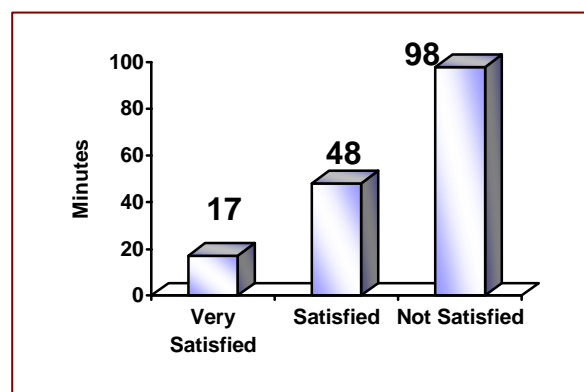
4.1.5 Distribution of Respondents by Waiting time, 2007.



4.1.6 Distribution of respondents by satisfaction level of waiting time and category of health facility, 2007.

| Were you satisfied with Amount of time? | | Provincial General Hospital | District Hospital | Health Centre | Dispensary | Overall |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| Very Satisfied | % | 11.1 | 10.1 | 14.5 | 18.9 | 14.4 |
| Satisfied | % | 53.2 | 54.0 | 54.7 | 56.0 | 54.7 |
| Not Satisfied | % | 35.7 | 35.9 | 30.8 | 25.1 | 30.9 |
| Total | % | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | Number | 207 | 237 | 351 | 375 | 1,170 |

4.1.7 Average waiting time according to level of satisfaction, 2007



4.1.8 Distribution of respondents by satisfaction rating, 2007

| Response | Frequency | Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|----------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Very satisfied | 276 | 23.6 | 23.6 |
| Satisfied | 822 | 70.3 | 93.8 |
| Not satisfied | 72 | 6.2 | 100.0 |
| Total | 1170 | 100.0 | |

6.6.2 Trends in Sanitation Coverage: % of Households with toilet facility

| Province/Residence | KDHS 1993 | WMS 1994 | KDHS 1998 | 1999 Census | MICS 2000 | KDHS 2003 | KIBHS 2006 |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|
| Nairobi | 96.1 | 98.2 | 99.2 | 97.6 | 95.4 | 97.3 | 98.7 |
| Central | 97.9 | 99.3 | 99.4 | 99.4 | 97.8 | 99.8 | 99.6 |
| Coast | 75.8 | 74.6 | 73.1 | 69.4 | 68 | 66.5 | 69.3 |
| Eastern | 81.8 | 76.6 | 81.2 | 84.2 | 76.4 | 88.2 | 86.7 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | 25.4 | n.a. | 22.2 | 79.2 ^a | 19.1 | 57.9 |
| Nyanza | 69.3 | 72.0 | 75.8 | 80.7 | 69.9 | 73.8 | 76.3 |
| Rift Valley | 73.7 | 71.9 | 79.3 | 72.5 | 71.9 | 75.9 | 78.4 |
| Western | 92.1 | 93.1 | 95.7 | 94.7 | 91.5 | 97.2 | 96.6 |
| Residence | | | | | | | |
| Rural | | 75.9 | 81.4 | 78.0 | 76.6 | 79.6 | 81.2 |
| Urban | | 97.6 | 97.4 | 97.1 | 94.8 | 96.3 | 97.4 |
| Kenya | 82.6 | 80.4 | 85.2 | 82.9 | 81.1 | 83.8 | 85.2 |
| <i>Note: ^a –Urban areas only</i> | | | | | | | |

6.6 Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation is one of the primary drivers of public health.

6.6.1 Trends in Water Coverage: % with safe drinking water

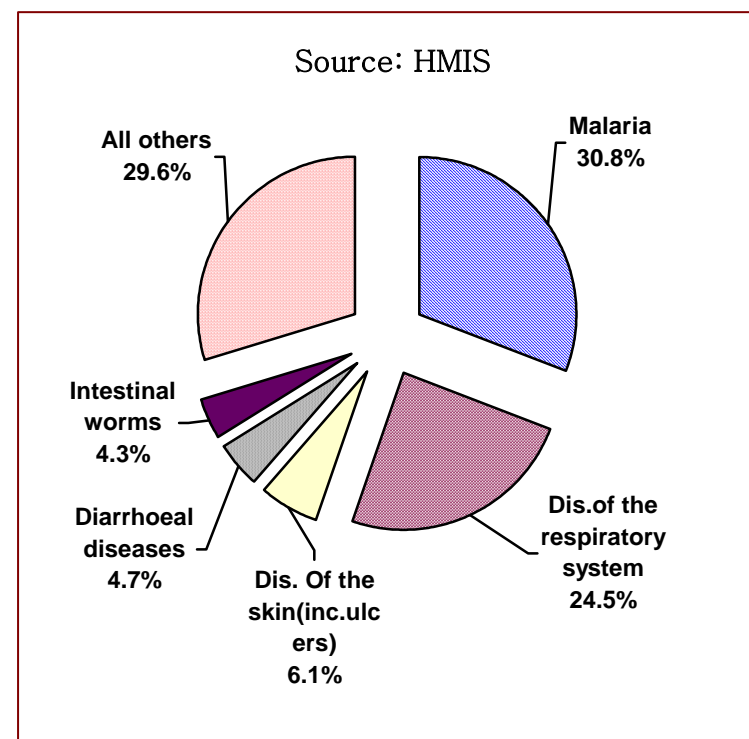
| Province | WMS 1994 | KDHS 1998 | MICS 2000 | KDHS 2003 | KIBHS 2006* ² |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Nairobi | 96.2 | 93.5 | 93.9 | 93.4 | 96.9 |
| Central | 45.5 | 58.9 | 49.7 | 61.1 | 52.4 |
| Coast | 59.2 | 75.6 | 67.1 | 62.1 | 63.3 |
| Eastern | 35.1 | 50.7 | 37.2 | 53.7 | 46.1 |
| North Eastern | 16.9 | n.a. | 74.6 ^a | 11.5 | 35.0 |
| Nyanza | 28.1 | 35.3 | 44 | 60.4 | 50.6 |
| Rift Valley | 41.6 | 53.2 | 49.8 | 42.8 | 50.9 |
| Western | 42.9 | 45.9 | 50.6 | 66.8 | 63.3 |
| Residence | | | | | |
| Rural | 32.5 | 42.1 | 43.5 | 51.2 | 48.2 |
| Urban | 93.3 | 91.3 | 89.7 | 80.2 | 83.6 |
| Kenya | 44.9 | 55 | 54.8 | 58.6 | 57.0 |
| <i>Note: ^a –Urban areas only</i> | | | | | |

² Water was considered safe if it was obtained from the following supply sources: piped water, borehole, protected spring and protected well.

5. Health Service Indicators

5.1 Overall Health Statistics

5.1.1 Leading Causes of outpatient Morbidity, 2007



5.2 Maternal Health Indicators

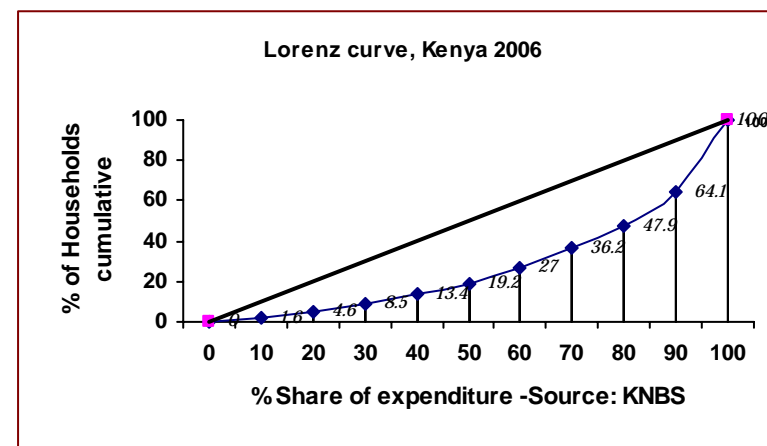
5.2.1 Trends in Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Province

| | 1977/78 | 1984 | 1989 | 1993 | 1998 | 1999 | 2003 | 2006 |
|--|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| KENYA | 8.1 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Nairobi | 6.1 | 5.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Central | 8.6 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Coast | 7.2 | 6.7 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Eastern | 8.2 | 8.0 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | | 7.6 | n.a. | n.a. | 7.0 | 5.8 | 7.2 |
| Nyanza | 8.0 | 8.2 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.4 |
| Rift Valley | 8.7 | 8.6 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Western | 8.2 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 |
| Residence | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 6.8 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Rural | 8.4 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Source: CBS -Kenya Population and Housing Census- 1989, 1999 & KDHS,KFS 1977/78, KCPS 1984 , KNBS-KIHBS 2006 | | | | | | | | |

The Total Fertility Rate has declined dramatically from 8.1 children per woman in the mid-1970s to the current level of 5 children per woman. The TFR is highest in North Eastern province.

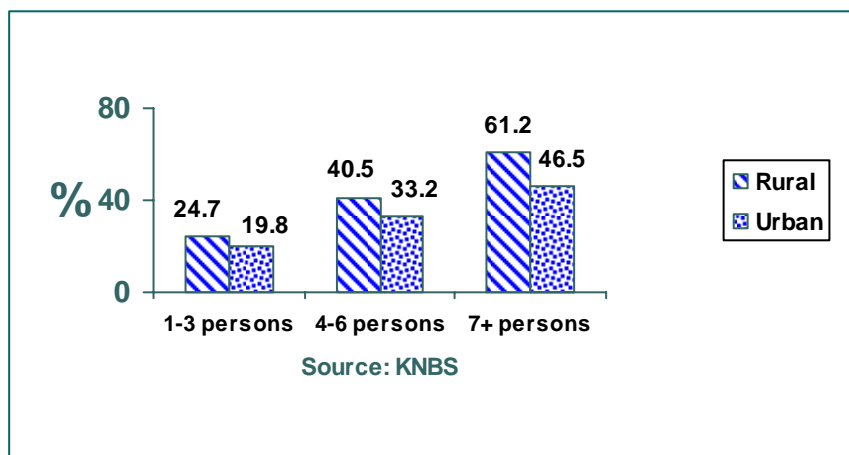
6.5.5 Distribution of rural expenditure by rural population deciles

Distribution of rural expenditure by rural population deciles shows that the lowest 10% of the rural households controls 1.6% of the total expenditure, while the top 10% control an estimated 35.9% of total expenditure. Cumulatively, the bottom 90% of the households consumes 64.1% of total expenditure.



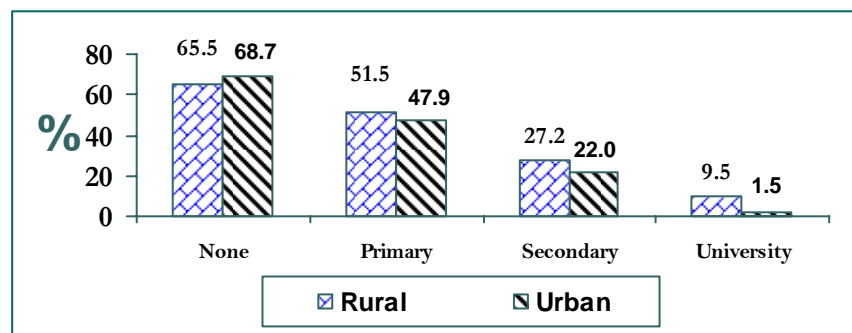
6.5.3 Overall Poverty levels by Household size, 2006

The incidence of poverty is highest for households with 7 or more members, and declined for households with smaller sizes.

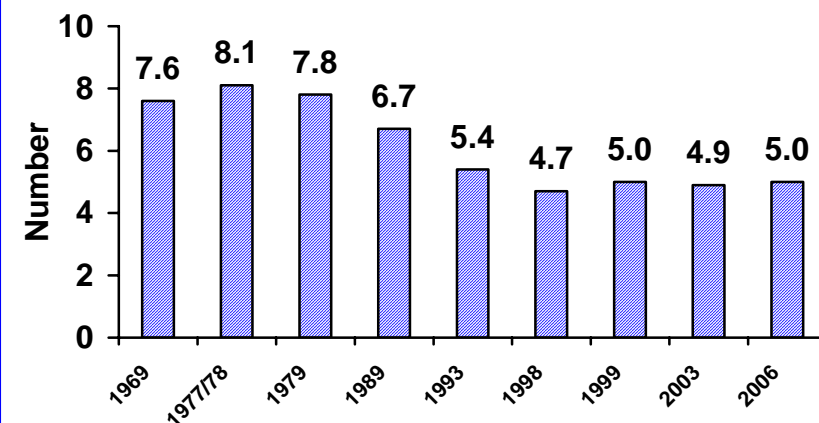


6.5.4 Overall Poverty levels by Education level, 2006

Positive effect of education in reduction of poverty is portrayed. In both rural and urban areas of Kenya, the level of education of the household head is inversely related with the incidence, depth and severity of poverty.



5.2.2 Total Fertility Rate



5.2.3 Trends in Maternal Mortality

| Description | 1994 | 1998 | 2003 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Maternal mortality ratio Per 100,000 live births | 365 [1988-1994] | 590 [1988-1998] | 414 [1993-2003] |
| Source: KDHS 1998, 2003; Periods in parenthesis refer to years for which the estimate is applicable | | | |

Most of maternal deaths are due causes directly related to pregnancy and childbirth — unsafe abortion and obstetric complications such as severe bleeding, infection, hypertensive disorders, and obstructed labour. Others are due to causes such as malaria, diabetes, hepatitis, and anaemia, which are aggravated by pregnancy.

5.2.4 Trends in current Contraceptive Use

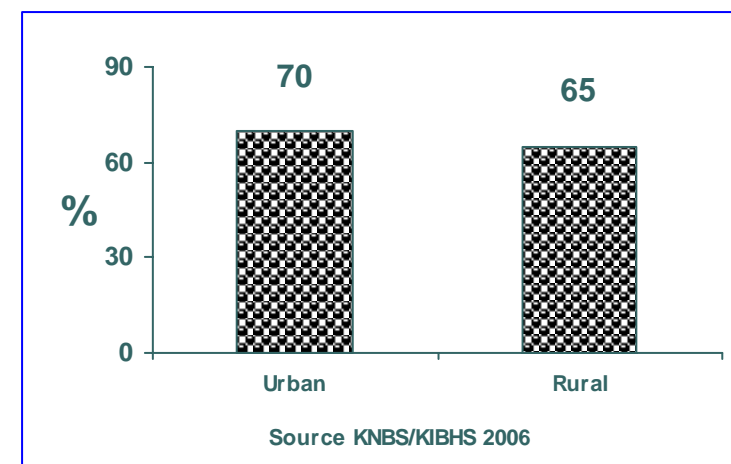
| Indicator | | 1984 | 1989 | 1993 | 1998 | 2003 |
|--|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|---------------------------|
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, | All Women | 15.0 | 23.2 | 25.9 | 29.9 | 29.5 [Ⓒ] 28.4 |
| | Any method, (15-49 yrs) | | | | | |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Any Modern method, (15-49 yrs) | Married Women | 17.0 | 26.9 | 32.7 | 39.0 | 41.0 [Ⓒ] 39.3 |
| | All Women | 8.1 | 14.7 | 20.7 | 23.6 | 22.7 23.6 [Ⓒ] |
| | Married Women | 9.7 | 17.9 | 27.3 | 31.5 | 31.5 32.9 [Ⓒ] |
| | | | | | | |
| Contraceptive Prevalence rate, Any method, (15-49 yrs) - currently married women | Nairobi | 28.3 | 33.5 | 45.4 | 56.3 | 51.6 |
| | Central | 34.1 | 39.5 | 56.0 | 61.1 | 66.8 |
| | Coast | 10.5 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 22.1 | 23.5 |
| | Eastern | 26.3 | 40.2 | 38.4 | 45.6 | 49.8 |
| | North Eastern | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.3 |
| | Nyanza | 8.6 | 13.8 | 23.8 | 28.2 | 24.3 |
| | Rift Valley | 15.1 | 29.6 | 27.8 | 37.7 | 32.9 |
| | Western | 4.6 | 13.7 | 25.1 | 30.2 | 32.7 |

[Ⓒ] Excludes all of North Eastern Province and five other northern districts so as to be comparable to previous KDHS.

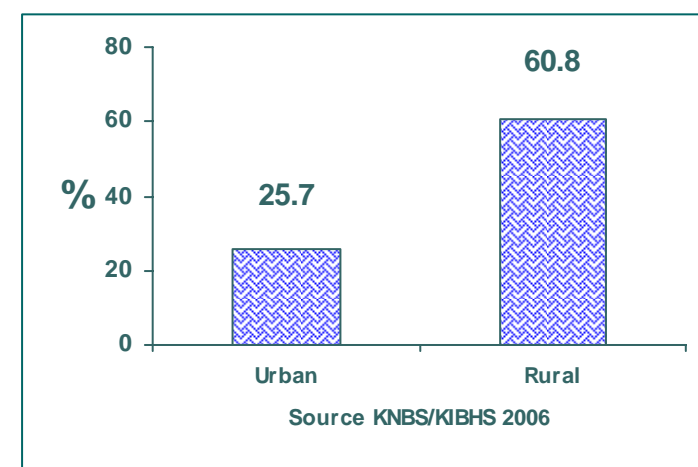
Sources: KCPS 1984; KDHS 1989; KDHS 1993; & KDHS 2003.

6.5 Levels of inequalities

6.5.1 One year olds- fully immunized by residence, 2006



6.5.2 Home deliveries by residence, 2006



6.4.4 International Comparison - poverty line

| | National poverty line | | | | International poverty line | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| Region | Population below the poverty line | | | | Population below | |
| | Survey year | Rural % | Urban % | National % | Survey year | 1\$1 a day |
| Burundi | 1990 | 36 | 43 | 36 | 1998 ^a | 54.6 |
| Cameroon | 2001 | 50 | 22 | 40 | 2001 ^a | 17.1 |
| Ethiopia | 1999-2000 | 45 | 37 | 44 | 1999-2000 ^a | 23.0 |
| Kenya | 2005-06 | 50 | 33 | 46 | 1997 ^a | 22.8 |
| Nigeria | 1992-93 | 36 | 30 | 34 | 2003 | 70.8 |
| Rwanda | 1999-00 | 66 | 14 | 60 | 1999-00 | 51.7 |
| Tanzania | 2000-01 | 39 | 30 | 36 | 2000-01 ^a | 57.8 |
| Uganda | 2002-03 | 42 | 12 | 38 | n.a. | n.a. |
| Zambia | 1998 | 83 | 56 | 73 | 2002-03 ^a | 75.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 1995-96 | 48 | 8 | 35 | 1995-96 | 56.1 |

Note: ^a Expenditure base

Source: World Bank - World Development Report, 2007

The Kenya's national poverty incidence at 46%, is comparable in absolute terms to Burundi's 46% level or that of Cameroon (40%).

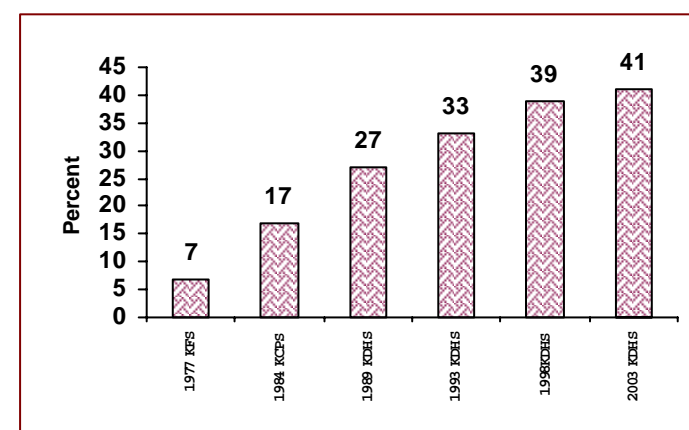
5.2.5 Contraceptive Prevalence rate, any method, (15-49 yrs)

| Province | 1984 | 1993 | 1998 | 2003 |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Nairobi | 28.3 | 45.4 | 56.3 | 50.7 |
| Central | 34.1 | 56.0 | 61.1 | 66.8 |
| Coast | 10.5 | 20.2 | 22.1 | 24.1 |
| Eastern | 26.3 | 38.4 | 45.6 | 50.6 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.2 |
| Nyanza | 8.6 | 23.8 | 28.2 | 24.7 |
| Rift Valley | 15.1 | 27.8 | 37.7 | 34.4 |
| Western | 4.6 | 25.1 | 30.2 | 34.1 |
| KENYA | 17.0 | 32.7 | 39 | 41^a |
| | | | | 39.3 |

Source: CBS

^a Excludes all of North Eastern Province and five other northern districts so as to be comparable to previous KDHS, otherwise the CPR =39.

5.2.6 Contraceptive Prevalence Use: Married women



5.2.7 Percentage Distribution of Births delivered in a Health Facility by Province, Kenya

| Province | 1993 KDHS | 1994 WMSII | 1998 KDHS | 2003 KDHS | 2006 KIHBS |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Nairobi | 79 | 80.9 | 75.6 | 77.9 | 77.0 |
| Central | 72.5 | 75.5 | 69.2 | 66.9 | 71.8 |
| Eastern | 45.9 | 52.5 | 49 | 37.7 | 37.6 |
| Rift Valley | 38.9 | 36 | 36.1 | 35.9 | 33.6 |
| Nyanza | 37.6 | 47.6 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 46.7 |
| Coast | 30.9 | 32.7 | 33 | 31.2 | 31.7 |
| Western | 32.6 | 32.4 | 26.6 | 28.4 | 25.7 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | 2.8 | n.a. | 7.7 | 11.7 |
| KENYA | 44 | 47.2 | 42.1 | 40.1 | 39.1 |

Nationally, the proportion of children born at home has not changed since 1994, WMS; deliveries at home have remained at over 50%.

5.2.8 Assistance during Delivery

| Attendant during delivery | 1993 KDHS | 1994 WMS II | 1998 KDHS | 2003 KDHS | 2006 KIHBS |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Nurse/Midwife | 33.1 | 34.2 | 32.0 | 30.2 | 28.5 |
| Untrained TBA | 12.4 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 28.0 | 27.4 |
| Trained TBA | 8.7 | 26.5 | 11.3 | | 11.7 |
| Doctor | 12.3 | 14.9 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 10.5 |
| Self | 10.1 | 8.6 | 10.2 | 8.0 | 7.3 |
| Other | 23.4 | 15.8 | 24.3 | 22.4 | 14.6 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Absolute Poverty levels (%)by District, 2006

| Province | 11-30% | 31-50% | 51-70% | 70% + |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|
| | | Rachuonyo 40 Migori 43 Homa Bay 45 Kisii North(nyamira) 47 Nyando 48 Kisumu 49 | Kisii Central 51 Suba 52 Kuria 61 Gucha 67 | |
| Rift Valley | Kajiado 12 Narok 27 | Buret 33 Nakuru 38 Kericho 41 Keiyo 46 Nandi 47 Laikipia 49 | Trans Nzoia 50 Uasin Gishu 50 Koibatek 51 Trans Mara 52 Bomet 59 Baringo 61 Marakwet 67 West Pokot 69 | Samburu 73 Turkana 95 |
| Western | | Vihiga 40 Lugari 46 Bungoma 50 | Butere/Mumias 51 Kakamega 53 Mt. Elgon 58 Teso 59 Busia 69 | |

6.4.3 Absolute Poverty levels (%)by District, 2006

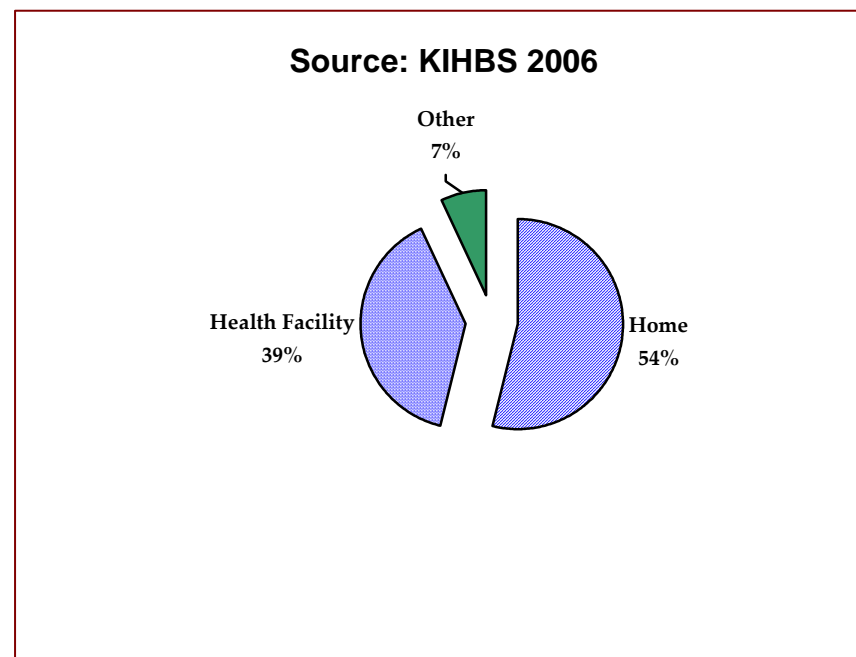
The general geographical pattern is one of low absolute poverty levels in the centre of the country and high absolute poverty levels in the Coast and in North Eastern Province.

Less than half (44%) of districts in Rift Valley had poverty levels of 50% and below. However, two "pockets" of absolute poverty levels were found in the province where Samburu and Turkana districts had absolute poverty levels of 73% and 95% respectively.

| Absolute Poverty levels (%)by District, 2006 | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----|--------------|----|---------------|
| Province | 11-30% | | 31-50% | | 51-70% 70% + |
| Central | Kiambu | 22 | Nyeri | 31 | |
| | Kirinyaga | 25 | Maragua | 31 | |
| | Murang'a | 29 | Thika | 35 | |
| | | | Nyandarua | 46 | |
| Coast | | | Lamu | 33 | |
| | | | Taita Taveta | 57 | Kwale 75 |
| | | | Kilifi | 68 | Malindi 76 |
| | | | | | Tana River 77 |
| Eastern | Meru Central | 23 | Meru South | 31 | Machakos 59 |
| | Meru North | 30 | Embu | 37 | Mwingi 62 |
| | | | Tharaka | 49 | Kitui 64 |
| | | | Mbeere | 50 | Makueni 64 |
| | | | | | Moyale 67 |
| North Eastern | | | Garissa | 50 | |
| | | | | | Wajir 84 |
| Nyanza | | | | | Mandera 89 |
| | Bondo | 25 | Siaya | 40 | |

The TBAs continue to play an important role in assisting delivery especially in rural areas where 44% of the children are delivered by them compared with 17.9% in urban (KIHBS, 2006).

5.2.9 Place of delivery, 2006



5.3 Child Health Service

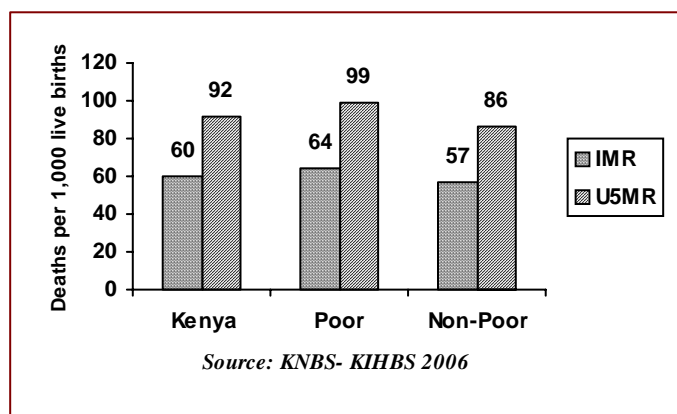
5.3.1 Trends in Infant and Child Mortality

| Year | Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) | Under 5 mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) |
|-------|---|--|
| 1948 | 184 | n.a. |
| 1962 | 126 | 219 |
| 1969 | 119 | 190 |
| 1979 | 104 | 157 |
| 1989 | 59 | 113 |
| 1993 | 62 | 93 |
| 1998 | 71 | 105 |
| 2000 | 73 | 116 |
| 2003 | 77 | 115 |
| 2006* | 60 | 92 |

Sources:

- CBS , KDHS
- * KNBS : KIHBS – 2005/2006

5.3.2 Infant, Under five Mortality Rates by Poverty Status, Kenya, 2006



6.4.2 Differentials in the Incidence of Overall Poverty, 1992-2005/06 (%)

| Region | 1992 WMS I | 1994 WMS II | 1997 WMS III | 2005/06 KIBHS |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Overall Poverty | Overall Poverty | Overall Poverty | Overall Poverty |
| Kenya | 44.8 | 40.3 | 52.3 | 45.9 |
| Rural | 47.9 | 46.8 | 52.9 | 49.1 |
| Central | 35.9 | 31.9 | 31.4 | 30.4 |
| Coast | 43.5 | 55.6 | 62.1 | 69.7 |
| Eastern | 42.2 | 57.8 | 58.6 | 50.9 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | 58.0 | 65.5 | 73.9 |
| Nyanza | 47.4 | 42.2 | 63.1 | 47.6 |
| Rift Valley | 51.5 | 42.9 | 50.1 | 49.0 |
| Western | 54.8 | 53.8 | 58.7 | 52.2 |
| Urban | n.a. | 29.0 | 49.2 | 33.7 |
| Nairobi | 26.5 | 25.9 | 50.2 | 21.3 |
| Mombasa | 39.2 | 33.1 | 38.3 | 37.6 |
| Kisumu | n.a. | 47.8 | 63.7 | 43.4 |
| Nakuru | n.a. | 30.0 | 40.6 | 50.2 |
| Other Urban | n.a. | 28.7 | 43.5 | 42.3 |

Sources: WMS series 1992, 1994 and 1997; KIBHS 2005/06

The most alarming poverty trends are displayed by Coast rural and North Eastern rural where overall poverty portrays an ever-increasing trend. However, overall, Kenya's national poverty incidence estimated at 52.3% in 1997 WMS III dropped to 46% in 2005/06 (KIHBS).

6.3 Key Education Indicators (%), Kenya

| Indicator | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Primary GER | 104.8 | 107.2 | 107.4 |
| Primary Net Enrolment Rate (GER) | 82.1 | 83.2 | 84.2 |
| Secondary Net Enrolment Rate (GER) | 29.8 | 29.3 | 32.4 |
| <i>Source: KNBS</i> | | | |

6.4 Poverty Indices

6.4.1 Differentials in overall absolute poverty by adult equivalent (%)

| National poverty line | 1992 | 1994 | 1997 | 2006 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| National | 44.8 | 40.3 | 52.3 | 45.9 |
| Urban | 29.3 | 28.9 | 49.2 | 33.7 |
| Rural | 47.9 | 46.8 | 52.9 | 49.1 |
| <i>Source: KBNS</i> | | | | |

The national absolute poverty has declined from 52.3% in 1997 to 45.9% in 2005/06. These proportions of Kenyans have levels of consumption that are insufficient to meet basic food and non-food needs.

The poor experience higher mortality rates than the non-poor in the two categorised. Mortality rates for infants and children under five years of age among the poor are higher than the national average rates.

5.3.3 Trends in Under Five Mortality Rate by Province

| Province | 1979 | 1989 | 1993 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2003 |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Census | KDHS | KDHS | KDHS | Census | MICS | KDHS |
| Nairobi | 104 | 80.4 | 82 | 66 | 93 | 77 | 95 |
| Central | 85 | 47 | 41 | 34 | 66 | 50 | 54 |
| Coast | 206 | 156 | 109 | 96 | 139 | 101.3 | 116 |
| Eastern | 128 | 64.3 | 66 | 78 | 79 | 78.3 | 84 |
| North Eastern | 160 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 103 | n.a. | 163 |
| Nyanza | 220 | 148.5 | 187 | 199 | 192 | 194.7 | 206 |
| Rift Valley | 132 | 50.9 | 61 | 68 | 89 | 72 | 77 |
| Western | 187 | 132.8 | 110 | 123 | 159 | 140 | 144 |
| Total | 157 | 91 | 93 | 105 | 116 | 116 | 115 |
| Urban | | 89 | 75 | 88 | n.a. | 90 | 93 |
| Rural | | 91.2 | 96 | 109 | n.a. | 115 | 117 |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Males | 161 | 96.1 | 97 | 108 | n.a. | 114.3 | 122 |
| Females | 151 | 85.7 | 89 | 103 | n.a. | 104.7 | 103 |

Sources:

- a) KDHS 1989, 1993, 1998, 2003
- b) CBS- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2000
- c) Kenya Population and Housing Census – Analytical Reports – 1979, 1999

5.3.4 Trends in Infant Mortality Rate by Province

| Province | 1989 | 1993 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2003 |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | KDHS | KDHS | KDHS | census | MICS | KDHS |
| Central | 37 | 31 | 27 | 37 | 36 | 44 |
| Nairobi | 46 | 44 | 41 | 50 | 51 | 67 |
| Rift Valley | 35 | 45 | 50 | 51 | 48 | 61 |
| Eastern | 43 | 47 | 53 | 44 | 57 | 56 |
| Western | 75 | 64 | 64 | 101 | 87 | 80 |
| Coast | 107 | 68 | 70 | 86 | 65 | 78 |
| Nyanza | 94 | 128 | 135 | 112 | 117 | 133 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 65 | n.a. | 91 |
| Residence: | | | | | | |
| Urban | 57 | 46 | 55 | n.a. | 59 | 61 |
| Rural | 59 | 65 | 74 | n.a. | 73 | 79 |
| Gender: | | | | | | |
| Males | 63 | 67 | 75 | n.a. | 75 | 84 |
| Females | 54 | 59 | 67 | n.a. | 65 | 67 |
| KENYA | 59 | 62 | 71 | 77 | 73 | 77 |

6. Trends in Determinants of Health

6.1 Adult Literacy Rates

| Indicator | | 1988 | 2000 | 2002 | 2003 | 2006 KIHBS |
|---------------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| Adult Literacy Rate | Male | | | 89 | 88 | 85 |
| | Female | | | 76 | 78 | 74 |
| | Total | 54 | 74 | 82 | 83 | 79 |

6.2 Percentage distribution of population aged 15+ years by literacy status and province, Kenya, 2006

| Province | % |
|---------------|-------------|
| Rural | 71.8 |
| Central | 85.9 |
| Coast | 56.0 |
| Eastern | 69.9 |
| North Eastern | 18.7 |
| Nyanza | 82.2 |
| Rift Valley | 69.4 |
| Western | 81.1 |
| Urban | 87.7 |
| Nairobi | 96.5 |
| Mombasa | 85.8 |
| Kisumu | 98.2 |
| Nakuru | 94.5 |
| Other urban | 85.8 |
| Kenya | 79.0 |

| Characteristic | % |
|---|------|
| Were offered free cigarettes by a tobacco company representative | 13.2 |
| School | |
| Had been taught in class, during the past year, about the dangers of smoking | 82.1 |
| Had discussed in class, during the past year, reasons why people in their age smoke | 66.4 |
| Had been taught in class, during the past year, the effects of tobacco use | 83.7 |
| <i>Source: Division of Non-Communicable Diseases</i> | |

5.3.5 Nutrition Indicators

| Indicators | 1993 | 1994 | 1997 | 1998 | 2000 | 2003 | 2006 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Stunted (height-for-age) ² | 32.7 | 33.6 | 36.8 | 33.0 | 35.3 | 30.7 | 34.7 |
| Underweight (weight-for-age) | 22.3 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 22.1 | 21.2 | 20.2 | 20.9 |
| Wasted (weight-for-height) | 5.91 | 7.8 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 6.3 |

Stunting (height-for-age index) results from inadequate nutrition over a long period, poor care practices and may also be due to recurrent and chronic illness.

Wasting (weight-for-height) describes current nutritional status acute malnutrition results from acute or recent inadequate food intake or recent episodes of illness causing height loss.

Underweight (weight-for-age) is a composite index of weight for height and height for age and this does not distinguish between acute malnutrition (wasting) and chronic malnutrition (stunting).

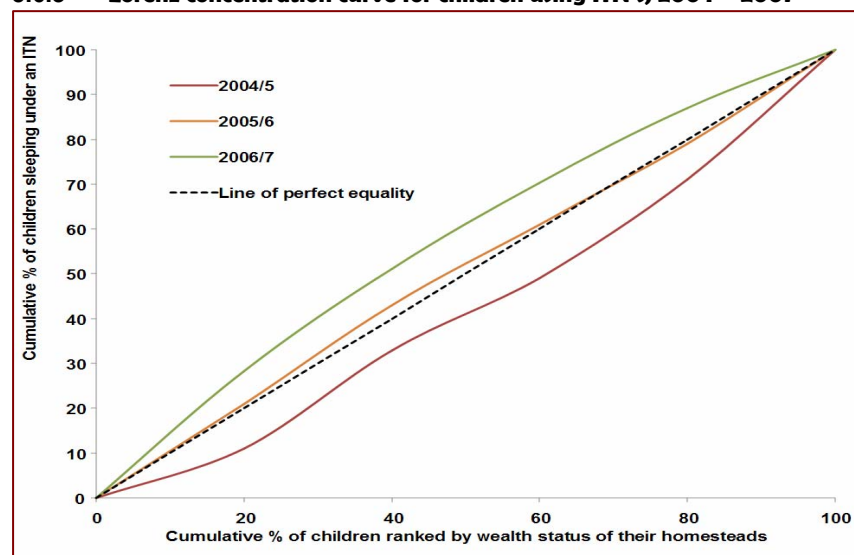
5.3.6 Trends in Prevalence of Stunting by Province and Year, KENYA.

| Province | 1982 | 1987 | 1993 | 1994 | 1998 | 2003 | 2006 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Age group Covered (months) | 3 - 60 | 6 -60 | 1 - 59 | 6 - 60 | 0 - 59 | 0 - 59 | 6-59 |
| Nairobi | n.a. | n.a. | 24.2 | 30.2 | 25.7 | 18.7 | 27.8 |
| Central | 33.6 | 25.0 | 30.7 | 28.7 | 27.5 | 27.0 | 30.0 |
| Coast | 48.6 | 49.5 | 41.3 | 38.3 | 39.1 | 34.9 | 36.0 |
| Eastern | 39.0 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 38.5 | 36.8 | 32.5 | 42.6 |
| Nyanza | 43.1 | 41.3 | 32.1 | 36.4 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 36.2 |
| Rift Valley | 31.4 | 26.9 | 28.5 | 31.8 | 33.1 | 31.6 | 32.1 |
| Western | 40.5 | 22.4 | 30.0 | 37.0 | 35.0 | 30.2 | 32.7 |
| North Eastern | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 24.3 | 44.4 |
| Kenya | 37.1 | 32.1 | 32.7 | 33.6 | 33.0 | 30.7 | 34.7 |
| Sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central Bureau of Statistics, <i>Economic Survey, 1995</i>; NCPD/CBS: <i>Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys, 1993 1998 and 2003</i>; KNBS: <i>Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06, Basic Report , Volume I.</i> | | | | | | | |

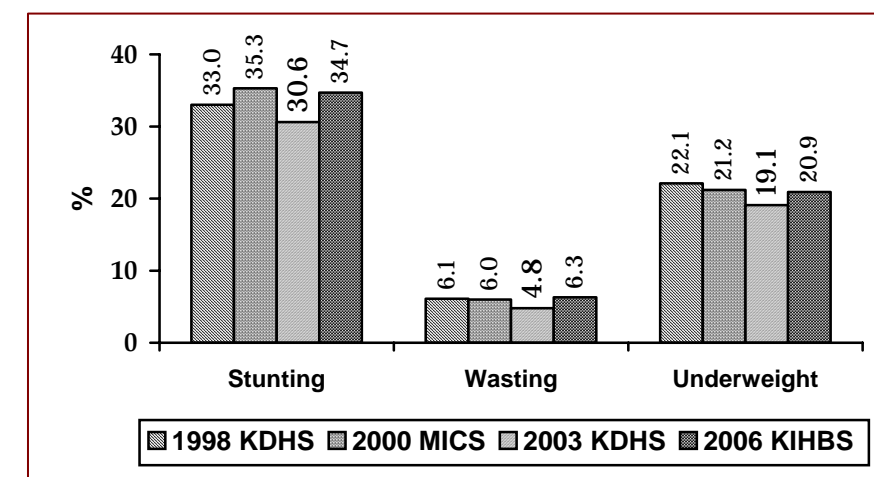
5.7.2 Future Use, Access and Availability and knowledge of tobacco products

| Characteristic | % |
|---|------|
| Future Use of Tobacco products: | |
| Never smokers likely to initiate smoking next year | 19.4 |
| Access and Availability - Current Smokers: | |
| Usually smoke at home | 35.0 |
| Buy cigarettes in a store | 20.0 |
| Bought cigarettes in a store were NOT refused purchase because of their age | 70.1 |
| Environmental Tobacco Smoke: | |
| Live in homes where others smoke in their presence | 27.4 |
| Around others who smoke in places outside their home | 50.7 |
| Think smoking should be banned from public places | 52.8 |
| Think smoke from others is harmful to them | 65.9 |
| Have one or more parents who smoke | 18.7 |
| Have most or all friends who smoke | 6.6 |
| Cessation - Current Smokers | |
| Want to stop smoking | 79.2 |
| Tried to stop smoking during the past year | 76.0 |
| Have ever received help to stop smoking | 84.9 |
| Media and Advertising | |
| Saw anti-smoking media messages, in the past 30 days | 81.7 |
| Saw pro-cigarette ads on billboards, in the past 30 days | 81.1 |
| Saw pro-cigarette ads in newspapers or magazines, in the past 30 days | 68.4 |
| Have an object with a cigarette brand logo | 19.5 |

5.6.3 Lorenz concentration curve for children using ITN's, 2004 – 2007



5.3.7 Trends in Nutritional Status of Children



5.7 Non Communicable Diseases Prevention and Control

5.7.1 Gender differentials in use of tobacco products - Highlights of Kenya- Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2007

| Characteristic | Male | Female | Total |
|--|-------|--------|-------------|
| Prevalence | | | |
| Percentage of Students who have ever smoked cigarettes | 33.0 | 15.5 | 24.4 |
| Current use of any tobacco product | 18.2% | 18.2 | 18.6 |
| Currently smoke cigarettes | 12.7 | 6.5 | 9.8 |
| Current use of other tobacco products | 10.7 | 14.5 | 12.8 |

Source: Division of Non-Communicable Diseases

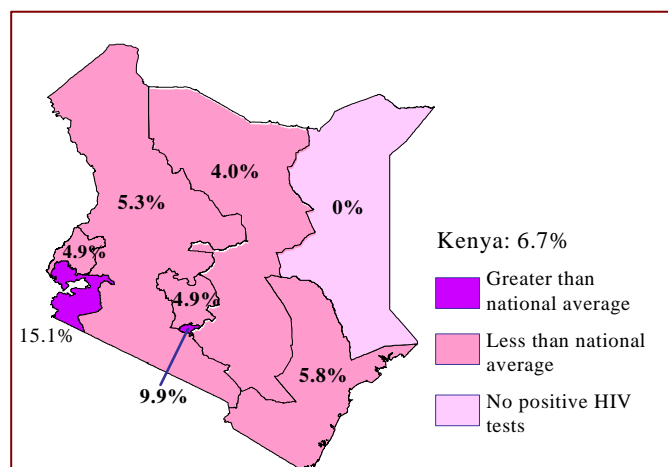
5.3.8 Trends in Full Immunization Coverage by province (%)

| Province | KDHS 1993 | KDHS 1998 | MICS 2000 | KDHS 2003 | KIHBS 2006 | KEPI 2007** |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Nairobi | 87 | 73 | 64 | 63 | 67 | 78 |
| Central | 93 | 85 | 69 | 79 | 83 | 85 |
| Coast | 81 | 72 | 61 | 66 | 76 | 78 |
| Eastern | 85 | 75 | 68 | 65 | 67 | 78 |
| Nyanza | 70 | 47 | 48 | 38 | 56 | 66 |
| Rift Valley | 76 | 69 | 68 | 56 | 67 | 70 |
| Western | 70 | 56 | 45 | 50 | 76 | 68 |
| North Eastern | n.s | n.s. | 72* | 9 | 21 | 52 |
| Total | 79 | 65 | 61 | 57 | 66 | 73 |

*n.s. - not surveyed as well as Samburu and Turkana districts in Rift Valley, Isiolo and Marsabit in Eastern Province, together accounting for less than 4% of Kenya's population; * based on relatively small sample drawn from clusters in the urban areas of the districts; ** Provisional Coverage based on Routine Reporting.*

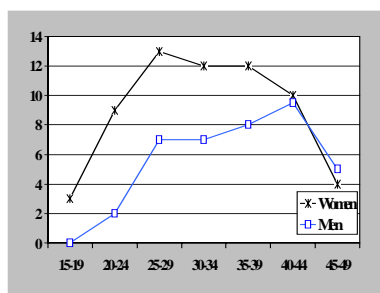
5.4 HIV/AIDS Indicators

5.4.1 HIV Prevalence by Province: 2003 KDHS



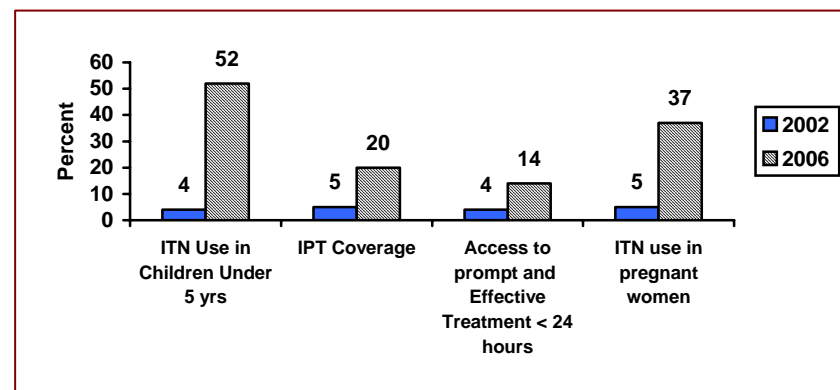
5.4.2 HIV Prevalence in Kenya: 2003 KDHS

- **6.7%** of Kenyan women and men are HIV positive.
- Prevalence is **8.7% for women** aged 15-49 compared to **4.6% for men** 15-49, giving a female-male ratio of almost 2 to 1.
- Prevalence is higher in **urban areas (10%)** than **rural areas (5.6%)**.
- **Nyanza** is by far the **most affected** by HIV.

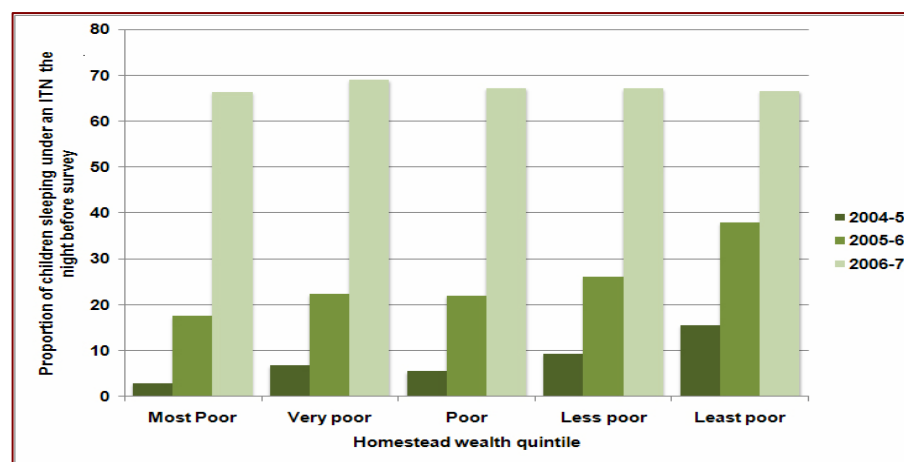


5.6 Trends in Malaria Control

5.6.1 Progress in Malaria Control



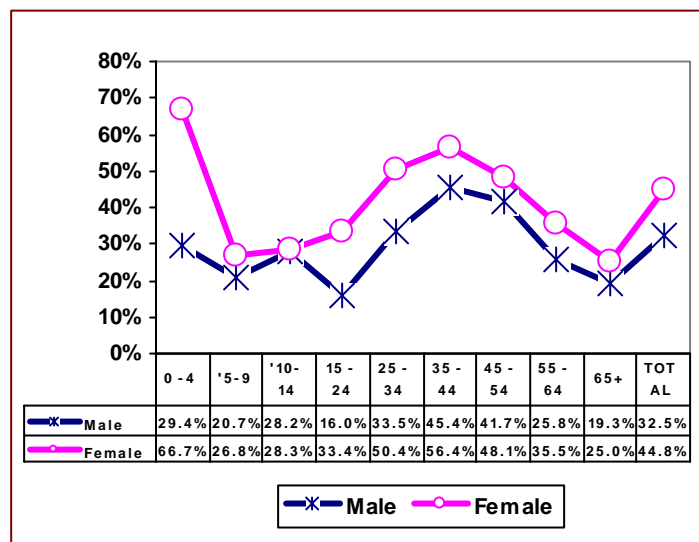
5.6.2 Use of ITN's by wealth quintile following mass distribution, 2004 – 2007 in Kenya



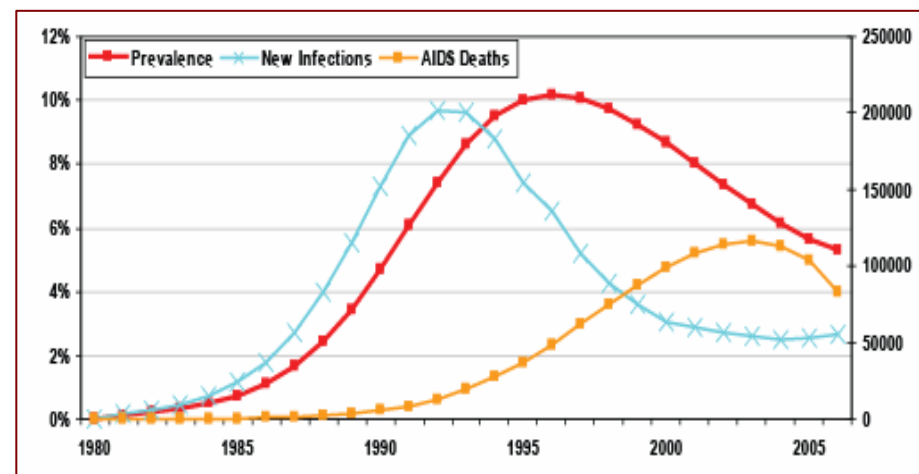
5.5.6 Total TB Cases Registered in 2007

| Description | Total Re-treatment cases | New cases | | | | Total TB cases |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| | | PTB+ | PTB>15 yrs, smear not done | Total PTB- | Total EPTB | |
| TB cases (by type) | 10,462 | 38,360 | 7,017 | 42,852 | 18,032 | 116,723 |
| % out of total TB cases | 9% | 33% | 6% | 37% | 15% | 100% |
| Number tested for HIV | 8,682 | 30,221 | 5,154 | 34,030 | 13,757 | 91,844 |
| % tested for HIV | 83% | 79% | 73% | 79% | 76% | 79% |
| Number tested HIV+ | 4817 | 11,394 | 3,092 | 17,372 | 7,319 | 43,994 |
| % tested HIV+ | 55% | 38% | 60% | 51% | 53% | 48% |

5.5.7 Percentage testing HIV+ among new PTB+ cases tested for HIV by Age and Sex, 2007



5.4.3 HIV Prevalence, incidence and mortality: 1980 -2005



5.4.4 Adult HIV prevalence by province in 2004

| Province | Number HIV+ | Prevalence | | |
|---------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female |
| Nairobi | 159,000 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 10.9 |
| Central | 124,000 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 8.9 |
| Coast | 84,000 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| Eastern | 90,000 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 5.9 |
| North Eastern | 17,000 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| Nyanza | 292,000 | 13.1 | 10.2 | 16.0 |
| Rift Valley | 207,000 | 5.0 | 3.5 | 6.6 |
| Western | 85,000 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 5.4 |
| Total | 1,057,000 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 8.3 |

Source: Kenya HIV/AIDS Data Booklet, NACC 2005

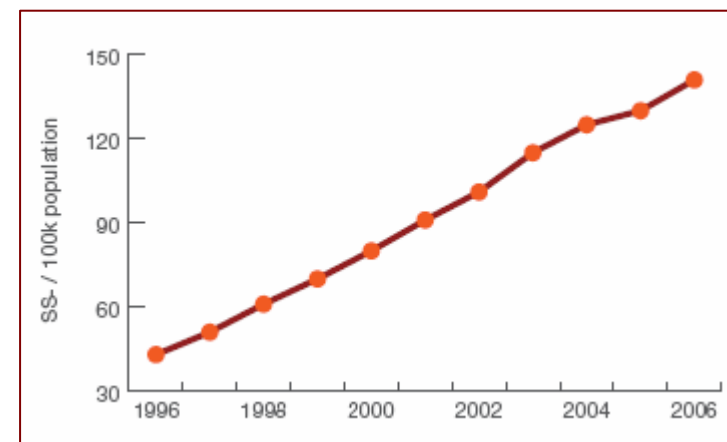
5.4.5 Estimated Adult HIV Prevalence By Province in 2006

- The urban HIV prevalence is estimated at 8.3% compared to 4.0% for rural areas.

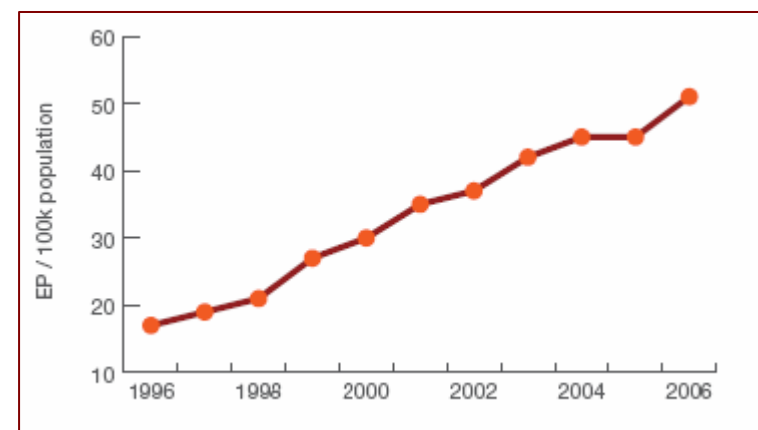
| Province | Number HIV+ | Prevalence | | | |
|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| | | Total (%) | Male (%) | Female (%) | Male: Female Ratio |
| Nairobi | 197,000 | 10.1 | 8.0 | 12.3 | 1.5 |
| Central | 96,000 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 6.5 | 3.8 |
| Coast | 93,000 | 5.9 | 5.0 | 6.9 | 1.4 |
| Eastern | 72,000 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| North Eastern | 9,000 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Nyanza | 183,000 | 7.8 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 1.6 |
| Rift Valley | 171,000 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 1.9 |
| Western | 112,000 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 1.5 |
| Total | 934,000 | 5.1 | 3.5 | 6.7 | 1.9 |
| Source: National AIDS Control Council (NACC) | | | | | |

There are, in addition, an estimated 55,000 HIV+ Adults aged 50+ years and 102,000 HIV+ children 0-14 years old bring to a total of 1,091,000 HIV+ persons. These figures illustrate the magnitude of the inherent task in providing prevention, treatment, care and

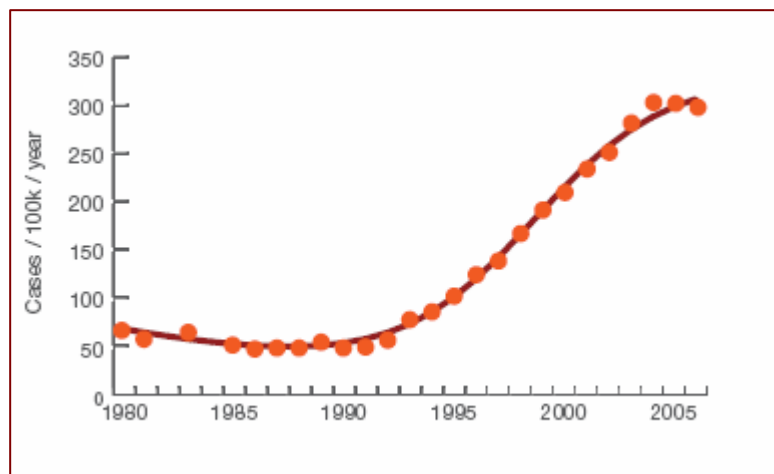
5.5.4 Cases of smear negative TB per 100,000 of population, 1996 – 2006



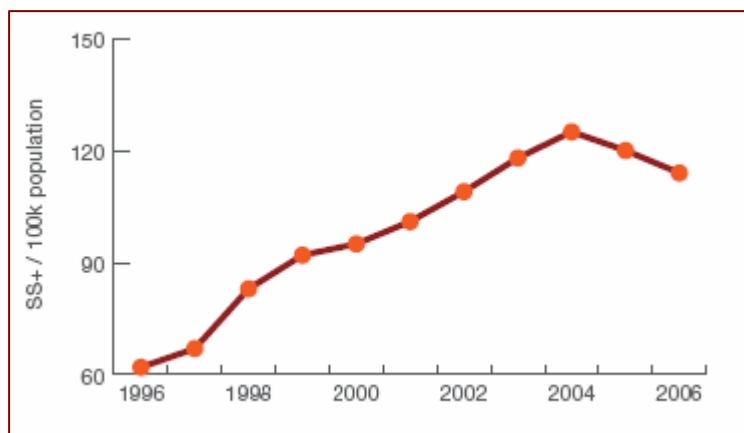
5.5.5 Cases of extra pulmonary TB per 100,000 of population, 1996 – 2006



5.5.2 TB case notification rates – 1980 to 2006



5.5.3 Cases of smear positive TB per 100,000 of population, 1996 – 2006



support services to ensure universal access. These figures indicate that:

- 1.5 million pregnant women need counselling and testing each year to determine their HIV status;
- 68,000 need treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV;
- 23,000 children need ART and 200,000 need cotrimoxazole prophylaxis;
- 430,000 adults need ART;
- 2.4 million orphans need care and support from their extended families and communities

5.4.6 Estimated Prevalence for youth aged 15-24 years

| | Prevalence % | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Year | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 |
| Male | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Female | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 |
| Total | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| <i>Source: National AIDS Control Council (NACC)</i> | | | | |

5.4.7 Trends in the Distribution of Persons on Antiretroviral Therapy by province

| Province | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nairobi | 14,331 | 24,737 | 38,948 |
| Central | 5,547 | 13,543 | 21,962 |
| Coast | 3,686 | 8,748 | 14,419 |
| Eastern | 3,156 | 8,379 | 11,931 |
| North Eastern | 134 | 169 | 322 |
| Nyanza | 11,352 | 26,943 | 41,292 |
| Rift Valley | 15,825 | 27,671 | 33,594 |
| Western | 6,361 | 9,836 | 18,990 |
| National total | 60,392 | 120,026 | 181,458 |
| Source: NASCOP | | | |

5.5 Tuberculosis Control

5.5.1 Trends in Tuberculosis Case Findings

| Province | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nairobi | 15,979 | 18,360 | 19,871 | 19,486 | 19,472 | 18,901 |
| Central | 7,075 | 8,686 | 9,508 | 9,281 | 10,259 | 10,623 |
| Coast | 9,313 | 9,922 | 9,923 | 10,455 | 11,037 | 11,485 |
| Eastern | 11,937 | 13,756 | 16,270 | 16,910 | 16,863 | 15,766 |
| North Eastern | 2,736 | 2,959 | 3,088 | 3,412 | 3,355 | 3,864 |
| Nyanza | 14,788 | 17,527 | 19,262 | 20,999 | 23,272 | 22,926 |
| R/Valley | 15,187 | 17,954 | 21,361 | 20,893 | 23,288 | 23,233 |
| Western | 5,099 | 6,146 | 6,500 | 6,965 | 7,688 | 8,891 |
| Kenya | 82,114 | 95,310 | 105,783 | 108,401 | 115,234 | 115,689 |
| <i>Source: National Leprosy and Tuberculosis Programme (NLTP)</i> | | | | | | |