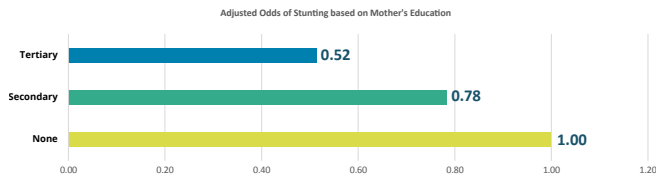
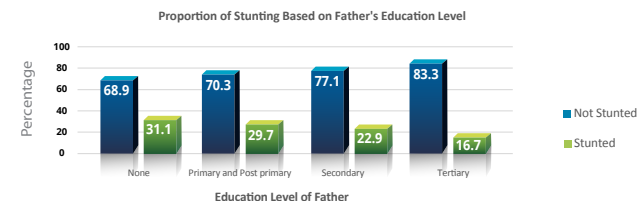


Having tertiary education reduced the probability of being stunted by 48%.



### Education of Father

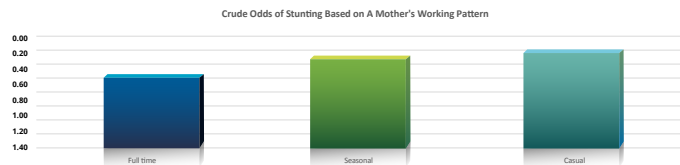
31.1% of children whose fathers had no formal education were stunted.



### Mother's Employment

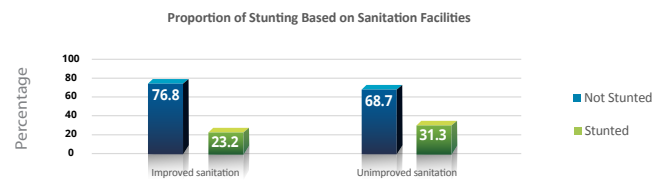
Compared to a child whose mother is in full time employment:

- A child whose mother is employed as a casual has 36% increased chances of being stunted.
- A child whose mother is in seasonal employment has 26% increased chances of being stunted.



### Sanitation Facilities

31 per cent of children in households with unimproved sanitation were stunted.



A child in a household with unimproved sanitation has 15% increased chances of being stunted than one in a household with improved facilities.



GOVERNMENT OF KENYA

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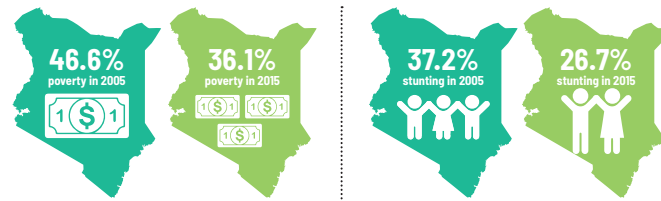
# An Analysis of the National Progress and Household Characteristics Associated with Stunting



# What are some of the Socio-Economic Characteristics of Households with Stunted Children in Kenya?

## Introduction

One of several findings from the 2015/16 KIHBS was socio-economic improvement marked by a decrease in the proportion of poor people. The poverty headcount rate reduced from 46.6% (KIHBS 2005) to 36.1% (KIHBS 2015/16). In the same time period, the child stunting rate decreased from 37.2% (KIHBS 2005) to 26.7% (KIHBS 2015/16).



This prompted the question on how poverty and its related inequalities could be associated with malnutrition.

## We asked ourselves:

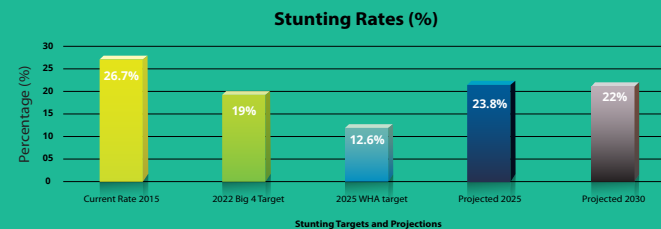
What is the national trend of stunted children aged 5 years and below? If the current stunting trend is maintained, will the nation achieve its global and national targets for 2025 and 2030 respectively?

Is stunting associated with poverty? If so, which socio-economic characteristics do households with stunted children display?

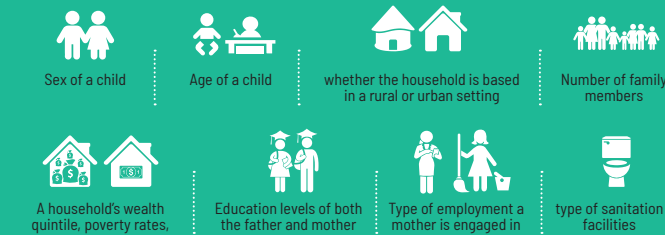
## Findings

### National Stunting Trend

Stunting rates are reducing but not at the rate desired to achieve the national 2025 target. This calls for a doubling of current efforts if the target rates are to be attained.



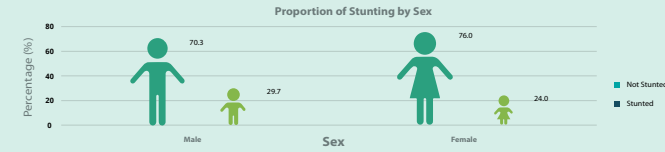
Some of the socio-economic and demographic attributes associated with stunting include:



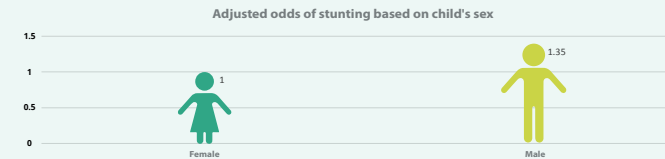
## Features Associated with stunting

### Sex of a Child

29.7% of boys are stunted compared to 24% of girls.

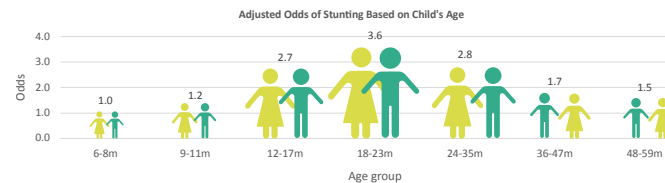


Chances of stunting is 35% higher for a male child compared to a female child.



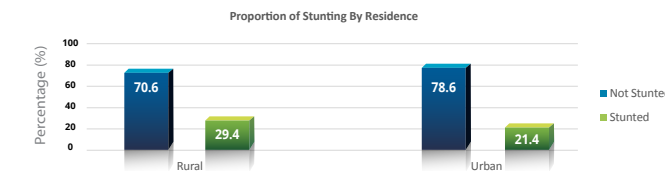
### Age of a Child

The age-cohort of a child within the first five years also increased the chances of being stunted. Children aged 18 - 23 months have the highest proportion of stunting. They also have the highest chances of being stunted compared to children aged 6-8 months.



### Residence

Being based in a rural or urban area increased the chances of a child being stunted. 29.4% of children in rural areas are stunted compared to 21.4% in urban areas.

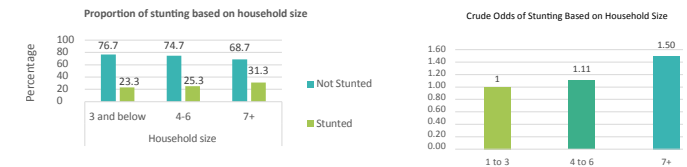


A child in a rural area has a 54% increased chance of being stunted than a child in an urban area.



### Household Size

31.3% of children in a house with seven or members were stunted compared. Being in a household with 7 or more members increased the chances of being stunted by over 50%.



### Wealth Quintile

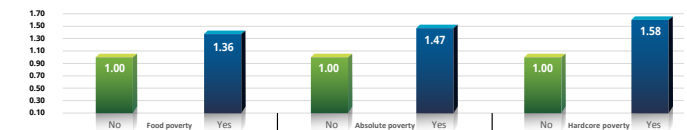
A household's wealth quintile is associated with stunting. A child based in a household of the lowest wealth quintile has 87% increased chances of being stunted compared to a child in the highest wealth quintile.



### Poverty Classification

In addition to wealth quintile the classification of household poverty increases a child's chances of being stunted. A child in a household classified as:

- Food poor has 36% increased chance of being stunted;
- Absolute poor has 47% increased chance of being stunted;
- Hardcore poor has 58% increased chance of being stunted



### Education of a Mother

30.3% of children whose mothers had no education were stunted. Compared to 16% of children whose mothers had tertiary education.

