1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets


3.1 Child Factors


3.2 Maternal factors


- Maternal literacy 84.18% 93.22% Maternal literacy
- Birth interval 76-95.9%
- Low parity 40.42%
- Maternal education 51.12%
- Female-headed household 34.36%
- Contraceptive 33.68%

Increase in coverage
Decrease in coverage

Note: Birth interval - the proportion of children with a preceding or succeeding birth interval > 24 months.
Low parity - the proportion of women aged <30 years with less than 3 or aged >29 years with less than 5 children.
Maternal education - the proportion of mothers (15-49 years) who had greater than primary education at the time of the survey.

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care (ANC) 96.14%
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA) 79.52%
- Health facility delivery (HFD) 90.92%
- Antenatal care (ANC) 96.82%
- Fever/Cough treatment 55.56%
- Diarrhea treatment 34.91%

Increase in coverage
Decrease in coverage

Note: factors that were either not monitored or had not been roll out by 1993 (IPTp1, IPTp2, Iron Supplements, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

IPTp2 5.57
Antimalarial 13.08
Child_ItN 8.78
Immunization 9.59
Antimalarial 13.53
IPTp1 15.41
Vitamin A-mother 18.39

Note: TT2 = Two doses of tetanus toxoid injection
IPTp = Intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy
ORS = Oral rehydration salts use
DPT3 = 3rd dose of diphtheria–tetanus–pertussis vaccine
Polio3 = 3rd dose of polo vaccine
Child _ITN = Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

3.4 Household factors


- Improved and Intermediate Sanitation 1993
- Improved and Intermediate Sanitation 2014
- Improved Water 1993
- Improved Water 2014
- Least Poor Household 1993
- Least Poor Household 2014

Note: Improved sanitation - proportion of households who have access to flush toilet facilities. Improved and intermediate sanitation have access to any form of a toilet facility. Improved water is the proportion of households who have access to piped water for drinking. Improved and intermediate have access to either piped or boreholes/wells water for drinking. Least poor households - proportion of households considered not poor comprising of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.

3.5 Health Interventions


- Least poor households - proportion of households considered not poor comprising of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.

3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Embu and other CEREB counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


Key Messages

- Embu had an overall U5M change of 41.6% between 1985 and 2013, a lower reduction compared to the regional change. Overall, the trend in U5M was similar in Embu county and the regional average, except in the 1970s and post 2003 where Embu county had lower and higher U5M, respectively. By 2014, Embu had the fourth-highest U5M (60.5 per 1000 live births) in the region.
- Maternal literacy and education improved in Embu county and might be linked to the increasing number of women with longer-spaced births and lower parity. However, there was a notable decline in the use of modern contraceptives.
- The number of women receiving at least four antenatal declined, a cause for concern.
- Breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved except the proportion of children breastfed within one hour of birth.
- Vaccination coverage has remained high, and Embu is one of the counties with the highest vaccination coverage in the country.
- Access to clean water has improved, with >50% of households having access to piped water for drinking.
- Households with access to sanitation remained >88%, and those classified as poor remained low.