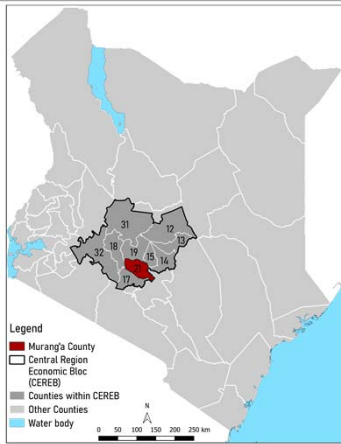


### 1. General Profile

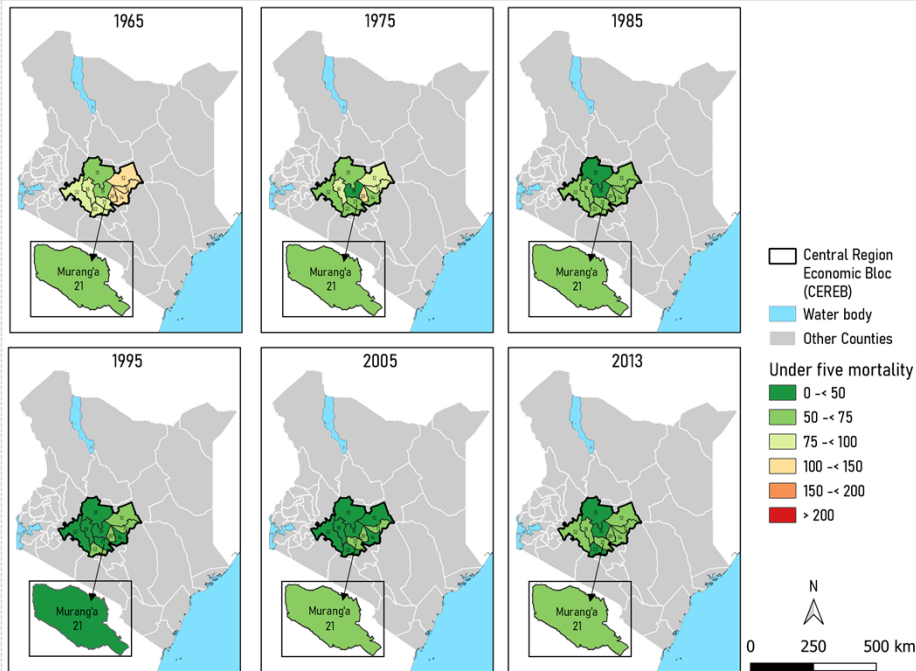


Year	2009	2019
<b>Total population*</b>	942,581	1,056,640
<b>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</b>	207,685	219,315
<b>Population under five years**</b>	129,013	121,393
<b>Urban population*</b>	-	102,640
<b>Population with primary school education*</b>	-	495,697
<b>Average rainfall (mm)***</b>	1,420	1,970

Data Sources: \* KNBS 2009 & 2019 KNPHC, \*\*World Pop, \*\*\* Kenya Meteorological Department

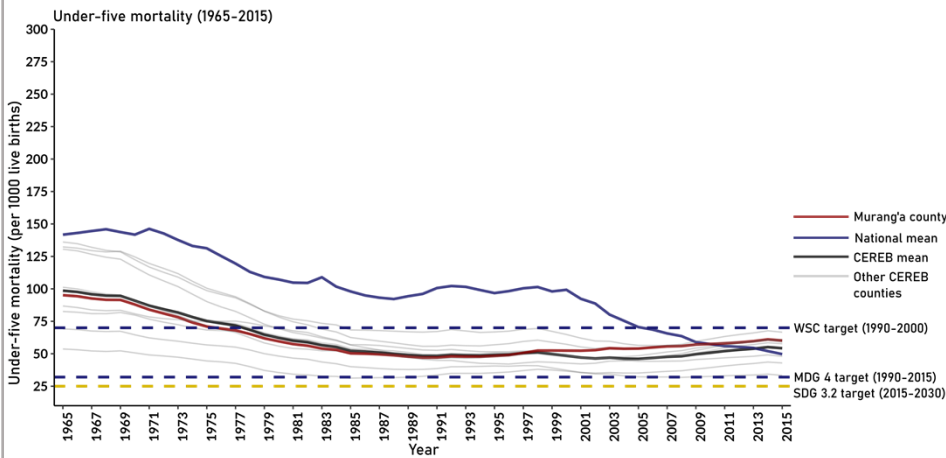
### 2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

#### 2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

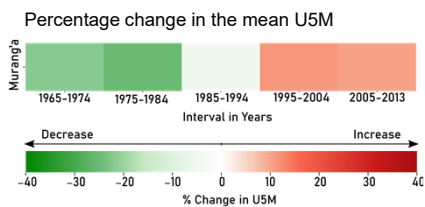


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Murang'a and CEREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

#### 2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



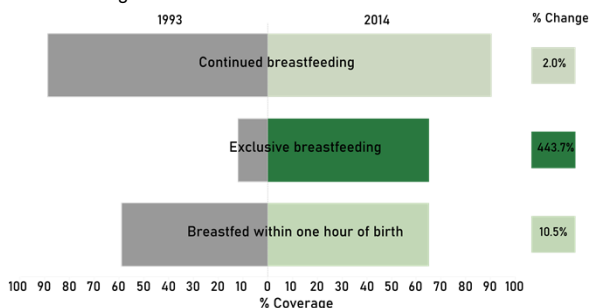
U5M trends in Murang'a, relative to the national mean, CEREB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



### 3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

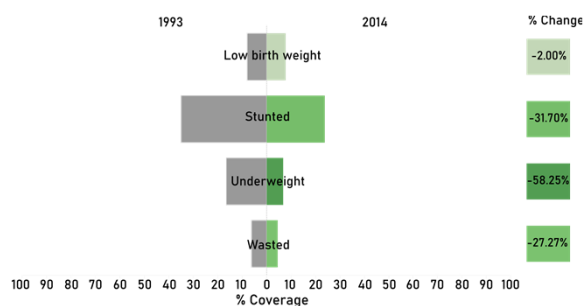
#### 3.1 Child Factors

##### a). Breast feeding indicators: 1993 and 2014



Coverage of breast feeding indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement. The darker the green the greater the improvement.

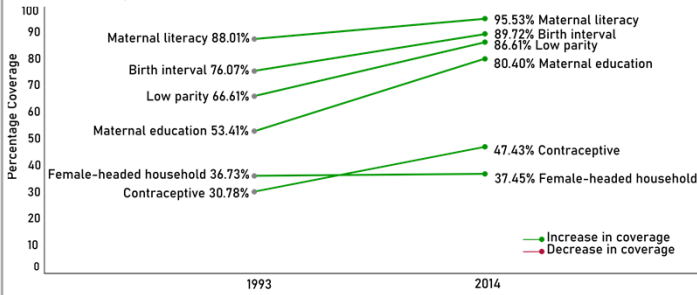
##### b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement. The darker the green the greater the improvement.

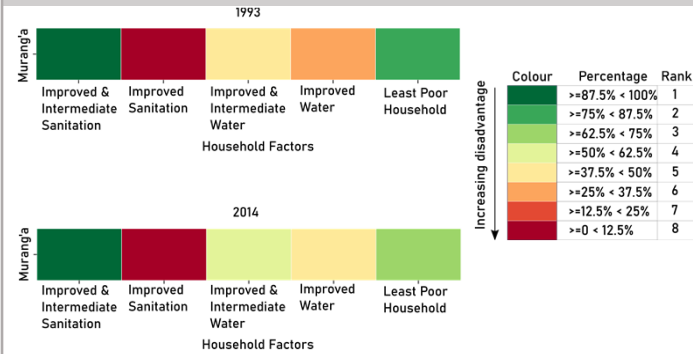
### 3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014.



**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.

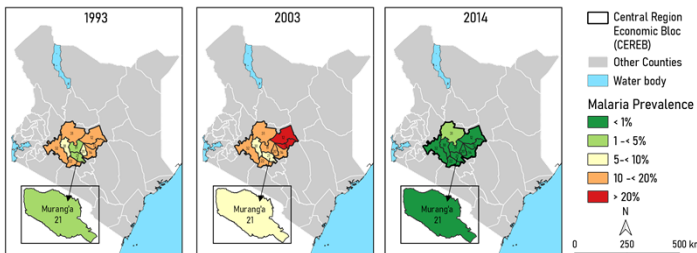
### 3.4 Household factors



**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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quintiles of the wealth index.

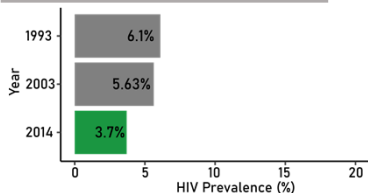
### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Murang'a and other CEREB counties.

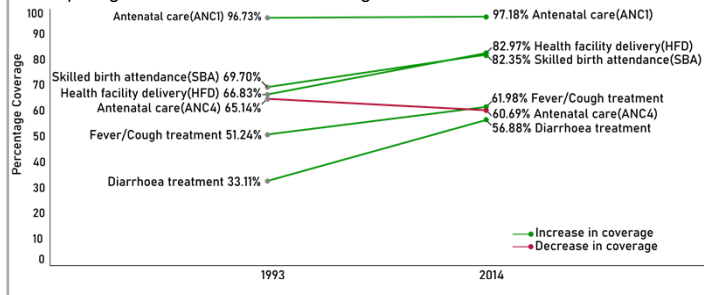
#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



Central province HIV Prevalence (NACC Kenya) in 1993, 2003 and 2014.

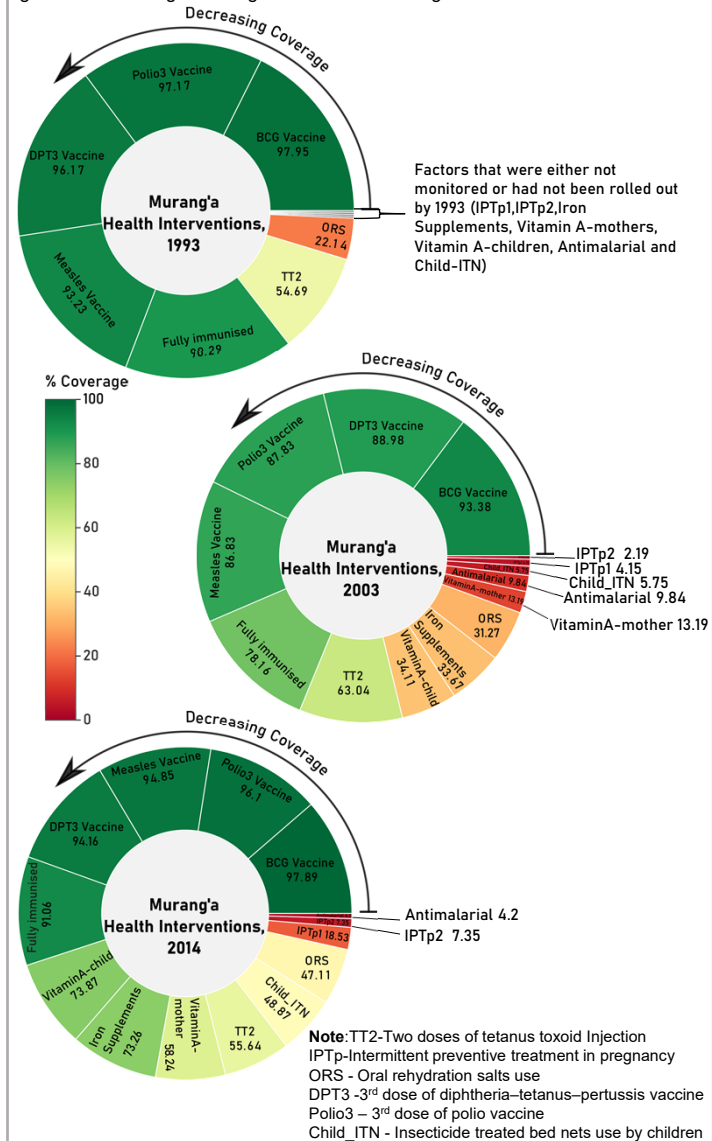
### 3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014.



### 3.5 Health Interventions

Coverage of child and maternal health interventions in 1993, 2003 and 2014. Dark green indicates high coverage and red low coverage.



### Key Messages

- Most counties in CEREB experienced an increase in U5M between 2005-2013. However, in Murang'a, the rate began increasing much earlier (1994-2005). Before 1994, the rate was slightly below the regional average but increased, exceeding the regional and national mean in 1997 and 2010. By 2014 the rate was 17% higher than the national mean, shifting Murang'a from having the 5<sup>th</sup> highest rate in 1965 to the second-highest (61.06 per 1000 live births) after Kirinyaga.
- HIV prevalence declined across the years, while Malaria prevalence increased in 2003 before declining to <1% in 2014. The decrease in malaria transmission observed between 2003 and 2014 could be associated with the increase in the proportion of children using treated bed nets (6% to 49%) between 2003 and 2014.
- Murang'a is among the counties with the highest maternal literacy and education in the country. Contraceptive usage substantially improved alongside the prevalence of longer birth intervals and low parity.
- Overall breastfeeding practices and nutritional status improved though continued breastfed and low birth weight changed by (2%)
- Murang'a is among the few counties that reached a vaccination coverage >90% in 2014.
- Except for women receiving at least four antenatal care, the use of health care services significantly improved.
- There was minimal changes in improving access to clean water, but access to sanitation remained >88%.
- Unlike other counties, the proportion of households classified as least poor decreased suggesting an increase in poverty levels.