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


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.

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

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

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


- Maternal literacy 98.6%
- Birth interval 16.0%
- Low parity 66.6%
- Maternal education 53.4%
- Female-headed household 34.7%
- Contraceptive 30.1%

Percentage Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1993</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>Increase in coverage</th>
<th>Decrease in coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maternal literacy 98.6%</td>
<td>95.51%</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
<td>3.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth interval 16.0%</td>
<td>88.72%</td>
<td>22.72%</td>
<td>0.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low parity 66.6%</td>
<td>80.46%</td>
<td>13.86%</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal education 53.4%</td>
<td>47.63%</td>
<td>5.77%</td>
<td>6.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed household 34.7%</td>
<td>27.45%</td>
<td>7.25%</td>
<td>17.18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Messages

- Most counties in CEREB experienced an increase in USM 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 the 5th highest rate in 1993 to the second-highest (61.06 per 1000 live births) after Kirinyaga.

3.3 Health Care Utilization


- Antenatal care (ANC): 96.7% vs. 97.1%
- Skilled birth attendance (SBA): 49.7%
- Health facility delivery (HF): 68.83%
- Antenatal care (ANC): 65.14%
- Fever (Cough treatment): 51.24%
- Diarrhoea treatment: 33.11%

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 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quintiles of the wealth index.

3.5 Health Interventions


- Polio vaccine: 11.11% vs. 89.75%
- BCG Vaccine: 97.13% vs. 88.75%
- DPT1 Vaccine: 96.17% vs. 75.89%
- DPT2 Vaccine: 79.12% vs. 62.41%
- DPT3 Vaccine: 79.12% vs. 62.41%
- Polio3 – 3rd dose of polio vaccine: 68.13% vs. 88.79%
- Child ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children: 5.75% vs. 49.15%
- Antimalarial: 4.2% vs. 4.8% - IPTp2: 7.35

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
Child ITN - Insecticide treated bed nets use by children

6.6.2 HIV Prevalence


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HIV Prevalence (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Messages

- Most counties in CEREB experienced an increase in USM 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 the 5th 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%) in 2014.

- 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.