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 breastfeeding 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. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.
3.2 Maternal factors

Comparing maternal factors in 1993 and 2014:
- Maternal literacy 84.2% - 92.8% in 2014
- Birth interval 73.1% - 79.5% in 2014
- Contraceptive use 39.3% - 33.4% in 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.

3.3 Health Care Utilization

Comparing health care utilization coverage in 1993 and 2014:
- Maternal care (ANC) 90.54% - 93.99% in 2014
- Antenatal care attendance (ANC) 62.8% - 86.0% in 2014

3.5 Health Interventions


3.6 Infectious Diseases

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Nakuru and other CEREB counties.

3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


Key Messages

- After 1989, Nakuru county had a USM trend similar to that of the regional average. However, before then, from 1965, the rate was lower than the regional average before rising above the regional rate after 1975. Between 2005 and 2013, Nakuru saw a 19% rise in the USM rate exceeding the national average by 6% in 2014, at 55.13 per 1000 live births, the fourth-lowest in CEREB after Kiambu.
- There was a substantial decline in Malaria prevalence by 2014, even though access to Malaria interventions remained low.
- Despite improvements, Nakuru had the lowest prevalence of longer birth intervals and contraceptive usage than other CEREB counties. However, the coverage was much higher relative to counties in other regions.
- Besides a slight decrease in the proportion of children breastfed within one hour, nutritional status improved.
- The least sought health care service by 2014 at 54% was the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care.
- Proportion of fully immunized children was lower than most counties in CEREB but higher than counties in other regions.
- Nakuru had a slight improvement in access to improved sanitation.
- Households with access to clean water are much higher than other counties even though those with piped water remained <63%.
- Proportion of least poor households remained >75%.

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