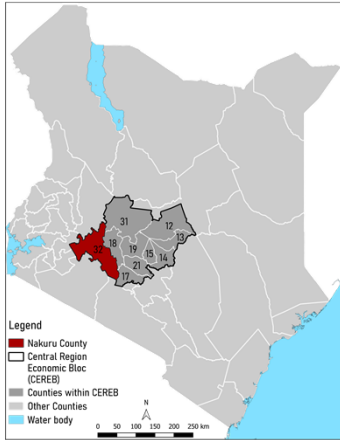


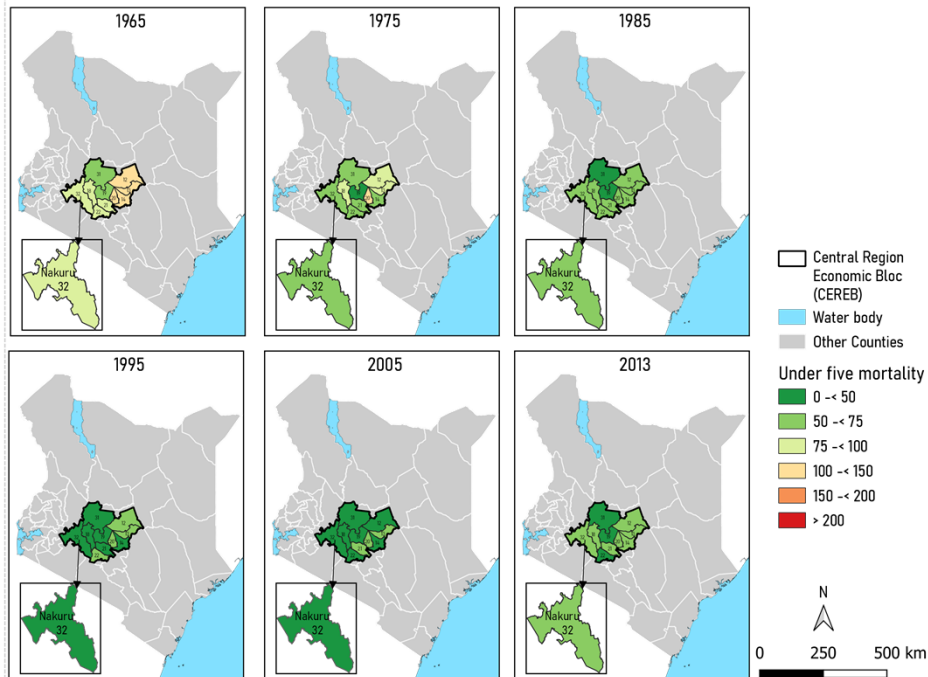
1. General Profile



Year	2009	2019
Total population*	1,603,325	2,162,202
Female of childbearing age (15-49)**	370,116	497,813
Population under five years**	270,495	316,385
Urban population*	-	901,460
Population with primary school education*	-	892,213
Average rainfall (mm)***	871	1,218

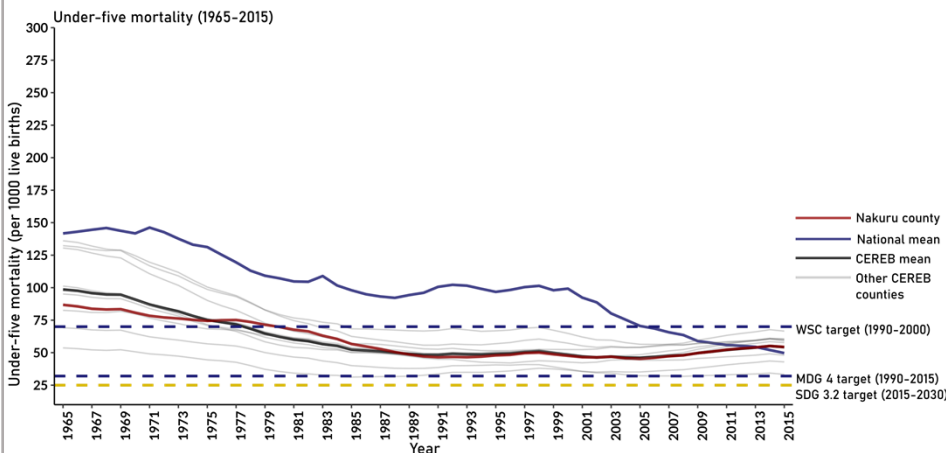
2. Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

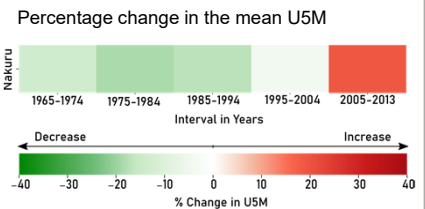


Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Nakuru and CEREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets



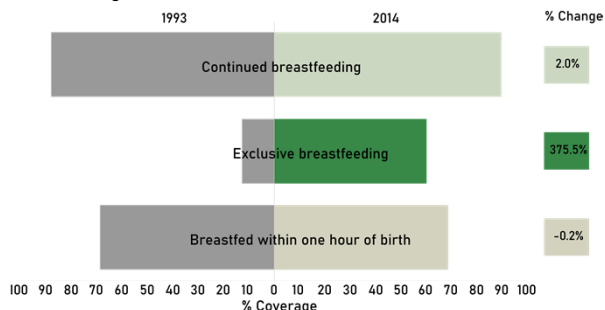
U5M trends in Nakuru, relative to the national mean, CEREB mean and progress in meeting global U5M reduction targets set during World Summit for Children (WSC), the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.2.



3. Determinants of Child Survival, 1993-2014

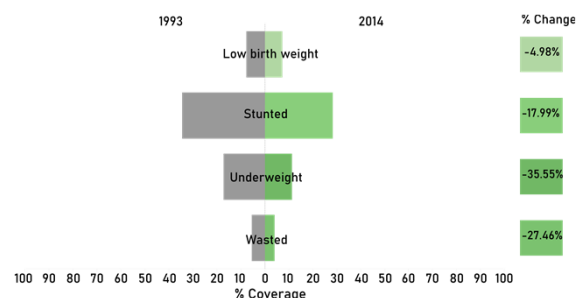
3.1 Child Factors

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.

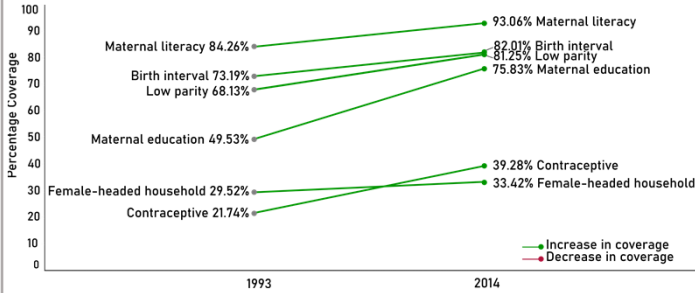
b). Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014



Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Red indicates deterioration in the indicator and green an improvement.

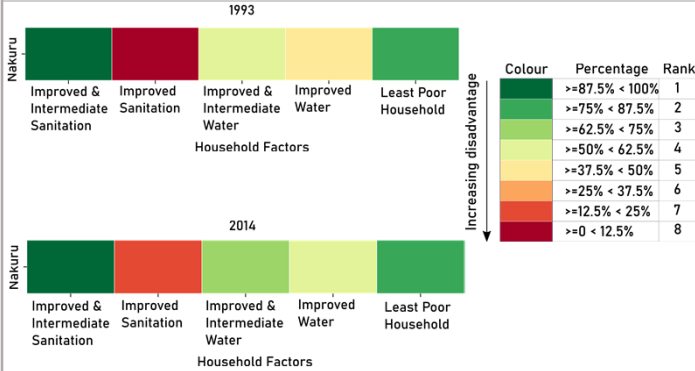
3.2 Maternal factors

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.

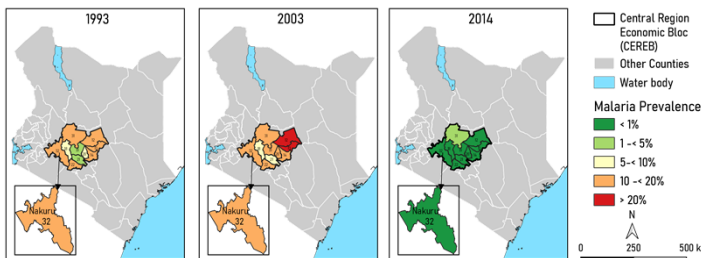
3.4 Household factors



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

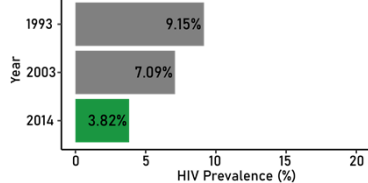
3.6 Infections

3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence



Malaria prevalence in Nakuru and other CEREB counties.

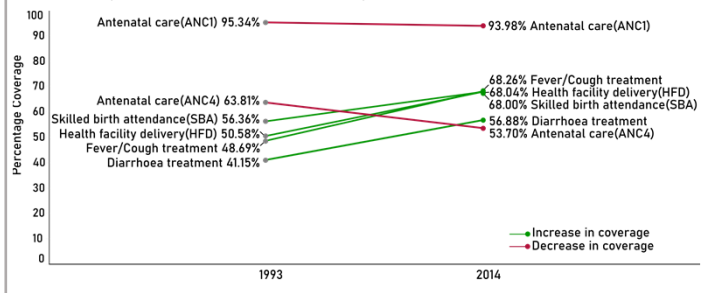
3.6.2 HIV Prevalence



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

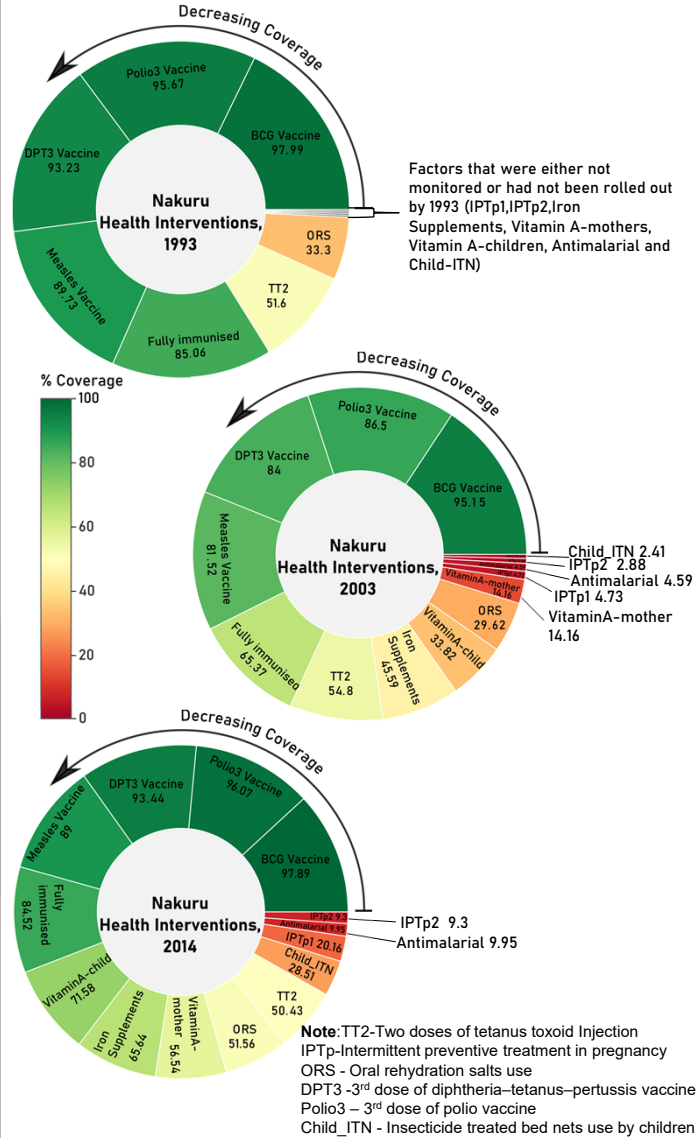
3.3 Health Care Utilization

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

- After 1989, Nakuru county had a U5M 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 U5M 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. HIV prevalence, on the other hand, had a steady decline.
- 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%.