1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population*</td>
<td>818,757</td>
<td>990,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female of childbearing age (15-49)**</td>
<td>171,128</td>
<td>232,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population under five years**</td>
<td>155,011</td>
<td>182,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban population*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>152,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with primary school education*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>442,031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average rainfall (mm)***</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean U5M per 1000 live births in Trans Nzoia and NOREB every 10 years between 1965 and 2013.

2.2 Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets

U5M trends in Trans Nzoia, relative to the national mean, NOREB 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.


3.1 Child Factors


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


Coverage of malnutrition indicators, and the percentage change between 1993 and 2014. Green indicates an improvement.
### 3.2 Maternal factors


- Maternal literacy 75.6% in 1993 and 88.4% in 2014.
- Birth interval 11.89% in 1993 and 81.84% in 2014.
- Low parity 8.43% in 1993 and 71.37% in 2014.
- Maternal education 40.32% in 1993 and 66.12% in 2014.

Female-headed household 26.60% in 1993 and 39.32% in 2014.

Contraceptive 14.39% in 1993 and 23.03% 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


- Antenatal care (ANC) 14.77% in 1993 and 92.6% in 2014.
- Antenatal care (ANC) 42.8% in 1993 and 96% in 2014.

### 3.4 Household factors


- Improved & Intermediate Sanitation
- Improved & Intermediate Water
- Last Poor Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>87.5% - 92%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>79.5% - 87.5%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>62.5% - 79.5%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>85.0% - 62.5%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>73.5%- 82.5%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>25% - 73.5%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>5% - 25%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>&lt;5%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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


Factors that were either not monitored or had not been rolled out by 1993 (IPTp, IPTp2, Iron Supplements, Vitamin A, Antimalarials and Child-ITN)

### 3.6 Infections

#### 3.6.1 Malaria Prevalence

Malaria prevalence in Trans Nzoia and other NOREB counties.

#### 3.6.2 HIV Prevalence


Note: TT2: Two doses of tetanus toxoid injection

### Key Messages

- Since 1965, the U5M in Trans Nzoia declined at an increased pace every 10 years. However, after 2005, progress slowed down, and the reduction rate dropped from 24.7% (1995-2004) to about 1.23% (2005-2013). Consequently, the rate exceeded the regional average and was the second-highest USM (51.19 per 1000 live births) in NOREB after Turkana by 2014.

- There was a drop in the proportion of pregnant women receiving intermittent preventive treatment between 2003 and 2014. However, the usage of treated bed nets and recommended antimalarials significantly improved and could be associated with the substantial decrease in Malaria transmission rates within that period.

- HIV prevalence was at its peak in the early 90s, after which the transmission rates declined steadily across the years.

- Under health care services, the proportion of women receiving at least four antenatal care during pregnancy had the greatest drop, becoming one of the region's lowest coverages.

- Nutritional indicators and breastfeeding practices improved, but the proportion of children continually breastfed after six months slightly decreased.

- Maternal literacy and education levels were among the region's highest alongside contraceptive usage and could have positively impacted prevalence for longer birth intervals and low parity.

- Vaccination coverage dropped between 1993-2003, and Trans Nzoia recovered with better coverage than 1993, unlike the case in most NOREB counties.

- By 2014, access to sanitation and clean water improved and was among the region's highest; however, only 24% of the households had piped water. The proportion of households classified as least poor also increased from 47% in 1993 to 53% in 2014.