1. General Profile

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

2.1 U5M (per 1000 live births)

- Under-five mortality (U5M), 1965-2015
- Trends in U5M and progress towards achieving global targets


3.1 Child Factors

- Breastfeeding indicators: 1993 and 2014
  - Continued breastfeeding: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = 9%
  - Exclusive breastfeeding: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = 20%
  - Breastfed within one hour of birth: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = 9%

- Malnutrition indicators: 1993 and 2014
  - Low birth weight: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = -0.5%
  - Stunted: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = -12.9%
  - Underweight: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = -10.4%
  - Wasted: 1993 = 9%, 2014 = -28.1%

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. Green indicates an improvement.
3.2 Maternal factors


- Maternal literacy: 81.83% (2014) vs 78.16% (1993)
- Low parity: 69.32% (2014) vs 73.75% (1993)
- Maternal education: 44.10% (2014) vs 38.32% (1993)
- Female-headed household: 25.37% (2014) vs 29.41% (1993)

Key Messages

- Improved sanitation - proportion of households with 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.

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


- Fever/Cough treatment: 43.2% (2014) vs 40.7% (1993)
- Chikungunya treatment: 72% (2014) vs 73% (1993)
- Health facility delivery (HFD): 41% (2014) vs 40% (1993)

Factors that were either not monitored or had not been rolled out by 1993 (IPTp1, IPTp2, Iron Supplements, Vitamin A-mothers, Vitamin A-children, Antimalarial and Child-ITN)

- IPTp1: 13.52% (1993)
- IPTp2: 9.09% (1993)
- Antimalarial: 8.36% (1993)
- Vitamin A-mothers: 10.87% (1993)
- Vitamin A-children: 10.87% (1993)

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Key Messages

- The U5M rate in Uasin Gishu remained lower than the regional and national mean. The greatest reduction rate (30%) was observed between 1995-2004. By 2014, the rate was 37.6 per 1000 live births and the third lowest in NOREB after Samburu.
- HIV and Malaria prevalence peaked in the 90s but declined steadily in the years that followed. Even though malaria prevalence dropped between 2003 and 2014, the progress towards increasing malaria interventions has been inconsistent over time. However, there was a general improvement in 2014 from what had been observed in 2003.
- There was a noticeable improvement in breastfeeding practices and nutritional status.
- Despite a substantial decrease in pregnant women who received at least four antenatal care, the coverage remained the highest in NOREB in addition to health facility deliveries, and deliveries attended to by skilled birth attendants.
- Vaccination coverage dropped between 1993 and 2003, but Uasin Gishu was among the few counties that recovered from the drop and achieved better vaccination coverage than in 1993.