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KENYA VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

2024

ABRIDGED VERSION

Published by:

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
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Nairobi, Kenya

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Published 2025



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Recommended citation: KNBS 2025. Kenya Vital Statistics Report 2024. Nairobi, Kenya.

KENYA VITAL STATISTICS REPORT 2024

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Preface

Birth, marriage, adoption, and death are significant life events that define every individual and the narrative of our nation. Since the early 20th century, Kenya has recorded these vital events, a process that has progressed from basic registration to a sophisticated system for generating crucial statistics.

The 2024 Kenya Vital Statistics Report is the fifteenth edition since 2010. It is the result of concerted collaboration among the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Civil Registration Services, the Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice, alongside a wide range of stakeholders. The report analyses vital events registered in 2024, with comparative trends from 2020, providing insights into births, deaths (including causes of death), marriages, and adoptions.

The quality of data presented in this report reflects ongoing efforts to enhance the accuracy, coverage, and reliability of vital statistics in Kenya. The statistics are compiled from administrative records and are continually being improved through legal reforms, capacity building, and increased public awareness.



Dr. Macdonald G. Obudho, EBS, MBS
Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Despite significant progress in the completeness and timeliness of birth and death registrations, some challenges remain—notably under-registration in certain regions, delayed registrations, and gaps in cause-of-death information. These challenges are acknowledged in the report, and efforts are underway to address them. We also recognise the importance of aligning the definitions and methods used in vital statistics with international standards to ensure comparability and consistency.

The preparation and compilation of this report form an essential component of Kenya's broader National Statistical System (NSS). The NSS unites producers and users of official statistics to bolster coordination, harmonisation, and standardisation across all government and partner agencies. The NSS framework fortifies the governance and oversight of statistical activities, ensuring that the data produced is credible, timely, and relevant to national and county priorities.

Compiled in accordance with United Nations standards and regional reporting guidelines, this report emphasises the essential role of vital statistics in planning, monitoring, and



evaluating progress towards national and international development goals.

I hope it will inform effective policies and programmes, advance our national development agenda, and further strengthen Kenya's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System as a core component of the National Statistical System.

01 Introduction & Methodology

Vital statistics are information on vital events. Vital events include live births, deaths, still-births/fetal deaths, marriages, divorces, legal separation & recognition, annulment of marriages, adoptions, and legitimization.

1.1 Objectives

The general objective of this report is to present information on vital events that were registered in 2024.

The specific objectives are to present:

- Registration completeness, patterns and trends of live births, deaths, marriages and adoptions
- Registered birth and death rates in Kenya based on vital statistics
- Leading causes of death in Kenya
- Recommendations for improvement of Kenya's Civil Registration and Vital Statistics System (CRVSS).

1.2 Country Profile

Geography:

Kenya spans ~582,646 km², mostly arid/semi-arid, with features like Mount Kenya, the Rift Valley, and Lake Victoria.

Administration:

47 devolved county governments.

Culture/Religion:

- Diverse ethnic groups

- Christianity and Islam dominant
- English and Kiswahili are official languages

1.3 Scope

Covers live births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and adoptions registered in Kenya. It also includes delayed registrations, certificate issuance, and marriage/adoption data from 2020–2024.

1.4 Methodology

Data Sources: Extracted from standard CRVSS forms (births, deaths, marriages, adoptions), both domestic and foreign.

Data Processing:

- Birth/death data compiled at sub-county level, cleaned and merged into national datasets.
- Marriage data extracted from various registration offices and compiled centrally.
- Adoption data sourced from High Court orders and processed by the Registrar General.

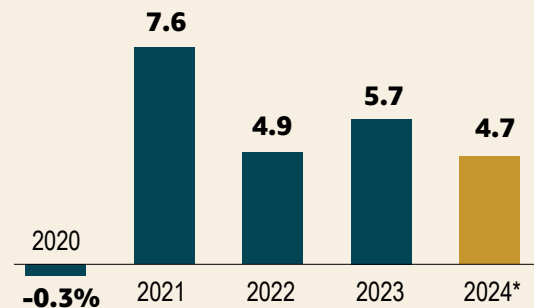




1.5 Economic Profile

Real GDP declined to 4.7% in 2024 from a revised growth of 5.7% in 2023 and 4.9 in 2022. In 2024, the annual inflation rate showed improvement, decreasing from 6.9 per cent in January to 3.0 per cent in December, reflecting a more stable economic environment (KNBS 2024).

Figure 1.5: Real GDP Growth (2020 - 2024)

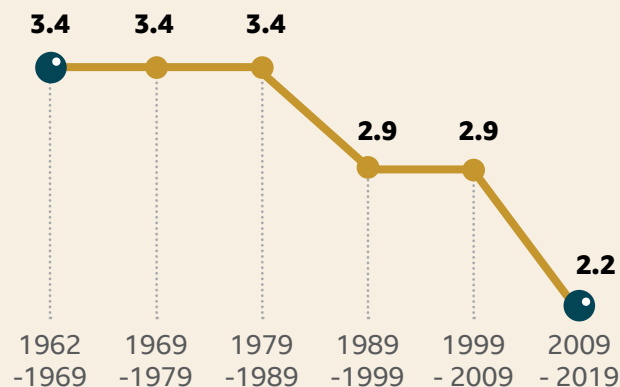


Source: KNBS

1.6 Intercensal Growth Rate

Between 1962 and 1989, the country's intercensal growth rate was 3.4 per cent. This declined to 2.9 per cent in 1999, plateauing until 2009, before declining further to 2.2 per cent in 2019.

Figure 1.6: intercensal Growth Rate (1962 - 2009)



Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 1962 -2019

1.7 Demographics

52.4m
Projected population in 2024
Population has increase
from **8.6 million** (1962).

Figure 1: Population Growth (1962 - 2024)

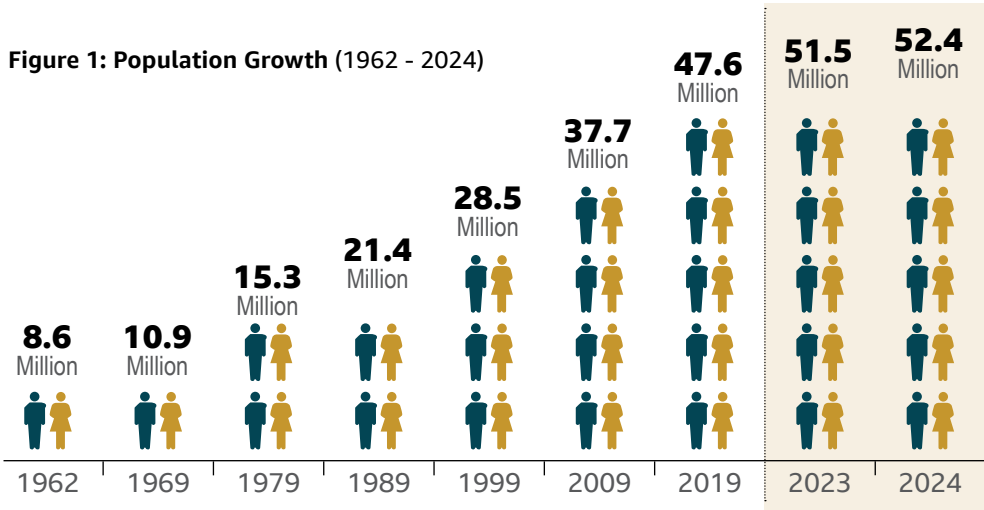


Figure 2: Population Pyramid

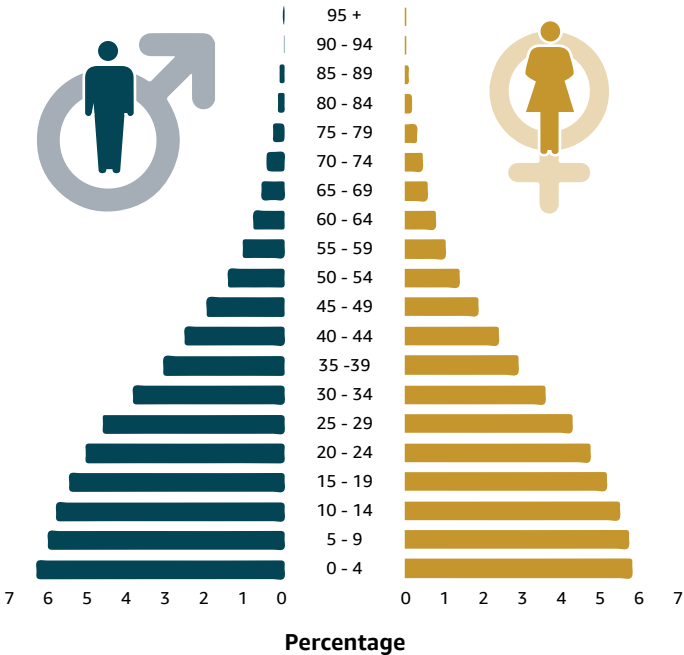


Figure 3: Total Fertility Rate



From 1989 – 2022, Kenya's TFR declined from **6.7** in 1989 to **4.7** in 1998 before increasing slightly to **4.9** in 2003. By 2022, the country's TFR had dropped to **3.4** children per woman.

Figure 4: Crude Death Rate, 1989 – 2019

The CDR ranged from about 10 to 12 deaths per 1,000 population.

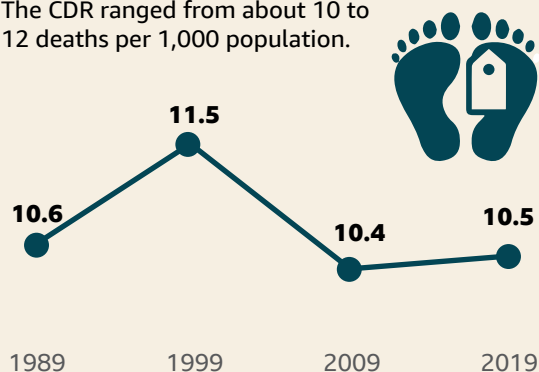
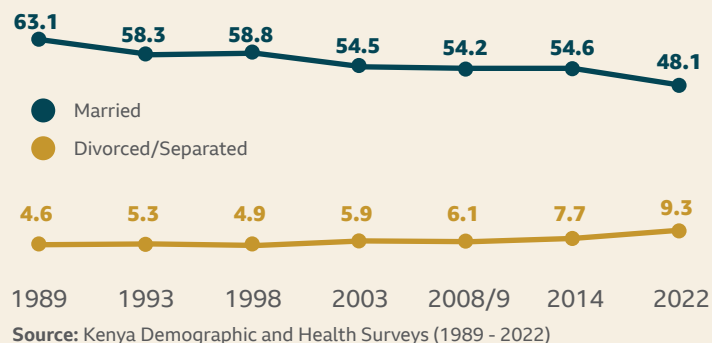


Figure 5: Trend in proportion of women age 15-49 Married and Divorced / Separated

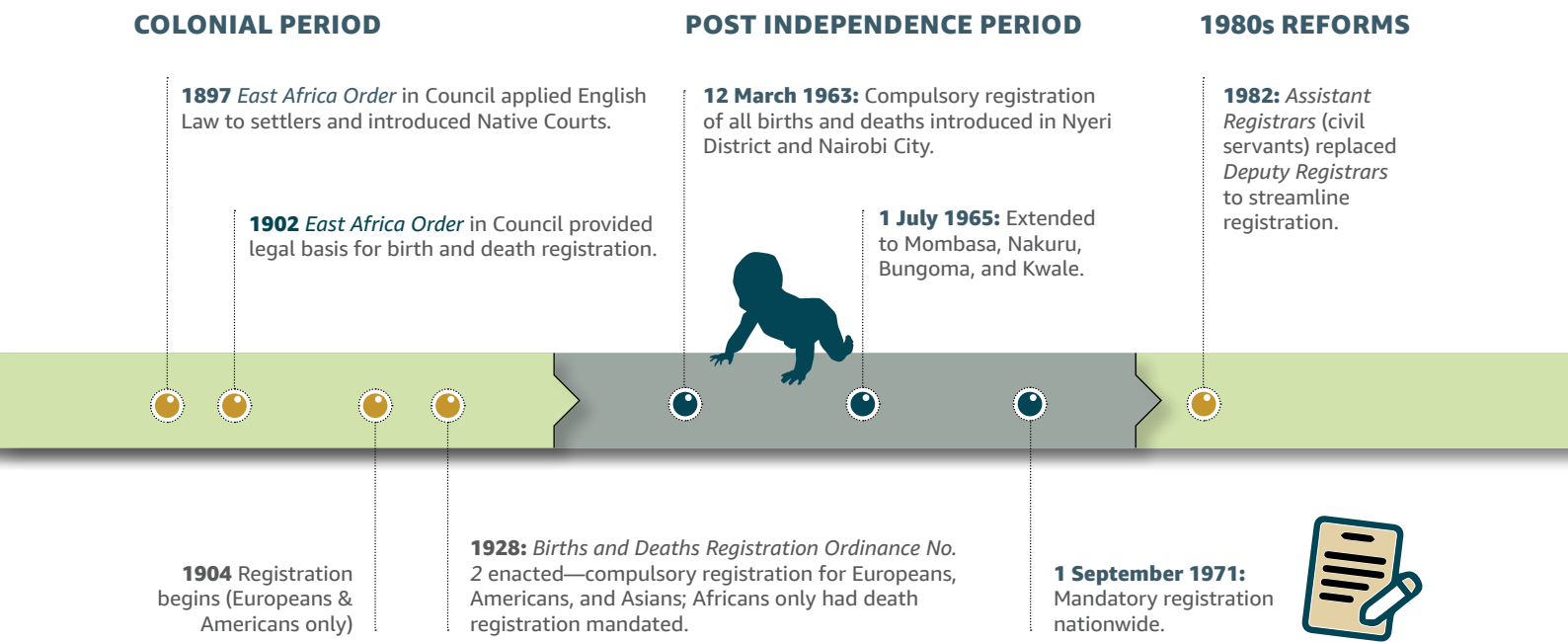


19.3 per cent of married women aged 15-49 had registered their current marriage with civil authorities. However, only **15.6 per cent** of these married women had a marriage certificate.

02 Civil Registration System in Kenya

This chapter discusses the historical evolution, legal frameworks, organizational structures and administrative processes of civil registration in Kenya, covering births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and adoptions. It also explores the incentives and challenges affecting Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) and efforts made to improve vital statistics reporting.

Milestones in Kenya’s Civil Registration Journey



1980s REFORMS

1982-85: Civil Registration Demonstration Project (CRDP) piloted with UNFPA support.

1984: Registration Assistants and Assistant Chiefs began community-based event registration.

1984: CRDP Phase I piloted in Murang'a, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, and Lurambi (Kakamega).

1984: CRDP Phase II piloted in Kisumu, Kakamega, Uasin Gishu, and Embu.

CRP DEVELOPMENTS

1990: Births and Deaths Section separated from Registrar General; new department formed under Office of the President, headed by a Principal Civil Registrar.

MODERNIZATION ERA

2014: Marriage Act Cap 150 and Matrimonial Property Act Cap 152 consolidated family laws.



2018: Introduction of Regional Coordinators to oversee county-level operations.

2009: Full national coverage of Civil Registration Program (CRP) achieved.



December 2024: Total of 167 Civil Registration Offices (CROs) established across 47 counties and 389 sub-counties.

03 Timeliness of Registration and Registration Completeness

This chapter presents data quality assessment of the data on registered births, deaths, marriages and adoptions. Timeliness of registration and registration completeness of registered births and deaths, at national and county level.

Table 1: Timeliness of Registration

Registration timeliness	2022		2023		2024	
	Live Births	Deaths	Live Births	Deaths	Live Births	Deaths
Current (<i>Registered within 6 months of occurrence</i>)	1,221,444	213,210	1,192,884	205,731	1,110,563	206,417
Late/ Delayed	698,402	28,485	825,764	40,408	521,449	28,999
Total	1,919,846	241,695	2,018,648	246,139	1,632,012	235,416



68%

Of the births registered in 2024 were registered within the 6 months of occurrence as stipulated by the law.



87.7%

Proportion of deaths registered within 6 months of occurrence in 2024.



23,887

Mandera had the highest number of late/delayed birth registration cases (i.e. registered after 6 months of occurrence) in 2024 at 23,887 followed by Kakamega at 23,650.



1,770

Kirinyaga had the lowest number of late/delayed birth registration cases at 1,770 in 2024.

Table 2: Birth Registration Completeness

	Registered Live Births			Expected Births			Completeness (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2020	575,454	551,308	1,126,762	715,822	694,973	1,410,795	80.4	79.3	79.9
2021	612,434	587,756	1,200,190	732,392	711,060	1,443,542	83.6	82.7	83.1
2022	619,929	601,515	1,221,444	768,606	746,219	1,514,825	80.7	80.6	80.6
2023	608,471	584,242	1,192,884	785,063	762,197	1,547,260	77.5	76.7	77.1
2024	570,830	539,724	1,110,563*	801,520	778,175	1,579,695	71.2	69.4	70.3

*Note that in 2024 there were 9 cases of intersex newborns

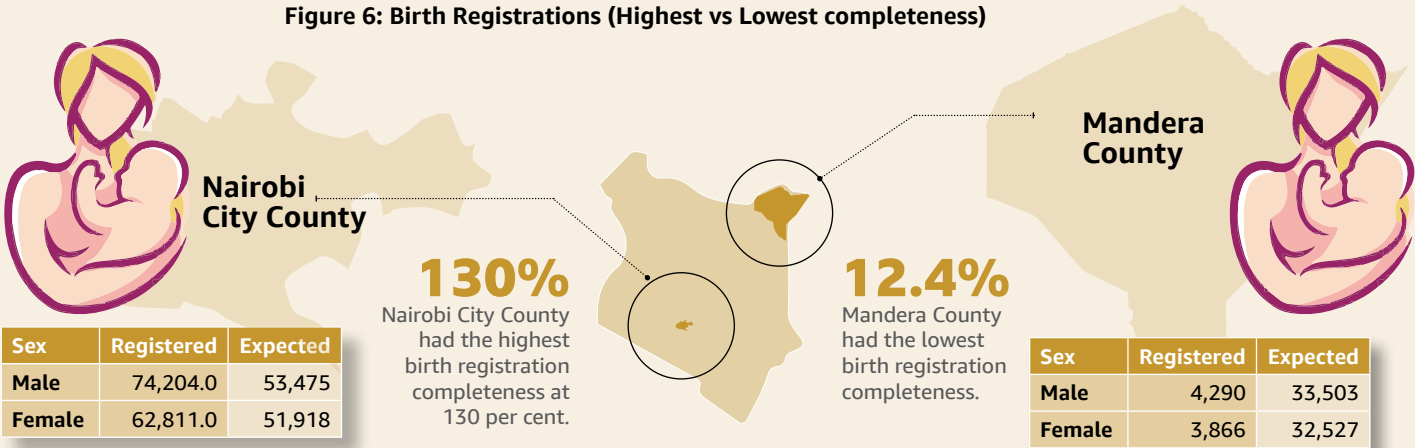
Nationally, the completeness was 70.3 per cent in 2024 with that for males at 71.2 and females at 69.4 per cent. This was a decline from 77.1 per cent in 2023 with that for males at 77.5 and females at 76.7 per cent. Further, an analysis of the trend shows that birth registration completeness has been on a downward trajectory since 2021.

The counties with the highest male registration completeness were Nairobi (138.8 %), Tharaka-Nithi (97.5%), Kericho (95.5%), Uasin Gishu

(94.5%) and Laikipia (93%) while for the females it was Nairobi (121%), Uasin Gishu (97.9%), Tharaka-Nithi (95.6%), Kericho (94.9%) and Laikipia (90.4%). Conversely, Mandera (12.8%), Wajir (17.9%), Turkana (30.8%), Samburu (37.7%) and Tana River (38.2%) had the lowest male registration completeness while Mandera (11.9%), Wajir (17%), Turkana (29%), Samburu (33.8%) and Marsabit (33.9%) had the lowest female registration completeness.



Figure 6: Birth Registrations (Highest vs Lowest completeness)

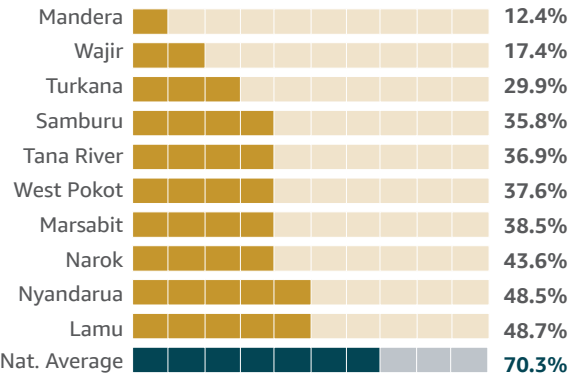


NB: Maps not to scale

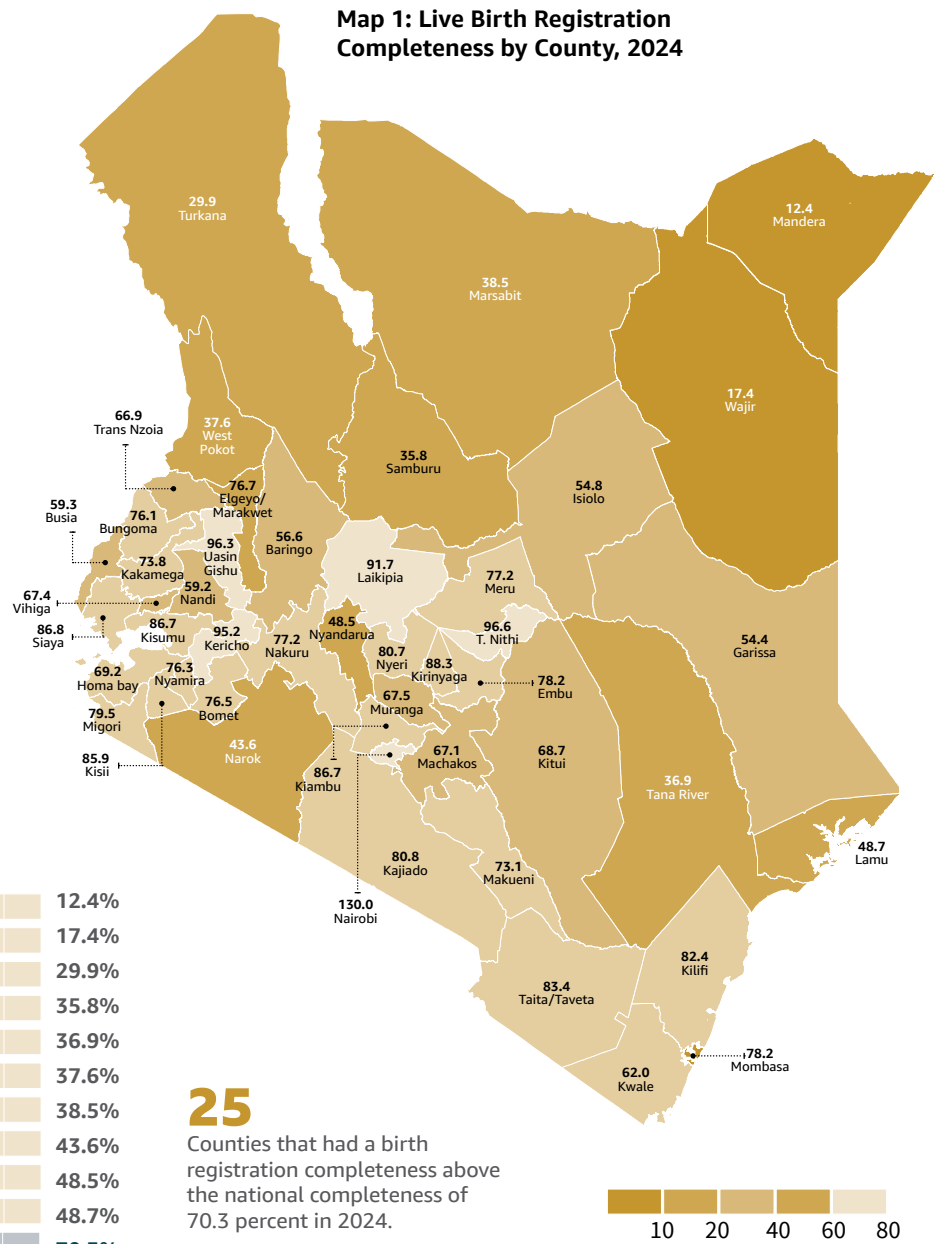


The counties with the lowest birth registration completeness are generally those within arid and semi-arid areas, except Nyandarua. Low birth registration completeness in these counties could be attributed to vastness, cultural and religious beliefs and nomadic lifestyle.

Figure 7: Counties with the lowest birth registration completeness, 2024



Map 1: Live Birth Registration Completeness by County, 2024



3.3 Death Registration Completeness

44.8

Death registration completeness has declined from **52.3 per cent** in 2021 to **44.8 per cent** in 2024



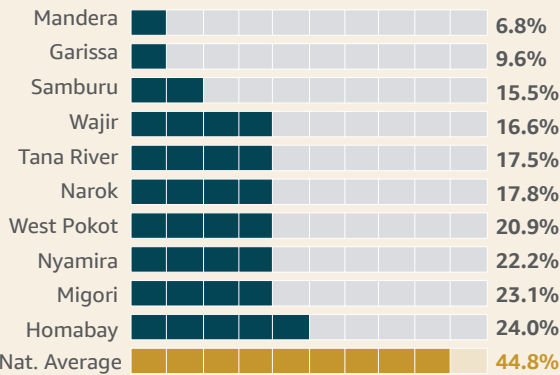
In 2024, the death registration completeness for males and females was almost the same at **45.0 per cent** and **44.5 per cent**, respectively

Counties that showed notable improvement in death registration completeness between 2023 and 2024 were **Tharaka-Nithi, Laikipia, Uasin Gishu** and **Nairobi City**.

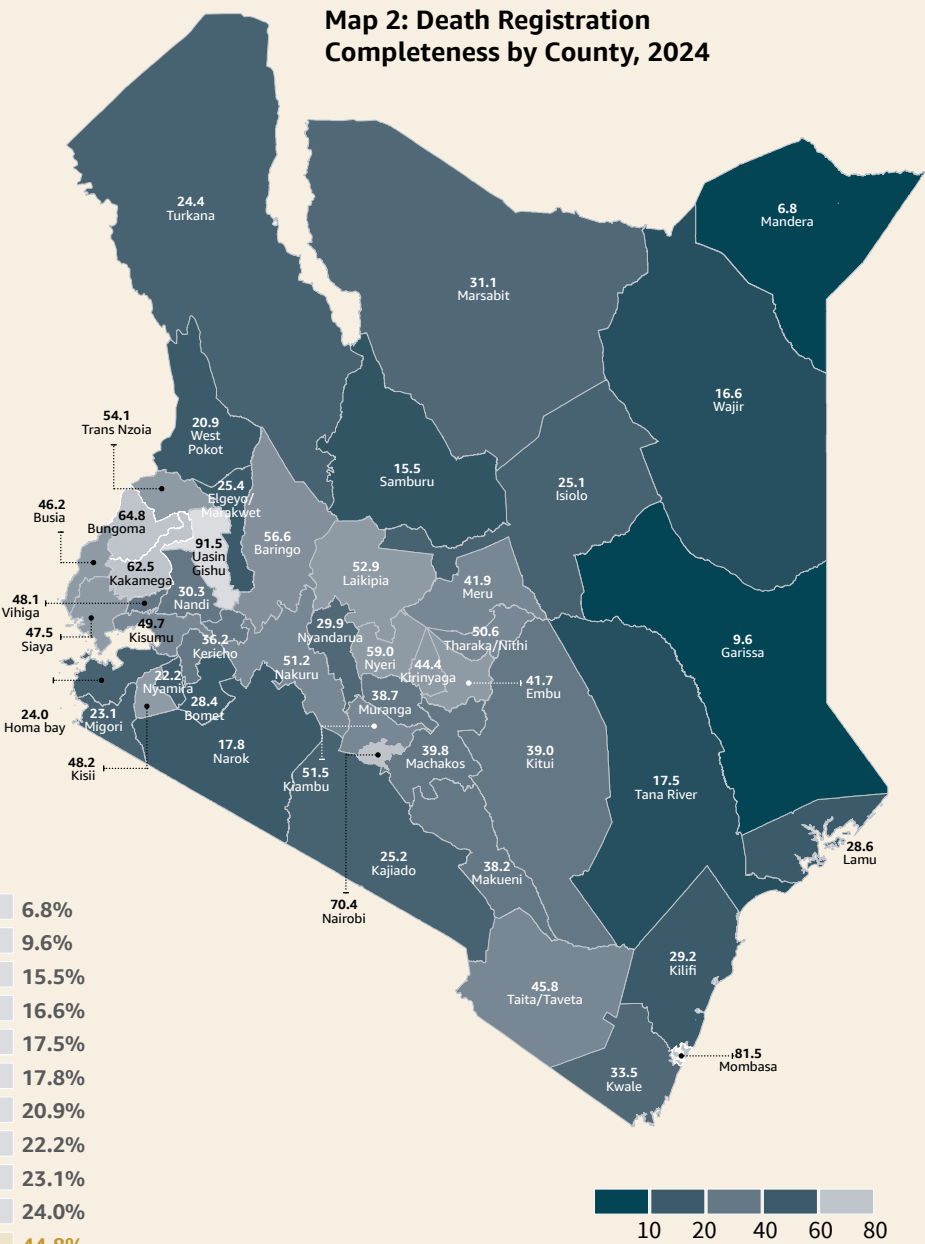
Counties with the highest number of late/delayed death registration cases in 2024 were **Garissa (4,398), Wajir (3,946), Homabay (2,625)** and **Siaya (2,119)**.

Kirinyaga (11), Nyeri (60), Nairobi (60) and **Mombasa (69)** counties had the least number of late/delayed death registration cases in 2024.

Figure 8: Counties with the lowest death registration completeness, 2024



Map 2: Death Registration Completeness by County, 2024

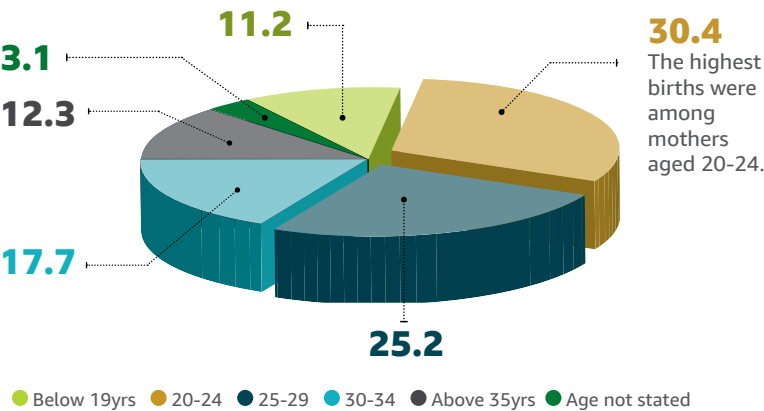


04 Birth Registration

This chapter presents demographic patterns of registered live births by various background characteristics. It also presents data on live births that occurred outside the country and were registered by Civil Registration Services (CRS) from 2022 to 2024.

4.1 Demographic Patterns of registered live births

Figure 8: Birth Distribution by Mother's Age (%)



4.2 Marital Status, Education and Site of Delivery



86.3% of registered births occurred among married mothers. Single mothers contributed **13.4%** of all registered births.



98.6% of registered live births occurred in health facilities nationally.

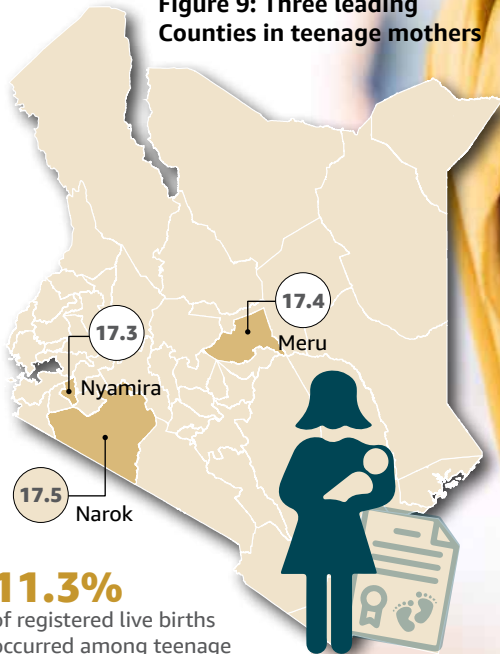


43.5% of registered births occurred among mothers with secondary education followed by primary (25.6%) and tertiary (21.9%). Mothers with no formal education accounted for 3.2% of births.



Counties below 90% of registered health facility births: **Tana River and Mandera**, indicating service access challenges.

Figure 9: Three leading Counties in teenage mothers



1,110,563
Total registered births in 2024: a decline from 1,192,884 in 2023.



4.3 Birth Registrations Outside Kenya

5,694

Foreign-registered births, 2024. Rose from **4,191 (2022)** and **4,954 (2023)**.

Highest The countries contributing the highest foreign registered births were: **USA (28.9%)**, the **UK (18.9%)**, and the **UAE (6.3%)**.

4.4 Birth Certificates Issuance

1,349,949

Certificates issued in 2024. A significant decline from **1,987,910** in 2022.

Highest issuances: Nairobi, Kiambu, and Kilifi; **lowest issuances:** Samburu, Lamu, and Isiolo.

4.5 Stillbirth Registrations

Registered stillbirths decreased from **12,073 (2023)** to **9,864 (2024)**.

21.2

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) declined from **23.2** to **21.2** per **1,000** population between **2023-2024**.

2.3

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) declined from **2.8** to **2.3** births per woman between **2022** and **2024**.

106:100

Sex ratio at birth (2024): 106 males per 100 females (**normal range: 102-106**).

25 counties

had normal sex ratios, while Marsabit (**highest: 131**) and Migori (**lowest: 90**).

05 Death Registration

This chapter analyses registered deaths by age, sex, marital status and site of occurrence. It also includes crude death rates and deaths of Kenyans that occurred outside Kenya.

Table 3: Number of Registered Deaths by Sex, 2020 - 2024

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Registered deaths	185,385	231,944	213,210	205,730	206,417
Male	104,832	131,599	120,357	115,506	115,242
Female	80,553	100,345	92,853	90,221	91,173

*Note that in 2024 there were 2 cases of intersex deaths and 3 in 2023



5.1 Deaths by Site of Occurrence



45.1%
of deaths registered occurred in the community.

The counties with the highest proportions of registered community deaths were Wajir (90.5%), Mandera (86.0%), Vihiga (74.3%) while counties with the highest proportions of registered health facility deaths were Uasin Gishu (82.0%), Kericho (78.1%), Nairobi City (77.3%).

5.2 Death Registration by Sex Ratio

In 2024, the national sex ratio for registered deaths stood at 126, with the highest ratio observed among those aged 20–24 years (188), while the lowest was recorded among persons aged 80 years and above at 77. The counties with highest sex ratio at death were Mandera (263), Wajir (195), Tana River (151) and Garissa (151).



55.8%
Registered
Male Deaths



44.2%
Registered
Female Deaths

5.3 Death Registration by Background Characteristics



13.9%

of the total registered deaths in 2024 were among children under the age of five.



10,930

Neo-natal deaths were registered in 2024; with 86% of these deaths occurring in health facilities.

20,660

Infant deaths were registered nationally in 2024, with the highest numbers reported in Nairobi City, Nakuru, Kiambu and Mombasa counties.

- Among those aged 15 years or older, married persons accounted for 59.0 per cent of deaths.

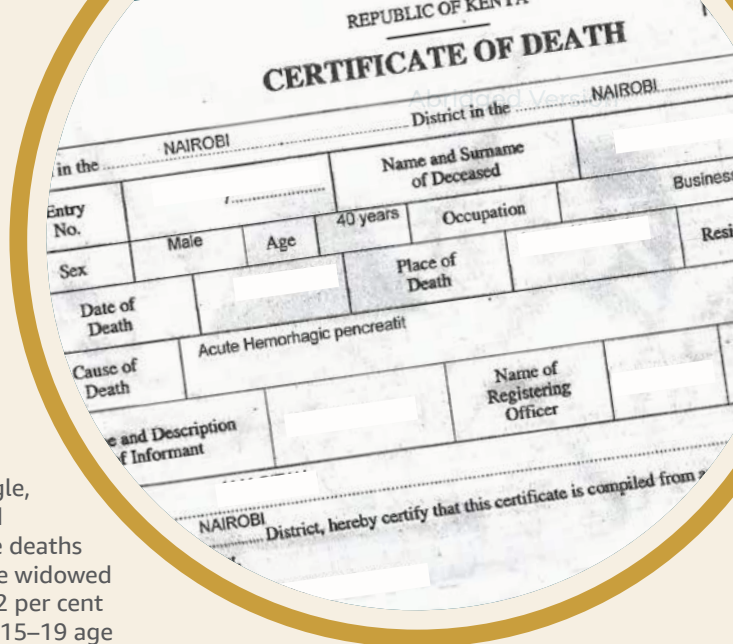


43.4%

of all registered deaths in 2024 were of persons aged 60 years or older.

Single (17%), widowed (16%), and divorced (3%) persons made up the rest of the registered deaths.

- Male deaths were dominant among single, married, and divorced persons, while female deaths dominated among the widowed persons. Notably, 11.2 per cent of deaths among the 15–19 age group were ever married, indicating a teenage marriage concern.

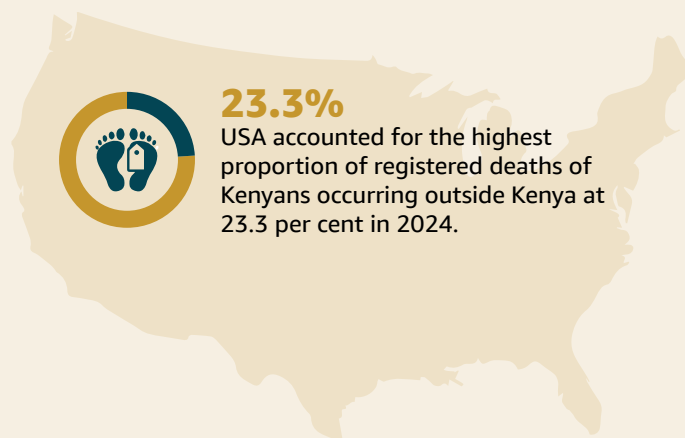


5.4 Death Certificates Issuance

In 2024, a total of 152,398 death certificates were issued, which was a decline from 225,468 in 2023. Nairobi County issued the highest number of death certificates (16,306), followed by Kiambu (8,171). The fewest death certificates were issued in Bomet (613) and West Pokot (613).

5.5 Death Registration outside Kenya

The number of deaths of Kenyans that occurred outside the country and were registered in Kenya increased from 270 in 2023 to 305 in 2024.



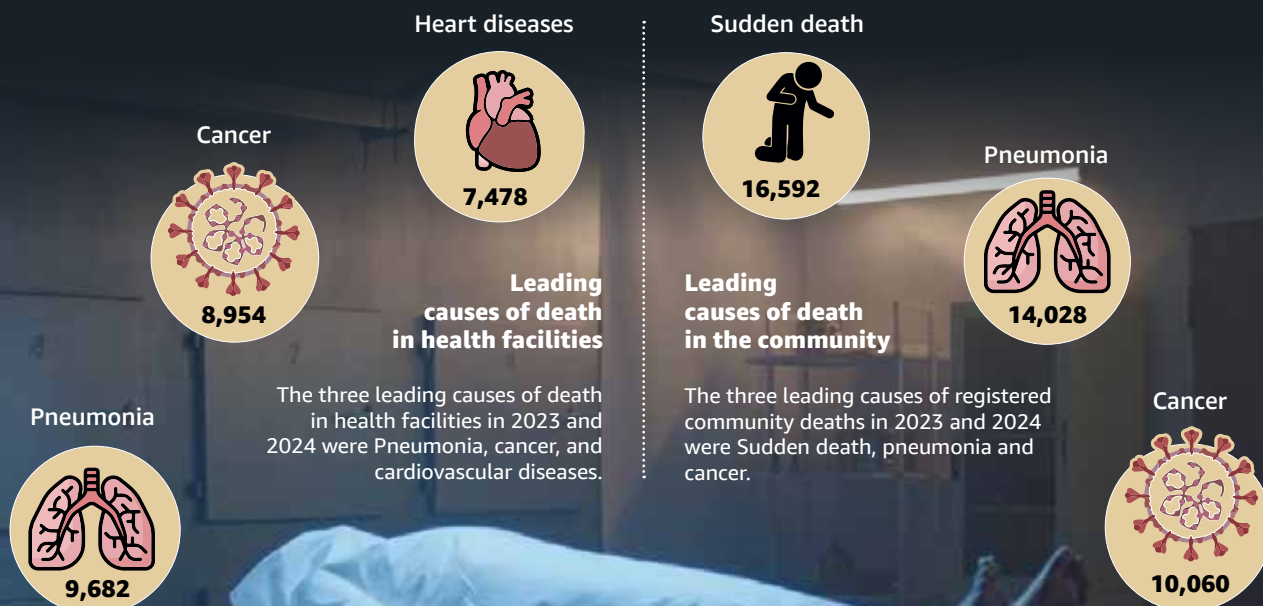
23.3%

USA accounted for the highest proportion of registered deaths of Kenyans occurring outside Kenya at 23.3 per cent in 2024.

06 Causes of Death

This chapter presents the ten leading causes of registered deaths in Kenya (health facility and community) and for Kenyans who died outside the country. The causes of death are also disaggregated by sex and age.

6.1 Leading Causes of Death in 2024



The three leading causes of death in health facilities in 2023 and 2024 were Pneumonia, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases.

The three leading causes of registered community deaths in 2023 and 2024 were Sudden death, pneumonia and cancer.

6.2 Registered Deaths in the Health Facilities by Sex

Males: Pneumonia and cancer were the top two causes of registered deaths in 2024



Females: Cancer emerged as the top leading cause of registered deaths among females in 2024.

6.2 Registered Deaths in the Health Facility (continued)

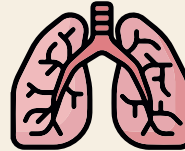
Age-specific Trends

Neonates: Prematurity and birth asphyxia were consistently the leading causes of registered deaths among neonates between 2020 to 2024



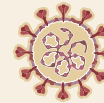
Infants (Under 1 year): Prematurity, birth asphyxia and pneumonia were the two leading causes of registered deaths in 2024.

Children 5-14 years: Anaemia and pneumonia have been the two leading causes of registered deaths for the last four years.



For males youths aged 15-29 years, injuries and road traffic accidents were the top two leading causes of death between 2020 and 2024

Adults 30+: Cancer was the leading cause of registered deaths in 2024.



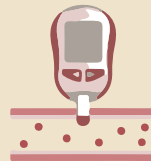
Other Observations



HIV/AIDS was among the ten leading causes of health facility deaths among females aged 15-29 and 50-59 in 2024.



Kidney diseases and diabetes were among the top ten causes of health facility deaths in adults aged 30 years and above in 2024



6.3 Community Deaths

Pneumonia and sudden death were the two leading causes of registered neonatal and infant deaths in the community in 2023 and 2024.

Sudden death, pneumonia and cancer were the three leading causes of registered adults aged 60 and above in 2023 and 2024.



Cancer rose from the 5th leading cause of health facility deaths in 2021 to 2nd in 2023 and 2024.



Non-Communicable Diseases accounted for 61.7 per cent of health facility deaths in 2024, up from 52.4 per cent in 2023.



Leading causes of registered community deaths in 2023 and 2024 were **Sudden death, pneumonia, cancer, and malaria**.



Deaths due to **asthma, malaria, pneumonia, road traffic accidents and tuberculosis** declined between 2023 and 2024 as registered in health facilities.



Adults aged 30-49 years were most affected by **road traffic accidents** than in any other age group as reported from health facilities.



Prematurity and birth asphyxia were the leading causes of health facility deaths among neonates between 2020 and 2024

07 Marriage Registration

This chapter presents data on marriage registration by type and county for the period of 2020 to 2024.

80,132

A total of 80,132 marriages were registered between 2020 and 2024.

39.6%

Nairobi City County consistently led in marriage registrations, accounting for 39.6 per cent of all registered marriages in 2024.



Christian and civil marriages were the predominant marriage types registered between 2020 and 2024

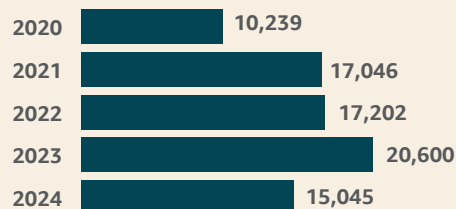


22,210

Nairobi City County recorded the highest number of both Christian (22,210) and civil (9,322) marriages in 2024 while Wajir recorded the least with only 8 Christian marriages and no civil marriages.



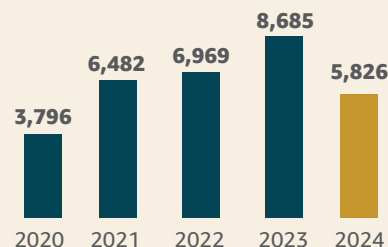
7.2 Marriage Registration Trends (2020–2024)



Regional disparities in marriage registration reflect differences in population size, access to registration services, cultural practices, and socio-economic factors.

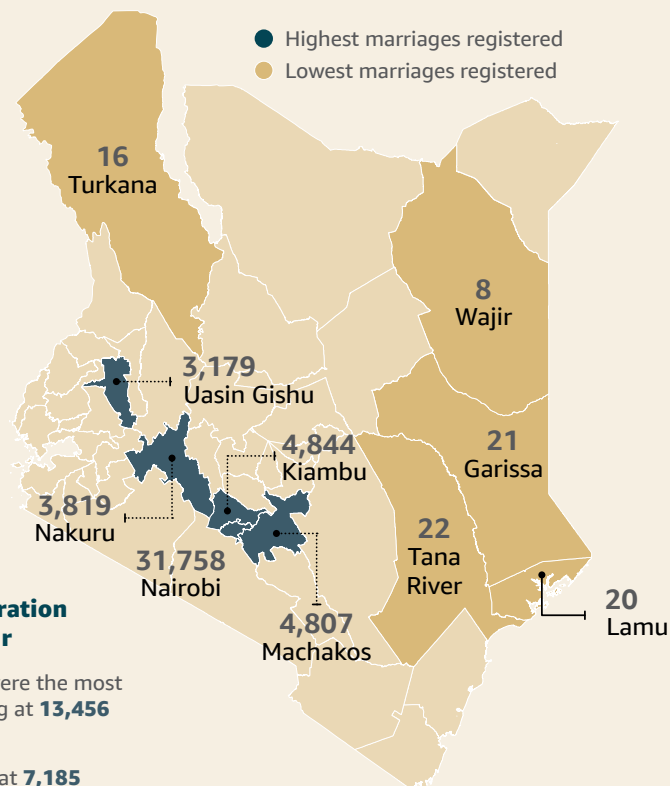
7.3 Marriage Registration by County and Year

Fig 7.3(a): Marriage Registration: Nairobi County



- Nairobi City County** registered **3,796** marriages in 2020. This rose to a peak of **8,685** marriages in 2023 before declining to **5,826** marriages in 2024.
- Kiambu** witnessed a rise from **778** marriages registered in 2020 to a peak of **1,235** marriages in 2022 which thereafter declined to **747** marriages in 2024.
- Uasin Gishu** saw remarkable growth in number of marriages registered annually from **48** in 2020 to **1,304** in 2023.
- Number of marriages registered annually **remained low** throughout the period under review in **Garissa, Lamu, Wajir, Turkana, and Tana River**.

7.3 Marriage Registration by county (2024)



7.4 Marriage Registration by Type and Year

- Christian marriages** were the most registered type, peaking at **13,456** registrations in 2021.
- Civil marriages peaked at **7,185** in 2023, indicating an increased preference for civil ceremonies.
- Customary and Hindu marriages** remained consistently low across the five years, suggesting cultural or procedural barriers.



7.5 Marriage Registration by Type and County

- Nairobi City** dominated Christian (22,210) and Civil (9,322) marriages.
- Kiambu** and **Machakos** followed in **Christian marriage** registrations.
- Customary marriages**, though few, were mostly registered in **Kwale (8)** and **Kisumu (3)**.
- Hindu marriages** were exclusively recorded in **Nairobi City** and **Mombasa**.

08 Adoption Registration

8.1 Introduction

This chapter analyzes adoption trends in Kenya over five years, from 2020 to 2024. It explores the number of adoptions recorded each year, the sex, age, and place of birth of the adopted children, and the nationality and marital status of the adopters and the county or country of birth of the adopted children.

335

The number of adoptions registered in Kenya decreased from 474 in 2023 to 335 in 2024.



2 year olds

The highest number of adoptions was for children aged 2 years.



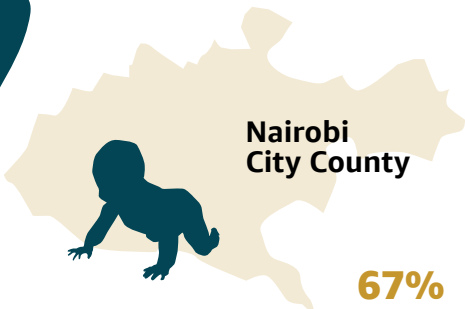
99%

Most adoptions were by married couples at 99 per cent in 2024.



51:49

In 2024, fifty-one per cent of the adopted children were female, while 49 per cent were male.



Nairobi City County

67%

Sixty-seven per cent of children adopted in 2024 were born in Nairobi City County.

8.2 Registered Adoptions by Year of Occurrence and Sex

- The total number of adoptions registered ranged from a low of 251 in 2020 to a high of 474 in 2023.
- The number of female adoptions consistently exceeded male adoptions for all the years from 2020 to 2024.

Table 4: Number of Adoptions by Year of Occurrence, 2020 - 2024

Year of Adoption	Male	Female	Total
2020	124	127	251
2021	169	172	341
2022	135	162	297
2023	225	249	474
2025	165	170	335

8.3 Registered Adoptions by Age and Sex – 2024

Most adoptions occurred among children aged between 1 and 6 years, with the highest number recorded at ages 1 and 2. Children under one year and 18-year-olds were the least adopted.

Table 5: Distribution of adopted children by age and sex in 2024

Age of child	2024		
	Male	Female	Total
0	4	0	4
1	15	23	38
2	34	23	57
3	11	11	22
4	14	14	28
5	10	5	15
6	14	16	30
7	10	9	19
8	3	4	7
9	7	8	15
10	4	3	7
11	10	8	18
12	5	4	9
13	5	8	13
14	3	11	14
15	5	6	11
16	0	7	7
17	9	9	18
18	2	1	3



09 Conclusion and Recommendations

This chapter presents conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the 2024 KVSr report which are useful for planning and improving the civil registration and vital statistics systems in the country and improvement of data quality as well as the registration of births, marriages, adoptions and deaths and causes of death.

9.1 Conclusion

Birth registration completeness

National birth registration completeness was 70.3 per cent in 2024 with that for males at 71.2 and females at 69.4 per cent. This was a decline from 77.1 per cent in 2023 when that for males was 77.5 and females was 76.7 per cent. Further, an analysis of the trend shows that birth registration completeness has been on a downward trajectory since 2021.

Death Registration Completeness

National death registration completeness was 44.8 per cent in 2024 marking a 7.5 percentage decline from 52.3 per cent in 2021. Between 2023 and 2024 the death registration completeness declined from 45.1 per cent to 44.8 per cent. Nationally, registration completeness for males was at 45.0 per cent in 2024 while that for females was at 44.5 per cent.

Marriage Registration Completeness

There was a steady increase in the number of marriages registered annually from the year 2020 to 2023. However, there was a decrease in the number of registered marriages from a peak of 20,600 in 2023 to 15,045 in 2024. This can be attributed to incomplete returns from Registrars/Marriage Officers during the year 2024. Overall, Christian and civil marriages were the most common type of marriages registered between 2020 and 2024 while Customary marriages were the least.

Adoption Registration Completeness

The number of adoptions registered in Kenya increased from 341 in 2020 to 474 in 2023, before declining to 335 in 2024. Females made up 52 percent of the adopted children in 2024, slightly higher than the male children who accounted for 48 percent of the adoptees. Most adoptions were carried out by married couples, making up 99 per cent of the total adoptions registered.

9.2 Recommendations

Based on the issues observed in the process of developing the 2024 KVSr as well as the results from the analysis of the 2024 data on vital events, the following recommendations are made;

1. Undertake continuous sensitization and training of all registration agents for vital events to enhance quality of data on vital events, especially the timeliness and accuracy of data.
2. Migrate the data capture system from the current MS Excel data entry software to a relational database such as CSPro software.
3. Build capacity of CRS staff and registration assistants in the field and at the national level on data management tools such as CSPro.
4. To enhance death registration completeness, it is recommended that reasons for the relatively low death

registration and wide disparity of death registration by sex, particularly in ASALs, be established. Further, efforts should be made to establish the reasons for low death registration and declining birth registration in the country.

5. Undertake capacity building and training on causes of death coding for more health workers, demographers and statisticians from MoH, NGAO, CRS and KNBS.
6. Build a cause of death classification dictionary for coding causes of death and adopt the international form of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death.
7. Capacity build field registrars on ICD 11 cause of death classification to enable them pick underlying causes of death.
8. Roll out the verbal autopsy project countrywide to improve the cause of death reporting at the community level.
9. Create a committee comprising technical staff from CRS, MoH, OAG & DOJ, Judiciary and KNBS to facilitate the harmonization, strengthening, improvement and monitoring of administrative data on vital events.
10. Institutionalization of KVSr especially the time to start preparing the report with a clear road map to launch and dissemination
11. Measures be undertaken by The department of marriages to enhance reporting on marriages conducted by Registrars/Marriage Officers. This is especially so for Muslim marriages whose data is missing in the report.





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