

Section D: Mortality

Introduction

This section presents spatial visualization of the mortality situation in Kenya based on the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. Mortality is one of the three components of population dynamics, which affect the structure, size and growth of a population. It is based on death statistics. The focus of this section is on infant, under-five, adult, and maternal mortality as well as life expectancy at birth, at age 60 and at age 70 years for both males and females by County.

52

Deaths per 1,000 live births, which is the national Under five mortality (U5MR) . The U5MR ranges from 28 to 107 deaths per 1,000 live births. Migori and Homa Bay counties recorded the highest U5MR of above 79 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Definitions of Key Terms and Concepts

Mortality: The demographic study of death in human populations.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): The probability of dying before the first birthday or number of deaths occurring before exact age 1 per 1,000 live births;

Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): The probability of dying before the fifth birthday or number of deaths occurring before exact age 5 per 1,000 live births;

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR): The number of women who die as a result of pregnancy and childbirth complications per 100,000 live births in a given year.

Life expectancy at Birth: The average number of years that a new born child could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the prevailing sex- and age-specific death rates

Life Expectancy at Age 60 (Years): The average number of years that a person age 60 years could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the prevailing sex- and age-specific death rates;

Life Expectancy at Age 70 (Years): The average number of years that a person aged 70 years could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the prevailing sex- and age-specific death rates;

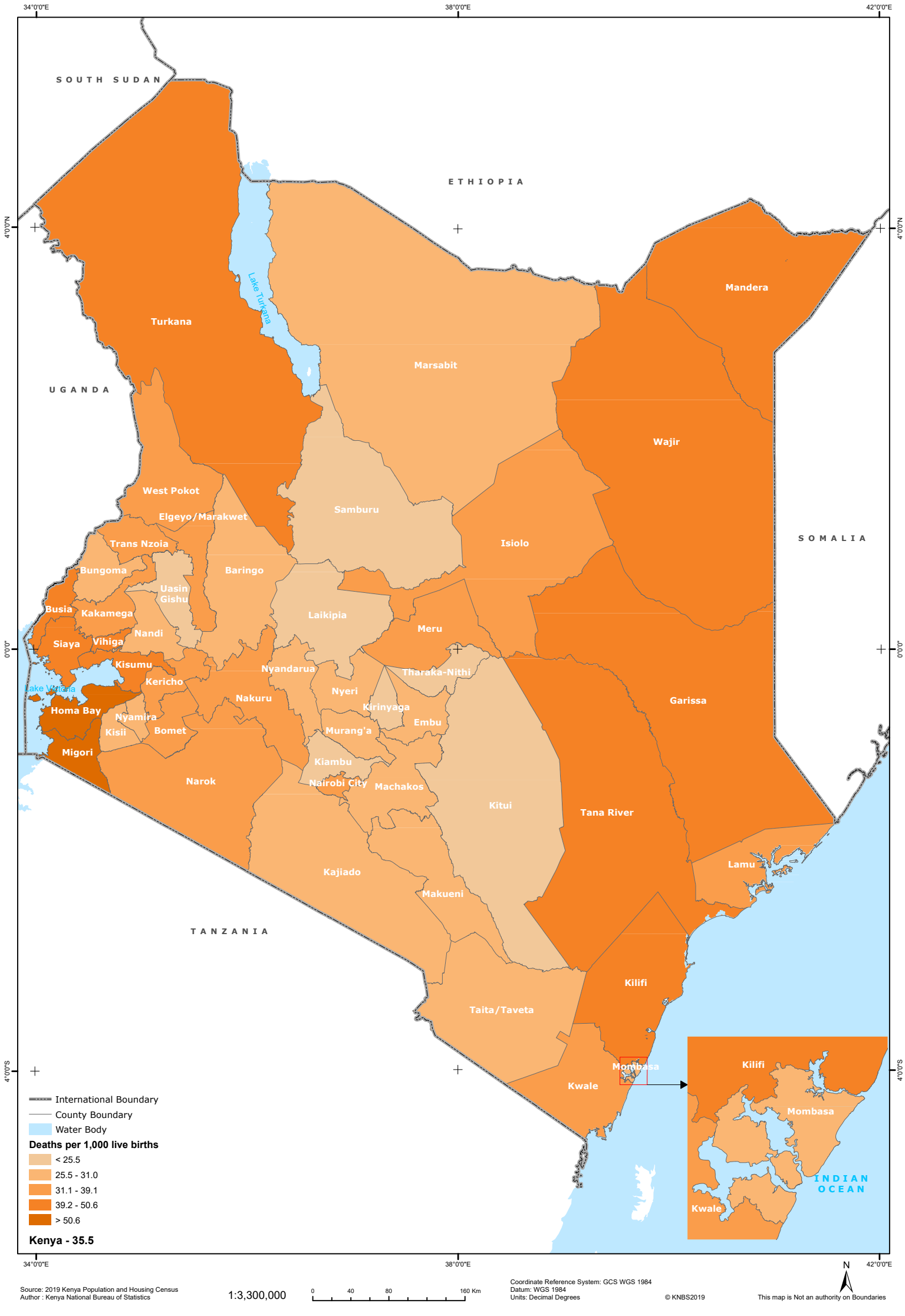
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population): The annual number of deaths occurring per 1,000 mid-year populations.

D.1 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The estimates show that at national level, IMR is 36 deaths per 1,000 live births. About a quarter of the counties recorded the highest infant mortalities ranging between 42 and 67 deaths per 1,000 live births. Migori and Homa Bay Counties reported the highest IMR at 67 and 58 infant deaths per 1,000 live births respectively. The other counties that reported high IMR were Tana River, Vihiga, Garissa, Wajir and Siaya. The lowest IMR were recorded in Laikipia, Tharaka-Nithi, Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Samburu, Uasin Gishu and Kitui counties with mortality ranging between 17 and 25 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Laikipia county had the lowest IMR at 17.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births as shown in Map D.1.



Map D 1. Infant Mortality Rate



Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census
Author : Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

1:3,300,000

Coordinate Reference System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Decimal Degrees

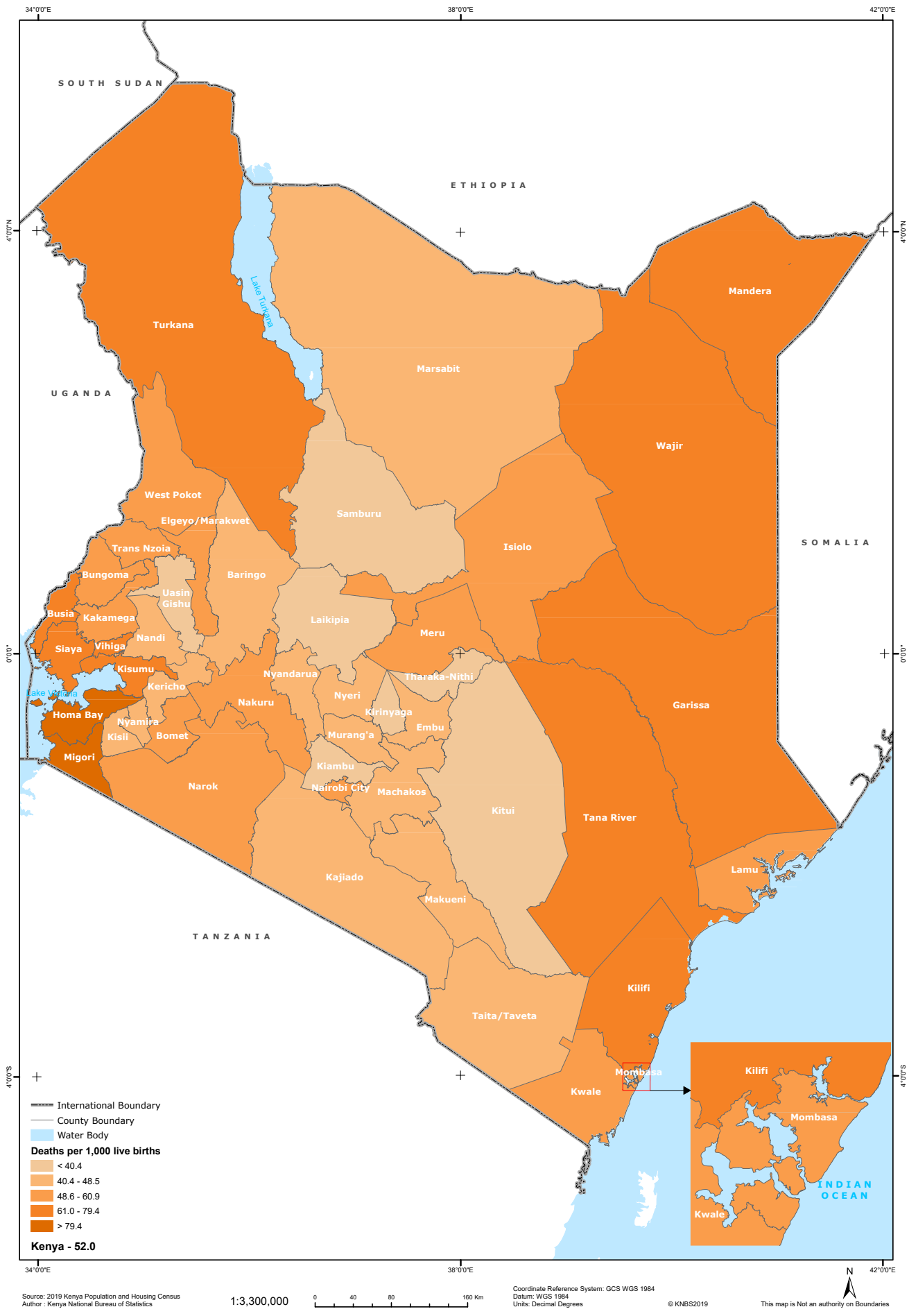
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D.2 Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Under five mortality (U5MR) is an approximation of the probability of dying before the age of 5. It is the number of children who die before reaching 5 years of age (numerator), divided by the total number of live births in the given 1-year period (denominator), multiplied by 1,000. Nationally, the U5MR is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births. The U5MR ranges from 28 to 107 deaths per 1,000 live births. Migori and Homa Bay counties recorded the highest U5MR of above 79 deaths per 1,000 live births. Laikipia, Kiambu, Tharaka-Nithi, Samburu, Kirinyaga, Uasin Gishu and Kitui counties had the lowest U5MR of below 40 deaths per 1,000 live births as shown in Map D.2.

Map D 2: Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)



Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census
Author : Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Coordinate Reference System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Decimal Degrees

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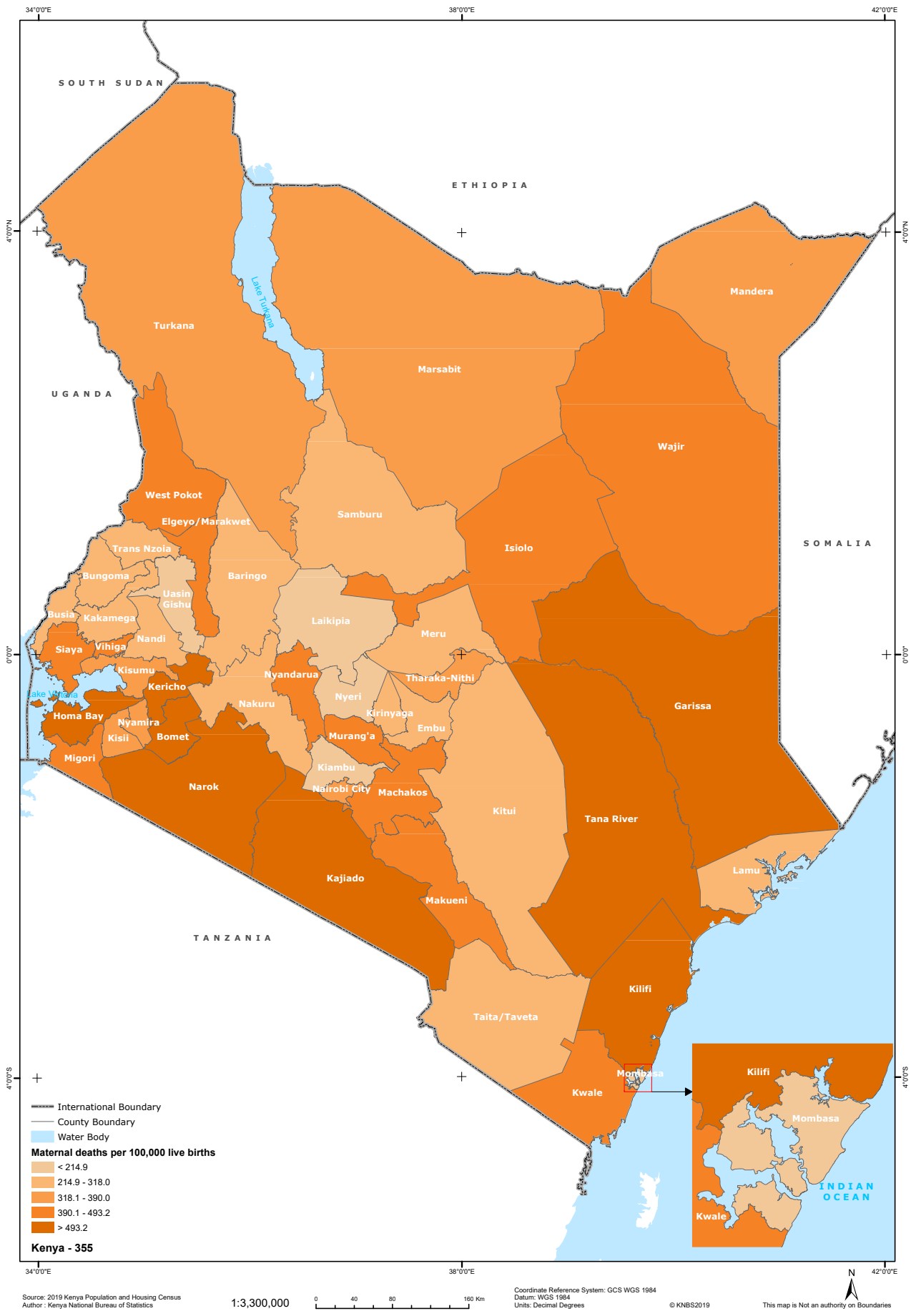
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D.3 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Map D.3 displays information about maternal deaths as measured across the 47 counties. The SDG 3 explicitly deals with ensuring healthy lives and promotion of well-being for all, especially for children and mothers. Target 3.1.1 of this goal aims to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100, 000 live births by 2030. The MMR for Kenya obtained from the 2019 KPHC was 355. This is within the estimate by WHO of 342 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Counties with the highest MMR (over 493 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) were Kajiado, Homa Bay, Siaya, Kericho, Narok, Tana River, Garissa, Kilifi and Bomet. Nyeri, Kiambu, Laikipia, Mombasa and Uasin Gishu counties had the lowest MMRs of less than 215 deaths per 100, 000 live births. Only Nyeri County had already achieved the set SDG target with 67 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Map D 3: Maternal Mortality Ratio



Source: 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census
Author : Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Coordinate Reference System: GCS WGS 1984
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Decimal Degrees

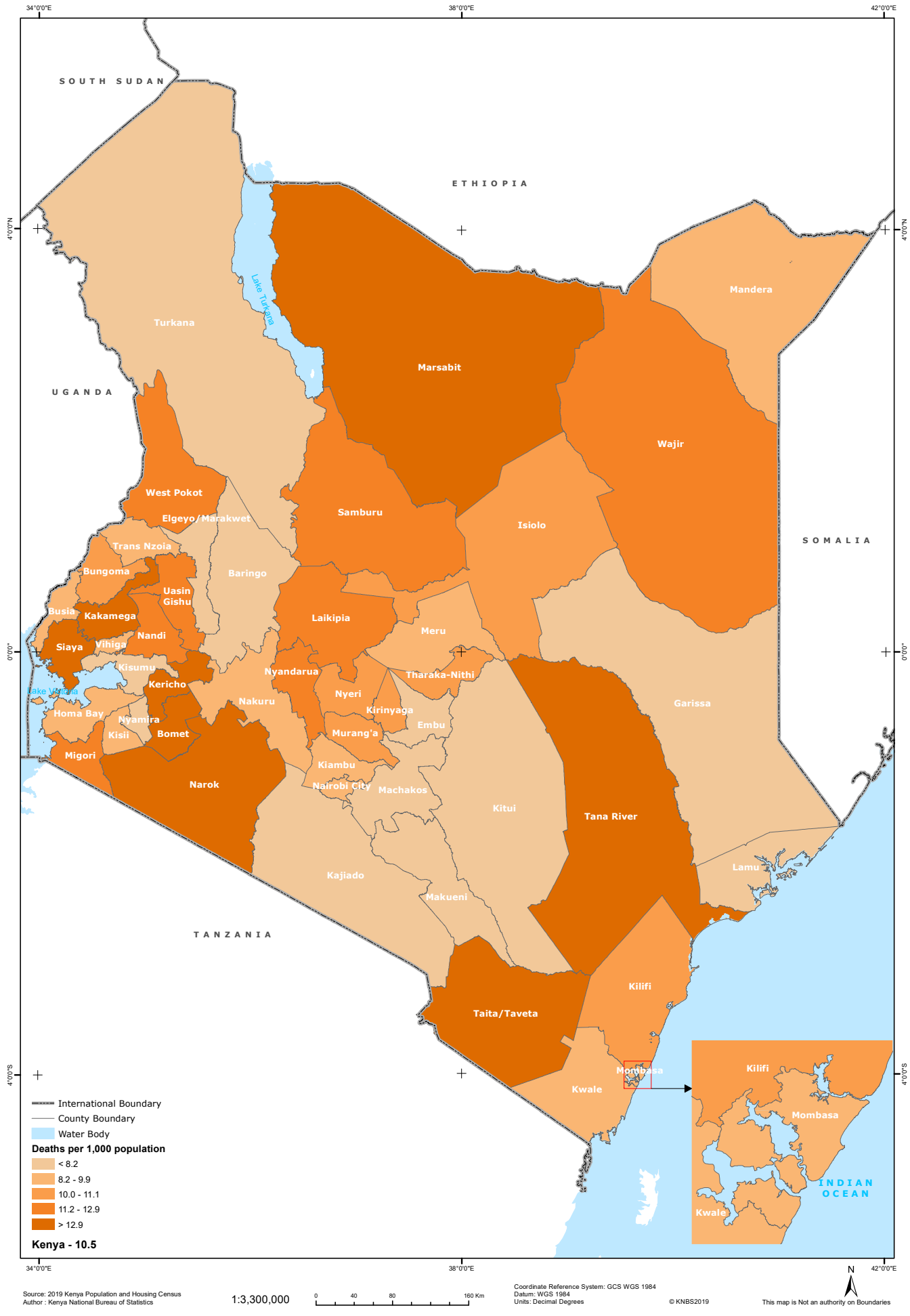
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D.4 Crude Death Rate

Crude Death Rate (CDR), is a measure of adult mortality and is measured per 1,000 population. It is the annual number of deaths occurring per 1,000 mid-year population. Kenya's CDR was 10.5 deaths per 1, 000 mid-year population in 2019. Map D.4 shows the crude death rates by county for Kenya in 2019. It ranges from a low of 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population to a high of 15.5 deaths per 1,000 population. Counties with high CDR include Siaya, Narok, Kakamega, Taita Taveta, Kericho, Bomet, Marsabit, Tana River and Nandi. The counties of Makueni, Turkana, Garissa, Baringo, Laikipia and Kisumu have low crude death rates as depicted by light hue colour on the map.

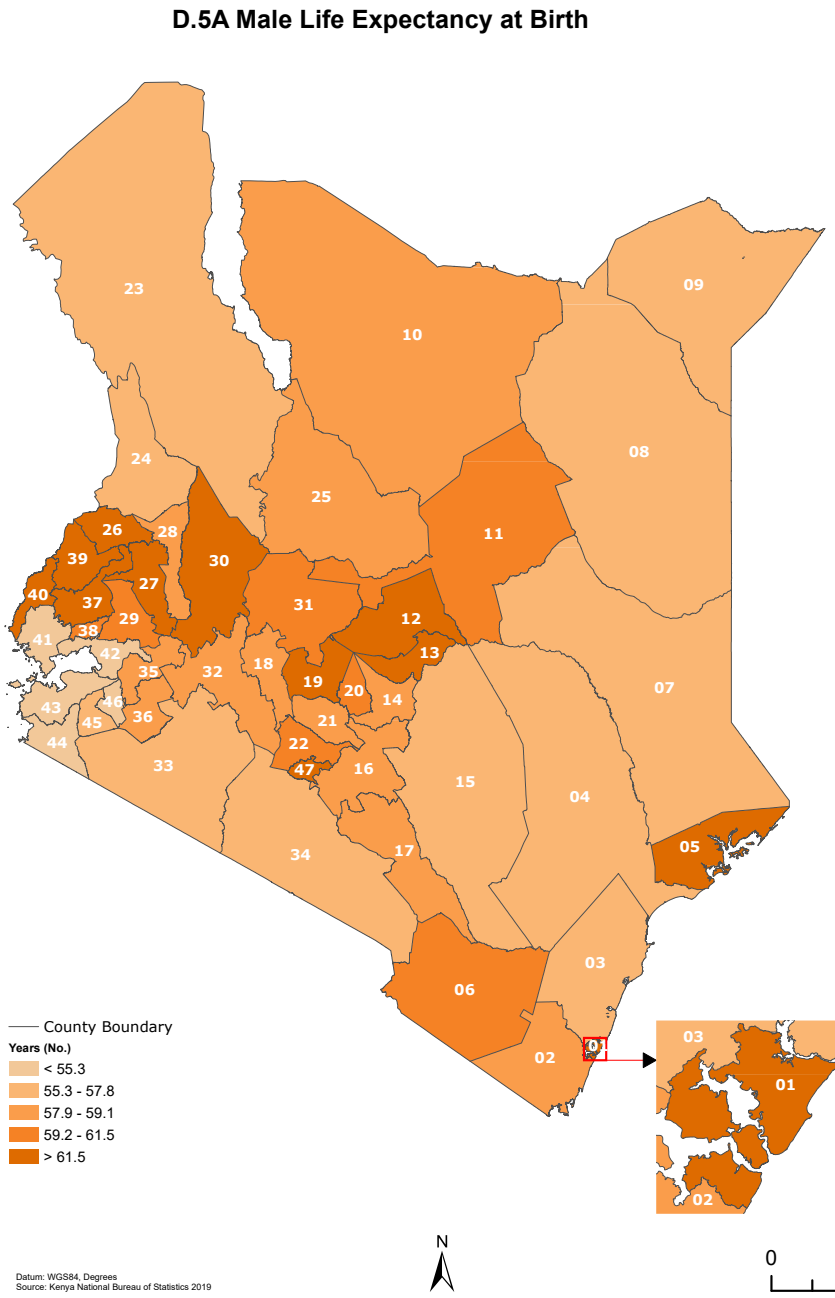
Map D 4: Crude Death Rate by County

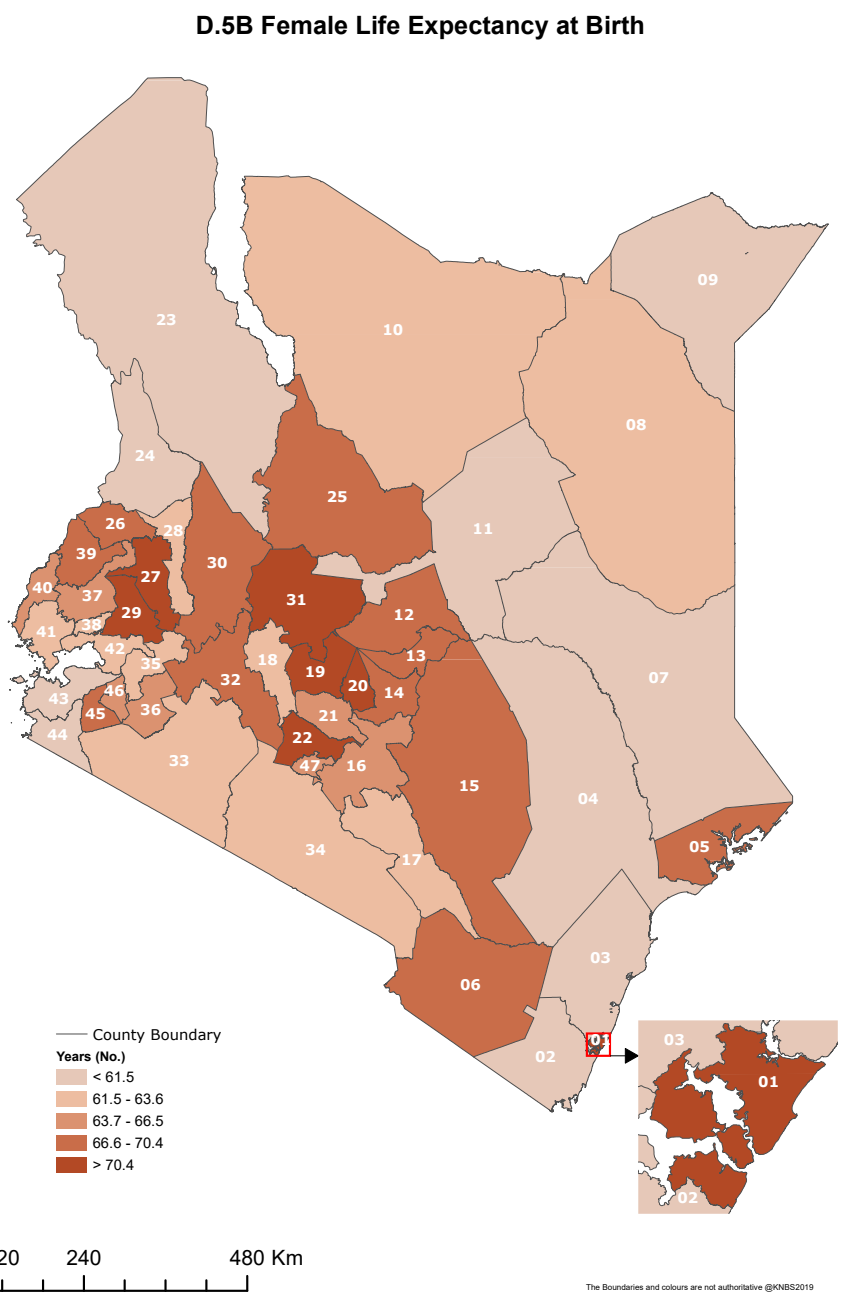


D.5 Expectation of life at Birth (e00), 2019

Estimates from the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census show that life expectancy at birth in Kenya is 63.6 years nationally, with males at 60.6 years and females much higher at 66.5 years. Life expectancy at birth for males at the county level, ranges from 50.5 years in Homa Bay to 66.4 years in Nyeri as shown in Map D.5A; while that of females ranges from 58.6 years in Tana River to 75.8 years in Nyeri County, as shown in Map D.5B.This shows that females generally have a higher life expectancy than males. Counties with high life expectancies are shaded in the dark hue colours, with males at over 60 years and females with over 70 years.

Map D 5 A : Male Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019; Map D.5 B: Female Life Expectancy at Birth, 2019





D.6: Life Expectancy at age 60

Maps D.6A and D.6B present male and female life expectancy at age 60. Nationally, persons aged above 60 are expected to live for an average of 14.2 years for males and 17.2 years for females.

At 60 years, the life expectancy for females ranges from a low of 15.4 to a high of 22.2 years across the 47 counties as shown on Map D.6B; while for males, it ranges from 13.7 to 17.7 years as shown in Map D.6A. Counties with the lowest (less than 14.0 years) life expectancy at age 60 for males were Homa Bay, Machakos, Kajiado, Nyandarua, Makueni, Kericho, Elgeyo/Marakwet, Murang'a, Siaya, Nyamira, Kisumu, Migori, Tana River, Kwale and Bomet. The highest male life expectancy at age 60 (above 16.9 years) was recorded in Mombasa, Lamu, Baringo, Trans Nzoia, Kakamega and Bungoma counties (Maps D.6A and D.6B).

The lowest female life expectancy at age 60 was recorded in Isiolo, Turkana, Tana River and Kilifi counties at less than 16.2 years as depicted in Map D.6B. The highest female life expectancies, above 19.3 years, were recorded in the counties of Nyeri, Kiambu and Mombasa.

D.7: Life Expectancy at Age 70

Map D.7A and Map D.7B highlights average life expectancies at age 70 for both sexes by county. Nationally, persons aged above 70 are expected to live an average of 9.3 years for males and 10.8 years for females.

At 70 years, the life expectancy for females ranges from a low of 9.7 to a high of 14.0 years across the counties as shown on Map D.7B; while for males, it ranges from 8.9 to 11.0 years (Map D.7A). Counties with low levels (less than 9.0 years) of male life expectancy at age 70 are Homa Bay, Kajiado, Machakos and Tana River.

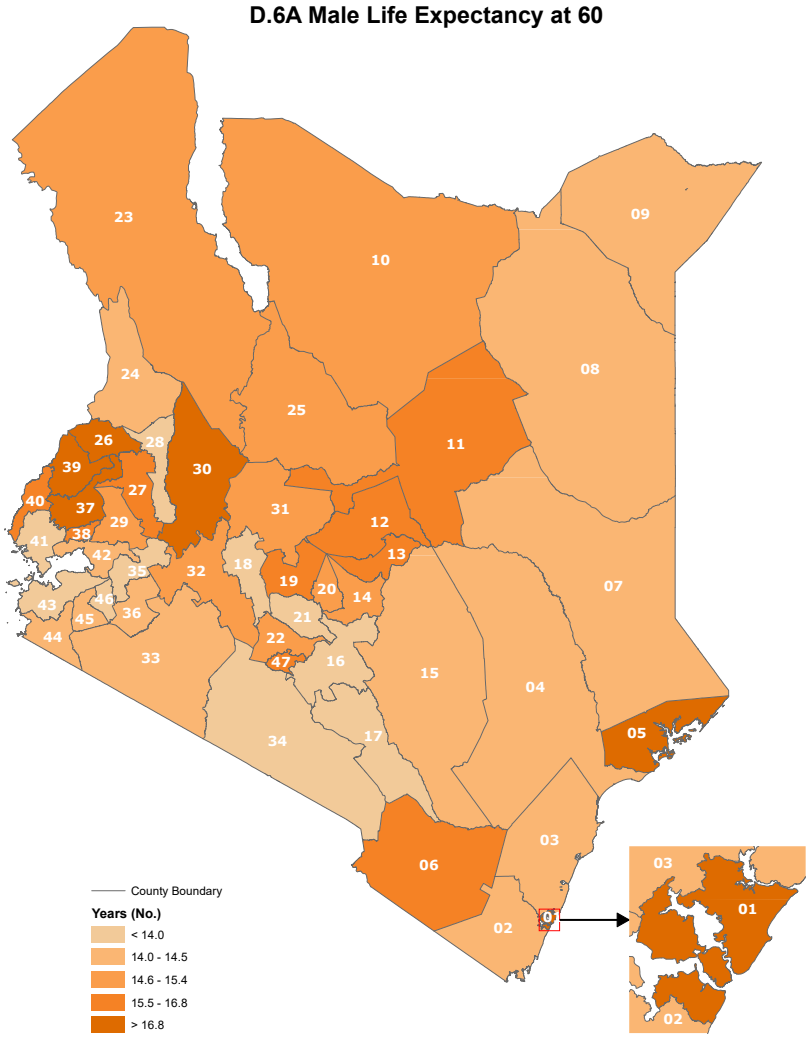
The highest male life expectancy at age 70 (above 10.5 years) was recorded in Mombasa, Lamu, Bungoma, Baringo, Trans Nzoia and Kakamega counties (Maps D.7A and D.7B).

The lowest female life expectancy at age 70 was recorded in Isiolo, Turkana, Marsabit and Siaya counties at less than 10.3 years as depicted in Map D.7B. The highest life expectancies, above 12.3 years, were recorded in the counties of Nyeri, Kiambu and Mombasa.

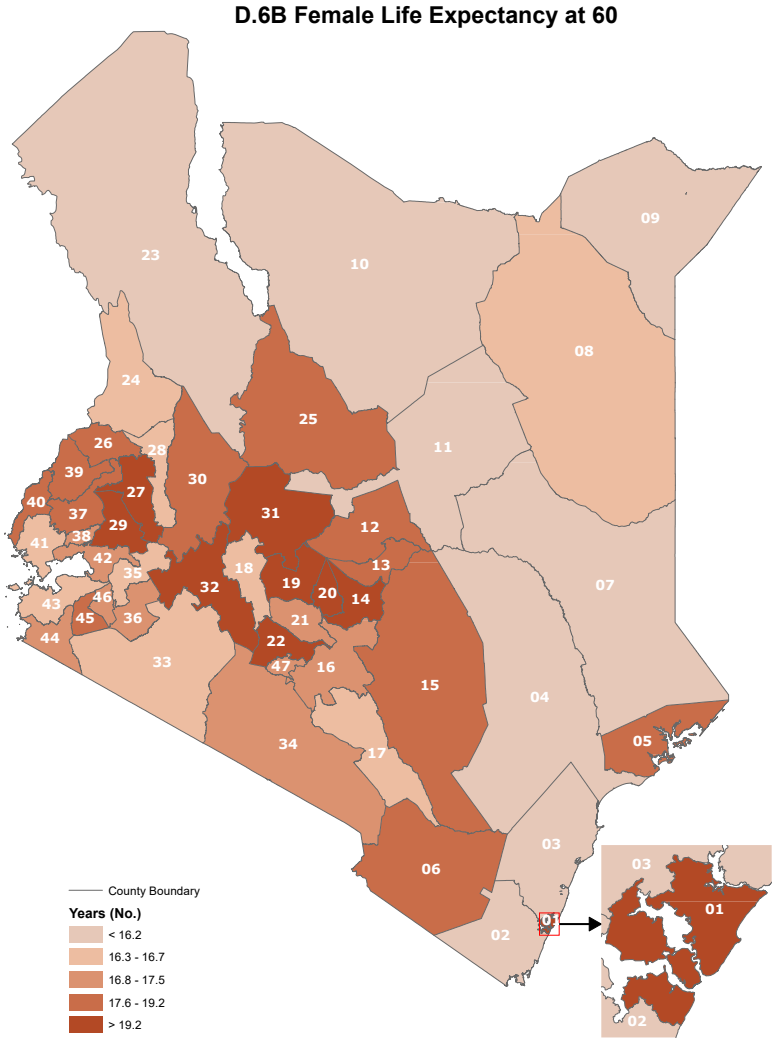


Map D 6 A, D.6B: Male and Female Life Expectancy at age 60 ; Map D 7 A and D.7B: Male and Female Life Expectancy at age 70

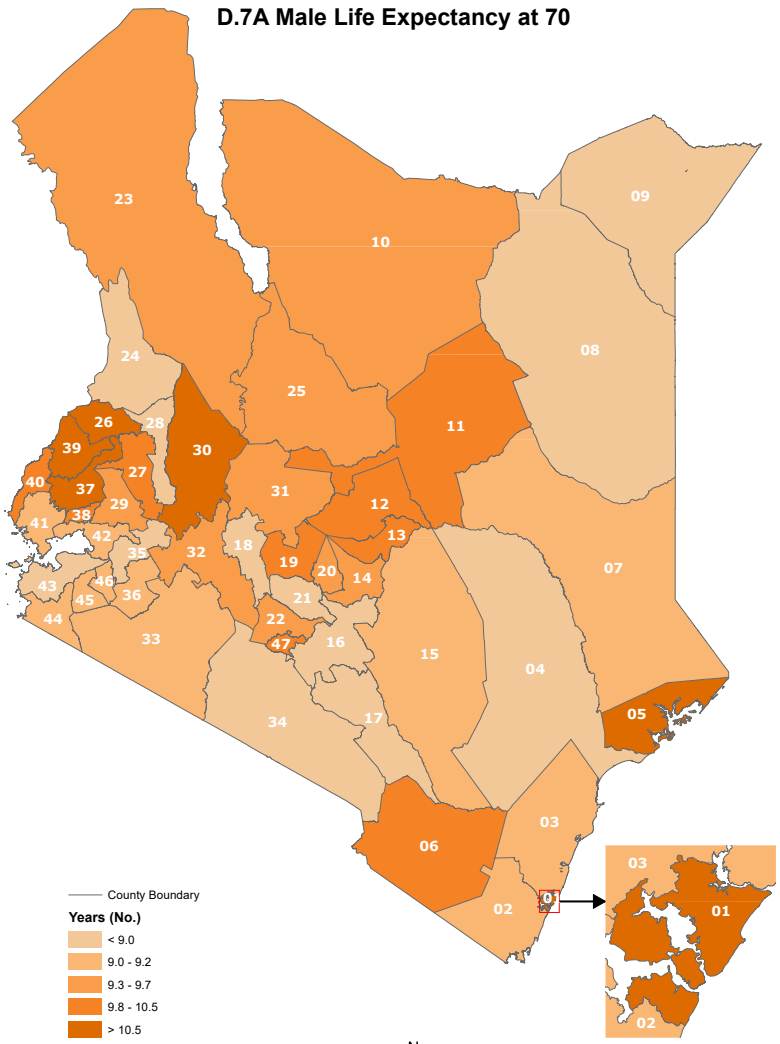
D.6A Male Life Expectancy at 60



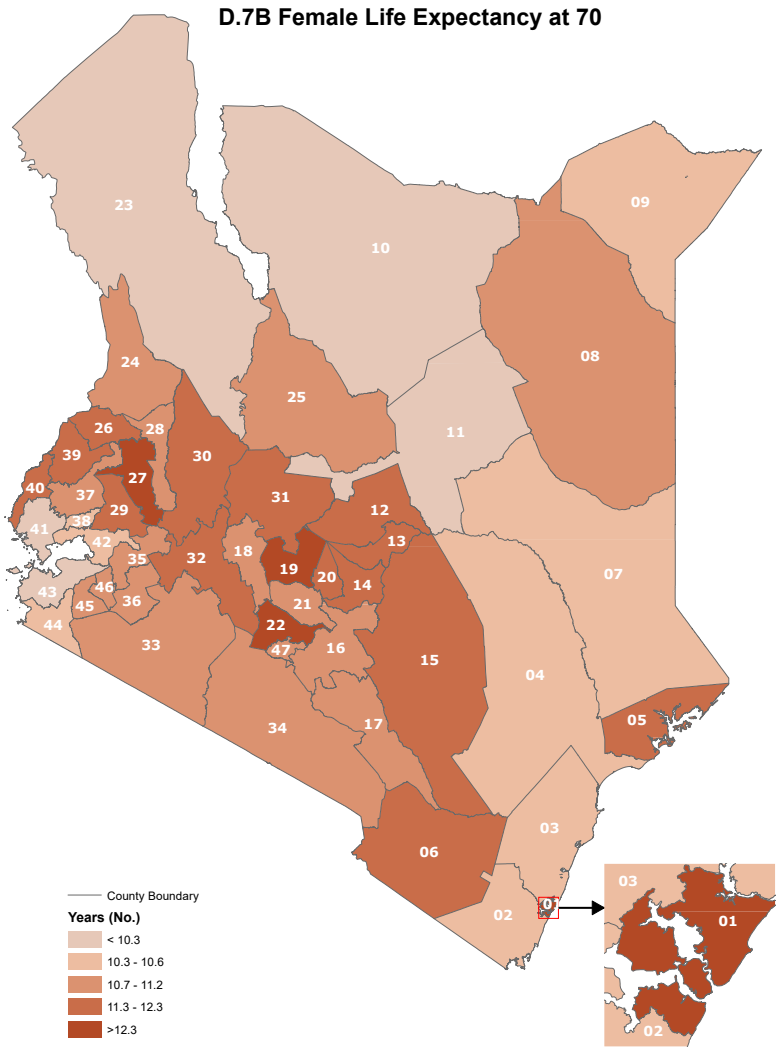
D.6B Female Life Expectancy at 60



D.7A Male Life Expectancy at 70



D.7B Female Life Expectancy at 70



Datum: WGS84, Degrees
Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2019

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0 95 190 380 Km

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