



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

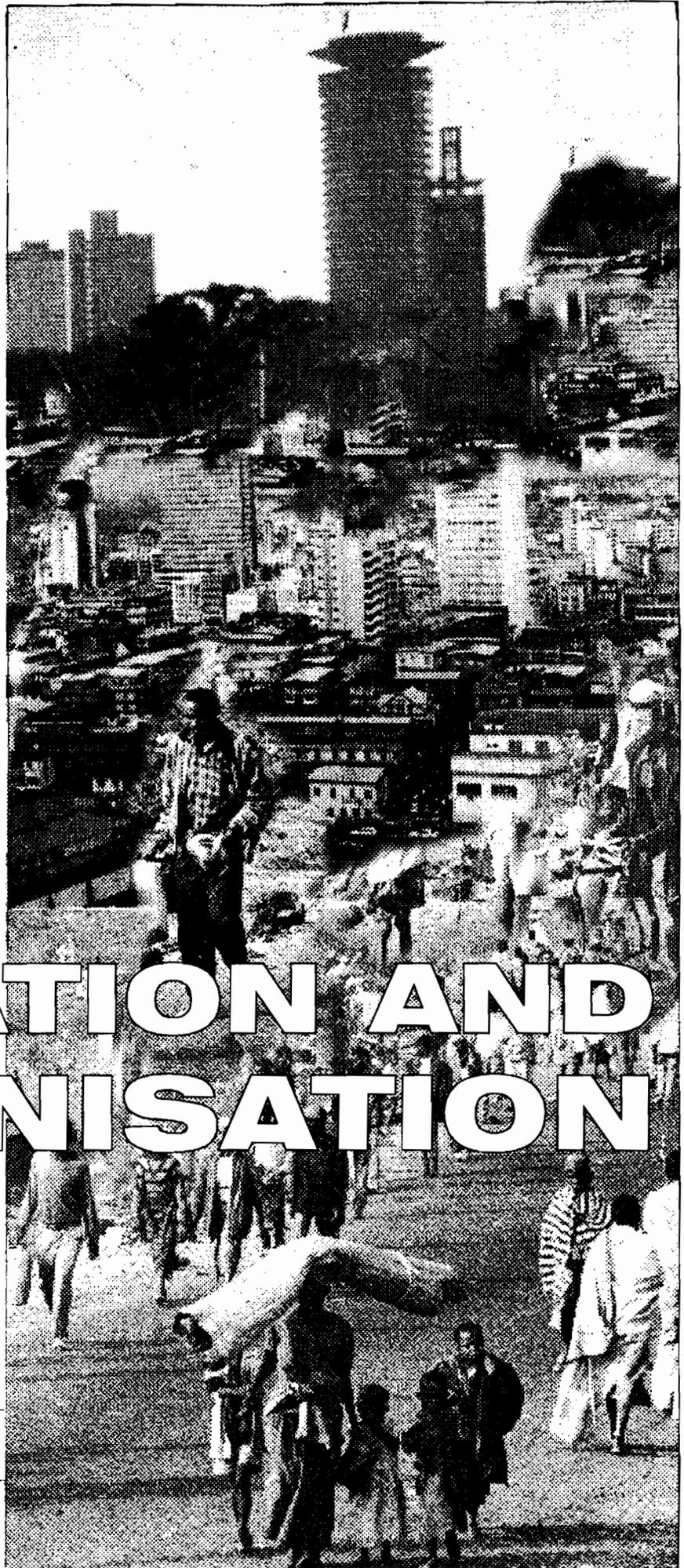
KENYA POPULATION CENSUS 1989

ANALYTICAL REPORT VOLUME VI

MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

Central Bureau of Statistics
Office of the Vice-President
Ministry of Planning and
National Development
P.O. Box 30266
Nairobi

APRIL, 1996

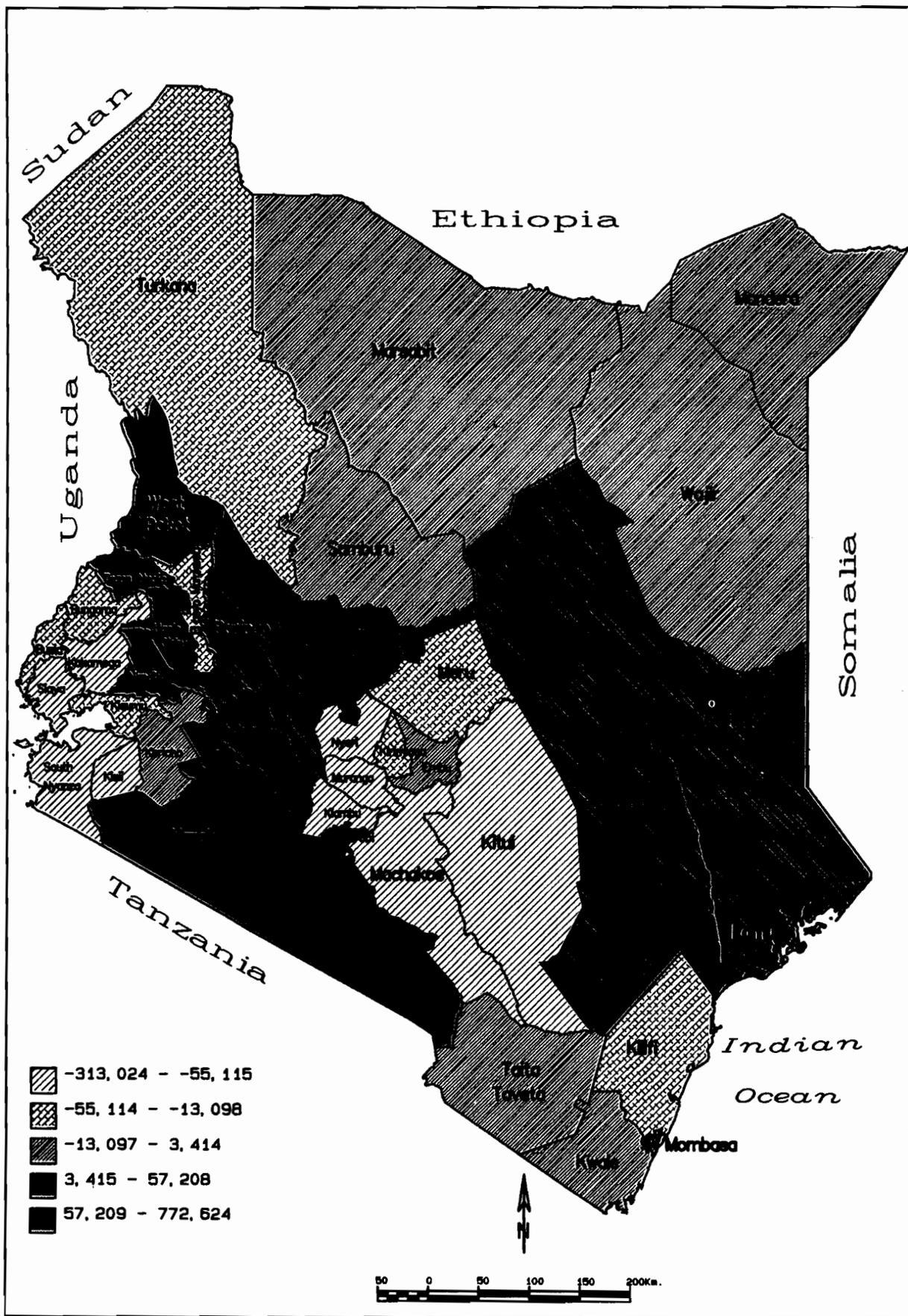


**KENYA POPULATION CENSUS
1989**

**ANALYTICAL REPORT:
VOLUME VI**

MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

KENYA: NET MIGRATION OF PEOPLE - 1989



Map production: DFSRS/CBS

1989 Population Census

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	vii
Foreword	ix
Acknowledgement	xi
Executive Summary	xiii
CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.0. Main Objectives	1
1.3. Types of Data Collected on Migration and Urbanization	2
1.4. Methodology	2
1.5. Organization of the Volume	2
CHAPTER 2: LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION	3
2.1. Introduction	3
2.1. Out-Migration and In-Migration Levels	3
2.3. Recent Migration	6
2.4. Source of Life-Time In-Migrants	6
2.5. Net Migration	6
2.6. Summary	10
CHAPTER 3: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LIFE-TIME MIGRANTS	11
3.1. Introduction	11
3.2. Age Distribution	11
3.3. Marital Status	15
3.4. Educational Attainment	21
CHAPTER 4: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RECENT MIGRANTS	22
4.1. Introduction	22
4.2. Age Profile	22
4.3. Relationship to Head of Household	23
4.4. Marital Status	30
4.5. Educational Attainment Profile	30
4.6. Summary	34
CHAPTER 5: TRENDS, PATTERNS AND LEVELS OF URBANIZATION	35
1.5. Introduction	35
5.2. Trends and Levels of Urbanization	36
5.3. Patterns of Urban Growth	38
5.4. Urban Primacy	40
5.5. Summary	42

	Page
TABLE OF CONTENTS - (Cont'd)	
CHAPTER 6: DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE URBAN POPULATION	43
6.1. Introduction	43
6.2. Age Profile	43
6.3. Sex Structure	43
6.4. Educational Attainment	46
6.5. Economic Activity and Occupational Profile	51
6.6. Summary	56
CHAPTER 7: DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57
7.1. Introduction	57
7.2. Patterns of Migration	57
7.2.1. Out-migration	57
7.2.2. In-migration	58
7.2.3. Characteristics of migrants	58
7.3. Trends, Levels and Patterns of Urbanization	58
7.3.1. Characteristics of the urban population	59
7.4. Recommendations	59
7.5. Conclusion	60
REFERENCES	61
APPENDIX: I	63
APPENDIX II	65
APPENDIX III	73
APPENDIX IV	77
APPENDIX V	80
APPENDIX VI	84

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 2.1: Number of life-time out-migrants by district	4
Table 2.2: Number of life-time in-migrants by district	5
Table 2.3: Number of Recent migrants by district of Enumeration	7
Table 2.4 Percent distribution of life-time in-migrants by province of origin and district of enumeration, 1989	8
Table 2.5: Life-time Net Migration by district in 1979 and 1989	9
Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of life-time migrants by age, sex and district, 1989	12
Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of Life -time migrants by marital status, 1989	16
Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of life-time migrants by Educational status	17
Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of recent migrants by age, sex and district of enumeration, 1989	23
Table 4.2: Percentage distribution of recent Migrants by district of Enumeration, sex and relationship,	24
Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by District, Sex and Marital status, 1989	27
Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by District, Sex and Educational attainment,	31
Table 5.1: Proportion of Population living in the Urban areas by Regions of the world.	35
Table 5.2: Number of Urban Centres by Province, 1962-1989	36
Table 5.3: Distribution of the Urban Population by province, 1962-1989	37
Table 5.4: Distribution of Urban Centres by number and population size, 1962-1989	38
Table 5.5: Percentage distribution and intercensal growth rate of the Urban population by district, 1979 and 1989	39
Table 5.6: Population size and growth of urban centres which had a Population of 2,000 and above in 1969, 1979 and 1989	41

LIST OF TABLES - (Cont'd)		Page
Table 5.7:	Indices of Primacy	42
Table 6.1:	Number and percentage distribution of the population in key urban centres by age, 1989	44
Table 6.2:	Population by Urban Centre and Sex, 1979 & 1989	45
Table 6.3:	Percentage distribution of the Urban population aged 25-29 years by urban centre, sex and educational attainment, 1989 .	47
Table 6.4:	Percentage distribution of the urban population by Economic activity, sex and district, 1989	52

Foreword

The 1989 Population and Housing Census was carried out on a de facto basis with the midnight of 24/25 August as the reference date under the provisions of the Statistical Act (Cap. 112) of the Laws of Kenya and as per Legal Notice No. 466 of 4 November, 1988.

The census was taken to determine: the size, composition and distribution of the population; the levels and trends of fertility, mortality, migration and urbanisation; and to obtain information on housing, education, and employment.

The analytical work involved collaborative efforts of both local and external experts, a number of institutions and the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). The recruitment of the professional experts was done on a competitive basis, ensuring that in addition, such experts had adequate knowledge and involvement in the Kenyan demographic scene.

The production of the tabulations for the analyses was preceded by a rigorous programme of validation and editing to ensure internal consistency and to minimise errors. The analysis was therefore carried out on cleaned data files, and the population projections, in particular, are based on the census figures adjusted for errors of coverage. Should there be any discrepancies between the basic data in Volumes I and II and the cleaned data in the new volumes, the latter are preferred.

International migration has remained at its minimal with the main migration patterns being those of internal rural to rural areas. These patterns have been consistent with movements in search of settlements especially in high potential areas.

However the Kenyan urbanization process has been occasioned mainly by internal rural-urban migration. These migrations were generally young, more educated and predominantly male with characteristics which conform to those in search of employment.

M. K. CHEMENGICH

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS

Acknowledgement

The 1989 Population and Housing Census was the fifth census after those of 1948, 1962, 1969, and 1979. The census collected more information that was comprehensively analysed than any previous censuses.

The 1989 census was a strenuous and costly exercise which was accomplished through concerted efforts of many organisations, institutions, government ministries and individuals who assisted in a variety of ways in preparing, collecting, compiling, processing, analysing and publishing the census results. The Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Planning and National Development and in particular, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), wish to thank all of them and pay special tribute to the late Director of Statistics, Mr. P.P. Kallaa.

Further, the Ministry wishes to thank UNFPA, UNDP, CIDA, ODA, UNDTCD, UNECA and the Government of Netherlands for their material, financial and technical support at all stages of preparing and conducting the census. Special commendation go to UNFPA and ODA, for providing further support for the detailed analysis of the 1989 census. In particular, the Ministry wishes to acknowledge contributions from the authors, technical support staff and professionals who individually and collectively gave comments and advice in the process of writing the various volumes.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 1989 population census was the fifth census to be carried out since 1948 and the third since Independence in 1963. A total of 21.4 million people were enumerated giving an intercensal growth rate of 3.34 per cent per annum. About 18 per cent of the population (3.9 million people) were enumerated in urban areas.

Information on migration was collected by asking all respondents their district of birth and for those aged one year and above their district of residence a year preceding the census date. The above information, combined with information on district of enumeration, has been utilised to ascertain the magnitude of life-time migration (persons who were counted in districts in which they were not born) and recent migration (persons who were counted in districts in which they did not reside in August 1988). The collection of data on urbanization was facilitated by the categorisation of census enumeration areas (EAs) into urban and rural areas. The data showed that the volume of international migration was small, representing only 0.6 per cent of the enumerated population.

The results on life-time migration levels and patterns indicate that all the districts were affected by out-migration and in-migration of the population by varying degrees. However, the districts which were most affected as far as out-migration was concerned (those that reported 20 percent and over of the people born in them having out-migrated) included: Nairobi; all districts in Central province except Kirinyaga district; Lamu, Mombasa and Taita Taveta in Coast province; Isiolo in Eastern province; Kisumu and Siaya in Nyanza province, Laikipia in Rift Valley province and Busia and Kakamega districts in Western province. The least affected districts were Kilifi and Tana River in Coast Province; Embu and Meru in Eastern province; Garissa and Mandera in North Eastern province; and Kajiado, Narok and West Pokot in Rift Valley province.

The most affected districts in terms of life-time in-migration were Nairobi, Nyandarua, Lamu, Mombasa, Isiolo, Kisumu, Baringo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Trans-Nzoia and Uasin-Gishu.

The net effect of the above out-migration and in-migration levels was that majority of the districts (with the exception of Nairobi, Nyandarua, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Tana River, Isiolo, Marsabit, Garissa, Baringo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Nakuru, Nandi, Narok, Trans Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu and West Pokot) were net losers i.e. out-migrants were more than in-migrants). Recent migration was not a significant phenomenon. About 6 per cent of those who were aged one year and above were enumerated in different districts as compared to their districts of residence in 1988.

In general, majority of the life-time and recent migrants were persons aged 15-64 years, predominately male, either single or married and with at least primary level of education.

The urbanization process appears to have been accelerated during the 1979/89 intercensal period, with the number of urban centres increasing from 91 in 1979 to 139 in 1989. The urban population size increased from 2.3 million in 1979 to 3.9 million in 1989 (giving an intercensal growth rate of 5.2 per cent per annum). The majority of the population (61 percent) was residing in the 6 major centres (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Machakos

and Eldoret). Nairobi still maintained its first position by having 34 per cent of the urban population.

The districts which registered intercensal urban population growth rates well above the national urban population intercensal growth rate of 5.2 per cent included all districts in Central province excluding Nyandarua district; all districts in Coast province except Lamu; Kitui in Eastern province; all districts in Nyanza except Kisumu, Baringo, Kajiado, Nakuru, Nandi, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin-Gishu, Turkana and West Pokot in Rift Valley province and Kakamega in Western province. The urban population was composed mainly of those aged 15-64 years followed by those aged 0-14 years. In summary, the results presented in this volume indicated a migratory tendency of the population from densely populated areas to low/medium populated areas and urban centres.

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Kenya has a long history of population census taking which dates back to 1948 during the pre-Independence era. A total of five population censuses including the 1989 population census have been carried out. The 1989 population and housing census was the third since Independence. As in past censuses, the 1989 population and housing census was carried out on a de facto basis with the mid-night of 24th/25th August being the reference night. A total of 21.4 million people were enumerated. This gave an intercensal growth rate of 3.34 per cent during the 1979-89 period. While the majority of the population (about 82 per cent) was enumerated in rural areas, only 18 per cent was enumerated in urban areas. This chapter provides general information on the objectives of the census, the types of data collected on migration and urbanization and the methodology used in analysing the data.

1.0 MAIN OBJECTIVES

The 1989 population and housing census had the following objectives:

- . To ascertain the size, composition and distribution of the population.
- . To collect data on key demographic indicators: fertility, mortality and migration.
- . To determine the size and composition of the labour force.
- . To ascertain the rate and pattern of urbanization.
- . To provide information on various social amenities available to the population.

As underscored above, migration and urbanization constituted a crucial component of the objectives. The sole purpose was to avail the government with up to date information on these important parameters to facilitate urban planning and rural development.

1.3 TYPES OF DATA COLLECTED ON MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION

Very limited data were collected on migration and urbanization processes. In particular, no direct data were collected on determinants of the above processes. However, all persons resident in households were asked to provide information on their district of birth as shown in Appendix II. For persons aged one year and above questions were asked to indicate their district of residence one year preceding the census. The cross-classification of the above information with the district of enumeration gave a crude measure of levels and patterns of life-time migration (those whose district of enumeration was different from district of birth) and recent migration (those whose district of enumeration was different from district of residence in August 1988). All persons enumerated in any market/urban centre were classified as urban population. The mapping exercise carried out before the census count made concerted efforts to delineate these areas (market/urban centres) by assigning them a special code at the Enumeration Area (EA) level.

Given the instrumental role played by internal migration in the population dynamics and urbanization processes in the country, the data so collected were however deficient in providing insights into the factors which significantly influence the migration processes. The data were also not immune to quality deficiencies such as under-coverage and reporting errors.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

Unlike other demographic processes, particularly fertility and mortality whose analysis has been enhanced by availability of analytical techniques and models, the field of migration and urbanization is least blessed as far as the development of appropriate analytical techniques and models is concerned. Given the above constraint, basic cross-tabulations and indirect methods were mainly used to ascertain the levels, patterns and trends of migration and urbanization portrayed by data collected in the 1989 census.

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF THE VOLUME

This volume is organised into seven chapters. The first chapter concentrates on background information. The next three chapters highlight findings on patterns and levels of migration and demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants. Chapters 5 and 6 concentrate on trends, patterns and levels of urbanization and the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the urban population. Chapter 7 focuses on the discussion of the major findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER 2

LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Using data on district of birth, district of residence one year preceding the census night and district of enumeration, it was possible to obtain crude measures of levels and patterns of migration in the country as portrayed by the 1989 population census data. This chapter presents the results on life-time and recent migration.

2.1 OUT-MIGRATION AND IN-MIGRATION LEVELS

Tables 2.1 and 2.2 provide data on the volume of out-migration and in-migration by district as indicated by the number of people who were born in any particular district, but were enumerated in other districts in the country; and those counted in specific districts who hailed from other districts.

As shown in table 2.1 the districts which experienced significant out-migration (over 20 percent of the population born in the district) included Nairobi, all districts in Central province except Kirinyaga, Lamu, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Isiolo, Kisumu, Siaya, Laikipia, Busia and Kakamega. Most of the out-migrants were male as portrayed by the sex ratios in table 2.1. The least affected districts (those which had less than 10 per cent of the population from them residing in other districts) were Kilifi, Tana River, Embu, Meru, Garissa, Mandera, Kajiado, Narok and West Pokot.

The districts which had a significant proportion of their population being in-migrants (over 20 per cent) were Nairobi, Nyandarua, Lamu, Mombasa, Isiolo, Kisumu, Kajiado, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok, Trans-Nzoia and Uasin-Gishu as documented in table 2.2. Most of the above districts except Isiolo were either urban centres (Nairobi, Mombasa and Lamu) or settlement districts: with the exception of Nyandarua, Embu, Kitui, all districts in Nyanza province, Trans-Nzoia and all districts in Western province. Most of the life-time in-migrants were males as reflected by the sex ratio in table 2.2

Number of life-time out- migrants by district ,1989

Table 2.1

PROVINCE/DISTRICT	TOTAL BORN IN DISTRICT	BORN AND ENUMERATED IN DISTRICT	OUT-MIGRANTS NUMBER	%*	Sex Ratio
Nairobi	513,079	355,629	157,450	30.7	100
Kiambu	1,000,405	736,652	263,753	26.4	101
Kirinyaga	404,635	361,685	42,950	10.6	112
Muranga	1,035,357	802,373	232,985	22.5	119
Nyandarua	301,000	237,465	63,535	21.1	96
Nyeri	754,287	552,401	201,883	26.8	108
Central	3,495,684	2,855,902	639,782	18.3	113
Kilifi	605,165	549,739	55,426	9.2	171
Kwale	378,598	338,006	40,592	10.7	140
Lamu	49,711	38,248	11,463	23.1	104
Mombasa	252,268	185,494	66,774	26.5	104
T/Taveta	212,927	169,418	43,499	20.4	116
Tana River	119,503	110,505	8,998	7.5	132
Coast	1,618,172	1,538,232	79,940	4.9	119
Embu	370,680	333,973	36,707	9.9	127
Isiolo	61,564	47,946	13,618	22.1	115
Kitui	719,056	614,543	104,513	14.5	166
Machakos	1,561,257	1,331,547	229,710	14.7	143
Marsabit	128,609	114,391	14,218	11.1	153
Meru	1,171,439	1,109,224	62,215	5.3	137
Eastern	4,012,613	3,612,235	400,378	10.0	154
Garissa	119,342	109,390	9,952	8.3	82
Mandera	130,993	118,814	12,179	9.3	125
Wajir	135,866	116,863	19,003	14.0	116
North-Eastern	386,201	354,731	31,470	8.1	122
Kisii	1,273,951	1,117,514	156,437	12.3	144
Kisumu	677,049	504,386	172,663	25.5	99
Siaya	817,585	572,489	245,096	30.0	108
S/Nyanza	1,138,026	971,280	166,746	14.7	119
Nyanza	3,906,611	3,332,210	574,401	14.7	135
Baringo	303,299	261,043	42,256	13.9	105
E/Marakwet	230,581	194,776	35,805	15.5	104
Kajiado	197,877	181,911	15,966	8.1	124
Kericho	901,796	778,023	123,773	13.7	124
Laikipia	128,464	100,701	27,763	21.6	106
Nakuru	570,953	464,176	106,777	18.7	105
Nandi	424,505	347,069	77,436	18.2	99
Narok	312,036	295,060	16,976	5.4	96
Samburu	117,342	98,828	18,514	15.8	117
T/Nzoia	290,727	241,364	49,363	17.0	118
Turkana	213,327	173,870	39,457	18.5	95
U/Gishu	312,608	256,998	55,610	17.8	139
W/Pokot	205,431	196,085	9,346	4.5	99
Rift-Valley	4,208,946	3,989,439	219,507	5.2	114
Bungoma	789,451	664,786	124,665	15.8	99
Busia	460,360	368,178	92,182	20.0	108
Kakamega	1,768,712	1,355,971	412,741	23.3	120
Western	3,018,523	2,461,865	556,658	18.4	122

* Percent of those born in the district

** District totals do not add up to province figures due to inter-district migration within the province.

Number of life-time in migrants by district, 1989

Table 2.2

Province/ District	Total Population Enumerated in the District District*	Number Born and Enumerated in the District	***Number	IN-MIGRANTS per cent of Total Population**	Sex Ratio
Nairobi	1,285,703	355,629	930,074	72.3	143
Kiambu	908,240	736,652	171,588	18.9	122
Kirinyaga	390,718	361,685	29,033	7.4	114
Muranga	855,066	802,373	52,693	6.1	101
Nyandarua	343,130	237,465	105,665	30.8	92
Nyeri	601,717	552,401	49,316	8.2	103
Central	3,098,871	2,855,902	242,969	7.8	123
Kilifi	591,903	549,739	42,164	7.1	114
Kwale	379,623	338,006	41,617	11.0	115
Lamu	56,056	38,248	17,808	31.8	137
Mombasa	451,625	185,494	266,131	58.9	142
Taita Taveta	205,940	169,428	36,512	17.7	126
Tana River	128,208	110,505	17,703	13.8	131
Coast	1,813,355	1,538,232	275,123	15.2	134
Embu	365,972	333,973	31,999	8.7	93
Isiolo	68,625	47,946	20,679	30.1	116
Kitui	649,486	614,543	34,943	5.4	95
Machakos	1,397,708	1,331,547	66,161	4.7	116
Marsabit	128,779	114,391	14,388	11.1	130
Meru	1,138,130	1,109,224	28,906	2.5	110
Eastern	3,748,700	3,612,235	136,465	3.6	113
Garissa	122,757	109,390	13,367	10.9	133
Mandera	123,381	118,814	4,567	3.7	157
Wajir	122,769	116,863	5,906	4.8	154
N/Eastern	368,907	354,731	14,176	3.8	168
Kisii	1,137,054	1,117,514	19,540	1.7	96
Kisumu	655,548	504,386	151,162	23.1	89
Siaya	637,349	572,489	64,860	10.2	66
S. Nyanza	1,063,234	971,280	91,954	8.6	67
Nyanza	3,498,185	3,332,210	160,975	4.6	91
Baringo	285,166	261,043	24,123	8.5	124
E. Marakwet	15,374	194,776	20,598	9.5	113
Kajiado	255,078	181,911	73,167	28.7	126
Kericho	895,956	778,023	117,933	13.2	136
Laikipia	213,756	100,701	113,055	52.9	103
Nakuru	845,762	464,176	381,586	45.1	107
Nandi	433,605	347,069	86,536	20.0	111
Narok	395,410	295,060	100,350	25.4	99
Samburu	107,872	98,828	9,044	8.3	133
Trans Nzoia	391,055	241,364	149,691	38.3	99
Turkana	182,141	173,870	8,271	4.5	172
Uasin Gishu	445,485	256,998	188,487	42.3	111
West Pokot	224,126	196,085	28,041	12.5	124
Rift-Valley	4,890,786	3,989,439	901,347	18.4	116
Bungoma	734,337	664,786	69,551	9.5	83
Busia	421,129	368,178	52,951	12.5	69
Kakamega	1,455,688	1,355,971	99,717	6.8	85
Western	2,611,154	2,461,865	149,289	5.7	88

* Excludes Vagrants

** Total population enumerated in the Province/District

*** District totals do not add upto province figure due to inter-district migration within the province

2.3 RECENT MIGRATION

Recent migration is a phenomenon which captures most recent patterns of population movement. The question on district of residence of the household occupants aged more than one year was included in the census form to provide an assessment of annual rate of population movement in the country. A cross-classification of the population aged one year and above in each district, and the population which reported having been resident in the same district a year ago gives the magnitude of recent movers. Table 2.3 gives the above information for all districts. The results show that Lamu, Nairobi, Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Nyandarua, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kajiado, Trans-Nzoia, Laikipia and Isiolo districts reported more than 10 per cent of the population being in the category of recent in-migrants.

2.4 SOURCE OF LIFE-TIME IN-MIGRANTS

Further insights into patterns of migration was availed through information regarding the origin of life-time in-migrants into each district as shown in Appendix II and summarized in Table 2.4. The data show that most of the life-time in-migrants originated from within the provinces where the district was situated and from neighbouring province/s. This is possibly explained by the tendency of people to migrate to areas with similar cultural backgrounds.

2.5 NET MIGRATION

The ultimate impact of migration trends, levels and patterns, on the population growth rate of various districts can conveniently be ascertained by the net population flows (in-migrants minus out-migrants). As shown in table 2.5 a major proportion of the districts had negative net migration. The districts most affected were situated in Central, Eastern, Nyanza and Western provinces. These were provinces which had high population densities as well as a significant proportion of the population aged 15-64 years, with at least some secondary school level of education. The above two factors encouraged people in these provinces to migrate in search of land and modern sector employment opportunities in other districts. Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley provinces were on the receiving end, attributed to the urban nature of Coast and Nairobi; and land availability in the case of Rift Valley province.

Number of Recent migrants by district of Enumeration

Table 2.3

District of Enumeration	Population 1989	Resident in 1988	Difference Number	Per cent of Total Population
Nairobi	1,285,703	1,023,644	262,059	20.4
Kiambu	908,244	822,352	85,592	9.4
Kirinyaga	390,719	369,579	21,140	5.4
Muranga	855,066	806,110	48,956	5.7
Nyandarua	344,130	309,382	34,748	10.1
Nyeri	601,717	561,358	40,359	6.7
Kilifi	591,903	553,815	38,088	6.8
Kwale	379,623	352,161	27,462	7.2
Lamu	56,056	50,205	5,851	10.4
Mombasa	451,625	362,757	88,868	19.7
Taita Taveta	205,941	184,254	21,687	10.5
Tana River	128,208	119,052	9,156	7.1
Embu	365,972	344,047	21,925	6.0
Isiolo	68,625	58,847	9,778	14.2
Kitui	649,486	600,488	48,998	7.5
Machakos	1,397,708	1,311,755	85,953	6.1
Marsabit	128,779	118,169	10,610	8.2
Meru	1,138,131	1,084,219	53,912	4.7
Garissa	122,757	114,868	7,889	6.4
Mandera	123,381	117,294	6,087	4.9
Wajir	122,769	116,880	5,889	4.8
Kisii	1,137,054	1,075,560	61,494	5.4
Kisumu	655,548	577,820	77,728	11.9
Siaya	637,349	576,805	60,544	9.5
South Nyanza	1,063,234	977,620	85,614	8.0
Baringo	285,166	264,526	20,640	7.2
Elgeyo Marakwet	215,374	199,296	16,078	7.4
Kajiado	255,078	226,919	28,159	11.0
Kericho	895,956	820,997	74,959	8.4
Laikipia	213,756	180,921	32,835	15.4
Nakuru	845,762	742,495	103,267	12.2
Nandi	433,605	397,102	36,503	8.4
Narok	395,410	358,474	36,936	9.3
Samburu	107,872	98,460	9,412	8.7
Trans Nzoia	391,055	351,492	39,563	10.1
Turkana	182,141	171,870	10,271	5.6
Uasin Gishu	445,485	415,901	29,584	6.6
West Pokot	224,126	204,945	19,181	8.6
Bungoma	734,337	676,169	58,168	7.9
Busia	421,129	381,272	39,857	9.5
Kakamega	1,455,688	1,340,838	114,850	7.9

Percentage distribution of life-time in -migrants by province of origin and district of enumeration, 1989

Table 2.4

District of Enumeration	PROVINCE OF ORIGIN							
	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	N/Eastern	Nyanza	R/Valley	Western
Nairobi	-	26.5	3.1	19.6	0.6	20.9	5.7	18.8
Kiambu	9.1	27.7	1.5	16.3	0.3	12.5	12.4	15.1
Kirinyaga	6.7	44.4	5.9	29.4	0.3	3.3	5.0	2.1
Muranga	12.6	37.5	3.3	26.9	0.3	3.8	8.8	4.5
Nyandarua	3.8	64.7	0.4	2.8	0.0	2.1	23.6	1.8
Nyeri	12.4	34.4	2.7	18.6	1.7	4.1	20.3	3.6
Kilifi	3.4	5.8	47.6	14.3	1.6	13.3	3.0	6.5
Kwale	1.7	8.5	29.0	36.1	0.3	9.6	3.3	5.8
Lamu	2.7	39.6	27.7	7.7	2.1	5.4	9.0	2.9
Mombasa	3.2	6.4	35.2	19.2	0.6	17.3	2.6	11.8
T/Taveta	4.5	5.9	31.4	27.2	1.8	10.6	4.3	6.5
Tana River	1.5	12.8	24.9	18.5	18.9	10.9	4.1	7.2
Embu	5.7	41.5	2.0	39.9	0.6	2.9	3.1	2.4
Isiolo	2.7	6.9	2.1	34.2	22.6	2.6	25.8	1.9
Kitui	18.3	9.4	20.7	42.0	1.5	1.6	3.0	1.3
Machakos	26.8	22.5	7.9	20.8	0.5	7.9	6.4	4.4
Marsabit	4.2	5.0	1.8	12.1	41.9	2.8	18.4	1.8
Meru	5.4	30.7	2.2	37.0	0.7	7.0	9.9	1.9
Garissa	3.1	9.7	10.2	21.4	36.0	8.3	4.4	5.0
Mandera	3.7	8.6	5.6	14.0	41.2	4.8	7.3	3.9
Wajir	3.4	6.7	6.1	16.3	50.4	4.8	6.3	4.0
Kisii	5.8	5.4	2.3	4.0	0.7	41.6	20.8	12.2
Kisumu	6.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	0.2	56.6	6.7	21.1
Siaya	16.6	1.8	6.1	1.1	0.1	34.1	12.4	20.4
S/Nyanza	5.5	1.4	2.9	3.2	0.3	55.1	7.9	13.8
Baringo	2.0	15.2	0.8	2.7	0.4	15.5	50.1	11.9
E/Marakwet	1.0	8.8	0.6	2.6	0.1	7.9	57.9	17.0
Kajiado	9.4	36.7	1.8	20.0	0.9	9.4	7.3	5.8
Kericho	1.3	6.4	0.4	1.2	0.1	65.3	13.2	10.8
Laikipia	2.9	59.3	0.5	10.4	0.6	2.1	21.9	1.5
Nakuru	3.5	36.0	0.9	3.2	0.3	16.5	26.8	11.8
Nandi	1.3	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	21.7	26.1	45.1
Narok	1.5	20.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	21.5	48.5	3.6
Samburu	3.0	17.3	0.8	32.1	1.8	5.6	33.4	4.6
Trans Nzoia	1.4	6.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	8.7	31.4	48.6
Turkana	2.3	8.3	2.2	9.7	4.2	13.7	32.7	23.7
Uasin Gishu	1.8	8.8	0.6	1.4	0.1	10.6	48.1	26.6
West Pokot	1.1	7.5	0.5	3.3	0.3	9.8	45.6	19.9
Bungoma	3.1	4.8	1.8	1.9	0.2	13.4	23.4	45.1
Busia	7.3	3.2	4.3	2.0	0.4	24.4	8.7	34.3
Kakamega	13.8	5.7	3.4	2.2	0.1	22.0	22.5	23.6

* Excludes the percentage of those who came from outside Kenya

Life-time Net Migration by district in 1979 to 1989

Table 2.5

PROVINCE/ DISTRICT	IN-MIGRANTS		OUT-MIGRANTS		NET- MIGRANTS	
	1979	1989	1979	1989	1979	1989
Nairobi	615,942	930,074	91,570	157,450	+ 524,372	+ 772,624
Kiambu	114,599	171,588	222,904	263,753	- 108,304	- 92,165
Kirinyaga	29,769	29,033	29,395	42,950	+ 374	- 13,917
Muranga	70,128	52,693	182,474	232,984	- 112,346	- 180,291
Nyandarua	93,336	105,665	39,214	63,535	+ 54,122	+ 42,130
Nyeri	46,287	49,316	153,011	201,886	- 106,724	- 152,570
Central	191,102	242,969	465,253	639,782	- 274,151	- 396,813
Kilifi	30,391	42,164	37,265	55,426	- 6,874	- 13,262
Kwale	38,805	41,617	26,403	40,592	+ 12,402	+ 1,025
Lamu	13,349	17,808	8,635	11,463	+ 4,714	+ 6,345
Mombasa	206,878	266,131	38,999	66,774	+ 167,879	+ 199,357
Taita Taveta	24,470	36,512	32,229	43,499	- 7,759	- 6,987
Tana River	12,952	17,703	8,041	8,998	+ 4,911	+ 8,705
Coast	222,229	275,123	47,983	79,940	+ 174,246	+ 195,183
Embu	23,956	31,999	23,748	36,715	+ 208	- 4,716
Isiolo	10,588	20,679	12,107	13,618	- 1,519	+ 7,061
Kitui	19,694	34,943	71,248	104,513	- 51,554	- 69,570
Machakos	44,418	66,161	155,008	229,710	- 110,590	- 163,549
Marsabit	13,004	14,388	11,321	14,218	+ 1,683	+ 170
Meru	24,275	28,906	35,846	62,215	- 11,571	- 33,309
Eastern	89,966	136,465	263,957	400,378	173,991	- 263,913
Garissa	14,721	13,367	9,150	9,952	+ 5,571	+ 3,415
Mandera	4,890	4,567	30,845	12,179	- 25,955	- 7,612
Wajir	27,250	5,906	19,059	19,003	+ 8,191	- 13,097
North Eastern	14,998	14,176	30,347	13,470	- 15,349	- 17,294
Kisii	17,580	19,540	78,048	156,437	- 60,468	- 136,897
Kisumu	108,738	151,162	133,044	172,663	- 24,306	- 21,501
Siaya	44,616	64,860	178,333	245,096	- 133,717	- 180,236
South Nyanza	64,455	91,954	109,134	166,746	- 44,679	- 74,792
Nyanza	109,130	160,975	375,596	574,401	- 266,466	- 413,426
Baringo	13,846	24,123	28,528	42,256	- 14,682	- 18,133
Elgeyo Marakwet	13,535	20,598	29,199	35,805	- 15,664	- 15,207
Kajiado	39,370	73,167	10,531	15,966	+ 28,839	+ 57,201
Kericho	89,391	117,933	83,298	123,773	+ 6,093	- 5,840
Laikipia	75,730	113,055	17,787	27,763	+ 57,943	+ 85,292
Nakuru	263,415	381,586	68,258	106,777	+ 195,157	+ 274,809
Nandi	80,160	86,536	71,695	77,436	+ 8,465	+ 9,100
Narok	42,597	100,350	13,532	16,976	+ 29,065	+ 83,374
Samburu	5,363	9,044	16,230	18,514	- 10,867	- 9,470
Trans Nzoia	121,319	149,691	27,725	49,363	+ 93,594	+ 100,328
Turkana	4,413	8,271	25,155	39,457	- 20,742	- 31,186
Uasin Gishu	149,595	188,487	29,041	55,610	+ 120,554	+ 132,877
West Pokot	15,234	28,041	7,624	9,346	+ 7,610	+ 18,695
Rift-Valley	625,594	901,347	146,385	219,507	+ 479,209	+ 681,840
Bungoma	55,449	69,551	82,142	124,665	- 26,693	- 55,114
Busia	43,936	52,951	56,316	92,182	- 12,380	- 39,231
Kakamega	59,146	99,717	306,854	4,121	- 247,708	- 313,024
Western	103,181	149,289	390,808	556,658	- 287,627	- 407,369

2.6 SUMMARY

Internal migration plays a significant role in the spatial distribution of the population in the country. The pattern of population movement as shown by the data was generally from densely populated districts to low density and arable districts and from rural areas to urban areas. It was consequently concluded that internal migration in Kenya was mainly motivated by search for arable land for settlement, or for employment in urban areas. The movers were mostly males. The fact that there was a tendency for migrants to rotate within their respective provinces indicated the predominance of rural-rural migration, and an underlying cultural inclination to migrate. International migration was not significant, as only 134,000 people (about 0.6 per cent of the total population) who were enumerated in the 1989 population census reported themselves as having been born outside Kenya.

CHAPTER 3

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LIFE-TIME MIGRANTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Migrants constitute a special group of the population. Their demographic and socio-economic characteristics are bound to be generally different from those of non-migrants. The analysis in this chapter focuses on the characteristics of life-time migrants as a special group. It is felt that this group constitutes more permanent movers than those who reported to have been resident in a different district a year preceding the census night. The characteristics covered include age profile, marital status, educational level, economic activity and occupational status.

3.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION

As shown in table 3.1, the majority of migrants were those aged 15 to 64 years . It is only in Kitui, Machakos and Siaya districts where a significant per cent of the migrant population (over 40 per cent) was aged less than 15 years. Implicit from the above result is the fact that migration was generally linked to labour force participation and schooling.

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by age, sex and district, 1989

Table 3.1

District of Enumeration/Sex	AGE GROUP				
	0-14	15-64	65+	NS	TOTAL
Nairobi					
Male	27.80	71.21	0.92	0.07	100
Female	37.55	61.38	1.00	0.07	100
Total	32.04	66.93	0.96	0.07	100
Kiambu					
Male	20.56	77.41	1.94	0.09	100
Female	27.22	69.78	2.90	0.10	100
Total	23.56	73.97	2.38	0.09	100
Kirinyaga					
Male	27.77	67.87	4.22	0.14	100
Female	31.79	63.85	4.24	0.12	100
Total	29.65	66.00	4.23	0.12	100
Muranga					
Male	34.17	62.20	3.54	0.09	100
Female	33.85	61.59	4.31	0.25	100
Total	34.01	61.94	3.92	0.13	100
Nyandarua					
Male	22.88	67.64	9.35	0.13	100
Female	20.42	70.79	8.67	0.15	100
Total	21.60	69.26	9.00	0.14	100
Nyeri					
Male	29.89	67.81	2.23	0.07	100
Female	31.48	65.32	3.13	0.07	100
Total	30.67	66.58	2.68	0.07	100
Kilifi					
Male	26.96	70.44	2.52	0.08	100
Female	30.25	67.61	2.09	0.05	100
Total	28.50	69.12	2.32	0.06	100
Kwale					
Male	22.57	73.28	4.09	0.06	100
Female	26.06	70.30	3.57	0.07	100
Total	24.19	71.89	3.85	0.07	100
Lamu					
Male	21.98	75.37	2.64	0.01	100
Female	28.24	69.18	2.54	0.04	100
Total	24.62	72.75	2.60	0.03	100
Mombasa					
Male	16.97	81.81	1.28	0.04	100
Female	25.90	72.53	1.54	0.03	100
Total	20.66	77.91	1.39	0.04	100
Taita Taveta					
Male	29.64	66.83	3.49	0.04	100
Female	37.55	59.77	2.62	0.06	100
Total	33.14	63.71	3.10	0.05	100

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by age, sex and district, 1989
Table 3.1 (cont.)

District of Enumeration/Sex	AGE GROUP				
	0-14	15-64	65+	NS	TOTAL
Tana River					
Male	28.13	69.69	2.16	0.02	100
Female	36.33	61.82	1.84	0.01	100
Total	32.23	65.75	2.00	0.02	100
Embu					
Male	25.77	68.38	5.71	0.14	100
Female	25.30	69.13	5.40	0.17	100
Total	25.53	68.77	5.55	0.15	100
Isiolo					
Male	26.64	69.02	4.30	0.04	100
Female	29.61	65.39	4.98	0.02	100
Total	28.02	67.34	4.61	0.03	100
Kitui					
Male	49.76	47.00	3.14	0.10	100
Female	45.92	50.43	3.54	0.11	100
Total	47.79	48.76	3.35	0.10	100
Machakos					
Male	40.57	57.03	2.30	0.10	100
Female	45.66	51.98	2.27	0.09	100
Total	42.92	54.69	2.29	0.10	100
Marsabit					
Male	31.16	64.77	4.05	0.02	100
Female	36.66	58.25	5.07	0.02	100
Total	33.56	61.93	4.50	0.02	100
Meru					
Male	31.98	64.02	3.84	0.16	100
Female	35.07	60.78	4.06	0.09	100
Total	33.45	62.47	3.95	0.13	100
Garissa					
Male	22.56	75.59	1.60	0.25	100
Female	30.01	67.88	2.01	0.10	100
Total	25.76	72.28	1.77	0.19	100
Mandera					
Male	22.54	74.70	2.72	0.04	100
Female	32.36	64.07	3.38	0.19	100
Total	26.36	70.62	2.98	0.04	100
Wajir					
Male	25.23	71.89	2.82	0.06	100
Female	33.52	63.00	3.39	0.09	100
Total	28.50	68.39	3.05	0.07	100
Kisii					
Male	38.40	60.33	1.06	0.21	100
Female	39.03	59.26	1.55	0.16	100
Total	38.72	59.79	1.31	0.18	100
Kisumu					
Male	30.39	68.40	1.13	0.08	100
Female	29.85	67.34	2.71	0.10	100
Total	30.10	67.85	1.97	0.09	100

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by age, sex and district, 1989

Table 3.1 (cont.)

District of Enumeration/Sex	AGE GROUP				
	0-14	15-64	65+	NS	TOTAL
Siaya					
Male	52.47	46.00	1.48	0.05	100
Female	36.10	60.04	3.74	0.12	100
Total	42.61	54.46	2.84	0.09	100
South Nyanza					
Male	38.66	57.20	4.04	0.10	100
Female	26.87	68.83	4.14	0.16	100
Total	31.59	64.18	4.10	0.13	100
Kajiado					
Male	21.24	77.27	1.44	0.05	100
Female	26.43	69.90	3.56	0.11	100
Total	23.53	73.18	3.18	0.11	100
Kericho					
Male	26.91	71.45	1.54	0.10	100
Female	36.53	61.85	1.51	0.11	100
Total	30.98	67.38	1.53	0.11	100
Laikipia					
Male	30.70	63.06	6.12	0.12	100
Female	30.11	64.12	5.66	0.11	100
Total	30.41	63.58	5.89	0.11	100
Nakuru					
Male	23.94	70.83	5.06	0.17	100
Female	25.90	68.87	5.09	0.14	100
Total	24.88	69.89	5.07	0.16	100
Nandi					
Male	25.66	70.60	3.67	0.07	100
Female	29.58	67.12	3.26	0.04	100
Total	27.52	68.96	3.47	0.05	100
Narok					
Male	30.09	64.41	5.30	0.20	100
Female	30.13	65.00	4.70	0.17	100
Total	30.11	64.71	5.00	0.18	100
Baringo					
Male	27.71	69.01	3.23	0.05	100
Female	34.67	61.90	3.35	0.08	100
Total	30.82	65.84	3.28	0.06	100
Elgeyo Marakwet					
Male	27.66	68.93	3.22	0.19	100
Female	34.12	62.29	3.36	0.23	100
Total	30.69	65.82	3.28	0.21	100
Samburu					
Male	27.64	69.70	2.60	0.06	100
Female	37.21	59.41	3.30	0.08	100
Total	31.74	65.28	2.90	0.08	100
Trans Nzoia					
Male	24.78	69.92	5.22	0.08	100
Female	25.54	70.14	4.24	0.08	100
Total	25.16	70.03	4.72	0.08	100

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by age, sex and district, 1989
Table 3.1 (cont.)

District of Enumeration/Sex	AGE GROUP				TOTAL
	0-14	15-64	65+	NS	
Turkana					
Male	21.29	78.06	0.59	0.06	100
Female	36.98	60.46	0.49	0.07	100
Total	27.06	72.32	0.56	0.06	100
Uasin Gishu					
Male	20.73	73.96	5.20	0.11	100
Female	24.62	69.83	5.42	0.13	100
Total	21.62	68.97	5.09	4.32	100
West Pokot					
Male	24.69	73.00	2.21	0.10	100
Female	29.98	67.38	2.56	0.08	100
Total	27.05	70.50	2.36	0.09	100
Bungoma					
Male	32.07	64.87	2.97	0.09	100
Female	29.17	67.69	3.09	0.05	100
Total	30.48	66.42	3.04	0.07	100
Busia					
Male	43.57	54.31	2.03	0.09	100
female	32.72	64.53	2.66	0.09	100
Total	37.15	60.36	2.40	0.09	100
Kakamega					
Male	44.98	52.81	2.08	0.13	100
Female	39.98	57.45	2.51	0.06	100
Total	42.27	55.32	2.31	0.10	100

Total may not add up to 100 due to rounding errors.

3.3 MARITAL STATUS

Table 3.2 gives distribution of the life-time migrants by marital status and sex. The most affected groups as far as migrants were concerned were the single and those who were in monogamous unions. Single persons were generally young and educated (given the developments in the education sector since independence). The youthfulness and educational exposure motivated single persons to migrate. The predominance of the intra-rural migration as reflected by the movement of migrants to settlement districts mostly entailed the migration of families, hence married persons, in search of secure economic foundations. The widowed, divorced and separated persons were the least mobile. This could be due to social and economic constraints.

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by marital status, 1989

Table 3.2

District of Enumeration	Single	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Windowed	Divorved/ Separated	Not Stated	TOTAL
Nairobi	44.8	50.1	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.2	100
Kiambu	53.2	41.8	1.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	100
Kirinyaga	54.8	40.4	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.0	100
Muranga	46.8	46.8	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.1	100
Nyandarua	50.1	43.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.6	100
Nyeri	56.3	40.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	100
Kilifi	44.2	45.1	5.7	1.7	2.7	0.5	100
Kwale	46.3	44.0	4.8	1.4	2.7	0.7	100
Lamu	48.7	43.7	3.2	1.1	3.2	0.1	100
Mombasa	48.9	44.8	3.0	1.2	1.8	0.2	100
T/Taveta	46.9	46.3	3.5	1.2	1.6	0.3	100
T/River	42.4	46.1	7.3	1.7	2.1	0.4	100
Embu	49.8	44.1	2.6	1.1	2.0	0.4	100
Isiolo	46.7	43.4	5.1	2.6	2.0	0.2	100
Kitui	36.3	52.2	5.6	1.9	3.2	0.8	100
Machakos	44.1	49.8	2.9	1.0	1.8	0.4	100
Marsabit	41.5	48.3	4.5	3.4	2.0	0.3	100
Meru	47.7	44.9	3.1	1.5	1.9	0.9	100
Garissa	46.9	43.9	4.8	1.6	2.0	0.8	100
Mandera	39.7	49.4	6.5	1.9	2.1	0.4	100
Wajir	41.4	48.7	4.5	1.6	2.9	0.9	100
Kisii	40.7	50.6	5.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	100
Kisumu	45.1	44.5	7.4	1.1	1.6	0.3	100
Siaya	37.0	46.9	0.7	2.3	2.4	0.7	100
Baringo	47.3	45.9	3.7	1.0	1.6	0.5	100
E. Marakwet	46.8	46.4	3.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	100
S. Nyanza		49.4	12.4	1.6	2.0	0.6	100
Kajiado	53.8	40.5	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	100
Kericho	38.6	53.8	5.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	100
Laikipia	52.0	42.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	0.4	100
Nakuru	51.3	42.8	2.4	1.1	1.7	0.7	100
Nandi	44.7	48.1	3.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	100
Narok	45.5	45.0	6.0	1.2	1.5	0.8	100
Samburu	48.6	41.8	7.5	1.0	0.7	0.3	100
T/Nzoia	47.5	42.6	6.3	1.2	1.7	0.6	100
Turkana	49.6	41.4	5.8	0.9	1.6	0.8	100
U/Gishu	51.1	42.8	3.6	0.8	1.3	0.4	100
W. Pokot	41.2	48.4	6.3	0.9	1.7	1.5	100
Bungoma	45.6	43.1	7.1	1.5	2.2	0.5	100
Busia	39.7	48.4	7.8	1.9	1.8	0.4	100
Kakamega	41.5	49.8	4.7	1.6	1.9	0.5	100
Kenya	45.4	48.2	3.3	1.1	1.6	0.4	100

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by Education status, 1989

Table 3.3

District of Enumeration/Sex	Never Attended School	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					
		Primary		Secondary	Not Stated	TOTAL	
		1-4	5-8			%	Number
Nairobi							
Male	9.0	13.5	32.3	44.8	0.4	100	622,517
Female	15.0	16.4	31.5	36.4	0.7	100	457,697
Total	11.6	14.6	32.0	41.3	0.5	100	1,080,214
Kiambu							
Male	13.5	14.6	30.1	35.7	6.1	100	85,285
Female	32.7	21.6	26.0	18.4	1.3	100	68,222
Total	19.8	16.6	38.6	24.2	0.8	100	153,507
Kirinyaga							
Male	16.0	20.5	34.6	28.3	0.6	100	13,778
Female	25.6	19.6	30.0	24.2	0.6	100	11,879
Total	20.5	20.1	32.4	26.4	0.6	100	25,657
Muranga							
Male	16.5	24.3	35.7	23.1	0.4	100	22,927
Female	26.0	22.3	33.5	17.2	1.0	100	22,909
Total	21.3	23.3	34.6	20.5	0.3	100	45,836
Nyandarua							
Male	19.1	22.7	35.1	22.7	0.4	100	46,788
Female	35.7	18.2	30.2	15.3	0.6	100	51,353
Total	27.7	20.4	32.5	18.8	0.6	100	98,141
Nyeri							
Male	14.9	19.8	31.8	33.3	0.2	100	22,327
Female	21.1	19.6	32.8	26.4	0.1	100	21,598
Total	17.9	19.7	32.2	29.9	0.3	100	43,925
Central							
Male	15.6	18.8	35.0	30.2	0.4	100	191,105
Female	27.0	17.9	32.0	22.4	0.7	100	175,961
Total	21.0	18.3	33.6	26.5	0.6	100	367,066
Kilifi							
Male	21.6	16.8	30.9	30.3	0.4	100	19,911
Female	35.2	16.3	27.9	19.9	0.7	100	17,290
Total	27.9	16.6	29.4	25.5	0.6	100	37,201
kwale							
Male	23.3	18.4	30.9	27.1	0.3	100	20,289
Female	31.5	18.6	33.5	16.0	0.4	100	17,402
Total	30.8	17.7	29.1	21.9	0.5	100	37,691
Lamu							
Male	18.1	17.0	38.2	26.6	0.1	100	9,629
Female	33.5	18.6	36.0	11.7	0.2	100	6,855
Total	24.5	17.7	37.4	20.2	0.2	100	16,484
Mombasa							
Male	15.7	12.7	35.4	35.8	0.4	100	143,518
Female	29.0	14.0	31.8	24.5	0.7	100	97,354
Total	21.1	13.2	33.9	31.3	0.5	100	240,872
Taita Taveta							
Male	28.5	21.8	29.1	20.0	0.6	100	18,188
Female	39.3	20.6	26.7	12.7	0.7	100	13,931
Total	32.2	21.3	28.0	16.8	1.7	100	32,119
Tana River							
Male	29.7	18.8	26.3	24.9	0.3	100	9,097
Female	46.2	20.5	22.0	10.7	0.6	100	6,731
Total	36.8	19.5	24.6	18.5	0.6	100	15,828

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by Education status, 1989

Table 3.3 (cont.)

District of Enumeration/Sex	Never Attended School	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					
		Primary		Secondary	Not Stated	TOTAL	
		1-4	5-8			%	Number
Coast							
Male	18.7	14.8	33.8	32.3	0.4	100	220,632
Female	32.7	15.6	30.2	20.9	0.6	100	159,563
Total	24.6	15.0	32.3	27.6	0.5	100	380,195
Embu							
Male	19.8	20.6	29.4	29.7	0.5	100	14,034
Female	32.1	17.2	28	21.6	1.1	100	15,057
Total	26.1	18.8	28.7	25.8	0.6	100	29,091
Isiolo							
Male	48.8	10	18	22.8	0.4	100	9,998
Female	65.2	9.2	12.4	13	0.3	100	8,548
Total	56.4	9.7	15.4	18.2	0.3	100	18,546
Kitui							
Male	24.2	28.2	27.4	19.6	0.6	100	13,522
Female	24	25.4	29.6	12.4	8.6	100	14,420
Total	29.1	26.7	27.6	15.9	0.7	100	27,942
Machakos							
Male	15.9	25	30.3	28.4	0.4	100	29,536
Female	24	25.4	29.6	20	1	100	24,754
Total	19.5	24.6	30.4	24.6	0.9	100	54,290
Marsabit							
Male	61.1	7.2	10.2	21.3	0.2	100	7,142
Female	79.6	5.9	7.4	6.8	0.3	100	
Total	69	6.6	9	15.1	0.3	100	12,482
Meru							
Male	21.7	22.1	28.6	27.1	0.5	100	13,282
Female	34.1	20.7	26.6	18	0.6	100	11,914
Total	27.6	21.4	27.6	22.8	0.6	100	25,196
Eastern							
Male	26.1	20.8	26.6	25.9	0.6	100	87,514
Female	36.9	20.1	25.2	17.1	0.7	100	80,033
Total	31.3	20.5	26	21.6	0.6	100	167,547
Garissa							
Male	32.5	9.4	21.1	36.6	0.4	100	6,965
Female	54.8	11.1	16.3	17.1	0.7	100	5,055
Total	41.9	10.1	19.1	28.4	0.5	100	12,020
Mandera							
Male	38.5	7.1	16.2	38.1	0.1	100	2,521
Femal	72	6.8	9.8	11.3	0.1	100	1,556
Total	51.3	6.9	13.8	27.8	0.2	100	4,077
Wajir							
Male	43.6	7	14.1	35.2	0.1	100	3,237
Female	75.3	6.3	8	9.9	0.5	100	2,002
Total	50.5	6.8	20.5	22	0.2	100	5,239
North Eastern							
Male	36.6	8.3	18.3	36.6	0.2	100	12,723
Female	62.7	9.2	13.2	14.4	0.5	100	8,613
Total	47	8.7	16.3	27.6	0.4	100	21,336
Kisii							
Male	14.8	19	31.4	34.1	0.7	100	7,941
Female	24.6	19.5	31.1	23.9	0.9	100	8,321
Total	19.8	19.3	31.3	28.9	0.7	100	16,262

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by Education status, 1989

Table 3.3 (cont.)

District of Enumeration/Sex	Never Attended School	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					
		Primary		Secondary	Not Stated	TOTAL	
		1-4	5-8			%	Number
Kisumu							
Male	13.2	16.4	35.2	34.6	0.6	100	62,097
Female	28.5	16.7	34.8	19.3	0.7	100	71,073
Total	21.4	16.6	35	26.4	0.6	100	133,170
Siaya							
Male	26.4	23.6	31.1	18.6	0.3	100	20,494
Female	41.3	17.7	30.3	10.1	0.6	100	33,627
Total	35.7	19.9	30.6	13.4	0.4	100	54,121
South Nyanza							
Male	22.5	23.5	32.7	21.3	0	100	31,183
Female	40.8	17.6	30.6	11	0	100	49,583
Total	33.8	19.9	31.5	14	0.8	100	80,766
Nyanza							
Male	17.8	19.6	33.7	28.4	0.4	100	121,715
Female	34.7	17.3	32.4	15.1	0.5	100	162,604
Total	27.5	18.3	32.9	20.9	0.4	100	284,319
Baringo							
Male	18.8	19.1	33.4	27.9	0.8	100	11,766
Female	32.7	20.4	29.8	15.8	1.3	100	9,245
Total	24.9	19.6	31.8	22.6	1.1	100	21,011
Elgeyo Marakwet							
Male	23.2	19.0	32.7	23.8	1.3	100	9,735
Female	35.1	18.9	30.5	13.8	1.7	100	8,339
Total	28.7	19.0	31.7	19.1	1.5	100	18,074
Kajiado							
Male	15.3	16.1	38.6	29.6	0.4	100	37,576
Female	27.1	16.8	33.5	21.9	0.7	100	29,186
Total	20.5	16.4	36.4	26.3	0.4	100	66,762
Kericho							
Male	23.2	18.8	38.0	19.6	0.4	100	60,347
Female	37.8	18.0	30.7	11.8	0.7	100	42,108
Total	29.2	18.9	35.0	16.4	0.5	100	102,455
Laikipia							
Male	22.0	22.3	34.5	20.7	0.5	100	51,947
Female	33.4	19.8	32.1	14.3	0.6	100	50,428
Total	27.6	20.9	33.3	17.5	0.7	100	102,375
Nakuru							
Male	17.5	18.1	35.8	27.8	0.8	100	181,037
Female	31.7	16.8	32.4	18.0	1.1	100	168,115
Total	24.3	17.5	34.2	23.1	0.9	100	349,152
Nandi							
Male	25.4	22.0	35.4	16.8	0.4	100	41,134
Female	37.4	20.2	31.2	10.8	0.6	100	36,486
Total	31.0	21.2	33.4	14.0	0.4	100	77,620
Narok							
Male	28.7	22.0	32.8	15.5	1.0	100	44,738
Female	47.3	18.5	25.8	11.6	0.8	100	45,254
Total	38.0	20.2	29.3	11.6	0.9	100	89,992
Samburu							
Male	40.6	10.3	19.5	29.5	0.1	100	4,599
Female	55.8	11.1	15.9	17.1	0.1	100	3,305
Total	46.9	10.6	18.0	24.2	0.3	100	7,904

Percentage distribution of life - time migrants by Education status, 1989

Table 3.3 (cont.)

District of Enumeration/Sex	Never Attended School	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					
		Primary		Secondary	Not Stated	TOTAL	
		1-4	5-8			%	Number
Trans Nzoia							
Male	26.3	18.8	32.1	21.6	1.2	100	68,120
Female	38.7	16.5	28.3	13.8	1.7	100	69,093
Total	33.1	17.6	30.2	17.8	1.3	100	137,213
Turkana							
Male	12.8	11.4	26.1	48.9	0.8	100	4,782
Female	22.8	18.9	27.4	30.1	0.8	100	2,584
Total	16.4	14.0	26.5	42.3	0.8	100	7,366
Uasin Gishu							
Male	21.3	16.1	33.3	27.8	1.5	100	91,217
Female	33.8	16.2	30.2	14.4	5.4	100	81,037
Total	27.2	16.2	31.9	22.9	1.8	100	172,254
West Pokot							
Male	26.9	15.2	28.6	29.3	0.0	100	14,017
Female	46.4	14.4	23.5	14.4	1.3	100	11,028
Total	35.8	14.8	26.3	22.1	1.0	100	25,045
Rift Valley							
Male	21.6	18.6	34.6	24.3	0.9	100	621,015
Female	35.5	17.5	30.5	15.3	1.2	100	556,208
Total	28.2	18.0	32.7	20.1	1.0	100	1,177,223
Bungoma							
Male	21.1	18.1	31.0	29.2	0.7	100	27,457
Female	35.9	15.6	30.0	17.7	0.8	100	33,978
Total	29.3	16.7	30.5	22.8	0.7	100	61,435
Busia							
Male	25.3	21.2	30.1	22.4	1.0	100	17,967
Female	45.7	15.6	26.3	11.7	0.7	100	27,481
Total	37.6	17.8	27.8	16.0	0.8	100	45,448
Kakamega							
Male	21.0	22.3	29.6	26.2	0.9	100	37,285
Female	43.7	15.0	24.3	17.0	0.0	100	45,461
Total	27.0	20.5	30.1	21.5	0.9	100	82,746
Western							
Male	22.0	20.7	30.2	26.4	0.8	100	82,709
Female	36.7	17.1	29.3	16.1	0.8	100	106,920
Total	30.3	18.6	29.7	20.6	0.8	100	189,629
Kenya Rural							
Male	25.2	21.4	33.4	19.3	0.7	100	839,629
Female	39.1	18.3	29.5	12.3	0.8	100	878,425
Total	32.2	20.0	37.2	9.8	0.6	100	1,718,054
Kenya Urban							
Male	10.6	13.3	32.9	42.9	0.4	100	1,120,299
Female	12.0	15.9	31.9	33.0	0.7	100	829,170
Total	13.9	14.4	32.4	38.8	0.5	100	1,949,469
Kenya Total							
Male	16.8	16.7	33.1	31.3	2.1	100	1,959,928
Female	29.1	17.1	30.7	22.3	0.8	100	1,707,595
Total	22.5	16.9	32.0	27.9	0.7	100	3,667,523

Total may not add up to 100 due to rounding up

3.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is one of the important factors which influence migratory behaviour.

The general pattern observed in all districts was that most of the life-time migrants were those who had upper primary and above level of education regardless of sex as shown in table 3.3. The proportion of migrants who had never attained any form of formal education was the least as compared to those who had some education in most districts with the exception of migrants into Coast province districts (excluding Mombasa); Isiolo and Marsabit in Eastern province; women in all the districts of North Eastern Province; Siaya and South Nyanza in Nyanza province; Kericho, Nandi, Narok, Elgeyo Marakwet, Samburu, Trans-Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and West Pokot in Rift Valley province.

CHAPTER 4
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
RECENT MIGRANTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The fact that about 6 per cent of the people aged one year and above enumerated in the 1989 population and housing census were not in the districts where they resided a year prior to the census, portrays an important dimension of migration patterns. This chapter documents demographic and socio-economic characteristics of these most recent movers to reflect their unique profiles.

4.2 AGE PROFILE

Table 4.1 gives the percentage distribution of recent migrants by age and district of enumeration. Persons aged less than 15 years appear to have been the most affected followed by those aged between 15-64 years in a majority of the districts. This is contrary to what is expected to happen in the age trends of migrant communities in search of education and employment opportunities whereby age 15-64 is the most affected - hence suspicions of data inaccuracies on recent migrants. However, since the majority of those aged less than 15 years are the school-going population, schooling could have been a major factor for the migratory behaviour. A similar problem of data reporting biases on recent migrants was noticed in the 1979 population census (1979: Population Census, Volume II analytical report, pp.64), and one of the recommendations was omission of the question in future censuses in Kenya. The least affected of recent migrants were the elderly persons of 65 years and above. The sex ratios indicate that most of the persons involved were men. For those aged 15-64, the main reason necessitating their movement could be their participation in the labour force.

Percentage distribution of recent migrants by age,sex and district of enumeration

Table 4.1

District of Enumeration	AGE GROUP			N S	Sex Ratio
	0-14	15-64	65+		
Nairobi	31.9	67.2	0.9	0.0	130
Kiambu	52.9	46.1	0.8	0.2	111
Kirinyaga	66.8	32.3	0.7	0.2	113
Muranga	70.8	28.1	0.9	0.2	113
Nyandarua	60.3	37.8	1.8	0.1	104
Nyeri	62.9	36.3	0.8	0.0	113
Kilifi	72.7	26.6	0.6	0.1	106
Kwale	69.1	30.1	0.8	0.0	148
Lamu	52.2	46.6	1.2	0.0	148
Mombasa	41.9	57.3	0.8	0.0	112
Taita Taveta	54.5	44.5	1.0	0.0	113
Tana River	64.8	34.2	1.0	0.0	115
Embu	65.8	33.2	0.9	0.1	107
Isiolo	51.3	47.2	1.5	0.0	126
Kitui	68.7	30.0	1.2	0.1	109
Machakos	72.0	27.2	0.8	0.0	112
Marsabit	61.7	36.5	1.7	0.1	119
Meru	82.1	17.2	0.6	0.1	107
Garissa	58.8	40.2	0.7	0.3	121
Mandera	65.6	33.4	1.0	0.0	126
Wajir	66.4	32.4	0.9	0.3	131
Kisii	86.9	12.8	0.2	0.1	106
Kisumu	59.5	40.0	0.5	0.0	96
Siaya	64.9	34.3	0.7	0.1	91
South Nyanza	73.5	25.6	0.5	0.4	97
Baringo	70.4	28.9	0.6	0.1	118
Elgeyo Marakwet	68.0	30.7	1.0	0.3	116
Kajiado	53.2	45.9	0.8	0.1	133
Kericho	69.8	29.7	0.4	0.1	113
Laikipia	53.3	44.6	2.0	0.1	112
Nakuru	55.4	43.4	1.1	0.1	106
Nandi	66.9	32.1	0.9	0.1	108
Narok	70.0	28.9	1.0	0.1	109
Samburu	65.9	33.2	0.9	0.0	117
Trans-nzoia	63.2	35.7	1.0	0.1	104
Turkana	73.6	26.0	0.3	0.1	117
Uasin Gishu	55.4	43.4	1.1	0.1	110
West Pokot	65.6	33.4	0.5	0.5	118
Bungoma	74.1	25.2	0.6	0.1	100
Busia	68.7	30.8	0.5	0.0	93
Kakamega	71.0	28.7	0.1	0.2	98
Kenya	50.7	48.4	0.8	0.1	116

4.3 RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The percent distribution of recent migrants shown in table 4.2 indicates a predominance of children followed by other relatives, male heads of households and female spouses in most

**Percentage distribution of recent Migrants by district of Enumeration , sex and relationship,
1989**

Table 4.2

District/ Sex	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD								%	TOTAL
	Head	Spouse	Child	Father	Mother	Other-Relative	Non-Relative	NS		
Nairobi										
Male	42.5	0.9	30.6	0.2	-	16.8	8.7	0.3	100	726,023
Female	13.4	25.1	38.0	-	0.7	15.6	6.9	0.3	100	559,680
Total	29.8	11.4	33.9	0.1	0.3	16.3	7.9	0.3	100	1,285,703
Kiambu										
Male	23.1	0.9	39.9	0.3	-	19.9	15.6	0.4	100	45,153
Female	8.6	13.1	43.6	-	0.7	21.8	11.9	0.3	100	40,735
Total	16.3	6.7	41.6	0.2	0.3	20.8	13.8	0.3	100	85,888
Kirinyaga										
Male	15.1	0.5	50.7	0.2	-	19.9	13.3	0.3	100	11,228
Female	6.3	7.7	57.5	-	0.5	23.0	4.7	0.3	100	9,911
Total	11.0	3.9	53.8	0.9	0.2	21.4	8.7	0.1	100	21,139
Muranga										
Male	16.6	0.5	54.7	0.1	-	21.0	6.8	0.3	100	25,923
Female	6.9	6.1	58.8	-	0.4	23.3	4.3	0.2	100	23,033
Total	12.0	3.1	56.7	0.1	0.2	22.1	5.6	0.2	100	48,956
Nyandarua										
Male	19.4	0.6	48.5	0.2	-	23.8	7.3	0.2	100	17,176
Female	9.3	9.9	48.8	-	0.8	26.8	4.3	0.1	100	16,572
Total	14.4	5.2	48.7	0.1	0.4	25.3	5.8	0.1	100	33,748
Nyeri										
Male	17.4	0.4	45.9	0.5	-	22.0	13.6	0.2	100	21,431
Female	7.4	7.3	50.7	-	0.7	26.8	7.0	0.1	100	18,928
Total	12.7	3.6	48.2	0.3	0.3	24.3	10.5	0.1	100	40,359
Kilifi										
Male	14.3	0.3	46.2	0.1	-	33.4	5.6	0.1	100	19,569
Female	4.6	8.6	46.6	-	0.6	35.7	3.8	0.1	100	18,519
Total	9.6	4.3	46.4	0.1	0.3	34.5	4.7	0.1	100	38,088
Kwale										
Male	14.8	0.4	47.8	0.1	-	30.2	6.5	0.2	100	14,131
Female	5.1	9.6	48.0	-	0.6	31.8	4.8	0.1	100	13,331
Total	10.1	4.9	48.0	0.1	0.3	30.9	5.6	0.1	100	27,462
Lamu										
Male	19.5	0.4	33.7	0.4	-	24.1	21.9	0.0	100	3,495
Female	6.8	13.4	41.2	-	4.8	28.9	4.9	0.0	100	2,356
Total	14.4	5.6	38.2	0.8	0.3	26.1	14.6	0.0	100	5,851
Mombasa										
Male	25.0	1.6	34.1	0.3	-	27.4	11.5	0.1	100	46,893
Female	15.9	9.6	41.6	-	1.2	24.5	7.1	0.1	100	41,975
Total	20.4	6.1	37.3	0.2	0.5	26.0	9.4	0.1	100	88,868
Taita Taveta										
Male	22.7	0.5	41.5	0.1	-	23.4	11.5	0.3	100	11,505
Female	9.8	0.4	45.3	-	0.7	28.4	5.3	0.1	100	10,181
Total	16.6	5.1	43.4	0.1	0.3	25.7	8.6	0.2	100	21,686
Tana River										
Male	20.8	0.5	49.9	0.3	-	18.6	9.8	0.1	100	4,905
Female	6.6	1.3	56.0	-	0.9	20.7	4.4	0.1	100	4,251
Total	14.2	5.5	52.8	0.1	0.4	19.6	7.3	0.1	100	9,156
Embu										
Male	18.7	0.4	51.8	0.2	-	20.4	8.4	0.1	100	11,320
Female	7.0	8.0	53.9	-	0.6	24.3	6.1	0.1	100	10,609
Total	13.1	4.1	52.7	0.1	0.3	22.3	7.3	0.1	100	21,925
Isiolo										
Male	22.6	0.3	43.3	0.3	-	17.5	15.9	0.1	100	5,449
Female	8.4	8.4	50.3	-	0.7	17.0	5.5	0.1	100	4,329
Total	18.4	6.1	46.4	0.2	0.3	17.3	11.3	0.0	100	9,778
Kitui										
Male	15.9	0.6	51.2	0.3	-	26.1	5.7	0.2	100	25,541
Female	8.6	5.5	50.2	0.0	0.9	30.2	4.5	0.1	100	23,457
Total	12.4	3.0	50.8	0.1	0.4	28.1	5.1	0.1	100	48,998

**Percentage distribution of recent Migrants by district of Enumeration , sex and relationship,
1989**

Table 4.2 (cont.)

District/ Sex	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD								%	TOTAL
	Head	Spouse	Child	Father	Mother	Other-Relative	Non-Relative	NS		
Machakos										
Male	13.4	0.4	48.2	0.2	-	29.8	7.9	0.1	100	45,219
Female	5.9	4.9	49.1	-	0.6	34.7	4.8	0.0	100	40,634
Total	9.8	2.6	48.7	0.1	0.2	32.1	6.4	0.1	100	85,853
Marsabit										
Male	18.4	0.3	56.3	0.1	-	12.6	12.2	0.1	100	5,760
Female	1.0	3.2	62.8	-	0.6	10.5	2.8	0.1	100	4,850
Total	14.5	6.2	59.2	0.1	0.3	11.7	7.9	0.1	100	10,610
Meru										
Male	10.0	0.3	67.9	0.2	-	16.8	4.6	0.2	100	27,824
Female	3.3	5.7	70.7	-	0.5	17.5	2.2	0.1	100	26,087
Total	6.8	2.9	69.2	0.1	0.2	17.2	3.4	0.2	100	53,911
Garissa										
Male	19.4	0.4	52.2	0.2	-	17.3	10.2	0.3	100	4,311
Female	8.4	13.7	57.4	-	1.0	14.8	4.4	0.3	100	3,578
Total	14.4	6.4	54.5	0.1	0.5	16.2	7.6	0.3	100	7,889
Mandera										
Male	15.7	0.4	60.7	0.1	-	10.8	12.2	0.1	100	3,398
Female	7.2	12.0	67.1	-	0.6	10.9	2.0	0.2	100	2,689
Total	11.9	5.5	63.5	0.1	0.3	10.9	7.7	0.1	100	6,087
Wajir										
Male	14.0	0.2	59.4	0.1	-	12.8	6.9	6.6	100	3,343
Female	6.3	11.0	68.0	-	0.6	11.9	2.1	0.1	100	2,546
Total	10.7	4.9	63.0	0.1	0.3	12.2	4.9	3.9	100	5,889
Kisii										
Male	7.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	-	22.1	2.1	0.3	100	31,578
Female	2.9	3.5	67.3	-	0.1	24.5	1.5	0.2	100	29,916
Total	5.0	1.9	67.6	0.1	0.1	23.3	1.8	0.2	100	61,494
Kisumu										
Male	18.7	0.7	47.1	0.1	-	29.1	4.2	0.1	100	38,097
Female	7.7	11.5	43.8	-	0.3	32.7	3.9	0.1	100	39,631
Total	13.1	6.2	45.5	0.0	0.1	30.9	4.1	0.1	100	77,728
Siaya										
Male	14.3	0.6	54.2	0.1	0.0	26.3	4.3	0.2	100	28,826
Female	10.3	7.2	45.7	-	0.1	31.4	5.2	0.1	100	31,718
Total	12.2	4.1	49.6	0.0	0.1	29.0	4.8	0.2	100	60,544
South Nyanza										
Male	11.3	0.4	59.7	0.1	-	25.0	3.0	0.5	100	42,094
Female	5.8	6.8	54.2	-	0.2	30.7	2.1	0.2	100	43,520
Total	8.5	3.7	56.9	0.0	0.1	27.9	2.5	0.4	100	85,614
Baringo										
Male	17.4	0.2	57.6	0.1	-	15.9	8.7	0.1	100	11,177
Female	5.9	7.8	63.8	-	0.5	18.1	3.8	0.1	100	9,463
Total	12.1	3.7	60.5	0.1	0.2	16.9	6.4	0.1	100	20,640
Elgeyo Marak										
Male	18.0	0.2	52.9	0.1	-	18.9	9.6	0.3	100	8,626
Female	5.0	9.0	58.4	-	0.5	22.5	4.3	0.3	100	7,452
Total	11.9	4.3	55.5	0.1	0.2	20.6	7.1	0.3	100	16,078
Kajiado										
Male	20.8	0.4	41.1	0.2	-	15.3	22.1	0.1	100	16,090
Female	8.0	11.4	52.9	-	0.8	16.1	10.4	0.4	100	12,069
Total	15.3	5.3	46.2	0.1	0.4	15.6	17.0	0.1	100	28,159
Kericho										
Male	16.8	0.2	54.9	0.2	-	19.7	8.0	0.2	100	39,712
Female	3.9	12.2	59.7	-	0.4	20.3	3.3	0.2	100	35,297
Total	10.8	5.9	57.0	0.1	0.2	20.0	5.8	0.2	100	79,009
Laikipia										
Male	20.2	0.7	42.6	0.0	-	23.3	11.9	1.3	100	17,323
Female	11.8	10.2	44.0	-	1.2	26.5	6.2	0.1	100	15,512
Total	16.3	5.2	43.0	0.1	0.6	24.8	9.2	0.8	100	32,835

Percentage distribution of recent Migrants by district of Enumeration , sex and relationship,
1989

Table 4.2 (cont.)

District/ Sex	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD								%	TOTAL
	Head	Spouse	Child	Father	Mother	Other-Relative	Non-Relative	NS		
Nakuru										
Male	21.0	0.5	44.9	0.2	-	24.9	8.3	0.0	2 100	53,101
Female	8.3	12.5	46.5	-	1.1	25.2	5.9	0.5	100	50,166
Total	14.8	6.5	45.6	0.1	0.5	25.1	7.1	0.1	100	103,267
Nandi										
Male	17.2	0.2	50.6	0.1	-	22.8	9.0	0.1	100	18,980
Female	4.5	11.1	54.1	-	0.5	25.1	4.6	0.1	100	17,523
Total	11.1	5.4	52.3	0.1	0.2	23.9	6.9	0.1	100	36,503
Narok										
Male	13.7	0.4	60.3	0.2	-	15.5	9.6	0.3	100	19,288
Female	6.4	8.7	63.1	-	0.8	16.9	3.9	0.2	100	17,648
Total	10.2	4.4	61.7	0.1	0.9	16.1	6.9	0.2	100	36,936
Samburu										
Male	16.6	0.4	55.0	0.1	-	16.9	11.0	0.0	100	5,068
Female	7.7	7.7	63.1	-	0.5	15.9	4.9	0.2	100	4,344
Total	12.5	3.7	58.9	0.0	0.2	16.4	8.2	0.1	100	9,412
Trans Nzora										
Male	17.1	0.4	50.4	0.3	-	22.0	9.6	0.2	100	20,163
Female	6.5	9.8	52.7	-	0.8	24.8	5.2	0.2	100	19,400
Total	11.9	5.0	51.6	0.1	0.4	23.4	7.4	0.2	100	39,563
Turkana										
Male	14.3	0.2	57.8	0.0	-	16.2	11.3	0.2	100	5,530
Female	5.0	6.7	67.8	-	0.3	16.0	4.1	0.1	100	4,741
Total	10.0	3.2	62.4	0.0	0.1	16.1	8.0	0.2	100	10,271
Uasin Gishu										
Male	21.5	0.5	42.0	0.3	-	25.3	10.2	0.2	100	28,313
Female	6.7	13.5	45.5	-	0.8	26.4	6.6	0.0	100	26,143
Total	14.5	6.6	43.7	0.2	0.4	25.8	8.6	0.2	100	54,456
West Pokot										
Male	16.9	0.3	52.9	0.1	-	16.3	12.4	1.1	100	10,401
Female	5.9	10.8	61.3	-	0.4	16.4	4.7	0.5	100	8,780
Total	11.6	5.1	56.6	0.1	0.2	16.4	8.9	1.1	100	19,181
Bungoma										
Male	12.2	0.3	62.9	0.1	-	18.8	5.5	0.2	100	29,093
Female	4.9	8.0	61.6	-	0.3	21.5	3.7	0.0	100	29,075
Total	8.6	4.1	62.2	0.0	0.2	20.1	4.6	0.2	100	58,168
Busia										
Male	13.6	0.7	57.1	0.2	-	23.7	4.6	0.1	100	19,259
Female	8.2	7.7	50.6	-	0.3	29.6	3.5	0.1	100	20,598
Total	10.8	4.3	53.7	0.1	0.2	26.8	4.0	0.1	100	39,857
Kakamega										
Male	14.2	0.5	59.0	0.1	-	23.4	2.7	0.1	100	56,921
Female	7.7	6.6	55.2	-	0.2	27.3	2.9	0.1	100	57,928
Total	10.9	3.6	57.2	0.0	0.1	25.3	2.8	0.1	100	114,849
Kenya Rural										
Male	13.8	0.4	55.5	0.2	-	23.0	6.8	0.3	100	661,290
Female	6.2	7.5	55.8	0.0	0.5	26.1	3.7	0.2	100	627,441
Total	10.1	3.9	55.7	0.1	0.2	24.5	5.3	0.2	100	1,288,731
Kenya Urban										
Male	39.2	0.9	31.7	0.2	0.0	18.2	9.5	0.3	100	918,547
Female	12.6	23.2	38.3	-	0.7	17.6	7.4	0.2	100	731,680
Total	27.4	10.8	34.6	0.1	0.3	17.9	8.6	0.3	100	1,650,227
Kenya Total										
Male	28.6	0.7	41.6	0.2	0.0	20.2	8.4	0.3	100	1,579,837
Female	9.7	15.9	46.4	0.0	0.6	21.5	5.7	0.2	100	1,359,121
Total	19.8	7.7	44.0	0.1	0.3	20.8	7.1	0.2	100	2,938,958

of the districts. This result further underscored our observation in the preceding section that recent migration was linked to schooling and labour force participation.

**Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district, Sex and Marital Status
1989**

Table 4.3

District/Sex	Single	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Widowed Divorced Separated	Not Stated
Nairobi					
Male	44.0	52.7	2.3	0.9	0.1
Female	46.0	46.3	2.7	4.7	0.3
Total	45.0	50.0	2.0	3.0	0.0
Kiambu					
Male	55.8	40.5	1.5	1.1	1.1
Female	49.9	43.4	1.7	3.7	1.3
Total	52.0	42.0	2.0	3.0	1.0
Kirinyaga					
Male	57.5	39.5	0.9	1.1	1.0
Female	51.9	41.7	2.1	4.3	0.0
Total	55.0		40.0	1.0	3.0
Muranga					
Male	48.9	46.6	1.5	2.0	1.0
Female	43.9	47.0	2.5	5.3	1.3
Total	47.0	47.0	2.0	3.0	1.0
Nyandarua					
Male	55.3	41.4	1.2	1.5	0.6
Female	44.6	45.5	2.7	6.5	0.7
Total	50.0	43.0	2.0	4.0	1.0
Nyeri					
Male	57.8	39.0	9.0	1.1	1.0
Female	54.2	40.5	1.8	3.1	0.4
Total	56.0	40.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Kilifi					
Male	51.4	42.7	3.6	1.8	0.5
Female	35.6	48.4	8.2	7.4	0.4
Total	44.0	45.0	6.0	5.0	0.0
Kwale					
Male	53.1	40.9	3.1	2.0	0.9
Female	38.0	47.7	6.9	6.7	0.7
Total	46.0	44.0	5.0	4.0	1.0
Lamu					
Male	57.2	38.1	2.6	2.1	0.0
Female	31.7	55.1	4.4	8.6	0.2
Total	49.0	44.0	3.0	4.0	0.0
Mombasa					
Male	57.2	39.0	2.4	1.1	0.3
Female	38.8	51.9	3.7	5.4	0.2
Total	49.0	45.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Taita Taveta					
Male	50.6	45.5	1.9	1.7	0.3
Female	42.1	47.7	5.5	4.3	0.4
Total	47.0	46.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
Tana River					
Male	49.2	44.7	4.2	1.6	0.2
Female	32.3	48.2	11.9	7.0	0.6
Total	42.0	46.0	7.0	4.0	1.0

**Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district, Sex and Marital Status ,
1989**

Table 4.3 (cont.)

District/Sex	Single	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Widowed Divorced Separated	Not Stated
Embu					
Male	51.1	45.4	1.7	1.5	0.3
Female	48.4	42.4	3.7	5.1	0.4
Total	50.0	44.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Isiolo					
Male	52.4	42.1	3.1	2.2	0.2
Female	38.3	45.5	7.9	8.1	0.2
Total	47.0	43.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Kitui					
Male	40.2	52.4	3.5	3.4	0.5
Female	31.4	51.9	8.3	7.4	1.0
Total	36.0	52.0	6.0	5.0	1.0
Machakos					
Male	47.1	49.0	2.0	1.6	0.3
Female	39.8	50.9	4.2	4.6	0.5
Total	44.0	50.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Marsabit					
Male	50.4	44.7	3.2	1.4	0.3
Female	28.4	53.5	6.4	11.4	0.3
Total	42.0	48.0	4.0	5.0	1.0
Meru					
Male	50.9	44.4	1.8	1.9	1.0
Female	43.6	45.5	4.8	5.3	0.8
Total	48.0	45.0	3.0	2.0	2.0
Garissa					
Male	55.1	40.3	2.9	0.9	0.8
Female	35.2	48.9	7.5	7.4	1.0
Total	47.0	44.0	5.0	4.0	0.0
Mandera					
Male	46.6	46.2	5.8	1.0	0.4
Female	28.8	54.3	7.7	8.8	0.4
Total	40.0	49.0	7.0	4.0	0.0
Wajir					
Male	48.0	45.7	3.5	1.9	0.9
Female	29.4	54.0	6.5	9.1	1.0
Total	41.0	49.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
Kisii					
Male	42.6	51.7	3.3	1.1	1.3
Female	38.4	49.2	7.4	3.5	1.5
Total	41.0	51.0	5.0	1.0	2.0
Kisumu					
Male	50.9	43.5	3.8	1.4	0.4
Female	39.5	45.5	10.7	3.9	0.4
Total	45.0	45.0	7.0	3.0	0.0
Siaya					
Male	44.7	47.0	4.3	3.1	0.9
Female	30.8	46.8	15.9	6.0	0.5
Total	37.0	47.0	11.0	4.0	1.0

**Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district, Sex and Marital Status
1989**

Table 4.3 (cont.)

District/Sex	Single	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Widowed Divorced Separated	Not Stated
South Nyanza					
Male	41.6	49.7	6.0	2.1	0.6
Female	27.0	49.1	18.3	4.9	0.7
Total	34.0	49.0	12.0	4.0	1.0
Baringo					
Male	50.3	45.4	2.7	1.2	0.4
Female	42.6	46.6	5.3	4.8	0.7
Total	47.0	46.0	4.0	3.0	0.0
Elgeyo Marakwet					
Male	48.5	46.6	2.8	1.0	1.1
Female	44.1	46.1	4.5	4.1	1.2
Total	47.0	46.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
Kajiado					
Male	56.8	39.2	2.3	0.9	0.8
Female	46.7	42.9	3.5	4.5	2.4
Total	54.0	41.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
Kericho					
Male	42.7	52.3	3.9	0.7	0.4
Female	32.6	56.1	6.5	4.2	0.6
Total	39.0	54.0	5.0	2.0	0.0
Laikipia					
Male	57.3	39.2	1.9	1.2	0.4
Female	45.8	45.8	3.3	4.8	0.3
Total	52.0	42.0	3.0	3.0	0.0
Nakuru					
Male	56.6	40.0	1.9	1.0	0.5
Female	45.3	46.0	3.0	5.0	0.7
Total	51.0	43.0	2.0	3.0	1.0
Nandi					
Male	50.3	45.4	2.3	1.5	0.5
Female	37.6	51.5	5.0	5.3	0.6
Total	45.0	48.0	3.0	3.0	1.0
Narok					
Male	51.3	42.7	4.2	1.0	0.8
Female	38.1	47.8	8.4	5.0	0.7
Total	45.0	45.0	6.0	3.0	1.0
Samburu					
Male	54.9	40.0	4.4	0.4	0.3
Female	38.2	44.8	12.7	4.0	0.3
Total	48.0	42.0	8.0	2.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia					
Male	52.8	41.4	3.8	1.4	0.6
Female	41.5	44.1	9.2	4.6	0.6
Total	48.0	43.0	6.0	3.0	0.0
Turkana					
Male	53.5	40.5	4.7	0.8	0.5
Female	42.5	43.2	7.8	5.5	1.0
Total	50.0	41.0	6.0	2.0	1.0

**Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district, Sex and Marital Status ,
1989**

Table 4.3 (cont.)

District/Sex	Single	Married Monogamous	Married Polygamous	Widowed Divorced Separated	Not Stated
Uasin Gishu					
Male	55.3	41.0	2.3	0.9	0.5
Female	45.8	45.1	5.0	3.7	0.4
Total	51.0	43.0	4.0	2.0	0.0
West Pokot					
Male	44.7	48.0	4.9	1.0	1.4
Female	35.7	49.1	8.5	5.1	1.6
Total	41.0	48.0	6.0	3.0	2.0
Bungoma					
Male	50.7	43.6	4.0	1.3	0.4
Female	40.4	42.7	10.3	6.1	0.5
Total	46.0	43.0	7.0	3.0	1.0
Busia					
Male	46.4	47.1	4.1	1.8	0.6
Female	33.9	49.5	11.0	5.2	0.4
Total	40.0	48.0	8.0	4.0	0.0
Kakamega					
Male	45.7	49.6	2.3	1.9	0.5
Female	37.5	50.1	6.9	5.0	0.5
Total	41.0	50.0	5.0	4.0	0.0
Kenya					
Male	46.8	49.3	2.5	1.1	0.3
Female	43.5	46.8	4.4	4.9	0.4
Total	45.0	48.0	3.0	3.0	1.0

4.4 MARITAL STATUS

Table 4.3 provides details on the percent distribution of recent migrants by marital status at the district level. The results indicated that most of the migrants were in monogamous unions or single. In the category of recent male migrants, the dominant group comprised of single men followed by married men in monogamous marriages in a majority of the districts. Similarly, there were more women in monogamous marriages among recent migrants than there were single women in most of the districts.

4.5 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT PROFILE

The educational attainment profile of recent migrants depicted in table 4.4 shows diverse patterns more or less linked to the general level of education portrayed by the total population in the respective districts. Majority of the migrants enumerated in Nairobi; all districts in Central Province; Mombasa district in Coast province; Embu and Machakos districts in Eastern province; Kajiado, Laikipia, Nakuru, Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet and Uasin Gishu districts in Rift Valley

Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district , Sex and Educational attainment, 1989

Table 4.4

District/Sex	Never Attended	Standard 1 - 4	Standard 5 - 8	FORM 1 - 4	Secondary +	Not Stated
Nairobi						
Male	9.0	13.5	32.2	35.8	9.1	0.4
Female	15.0	16.4	31.5	30.5	5.9	0.7
Total	12.0	15.0	32.0	33.0	8.0	0.0
Kiambu						
Male	11.7	13.4	34.5	31.5	8.0	0.9
Female	17.7	15.4	35.3	25.5	4.9	1.2
Total	14.0	14.0	35.0	29.0	7.0	1.0
Kirinyaga						
Male	14.9	18.5	35.0	26.7	4.4	0.5
Female	21.7	21.5	28.7	24.7	2.8	0.6
Total	18.0	20.0	32.0	26.0	3.0	1.0
Muranga						
Male	13.2	19.7	37.1	25.1	4.4	0.5
Female	19.2	21.7	34.5	21.3	2.6	0.7
Total	16.0	21.0	36.0	23.0	3.0	1.0
Nyandarua						
Male	14.7	20.8	36.9	22.9	4.1	0.6
Female	22.6	20.7	35.1	18.7	2.2	0.7
Total	19.0	21.0	36.0	21.0	3.0	0.0
Nyeri						
Male	11.2	15.4	30.4	34.0	8.8	0.2
Female	15.1	18.1	32.0	29.6	4.8	0.4
Total	13.0	17.0	31.0	32.0	7.0	0.0
Kilifi						
Male	20.8	16.8	31.3	24.2	6.2	0.7
Female	34.4	15.8	27.3	17.5	4.1	0.9
Total	27.0	16.0	30.0	21.0	5.0	1.0
Kwale						
Male	25.0	18.5	28.0	23.3	4.8	0.4
Female	37.6	17.5	25.1	16.9	2.4	0.5
Total	31.0	18.0	27.0	20.0	3.0	1.0
Lamu						
Male	22.0	13.1	29.7	31.2	3.9	0.1
Female	41.4	17.1	25.9	13.2	2.0	0.4
Total	29.0	15.0	28.0	25.0	3.0	0.0
Mombasa						
Male	15.1	16.3	34.1	28.3	5.7	0.5
Female	27.6	16.9	32.6	19.1	3.0	0.8
Total	21.0	17.0	33.0	24.0	5.0	0.0
Male	23.7	19.1	30.3	21.5	4.8	0.6
Female	29.0	20.4	31.5	16.2	2.2	0.7
Total	26.0	20.0	31.0	19.0	3.0	1.0
Tana River						
Male	27.4	14.1	25.0	28.1	5.0	0.4
Female	46.2	13.9	24.8	13.5	0.6	1.0
Total	35.0	14.0	25.0	22.0	3.0	1.0

Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district , Sex and Educational attainment, 1989

Table 4.4 (cont.)

District/Sex	Never Attended	Standard 1 - 4	Standard 5 - 8	FORM 1 - 4	Secondary +	Not Stated
Embu						
Male	15.4	18.1	31.2	27.4	7.6	0.3
Female	21.4	17.8	32.1	24.6	3.3	0.8
Total	18.0	18.0	32.0	26.0	5.0	1.0
Isiolo						
Male	47.3	9.1	17.7	22.0	3.5	0.4
Female	57.1	10.5	15.4	15.1	1.4	0.5
Total	51.0	10.0	17.0	19.0	2.0	1.0
Kitui						
Male	24.8	20.4	34.1	16.8	3.1	0.8
Female	37.1	19.9	28.6	12.1	1.4	0.9
Total	30.0	20.0	32.0	15.0	2.0	1.0
Machakos						
Male	14.1	17.8	33.1	28.7	5.7	0.6
Female	23.2	20.2	30.8	22.1	2.8	0.9
Total	18.0	19.0	32.0	26.0	4.0	1.0
Marsabit						
Male	66.0	5.5	9.1	15.8	3.5	0.1
Female	79.2	4.7	7.3	7.6	6.0	0.6
Total	72.0	5.0	8.0	12.0	2.0	1.0
Meru						
Male	21.4	21.8	28.4	21.4	6.1	0.9
Female	30.7	21.9	25.3	17.9	3.4	0.8
Total	26.0	22.0	27.0	20.0	5.0	0.0
Garissa						
Male	37.6	7.5	18.0	28.5	7.9	0.5
Female	54.4	9.7	16.8	16.8	1.6	0.7
Total	45.0	8.0	17.0	24.0	6.0	0.0
Mandera						
Male	55.0	4.5	11.8	23.3	5.1	0.3
Female	80.9	3.3	6.5	8.8	3.0	0.2
Total	65.0	4.0	10.0	18.0	3.0	0.0
Wajir						
Male	47.5	5.9	15.0	25.8	5.5	0.3
Female	72.5	6.0	8.2	11.0	1.3	1.0
Total	57.0	6.0	13.0	20.0	4.0	0.0
Kisii						
Male	17.6	16.3	29.9	27.6	7.8	0.8
Female	26.4	19.1	27.5	22.3	3.6	1.1
Total	22.0	18.0	29.0	25.0	6.0	0.0
Kisumu						
Male	14.3	16.6	35.9	26.2	6.3	0.7
Female	23.1	18.3	37.8	17.6	2.3	0.9
Total	18.0	17.0	37.0	22.0	5.0	1.0
Siaya						
Male	23.9	19.8	33.8	17.9	4.3	0.3
Female	31.6	17.9	36.3	12.3	1.4	0.5
Total	28.0	19.0	35.0	15.0	2.0	1.0

Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district , Sex and Educational attainment, 1989

Table 4.4 (cont.)

District/Sex	Never Attended	Standard 1 - 4	Standard 5 - 8	FORM 1 - 4	Secondary +	Not Stated
South Nyanza						
Male	21.0	18.9	34.4	20.9	4.8	-
Female	32.9	18.4	33.9	13.3	1.5	-
Total	27.0	19.0	34.0	17.0	3.0	-
Baringo						
Male	17.1	15.4	34.1	26.9	5.4	1.1
Female	28.4	19.0	30.8	18.2	2.1	1.5
Total	22.0	17.0	33.0	22.0	4.0	2.0
Elgeyo Marakwet						
Male	19.9	16.3	35.5	22.8	4.4	1.1
Female	28.9	18.0	34.6	15.0	2.0	1.5
Total	24.0	17.0	35.0	20.0	3.0	1.0
Kajiado						
Male	14.6	12.4	40.2	27.4	5.0	0.4
Female	21.1	16.1	36.2	23.0	2.9	0.7
Total	17.0	14.0	39.0	26.0	4.0	0.0
Kericho						
Male	21.6	17.1	37.6	19.8	3.3	0.6
Female	32.6	18.7	33.6	12.9	1.4	0.8
Total	26.0	18.0	36.0	17.0	2.0	1.0
Laikipia						
Male	16.9	21.7	35.2	22.1	3.1	1.0
Female	24.7	20.6	34.7	17.6	1.3	1.1
Total	21.0	21.0	35.0	20.0	2.0	1.0
Nakuru						
Male	13.6	16.2	35.9	27.4	5.5	1.4
Female	22.6	17.4	35.0	20.8	2.6	1.6
Total	18.0	17.0	36.0	24.0	4.0	1.0
Nandi						
Male	22.2	19.0	36.7	18.5	3.1	0.5
Female	30.5	20.5	33.4	13.4	1.4	0.8
Total	25.0	19.0	35.0	16.0	4.0	1.0
Narok						
Male	23.6	17.6	34.2	19.9	3.1	1.6
Female	36.9	18.0	29.9	13.2	1.1	0.9
Total	30.0	18.0	32.0	17.0	2.0	1.0
Samburu						
Male	55.2	8.1	15.9	16.3	4.2	0.3
Female	65.7	8.9	11.9	11.6	1.5	0.4
Total	59.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	3.0	2.0
Trans - Nzoia						
Male	23.5	16.0	32.0	22.4	4.1	2.0
Female	31.7	17.3	30.8	16.5	1.8	1.9
Total	27.0	17.0	31.0	20.0	3.0	2.0
Turkana						
Male	18.9	10.0	25.1	36.4	8.4	1.2
Female	35.3	13.9	22.0	23.2	4.0	1.6
Total	25.0	11.0	24.0	32.0	8.0	0.0

Percentage Distribution of recent migrants by district , Sex and Educational attainment, 1989

Table 4.4 (cont.)

District/Sex	Never Attended	Standard 1 - 4	Standard 5 - 8	FORM 1 - 4	Secondary +	Not Stated
Uasin Gishu						
Male	16.0	14.6	34.6	27.6	5.5	1.7
Female	23.3	17.5	34.4	20.2	2.4	2.2
Total	19.0	16.0	35.0	24.0	4.0	2.0
West Pokot						
Male	26.6	14.3	29.5	24.1	4.8	0.7
Female	43.6	14.8	24.1	14.8	2.0	0.7
Total	33.0	15.0	27.0	20.0	4.0	1.0
Bungoma						
Male	20.2	15.5	30.7	27.5	5.5	0.6
Female	29.7	16.1	31.9	19.0	2.3	1.0
Total	25.0	16.0	31.0	23.0	4.0	1.0
Busia						
Male	21.8	19.1	31.2	22.7	4.3	0.9
Female	37.8	17.8	28.9	13.2	1.4	0.9
Total	30.0	18.0	30.0	18.0	3.0	1.0
Kakamega						
Male	19.3	20.6	29.8	23.5	5.8	1.0
Female	25.9	19.1	32.5	19.1	2.4	1.0
Total	23.0	20.0	31.0	21.0	4.0	1.0
Kenya						
Male	12.9	14.8	32.6	31.6	7.7	0.4
Female	20.9	17.0	31.8	25.3	4.4	0.6
Total	27.0	18.0	33.0	18.0	3.0	1.0

Province and Bungoma and Kakamega districts in Western Province, had attained primary and above level of education. However, a significant per cent of migrant women in the remaining districts reported themselves as having never gone to school. The key districts which were affected included Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu and Tana River in Coast province; Isiolo, Marsabit and Kitui in Eastern province; Kericho, Nandi, Narok, Samburu, Turkana and West Pokot in Rift Valley province and Busia in Western province. The general picture, which emerged from the above educational profiles was that on average, recent migrants had an upper primary school and above level of education.

4.6 SUMMARY

The demographic and socio-economic profiles of recent migrants enumerated in the 1989 population and housing census indicated that the majority were generally young people, single or monogamously married and had attained primary school level of education.

CHAPTER 5

TRENDS, PATTERNS AND LEVELS OF URBANIZATION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Kenya's demographic, socio-economic and political evolution has had substantial impact on the urbanization process since 1948 and particularly after political independence in 1963. Both the number of urban centres and the proportion of the population classified as urban have increased.

The government views the current urban distribution patterns as inappropriate. In particular, the following aspects of Urban development are considered unfavourable: the rapid growth of urban slums, the pressure of population on urban social services and imbalance between urban and rural developments (GOK 1990, GOK 1994). The spatial distribution policies adopted by the government during various development plans since 1974 (GOK 1974, GOK 1979, GOK 1984, GOK 1989, GOK 1993) have had as their major objective the reduction of the rate of

Proportion of Population living in the Urban areas by Regions of the World.

Table 5.1

Region	Year		
	1970	1980	1990
World total	37.2	39.8	42.7
More developed Regions	66.6	70.2	72.7
Less Developed Regions	25.5	29.3	33.9
Africa	22.9	28.0	34.5
ECA member states	25.4	29.4	34.8
Eastern & Southern Africa	10.9	16.1	23.6
Middle Africa	22.3	28.5	35.6
Northern Africa	36.0	39.9	44.3
Western Africa	19.6	25.9	33.1
Latin America	57.3	65.4	72.3
Northern America	73.8	73.9	74.3
East Asia	26.9	28.1	29.4
South Asia	19.5	23.5	27.5
Europe	66.7	70.3	73.1
Oceania	70.8	71.5	70.9
U S S R	66.7	63.1	67.5
KENYA*	8.0	15.0	18.0

* Estimates derived from population censuses of 1969, 1979 and 1989

Source: United Nations, Prospects of World Urbanisation, 1988

population growth in major cities (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru) and slowing down the pace of rural to urban migration through promotion of small and medium urban centres. These are expected to cushion off the pressure on bigger urban areas (GOK 1986),

while rural development has been emphasized as one of the ways to redress the urban/rural socio-economic imbalance(GOK 1984, 1986).

This chapter highlights trends and levels of urbanization since 1962 with particular emphasis on data collected in the 1989 population and housing census.

5.2 TRENDS AND LEVELS OF URBANIZATION

Globally, as far as the proportion of the population classified as urban is concerned, Kenya can be classified as one of the least urbanized countries in the world as shown in Table 5.1. This is a consequence of the economy being predominantly agriculturally based and inadequate diversification and spatial distribution of the industrial sector. Most of the urban centres in the country are administrative towns with small economic bases.

Trends in urbanization at the aggregate level can be ascertained from the number and growth rate of urban centres and the population since 1962 as documented in Tables 5.2 and 5.3.

As shown in Table 5.2 the number of urban centres in Kenya increased by almost 53 per cent from 91 centres in 1979 to 139 centres in 1989. The major increases were recorded in Nyanza, Western and Central provinces. The mushrooming of centres in the above provinces was linked to the rapid development of informal sector activities as most of the centres were markets.

Number of Urban Centres by Province, 1962 - 1989

Province	Number of Urban Centres				% Change 1979/89
	1962	1969	1979	1989	
Nairobi	1	1	1	1	-
Central	5	6	13	19	46.15
Coast	5	8	11	15	36.36
Eastern	7	7	15	22	46.67
Nyanza	2	4	7	19	171.43
Rift Valley	13	19	30	42	40.00
Western	1	2	6	14	133.33
North Eastern	-	-	8	7	- 12.50
TOTAL	34	47	91	139	52.75

As documented in table 5.3 Nairobi contributed 34 per cent of all the urban population followed by Rift Valley and Coast which contributed 17 percent and 15 per cent respectively. Nairobi as a province as well as a city continued to dominate in terms of urban population. The Coast province's contribution was accounted for mainly by Mombasa town while that of the Rift Valley was attributed to the population in Nakuru and Eldoret municipalities. These have dominated the urban population in the province.

Distribution of the Urban Population by Province, 1963 - 1989

Table 5.3

Province	Population					
	1962	1969	1979	1989	% of Total 1989	Intercensal growth rate 1979/89
Nairobi	343,500	509,286	827,775	1,324,570	34.14	4.7
Central	35,047	45,955	128,932	309,821	7.99	8.8
Coast	195,834	283,652	406,991	588,470	15.17	3.7
Eastern	28,746	37,965	233,316	354,359	9.13	4.2
Nyanza	28,068	43,829	207,757	352,527	9.09	5.3
Rift Valley	112,517	148,576	341,696	672,177	17.33	6.8
Western	3,939	10,645	105,743	186,049	4.81	5.6
North Eastern	-	63,486	-	90,724	2.34	3.6
Total	747,651	1,079,908	2,315,696	3,878,697	100.00	5.2

Although Nairobi has persisted to dominate in terms of the share of the total urban population, the intercensal growth rate between 1979 and 1989 was 4.7 per cent as compared to 4.9 per cent during the 1969/79 intercensal period. The provinces which recorded significant growth rates above the national growth rate of 5.2 per cent were Central, Rift Valley and Western provinces. This is more or less a reflection of the rapid increase in urban centres as portrayed in table 5.2.

Table 5.4 gives trends in the distribution of urban centres by population size. The majority of the urban centres (67 per cent) had a population of less than 10,000. However, their contribution to the total urban population was only 11 per cent. The six major urban centres: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Machakos and Eldoret constituted a majority of the urban population (61 per cent). This trend has persisted since 1962 and points to the problems of primacy as opposed to the government's policy of attracting people to small and medium sized centres.

Distribution of Urban Centres by number and Population size, 1962 - 1989

Table 5.4

Size of Centre	1962		1969		1979		1989	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
100,000+	2	5.9	2	4.3	3	3.3	6	4.3
20,000-99,999	2	5.9	2	4.3	13	14.3	21	15.1
10,000-19,000	3	8.8	7	14.9	11	12.1	19	13.7
5,000-9,000	11	32.4	11	23.4	22	24.2	32	23.0
2,000-4,999	16	47.0	25	53.1	42	46.1	61	43.9
Total	34	100.0	47	100.0	91	100.0	139	100.0

Size of Centre	Population Size				% of Total
	1962	1969	1979	1989	
100,000+	523,075	756,359	1,321,566	2,371,158	61.1
20,000-99,999	61,707	79,582	568,099	822,971	21.2
10,000-19,999	44,005	685	149,756	257,755	6.7
5,000 -9,999	69,862	71,396	154,181	232,259	6.0
2,000-4,999	49,002	81,886	122,094	194,554	5.0
Total	747,651	989,908	2,315,696	3,878,697	100.0

5.3 PATTERNS OF URBAN GROWTH

The evolution of the urbanization process goes back to pre-colonial period during the Arab trade and later enhanced by the colonial government (Thandani, 1982) when setting up administrative and commercial centres. The patterns of urbanization in terms of spatial distribution and growth of the population which have emerged since independence reflect socio-economic policies which have been pursued by the Government.

Table 5.5 provides the distribution of the urban population by district and province in 1979 and 1989 respectively. As underscored earlier Nairobi dominates followed by Rift Valley, Coast, Eastern, Nyanza, Central, Western and North Eastern provinces respectively. The first ten districts which contributed the highest percentages of the urban population in 1989 included Nairobi: Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Machakos, Uasin Gishu, Kiambu, Meru, Nyeri and Kakamega. The same districts dominated in 1979. However, the proportional share of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Machakos and Meru districts had slightly declined. The proportional share of the remaining 5 districts: Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Kiambu, Nyeri and Kakamega appreciably increased in 1989. The above structural changes indicate the beginning of population movement towards small and medium sized urban centres than to Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu.

In the provincial (excluding Nairobi), the most urbanized districts were Kiambu and Nyeri in Central province, Mombasa in Coast Province, Machakos and Meru in Eastern Province, Garissa and Mandera in North Eastern Province, Kisumu in Nyanza Province, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu in Rift Valley Province and Kakamega and Bungoma in Western Province.

Table 5.5 Percentage Distribution and intercensal growth rate of the urban population by district, 1979 and 1989

Table 5.5

District/ Province	1979 Population	%	1989 Population	%	Intercensal growth rate 1979 - 1989
Nairobi	827,775	35.7	1,324,570	34.1	4.7
Kiambu	51,471	2.2	118,053	3.0	8.3
Kirinyaga	7,874	0.3	15,224	0.4	6.6
Muranga	17,418	0.8	55,188	1.4	11.5
Nyandarua	11,277	0.5	17,375	0.4	4.3
Nyeri	40,892	1.8	103,981	2.7	9.3
Central	128,932	5.6	309,821	8.0	8.8
Kilifi	34,095	1.5	61,604	1.6	5.9
Kwale	8,317	0.4	17,116	0.4	7.2
Lamu	10,682	0.5	8,959	0.2	- 2.0
Mombasa	341,148	14.7	461,753	11.9	3.0
Taita Taveta	7,397	0.3	26,344	11.7	12.7
Tana River	5,352	0.2	12,694	0.3	8.6
Coast	406,991	17.6	588,470	15.2	3.7
Embu	15,986	0.7	26,525	0.7	5.1
Isiolo	14,032	0.6	23,791	0.6	5.3
Kitui	6,705	0.3	13,470	0.3	6.7
Machakos	101,856	4.4	149,380	3.9	3.8
Marsabit	21,784	0.9	33,980	0.9	4.2
Meru	72,953	3.2	108,518	2.8	4.0
Eastern	233,316	10.1	354,359	9.1	4.2
Garissa	20,103	0.9	33,699	0.9	5.2
Mandera	24,517	1.1	35,500	0.9	3.6
Wajir	18,866	0.8	21,975	0.6	1.5
North-Eastern	63,486	2.7	90,724	2.4	3.6
Kisii	29,661	1.3	52,808	1.4	5.8
Kisumu	158,095	6.8	214,699	5.5	3.1
Siaya	4,022	0.2	21,166	0.5	16.6*
S. Nyanza	5,979	0.7	63,854	1.6	13.9
Nyanza	207,757	9.0	352,527	9.1	5.3
Baringo	13,643	0.6	29,983	0.8	7.9
E. Marakwet	-	-	4,658	0.1	-
Kajiado	14,179	0.6	46,160	1.2	11.8
Kericho	37,729	1.6	58,543	1.5	4.4
Laikipia	18,986	0.8	26,504	0.7	3.3
Nakuru	133,299	5.8	245,023	6.3	6.1
Nandi	2,945	0.1	10,537	0.3	12.7
Narok	15,690	0.7	16,688	0.4	0.6
Samburu	15,078	0.7	12,493	0.3	1.9
Trans Nzoia	28,327	1.2	56,218	1.4	6.9
Turkana	6,444	0.3	22,479	0.6	12.5
Uasin Gishu	50,503	2.2	129,280	3.3	9.4
West Pokot	4,873	0.2	13,863	0.4	10.5
Rift-Valley	341,696	14.8	672,177	17.3	6.8
Bungoma	45,267	1.9	64,784	1.7	3.6
Busia	24,857	1.1	25,799	0.7	0.4
Kakamega	35,619	1.5	95,466	2.5	9.9
Western	105,743	4.5	186,049	4.8	5.6
NATIONAL TOTAL	2,315,696	164.4	3,878,697	100.0	5.2

* The rate is high due to extended boundaries after 1979 Census

The districts which registered high growth rates above the national growth rate included Muranga, Nyeri, Kiambu and Kirinyaga in Central province; Taita Taveta, Tana River, Kwale and Kilifi in Coast province; Kitui in Eastern province; Siaya and South Nyanza in Nyanza province; Nandi, Turkana, Kajiado, West Pokot, Uasin Gishu, Baringo, Trans-Nzoia and Nakuru in Rift Valley province and Kakamega in Western province. Only Lamu and Samburu districts recorded negative growth.

As shown in table 5.6 the centres which recorded higher intercensal growth rates during the 1979/89 intercensal period as compared to the 1969/79 intercensal period included Kiambu and Karatina in Central province; Kilifi and Voi in Coast province; Isiolo and Kitui in Eastern province; Homa Bay in Nyanza province and Eldama Ravine, Naivasha, Molo and Kapsabet in Rift Valley province. However, using the national intercensal growth of 5.2 percent during the 1979/89 period as a base the following urban centres recorded higher growth rates: Nyeri, Karatina and Kiambu in Central province; Kilifi and Voi in Coast province; Kitui in Eastern province; Homa Bay and Migori in Nyanza province; Kapsabet, Naivasha, Eldoret, Molo, Narok, Kitale, Nakuru and Eldama Ravine in Rift Valley and Kakamega in Western province.

5.4 URBAN PRIMACY

The problems posed by the concentration of the urban population in a few centres has been of major concern to the Kenya government and many other developing countries alike (UNECA, 1989). Table 5.7 gives the index of primacy which gives the ratio between the population in the largest urban centre and that in the next largest centre (as well as the ratio between the population in the largest centre and the sum total of the population in the second, third and fourth centres). The above indices are labelled as 'Two-city index' and 'Four city index' respectively.

Population size and growth rates of Urban centres which had a Population of 2,000 and above in 1969, 1979 and 1989

Table 5.6

URBAN CENTRE	POPULATION			INTERCENSAL GROWTH RATE	
	1969	1979	1989	1969/79	1979/89
	Nairobi	509,286	827,775	1,324,570	4.9
Thika	18,387	41,324	57,603	8.1	3.3
Kiambu	2,776	69	6,522	2.8	5.8
Nyeri	10,004	753	91,258	12.7	9.4
Karatina	2,436	2,980	5,554	2.0	6.2
Malindi	10,757	23,275	34,047	7.7	3.8
Kilifi	2,662	5,866	14,145	7.9	8.8
Lamu	7,403	8,394	8,959	1.3	0.7
Mombasa	247,073	341,148	461,753	3.2	3.0
Voi	5,313	7,397	13,202	3.3	5.8
Embu	3,928	15,986	26,525	14.0	5.1
Isiolo	8,201	11,331	16,824	3.2	4.0
Kitui	3,071	4,420	9,305	0.6	0.5
Athi River	5,343	9,760	3,072	6.0	2.9
Machakos*	6,312	84,320	116,293	-	3.2
Marsabit	6,635	8,739	11,113	2.8	2.4
Meru*	4,475	70,439	94,947	-	3.0
Kisii*	6,080	29,661	44,149	-	4.0
Kisumu*	32,431	152,643	192,733	-	2.3
Homa Bay	3,252	7,489	23,335	8.3	11.4
Migori	2,066	6,236	12,274	11.1	6.8
Eldama Ravine	2,692	3,941	6,831	3.8	5.5
Kericho	10,144	29,603	48,511	10.7	4.9
Londiani	2,994	4,114	3,988	3.2	0.3
Nanyuki	11,624	18,986	24,070	4.9	2.4
Naivasha*	6,920	11,491	34,519	5.1	11.0
Elburgon	5,343	8,710	12,702	4.9	3.8
Gilgil	4,178	9,130	14,304	7.8	4.5
Nakuru	47,151	92,851	163,927	6.8	5.7
Molo	4,240	5,350	11,175	2.3	7.4
Njoro	3,037	5,830	9,026	0.5	4.4
Kapsabet	2,298	2,945	10,537	2.5	12.7
Narok	2,608	5,690	11,629	7.8	7.1
Maralal	3,878	10,230	8,962	9.7	-0.1
Wamba	2,650	2,256	3,531	-0.2	4.5
Kitale	11,573	28,327	56,218	9.0	6.9
Eldoret	18,196	50,503	111,882	10.2	8.0
Bungoma	4,401	25,161	26,805	17.4	0.6
Kakamega	6,244	32,250	58,862	16.3	6.1

* Higher figures in 1979 reflect extension of boundaries after the 1969 population Census

Indices of Primacy

Table 5.7

Province	Population (city)				Primacy Index	
	Largest	Second	Third	Fourth	Two city	Four city
Central	91,258	57,603	30,931	23,316	1.6	0.8
Coast	461,753	34,047	14,145	13,202	13.6	7.5
Eastern	116,293	94,947	26,525	16,824	1.2	0.8
Nyanza	192,733	44,149	23,335	16,103	4.4	2.3
North Eastern	31,319	22,699	19,382	7,473	1.4	0.6
Rift Valley	163,927	111,882	56,218	48,511	1.5	0.8
Western	58,862	27,758	26,805	23,668	2.1	0.8
National						
1989	1,324,570	461,753	192,733	163,927	2.9	1.6
1979	828,000	341,000	153,000	93,000	2.4	1.4

Source: 1989 Population Census

When the classification of primacy indices used by the UN (UNECA, 1989) of “less than 1 = low”, “1-2.9 = medium and 3 and above = high”; was employed, it is evident from table 5.7 that Kenya falls within the medium category, when we use the Two City index. However, this index has increased since 1979. This implies that the concentration of the urban population in Nairobi has increased. The same status holds for all provinces except for Coast and Nyanza provinces which score high. The high primacy status for the above provinces is due to the location of Mombasa and Kisumu towns in these respective provinces.

5.5 SUMMARY

Although globally Kenya is not highly urbanised, the rate of urbanization has rapidly increased since 1963. The rapid increase in the urban population has posed diverse challenges to the Government particularly with regard to the provision of basic needs. The data showed that the urban population was concentrated in a few centres. The Government policy to redirect the population to small and medium centres seems not to have yielded the expected results. Nairobi has remained the key urban centre; this has accelerated the problem of primacy. However, the apparent decline in the intercensal growth rate recorded in major centres of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret points to the beginning of a gradual shift of the population momentum towards medium sized urban centres.

CHAPTER 6

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

OF THE URBAN POPULATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of population growth and socio-economic development have had a significant impact on the demographic and socio-economic profile of the urban population. Given the limited data collected in 1989 population and housing census, this chapter focuses on the following characteristics of the urban population: age, sex, marital status, educational attainment, economic activity and occupation.

6.2 AGE PROFILE

Table 6.1 provides the percent distribution of the urban population in key urban centres (47) which registered a population size of 10,000 and over by broad functional age groups. A majority of the urban population was aged 15-64 years followed by those aged less than 15 years. The proportion aged 65 years and over was small, ranging between 0.6 per cent in Narok municipality to 4.8 per cent in Maragua urban council. The above age patterns underscored the economic pull factors in urban areas and the gradual contribution of natural rate of population growth particularly fertility levels. Taking a cut-off percent of 60 of the population aged 15-64 as an indicator of the level of urbanization (excluding Nairobi and Mombasa): only Nakuru, Eldoret, Thika, Embu, Nanyuki, Ruiru, Nyahururu, Gilgil and Athi River qualified to have had a reasonably urbanised population. Apparently, the majority of the above centres are municipalities, hence endowed with social amenities and economic bases which are urban in nature. However, the pattern of urbanization, as indicated by data from the 1989 population census had its own particular form of deficiency; given that many of Kenyan movers go in search of work, and retreat to the rural areas, at the age of retirement (55 years). Consequently the data may have significantly over-stated the urbanization trend.

6.3 SEX STRUCTURE

Given the past urbanization patterns which tended to be influenced more by migration of the population from rural areas than by intrinsic natural growth rate, most of the urban centres have continued to have more men than women as portrayed by the sex ratios shown in table 6.2. The sex ratios were generally higher in major urban centres, district headquarters and in centres where some significant industrial/commercial/tourist activities were in place, such as Thika, Sagana, Malindi, Magadi, Muhoroni, Athi River, Mtito Andei and Gilgil. On average small centres had low sex ratios (below 100) representative of rural setting whereby women dominate due to out-migration of men.

Number and percentage distribution of the population in Key Urban centres by age, 1989

Table 6.1

URBAN CENTRE	Population	Distribution		
		Percentage 0 - 14 yrs	15 - 64yrs	65 + yrs
Nairobi	1,317,786	31.5	67.5	1.0
Mombasa	461,223	34.4	64.1	1.5
Kisumu	192,561	42.2	56.6	1.2
Nakuru	163,788	38.9	60.2	0.9
Machakos	116,238	46.3	50.2	3.5
Eldoret	111,819	59.0	60.1	0.9
Meru	94,889	43.2	53.2	3.6
Nyeri	91,207	39.9	56.8	3.3
Kakamega	58,778	46.1	52.3	1.6
Thika	57,551	33.5	65.6	0.9
Kitale	56,305	41.3	57.4	1.3
Kericho	48,470	41.6	57.3	1.1
Kisii	44,105	46.8	51.6	1.6
Naivasha	34,469	41.6	57.0	1.4
Malindi	31,986	38.4	59.4	2.2
Garissa	31,248	42.4	55.7	1.9
Maragua	30,906	48.4	46.8	4.8
Bungoma	26,221	47.4	51.4	1.2
Embu	26,489	35.0	63.2	1.8
Nanyuki	23,436	37.0	61.3	1.7
Mumias	22,506	41.2	57.8	1.0
Homa Bay	23,323	44.9	53.8	1.3
Ruiru	22,781	35.6	63.0	1.4
Mandera	22,112	47.2	50.2	2.6
Muranga	21,595	39.4	57.6	3.0
Busia	20,859	47.9	50.7	1.4
Wajir	19,378	45.7	51.1	3.2
Ongata	15,832	41.3	57.6	1.1
Isiolo	16,803	40.4	57.8	1.8
Siaya	16,091	47.2	50.3	2.5
Karuri	14,916	42.4	54.4	3.2
Nyahururu	14,808	37.0	61.7	1.3
Gilgil	14,289	36.5	62.3	1.2
Kilifi	14,136	40.5	58.1	1.4
Lodwar	13,509	42.2	57.0	0.8
Voi	13,198	40.4	58.2	1.4
Athi River	12,455	29.6	69.7	0.7
Migori	12,267	46.7	52.4	0.9
Elburgon	12,068	47.3	50.9	1.8
Narok	12,520	41.1	58.3	0.6
Molo	11,149	44.6	54.1	1.3
Marsabit	11,136	46.6	51.1	2.3
Tala /Kangundo	10,892	44.7	51.2	4.1
Kapsabet	10,536	43.2	55.2	1.6
Taveta	10,576	42.4	55.7	1.9
Kenya	3,868,267	37.5	61.0	1.5

Population by centre and Sex , 1979& 1989

Table 6.2

Centre	POPULATION				SEX RATIO	
	1979		1989		1979	1989
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Nairobi	479,448	348,327	752,597	571,973	138	132
Thika	2,380	17,520	31,598	26,005	136	122
Nyeri	19,247	16,506	211	45,047	117	103
Muranga	7,721	7,569	11,032	10,618	102	104
Kikuyu	2,145	1,816	3,319	2,928	118	113
Kiambu	1,982	1,687	3,262	3,260	117	100
Kerugoya	1,874	1,678	4,944	4,641	112	107
Karatina	1,609	1,371	2,695	2,859	117	94
Githunguri	1,270	1,247	1,812	1,861	102	97
Othaya	1,210	949	2,319	2,492	128	93
Makuyu	1,123	1,005	1,293	1,314	112	98
Sagana	1,115	983	1,372	1,174	113	117
Mombasa	189,942	157,206	256,674	205,079	121	125
Malindi	12,480	10,795	18,684	15,363	116	122
Lamu	4,166	4,228	4,636	4,323	99	107
Voi	3,972	3,425	6,926	6,276	116	110
Msambweni	3,036	3,081	2,720	2,960	99	92
Kilifi	3,009	2,857	7,253	6,892	105	105
Hola	2,879	2,473	5,007	4,501	116	111
Mariakani	1,444	1,322	4,169	4,203	109	99
Kwale	1,241	959	1,938	1,572	129	123
Watamu	1,293	895	1,258	831	144	151
Meru	35,637	34,802	47,548	47,399	102	100
Embu	8,567	7,419	13,661	12,864	115	106
Isiolo	5,831	5,500	8,877	7,947	106	112
Nkubu	1,327	1,187	2,553	2,585	112	99
Athi River	5,409	4,351	7,770	5,302	124	147
Marsabit	4,597	4,142	5,721	5,392	111	106
Moyale	3,699	3,779	3,641	3,408	98	107
Kangundo	2,869	2,841	5,420	5,460	101	99
Kitui	2,449	1,953	5,178	4,127	125	125
Sololo	1,731	1,776	1,753	1,887	97	93
Wamu	1,046	1,210	468	438	86	107
Mtito Andei	1,283	784	2,117	1,737	164	122
Kargi	1,017	1,043	1,930	2,125	98	91
Machakos	41,153	43,167	57,463	58,830	95	98
Mwingi	1,316	987	1,996	1,746	133	114
Garissa	7,729	6,347	16,975	14,344	122	118
Mandera	6,791	6,335	11,759	10,940	107	107
Lodwar	3,367	3,077	7,093	6,526	109	109
Wajir	3,491	2,893	9,746	9,636	121	101
Mogadishu	3,113	2,914	1,015	995	107	102
Rhamu	1,703	1,644	2,404	274	104	97
Bute	4,394	4,252	1,308	1,285	103	102
Elwak	4,069	3,975	3,681	3,792	102	97

Population by centre and Sex , 1979& 1989

Table 6.2 (cont.)

Centre	POPULATION				SEX RATIO	
	1979		1989		1979	1989
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Eldoret	28,930	21,573	61,574	5,038	134	122
Kericho	16,415	13,188	26,661	21,850	124	122
Kitale	15,640	12,687	30,500	25,718	123	119
Naivasha	6,750	4,741	17,900	16,619	142	108
Maralal	5,221	5,009	4,702	4,260	104	110
Gilgil	5,491	3,612	8,360	5,944	152	141
Elburgon	4,607	4,094	6,198	5,874	113	106
Njoro	2,878	2,925	4,578	4,448	98	103
Molo	2,808	2,542	5,779	5,396	110	107
Mogotio	1,279	937	1,715	1,467	136	117
Londiani	2,226	2,188	1,970	2,018	102	98
Eldama Ravine	1,997	1,944	3,488	3,343	103	4
Maji Mazuri	2,055	1,810	3,508	3,307	114	106
Kipkelion	1,892	1,820	1,221	1,098	104	111
Kabarnet	1,879	1,742	5,308	4,230	108	125
Kajiado	1,995	1,329	3,411	2,915	150	117
Kapsabet	1,580	1,365	5,348	5,189	116	103
Kapenguria	1,557	1,195	4,209	3,520	130	120
Magadi	1,529	1,034	1,819	1,320	148	138
Makutano	1,126	994	3,141	2,993	113	105
Loitokitok	1,119	952	3,096	2,826	118	110
Namang	1,041	976	2,406	2,304	107	104
Nakuru	51,301	41,550	88,042	75,885	123	116
Ngong	2,126	1,878	4,545	4,230	113	107
Kisumu	77,722	74,921	99,879	92,854	104	108
Kisii	15,102	14,559	22,249	21,900	104	102
Homa Bay	3,909	3,580	11,910	11,424	109	104
Migori	3,153	3,083	6,080	6,194	102	98
Muhoroni	3,285	2,167	5,453	4,085	152	133
Siaya	1,901	2,121	7,739	8,364	90	93
Kendu Bay	1,048	1,206	1,299	13,955	87	93
Kakamega	16,123	15,902	29,122	29,740	101	98
Bungoma	12,727	12,434	13,244	13,561	102	98
Busia	11,867	12,990	9,795	10,986	91	89
Webuye	9,104	8,859	13,981	13,777	103	101
Luanda	1,666	1,928	1,613	1,748	86	92
Kimilili	1,069	1,074	2,713	2,770	100	98

6.4 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment is a useful indicator of development both socially and economically.

To be able to ascertain this important dimension, those aged 25-29 years were selected as an index group. This is a group which should formally be no longer pursuing formal education. At the same time this is the group which was born after independence. Their educational attainment should reflect well the quality of the urban population and labour force.

The general scenario emerging from table 6.3 is that women are significantly disadvantaged when we consider the percentage who had some secondary and above level of education. Similarly, a higher percentage of persons regardless of sex had attained some secondary level of education and above. If a cut-off point of 50 per cent for both sexes who have attained some secondary level of education and above is taken to be an indicator of high educational profile, the only centres which qualify to be included in this category are Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nyeri, Thika, Kisii, Bungoma, Embu, Nanyuki, Ruiru, Muranga, Karuri, Nyahururu, Gilgil, Athi River, Molo, Tala/Kangundo and Kapsabet.

Percentage distribution of the Urban population aged 25-29 years by urban centre, sex and educational attainment, 1989

Table 6.3

Urban centre	Sex	Educational Attainment				
		None	Std 1-4	Std 5-8	Secondary +	NS
Nairobi	Male	2.8	3.5	29.2	61.0	3.5
	Female	7.4	5.2	28.6	56.2	2.6
	Total	4.6	4.2	29.0	59.3	2.9
Mombasa	Male	6.7	7.1	35.4	47.6	3.2
	Female	21.7	8.5	31.6	35.2	3.0
	Total	12.8	7.6	33.9	42.6	3.1
Kisumu	Male	3.4	4.7	33.8	52.4	5.7
	Female	14.1	8.9	35.7	37.1	4.2
	Total	8.3	6.6	34.7	45.4	5.0
Nakuru	Male	2.3	3.0	31.3	60.0	3.4
	Female	8.7	6.2	32.5	50.8	1.8
	Total	5.0	4.4	31.8	56.0	2.8
Machakos	Male	3.0	7.3	37.2	52.1	0.4
	Female	4.9	9.9	41.1	43.6	0.5
	Total	4.0	8.7	39.3	47.7	0.3

Percentage distribution of the Urban population aged 25-29 years by urban centre, sex and educational attainment, 1989

Table 6.3 (cont.)

Urban centre	Sex	Educational Attainment				
		None	Std 1-4	Std 5-8	Secondary +	NS
Eldoret	Male	4.4	4.2	32.8	58.2	0.4
	Female	12.8	6.5	33.1	46.9	0.7
	Total	7.8	5.1	32.9	53.7	0.5
Meru	Male	4.5	8.0	39.3	39.8	8.4
	Female	9.1	6.9	36.2	41.5	6.3
	Total	6.8	7.4	37.7	41.1	7.0
Nyeri	Male	2.5	4.3	31.5	54.7	7.0
	Female	3.3	4.1	31.9	53.7	7.0
	Total	2.9	4.2	31.7	54.3	6.9
Kakamega	Male	5.7	7.7	25.7	55.0	5.9
	Female	15.1	9.9	26.1	44.5	4.4
	Total	10.5	8.8	25.9	49.5	5.3
Thika	Male	2.2	3.1	30.2	64.1	0.4
	Female	4.6	4.9	28.1	61.3	1.1
	Total	3.3	3.9	29.2	62.9	0.7
Kitale	Male	7.4	5.4	29.2	46.1	11.9
	Female	17.7	7.9	31.2	39.3	3.9
	Total	11.6	6.4	30.0	43.3	8.7
Kericho	Male	4.5	5.7	32.2	47.1	10.5
	Female	15.2	10.2	30.1	34.4	10.1
	Total	9.1	7.7	31.2	41.6	10.4
Kisii	Male	4.5	5.8	30.5	58.9	0.3
	Female	13.9	9.2	27.4	48.4	1.1
	Total	9.2	7.5	28.9	53.8	0.6
Naivasha	Male	4.8	4.4	38.8	47.9	4.1
	Female	18.2	7.5	34.2	38.1	2.0
	Total	11.2	5.9	36.6	43.1	3.2
Malindi	Male	10.3	11.3	41.7	36.3	0.4
	Female	33.3	11.5	27.7	26.7	0.8
	Total	19.8	11.4	35.9	32.5	0.4
Garissa	Male	23.0	2.6	17.8	41.9	14.7
	Female	60.3	3.1	17.8	14.3	4.5
	Total	38.9	2.8	15.3	32.7	10.3
Maragua	Male	5.6	10.9	46.6	35.6	1.3
	Female	8.4	10.0	45.4	35.1	1.1
	Total	7.1	10.4	45.9	35.3	1.3

Percentage distribution of the Urban population aged 25-29 years by urban centre, sex and educational attainment, 1989

Table 6.3 (cont.)

Urban centre	Sex	Educational Attainment				
		None	Std 1-4	Std 5-8	Secondary +	NS
Webuye	Male	4.5	4.4	32.5	57.8	0.8
	Female	14.1	9.5	33.8	41.7	0.9
	Total	9.4	7.0	33.2	49.7	0.7
Bungoma	Male	4.8	5.1	32.7	57.1	0.3
	Female	17.2	7.5	28.4	46.6	0.3
	Total	10.9	6.3	30.6	51.9	0.3
Embu	Male	1.9	4.5	24.6	51.5	17.5
	Female	4.2	5.1	21.3	54.6	14.8
	Total	3.0	4.8	23.0	53.0	16.2
Nanyuki	Male	2.4	2.6	23.7	50.8	20.5
	Female	7.6	4.9	32.4	51.3	3.8
	Total	4.4	3.5	27.1	51.0	14.0
Mumias	Male	12.8	5.1	26.8	54.9	0.4
	Female	26.6	6.6	28.5	34.1	4.2
	Total	19.1	5.8	27.6	45.2	2.3
Homa Bay	Male	3.6	2.4	25.9	49.2	18.9
	Female	14.2	7.4	34.2	39.5	4.7
	Total	8.8	4.8	30.0	44.4	12.0
Ruiru	Male	3.1	4.9	34.4	57.4	0.2
	Female	9.3	9.1	37.1	44.3	0.2
	Total	5.1	6.3	35.3	53.3	0.0
Mandera	Male	44.2	5.4	19.9	28.7	1.8
	Female	84.8	2.1	7.8	4.0	1.3
	Total	64.3	3.8	13.9	16.5	1.5
Muranga	Male	3.1	6.5	33.7	52.7	4.0
	Female	5.8	6.1	32.5	51.4	4.2
	Total	4.4	6.3	33.1	52.1	4.1
Busia	Male	6.0	6.5	32.2	52.5	2.8
	Female	26.1	8.5	29.5	32.8	3.1
	Total	17.4	7.6	30.6	41.2	3.2
Wajir	Male	32.2	3.0	20.3	44.2	0.3
	Female	73.6	2.8	11.3	11.2	1.1
	Total	51.3	2.9	16.1	29.1	0.6
Ongata Rongai	Male	5.2	6.2	39.0	47.7	1.9
	Female	11.1	6.8	34.7	42.4	5.0
	Total	7.8	6.5	37.1	45.2	3.4

Percentage distribution of the Urban population aged 25-29 years by urban centre, sex and educational attainment, 1989

Table 6.3 (cont.)

Urban centre	Sex	Educational Attainment				
		None	Std 1-4	Std 5-8	Secondary +	NS
Isiolo	Male	7.7	3.8	26.1	49.2	13.2
	Female	32.0	5.7	19.5	38.6	4.2
	Total	19.0	4.7	23.1	44.3	8.9
Siaya	Male	4.2	6.3	27.8	60.4	1.3
	Female	14.4	8.3	35.0	38.3	4.0
	Total	10.0	7.4	31.9	48.0	2.7
Karuri	Male	1.8	4.6	30.3	62.8	0.5
	Female	6.2	6.0	29.4	58.2	0.3
	Total	3.9	5.3	29.9	60.6	0.2
Nyahururu	Male	1.0	2.2	26.3	60.4	10.1
	Female	4.4	3.9	27.3	60.1	4.3
	Total	2.5	3.0	26.8	60.2	7.5
Gilgil	Male	3.9	2.1	30.2	63.5	0.3
	Female	8.7	4.0	38.1	47.6	1.6
	Total	5.5	2.8	32.9	58.1	0.7
Kilifi	Male	8.9	11.8	35.4	43.7	0.2
	Female	34.9	9.4	25.2	30.4	0.1
	Total	20.6	10.7	30.8	37.7	0.2
Lodwar	Male	15.4	4.6	20.4	43.7	15.9
	Female	45.2	4.7	15.0	22.1	13.0
	Total	29.9	4.6	17.8	33.2	14.5
Voi	Male	2.4	10.9	31.2	52.7	2.8
	Female	10.9	12.3	37.9	37.6	1.3
	Total	6.6	11.5	34.5	45.3	2.1
Athi	River					
	Male	1.4	5.6	28.5	64.4	0.1
	Female	7.7	9.9	32.1	49.9	0.4
Total	3.5	7.1	29.7	59.4	0.3	
Migori	Male	2.6	5.6	35.8	54.8	1.2
	Female	18.0	8.3	33.3	39.8	0.6
	Total	10.8	7.0	34.5	47.0	0.7
Elburgon	Male	6.5	5.6	46.2	41.7	-
	Female	14.1	10.6	47.2	27.5	0.6
	Total	10.1	7.9	46.6	35.1	0.3

Percentage distribution of the Urban population aged 25-29 years by urban centre, sex and educational attainment, 1989

Table 6.3 (cont.)

Urban centre	Sex	Educational Attainment				
		None	Std 1-4	Std 5-8	Secondary +	NS
Narok	Male	3.9	3.1	29.9	46.1	17.0
	Female	11.3	7.1	33.6	42.8	5.2
	Total	7.1	4.9	31.5	44.6	11.9
Molo	Male	5.9	6.2	33.3	54.3	0.3
	Female	11.1	5.5	34.1	48.3	1.0
	Total	8.4	5.8	33.7	51.4	0.7
Marsabit	Male	20.5	2.5	21.1	51.6	4.3
	Female	57.4	4.2	18.2	18.7	1.5
	Total	38.7	3.3	19.7	35.3	3.0
Tala/Kangundo	Male	1.9	9.4	36.0	51.8	0.9
	Female	3.8	6.5	37.1	52.3	0.3
	Total	2.9	7.9	36.9	52.0	0.3
Kapsabet	Male	5.1	5.9	35.0	53.9	0.1
	Female	16.0	9.3	28.0	46.7	-
	Total	10.5	7.6	31.6	50.3	-
Taita	Taveta					
	Male	5.3	6.9	41.9	45.6	0.3
	Female	17.3	16.3	31.9	30.8	3.7
Total	10.7	11.1	37.4	39.1	1.7	

6.5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

The economic activity profile portrayed in table 6.4 indicates that most of the urban labour force covered in the census was employed. However, the female population was under-represented. The unemployment rate was higher for females than for males in a majority of the districts and ranged from 2 per cent in Siaya district to 20 per cent in Lamu district. Urban areas in districts in North-Eastern and Nyanza provinces had the lowest percentages of employed persons as compared to other areas. The same districts had on the other hand the highest percentages of inactive population. In general the percentage of the female population classified as inactive (as reflected by the percentage classified as other) was higher than that of males in all districts.

**Percentage distribution of the urban population by Economic activity, sex
And district, 1989.**

Table 6.4

District	Sex	Employed	Unemployed	Others	Not Stated
NAIROBI					
	Male	71.94	10.46	14.90	2.70
	Female	42.81	11.83	42.64	2.72
	Total	59.87	11.03	26.40	2.70
Kiambu					
	Male	74.08	6.25	15.75	3.92
	Female	52.86	7.17	37.18	2.79
	Total	67.79	5.80	25.16	1.25
Kirinyaga					
	Male	78.30	4.00	17.10	0.60
	Female	56.00	7.83	35.30	0.87
	Total	67.79	5.80	25.68	0.73
Muranga					
	Male	68.59	5.74	24.52	1.15
	Female	53.75	7.25	37.43	1.57
	Total	61.36	6.48	30.81	1.35
Nyandarua					
	Male	70.73	5.72	2.15	1.40
	Female	50.87	8.82	39.49	0.82
	Total	60.93	7.25	31.21	0.61
Nyeri					
	Male	77.17	3.74	18.42	0.67
	Female	55.46	5.59	37.88	1.07
	Total	67.13	4.60	27.42	0.85
CENTRAL					
	Male	74.16	5.47	17.97	2.40
	Female	53.51	7.09	37.47	1.93
	Total	64.73	6.21	26.88	2.18
Kilifi					
	Male	74.51	8.09	14.79	2.61
	Female	42.99	9.53	44.93	2.55
	Total	60.48	8.73	28.21	2.58
Kwale					
	Male	64.41	15.93	18.97	0.69
	Female	53.27	2.90	43.18	0.65
	Total	59.68	10.40	29.25	0.67
Lamu					
	Male	63.87	23.07	11.50	1.56
	Female	18.60	20.36	59.02	2.02
	Total	42.62	21.80	33.81	1.77
Mombasa					
	Male	68.44	11.77	17.14	2.65
	Female	31.93	14.71	51.03	2.33
	Total	52.82	13.03	31.63	2.52
Taita Taveta					
	Males	73.91	8.55	15.09	2.45
	Female	53.54	9.29	35.30	1.87
	Total	64.26	8.90	24.66	2.18

**Percentage distribution of the urban population by Economic activity, sex
And district, 1989.**

Table 6.4 (cont.)

District	Sex	Employed	Unemployed	Others	Not Stated
Tana River	Male	75.91	11.67	10.42	2.00
	Female	45.90	9.43	42.03	2.64
	Total	61.55	10.60	25.54	2.31
COAST	Male	69.46	11.95	16.50	2.09
	Female	34.64	13.69	49.33	2.34
	Total	54.34	12.43	30.76	2.47
Embu	Male	78.36	4.16	13.90	3.58
	Female	61.15	4.07	31.28	3.50
	Total	69.94	4.11	22.40	3.55
Isiolo	Male	62.69	9.73	26.12	1.46
	Female	36.16	8.10	53.72	2.02
	Total	49.70	8.93	39.63	1.74
Kitui	Male	76.23	10.37	12.66	0.74
	Female	62.39	15.85	20.22	1.54
	Total	70.10	12.80	16.01	1.09
Machakos	Male	78.93	4.29	13.69	3.09
	Female	63.98	4.30	29.48	2.24
	Total	72.19	4.30	20.81	2.70
Marsabit	Male	70.87	13.54	14.12	1.47
	Female	40.94	10.79	46.53	1.74
	Total	56.00	12.17	30.22	1.61
Meru	Male	79.42	5.26	12.34	2.98
	Female	63.98	7.59	25.76	2.67
	Total	72.15	6.36	18.66	2.83
EASTERN	Male	76.45	6.31	14.59	0.65
	Female	58.13	6.78	32.71	2.38
	Total	67.88	6.53	23.07	2.52
Garissa	Male	76.45	6.31	14.59	0.65
	Female	58.13	6.78	32.71	2.38
	Total	67.88	6.53	23.07	2.52
Mandera	Male	51.85	25.57	17.43	5.15
	Female	19.42	18.76	55.21	6.61
	Total	35.93	22.23	35.97	5.87
Wajir	Male	50.86	17.08	28.36	3.70
	Female	18.51	12.16	65.48	3.85
	Total	34.81	14.64	46.78	3.77

**Percentage distribution of the urban population by Economic activity, sex
And district, 1989.**

Table 6.4 (cont.)

District	Sex	Employed	Unemployed	Others	Not Stated
N.EASTERN					
	Male	53.81	18.59	23.53	4.07
	Female	21.62	14.19	59.13	5.06
	Total	38.24	16.46	40.75	4.55
Kisii					
	Male	59.84	5.17	32.24	2.75
	Female	52.67	7.32	36.73	3.28
	Total	56.36	6.21	34.42	3.01
Kisumu					
	Male	62.70	9.37	25.91	2.02
	Female	39.51	13.56	44.72	2.21
	Total	51.78	11.34	34.77	2.11
Siaya					
	Male	67.88	1.67	28.46	1.99
	Female	55.32	1.92	40.74	2.02
	Total	61.29	1.80	34.91	2.00
S. Nyanza					
	Male	64.18	6.02	26.98	2.82
	Female	44.29	7.70	44.97	3.04
	Total	54.21	6.86	35.99	2.94
NYANZA					
	Male	62.78	7.78	27.19	2.25
	Female	43.42	10.83	43.24	2.51
	Total	53.46	9.25	34.92	2.37
Kajiado					
	Male	71.29	7.20	18.63	2.88
	Female	51.36	9.55	35.96	3.13
	Total	62.18	8.27	26.55	3.00
Kericho					
	Male	73.22	7.11	18.13	1.54
	Female	47.63	12.93	36.96	2.48
	Total	62.27	9.60	26.19	1.94
Nakuru					
	Male	66.82	9.26	22.46	1.46
	Female	41.98	11.45	44.48	2.09
	Total	55.52	10.26	32.48	1.74
Laikipia					
	Male	73.48	6.49	17.78	2.25
	Female	50.17	8.74	38.12	2.97
	Total	62.86	7.51	27.05	2.58
Nandi					
	Male	67.85	6.63	24.38	1.14
	Female	43.06	9.73	45.81	1.40
	Total	55.87	8.13	34.74	1.26
Narok					
	Male	70.84	5.26	17.66	6.24
	Female	48.53	8.44	38.71	4.32
	Total	60.40	6.75	27.52	5.33

**Percentage distribution of the urban population by Economic activity, sex
And district, 1989.**

Table 6.4 (cont.)

District	Sex	Employed	Unemployed	Others	Not Stated
Baringo					
	Male	71.01	4.51	22.32	2.16
	Female	52.28	5.13	40.51	2.08
	Total	62.44	4.80	30.64	2.12
Elgeyo Marakwet					
	Male	75.20	2.98	19.83	1.99
	Female	49.00	6.02	42.47	2.51
	Total	63.61	4.33	29.84	2.22
Samburu					
	Male	60.85	8.55	28.17	2.43
	Female	32.26	7.21	58.01	2.52
	Total	46.46	7.87	43.18	2.49
Trans Nzoia					
	Male	67.78	6.87	22.30	3.05
	Female	36.21	8.61	52.41	2.77
	Total	53.44	7.66	35.97	2.93
Turkana					
	Male	58.58	9.53	27.27	4.62
	Female	48.22	9.22	39.79	2.77
	Total	53.33	9.37	33.61	3.69
Uasin Gishu					
	Male	71.16	6.41	20.72	1.71
	Female	42.11	7.00	48.76	2.13
	Total	58.63	6.66	32.81	1.90
West Pokot					
	Male	62.07	6.04	21.12	10.77
	Female	46.62	5.42	44.37	3.59
	Total	55.01	5.76	31.74	7.49
RIFT-VALLEY					
	Male	68.70	8.32	21.06	1.92
	Female	44.60	10.96	42.04	2.40
	Total	57.76	9.52	30.59	2.13
Bungoma					
	Male	74.06	6.73	17.36	1.85
	Female	57.51	7.92	32.17	2.40
	Total	65.99	7.31	24.58	2.12
Busia					
	Male	66.17	8.84	19.20	5.79
	Female	51.45	14.70	28.67	5.18
	Total	58.28	11.98	24.27	5.47
Kakamega					
	Male	69.46	5.10	24.06	1.38
	Female	50.33	4.74	43.32	1.61
	Total	60.04	4.92	33.55	1.49
WESTERN					
	Male	70.74	6.38	20.57	2.31
	Female	53.28	7.90	36.21	2.61
	Total	62.03	7.14	28.37	2.46
KENYA					
	Male	70.16	9.44	17.83	2.57
	Female	43.14	10.91	43.39	2.56
	Total	58.25	10.09	29.09	2.57

6.6 SUMMARY

The urban population enumerated in the 1989 population census was dominated by males aged 15-64 years followed by those aged below 15 years who had attained upper primary level of education and above. These characteristics underscored the fact that urbanization in Kenya has been driven by the existence of social and economic opportunities in urban centres which have tended to attract those within the labour force and especially the elite groups.

CHAPTER 7

DISCUSSION OF MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The high population growth rate which Kenya has experienced during the last 30 years has accelerated the increase in the population size which has had to be accommodated on the limited arable land and within urban areas. As the population pressure (as reflected by the rapid increase in the population density) continued to increase, migration from rural to rural; and rural to urban areas was also enhanced. The upshot of the above trend has been the challenges of rapid urbanization and inadequate rural development. This chapter consolidates the findings presented in the preceding chapters and provides some insights into some of the factors which have been instrumental in influencing the trends, levels and patterns of migration and urbanization documented in the preceding chapters.

7.2 PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

7.2.1 Out-migration

As portrayed in Table 2.1 out-migration of the population from districts of birth to other districts was a phenomenon which affected all districts. The most affected districts in terms of over 25 per cent of those born in them having out-migrated include: Nairobi (31 per cent), Kiambu (26 per cent), Nyeri (27 per cent), Mombasa (27 per cent), Kisumu (26 per cent) and Siaya (30 per cent). Apart from Nairobi and Mombasa which were urban districts, the other districts were characterised by high population densities which resulted into small land holdings, unable to sustain heavy population pressures. Coupled with the issue of land shortage, it was observed that these districts had simultaneously attained substantial developments in the education sector which acted as a push factor for the adult population within the labour-force to seek livelihood in urban areas. The problem as regards out-migration from Nairobi and Mombasa was attributed to the propensity of those who have been born in these towns to seek employment in medium sized towns.

The districts, least affected by massive out-migration included Kilifi and Tana River in Coast province, Embu and Meru in Eastern province, Garissa and Mandera in North Eastern province and Kajiado, Narok and West Pokot in Rift Valley province. People in Kilifi, Tana River, Garissa and Mandera districts were disadvantaged in so far as educational development and infrastructure were concerned hence their mobility was limited to their districts of birth. The improvement and expansion of educational facilities and infrastructure in these districts should in future promote the movement of the elite outside their districts unless substantial investments are put in place to establish industries and create non-agricultural employment opportunities to attract the potential population. The people in the remaining districts: Embu, Meru, Kajiado, Narok and West Pokot appeared to engage particularly in agricultural activities. The population densities in these districts were relatively lower than in those districts where out-migration was rampant. The cultural dimension could be a contributing factor whereby people in these districts felt secure within their own environments.

7.2.2 In-Migration

The movement of the population to other districts can be a consequence of higher expectation in terms of better economic opportunities or social security (Anker and Knowles 1983, Knowles and Anker 1975 and 1970, Livingstone, 1981). The most affected districts which recorded above 25 per cent of their population as in-migrants included; Nairobi, Nyandarua, Lamu, Mombasa, Isiolo, Kajiado, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok, Trans-Nzoia and Uasin Gishu. Nairobi and Mombasa continued to attract the population, being major urban centres in the country enjoying substantial industrial and infrastructural developments. The remaining districts with the exception of Lamu, Kajiado and Isiolo were settlement districts where acquisition of land was the main attraction. Acquisition of land was also a factor in population movement to Kajiado, Baringo, Isiolo and Lamu districts. Apparently, the districts portraying substantial out-migration were also the least in attracting in-migrants.

The predominance of rural-rural migration was sustained. This reflected Government policies pursued in the first 20 years of independence which encouraged and supported the movement of population from highly densely populated districts to settlement districts. Although the rural-urban migration has been a major contributing factor to rapid urbanization, its potential has not been fully exploited due to inadequate development of medium and small urban centres as envisaged in Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986. This poses a big policy problem which needs to be addressed.

7.2.3 Characteristics of Migrants

The finding that a majority of life-time migrants were those aged 15-64 years with upper primary and above level of education and predominantly male, underscored the issue of labour force participation as a core determinant of migration. This is a reflection of inadequate employment opportunities in most of the districts and the bias of the educational system towards white collar jobs. The male dominance was more or less an upshot of gender inequalities in getting access to education and employment opportunities which have persisted. The fact that a majority of the gainfully employed migrants were deployed in agriculturally related occupations is a further pointer to the dominance of rural migration.

7.3 TRENDS, LEVELS AND PATTERNS OF URBANIZATION

Although Kenya is not highly urbanised within a global context, the rate of urbanization has been high. The challenges posed by this rapid growth have pervaded the entire socio-economic fabric of the urban population. The increase in the number of urban centres between 1979 and 1989, though phenomenal, has not resulted in the redistribution of the urban population from major towns to medium sized and smaller towns. This enhanced the problem of primacy whereby Nairobi remained a primacy town. Together with Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Machakos and Eldoret they contributed about 61 per cent of the urban population. The Government's policy to accelerate the development of medium and small urban centres has not been pragmatically realised. However, the deceleration of the population growth rate in the major towns in favour of medium sized towns is an indication of future potential of the policy to encourage movement of the population to these centres. Similarly, the propensity of Kenyan urban workers to retreat to the rural areas after

reaching retirement age, indicates that the urbanization process has significantly been overplayed.

7.3.1 Characteristics of the Urban Population

The characteristics of the urban population replicated those of the migrant population in the sense that majority of the population was aged 15-64 years, dominantly male and with an educational attainment of upper primary and above level. This in itself indicated that the population growth rate in urban areas was driven by in-migration and least by natural growth. The evolution of the urbanization process in Kenya has been based on the concentration of industrial development and establishment of administrative infrastructures in the various urban centres. These have tended to attract those within the labour force more than any other group. The attraction of the population to medium and small urban centres in future will depend greatly on the industrial and infrastructural development that will take place in these centres. Otherwise, the six major centres including Nairobi will continue to be the main recipients of the migrant population.

7.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following general recommendations emanate from the findings documented in the preceding chapters.

1. Although the information on district of birth when compared to that of district of enumeration availed by those who were interviewed during the 1989 population census has yielded some insights into migration levels and patterns, the data is deficient in providing the frequency and causes of migration. It is recommended that special detailed migration studies be mounted to address the issue of determinants and consequences of migration.
2. The policy to establish and enhance the growth of small- and medium-sized urban centres should be pursued vigorously in order to re-direct the potential urban population to these centres.
3. The intrinsic relationship between migration trends and urbanization points to the need to harmonise the above processes with a view of creating economic opportunities in disadvantaged districts which experience substantial out-migration.
4. The questions on migration and urbanization in future censuses should concentrate on life-time migration to ascertain both the length of stay in the districts of enumeration, major reasons for migration and whether the migrant anticipates to return to his rural district of birth after the mission of staying in the urban area has been completed. This is in order to avoid over stating the data on life-time migrants especially in the urban areas.
5. Questions asking for dates and reference periods such as the one on recent migratory behaviour should be omitted in future census because of the possibility of giving biased reporting.

6. The education system should be reviewed to encompass the relevant job oriented skills.

7.5 CONCLUSION

This volume has highlighted the results derived from data on migration and urbanization collected in the 1989 population and housing census with a view to ascertaining the trends, levels and patterns of the above processes.

The results indicate that internal migration is an important demographic phenomenon in Kenya and affects both rural and urban areas. The movement of the population has tended to be mainly from densely populated districts to less densely populated and arable areas.

The proportion and size of the population classified as urban have increased. The major urban areas: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru Machakos and Eldoret contributed about 61 percent of the total urban population. The problem of primacy, with Nairobi as a major town poses a big challenge as far as future urban planning is concerned.

REFERENCES

Anker R. and Knowles J.C. 1983. "Population Growth, Employment and Economic - Demographic Interactions in Kenya: Bachue - Kenya" St. Martin's Press, New York, 1983

Knowles J.C. and Anker R.: 1970: "The Determinant of Internal Migration in Kenya: A district Level Analysis." ILO_Geneva, 1970. 1975: "Economic Determinants of Demographic Behaviour in Kenya." ILO, World Employment Programme Research, Population and Employment Project; Working Paper No. 28, Dec. 1975

Livingstone I., 1981 "Rural Development, Employment and Incomes in Kenya." University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom

National Council for Population and Development. 1984.
"Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1984 on "Population Policy Guidelines." Kenya Government Printer.

Republic of Kenya,

1974: Development Plan 1974-1978

1977: 1969 Population Census, Volume IV: Analytical Volume

1979: Development Plan 1979-1983

1982: 1979 Population Census, Volume II: Analytical Volume

1984: Development Plan 1984-1988

1986: Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 on "Economic Management for Renewed Growth."

1988: 1979 Population Census Report Volume 3: Urban Population

1988: Development Plan 1988-1993

1993: Development Plan 1993-1996

1994: Kenya Population Census 1989, Volume I.

Kenya Population Census 1989, Volume II.

1994: Sessional Paper No.1 of 1994 on "Recovery and sustainable Development to the Year 2010"

Thadani, N.V., 1982: " Social Relations and Geographic Mobility - Male and Female Migrants in Kenya." Working Paper # 85. Centre for Policy Studies, the Population Council, June 1982

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). 1989. .

"Patterns, Causes and Consequences of Urbanization in Africa". Addis Ababa, September, 1989.

APPENDIX II:
Source of life-time Migrants by District (per cent), 1989

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration					
		Nairobi	Kiambu	Kirinyaga	Muranga	Nyandarua	Nyeri
Nairobi		-	9.1	6.7	12.6	3.8	12.4
Central		26.5	27.7	44.4	37.5	64.7	34.4
	Kiambu	7.7	-	7.7	22.7	22.2	7.6
	Kirinyaga	1.4	1.5	-	2.7	1.3	6.8
	Muranga	10.3	18.2	14.3	-	15.1	13.7
	Nyandarua	1.0	2.7	1.3	2.6	-	6.3
	Nyeri	6.1	5.3	21.1	9.5	26.1	-
Coast		3.1	1.5	5.9	3.3	0.4	2.7
	Kilifi	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Kwale	0.2	0.2	1.7	2.0	0.1	0.5
	Lamu	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Mombasa	1.6	0.6	3.4	0.8	0.2	1.3
	Taita Taveta	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5
	Tana River	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Eastern		19.6	16.3	29.4	26.9	2.8	18.6
	Embu	1.2	1.6	15.6	2.8	0.7	2.9
	Isiolo	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.1
	Kitui	4.1	3.4	2.4	2.7	0.1	1.0
	Machakos	11.7	8.7	4.0	18.2	0.9	2.4
	Marsabit	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.2
	Meru	1.9	1.9	6.6	2.2	0.6	10.0
North Eastern		0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.7
	Garissa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Mandera	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
	Wajir	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Nyanza		20.9	12.5	3.3	3.8	2.1	4.1
	Kisii	2.9	3.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0
	Kisumu	4.7	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1
	Siaya	8.9	4.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	1.3
	South Nyanza	4.4	2.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7
Rift Valley		5.8	12.4	5.0	8.8	23.6	20.3
	Kajiado	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Kericho	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.9
	Laikipia	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	4.7	9.0
	Nakuru	1.8	6.2	2.3	4.3	11.7	5.9
	Nandi	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5
	Narok	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4
	Baringo	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
	E/Marakwet	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	Samburu	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7
	Trans-Nzoia	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
	Turkana	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Uasin Gishu	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.6
	West Pokot	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Western		18.8	15.1	2.1	4.5	1.8	3.6
	Bungoma	4.4	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
	Busia	2.7	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6
	Kakamega	11.7	10.8	1.3	3.1	1.1	2.1
OUT OF KENYA		4.4	4.2	2.3	1.6	0.4	1.8
	NR	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

COAST PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration					
		Kilifi	Kwale	Lamu	Mombasa	T/Taveta	T.River
Nairobi		3.4	1.7	2.7	3.2	4.5	1.5
Central		5.8	8.5	39.6	6.4	5.9	12.8
	Kiambu	2.1	2.0	11.0	2.0	2.1	3.2
	Kirinyaga	0.5	0.5	9.6	1.1	0.5	2.8
	Muranga	1.5	4.7	10.3	1.7	1.6	3.3
	Nyandarua	0.4	0.2	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.7
	Nyeri	1.3	1.1	4.7	1.3	1.4	2.8
Coast		47.6	29.0	27.7	35.2	31.4	24.9
	Kilifi	-	13.0	8.7	14.7	3.4	10.5
	Kwale	12.1	-	3.1	9.4	10.6	1.6
	Lamu	7.5	1.3	-	1.8	0.5	5.0
	Mombasa	17.7	8.2	5.1	-	10.2	5.2
	Taita Taveta	6.5	5.9	2.3	8.4	-	2.6
	Tana River	3.8	0.6	8.5	0.9	0.7	-
Eastern		14.3	36.1	7.7	19.2	27.2	18.5
	Embu	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.3
	Isiolo	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.8
	Kitui	4.4	5.1	1.5	9.6	5.2	8.0
	Machakos	7.0	27.7	2.9	7.3	20.4	3.8
	Marsabit	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Meru	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	2.2
North Eastern		1.6	0.3	2.1	0.6	1.8	18.9
	Garissa	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	15.9
	Mandera	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1
	Wajir	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.9
Nyanza		13.3	9.6	5.4	17.3	10.6	10.9
	Kisii	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.1
	Kisumu	4.1	2.9	1.8	4.7	3.9	2.9
	Siaya	2.7	2.3	1.3	7.1	3.0	4.0
	South Nyanza	5.2	2.9	1.4	4.1	2.7	1.9
Riftvalle		3.0	3.3	9.0	2.6	4.3	4.1
	Kajiado	0.3	1.3	2.5	0.2	1.4	0.2
	Kericho	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5
	Laikipia	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3
	Nakuru	1.0	0.5	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
	Nandi	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Narok	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Baringo	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Elgeyo Marak	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Samburu	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Trans-Nzoia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
	Turkana	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
	Uasin Gishu	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
	West Pokot	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Western		6.5	5.8	2.9	11.8	6.5	7.2
	Bungoma	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.5
	Busia	1.3	0.8	0.8	3.4	0.9	1.3
	Kakamega	4.3	4.1	1.7	6.9	4.8	4.4
OUT OF KENYA		3.8	5.2	2.8	3.5	7.5	0.7
	NR	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

EASTERN PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration					
		Embu	Isiolo	Kitui	Machakos	Marsabit	Meru
Nairobi		5.7	2.7	18.3	26.8	4.2	5.4
Central		41.5	6.9	9.4	22.5	5.0	30.7
	Kiambu	5.4	1.1	2.7	8.4	1.0	4.0
	Kirinyaga	16.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	3.9
	Muranga	10.8	1.0	1.9	8.0	0.8	7.1
	Nyandarua	0.8	1.0	3.1	2.2	0.5	1.3
	Nyeri	7.8	3.2	1.0	2.6	2.2	14.4
Coast		2.0	2.1	20.7	7.9	1.8	2.2
	Kilifi	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
	Kwale	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1
	Lamu	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
	Mombasa	1.4	0.6	18.1	4.7	0.8	1.5
	Taita Taveta	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.2
	Tana River	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Eastern		39.9	34.2	42.0	20.8	12.1	37.0
	Embu	-	1.5	1.8	3.6	1.2	11.3
	Isiolo	0.4	-	2.3	0.5	3.5	4.2
	Kitui	5.2	1.1	-	14.7	1.3	12.8
	Machakos	20.4	1.5	34.9	-	2.3	5.0
	Marsabit	0.3	8.5	0.3	0.4	-	3.7
	Meru	13.6	21.6	2.7	1.6	3.8	-
North Eastern		0.6	22.6	1.5	0.5	41.9	0.7
	Garissa	0.2	6.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
	Mandera	0.2	3.3	0.1	0.1	9.4	0.2
	Wajir	0.2	12.7	0.2	0.2	32.1	0.3
Nyanza		2.9	2.6	1.6	7.9	2.8	7.0
	Kisii	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.6	1.0
	Kisumu	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.7
	Siaya	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.1
	South Nyanza	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.6	4.2
Rift Valley		3.1	25.8	3.0	6.4	18.4	9.9
	Kajiado	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.2
	Kericho	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5
	Laikipia	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.3
	Nakuru	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.7
	Nandi	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
	Narok	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Baringo	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
	E1/Marakwet	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Samburu	0.1	17.1	0.1	0.1	9.7	0.6
	Trans-Nzoia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
	Turkana	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.2	4.4	0.8
	Uasin Gishu	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
	West Pokot	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Western		2.4	1.9	1.3	4.4	1.8	1.9
	Bungoma	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
	Busia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
	Kakamega	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.8	1.1	1.3
OUT OF KENYA		1.4	1.1	1.6	2.5	11.7	3.3
	NR	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.9

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

NORTH EASTERN PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration		
		Garissa	Mandera	Wajir
Nairobi		3.1	3.7	3.4
Central	Province	9.7	8.6	6.7
	Kiambu	2.3	1.6	1.4
	Kirinyaga	0.7	0.8	0.7
	Muranga	3.2	1.2	0.9
	Nyandarua	0.4	0.3	0.6
	Nyeri	3.1	4.7	3.1
	Coast	10.2	5.6	6.1
Coast	Kilifi	1.0	0.4	0.6
	Kwale	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Lamu	0.9	0.4	0.7
	Mombasa	2.2	0.9	1.5
	Taita Taveta	0.6	2.7	2.2
	Tana River	5.1	0.7	0.8
	Eastern	21.4	14.0	16.3
Eastern	Embu	0.9	0.8	0.5
	Isiolo	4.0	3.1	2.7
	Kitui	10.5	1.3	1.6
	Machakos	2.9	1.7	2.8
	Marsabit	1.2	4.1	6.1
	Meru	1.9	3.0	2.6
North Eastern	36.0	41.2	50.4	
North Eastern	Garissa	-	6.2	7.0
	Mandera	7.5	-	43.4
	Wajir	28.5	35.0	-
Nyanza	8.3	4.8	4.8	
Nyanza	Kisii	1.6	1.2	1.5
	Kisumu	1.8	0.9	1.1
	Siaya	2.3	1.1	1.0
	South Nyanza	2.6	1.6	1.2
Rift Valley	4.4	7.3	6.3	
Rift Valley	Kajiado	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Kericho	0.6	0.9	0.6
	Laikipia	0.2	0.8	0.6
	Nakuru	1.2	1.0	0.8
	Nandi	0.5	0.4	0.8
	Narok	0.2	0.4	0.4
	Baringo	0.5	0.9	0.6
	Elgeyo Marakwet	0.2	0.5	0.5
	Samburu	0.1	0.5	0.5
	Trans Nzoia	0.2	0.4	0.3
	Turkana	0.1	0.7	0.4
	Uasin Gishu	0.3	0.5	0.4
	West Pokot	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Western	5.0	3.9	4.0
Western	Bungoma	0.9	1.1	0.9
	Busia	1.2	0.7	0.7
	Kakamega	2.9	2.1	2.4
OUT OF KENYA	1.3	9.9	1.4	
NR	0.6	1.1	0.7	

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

NYANZA PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration			
		Kisii	Kisumu	Siaya	South Nyanza
Nairobi		5.8	6.1	16.6	5.5
Central		5.4	2.0	1.8	1.4
	Kiambu	2.1	0.9	0.9	0.6
	Kirinyaga	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Muranga	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Nyandarua	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Nyeri	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Coast		2.3	2.7	6.1	2.9
	Kilifi	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Kwale	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Lamu	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
	Mombasa	1.1	2.1	4.9	2.3
	Taita Taveta	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Tana River	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Eastern		4.0	1.6	1.1	3.2
	Embu	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Isiolo	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Kitui	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.6
	Machakos	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.5
	Marsabit	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Meru	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.7
North Eastern		0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Garissa	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Mandera	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Wajir	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Nyanza		41.6	56.6	34.1	55.1
	Kisii	-	4.1	1.2	11.9
	Kisumu	9.2	-	24.9	30.8
	Siaya	5.6	30.1	-	12.4
	South Nyanza	26.8	22.4	8.0	
Rift Valley		20.8	6.7	12.4	7.9
	Kajiado	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
	Kericho	9.5	1.8	1.2	2.8
	Laikipia	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Nakuru	3.4	1.9	4.5	1.3
	Nandi	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7
	Narok	3.3	0.1	0.1	1.0
	Baringo	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Elgeyo Marakwet	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Samburu	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Trans Nzoia	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.2
	Turkana	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Uasin Gishu	0.8	0.7	4.1	1.2
	West Pokot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Western		12.2	21.1	20.4	13.8
	Bungoma	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.7
	Busia	1.5	4.2	9.0	1.0
	Kakamega	8.1	15.3	10.2	12.1
OUT OF KENYA		4.0	2.6	7.0	9.4
NR		3.2	0.3	0.5	0.6

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration					
		Kajiado	Kericho	Laikipia	Nakuru	Nandi	Narok
Nairobi		9.4	1.3	2.9	3.5	1.3	1.5
Central		36.7	6.4	59.3	36.0	3.0	20.1
	Kiambu	24.0	2.7	6.6	16.6	1.4	12.2
	Kirinyaga	1.2	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.5
	Muranga	6.5	2.0	5.6	7.4	0.7	3.1
	Nyandarua	1.5	0.7	9.1	5.2	0.3	2.3
	Nyeri	3.5	0.8	36.6	6.0	0.5	2.0
Coast		1.8	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3
	Kilifi	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Kwale	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Lamu	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mombasa	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Taita Taveta	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Tana River	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eastern		20.0	1.2	10.4	3.2	0.8	2.1
	Embu	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
	Isiolo	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
	Kitui	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4
	Machakos	15.4	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.9
	Marsabit	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Meru	1.0	0.2	7.0	0.5	0.1	0.4
North Eastern		0.9	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Garissa	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Mandera	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Wajir	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nyanza		9.4	65.3	2.1	16.5	21.7	21.5
	Kisii	1.6	28.0	0.7	5.4	5.8	16.2
	Kisumu	2.8	10.4	0.5	3.3	7.1	1.4
	Siaya	3.0	4.5	0.5	5.6	3.5	0.7
	South Nyanza	2.0	22.4	0.4	2.2	5.3	3.2
Rift Valley		7.3	13.2	21.9	26.8	26.1	48.5
	Kajiado	-	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.5
	Kericho	0.7	-	1.7	11.3	12.4	31.4
	Laikipia	0.5	0.3	-	1.2	0.3	0.8
	Nakuru	2.8	5.1	6.0	-	1.4	8.8
	Nandi	0.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	-	1.4
	Narok	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	-
	Baringo	0.2	0.7	2.5	5.5	0.5	0.8
	EI/Marakwet	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
	Samburu	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.5	0.1	0.4
	Trans-Nzoia	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.1	2.2	1.0
	Turkana	0.2	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.1
	Uasin Gishu	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.3	6.2	1.9
	West Pokot	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Western		5.8	10.8	1.5	11.8	45.1	3.6
	Bungoma	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.4	2.2	0.9
	Busia	0.7	1.5	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.7
	Kakamega	4.4	8.0	0.9	8.6	41.9	2.0
OUT OF KENYA		8.2	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	2.0
	NR	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration						
		Baringo	Elgeyo Marakwet	Samburu	Trans-Nzoia	Turkana	U/Gishu	West Pokot
Nairobi		2.0	1.0	3.0	1.4	2.3	1.8	1.1
Central		15.2	8.8	17.3	6.3	8.3	8.8	7.5
	Kiambu	6.0	4.2	2.8	3.1	2.7	4.3	3.4
	Kirinyaga	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3
	Muranga	3.7	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
	Nyandarua	2.3	0.6	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
	Nyeri	2.9	1.6	7.7	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.5
Coast		0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	2.2	0.6	0.5
	Kilifi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Kwale	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
	Lamu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	Mombasa	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.3
	Taita Taveta	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
	Tana River	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Eastern		2.7	2.6	32.1	1.1	9.7	1.4	3.3
	Embu	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6
	Isiolo	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.0	2.6	0.1	0.2
	Kitui	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
	Machakos	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.8	1.7
	Marsabit	0.1	0.1	20.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
	Meru	0.5	0.3	5.2	0.2	3.4	0.2	0.4
North		0.4	0.1	1.8	0.0	4.2	0.1	0.3
	Garissa	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1
	Mandera	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.1
	Wajir	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1
Nyanza		15.5	7.9	5.6	8.7	13.7	10.6	9.8
	Kisii	4.1	2.6	1.6	4.9	2.5	2.4	2.5
	Kisumu	4.1	1.9	1.0	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.0
	Siaya	4.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.9	3.6	2.7
	South Nyanza	3.1	1.4	1.4	0.7	3.7	1.9	1.6
Rift Valley		50.1	57.9	33.4	31.4	32.7	48.1	45.6
	Kajiado	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	Kericho	8.4	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.1
	Laikipia	1.9	0.5	7.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.3
	Nakuru	12.5	2.4	3.7	2.1	4.0	3.4	2.0
	Nandi	3.2	3.5	0.6	7.8	1.5	20.4	1.5
	Narok	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
	Baringo	-	12.1	10.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.8
	E/Marakwet	6.1	-	0.4	3.1	1.6	11.0	3.1
	Samburu	0.5	0.2	-	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2
	Trans Nzoia	2.5	8.6	0.5	-	12.1	4.3	13.6
	Turkana	5.2	2.9	4.2	7.1	-	3.1	18.1
	Uasin Gishu	7.7	21.9	2.7	5.0	2.3	-	2.5
	West Pokot	1.2	3.2	0.3	2.5	4.7	0.4	-
Western		11.9	17.0	4.6	48.6	23.7	26.6	19.9
	Bungoma	2.6	7.0	0.6	30.5	8.7	5.1	10.6
	Busia	1.5	2.2	0.7	2.2	4.1	3.4	1.9
	Kakamega	7.8	7.8	3.3	15.9	10.9	18.1	7.4
OUT OF KENYA		1.0	3.6	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.4	11.5
	NR	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5

Source of life-time Migrants by District (Per cent), 1989 (Cont'd)

WESTERN PROVINCE

Province	District of origin	District of Enumeration		
		Bungoma	Busia	Kakamega
Nairobi		3.1	7.3	13.8
Central		4.8	3.2	5.7
	Kiambu	2.4	1.5	3.1
	Kirinyaga	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Muranga	0.9	0.5	1.1
	Nyandarua	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Nyeri	0.9	0.8	0.9
Coast		1.8	4.3	3.4
	Kilifi	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Kwale	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Lamu	0.0	0.1	0.1
	Mombasa	1.3	3.7	2.5
	Taita Taveta	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Tana River	0.1	0.1	0.0
Eastern		1.9	2.0	2.2
	Embu	0.2	0.1	0.2
	Isiolo	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Kitui	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Machakos	1.1	1.3	1.2
	Marsabit	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Meru	0.2	0.2	0.3
North Eastern		0.2	0.4	0.1
	Garissa	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Mandera	0.0	0.1	0.0
	Wajir	0.1	0.2	0.0
Nyanza		13.4	24.4	22.0
	Kisii	2.1	1.4	2.4
	Kisumu	2.8	4.7	7.4
	Siaya	7.1	16.0	9.7
	South Nyanza	1.4	2.3	2.5
Rift		23.4	8.7	22.5
	Kajiado	0.1	0.1	0.3
	Kericho	0.5	0.7	1.6
	Laikipia	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Nakuru	1.9	2.6	4.4
	Nandi	0.7	0.4	3.7
	Narok	0.2	0.2	0.3
	Baringo	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Elgeyo Marakwet	0.3	0.2	0.7
	Samburu	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Trans Nzoia	14.9	2.2	4.4
	Turkana	1.2	0.2	0.9
	Uasin Gishu	2.2	1.5	5.1
	West Pokot	0.7	0.1	0.3
Western		45.1	34.3	23.6
	Bungoma	-	15.5	14.5
	Busia	10.4	-	9.1
	Kakamega	34.7	18.8	
OUT OF KENYA		6.0	14.8	6.3
	NR	0.3	0.6	0.4

APPENDIX III

Percentage distribution of life-time non-migrants by age, sex and District, 1989

District of Enumeration	Sex	Age Group				TOTAL
		0-14	15-64	65+	Not Stated	
Nairobi	Male	69.7	29.8	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	70.8	28.6	0.6	0.0	100.0
	Total	70.4	29.0	0.5	0.1	100.0
Kiambu	Male	50.0	46.5	3.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	47.7	47.9	4.4	0.1	100.0
	Total	48.8	47.2	3.9	0.1	100.0
Kirinyaga	Male	48.3	47.6	4.0	0.1	100.0
	Female	45.9	49.4	4.7	0.1	100.0
	Total	47.1	48.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
Muranga	Male	53.7	41.7	4.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	48.2	46.5	5.2	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.8	44.2	4.9	0.1	100.0
Nyandarua	Male	64.9	34.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	62.3	36.7	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Total	63.6	35.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
Nyeri	Male	49.7	45.6	4.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	45.6	49.0	5.3	0.1	100.0
	Total	47.6	47.4	4.9	0.1	100.0
Kilifi	Male	53.7	42.5	3.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	47.7	49.4	2.9	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.5	46.1	3.3	0.1	100.0
Kwale	Male	54.0	42.9	3.0	0.0	100.0
	Female	49.2	48.5	2.3	0.0	100.0
	Total	51.5	45.8	2.6	0.0	100.0
Lamu	Male	56.5	39.9	3.7	0.0	100.0
	Female	53.1	43.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
	Total	54.7	41.7	3.6	0.0	100.0
Mombasa	Male	55.0	43.5	1.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	55.7	42.7	1.6	0.0	100.0
	Total	55.3	43.1	1.5	0.0	100.0
Taita Taveta	Male	52.5	43.8	3.6	0.0	100.0
	Female	47.2	49.0	3.7	0.1	100.0
	Total	49.7	46.5	3.7	0.1	100.0

APPENDIX III (cont.)

Distribution of life-time non-migrants by age, sex and District 1989, (Cont'd)

District of Enumeration	Sex	Age Group				TOTAL
		0-14	15-64	65+	Not Stated	
Tana River	Male	54.1	42.7	3.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	50.4	47.0	2.6	0.0	100.0
	Total	52.2	44.9	2.9	0.0	100.0
Embu	Male	52.4	44.0	3.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	49.1	46.8	4.1	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.7	45.4	3.8	0.1	100.0
Isiolo	Male	57.9	39.5	2.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	53.2	43.9	2.9	0.1	100.0
	Total	55.5	41.7	2.7	0.1	100.0
Kitui	Male	53.8	41.4	4.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	46.9	48.5	4.6	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.1	45.2	4.6	0.1	100.0
Machakos	Male	53.1	42.6	4.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	48.1	47.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.5	45.2	4.3	0.1	100.0
Marsabit	Male	49.7	46.2	4.1	0.0	100.0
	Female	46.7	48.8	4.5	0.0	100.0
	Total	48.2	47.5	4.3	0.0	100.0
Meru	Male	50.8	45.2	3.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	48.4	47.6	3.9	0.1	100.0
	Total	49.6	46.4	3.9	0.1	100.0
Garissa	Male	51.4	46.1	2.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	49.3	48.4	2.2	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.4	47.3	2.3	0.1	100.0
Mandera	Male	49.1	48.2	2.7	0.0	100.0
	Female	47.1	50.1	2.8	0.0	100.0
	Total	48.2	49.1	2.7	0.0	100.0
Wajir	Male	50.5	47.0	2.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	48.1	49.4	2.5	0.0	100.0
	Total	49.3	48.2	2.5	0.1	100.0
Kisii	Male	56.1	41.4	2.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	51.6	45.7	2.6	0.1	100.0
	Total	53.7	43.7	2.5	0.1	100.0
Kisumu	Male	53.0	43.0	3.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	51.6	45.0	3.3	0.1	100.0
	Total	52.3	44.0	3.6	0.1	100.0
Siaya	Male	51.8	42.4	5.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	44.7	50.3	5.0	0.1	100.0
	Total	48.0	46.6	5.3	0.1	100.0

APPENDIX III (cont.)

Distribution of life-time non-migrants by age, sex and District 1989, (Cont'd)

District of Enumeration	Sex	Age Group				TOTAL
		0-14	15-64	65+	Not Stated	
South Nyanza	Male	53.8	42.4	3.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	49.8	47.1	3.0	0.1	100.0
	Total	51.7	44.9	3.3	0.1	100.0
Baringo	Male	53.8	42.9	3.2	0.1	100.0
	Female	50.5	46.0	3.4	0.1	100.0
	Total	52.1	44.5	3.3	0.1	100.0
Elgeyo Marakwet	Male	52.3	43.0	4.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	49.5	46.1	4.3	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.9	44.5	4.5	0.1	100.0
Kajiado	Male	59.4	38.0	2.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	56.0	41.3	2.6	0.1	100.0
	Total	57.7	39.7	2.6	0.1	100.0
Kericho	Male	55.3	42.0	2.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	53.9	43.0	3.0	0.1	100.0
	Total	54.6	42.5	2.9	0.1	100.0
Laikipia	Male	71.7	27.6	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	69.9	29.3	0.8	0.0	100.0
	Total	70.8	28.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
Nakuru	Male	68.6	30.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	66.5	32.5	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Total	67.6	31.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
Nandi	Male	56.6	39.6	3.8	0.0	100.0
	Female	55.4	40.6	4.0	0.0	100.0
	Total	56.0	40.1	3.9	0.0	100.0
Narok	Male	62.0	35.7	2.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	58.9	38.7	2.4	0.1	100.0
	Total	60.4	37.2	2.3	0.1	100.0
Samburu	Male	53.3	43.5	3.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	48.1	48.5	3.4	0.1	100.0
	Total	50.6	46.1	3.2	0.1	100.0
Trans Nzoia	Male	68.6	30.5	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	68.0	31.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Total	68.3	30.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
Turkana	Male	50.0	47.5	2.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	43.2	54.7	2.1	0.0	100.0
	Total	46.4	51.4	2.3	0.0	100.0
Uasin Gishu	Male	67.2	32.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	66.1	33.0	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Total	66.7	32.5	0.8	0.1	100.0

APPENDIX III (cont.)

Distribution of life-time non-migrants by age, sex and District 1989, (Cont'd)

District of Enumeration	Sex	Age Group				TOTAL
		0-14	15-64	65+	Not Stated	
West Pokot	Male	53.5	43.5	3.0	0.1	100.0
	Female	50.2	46.9	2.8	0.1	100.0
	Total	51.8	45.2	2.9	0.1	100.0
Bungoma	Male	55.5	42.0	2.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	53.6	43.6	2.7	0.0	100.0
	Total	54.5	42.8	2.6	0.0	100.0
Busia	Male	54.8	41.3	3.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	49.9	47.1	3.0	0.1	100.0
	Total	52.2	44.3	3.4	0.1	100.0
Kakamega	Male	54.6	41.3	4.0	0.1	100.0
	Female	49.5	46.7	3.7	0.1	100.0
	Total	51.9	44.2	3.9	0.1	100.0

APPEENDIX IV

Distribution of life-time non-migrants by marital Status, 1989

District of Enumerat	Sex	Marital status					Total	
		Single	Married Mono-gamous	Married Poly-gamous	Divorced/ Widowed	Not Separated		
Nairobi	Male	90.4	8.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	89.2	8.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	100.0
Central	Male	75.9	22.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	67.3	26.2	1.7	3.4	1.2	0.2	100.0
Kiambu	Male	74.4	23.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	68.0	25.5	1.6	3.2	1.6	0.2	100.0
Kirinyaga	Male	72.4	25.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.2	100.0
	Female	63.9	28.4	2.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	100.0
Muranga	Male	75.7	22.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	64.9	28.2	1.7	4.0	1.0	0.2	100.0
Nyandarua	Male	88.1	11.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
	Female	80.6	16.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	100.0
Nyeri	Male	75.0	23.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	66.6	27.0	1.7	3.7	0.9	0.1	100.0
Coast	Male	73.8	21.3	3.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	61.2	23.9	9.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	100.0
Kilifi	Male	72.3	21.0	5.6	0.5	0.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	57.4	23.4	14.0	3.7	1.4	0.1	100.0
Kwale	Male	72.3	22.5	3.4	0.5	1.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	59.4	24.6	9.0	3.4	3.5	0.1	100.0
Lamu	Male	74.0	22.3	0.6	0.7	2.4	0.0	100.0
	Female	65.2	24.9	1.1	3.5	5.2	0.1	100.0
Mombasa	Male	78.8	19.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	73.2	20.1	1.5	2.5	2.6	0.1	100.0
Taita Taveta	Male	76.2	21.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	65.0	26.9	2.2	3.8	2.0	0.1	100.0
Tana River	Male	72.8	22.9	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Female	59.9	25.5	9.8	3.4	1.4	0.1	100.0
Eastern	Male	74.2	23.3	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	63.7	27.8	3.9	3.0	1.4	0.1	100.0
Embu	Male	74.6	23.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	66.5	25.9	3.0	2.9	1.6	0.1	100.0
Isiolo	Male	76.6	20.0	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	62.2	26.0	4.2	5.0	2.5	0.1	100.0

APPEENDIX IV

Distribution of life-time non-migrants by marital Status, 1989 (cont.)

District of Enumerat	Sex	Marital status					Total	
		Single	Married Mono-gamous	Married Poly-gamous	Divorced/Widowed	Not Separated		
Kitui	Male	75.1	21.6	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.1	100.0
	Female	61.8	27.3	5.6	3.7	1.5	0.1	100.0
Machakos	Male	75.9	21.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	64.3	28.3	3.3	2.7	1.2	0.2	100.0
Marsabit	Male	72.3	25.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	56.3	31.0	4.7	6.3	1.7	0.1	100.0
Meru	Male	71.6	25.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	64.1	27.8	3.8	2.6	1.6	0.2	100.0
North	Eastern							
	Male	72.4	25.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	58.3	30.4	4.8	3.8	2.7	0.1	100.0
Garissa	Male	73.2	24.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	100.0
	Female	60.4	28.4	5.6	3.2	2.4	0.1	100.0
Mandera	Male	72.0	25.3	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	56.7	32.0	4.4	3.8	3.0	0.1	100.0
Wajir	Male	71.9	25.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	57.8	30.6	4.4	4.3	2.8	0.1	100.0
Nyanza	Male	72.9	23.8	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	60.8	26.1	8.3	4.0	0.7	0.1	100.0
Kisii	Male	75.4	22.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0
	Female	65.9	26.5	4.3	2.4	0.7	0.2	100.0
Kisumu	Male	71.7	24.7	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	100.0
	Female	61.9	25.4	7.8	4.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Siaya	Male	71.3	24.6	2.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	100.0
	Female	55.4	26.2	10.2	7.2	0.8	0.1	100.0
South	Nyanza							
	Male	71.5	24.1	3.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	57.5	25.9	12.1	3.9	0.6	0.1	100.0
Rift	Valley							
	Male	79.4	18.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	69.8	22.2	4.8	2.1	1.0	0.1	100.0
Kajiado	Male	78.9	18.2	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	64.6	22.9	8.9	2.6	0.9	0.1	100.0
Kericho	Male	75.7	22.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	67.0	26.7	3.4	2.0	0.7	0.1	100.0

APPEENDIX IV

Distribution of life-time non-migrants by marital Status, 1989 (cont.)

District of Enumerat	Sex	Marital status						Total
		Single	Married Mono-gamous	Married Poly-gamous	Divorced/ Widowed	Not Separated	stated	
Laikipia	Male	89.5	9.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
	Female	83.1	13.5	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
Nakuru	Male	87.6	11.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	81.6	15.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.2	100.0
Nandi	Male	77.4	21.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	70.0	23.5	2.6	2.9	0.8	0.1	100.0
Narok	Male	79.4	17.8	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	100.0
	Female	66.3	21.5	8.9	2.4	0.7	0.2	100.0
Baringo	Male	74.8	22.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	100.0
	Female	64.0	26.5	5.0	3.3	1.2	0.1	100.0
Eigeyo	Marakwet							
	Male	72.1	25.3	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	63.3	28.6	4.2	2.4	1.4	0.1	100.0
Samburu	Male	77.2	20.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100.0
	Female	59.2	23.8	12.1	4.1	0.7	0.1	100.0
Trans-Nzoia	Male	86.4	12.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	80.3	14.7	3.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	82.1	14.4	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	100.0
West Pokot	Male	72.6	24.5	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0
	Female	59.2	26.7	10.8	2.2	0.9	0.1	100.0
Turkana	Male	74.0	22.3	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0
	Female	57.6	25.7	10.0	4.2	2.4	0.2	100.0
Uasin Gishu	Male	87.6	11.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0
Western	Male	74.2	23.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	100.0
	Female	63.3	26.2	5.9	3.5	1.0	0.2	100.0
Bungoma	Male	75.0	21.8	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0
	Female	65.9	22.1	8.3	2.5	1.1	0.1	100.0
Busia	Male	72.3	24.0	2.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	100.0
	Female	60.4	27.1	7.1	4.3	1.0	0.1	100.0
Kakamega	Male	74.2	23.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	100.0
	Female	62.9	27.9	4.4	3.7	0.9	0.2	100.0
Kenya	Male	75.6	21.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	100.0
	Female	65.1	25.3	5.2	3.1	1.2	0.1	100.0

APPENDIX V
Percent Distribution of life-time non-migrants by education status, 1989

District of Enumeration	Sex	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					Total
		Never Attended School	Primary		Secondary+	NS	
			1 - 4	5 - 8			
Nairobi	Male	8.1	18.5	16.4	19.2	37.8	100.0
	Female	9.6	18.8	16.4	17.5	37.6	100.0
	Total	8.9	18.6	16.4	18.4	37.7	100.0
Central	Male	11.9	24.2	27.4	14.0	22.4	100.0
	Female	19.5	22.3	26.4	11.1	20.8	100.0
	Total	15.8	23.2	26.9	12.5	21.6	100.0
Kiambu	Male	9.5	22.3	28.0	18.2	22.0	100.0
	Female	17.1	21.1	27.0	13.9	20.9	100.0
	Total	13.4	21.7	27.5	16.0	21.4	100.0
Kirinyaga	Male	15.8	23.7	27.6	13.0	19.9	100.0
	Female	25.9	20.9	24.8	9.7	18.8	100.0
	Total	20.9	22.2	26.2	11.3	19.4	100.0
Muranga	Male	13.3	26.2	26.5	11.0	23.0	100.0
	Female	21.1	23.7	25.9	8.7	20.6	100.0
	Total	17.3	24.9	26.2	9.8	21.8	100.0
Nyandarua	Male	10.5	24.8	25.7	9.2	29.8	100.0
	Female	13.9	23.9	26.6	7.1	28.6	100.0
	Total	12.2	24.4	26.1	8.1	29.2	100.0
Nyeri	Male	11.3	24.0	28.4	15.6	20.7	100.0
	Female	18.4	22.1	27.3	13.3	18.8	100.0
	Total	15.0	23.0	27.8	14.4	19.7	100.0
Coast	Male	30.5	19.1	18.0	6.9	25.5	100.0
	Female	46.7	14.1	12.2	3.5	23.6	100.0
	Total	38.9	16.5	15.0	5.1	24.5	100.0
Kilifi	Male	32.2	19.3	17.6	5.3	25.6	100.0
	Female	54.2	11.9	9.0	1.7	23.2	100.0
	Total	43.8	15.4	13.1	3.4	24.3	100.0
Kwale	Male	36.3	18.2	16.1	4.2	25.2	100.0
	Female	53.1	12.7	9.4	1.7	23.2	100.0
	Total	45.0	15.3	12.6	2.9	24.2	100.0
Lamu	Male	38.8	19.3	11.8	3.3	26.8	100.0
	Female	47.8	17.7	7.9	1.5	25.0	100.0
	Total	43.4	18.5	9.8	2.4	25.9	100.0
Mombasa	Male	15.7	18.1	21.8	16.3	28.1	100.0
	Female	23.7	17.1	20.2	10.9	28.1	100.0
	Total	19.6	17.6	21.0	13.7	28.1	100.0

APPENDIX V
Percent Distribution of life-time non-migrants by education status, 1989 (cont.)

District of Enumeration	Sex	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					Total
		Never Attended School	Primary		Secondary+	NS	
			1 - 4	5 - 8			
Taita Taveta	Male	19.8	23.5	24.5	9.1	23.2	100.0
	Female	27.3	21.6	23.6	6.5	20.9	100.0
	Total	23.8	22.5	24.0	7.7	22.0	100.0
Tana river	Male	43.2	15.7	11.9	4.4	24.8	100.0
	Female	55.7	11.7	7.5	1.7	23.3	100.0
	Total	49.5	13.7	9.7	3.1	24.0	100.0
Eastern	Male	22.4	23.6	21.8	8.6	23.7	100.0
	Female	31.0	20.3	20.5	6.4	21.7	100.0
	Total	26.9	21.9	21.1	7.5	22.7	100.0
Embu	Male	18.3	25.0	24.2	9.9	22.7	100.0
	Female	26.7	21.6	22.4	7.9	21.4	100.0
	Total	22.6	23.3	23.2	8.9	22.0	100.0
Isiolo	Male	41.9	14.3	12.5	3.4	27.9	100.0
	Female	54.4	11.4	7.3	1.4	25.5	100.0
	Total	48.3	12.8	9.8	2.4	26.7	100.0
Kitui	Male	26.4	21.7	20.4	6.4	25.1	100.0
	Female	38.1	17.6	18.5	3.9	21.9	100.0
	Total	32.6	19.5	19.4	5.1	23.4	100.0
Machakos	Male	16.6	25.3	23.7	10.4	24.0	100.0
	Female	24.4	22.3	23.9	7.6	21.8	100.0
	Total	20.7	23.7	23.8	9.0	22.9	100.0
Marsabit	Male	58.2	9.1	7.4	2.6	22.7	100.0
	Female	67.6	6.1	3.5	0.7	22.1	100.0
	Total	62.9	7.6	5.4	1.7	22.4	100.0
Meru	Male	23.7	24.1	21.5	8.0	22.8	100.0
	Female	31.6	20.8	19.3	6.8	21.6	100.0
	Total	27.7	22.4	20.4	7.4	22.2	100.0
North	East						
	Male	65.7	7.2	4.4	2.0	20.7	100.0
	Female	74.2	3.4	1.5	0.4	20.5	100.0
	Total	69.9	5.4	3.0	1.2	20.6	100.0
Garissa	Male	65.0	7.8	4.5	2.1	20.7	100.0
	Female	74.1	3.5	1.7	0.4	20.2	100.0
	Total	69.5	5.7	3.1	1.3	20.5	100.0
Mandera	Male	64.1	7.8	5.1	2.2	20.8	100.0
	Female	73.8	3.5	1.5	0.3	21.0	100.0
	Total	68.8	5.7	3.3	1.3	20.9	100.0

APPENDIX V
Percent Distribution of life-time non-migrants by education status, 1989 (cont.)

District of Enumeration	Sex	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					Total
		Never Attended School	Primary		Secondary+	NS	
			1 - 4	5 - 8			
Wajir	Male	68.1	6.1	3.5	1.6	20.7	100.0
	Female	74.7	3.1	1.5	0.4	20.2	100.0
	Total	71.3	4.7	2.6	1.0	20.5	100.0
Nyanza	Male	19.8	21.0	24.0	9.9	25.3	100.0
	Female	31.4	18.4	21.1	5.7	23.5	100.0
	Total	25.8	19.6	22.5	7.7	24.3	100.0
Kisii	Male	17.2	21.9	22.8	12.2	26.0	100.0
	Female	26.8	19.6	21.5	8.4	23.8	100.0
	Total	22.2	20.7	22.1	10.2	24.8	100.0
Kisumu	Male	18.7	20.6	24.8	10.7	25.2	100.0
	Female	29.4	18.2	21.9	5.7	24.8	100.0
	Total	24.0	19.4	23.4	8.2	25.0	100.0
Siaya	Male	25.7	19.5	24.2	7.7	22.9	100.0
	Female	38.7	16.1	21.3	3.8	20.2	100.0
	Total	32.6	17.7	22.6	5.6	21.5	100.0
South Nyanza	Male	20.1	21.1	24.8	8.2	25.8	100.0
	Female	33.3	18.4	20.1	3.8	24.4	100.0
	Total	26.9	19.7	22.4	5.9	25.1	100.0
Rift valley	Male	26.2	18.9	19.0	6.9	29.1	100.0
	Female	34.2	16.9	16.9	4.2	27.9	100.0
	Total	30.2	17.9	17.9	5.5	28.5	100.0
Kajiado	Male	39.5	13.2	12.4	4.9	30.1	100.0
	Female	49.8	9.5	8.6	2.8	29.3	100.0
	Total	44.6	11.4	10.5	3.8	29.7	100.0
Kericho	Male	19.0	20.9	23.8	9.8	26.6	100.0
	Female	28.0	19.1	22.1	5.1	25.7	100.0
	Total	23.5	20.0	23.0	7.4	26.1	100.0
Laikipia	Male	18.2	21.6	18.1	5.6	36.5	100.0
	Female	22.8	19.9	17.8	4.1	35.4	100.0
	Total	20.5	20.7	18.0	4.8	36.0	100.0
Nakuru	Male	12.0	22.7	22.1	8.9	34.3	100.0
	Female	16.4	21.7	22.3	6.3	33.2	100.0
	Total	14.2	22.2	22.2	7.6	33.8	100.0
Nandi	Male	21.2	22.9	21.4	7.5	27.1	100.0
	Female	27.4	21.3	20.0	4.8	26.4	100.0
	Total	24.3	22.1	20.7	6.2	26.7	100.0
Narok	Male	36.9	15.6	12.5	3.3	31.8	100.0
	Female	47.1	12.7	8.2	1.4	30.8	100.0
	Total	42.0	14.1	10.3	2.3	31.3	100.0

APPENDIX V
Percent Distribution of life-time non-migrants by education status, 1989 (cont.)

District of Enumeration	Sex	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL					Total
		Never Attended School	Primary		Secondary+	NS	
			1 - 4	5 - 8			
Baringo	Male	29.4	19.3	19.4	7.4	24.5	100.0
	Female	37.6	17.1	17.4	5.0	23.0	100.0
	Total	33.6	18.2	18.4	6.2	23.7	100.0
Elgeyo Marakwet	Male	24.5	19.8	23.7	7.6	24.4	100.0
	Female	32.2	18.5	21.6	4.7	23.0	100.0
	Total	28.4	19.2	22.6	6.1	23.7	100.0
Samburu	Male	53.9	9.7	8.4	2.3	25.6	100.0
	Female	66.8	5.8	3.3	0.7	23.4	100.0
	Total	60.6	7.7	5.8	1.5	24.5	100.0
Trans-nzoia	Male	20.0	19.2	19.8	6.1	34.9	100.0
	Female	24.9	18.2	18.4	3.9	34.5	100.0
	Total	22.5	18.8	19.1	5.0	34.7	100.0
Turkana	Male	65.1	6.0	5.7	1.2	21.9	100.0
	Female	74.2	3.6	2.2	0.3	19.7	100.0
	Total	70.0	4.7	3.9	0.7	20.7	100.0
Uasin Gishu	Male	16.3	21.6	20.7	7.8	33.6	100.0
	Female	19.2	20.7	21.0	6.1	33.0	100.0
	Total	17.7	21.2	20.8	7.0	33.3	100.0
West Pokot	Male	45.9	13.2	11.8	2.6	26.5	100.0
	Female	57.9	9.5	6.4	1.1	25.2	100.0
	Total	52.0	11.3	9.0	1.8	25.8	100.0
Western	Male	21.6	20.3	21.8	10.0	26.4	100.0
	Female	30.2	17.6	20.9	6.9	24.4	100.0
	Total	26.1	18.9	21.3	8.4	25.3	100.0
Bungoma	Male	18.5	18.8	22.5	12.6	27.5	100.0
	Female	26.8	17.0	21.6	7.9	26.7	100.0
	Total	22.8	17.9	22.1	10.2	27.1	100.0
Busia	Male	26.7	18.5	20.7	7.8	26.4	100.0
	Female	40.9	14.7	16.0	4.0	24.3	100.0
	Total	34.1	16.5	18.3	5.8	25.3	100.0
Kakamega	Male	21.7	21.6	21.7	9.3	25.8	100.0
	Female	28.9	18.7	21.9	7.2	23.4	100.0
	Total	25.5	20.1	21.8	8.2	24.5	100.0
Kenya	Male	22.2	21.0	21.7	9.5	25.7	100.0
	Female	31.5	18.3	19.7	6.5	24.0	100.0
	Total	27.0	19.6	20.7	7.9	24.8	100.0

Figures may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Appendix VI: Main Contributors to Census Analytical Reports

Project Manager: Dr. E.K. Bauni (UNFPA, National Professional Project Personnel)

Professional/technical Support

Dr. Sheila Macrae - UNFPA Representative (Technical Support)
Dr. Blacker - ODA (Demographic Technical Adviser/Lead Consultant)
Mr. Jean-Marc Hie - UNFPA (CST) Data Processing and Analysis Adviser
Mr. Alan Findlay - ODA, Data Processing Adviser
Ms. Basia Zaba - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine(Projection Model on AIDS)

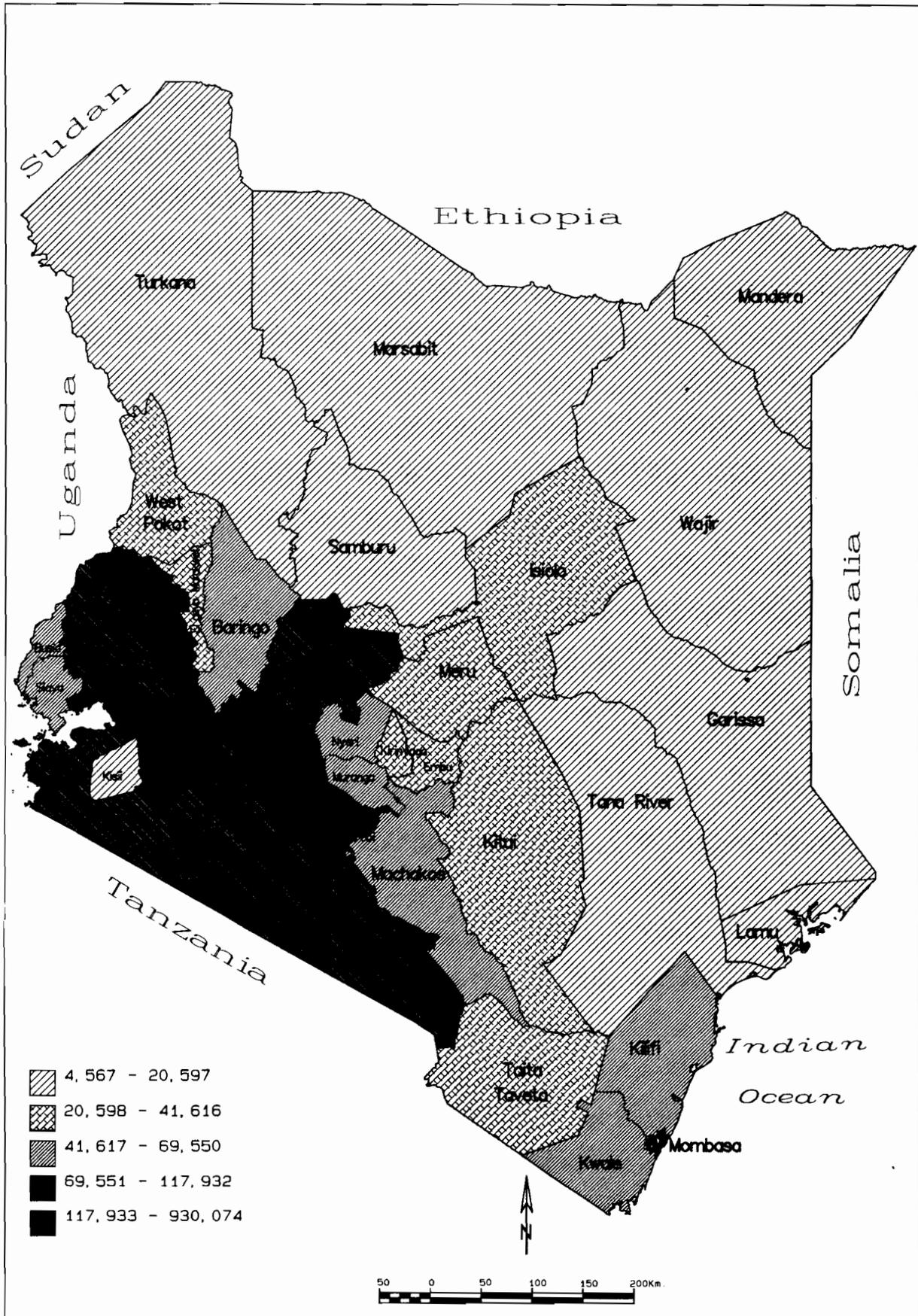
Authors of different Volumes

Dr. E.K. Bauni:	Vol. III -	Analytical Report: The Population Dynamics of Kenya
Dr. John Kekovole}		
Mr. Collins Opiyo }	Vol. IV -	Analytical Report: Fertility and Nuptiality
Mr. Ben Obonyo:	Vol. V -	Analytical Report: Mortality
Dr. John Kekovole:	Vol. VI -	Analytical Report: Migration and Urbanisation
Dr. John Blacker:	Vol. VII -	Analytical Report: Population Projections
Dr. Boniface K'Oyugi:	Vol. VIII -	Analytical Report: Education
Mr. Barack Otieno}		
Mr. Titus Katembu }	Vol. IX -	Analytical Report: Labour Force
Mr. Ben Obonyo }		
Mr. Enos Momanyi:	Vol. X -	Analytical Report: Housing.

Central Bureau of Statistics Core Staff

1. Mr. S. K. Nguli (PC Maintenance)
2. Mr. P. W. Nyongesa (Programming and Tabulation)
3. Mr. E. G. Mungai (Programming and Tabulation)
4. Mr. B. W. Njoroge (Tabulation)
5. Mr. A. J. Muthee (Tables Formatting, Typesetting and Desktop Publishing)
6. Mr. Collins Opiyo (Editing / Data Validation)
7. Mr. Mark Odege (Editing / Data Validation)

KENYA: IN-MIGRANTS - 1989



KENYA: OUT-MIGRANTS - 1989

