(i)   TITLE PAGE

FEMALE MIGRATION FROM KAKAMEGA DISTRICT
TO NAIROBI CITY

BY

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DECLARATION
This project is my own original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been submitted for a degree in any other university.

Signature: R.E. Eshiwani ....

This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as supervisor.

Signature: ....

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R. E. Eshiwani

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Kakamega District is one of the three districts that constitute Western Province. It covers an area of 3,520 sq. Kms. It is divided into ten administrative divisions. It has 29 locations and 174 sub-locations. It is flanked by Bungoma District to the north and Busia District to the West.

Climatically it is favoured with abundant reliable, well-distributed rainfalls ranging from 1250 mm to 2000 mm.

Physically, it is related to the Lake Victoria Basin. The altitude varies from 1250m to 1500m. There are many permanent rivers, the major ones being the Yala, Nzoia, Lusimu, Isuikhu, Firatsi and Kipkaren. These are three major physical units — the slightly undulating periplain which occupies the northern, central and eastern parts; the southern hill which is made up of rugged granite rising in some places to 1950 m.

The major types of soil are the well drained dark red soil, the yellow red loamy sands.

The land has high agricultural potential, suitable for coffee maize and exotic cattle.

Land use may be apportioned thus:

Forest .... 327 sq. kms.

Govt. Reserve .... 5 sq. kms.

Townships .... 50 sq. kms.

Alienated land .... 35 sq. kms.

Freehold (small holder) .... 431 sq. kms.

Small holder land .... 3653 sq. kms.

Agriculture is mainly subsistence and even the many households do not have enough land to feed themselves and must depend on off-farm income for household survival. The system is dominated by agriculture on small plots and subsistence crops.

Southern Kakamega (North and South Maragoli, East and West Bunyore and Tiriki) particularly suffers from a severe land shortage and very high population densities that inhibit cash-cropping.

Demographically, Kakamega District is populated by the Luhyia people. According to the 1979 census, 1,030,889 or 94.6% of its population was Luhyia.

The population of Kakamega District poses a threat to future economic development. There is great pressure of land and will be even worse in future, if remedies are not made to reduce the population growth. In 1979, the overall population density was 297 per sq. km and higher in some places. The Kenya Fertility Survey (1978) recorded fertility rates for Western Province as being even higher than the Kenyan average. For many, migration remains an option for income generation.

There have been migrations to other divisions within the district such Lugari, Lurambi and Mumias, and to some areas outside the district, for example Kapkangani in Nandi District. These migrations have been due to landlessness in the home areas. Some of the divisions have sine the 1979 census been divided into two, for example Butere, Emuhaya and Vihiga.

The pressure on land is very well exemplified in Emuhaya and Vihiga Divisions where the average size of the holdings is less than 0.5 hectares per person. This is far below the FAO/UNO accepted acreage for subsistence purposes of 1.4 hectares per family (Kenya Govt. 1979). An average family size in the district is estimated to be six members.

Some of the communities are dominated by women and children. The indication for this is that out-migration of males is high. This is shown in fig.5 in the appendix.

From the figures it is clear that over 60% of the district's population consists of dependants (people who are either too old or too young to contribute to the economic status of the household). This dependent population is being cared for by less than 40% of the total district's population. The districts sex ratio is completely unbalanced because more men than women migrate from the district to seek employment elsewhere.

This means that productive labour is provided by females, children and old people. The majority of the people are consumers.

From the foregoing it would be correct to conclude that Kakamega District is an out-migration area. For example, according to the 1979 census, 557,176 Luhyias were living in other provinces most of them in Trans-Nzoia, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Nairobi, Kisumu in that order.

Employment opportunities are scarce in Kakamega District. Employment is mainly in the agricultural sector and the public sector. There is a labour surplus throughout the year.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

Migration as one of the dimensions of population dynamics has become of significance to both developed and developing countries alike over the years and particularly since the Population Conference in Bucharest in 1974. It was recognised at this conference that migration had significance for policy makers, planners and researchers. There has been increased interest in migration.

Many governments have expressed that internal migration and population distribution is one of their explicit demographic concerns.

Causes and effects of migration in both the origin and destination areas is well documented. There is a consensus as to the causes of migration. Economic, environmental and socio-cultural causes are very well documented.

The economic factors centre around the search for enhanced opportunities of income and employment. Thus, some people have no choice but to move out of an agricultural system that no longer provides them with distribution is one of their explicit demographic concerns.

The economic factors centre around the search for enhanced opportunities of income and employment. Thus, some people have no choice but to move out of an agricultural system that no longer provides them with bare subsistence.

The socio-cultural explanations of migration centre around the desire for migrants to break away from traditional constraints. (Rempel, 1981). Physical and environmental factors centre around conditions of disaster, displacement and demographic pressure.

Migrants have certain characteristics. It has been shown that those who migrate tend to be young, better educated and achievement oriented (Rempel, 1981) found that "they are youthful, with a median age of 23". 80% of the group he studied were under 30 years. Ominde (1968) found that Kenyan migrations primarily involve the young adults aged 15-44 years. Other studies have shown that the young adults have a greater incentive to move. The males have a higher propensity to migrate than females. Todaro (1969) has postulated that females have a less propensity to migrate.

There is thus selectivity as to age and sex in migration.

The migration pattern in Kenya is based on historical factors. The dichotomy that existed between the areas of settler commercial activity and African settlements of reserves' laid the basis of this pattern. Kakamega District was one of the districts that was an African settlement area; it also was a reservoir from which the European settlers recruited labour.
In fact, the southern part of Kakamega District has been called a 'dislocated Nairobi suburb'. This area comprises North and South Maragoli, Tiriki and East and West Bunyore. Migration rates from this area are high because of the much more limited potential for local income generation in the very densely populated areas of central and southern Kakamega. Agriculture here is largely

subsistence and even then, many households do not have enough land to feed themselves and must depend on off-farm income for household survival. Since sufficienct income cannot be generated locally in a severly improverished economy, it needs to be generated outside the area.

The system is dominated by agriculture on small plots and subsistence crops. Because of land shortage and a high population density, migration for many, remains the favoured option for income generation.

As most studies on migration from Kakamega District have been done in the Vihiga, Tiriki and Emuhaya divisions, research would be necessary vehicle for promoting knowledge relevant to the nature and possible causes of female migration from the whole district, hence the purpose of the study.

Nairobi city, the destination of these migrants is a primate city. It is by far the most industrialised town in Kenya and therefore attracts job-seekers mainly school-leavers. Nairobi is a first ranked destination of many migrants. The contribution of rural provinces to Nairobi's populaton explains the importance of rural-urban migration.

There is a big gap between the rural and urban sector. The average incomes from wages were found to be twice as high as in the 8 main towns as in the remainder of the country. The prospect of an eight hour day with a regular income is preferred to a dawn-to-dusk slog for small rewards.

People living in the country want to exchange their rural life for town life. There is a psychological dimension to this the in-built desire in every one of us to try and better our lot. This is particularly true of the ambitious young to whom the city or town becomes a goal to be achieved.

The so-called "bright lights of the city", the entertainment, the cinemas, the sophistication of town life are irresistable. This is in contrast to the country life where life seems to die when the sun sets.

Not everyone is cut out for an agricultural job that requires patience and strong physique.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to investigate the causes of female migration, the characteristics of female migrants and the occupations of female migrants from Kakamega District to Nairobi. It is hoped that such a study will reveal the relationship between such variables as follows:

(a) migrant attitudes; for instance age, education

(b) socio-economic attributes; for instance societal or community deprivation

(c) marriage attributes; for instance if the migrant is single, married separated/divorced.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In the light of the purpose of the study, the problem of the study is to survey possible causes of, characteristics marital statuses of female migrants from Kakamega District.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions will guide the collection of data:

1.   Causes of Female Migration

        1:1 What are the perceptions of female migrants of the
             causes of migration?

        1:2 What are the perceptions of the society/community
             of the causes of migration?

2.   Characteristics of Female Migrants

        2:1 What is the age of the migrant?

        2:2 What is the highest educcation achievement of the
             migrant?

3.   Marital Characteristics

        3:1 What is the marital status of the migrants?

JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

Most studies on migration in Kenya have tended to generalize about the dominance of males in migration streams. Ominde(1968) has stated that most of the migrants are young males in the age bracket 15-44. Todaro (1969) postulated that males have a higher propensity to migrate than females.

Many studies have emphasized economic, environmental and physical and socio-cultural factors as the most important in the decision to migrate. This study will attempt to broaden the scope by including marriage factors.   Earlier studies have encompassed the whole of Kenya.   This study will focus on Kakamega District   — a district which is viewed as being

improverished. Whereas previous studies have been general, this study will focus on female migration.

Another justification is that this study differs from the previous ones in time.

MAJOR ASSUMPTIONS

Some of the major assumptions regarding these phenomena have to do with the following:

1. Economic-related

   (a) In Kenya there is a big economic gap between the rural and the urban sector.

2. Culture-related

   (a) The desire to break away from traditional constraints and the lure of the cities.

3. Physical and Environmental related

   (a) Conditions of disaster, displacement and demographic pressures. Migration rates are high from a densely populated area.

4. Education-related

   (a) The better educated are more likely to migrate than their less educated counterparts.

   (b) The type of education given does not equip migrants for agricultural work.

6. Kin-related

   The role of kin in a destination area reduces the cost of migration. Better personal contacts in destination areas enhance migration.

7. Age-related

    (a) Those who migrate tend to be young, mainly in their
        twenties.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

    The limitations of this study are related to personnel,
time, finance, space, location and the study population.

    Limitations related to personnel are due to the fact that
only one investigator and five research assistants were involved
in carrying out all the work related to the study. For a study
of this magnitude, more time would have been desirable. Besides,
the attitudes of the respondents to research, epecially in the
rural areas were not conducive to thorough investigation.

    Female migrants are difficult to follow up because of their
tendency to move, if in an urban area, from one residential
estate to another as they change jobs; if they get married, they
may move t an altogether new region of the country. Moreover
they have inhibitions about giving information to a complete
stranger who is probing too much into their personal affairs.

    Another limitation of this study is that there is little
literature on female migration per se. Little research has been
done in this area, and more so, research that is localised.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

The Population Reference Bureaus Population Handbook defines
Migration as;

        'the movement of population; the movement of people

        across a specified boundary for the purpose of

residing.   Migration is a component of population change'.

Peterson (1968) defines Migration as:

> the relatively permanent movement of persons over a significant distance.

Mangalam (1968, p.8) defines migration as:

> a relatively permanent moving away of a collectivity, called migrants, from one geographical location to another preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrants on the basis of a hierarchically ordered set of values or valued ends and resulting in the interactional system of the migrants.

R. P. Shaw (1975, p.8) delimits the definition to more contemporary migration events, imposing the following conditions:

1.   the movement of the migrants has been a voluntary matter,

2.   the decision-making process and the mechanism by which the move itself was made was set in a system of known alternative destinations,

3.   there is a losing population in each migration context and that, while there may not be a gaining population, the place of destination is known.

As this study is about internal female migration, it would be appropriate to define internal migration as "the movement of people from Kakamega district to Nairobi city.

Oucho (1988, p.4.3.18) says that migration is seen as a response to several factors: economic disequilibrium within regions, environmental disasters such as drought and famine. He

adds that migration involves movement from one place to another. It also involves change of residence.

ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

The study is organised into the following chapters:

Chapter One includes the introduction, the background to the problem, purpose of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, major assumptions, limitations of the study and finally, the definition of terms.

Chapter Two is devoted to the Review of Literature. This chapter looks at previous research in the area of migration, the existing findings as to the causes of the phenomenon and the effects they have on the origin and destination areas. It also looks at characteristics of migrants.

Chapter Three is devoted to a description of instrumentation and methodology.

The data analysis and report of the findings of the study are presented in chapter Four.

Chapter Five is a concluding and summing up chapter, and implications of such findings to policy makers, areas of origin and areas of destination of the migrants.

The last pages of the report are dedicated to appendices and bibliographic data.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Research on migration generally corroborates the proposition that persons in their late teens, twenties and early thirties are more migratory than their counterparts. The interpretation is that the young are able to adapt more easily to new situations. Also the young are more readily disposed to take advantage of new opportunities than those more aged who are constrained.

In support of the proposition that migration varies inversely with age and that the greatest propensity to migrate is in the age group 20-29 years the following may be cited: Caldwell's (1968) report on rural-urban migration in Ghana, and Shryock's (1964) study of population mobility in the United States.

Additional support for this relationship can be found in Rempel (1981) who established that

"those who migrate tend to be young, better educated, more achievement oriented and to have better personal contacts in destination areas than does the general population in the region of out-migration," and also Ominde (1968) who found that

"Kenyan migrants are primarily young adults aged 15-44".

This study is based on the Kenya 1962 census.

According to Gould, (1968 p.4.1.46) Central, Nyanza and Western Provinces are over represented in migration. The means of continous interchange of people are easy and relatively cheap through the extensive network of bus services and 'matatus' and

posted remittances through money order to rural post offices. Gould (1988 p.4.1.50) also found that southern Kakamega District has intensive interaction with Nairobi. Migration rates here are high because of dense population. Agriculture here is largely subsistence and many households do not have enough land to feed themselves and must depend on off-farm income for household survival. Since sufficient income cannot be generated locally in a severly impoverished economy, it needs to be generated outside the area.

Gould also says that the system is dominated by agriculture on small plots and subsistence crops, thus inhibiting cash-cropping. The district lacks opportunities and this has meant that it is a major area of out-migration and the level of out-migration has been maintained by continous population growth.

The Kenya Fertility Survey recorded fertility rates for Western Province as being even higher than the Kenyan average.

Todaro found that "females migrate to escape from their traditional ascribed status, perhaps an escape from a life of exceedingly hard work. Some move to towns in search of husbands. Some seek to escape customary sanctions. There are women who are either divorced or have deserted their husbands. They may be running away from unhappy, broken, barren marriages. They may come as live-in maids". (Todaro)

The explanations of migration have tended to revolve around the economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors. According to Rempel (1981) the economic factors centre around the search for enhanced opportunities of income and employment.

Socio-cultural explanations centre on the desire of migrants to break away from traditional constraints and inequities and the lure of cities.

Physical and environmental explanations centre around conditions of disaster, displacement and demographic pressure.

Many studies agree that school leavers constitute a particular problem in migration. The school leaver is the likely candidate for migration. The more educated are likely to move. The rationale is that the higher an individual's level of educational attainment, the more likely he will be aware of differential opportunities, amenities to be had at alternative places of residence. A whole range of amenities not available in rural areas is found in the towns, especially in the capital cities. Such amenities as public housing, piped water, electricity, medical care are heavily subsidised. Studies supporting this include those of Simmons (1977 p.28) and Rempel (1981).

Sex differentials in migration have been attested to by Caldwell's (1968, 1970) study of rural-urban migration in Ghana where there was a much higher proportion of males as against females planning first long-term migrations.

However, there has been some change in sex selectivity particularly as societies develop and females take a more active part in labour force participation. This has been shown by Browning and Feindt (1968) in their study of migration to Monterrey (Mexico).

Female migrants to Mexico city have predominantly entered into domestic service. Shaw (1975 p.376) says that

> "very young single girls whose labour has become redundant in their rural communities of origin (many activities done by them have been substituted for by industrial products) have come to work as domestic servants in upper and middle class households".

> He adds that "domestic servants are mostly useful as such while young and single very rarely do these women engage in other occupations later in their lives. Some return to their communities of origin when older, to rejoin the children they bore and had sent home while working; others marry, or more usually relate in consensual unions to marginal or lower working class males in what more often than not become unstable marital relations......."

Simmons (1977) says that female shares in rural-urban migration are on the increase. This occurrence has resulted from changes in the traditional roles of women that have taken place in Africa; as the attitudes toward women's roles have changed, so have the roles that formerly precluded female migration to towns.

Roussel (1970: 240) found that in Ivory Coast more females than males migrated from the rural to the urban areas. This was particularly true among the better educated. Among illiterates, more females than males had left the land. This reflects the prominent role women play in urban marketing.

INSTRUMENTATION AND METHODOLOGY

For purposes of the study, an interview schedule was constructed for the migrants. The interview schedule is included as appendix A.

The migrants were asked questions related to their culture, education, age, marital status, place of residence in urban area, place of birth, whether employed or unemployed and job description. These are situations regarded as important to the migrant. The migrants were seen on their own and allowed time to feel at ease and relaxed. These had been an earlier interview preceding this last one. A summary of the responses from the earlier interview was made. This was done deliberately so that the migrant and the interviewers would not be total strangers to each other and to make the migrant feel at ease. This also provided for new information to be elicited.

After this the migrant was asked the questions in the schedule. By doing this it was hoped to develop crucial insights into the way each migrant perceived her situation.

It is important that the following points be appreciated:

1.   The migrant was not a total stranger to the interviewer, she (interviewer) had been introduced earlier on to the respondents.

2.   Each case was unique in itself with regard to the time taken, the questions the migrant was willing to respond to, the intelligence of the migrant.

3.   Care was taken to make the migrant be herself.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

Given the vastness of the area of study, it was considered appropriate to present a total of 150 respondents deemed representative of the data. A brief social history of the migrants was provided along with the overall results of the interview. The findings cases are presented so as to facilitate the presentation of the findings in an interesting way.

There is a certain pattern which emerges as the study unfolds. The migrants fall within four distinct categories, namely those employed in permanent jobs, those who are employed in full-time self-employment occupations, those who are employed as maids; those who are employed in less rewarding jobs and, finally, those who are unemployed.

The first category comprises women who are employed as teachers, nurses, and secretaries. Most of thse women are those educated up to secondary school level, mainly up to the fourth form, some of them were primary school graduates, but because of upgrading, they have bettered their lots.
The lowest paid in the category earned a gross salary of Kenya shillings 1900 per month and the highest paid earned 3000 Kenya shillings. Such a range is quite big considering the increments earned on various salary scales.

The second category of women are the self-employed full-time. They are all in business of one kind or another. There is a whole spectrum of businesses run by this category, for example, tailoring, travel agency, secretarial bureau, laundry and dry-

cleaning. One lady owned her own dry-cleaning shop and was due to open a second one. Another lady has been running a rather successful bookshop. Two of the women have their own travel agencies. These are the most enterprising ones. The rest have tailoring businesses in rented city market stalls. There are some who have kiosks dealing in foodstuffs and other provisions.

Then there are those employed as house maids. This group of migrants have interesting characteristics. Out of 50 studied, 41 were separated from their spouses, some of them for a long time. They are live-in maids. They earn salaries ranging from 400 shillings per month to 1000 shillings. The high salaries are paid by expatriates, whom many of them prefer to work for. The low salaries are paid by Africans and Indians. Most of these maids are primary school leavers. Of the 50 cases studies, 4 happened to be secondary school leavers, and were all employed by expatriates. The provision of housing, and other utilities is a great subsidy.

The Third category of migrants are those in less rewarding self-employment. They are petty traders. They sell their wares on road sides. These are engaged in maize-roasting, selling groundnuts, fruits and vegetables and so on. They have to be strategists in that they have to know where to set up their 'businesses', the times when the business is likely to boom. They depend for customers on the low-income earners.

The fourth and last group are the unemployed migrants. They are easily to be found whiling away their time at bus stops and market places. Some of them will see you coming out of a market or entering a car and they will accost you to ask for employment. They are young and unpolished in their manners and mannerisms. They have either recently arrived from the rural home or have lost their jobs. When asked how they manage for food and shelter, they say they live with their sister, aunt, cousin, brother, uncle and so on. On further investigation, the uncle or brother will turn out to be a man they entered into some loose relationship with.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, IMPLICATION AND CONCLUSION

The findings of this study illustrate the interface among social, economic psychological and institutional factors in the circumstances of individual female migrants. They throw light on the difficulties which can be encountered when attempting to isolate causal factors in female migration.

A migrant might, for instance decide to move because the economic system does not provide for her needs or because the community/society cannot accommodate her, or because she fears the psychological stress she will undergo after, say, she has had a child out of marriage, or because of an unhappy marriage. Another woman may decide to move because her husband has to move as his job demands.

These findings present the kind of social, economic, psychological and institutional factors which can impinge upon the daily lives of female migrants. The study implied that the migrants came from different social groups with the majority coming from socially deprived backgrounds. The general picture which emerged was one where there are four distinct categories of migrants. These are those (and these are in the majority) who are struggling to subsist and those who are settled and are getting on with their lives. Among the settled are the teachers, nurses and secretaries although their degree of being settled varies with individuals.

It has become clear from this study the maids and unemployed constitute a special group that needs to be studied further. They are the women who have migrated to Nairobi because they sought to discard the inhibitions of their communities. Some of them were escaping from social stigmas that are put on out-of-marriage motherhood. They sought the liberalisation that an urban environmental can confer.

They first came to Nairobi at the instigation of others previously known to them. These harbingers lured them with tales of opportunities. Some of them have found that the so-called opportunities are mirages. They are frustrated, disappointed and utterly disillusioned. The categories that experience this frustration dissapointment and dissolutionment are the house maids and the unemployed. The maids are employed on temporary terms with no security in their jobs. They earn meagre salaries and yet do the donkey's work. It is particularly bad for them in the days they lose their jobs because they then join the ranks of the unemployed.

This study reinforces the stipulations made by earlier researchers that Kakamega District lacks economic opportunities it. Revitalization of the economy would, to some extent, stem the female migration that is now so prevalent.

This study concludes that there are differences in the social statuses of female migrants from Kakamega District. There are social, economic, cultural, institutions and psychological factors which compel a woman to migrate. What is needed are policies to improve the economic situation of the district. This

would help to stem the female migration which is. Further now so
prevalent research is needed to focus on the house maids and the
unemployed.

It is implied in these findings that migration is an
unsatisfactory alternative to the daily routine of migrants who
are vainly searching for ways of alleviating their distressing
circumstances. Based on such findings as presented above,

1:1 The perceptions of migrants on the causes of migration.

    (a) Migrants perceived the causes of migration as fourfold:
        Socio-economic; for example when a migrant moves
        because her current life-style and the life-style norm
        at her place of residence acts as a significant basis
        for discontentment and reversion to migration to
        alleviate the problem.

    (b) Institutional; for example when husbands fail to make
        the marriage atmosphere conducive enough to keep the
        migrant motivated towards it.

1:2 What are the perceptions of the community/society of the
    causes of female migration?

    The community differed in their perceptions depending on
    whether they were responsible for the migrant's action.
    Some of the parents admitted that they were the cause. Some
    categorically denied responsibility.

1:3 Is it the national economic system that is contributing to the problem?

The significance of this variable was not quite evident as the migrants were not able to evaluate an economic system. It was evident, however, that lack of opportunities for employment in the district contributed to the migration to Nairobi.

2:1 Does female migration affect the economic programmes of the family/community?

This study has revealed that female migration affects the economic programmes of the family/community in that it deprives the family particularly, of essential labour.

It has also become clear that the major causes of female migration are psychological, institutional and socio-economic.

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Recommendations for Further Research

As this study covered the whole district of Kakamega, it would be advisable if further research could be carried out at

(a) Divisional level to enable policy makers and planners to devise a system whereby migration of females can be curbed as it is known to disrupt families and to affect the economy of an area.

(b) At locational level in divisions where migration is high.

Questionnaire

Interview schedule for migrants

Place of Birth

Which is your location of birth?

Place of residence in Nairobi

Which estate do you reside in in Nairobi?

Age

What is your age?

15-19

20-24

25-29

30-34

35-39

40-44

45-49

50+

Education

What is your highest level of educational attainment?

None

Primary

Secondary

Post-Secondary

University

Marital Status

What is your marital status?

Single

Married

Widow

Separated/Widowed

Employment

What kind of employment are you in?

None

Housemaid

Teacher

Nurse

Secretary

Lawyer

Hairdresser

Banker

Doctor

Self-employed

Any other

Type of Marriage

What type of marriage are you in (if married)?

Monogamous

Polygamous

Number of Children

How many children do you have (if any)?

1-2

3-4

5-6

7-8

9-10

Over 10

Duration of stay in Nairobi

For how long have you been living in Nairobi?

Less than 1 year

1-2 years

3-4 years

5-6 years

7-8 years

9-10 years

Over 10 years

Salary

How much are you paid?

Less than 500/-

500 - 1000/-

1000 - 1500/-

1500 - 2000/-

2000 - 2500/-

2500 - 3000/-

3000 - 3500/-

3500 - 4000/-

4000 - 4500/-

4500 - 5000/-

Over 5000/-

Do you have any additional comments?

Thank you very much for your time and co-operation.

Appendix B

Number of Migrants Per Division and Percentage

Division	Number of Migrants	%
Butere	20	13.3
Hamisi	24	16
Ikolomani	24	16
Kabras	17	11.3
Lugari	19	12.6
Mumias	16	10.6
Vihiga	30	20

Appendix C

Number of Migrants in Sample - 150

Job Description	Number	%
Unemployed	25	16.6
Housemaids	50	33.3
Teachers	20	13.3
Nurses	20	13.3
Secretaries	25	16.6
Self-employed	10	6.6
	-----	------
	N=150	100.00
	-----	------

Appendix D

Type of Employment by Age Category

Housemaids (Appendix D(i))

Age.	Number	%
15-19	5	10
20-24	5	10
25-29	7	14
30-34	20	40
35-39	10	20
40-44	2	4
45-49	1	2

Appendix D(ii) Teachers, Secretaries, Nurses (Total 65)

Age	Number	%
15-19	None	0
20-24	6	9
25-29	14	21
30-34	15	23
35-39	12	18
40-44	11	16.9
45-49	6	9

Appendix D(iii): Unemployed

Age	Number	%
15-19	None	0
20-24	3	12
25-29	10	40
30-34	6	24
35-39	4	16
40-44	2	8
44-49	None	0

Appendix D(iv): Self-employed

Age	Number	%
15-19		0
20-24		0
25-29		0
30-34	2	20
35-39	5	30
40-44	5	50
45-49		

Appendix E: Average Number of Children by type of
           Employment

Type of Employment	Number
Unemployed	6
Housemaids	4
Teachers	5
Nurses	5
Secretaries	4
Self-Employed	4