MIGRATION DECISION MAKING: A CASE STUDY OF KIBERA, NAIROBI

BY

KINYANYI HILDA

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any University.

Candidate: Hilda Kinyanyi – Mwenda

Signature :……………. Date…………………………….

This research project is presented for examination with our approval as University Supervisors.

Supervisor: Professor John O. Oucho

Signature :……………. Date:……………………………..

Supervisor: Dr. George Odipo

Signature :…………….. Date:…………………………...

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late grandmother, Hilda Odawa Yada, who struggled heroically to resist the definition attributed to her by the dominant system and communicated messages of hope and expectations. Most important for having had faith in the education of the girl – child.

My parents, Mr. and Mrs William Kinyanyi, for their inspiration, hard work and unceasing prayers towards the success and well – being of their children. Deserving special mention, my mother for the myriad of ways in which throughout my life she has actively supported me in many ways in my determination to find and realize my potential.

My dear husband Bernard Mwenda who remains willing to engage with the struggle, for your practical and emotional support as I added the role of wife and then mother to the competing demands of business, work, study and personal development.

 My beautiful nieces and nephew, who have made my life brighter every day since they were born.

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ABSTRACT

Migration decision making is an important factor in understanding the determinants of migration. This study set out to identify migrant's demographic and socio- economic characteristics in Kibera, Nairobi and examine who influences their decision to migrate.

To achieve the objective, 291 migrant household heads were selected randomly from three villages in Kibera, Kisumu ndogo, Laini Saba and Lindi. The study utilized primary data collected using a questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used to examine the demographic and socio- economic characteristics of migrants, it indicated that most migrants were between the age of 15-25, single and unemployed. Factor analysis was employed to reduce the complexity of some of the independent variables. The dependent variable for this study was polychotomous - who influences the decision to migrate. Bivariate analysis found that who influences migration decision making is significantly associated with a male individual from Nyanza region who is unemployed and has no social networks at the place of destination. Additionally, multinomial regression was used to examine who influences the decision to migrate. The study revealed that the decision to migrate was highly influenced by the individual, families and friends. A male migrant was more likely to make the decision to migrate if his main reason to migrate was to seek employment and had no education. The family was more likely to influence a migrant's decision to migrate if the migrant had no contacts at the place of destination, had never visited the destination place and was from Nyanza region. A migrant was more likely to be influenced by friends, if he had no contact at the place of destination and was from Nyanza region.

The main policy recommendation that can be drawn from this study, is that there is need for government to develop integrated rural development strategies that curb unemployment which was found to influence an individual's decision to migrate. There is also need for development of an explicit policy on migration in Kenya. There is need Therefore, there is need for further research on who influences migration decision making at the national level since this study was based on the informal settlements.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

During the past three decades, significant evidence has been derived concerning migrant characteristics, migration patterns, and the major causes (as well as consequences) that push or pull individuals from rural areas into cities in sub-Saharan Africa (Adepoju 1990, 1995; Oucho 1998; Oucho and Gould 1993; Potts 1995, 2000; Todaro 1969). While past research has given significant insight into migration processes among migrants living in urban areas as a whole, the specific case of migrants living in the rapidly growing urban informal settlements is poorly documented. Estimates by UN-Habitat (2003) show that in sub-Saharan Africa, about 72% of urban residents live in slums or slum-like conditions. Slum settlements are characterized by make-shift housing, congestion, high levels of unemployment, social fragmentation, high levels of migration, and poor environmental sanitation, health, security, and other social services. Despite the limited economic opportunities in most urban centres in general, and in slum settlements in particular, many migrants continue to flock there in search of jobs and other livelihood opportunities.

Nairobi can be described as the capital of East Africa. Over decades the city has functioned as the region's financial and communication centre and many international nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) have their headquarters located in Nairobi. Nairobi's population grew at a constant rate of about 5% per year between 1969 and 1999. About 80% of Nairobi residents aged 25-59 are migrants and half of them came to Nairobi between 17 and 23 years of age (Bocquier et al. 2009). Between 60-70% of Nairobi residents live in slums or slum-like conditions, without proper access to sanitation or affordable clean water (African Population and Health Research Center 2002; UN-HABITAT 2008).

Due to Nairobi's status, many migrants decide to try to improve their lives in the city but with lacking resources many of the migrants settle down in slums, and particularly in East Africa's biggest slum, Kibera. Although there has been growing concern among policy makers and development partners to address the appalling living conditions in the slum settlements, little is known about the general patterns of migration and what factors attract or push people out of the slum settlements (Mudege and Zulu, 2010).

The purpose of this study is to examine who influences the decision to migrate to Kibera. I try to answer the following questions: Who influences the decision to migrate and what are the socio- economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants?

1.2 Study Area

Kibera originated as a settlement in the forests outside Nairobi, when Nubian soldiers returning from service in the First World War were awarded plots there in return for their efforts. The British colonial government of the time allowed the settlement to grow informally, primarily because of the Nubians' status as former servants of the British crown, which put the colonial regime in their debt. Furthermore the Nubians, being "Detribalized Natives", had no claim on land in "Native Reserves". Over time, other tribes moved into the area to rent land from the Nubian landlords. (SIDA 2010, Barkan 2004).

Today, Kibera consists of 14 villages (Figure1) These are Katwikira, Kianda, Mashimoni, Silanga, Kambi Muru, Lindi, Laini Saba, Soweto East, Soweto West, Raila village, Makina, Kisumu Ndogo, Olympic and Karanja (Schoutena & Mathenge 2012). Figure 1 shows a map of the villages in Kibera. Informally, different ethnic groups dominate specific areas within Kibera. For example, people from the Luo ethnic group mainly populate Kianda, Raila village, Gatwikira and Kisumu Ndogo areas. The majority of people living in Makina are Nubians while Laini Saba and Soweto east and west are mainly the homes for Kikuyus. Lindi and Mashimoni are both dominated by Luhyas (Kenya Institute of Governance 2008). All of these different areas are included in

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Kibera's 250 hectares and together they provide homes for approximate 500,000 to one million people (Schoutena & Mathenge 2012). Like most slums, a high population density - an average of 2,000 people per hectare - characterizes the area and this has affected Kibera in many ways because it does not provide the services that would be important for peoples' living standards. Lack of basic infrastructure and services like sanitation, water, solid waste management, roads, and electricity make it extremely hard for the area to function.

Figure 1. Map of Kibera
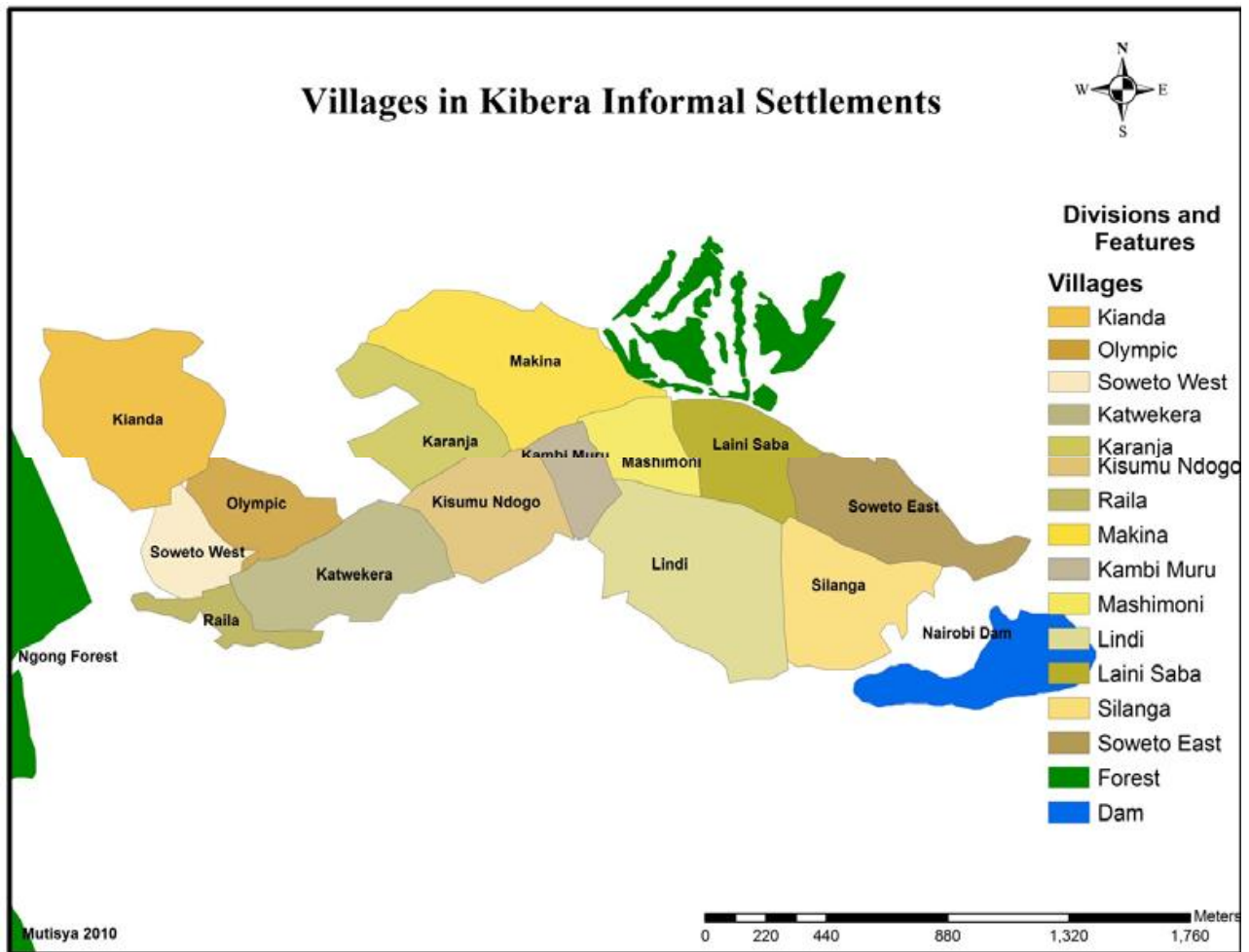
Source: Emmanuel Mutisya 2010

1.3 Problem Statement

Most of the studies in migration have focused on determinants of migration in terms of patterns, processes and selectivity. Studies on migration decision making have focused on microeconomic models of migration which assume that an individual migrates in order to maximize his own net benefits and the individual is regarded as the sole actor in making the decision to migrate (Todaro, 1969; Da vanzo, 1976; Sjaastad, 1962). The new economic of labour migration also assumes that migration is essentially a family strategy where the family maximizes the household income if migration takes place (Mincer, 1978; Tunali, 2000; Massey et al., 1993). Network theory state that there is a correlation between the propensity to migrate and friends who influence migration decision making.

Various studies have implied that migration decision are usually an individual choice and others state that migration is a household decision (Da Vanzo 1981), while some state that social networks influence decision making (Massey et al 1993). Most studies in Kenya have focused on determinants of migration and migration selectivity. However in Kenya there has been little research on who influences migration decision making.

This study therefore examines who influences migration decision making with emphasis on social networks, individuals and family/household in migration decision making. This study will seek to answer the following research questions:

    i.   What are the main demographic and socio- economic characteristics of migrants to Kibera?

    ii. Who influences migration decision making?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to establish the factors that influence migrants' decision to migrate to Kibera. Specifically the study seeks to establish:

    i.   The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants in Kibera

    ii.   Who influences the decision to migrate

1.5 Justification of the Study

Most studies have concentrated on the determinants of migration and migration selectivity. Determinants of migration in Kenya has been analysed in some micro and macro studies of migration (Ominde (1968; Oucho 1984; Rempel 1977; Omariba 1997; Esendi 2012). A better understanding of who influences migration decision is important as it is a key determinant of migration. To my best of knowledge, I am yet to find a study that is on who influences migration decision making in Kenya, therefore I believe this study would introduce a discussion in this area of research.

This study is timely and necessary as Kenya does not have an explicit policy on migration, rather migration is addressed through indirect policies and devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF) among others aimed at reducing rural-urban migration by fostering development. Bearing in mind the interrelationship between development and migration, this study will help to understand who influences migration decision making which is thus fundamental in formulating and implementing education, employment and other policies to mitigate the stresses associated with internal migration. This study is a contribution to recent knowledge on internal migration, especially on who influences of migration decision making to informal settlements.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

Kibera is the main geographic area for this study with focus on three villages of Laini Saba, Lindi and Kisumu Ndogo, therefore this study cannot be generalised. Additionally, the study will not focus on step migration this implies that the study will only focus on the first time the individual migrated from his place of birth.

The sample size of the study is limited to 300 migrant household heads. Increasing the sample size could have provided better information about the study. However, by doing so it becomes difficult to collect the data within the given period.

1.8 Operational Definition of Terms

Migration   It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes. (IOM, 2011).

In this study it refers to the process of human mobility involving a change of residence by an individual or a group from one geographical area to another.

Migrant   An individual who has resided in a region for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate. (IOM, 2011).

People who were NOT born in Kibera but presently live in Kibera. They could be classified by place of birth

Rural- Urban Migration   Internal migration by an individual or group of people from rural to urban area. (IOM, 2011).

In this study it refers to the movement of an individual from his/her place of origin (rural) to Kibera.

Rural Urban Migrant   Internal migrants who move from rural to urban areas often in response to poverty, low agricultural incomes, and the relative lack of economic opportunities in rural areas (IOM, 2011).

Is a person who changes his/her usual place of residence from a rural to an urban area.

Determinant   Factors or forces existing which affect decisions to migrate or not to migrate (de Haas 2011a).

In this study it refers to factors that push and pull migrants from his/her place of origin to his/her destination place.

Demographic characteristics Human characteristics of migrants especially with reference to size, density and distribution. (IOM, 2011).

In this study it refers to qualities (such as age, sex,) of a specific group of people

Socio- Economic Characteristics Socioeconomic status is a measure of an individual's economic and social position based on education, income, and occupation. (Winkleby, 1992)

In this study it refers to the education level of the migrant, marital status and occupation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature on migration decision making, theories related to migration decision making. The literature review draw evidence from previous studies on migration decision making and also on conclusions and findings of the studies on migration decision making. This chapter is organized as follows: a review of migration decision making was done in the first section, the second section involves the theoretical framework, the third section involves the conceptual and operational framework and the last section involves the definition of variables and their use in their study.

2.2. Literature on Migration Decision Making

There were more resources and facilities in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas this has mainly been attributed by government policies which have been in favour of urban development, by purposely and continuously creating employment opportunities, educational opportunities and other infrastructural amenities more in the urban areas. As a result there has been distinct inequality in the development and quality of life between the rural and urban areas, and therefore enhancing rural-urban migration. (Todaro 1997; McCatty 2004; Nwanna 2004; Adepoju 1990; Makinwa 1981; Aboyade 1983 and Nwakeze 2004).

Decision taken by people to migrate from the rural to urban areas is as a reaction to socioeconomic issues such as; inferior social and economic facilities such as: health care, educational opportunities, transportation system, electricity, pipe borne water, housing conditions amongst others, in the rural areas compared to those in the urban areas, and degrading view of rural areas and its inhabitants. McCatty 2004; NISER 1993;, Nwanna 2004; Brockerhoff 1995; Gould 1990; Ohadike and Teklu 1990; Izzard 1979; Adewale 2005; Makinwa 1981, and Olujimi 2001).

Decision to migrate could be spontaneous, some people may decide to migrate because their rural economy is disrupted and such spontaneous decisions could be as a result of natural catastrophes such as: flood, drought, landslide erosion, earthquake, insect and pests' infestation, escape from lack of human rights and justice, political instability, infertile soil, lack of arable land for cultivation, communal clashes, family dispute, outbreak of war and other adversities. (Nwanna 2004; Morrissey 2008; McCatty 2004 and Adewale 2005).

Migration is considered as household decision in which a family allocated labour to the urban or rural sector depending on the marginal products of combined wages (Bigsten 1988; Sandell 1977 and Mincer (1978). African migration is fundamentally a family affair rather than an individual activity (Adepoju, 1977).). Accordingly individual migration enables the household to maximize its chances for survival by diversifying its sources of income and spreading its risks (Stark and Bloom, 1985).The family as a whole migrates if their net gain from migration was positive. If only one partner finds a (better) job at the destination, the family only migrates if gains of one family member internalise the losses of the other family members. The family migration decision is thus in essence an aggregation of individual migration utilities.

Bilsborrow (1998) has emphasized the important role that noneconomic factors such as individual and household characteristics as well as circumstances at the origin and destination also play in explaining rural-urban migration. Morokvasic (1984) pointed out that women migrate not only because of economic motives, but also to get married, due to social constraints, low rights and lack of protection against domestic violence. The decision to migrate may also depend on the monetary and non-monetary costs of migration. The distance between the origin and destination has been seen to deter potential migrants (Schwartz, 1973, Greenwood, Ladman and Siegel, 1981).

Potential migrants invest in education before migrating (Lall, Selod and Shalizi 2006). Migrants usually anticipate that human capital will be needed or better rewarded in the

city (Kochar, 2004) and they may also gather information about jobs from migrant networks (Roberts, 2001) or search for a job from their rural base (Banerjee, 1991), and this reduces both the risk of temporary unemployment and the uncertainty on the returns to migration.

However the decision to migrate has been shown to be selective as migration is normally by young adults who are expected to have a positive net expected return on migration due to their longer remaining life expectancy or because of social demands that require younger adults to migrate in search of better lives (De Haan and Rogally, 2002). The decision to send young adults to the city/urban area may be as a result of a family strategies which may involve investing in a child who will be able to send back remittances back home (Lucas and Stark, 1985).

Migration may also involve both low and high skilled individuals but mainly for different reasons. Incentives to move to the city by 'surplus' low skilled individuals to look for manual jobs which may not be available in the rural areas while 'scarce' highly skilled individuals move to the city where their skills may be better rewarded than in the rural areas (Lanzona, 1998, Agesa, 2001).

Migrant decision making involves contextual factors such as push and pull factors where push factors may force the migrants out of the rural areas or factors which may attract migrants to urban areas (Katz and Stark (1986). These factors reflect the relative strength of local economies (such as the availability and remuneration of jobs), the existence of local amenities, the cost and availability of public goods and also institutional factors

The rural and urban contacts and availability of opportunities may also affect the decision to migrate. The concentration of a migrant pool from the same origin in the same areas of destination may be one of the major factors facilitating migration (Mora and Taylor, 2005). The availability of information about the type and quality of job opportunities available in the urban labour market may be facilitated by informal channels such as

friends and networks the migrant has as migrants have imperfect information about the type or quality of job opportunities unlike the urban counterparts (Banerjee, 1984, Banerjee and Bucci, 1995). Thus the availability of job opportunities and actual employment is better facilitated when the same origin network at destination is larger though there might exist the congestion effect if the same migrants compete with one another for the same jobs (Yamauchi and Tanabe, 2003).

2.2.1 Characteristics of Migrants

Various studies in Africa and Asia (Connell et. al., 1976) indicate that mostly young, single males between the ages of 15-25 tend to migrate. Sabot (1979) noted that the three quarters of rural out- migrants in Tanzania were under the age of 25. However, married men, mostly accompanied by the families and single women now dominate the migration streams in Latin America (Brigg, 1973; Herrick, 1971; Nelson 1974). Francis (2000) in a study of Luo community in Kenya's Nyanza province, married men were found to be more migratory as compared to their women. There exists a positive relationship between levels of education and propensity to migrate (Barnum and Sabot, 1975; Ducoff, 1963 in a case of migrants from San Salvador and Connell et. al., 1976 in a case of migrants from India). Those studies found that educational selectivity existed at both ends of the scale; large proportion among people with very little or no education and among those with high educational levels tended to migrate. Also, most studies suggest that migrants tend to come from relatively large families – those in which both need and earning capacity have expanded relative to local earning opportunities (Connell et. al., 1976).

Regarding the economic characteristics of migrants, the general observation is that poor, landless and unskilled individuals dominate the over-all migration streams. In Kericho, migrants are selected against the knowledge they will remain agricultural workers hence they migrate on the grounds of low income but regular and reliable income and flight from relatively underdeveloped origins (Oucho 1984). However, it was revealed later on that both very rich (educated) and very poor (illiterate, landless) tend to migrate from rural areas (Connell et. al., 1976).

2.2.2 Causes of Migration

In the 1960s and 1970s, many works tried to explain the flows of internal migration using aggregate data. The general conclusion of almost all migration studies is that migration is primarily for economic reasons. The greater the difference in economic opportunities between rural and urban areas, the greater will be the rural-to-urban movement. Economic reasons include push factors in the rural areas and pull factors of urban areas. However, the validity of push-pull distinction is doubtful; it has been considered illegitimate to separate a single act of preference of destinations over origins (Connell et. al., 1976). One approach researchers employed during those periods was the "modified gravity models" of migration inspired by Newton's law of gravitation. The models characterised migrating flows as directly related to size of populations at origin and destination, including effects of push and pull factors in both areas, and inversely related to distance. However, this approach has been replaced by more advanced econometric methods because it can only describe population movements (Lall et. al., 2006).

A more sophisticated method to test if economic reasons fuel migration decisions was to examine rural-urban wage differentials. Almost all the econometric studies covered by Todaro's review (1976) reveal that where income levels are considered as separate variables, migration is positively related to urban and negatively related to rural wages. Where rural-urban differentials are taken together as a single variable, there is a positive correlation between migration rate and the size of differentials.

In addition to the above primary economic motives, other causes of migration have been suggested: (a) to improve their educational or skill level; (b) to escape social and cultural imprisonment in homogeneous rural areas; (c) to escape from rural violence and political instability; (d) to join family and friends (Todaro, 1976); and (e) to search for better entertainment or "bright city lights, " however, a few studies support this last hypothesis (Findley, 1977).

2.3 Migration Decision Making

2.3.1 Individual Migration Decision Making

According to Fawcett (1986), the process of investigating individual migration decision-making has been explored in migration psychology. He argues that studies that focused in this area compared "underlying attitudes, values, perceptions and migration intentions" (1986: 5) of the potential migrant. Fawcett suggests that individual migration decision-making is linked to the value expectancy theory (De Jong and Fawcett, 1981) and the place utility model (Wolpert, 1965) as these are theories that explore migration from the expected values and utilities of an individual migrant. Individual migration decision-making can also be linked to human capital theory (Todaro, 1969) which is an "individual income maximisation model" (Massey, 1990: 10). Individuals choose to move to locations where they can benefit from their human capital investment which can be dependent on the expected values and utilities of the individual (Gubhaju and De Jong, 2009: 35).

2.3.2 Household Migration Decision Making

Household migration decision-making can be linked to the new economics of labour migration (Stark and Bloom, 1985; Arango, 2004). The theory argues that migration decisions of the household are based on a cost-benefit calculation of the unit, which also considers risk evasion. The theory "pays more attention to information and to the complex interdependence between migrants and the context in which they operate" (Arango, 2004:23). Household decisions also depend on the demographic structure of the household, in particular, household size and household members' age-sex structure (Harbison, 1981: 232). In terms of size, larger families may require certain individuals to migrate to diversify the labour force participation of members of the household. At the time, Harbison also pointed out that ecological and socio-economic factors influenced migration decisions because if a household owns a large piece of land, it would require the assistance of all members to cultivate the land, making out-migration impossible. But if a household had a small piece of land and a large family, the economic needs of the

household would take precedent and individual members may be nominated to migrate to support the household with the income they earn in urban areas (Harbison,1981: 233).

2.3.3 Social Networks

Social networks are defined in the extant literature as recurrent sets of interpersonal ties that bind migrants and non-migrants together within a web of reciprocal obligations that can be drawn upon to facilitate entry, adjustment, and employment at points of destination (Massey, 1987; Boyd, 1989; Portes, 1995).

Networks play a vital role in the migration decision-making process as they exist in the form of interpersonal links that connect not only migrants from the same region but also former migrants and non-migrants both in the place of origin and destination place (Massey *et.al.*, 1993: 448). The larger the network, the lower the cost and risks of migration and the higher the net returns and likelihood of making a decision to migrate. The networks in the destination place will provide information and possibly financial and social support once an individual has migrated to the country thereby reducing risk in the destination place. The most common networks are those which exist between individuals at the destination place and the place of origin through families, relatives, friends and the community. Massey *et.al.* (1993: 448) argue that networks can be viewed as a form of social capital which members can use to gain access to employment. The concept of social capital has been associated with the works of Bourdieu (1985) and Coleman (1988).

2.4 Theoretical Framework

Sjaastad (1962) Stated that the decision to migrate was an investment decision involving an individual's expected costs and returns over time. Returns comprised of both monetary and non-monetary components, the latter including changes in "psychological benefits" as a result of location preferences. Similarly, costs included both monetary and non-monetary costs. Monetary costs include costs of transportation, disposal of property, wages foregone while in transit, and any training for a new job. Psychological costs included leaving familiar surroundings, adopting new dietary habits and social customs, and so on. Since these are difficult to measure, empirical tests in general have been

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limited to the income and other quantifiable variables. Sjaastad's approach assumes that people desire to maximize their net real incomes over their productive life and can at least compute their net real income streams in the present place of residence as well as in all possible destination.

Todaro (1997) summed it up by saying that the factors influencing the decision to migrate are varied and complex. Emphasis has variously been placed, for example, on; Social factor including the desire of migrants to break away from traditional constraints of social organizations; Physical factor; including climate and meteorological disasters like floods and droughts; Demographic factor; including the reduction in mortality rate and the concomitant high rates of rural population growth; Cultural factors; including the security of urban 'extended family' relationships and the allurements of the so-called 'bright city lights'; Communication factor; resulting from improved transportation, Urban orientation; educational systems and the 'modernizing' impact of the introduction of radio, television and the cinema.

Wolpert's (1965) stress-threshold model describes a behavioral model of internal migration which is similar to a cost-benefit analysis, but assuming individuals who migrate tend to be rational, but are not necessarily rational. In this model, Individuals have a threshold level of utility they aspire to achieve, they compare place utilities to this threshold in order to decide whether to migrate or not and to which place. The model further states that individuals place utilities on their current position based on past and future rewards and also placing their utilities for possible destinations on anticipated rewards.

Crawford's (1973) value-expectancy model also stated that migrants make conscious decisions to migrate based on more than economic considerations. The potential migrant's strength of migration intentions depends on a multiplication of the values of migration outcomes and expectations that migration will actually lead to these outcomes.

The New Economics of Labour Migration theory (NELM) states that decisions are often made by household members together and for the wellbeing of the family as a whole. Households also do not migrate together, but rather send of one or more household members off as migrants. According to the NELM a household maximises joint income, status and minimizes risks. All three aspects contribute to the migration decision of the household. NELM acknowledges that potentially earning higher incomes matter to potential migrants, while adding that relative income (or accordingly relative deprivation) of the household also matters."In real life it is likely that migration decisions are influenced by both absolute and relative income considerations" (Stark, 1991, p. 145).

Network theory states that networks play a vital role in the migration decision-making process as they exist in the form of interpersonal links that connect not only migrants from the same region but also former migrants and non-migrants both in the place of origin and destination place (Massey *et.al.*, 1993: 448). The larger the network, the lower the cost and risks of migration and the higher the net returns and likelihood of making a decision to migrate. The networks in the destination place will provide information and possibly financial and social support once an individual has migrated to the country thereby reducing risk in the destination place. The most common networks are those which exist between individuals in the destination place and the place of origin through families, relatives, friends and the community.

2.5 Conceptual and Operational Framework
Migrants do not take the decision to migrate in a social vacuum and that their family and friends are likely to have some influence (Harbison 1981). The migration decision entails weighing up the costs versus the benefits of migration.

Individual and household characteristics such as age, marital status, sex, occupation and education level drive a migrants decision to migrate. The microeconomic models of migration assume that an individual moves with an expectation of being better off elsewhere. Networks play a vital role in the migration decision-making process as they exist in the form of interpersonal links that connect not only migrants from the same region but also former migrants and non-migrants both in the place of origin and

destination place (Massey *et.al.*, 1993: 448). The larger the network, the lower the cost and risks of migration and the higher the net returns and likelihood of making a decision to migrate. The networks in the destination place will provide information and possibly financial and social support once an individual has migrated to the country thereby reducing risk in the destination place.

Migrants region is likely to influence an individual's decision to migrates is because migration is more likely to take place in a context of relative deprivation, i.e. in a community with higher levels of inequality. Hence push factors at the region of origin might influence an individual, his/her family and friends into making the decision to migrate.
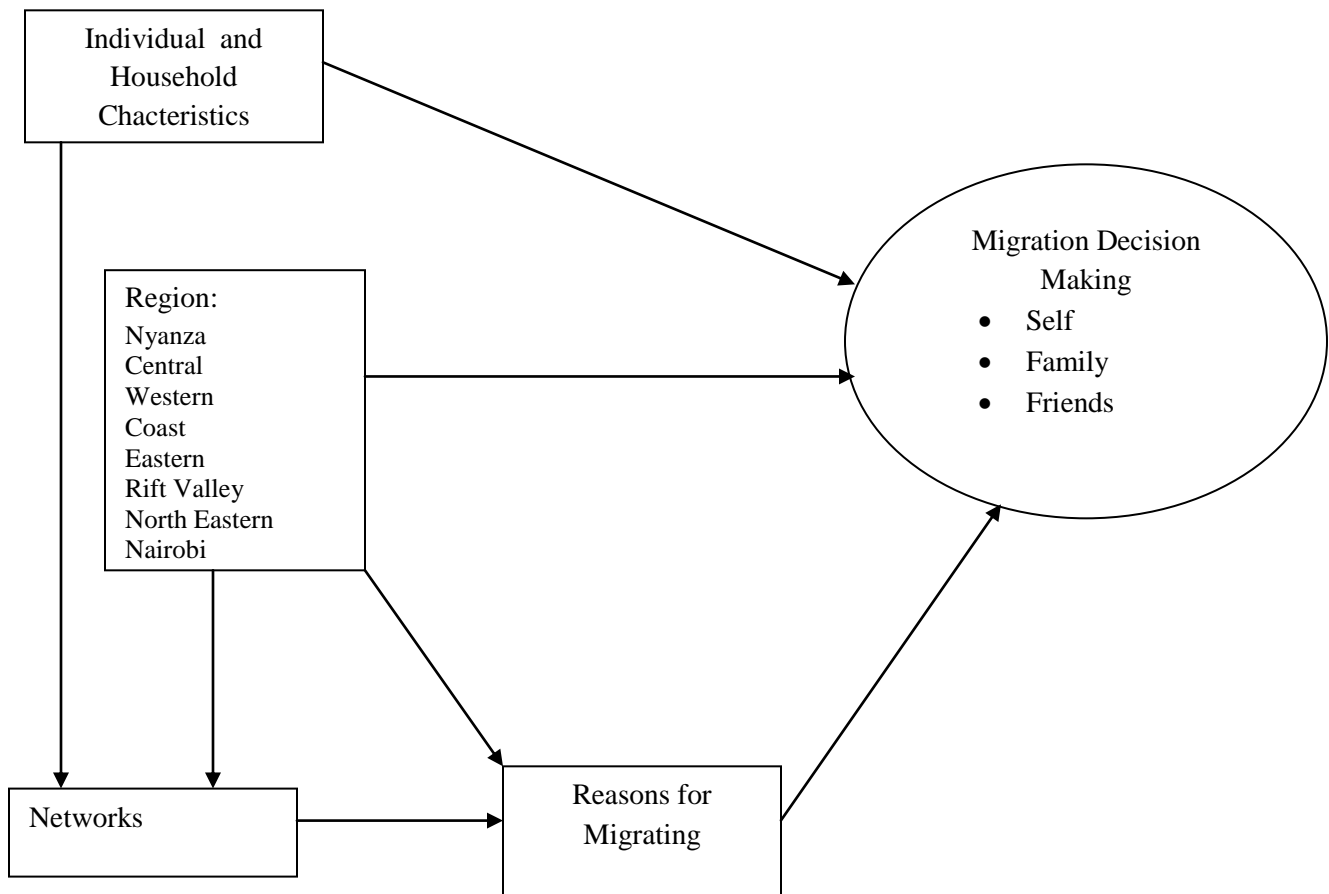
Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework
Source: Adapted from Hagen's (2008) framework of Migration Decision Making.

Individual and Household Characteristics
Age
Sex
Marital status
Education
 Occupation

Region
Nyanza
Western
Central

**Decision making
Self
Family
Friends**

Networks
Education
Media
Rural urban contacts
Personal visit

Reasons for Migration[1]
- Ecological reasons, Cultural reasons &To get Married
- Further Education, Cheap and affordable living standards & Proximity to CBD
- Seek Employment

Figure 2.2 Operational Framework

Adapted from Hagen's (2008) framework of Migration Decision Making.

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[1]Factor analysis was used to reduce complexity in the set of multiple variables that were observed and had similar patterns of responses because they are all associated with a latent. The reasons for migrating before using factor analysis were: Seek Employment, Join Immediate Relatives, Seek Modern Urban Amenities, Ecological reasons, Cultural reasons, Cheap and affordable living standards, Proximity to CBD, Job transfer, Further Education, To get Married
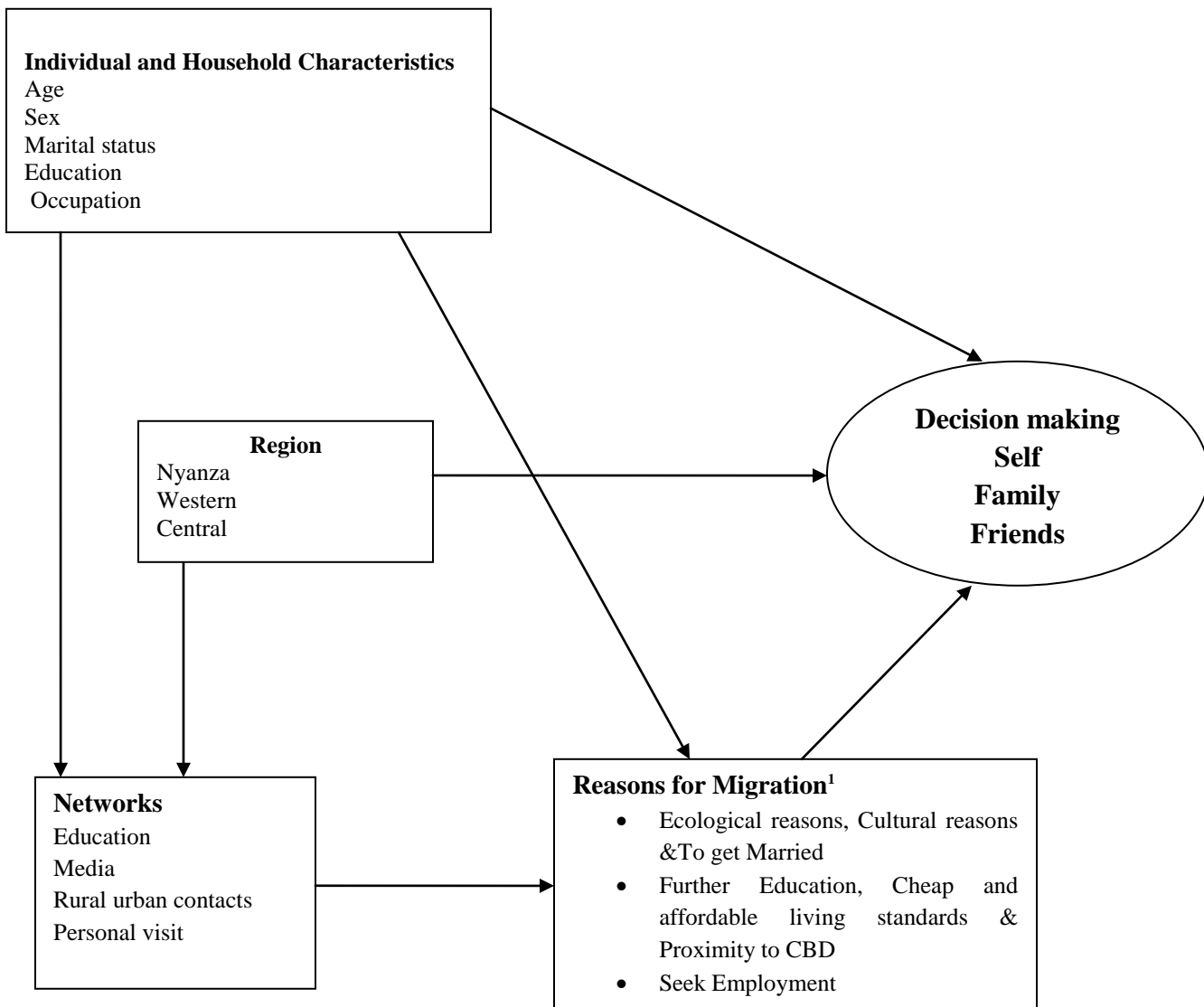
Individual and household characteristics such as age, marital status, sex, occupation and education level drives a migrant's decision to migrate. The migrant's regions used in the study are Nyanza, Western and Central. Social networks and level of education as sources of information play a vital role in migration decision-making process as they exist in the form of interpersonal links that connect not only migrants from the same region but also former migrants and non-migrants both in the place of origin and destination place (Massey *et.al.*, 1993: 448). The region is used to to show the microeconomic models of migration assume that an individual moves with an expectation of being better off elsewhere. The determinants of migration which may be push or pull factors may influence a migrants decision to migrate. The factors that influence migration decision making may vary, however the decision to may be migrate is joint. The individual, family or friends may influence a migrants decision to migrate.

2.6   Definition of Variables Used in the Study and their Roles

Dependent Variable

The dependent variable used for this study is decision making. It is polychotomous hence the response might be: the self, family or friends. It identifies who in particular influences a migrant's decision to migrate.

Independent Variable

Source of Information

The variable was used to measure the source of information the migrant had acquired on the destination place. This was categorised into: education, massmedia, contact with people and personal visits

Reasons for migrating

Factors analysis was used to reduce the in the set of this variables. Three components were formed out of the observed variables that had similar patterns of responses. The first component was grouped into: ecological reasons, cultural reasons and get married, the

second component: further education, cheap and affordable living standards& proximity to CBD, the last had to seek employment as its variable.

Marital Status

This variable was to measure the marital stautus of the migrant, it was categorised into single and ever married.

Level of Education

The education variable was used to measure the level of education of the respondent. This is categorised into: no education, primary incomplete, primary complete, secondary and upper.

Sex

This variable was used to measure the sex of the migrant, the migrant was either male or female.

Age at first migration

This variable was used to measure the age of the respondent the first time he/she migrated from their place of origin. This was grouped into different categories: under 14 years, 15-25, and 25+.

Region

This variable was used to indicate the region the respondent is from. The regions are categorised into: Central, Nyanza and Western.

Occupation

The variable was used to measure the economic status of the migrant at his/her place of origin. It was categorised into employed, unemployed and student

Table 2.1: Specification of Variables and their Importance to this Study

Variable	Operational Definition	Role of Variable
Dependent Decision making	1. Self 2. Family 3. Friends	Dependent
Source of Information	1. Education 2. Mass Media 3. Contact with People 4. Personal Visits	Independent
Reasons for Migration	1. Ecological reasons, Cultural reasons &To get Married 2. Further Education, Cheap and affordable living standards & Proximity to CBD 3. Seek Employment	Independent
Marital Status	1. Single 2. Ever Married	Independent
Level of Education No Education Primary Incomplete Primary Complete Secondary +	1. No Education 2. Primary Incomplete 3. Primary Complete 4. Secondary +	Independent
Sex	1. Male 2. Female	Independent
Age at first Migration	1= <14 2= 15-25 3= >25	Independent
Occupation	1. Employed 2. Unemployed 3. Student	Independent
Region	1. Nyanza 2. Western 3. Central	Independent

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This study focuses on who influences decision to migrate and migrant characteristics in Kibera, Nairobi. In order to address the stated objectives and research questions of the study, this chapter outlines the source of data for the study, design, data collection method and the methods of analysis used.

3.2 Design

This research used both quantitative and qualitative methods. Quantitative data provides precise summaries and comparisons, while the qualitative data provides general elaborations, explanations, meanings and relatively new ideas. Taking all these into account, multiple approaches which combine both quantitative and qualitative methods are used for this study. The quantitative method used descriptive statistics whereas qualitative method used multinomial regression. These methods are described below.

3.3 Sampling

A total of 300 questionnaires were produced and administered to the sampled group Kibera inhabitants. There was no ready made list of migrant households from secondary sources, hence migrant households were identified with the assistance of a staff from the district officer's office. The District officer, informed the researcher that Kisumu Ndogo, Laini Saba and Lindi villages were densely populated by the Luo, Kikuyu and Luhya respectively. Simple random sampling was employed to select the household heads, three respondents were picked on every left lane from each village. Due to time and financial constraints, the study covered 300 sample households however, at the end of the study, 291 useful questionnaires were coded and analyzed. The overall response rate was therefore 97.0%.

3.4 Data Collection

Prior contact was made to the District Officer Kibera and work schedules was arranged on how to identify and meet the migrants. The researcher personally met some of the migrants and explained the purpose of the study was to seek their consent. After getting their consent, the researcher used a simple random sampling technique to identify the samples population that would complete the questionnaire. The researcher assured the respondents that the information they provided would be kept strictly confidential. Taking into account of the sample size and the time schedule as well as the nature and content of questionnaires, the researcher recruited a total of three data collectors from the respective villages.

The data collectors were selected on the basis of their personal characteristics, educational level and knowledge of the village. Before the data collectors started the actual field survey, the researcher arranged orientation program on how to proceed with the interview and approach the interviewee. In addition, during the survey the researcher accompanied data collectors in order to coordinate as well as to cross check their works. In order to maintain the quality of data collected, meetings were held with the enumerators after the end of each survey data to discuss any problem they faced. The researcher also cross checked the completed questionnaires with some of the respondents. The survey was administered within 3 days a total of 291 questionnaires were completed.

The questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the individual household heads. It included open-ended and closed ended questions that consisted of six main sections has been prepared (See Appendix 1). The first part has Demographic characteristics of migrants at present that helps to secure information about the personal profile of the respondents including their age, sex, marital status, religion and educational attainment. The second section deals with socio-economic characteristics of migrants – past (before migration). The third part is about patterns and process of migration. The fourth section addresses causes of migration. The last three sections concentrated on economic status of migrants before migration-past, Economic characteristics of migrants at present, pre and post migration status compared.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

This study used descriptive statistics and multinomial regression to conduct both bivariate and multivariate analysis. The data was analysed using:

1. Descriptive statistics

Decriptive statistics is used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. It provides simple summaries about and the measures. Descriptive statistics was used to describe and compare the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the migrants in the study population before and after migrating to Kibera.

2. Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is a useful tool for investigating variable relationships for complex concepts such as socioeconomic status, dietary patterns, or psychological scales. Factor analysis is a method of data reduction. It does this by seeking underlying unobservable (latent) variables that are reflected in the observed variables (manifest variables). It allows researchers to investigate concepts that are not easily measured directly by collapsing a large number of variables into a few interpretable underlying factors. The key concept of factor analysis is that multiple observed variables have similar patterns of responses because they are all associated with a latent (i.e. not directly measured) variable.

In every factor analysis, there are the same number of factors as there are variables. Each factor captures a certain amount of the overall variance in the observed variables, and the factors are always listed in order of how much variation they explain. The eigenvalue is a measure of how much of the variance of the observed variables a factor explains. Any factor with an eigenvalue ≥1 explains more variance than a single observed variable. The factors that explain the least amount of variance are generally discarded. Factor analysis was used to reduce complexity in the set of variables (reasons for migrating). This resulted into a set of 3 independent continuous variables which are relatively independent of one another. Table 3.1 shows the variables in each of the three components with regards to the factors that had the highest loading that were close to 1.

Figure 3.1 presents a scree plot which was be used to show the eigen values on the y- axis and the number of factors on the x- axis. It always displays a downward curve. The point where the slope of the curve is clearly leveling off (the 'elbow') indicated the number of factors that should be generated by the analysis. Three factors with the eigenvalue that loaded above one were used for the analysis.

Figure 3.1 Scree Plot

Scree Plot
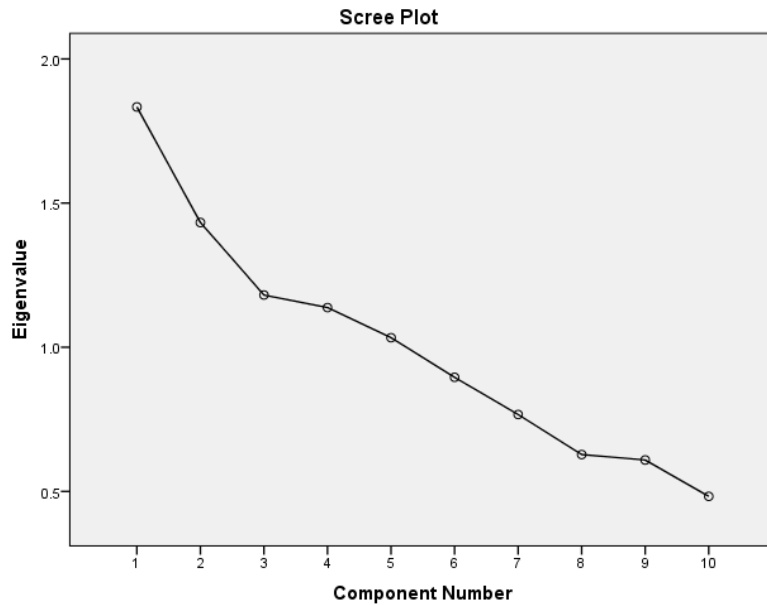
From Table 3.1, component 1 ecological reasons, cultural and family restrictions, job transfer and getting married were found to be related thus were grouped together. In component 2, further education, cheap and affordable living standards and proximity to CBD were related thus formed the second component. In component 3 seeking employment was grouped on its own.

Table 3.1 : Factor Analysis of Variables that are Relate Together

	Component		
	1	2	3
Seek Employment	-.038	-.106	.704
Ecological Reasons - famine, drought, crop failure	.680	.102	-.023
Cultural and Family Restrictions and Obligation	.660	-.252	.071
Further Education	-.133	.517	.252
To Seek Modern Urban Services and Facilities	-.545	-.401	.163
To Join Immediate Relatives and Families or following them	-.039	-.124	-.710
Job Transfer	.480	.090	-.192
Cheap and Affordable Living Standards	.041	.716	-.187
Proximity to CBD	.067	.623	.021
Marriage	.574	-.093	.230

(Source: Primary Analysis of the Data)

3. Multinomial Logit Regression

Multinomial logistic regression is an extension of binary logistic regression that that is used to analyse polychotomous dependent variables. Like binary logistic regression, multinomial logistic regression uses maximum likelihood estimation to evaluate the probability of categorical membership. Multinomial logistic regression was used to predict categorical placement in the probability of category membership on the dependent variable (who influences decision to migrate) based on multiple independent variables. The independent variables were continuous and categorical. The basic form of the multinomial regression model is out lined as below.

The response variable is the probability of an individual migrant; making his or her own decision to migrate, or being influenced by hi/her family or by other people such as friends. Thus let:

P1: estimated probability of being influenced by individual

P2: estimated probability of being influenced by family

P3: estimated probability of being influenced by friends/others

The multinomial logit model then consists of two equations plus a constraint:

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$$\text{Log } \frac{P_2}{P_1} \qquad = a_1 + b_1M + c_1H + d_1I \qquad\qquad (1a)$$

$$\text{Log } \frac{P_3}{P_1} \qquad = a_2 + b_2M + c_2H + d_2I \qquad\qquad (1b)$$

$$P1 + P2 + P3 \qquad = 1 \qquad\qquad (1c)$$

Where a, b, c and d are the estimated regression coefficients and M, H, I are the factors which may be categorical or continuous.

The multinomial regression was used to conduct the bivariate and multivariate analysis. The main reason for using multinomial regression was due to the fact that the dependent variable has three outcomes (polychotomous).

CHAPTER FOUR

CHARACTERISTIC OF MIGRANTS

4.1 Introduction

Individual characteristic of migrants influence decision to migrate and this form the topic of this chapter. In particular, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants are taken into account. Table 4.1 and 4.2 describes the different characteristics according to the villages studied; this was used to establish whether the migrants demographic and socio- economic characteristics have changed by comparing information before and after their migration.

4.2 Characteristics of Migrants

The results of the analysis show that 46.4 per cent of the migrants were male and 54 per cent were female. According to age majority of the migrants were between the ages of 15-25years (73.2 per cent). 6 per cent of the migrants had no education while those with primary incomplete, primary complete and secondary and above were 32.3, 31.3 and 30.6 per cent respectively. Majority of the migrants were single at 64 per cent. 50 per cent of the migrants were unemployed while 33 and 17 per cent were employed and students respectively.

The descriptive analysis show that Lindi village had more females than males compared to Laini Saba and Kisumu ndogo. Based on age, Kisumu ndogo had more migrants between the ages of 15-25 years. Lindi had the highest percentage of migrants who had no education and while there was no difference in the proportion of migrants with secondary and above education for the three villages. In terms of marital status Lindi had the highest proportion of migrants who were single, while Kisumu ndogo had the highest proportion of married people. Lindi had the highest proportion of migrants who were employed, while Laini Saba had the highest proportion of unemployed migrants before migrating.

Table 4.1: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Migrants before Migrating in percentage (%)

	Kisumu Ndogo (%) n=97	Laini Saba (%) n=98	Lindi (%) n=96	N	Total (%) n=291
Sample population	33.3	33.7	33.0	**291**	**100**
Sex					
Male	46.4	50	42.7	**135**	**46.4**
Female	53.6	50	57.3	**156**	**53.6**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	100
Age					
<14	17.5	16.3	30.2	**62**	**21.3**
15-25	74.2	55.2	69.8	213	73.2
>25	8.2	8.2	0	16	5.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	100
Education					
No Education	5.2	5.1	7.3	**17**	**5.8**
Primary Incomplete	32	35.7	29.2	**94**	**32.3**
Primary Complete	32	28.6	33.3	**91**	**31.3**
Secondary plus (+)	30.9	30.6	30.2	**89**	**30.6**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	100
Marital Status					
Single	54.6	55.1	82.3	**186**	**63.9**
Ever Married	45.4	44.9	17.7	**105**	**36.1**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	100
Occupation					
Employed	33	11.2	56.3	**97**	**33.3**
Unemployed	46.4	78.6	25	**146**	**50.2**
Student	20.6	10.2	18.8	**8**	**16.5**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	100

(Source: Primary Analysis of the Data)

The overall characteristic of migrants after migration in all the villages is presented in Table 4.2. 46.4 per cent of migrants were male while 53.6 per cent were female. Majority of the migrants were between 25- 30 years of age at 47.4 percent. 5.8 percent of the migrant had no education, whereas 45 per cent of migrants had above secondary education. Ever married migrants were 82.5 percent while 17.5 per cent were single. A large percentage of migrants were employed at 58.8 per cent while 39.9 percent were unemployed and 1.4 per cent students.

The results of the analysis show that, based on age, Laini saba had more migrants between the age of 26-30 years after migration. Lindi had the highest percentage of migrants who had no education, while Laini Saba had the highest proportion of migrants with secondary education and above. In terms of marital status Kisumu ndogo had the highest proportion of migrants who were married, while Lindi had the highest proportion of divorced people. Kisumu ndogo had the highest proportion of migrants who were employed, while Lindi had the highest proportion of unemployed migrants after migrating.

Table 4.2 Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Migrants after Migrating in percentage (%)

	Kisumu Ndogo (%) n=97	Laini Saba (%) n=98	Lindi (%) n=96	N	Total (%) n=291
Sample population	33.3	33.7	33.0	**291**	**100**
Sex					
Male	46.4	50	42.7	**135**	**46.4**
Female	53.6	50	57.3	**156**	**53.6**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	**100**
Age					
<25	25.8	8.2	20.8	**53**	**18.2**
26-30	51.5	55.1	35.4	**138**	**47.4**
30+	22.7	36.7	43.8	**100**	**34.4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	**100**
Education					
No Education	6.2	4.1	7.3	**17**	**5.8**
Primary Incomplete	27.8	23.5	30.2	**79**	**27.1**
Primary Complete	20.6	23.5	21.9	**64**	**22**
Secondary plus (+)	45.4	49	40.6	**131**	**45**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	**100**
Marital Status					
Single	15.5	24.5	12.5	**51**	**17.5**
Ever Married	84.5	75.5	87.5	**240**	**82.5**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	**100**
Occupation					
Employed	78.4	61.2	36.5	**171**	**58.8**
Unemployed	19.6	38.8	61.5	**116**	**39.9**
Student	2.1	0	2.1	**4**	**1.4**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	291	**100**

(Source: Primary Analysis of the Data)

CHAPTER FIVE

MIGRATION DECISION MAKING

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents results of the Bivariate and multivariate analysis on who influences a migrant's decision to migrate using multinomial regression. It is organised as follows: The first is bivariate analysis, the second part multinomial regression the last part is the discussion.

5.2 Bivariate analysis on who influences the decision to migrate

Table 5.1 presents the bivariate analysis on who influences the decision to migrate. The decision to migrate is (0.441 times) less likely to be influenced by female migrants as compared to male migrants. An individual's decision to migrate is (0.106 times) less likely to be influenced by migrants with secondary education and above. Migrants who did not acquire information from mass media are (2.262 times) more likely to be influenced by family in making the decision to migrate. However in Nyanza region the decision to migrate amongst the migrants is more likely to come from the family. Migrants who have never visited Kibera are (1.921 times) more likely to be influenced by their families. It should be noted that the decision to migrate is (0.557 times) less likely to be influenced by the family if the reason for migration was to seek employment.

An individual seeking employment is (0.579 times) less likely to be influenced by friends. However migrants who were previously employed are (2.532 times) more likely to be influenced by friends when making the decision to migrate, also migrants with no previous knowledge on Kibera are (1.897times) more likely to be influenced by friends when making the decision to migrate. In Nyanza region migrants are (16.985 times) more likely to be influenced by friends when deciding to migrate to Kibera. Migrants who wish to further their education, looking for a cheap and affordable place and proximity to the central business district are (1.570 times) likely to be influenced by friends on decision to migrate.

Table 5.1: Bivariate analysis on who influences migration decision making

Variables	Who influences migration decision making					
	Self vs Family			Self vs Friends		
	B	S.E	EXP (B)	B	S.E	EXP (B)
Age at 1st Migration						
<14	-0.014	0.805	0.986	-0.401	0.755	0.670
15-25	-0.391	0.751	0.676	-0.755	0.698	0.470
25+ (Ref)						
Sex						
Male	-0.889	0.311	0.411**	-0.007	0.294	0.993
Female (Ref)						
Level of Education						
No Education	-2.244	1.104	0.106**	-0.169	0.571	0.276
Primary Incomplete	0.134	0.380	1.44	-0.101	0.379	0.429
Primary Complete	-0.155	0.384	0.856	-0.123	0.373	0.426
Secondary plus (Ref)						
Marital Status						
Never Married	-0.524	0.315	0.592	-0.82	0.314	0.921
Ever Married (Ref)						
Region						
Nyanza	1.674	0.501	5.333**	2.832	0.505	16.985**
Western	-0.216	0.339	0.86	0.397	0.363	1.487
Central						
Previous Occupation						
Employed	0.130	0.415	1.138	0.929	0.441	2.532**
Unemployed	0.266	0.452	1.304	0.310	0.495	1.364
Student (Ref)						
Source of Information						
Education=0	0.691	0.394	1.995	0.536	0.373	1.709
Education (Ref)						
Mass media=0	0.816	0.399	2.262**	0.561	0.371	1.753
Mass media (Ref)						
Contact with People=0	0.5850	0.351	1.795	0.351	0.340	1.429
Contact with People (Ref)						
Previous Knowledge=0						
Previous knowledge (Ref)	0.653	0.327	1.921**	0.640	0.315	1.897**
Reasons for Migrating						
Ecological, Cultural and getting married	-0.584	0.169	1.055	0.238	0.151	1.268
Further Education, Affordable living Standards and Proximity to CBD	0.054	0.155	1.070	0.451	0.158	1.570**
Seek Employment	0.067	0.167	0.557**	-0.547	0.166	0.579**

** means p<.05

(Source: Primary Analysis of the Data)

5.3 Multivariate analysis on who influences the decision to migrate

From the results presented in Table 5.2, individual seeking employment were (0.536 times) less likely to be influenced by their families on making the decision to migrate. It was their own volition to migrate. Male migrants were (0.406 times) less likely to be influenced by their families to migrate. They made their own decision to migrate compared to their female counterparts. Migrants with no education were (0.086 times) less likely to be influenced by their families. Hence migrants with no education are more likely to make their own decision to migrate as compared to migrants who had above secondary education.

A migrant who has no contacts with people from Kibera is (2.404 times) more likely to be influenced by the family on making migration decision compared to those with contacts. Migrants who had never visited Kibera were (2.185 times) more likely to be influenced by their families as compared to those who had previously visited Kibera. Migrants from Nyanza region were (3.310 times) more likely to be influenced by their families to migrate as compared to migrants from Central region.

In terms of friends versus the individual, migrants from Nyanza are (8.838 times) more likely to be influenced by their friends when making the decision to migrate, also migrants with no contacts in Kibera are (2.287 times) more likely to be influenced by their friends in making the decision to migrate compared to people with contacts. On the other hand migrants who migrate to seek employment are (0.506 times) less likely to be influenced by friends on migration decision making, they make their own decision to migrate.

Table 5.2 Multivariate Analysis on Who Influences the Decision to Migrate

Variables	Who influences migration decision making (Self Ref)					
	Self Vs Family			Self Vs Friends		
	B	S.E	EXP (B)	B	S.E	EXP (B)
Age at 1st Migration <14 15-25 25+ (Ref)	0.282 -0.246	0.915 0.838	1.326 0.782	-0.200 -0.627	0.916 0.843	0.819 0.534
Sex Male Female (Ref)	-0.902	0.353	0.406**	-0.170	0.353	0.844
Level of Education No Education Primary Incomplete Primary Complete Secondary plus (Ref)	-2.458 0.087 -0.345	1.162 0.431 0.431	0.086** 1.091 0.708	-0.397 -0.251 -0.379	0.697 0.436 0.434	0.672 0.778 0.685
Marital Status Never Married Ever Married (Ref)	-0.267	0.374	0.766	0.323	0.384	1.381
Region Nyanza Western Central (Ref)	1.197 0.251	0.612 0.537	3.310** 0.778	2.126 -0.123	0.601 0.543	8.383** 0.885
Previous Occupation Employed Unemployed Student (Ref)	0.182 0.190	0.528 0.543	1.199 1.210	0.971 0.502	0.540 0.568	2.641 1.652
Source of Information Education=0 Education (Ref) Mass media=0 Mass media (Ref) Contact with People=0 Contact with People (Ref) Previous Knowledge=0 Previous knowledge (Ref)	0.590 0.824 0.877 0.781	0.445 0.455 0.393 0.368	1.803 2.281 2.404** 2.185**	0.229 0.470 0.827 0.414	0.439 0.446 0.394 0.367	1.257 1.599 2.287** 1.512
Reasons for Migrating Ecological, Cultural and marriage Further Education, Affordable living Standards and Proximity to CBD Seek Employment	0.135 -0.062 -0.623	0.204 0.199 0.204	1.145 0.940 0.536**	-1.228 0.203 -0.581	1.186 0.190 0.205	1.354 1.225 0.560**
2 Log Likelihood: 521.577	Chi – Square108.236		Degree of freedom36		Significance.000	

** means p<.05

(Source: Analysis of the Data)

Table 5.3 shows how well our model correctly predicted the results. The rows represents the number of cases in each category in the actual data and the columns represent the number of cases in each category as classified by the model. The key piece of information is the overall percentage in the lower right corner which shows our model is 56.4% accurate; which is equal to the accuracy of random guessing. Overall the model correctly predicted 56 per cent of the results correctly.

Table 5.3 Classification Table showing the Prediction of the Results by the Model

Observed	Predicted			
	Self	Family/Parent/ Relatives	Friends	Percent Correct
Self	50	18	12	62.5%
Family/Parents/ Relatives	22	47	30	47.5%
Friends	18	27	67	59.8%
Overall Percentage	30.9%	31.6%	37.5%	56.4%

 (Source: Analysis of the Data)

5.4 Discussion

One of the main objectives of this study was to examine who influences the decision to migrate. With regards to this objective the study found that migrants who's main reason to migrate was seeking employment were more likely to make the decision to migrate by themselves. This finding is similar to that of (Chen, 2009) in China who found that migrants made their own decision to migrate as they were willing to take up any form of job. Male migrants were also more likely to make the decision to migrate on their own volition. This is also similar to (Chen, 2009) study in China who found that male migrants were more likely to make the decision to migrate themselves compared to the family and friends which he attributed to the limited occupation choices for women. Decision to migrate is more likely to be gender dependent (Heering et. al., 2004).

Migrants with no education were more likely to make the decision to migrate by themselves as low level of education implies low level of skill. This is similar to a study done by (Chen, 2009) in China who found that migrants with low level of education made their own decision to migrate as they were willing to take up jobs that required little to no skill. From the results of this study a male individual, with no education is more likely to migrate to seek employment. A migrant with no education may imply that the individual has low skill level and has no networks therefore the individual is likely to pick up any form of employment.

Migrants who had no networks (contacts/ previous visits) at the destination place (Kibera) were more likely to be influenced by their families compared to the individual when making decision to migrate. This is similar to (Fawcett, 1989) study on the family relations and how it influences migration decision making where he found that family relationships have an enduring impact on migration. This is because of obligations among family members that are usually abiding in nature. The credibility of the source of information has much to do with effectiveness of communications as family members are trusted sources of information about migration and information is better absorbed and retained when vocabulary and dialect are close to everyday language.

Migrants who had no networks (contacts) at the destination place (Kibera) were more likely to be influenced by their friends. This is similar to (Ritchey, 1976) study on how social networks influence the decision to migrate where he found that the probability of migration increases as the density of the network of kin and friends in the place of destination increase. He also found that the social networks can facilitate migration because social contacts based in these networks may provide necessary support.

Migrants from Nyanza region were influenced by their families and friends on migration decision making. This is similar to (Ritchey, 1976) who emphasized the role of social networks in influencing migration decision making. Whereby he stated that a large network of family and friends at the place of destination is more likely to influence the migrant's decision to migrate. This can also imply that migrants from Nyanza region are relatively deprived hence this is a factor that helps influences their decision to migrate.

Therefore the results of this study, emphasizes the role of social networks (family and friends) in influencing the migrants decision to migrate. A study done by (Chen, 2009) found similar findings in relation to social networks although he used an OLS model to estimate the network effects on migration decision making and found social networks were significant to migration decision making. Though he admitted that the model was problematic due to the presence of endogeneity.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into 3 sections. The first section summarizes the study, its design and implementation. The second section involves the conclusions that can be drawn from the key findings and the last section will involve recommendations for both policy and research that can be drawn from the findings of the research.

6.2 Summary

The study set out to examine who influences migration decision making and the demographic and socio- economic characteristics of migrants. The study set out to achieve two main objectives:

i.   What are demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants in Kibera.

ii. Who influences the decision to migrate

The conceptual framework used for this study was based on Hagen's framework of migration decision making. The main source of data was primary data and the study used a questionnaire as a data collection tool. Descriptive statistics was used to examine the demographic and socio- economic characteristics of migrants before migration and after migration. Bivariate analysis was used to analyse the association between the independent variables and dependent variable. Additionally, multinomial regression was used to examine who influences the decision to migrate.

The results of the descriptive analysis show, Lindi village had more females than males compared to Laini saba and Kisumu ndogo. Based on age, Kisumu ndogo had more migrants between the ages of 15-25 years compared to the other two villages. Lindi had the highest percentage of migrants who had no education and while there was no difference in the proportion of migrants with secondary and above education for the three villages. In terms of marital status Lindi had the highest proportion of migrants who were single, while Kisumu ndogo had the highest proportion of married people. Lindi had the highest proportion of migrants who were employed, while Laini Saba had the highest

proportion of unemployed migrants before migrating. After migrating based on age, Laini saba had more migrants between above the age of 26 years after migration compared to the other two villages. Lindi had the highest percentage of migrants who had no education, while Laini Saba had the highest proportion of migrants with secondary education and above. In terms of marital status Kisumu ndogo had the highest proportion of migrants who were married, while Lindi had the highest proportion of divorced people. Kisumu ndogo had the highest proportion of migrants who were employed, while Lindi had the highest proportion of unemployed migrants after migrating.

Overall 46.4 per cent of migrants were male while 53.6 per cent were male. Majority of the migrants were between 25- 30 years of age at 47.4 percent. 34.4 per cent and 18.2 percent of migrants were above 30 years and below 25 rears respectively. 5.8 percent of the migrant had no education, 27.1, 22 and 45 per cent of migrants had primary incomplete, primary complete and secondary plus respectively. Ever married migrants were 82.5 percent while 17.5 per cent were single. A large percentage of migrants were employed at 58.8 per cent while 39.9 percent were unemployed and 1.4 per cent students.

The multinomial regression of the study revealed that the decision to migrate was highly influenced by the individual, families and friends. Male migrants who had no education and migrated to seek employment were more likely to make the decision to migrate on their own. The family was more likely to influence a migrant's decision to migrate if the migrant had no contacts at the place of destination, had never visited the destination place and was from Nyanza region. A migrant was more likely to be influenced by friends, if he had no contact at the place of destination and was from Nyanza region.

The method of analysis employed in this study was multinomial regression. The study found that a male individual seeking employment, with no education was more likely to make his own decision to migrate. The family influences an individual's decision to migrate if the individual did not have any social networks at the destination place and

came from Nyanza region. The friends influenced a migrants decision to migrate it the individual lacked social contacts at the destination place and came from Nyanza region.

6.3 Conclusions

This study set out to examine the socio-economic characteristics of migrants and who influences migration decision making. Based on the objective; who influences migration decision making, the individual, migrants family and friends were found to influence migrants decision making. Male migrants, who had no education and migrated to seek employment were more likely to make their own decision to migrate and were not influenced by their family or friends. This was similar to (Chen, 2009) study in China who found that male migrants had an upper hand in terms of job seeking and also found that low skilled individuals were more likely to migrate which he attributed to the lack of education. (Hondagneu-Sotelo's, 1994) study in Mexico also found that men had better networks than women as they were able to receive information and support from both male and female networks, but they blocked the migration plans of the women.

Migrants with no social networks and from Nyanza region were more likely to be influenced by their families and friends in making the decision to migrate. Migrants who had no networks (contacts) at the destination place (Kibera) were more likely to be influenced by their friends. This was similar to (Ritchey, 1976) who found that the probability of migration increases as the density of the network of kin and friends in the place of destination increases. He also found that the social networks can facilitate migration because social contacts based on these networks may provide necessary support such as information, seeking employment and accommodation.

6.4   Recommendations for Policy

From the findings of this study there is need for the government to ensure integrated rural development strategies that curb unemployment which is a push factor and in turn influences an individual's decision to migrate. More emphasis should also be placed on establishment of vocational training centres for training of the productive youths for self employment.

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Kenya should endeavor to develop an explicit policy on migration, as currently migration is addressed through indirect policies and strategies, such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF), that are aimed at reducing rural- urban migration by fostering development. Therefore, understanding who influences migration decision- making and establishing migrant characteristics is fundamental in formulating a policy.

6.5 Recommendations for Further Research

This study cannot be generalized to the whole population as it was based on informal settlements. Therefore, there is need for further research on who influences migration decision making at the national level. Forthcoming research should try to capture more characteristics at migrants community of origin, years of experience if employed, sources of income for families and cost benefit analysis of migration in relation to migration decision making.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire Dear respondents,

This instrument is designed for the purpose of gathering information regarding determinants of migration to Kibera. The information gathered will be used to inform policies on urban migration as well as influence the trend of development especially urban informal settlements. You are kindly requested to provide accurate information as much as possible. All information provided by the respondent will be treated as confidential.

Instruction: Circle (use tick mark) or write the answer as may be necessary to indicate your appropriate response. Thank you, Household address and interview results

Results of interview (questionnaire) Complete _____ Not complete_____

Name of interviewer_____ Date of interview _____

Village _____

A. Demographic characteristics of migrants at present

1. Which year were you born? _____

2. Sex

A. Male B. Female

3. Marital Status

A. Never Married   B. Married   C. Divorced   D. Widowed

4. Religion

A. Christian   B. Muslim   C. Other (specify) _____

5. What is your highest level of Education completed

A. No Education   B. Primary Complete C. Primary   Incomplete   D.   Secondary Complete E. Secondary Incomplete F. University/ College

B. Demographic characteristics of migrants –past (before migration)

1. What is your Province of Birth? _____

2. Your birth place is:

A. Rural   B. Urban

3. Which year did you leave your place of birth? _____ year(s).

4. Which year did you move to live in Kibera? _____ year(s).

5. Did you reside in any other residential/ estate within Nairobi before you moved to Kibera

A. YES   B. NO

5b. If yes Name the immediate residential/Estate before moving to Kibera_____

6. What is your highest level of Education completed when you left your place of birth?

A. No Education   B. Primary Complete C. Primary   Incomplete   D.   Secondary Complete E. Secondary Incomplete   F. University/ College

7. Your educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) when you last moved to live in Kibera?

 A. Never Attended School   B. Primary school   C. Secondary D. College   E. University graduate

8. What was your marital status when you left your birth place?

A. Single   B. Married   C. Divorced   D. Widowed

9. What was your marital status when you moved to live in Kibera?

A. Never Married   B. Married   C. Divorced   D. Widowed

10. How long have you lived in Kibera? _____ year(s).

11. Which year did you come to live in Kibera? _____ (year)

C. Patterns and Process of Migration

1. Who was the decision maker in leaving your place of birth or last place of residence?

A. Self   B. Family / Parent(s)   C. Relatives or friends   D. Employer

E. Other (specify)_____

2. Did anyone from your place of birth come with you to Kibera?

A. Yes   B. No

3. If your answer to question 2 is "yes", who moved with you ? (You can choose more than one answer)

A. None   B. Spouse   C. Parents   D. Family   E. Other (Specify) _____

4. After you moved to Kibera, who came from your birth place to live with you?

A. None   B. Spouse   C. Parents   D. Family   E. Other (Specify) _____

5. What was your main source of information to move to Kibera? (Choose the three most important sources and indicate from 1 to 3 in order of their importance)

A. Education_____

B. Mass media_____

C. Contact with people who know _____

D. Previous knowledge (personal visit) ___

E. Other (specify) ____

6. Before you moved to Kibera, did you have any information about living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, water and sanitation, employment and so forth?

A. Yes   B. No

7. If your answer to question 6 is "yes", what was the information?

A. positive (migrant life is easy in Kibera)

B. negative (migrant life is not easy in Kibera)

8. Before you moved to live in Kibera, did you have any relative or friend or parents living in Kibera ? A. Yes   B. No

9. If your answer to question 8 is "yes", have you received any type of assistance from them?

A. Yes   B. No

10. If your answer to question 9 is "yes", what type of assistance you have received from them?

A. food and accomodation   B. Financial aid

C. Assisted to find jobs   D. Information about how to adjust and job possibility

E. Helped find accomodation   F. Other (Specify)_____

D. Causes of migration

1. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Kibera? (Indicate 1-3 in there order of importance)

A. To seek employment_____

B. Ecological Reasons____

C. To free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations__

D. Further Education

E. To seek modern urban services and facilities_____

F. To join immediate relatives and friends or following them_____

G. Job transfer_____

H. Cheap and affordable living standards_____

I. Proximity to CBD_____

J. Get Married _____

2. Did you expect or perceive that Kibera would offer you items you have chosen above?

A. Yes   B. No

3. What was your move to Kibera?

A. Planned   B. Unplanned

E. Economic status of migrants before migration-past

1. What was your occupation before you moved to Kibera

A. Student   B. Employed   C. Unemployed

D. Housewife   E. Other (Specify) _____

1b. If employed specify _____

3. What was your main reason for unemployment?

A. had no formal education and therefore could not get white collar employment

B. Had formal education but could not get white collar employment

C. I was terminated from Work

D. Other (Specify) ___

4. When you moved to Kibera, did you have a job waiting for you?

A. Yes   B. No

5. If your answer to question 4 is "no", how long did you stay to find your first income earning job? _____ year(s) _____month(s).

F. Economic characteristics of migrants at present

1. What is your main economic activity?

A. Employed   B. Unemployed   C. Student

D. House wife   E. Other (specify)_____

2. What is your current work status?

A. permanent   B. temporary   C. seasonal

4. If you are still unemployed or out of work, please indicate the period of time that you have been unemployed or out of work_____ year(s) _____ month(s).