OUT MIGRANTS FROM SIAYA DISTRICT; KENYA: VOLUME AND DESTINATIONS.

BY

TOBIAS OPIYO OKEYO/ ARUDO

A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN POPULATION STUDIES AT THE POPULATION STUDIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

OCTOBER, 1988

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my

late father Benson Arudo Opiyo

and to my son Benson Peter Arudo.

DECLARATION

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

TOBIAS O. O. ARUDO

This Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor

Prof: JOHN O. OUCHO. PhD.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am greatly indepted to Ford Foundation for their generosity in granting me scholarship to cover the entire period of my post-graduate diploma programme. More so to my lectures from the Institute of population and Research studies of the University of Nairobi for their devoted service that has helped me gain an insight into the population and research issues and related matters.

This work is part of my fulfilment for the post-graduate diploma course of which I would not have achieved much without the direction and guidance of my supervisors Professor John O. Oucho and Dr. Khasiani who not only guided me in my work but assisted me with identification of problem and data which proved difficult to get from Central Bureau of Statistics.

I would also like to accord my heartfelt debt of gratitude to all those who assisted in this undertaking. Much thanks go to my two research assistants Samson Onyango and Okello Omotto who tirelessly helped me with working tables, cross checking the data and proof-reading of the final work. Much acknowledgement goes to the secretaries Miss Catherine Mwangi and Lillian Achieng' Adhola who worked tirelessly as we struggled to give this project the form it has taken.

My sincere thanks goes to Jactone Omungo, Edwin Onyango and Remjeus Rachiedo Ondeng' whose efforts and devortion made me go through my primary and secondary school education. To Nicanor

Odenyo (may God rest his soul in eternal peace) your efforts have been rewarded. And to my mother Alice Arudo, I pray for your continous blessings.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my wife Rose who despite her academic work as a finalist at Kenyatta Univsersity and maternal health managed to bear with me through the struggle. Thanks to God for having blessed us with a young son Benson Peter Arudo named after my father Benson Arudo Opiyo who sorrowfully departed from us during this trying period. May God rest his soul in eternal peace.

September, 1988

T.O.O.A.

Where as all animals are migratory by nature, human beings have the highest propensity covering wide distances and varrying in volume and nature of their migratory patterns. They are influenced by their primary needs to go in search of food, shelter and clothing which are all influenced by both psychological and physiological factors. On the other hand they are motivated by the desire to acquire the secondary needs which in the immediate or long run may help to sustain their life expectancy.

The desire to move away from a repulsive society due to mobidity, mortality or general human hatred and suspicion; the desire to look for better enviroment, or acquire land and and property; the desire to get better income in order to improve one's standard of living or the desire to get a partner, to marry and be able to upbring one's own children - all are determined by human needs and desires.

These necessities lead to human mobility from one place to another either on their own interest or due to some external pressures. But once one move from one place to the other, either as an individual or as a group, the concequence of his departure and his arrival and consequent stay must be felt. The first to feel it would be the immediate relatives - the parents, wife or husband, siblings etc. Then comes the community, in the form of the clan,the church, the sub-location, location, division and

even the district depending on the volume of the migrants, their age groups, education ability and sex ratio and their economic worth.

As manpower resource, this effect of out migration will automatically send ripples in different aspects of life. It will either enhance or returd socio-economic well being of the area of origin or destination calling for major changes. At times it would lead to high standard of living by lowering pressure on land incase of movement from high populated areas. Alternatively it may reduce the standard of living by creating pressure on essential amenities such as housing, education, health, employment etc.

All these make the study of migration rather complicated yet interesting. In this project work, interest has been drawn on destination and volume of migrants from Siaya District of Kenya taking for specific study the one year migrants from 1979 census. The selectivity of migrants is then examined, their sex ratio age groups, and hypathetical determinants are considered before summary and policy recommendations are made.

From table four further data revealing the socio-economic data are given covering period from 1968 to 1988 to help bring out more detailed information of the district which one would use for references, further inquiry and possibly develope a much more comprehensive research into the demographic related matters.

While the work done in this project was geared towards assessment

and analysis of the out-migrants, their destination and volume, any intended or unintended information which may come out of it for the benefit of readers are worth the cost. For the errors and inadequency of information as a human being I am bound to be corrected.

CONTENT

PAGE

CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER FOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS

PAGE

CHAPTER ONE

1: REASONS AND EXTENT OF THE STUDY

1:1 INTRODUCTION

Population growth and structure is determined by fertility, mortality and migration. While the first two are natural processes migration is normally motivated by either an individual's own psychological interest, forced by institutions or enviromental condition leading to either permanent or temporary change of residence.

The move then leads to changes of age and sex structure of population which either lead to positive or negative consequences on the area of origin as well as the destination. Siaya District being an area with high net out-migration of 4.6% (1979 census) has been selected so as to explain the extent to which various variables tend to play towards this high loss of manpower.

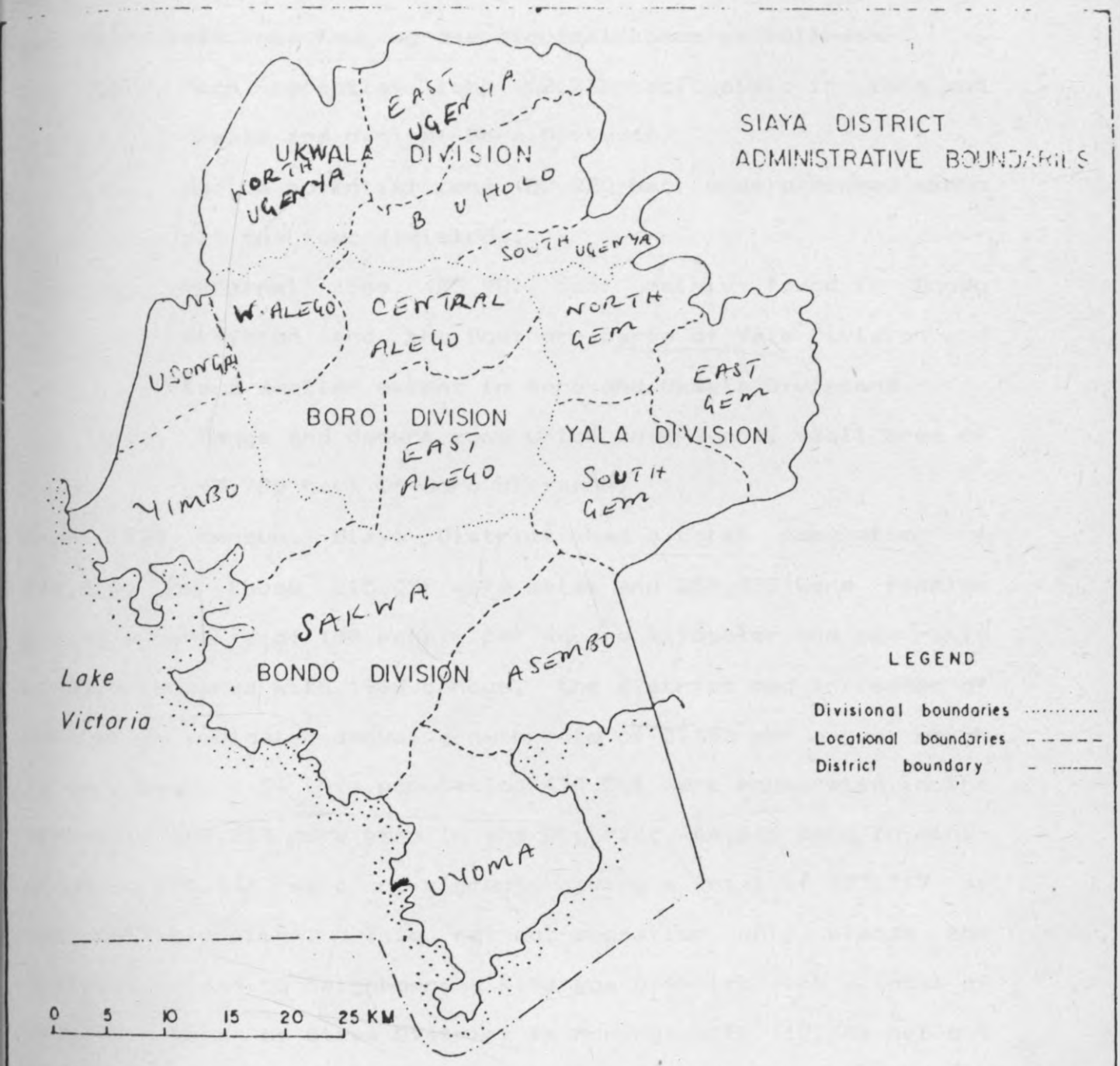
1:2 Background of the Study Area

Siaya District is one of the 41 districts of Kenya. It is located in Nyanza Province and borders Busia District to the North-East, Kisumu District to South East and South Nyanza District across the gulf to the South.

It has an are of 3,528 square kilometers of which 1,005 square kilometer is under water. Administratively it is divided into four divisions, namely, Ukwala, Yala, Boro and Bondo Divisions (of late Bondo has been sub-divided into Bondo and

Map 1 SIAYA DISTRICT: ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDRIES BY DIVISIONS AND LOCATIONS

MAP 1.2a


SIAYA DISTRICT
ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES
EAST UGENYA
UKWALA DIVISION
NORTH UGENYA
BUHOLO
SOUTH UGENYA
W. ALEGO
CENTRAL ALEGO
NORTH GEM
USONGA
EAST GEM
BORO DIVISION
EAST ALEGO
YALA DIVISION
SOUTH GEM
YIMBO
SAKWA
BONDO DIVISION
ASEMBO
Lake Victoria
UYOMA
0 5 10 15 20 25 KM
LEGEND
Divisional boundaries
Locational boundaries
District boundary

Rarieda Divisions). For purposes of this study, the four divisions will be used.

Of the land of area 164,263 hectares is agricultural area which may be divided into four agro-ecological zones as follows:-

(a) High potential zone (52,275 hac) mainly in Yala and Ukwala and part of Boro Division.

(b) Medium potential zone (82,220 hac) widely spread among all the four divisions.

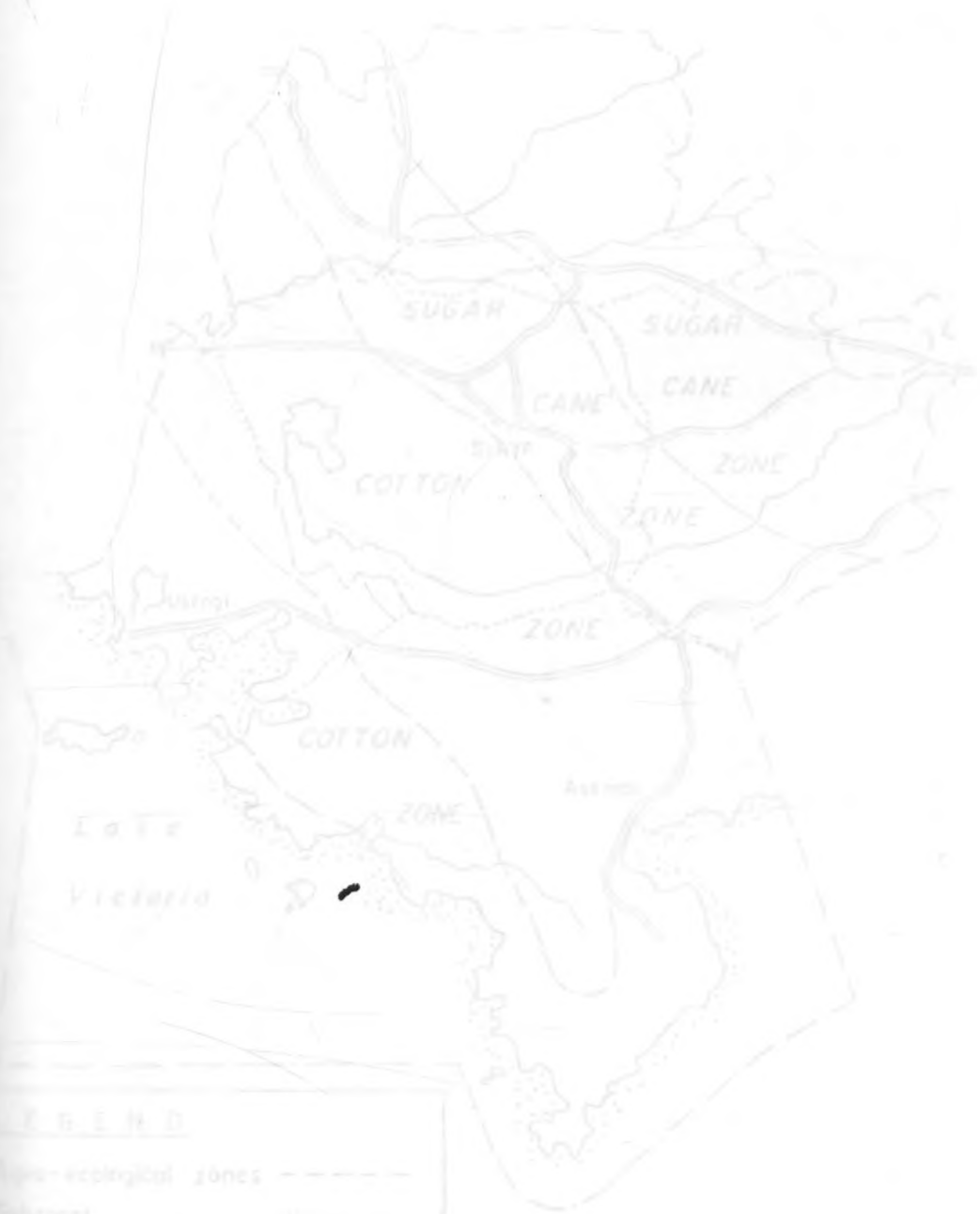
(c) Marginal zone (25,980 hac) mainly found in Bondo Division and the Southern parts of Yala Division and to a smaller extent in Boro and Ukwala Divisions.

(d) Range and desert zone which covers only small area of (3,788 hac) in Boro division.

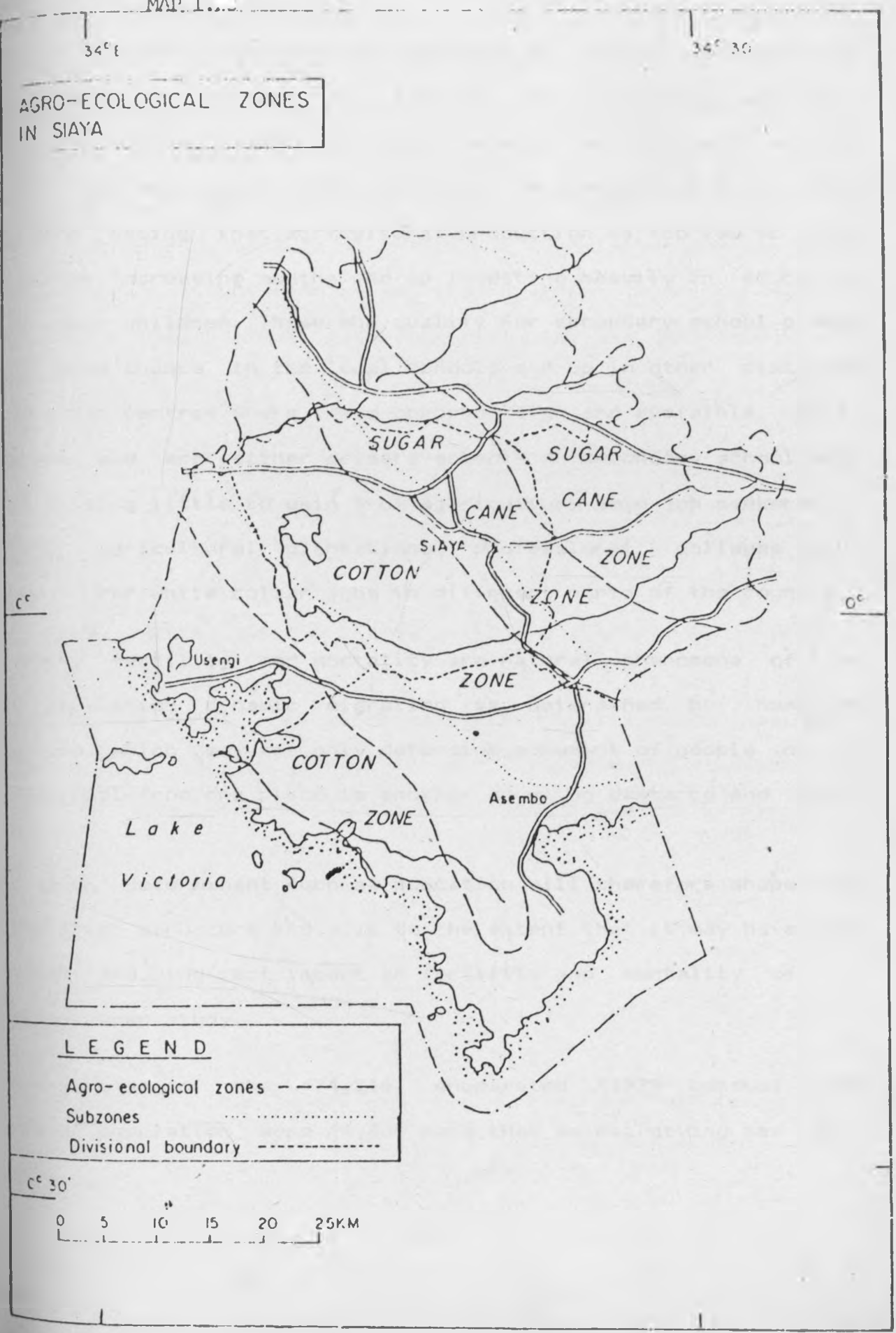
From 1979 census, Siaya District had a total population of 474,516; of these 215,058 were males and 259,458 were females giving a density of 188 people per square kilometer and sex ratio of 82.9 compared with 1969 cencus, the district had increased of 24% which indicated annual growth rate of 3.35% per annum which is very high. Of this population 474,516 were enumarated in the district, 609,233 were born in the District, 44,616 were in-migrants, 178,333 were out migrants giving a total of 133,717 as the net migration. This net out-migration only places the district second to neighbouring Kakamega District with a total of 247,708. Next to Siaya District is Muranga with 112,346 net out migration. Thus in rank Kakamega is to be placed number 41,Siaya 40, and Muranga 39 which is a good indication of the extent to which the district loses her population.

District also suffers from shortage of secondary school places for primary school drop outs. Students who qualify for secondary school places face the problem of shortage of the available form one spases. On the other hand there are very few employment oriented activities to absorb the growing number of school drop outs. It is therefore evident that out-migrants may be encouraged due to shortage of school places or employment opportunities to other districts or urban centres which offers these opportunities.

MAP 2 AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN SIAYA DISTRICT.



MAP 1...


34° E
34° 30
AGRO-ECOLOGICAL ZONES IN SIAYA
SUGAR CANE ZONE
SUGAR CANE ZONE
SIAYA
COTTON ZONE
COTTON ZONE
Usengi
Asembo
Lake Victoria
0°
LEGEND
Agro-ecological zones
Subzones
Divisional boundary
0° 30'
0 5 10 15 20 25KM

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Siaya District unlike other districts is neither endowed with ebundance of rainfall and fertile soil nor enough secondary schools and employment opportunities which may keep most of her youth from moving out of the district. As a result of this, most parents noting that agricultural production is too low to feed the ever increasing mouths end up investing heavily in education for their children. Those who qualify for secondary school places and miss chance in the local schools end up in other districts and urban centres where these opportunities are avaialble. While others who are either primary schools or secondary school drop out finding little to gain from agariculture join job seekers in either agricultural plantations, professional colleges and search for white collar jobs in different parts of the country.

Whereas fertility and mortality are natural phenomena of life in population dynamic migration is determined by numerous factors which may not only determine movement of people or an individual from one place to another covering distance and time.

A major determinant such as education will therefore shape the population structure and size to the extent that it may have both direct and indirect impact on fertility and mortality of the region under study.

Noting that of the 474,516 enumarated (1979 census) the female population were 44,400 more than males, giving sex ratio

82.9, it is therefore evident that there are more male migrants than female. Using the education and other variables we are therefore going to assess factors which enhance out migration from the district. This may be used to explain various socio-economic and demographic consequences which various variables play in the development of the district.

It is therefore the aim of this paper to help us understand the extent of out-migration from the district and the factors underlying this, at both inter-district and national levels.

1:4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To estimate net out-migration from Siaya District to other districts.
2. To estimate net out-migration from Siaya District to various urban areas.
3. To assess the age and sex with high risk of out-migrating from the district.
4. To prescribe policy recommendations within the frame work of the District Focus for Rural Development strategy with the aim of reducing the high rate of outflow of manpower.

1:5 JUSTIFICATION OF STUDY

Both rural-rural and rural-urban migration contribute more to the human mobility in the developing countries. They have been of much concern to various governments since they have led to unbalanced development strategies both in urban and rural areas. Increased influx of population in urban centres due to "bright lights" has led to increase in unemployment, growth of slums, strain on social amenities and increase in crime rate. The government of Kenya while taking these into consideration has noted with great satisfaction that change in education system of 8.4.4 which is geared towards development of skill if supported with enhencement of informal sector and supply of social amenities like water, electricity, roads and soft loans would help reduce this influx into urban centres for white collar jobs.

In this connection education is being used as a pivot which determine the extent of migration trends. A change in education system may therefore reduce or increase the rate of migration. While other factors have a role to play numerous studies have confirmed this major contribution of education. The role of education in reducing the rate of out-migration has therefore been analysed.

Siaya District has been chosen princialy because it is a district with a high rate of net out-migration being only second to Kakamega District. Secondly the fast population growth rate coupled with lack of enough school places and employment opportunities compared to other districts may be used to explain

the level to which education does play in migration.

1:6 SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF STUDY AND DATA

The study focuses on various determinants of out-migration from Siaya District to other districts and urban centres in Kenya. It assesses the role of education to help understand the extent to which various levels of education may determine the trends, destination and rates of migration.

Due to lack of proper studies done in this area which may give us proper data, we have relied on secondary data from the 1979 census.

From the study we have been able to look at the possible socio-economic and demographic implications from the area of the origin and possible policy implications. These have made it possible for us to come up with the policy recommendations.

1:7 LITERATURE REVIEW

Much of the previous literature on determinants of internal migration has concentrated on developed countries and especially USA and England. Few studies have been conducted in developing countries in general and Africa in particular.

In Africa, much work has been done by Caldwell especially in Ghana and Mitchel in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe). This shows the inadequency of the studies already done. They vary from those which attempt to make topographies of population movements to those which examine major determinants by focussing on the

characteristics of migrants. Few studies have been based on education as a none economic determinant of migration and its effects as a determinant of internal migration can be viewed in two perspectives:

1. Whether different levels of educational attainemnt are associated with different rates of migrations; and
2. Whether a desire to acquire higher levels of education leads to migration from rural to urban areas where educational facilities and employment opportunities tend to be located.

Before reviewing the studies done in Kenya, let us run through some of the findings of the studies done world wide and how they relate to this particular study. Among the most exiting is Hugo's (1978) study on 14 villages in West Java which gave a general overview of the physical, economic and demographic situation in West Java. Whereas Hugo used data from census and surveys as well as secondary sources, this study is restricted to the 1979 census and only one survey. While Hugo focused on the agaricultural situation and how the population adjusted to enviromental strain caused by agricultural situation, this study will focus on general determinants leading to migration. Factors such as education, cultural problems, age and sex differentials as well as low agraicultural returns have all been considered.

The use of census and surveys is not new, it had been carried out by Griffin (1976) in Costa Rica, Herrick (1965) and Visarias (1969) used survey as source of supplementary information to census and vital registration statistics. Their conclusions were

not far from what Hamilton (1959,64) Shryock and Nam (1965) and Hamilton and Suval (1965) were able to arrive at in various studies. These scholars found that while controlling for a wider range of socio-economic factors, migration is highly selective with respect to education. Their rationale was that the higher an individual's level of educational attainment, the more likely he will be aware of differential opportunities and amenities to be found at alternative places of residence.

In England Friedlander and Rosheir (1966a, 1966b) in a two-parts study of educational selectivity found that migrants were more selective with respect to education than were non-migrants. This is in support of Partersen's (1958) category of people seeking higher aspirations (forced movement) which is based on Maslow's hierachy of human needs. Stone (1969) in Canada while attempting to analyse interprovincial migration between 1951-61 found that there was increase monotonically with average levels of education. In Africa, Caldwell (1968-70) found out in Ghana that 59% of the males with limited primary school education, never planned to migrate from their villages to nearby urban centres against only 17% of those with secondary and tertiary education.

Among the hypotheses held by various scholars are that there are high propenisities of migration of persons in their teens, twenties and early thirties than other counterpants. This was supported by studies conducted by Bosher (1961) in Indiana, Shyrock, in 1964 USA, Herricks (1965) in Santiago Pourcher (1970)

Paris, Thomas (1968) in Gwatemala, Li (1967) in Taiwan,

dwell (1968) in Ghana and Mitchell (1969) in Southern Rhodesia
mbabwe).

y arrived at this on two grounds that:-

1. The young are able to adopt more easily to new situations, and
2. the young, being close to the beginning of their working life, are envisioned as being more readily disposed to taking advantage of new opportunities involving migration than those more aged who are restricted due to their permanent socio-economic ties at their places of residence.

cording to Barclay (1968) people who migrate are dominantly men in working age groups. He argues that very few ple would decide to undertake an out-migration move without ference to their livelihood.

e extent to which sex play a role in migration is found from udies conducted by Thomas (1958) USA; Arias (1961) Guatamala d by Jansen (1970) in Ceylon (Sri Lanka) for the period 1940-. In all these studies, it was revealed that there are more le migrants than females. Caldwell once again (1968; 1970) in s studies in Ghana supported the findings despite the fact that rents admitted no societal restrain on the migration of female urban areas (and even that it was considered desirable), there s much higher propotion of males as against females planning rst long term migrations.

these findings were based on the generally accepted principle that males are adventures, more exploratory and less cofined by traditions. From current research, it has been found that not only is sex less selectivity than ages but it is less uniform over time and space.

This study having confirmed the two findings with regards to migrants from Siaya District, help to explain the high dependancy rate of the district, decline in agricultural production due to lack of labour force to work in the farms. The growing rate of deliquents may be attributed to lack of paternal care since over 40% of the households are headed by women. This leads to lack of descipline, among adolescents. This has among other social consequences increase in high school drop outs, early marriages and early pregnancies with possible effects such as malnutrition, abortions and deaths resulting from early pregnancies.

Lack of adequate educational facilities may be attributed to high out-migration of well educated people who instead of contributing to the building of more secondary school places in their local areas only remit money to support family for the period children are in primary school and take children off with them to other districts where they cause strain on educational opportunities available at the expense of promoting their local institutions. (Siaya District plan 1983).

Agriculturally, the district cannot compare with other districts since the aged and children out number labour force, they lack

capital to improve in agriculture, neither are they endowed with power to bring modern changes to improve fertility of soil.

Consequently, the old men have kept on with traditional agricultural methods. Further more there is low use of agricultural machinery, and fertilizers. Cattle rearing practises have as well not changed much instead of having grade cattle most cattles are traditional zebu cattle which produce low milk with low quality meat hence in sale they produce low returns. Modern artificial insermination method for improved cattle quality and zero grazing have not been fully utilized. Instead uncontrolled population of cattle, sheep and goats have only assisted in lowering soil fertility by reducing soil cover clearing vegetation and hence making the soil open to wind and rain. Along lake shores as well as slopes of hills leading to river valleys increase in gulleys are eminent. Thus agricultural yields have been drastically reduced with years.

A further effect has been due to the introduction of Nile perch (Mbuta) into Lake Victoria. Since women acting as heads of households would like to supplement their income with trade, they prefferably go into fishmongering to get school fees for children. In so doing they have ended up cutting down trees for charcoal and firewood for drying fish. Due to its high oil content drying of Nile perch consumes alot of firewood thus it has lead to further degration of soil cover. The once rich Uyoma soil with time has turned into a semi-arid, dusty and dry shrub land.

It is therefore not difficult to see socio-demographic implications of high rate of net out-migration from the region that has kept it much below other districts in income per capita in Kenya. All this is due to no other reason other than the selectivity of migrants who are generally male, youthful and better educated individuals. They leave behind only children, females, old people and the sick with little education to bring ANY positive change for the districts economic development.

In Kenya studies which were conducted between 1960's and 80's were limited to analysis of national census data. Among the scholars were Ominde (1968) and Rempel (1977), which go along way in analysing information on inter-districts migrants from 1969 census. In 1974 and 1981, Huntington and Beskok respectively were able to make use of census in their studies. The only survey which has been carried in Kenya on migrants was done by Oucho (1981).

Further studies were done by Nyagero and Odalo in their Masters Theses from university of Nairobi work. In his attempt to explain the migration flow and migration field of migrants destined to Mumias Sugar growing area, Nyagero (1985:57) found that potential labour migrants from peripharial locations were able to obtain quick and accurate information about employment opportunities in the factory. It is therefore evident that securing jobs on "first- come- first employ" basis favour the peripherial migrants rather than migrants from far off.

Like other studies done elsewhere in West Africa and America including Britain, Nyagero confirmed that workers mean migration age are within the age (15-19) and increase in intensity 20-29 which account for 61.9%. There is then a sharp decline at age 40+. This finding of mean age migration of 28.5 years and a mode of 26 years is not in agreement with Caldwell's (1969) and Rempel's (1970) studies on rural-urban migration which observed the highest propensities of migrating at age groups at 15-19 and 20-24 respectively. His work confirmed the prospensity to be at 25-29 years. It was in agreement with Oucho's finding (1981:188) that rural-rural migrants are older than their rural-urban counterparts.

On education, Mbithi and Barnes' (1975:160) found that migrants were very poor educationally. This being a period not long before independence may have found migrants majority having not had any formal education. Studies conducted in the 80's after the upsurge in school enrollment following the government's scrapping-off of primary school fees and enormously subsidising training institutions were able to find no correspondence with Mbithi and Barnes' findings. Thus Rempel (1981:78-9) and Nyagero's (1985:64-65) found that educationally, migrants had higher percentage of formal education than non-migrants. This was also futher confirmed by Odallo (1985:75) in his studies of Mumias and Nzoia sugar growing schemes. Other studies were done by Huntington, (1974) and Beskok (1981). While Okatcha, (1979:115-6) in his study of Population Mobility And Employment:-

A case study of the Athi River Township found out that "sending" district of migrants to the Athi River Township were located within the dominant "sending" provinces. These were mainly Machakos (Eastern), Muranga, Kiambu, (Central), Siaya (Nyanza) among Kenya's districts. Siaya in this respect sent out 13.01% of the total migrants with 6.10% of the total male total male migrants.

She further found out that age selectivity concentrated at age brackets 20-49 with age brackets 25-29 and 20-24 were having greater impact. Reasons for migrating were found to be mainly due to lack of jobs in the areas of origin, and population pressure besides other economical demographic causal factors.

1:8 VARIABLES AND THEIR MEASUREMENTS

Independent Variables	Dependent Variable
1. Proportion of people of given age.	
2. Proportion of people of given sex.	Rate of out-migration
3. Proportion of people seeking employment, educational opportunities etc.	

The above variables were measured in percentages, ratios and rates against the rate of migration.

1:9 HYPOTHESES

Among the major hypothesis considered in the study were :-

1. The higher the level of education, the higher the propensity to migrate.

2. The higher the number of job seekers the higher the level of migration.

3. The higher the level of education, the higher the attraction to urban areas the further the distances from areas of origin.

4. The more the males of ages 15-24 the higher the number of out-migration.

5. The lower the available opportunities the higher the urge to migrate.

6. The higher the pressure on land the higher the urge to migrate.

1:10 DATA FOR THE STUDY

This study rely heavily on secondary data i.e. population census of 1979. This data was found from the CBS which is changed with the task of carrying out population census through Professor Oucho. Other works related to population dynamics were also consulted.

Also relevant were theses written by the post graduate students at the Institute of population studies. They were found in the East Africana section of the Jomo Kenyatta Memorial Library and from the institute of Population and Reasearch Studies Library.

The data which were found from 1979 census tables were analysed in sex ratios and percentages which were later presented in the form of graphs, bar charts and tables. Maps were used as well

for further illustration.

Among the policy implications arrived at are those which are aimed at reducing rural-urban and rural-rural migration from the district. Issues such as lack of secondary schools, social amenities and employment opportunites have been considered. As well attempt to increase agricultural output and livestock production in order to help increase the income per capita so as to reduce outflow of manpower have as well been given a thought.

CHAPTER TWO

2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND DESTINATION OF MIGRANTS

2:1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY LOCATIONS AND DIVISIONS

Siaya District had a total of 474516 people who occupied an area of 2522 square kilometers giving a density of 188 persons per square kilometers.Of Siaya's four divisions, Bondo had the lion's share of area totalling to 975 sq. Km and the highest population of 140253 within its seven locations yet it had the lower density of only 143 persons per sq. kilometers.

Boro with an area of 613 sq. Km was second to Bondo with a total of 117816 people which placed it third to Bondo in total population. It had a total of four locations the same with Ukwala. Again like Bondo, Boro was sparsely populated with a density of only 192 of which again placed it second to Bondo division. Ukwala which was second to Bondo in population with a total population of 125416 had the highest density of 232 persons per sq. kilometres which placed it only second lowest to Yala with 407 sq.Km and the lowest number of locations totalling three only. Despite this, Yala again had the lowest population of only 94030 though it was placed second highest in density to Ukwala with 230 persons per sq. Km. (see table 1)

This shows that Bondo with 29.6% of Siaya's population was occupying as much as 38.7% of the total land area of the district. Ukwala with the highest density of 23.2 had 25.8% of the districts population while Yala with the lowest area had only 19.8% of the districts population.

TABLE 1 Population Disrribution of Siaya District by Locations and Divisions 1979 census.

Location/Division	Total Population	Area in Square Km	Density/Km^2
East Uyoma	19461	113	171
West Uyoma	18992	109	173
West Asembo	18082	93	193
East Asembo	18383	83	220
South Sakwa	25761	226	113
North Sakwa	19501	161	120
Yimbo	20073	187	107
Bondo Division	140253	975	143
South Gem	28096	150	187
North Gem	28095	111	251
East Gem	37839	145	260
Yala Division	94030	407	230
East Alego	47969	242	197
Central Alego	36413	179	203
West Alego	24265	117	207
Usonga	9169	74	123
Boro Division	117816	613	192
South Ugenya	26562	95	277
East Ugenya	27937	138	202
North Ugenya	42627	184	231
Uholo	25231	108	232
Ukwala Division	122417	526	232
SIAYA DISTRICT	474516	2522	188

Source: Complied from 1979 Population Census Report.

Out of a total of 18 locations, East Alego was the highest populated location with a total of 47969 people or 10.0% of the total district's population. As well it was having the largest area of 242 sq. Km. or 9.6% of the land area in the district.

In density it was placed tenth with a density of 197 persons per sq. Km. This then shows that E. Alego is much more sparsely populated than South Ugenya, East Gem, North Gem and Uholo which were the highest populated locations in the district with a total population of 25235 people or 24.8% of the district's population. These locations are lying within high potential agricultural zones on the northern part of the District (Ojoo, 1979:12).

Regions lying along the Lake shore are endowed with low rainfall and high temperatures, cotton growing and fishing as their major occupation for the outside markets. While locations due to moderate rainfall are growing both sugarcane and cotton with sugarcane offering a much more promising economic returns as a cash crop than cotton.

Communication wise, Siaya District has a relatively well distributed road network in Yala, Ukwala, divisions although parts of Boro divisions are poorly served with road network as a well as much of Bondo division. Most of the routes being murrum are inaccessible during the rainy seasons especially in East and West Uyoma Locations. Dependence from fishing in this area is therefore faced with problems as means of transporting the fish

are not reliable especially during rainy season leading to great wastage. Telephone network has covered only the major markets and divisional centres making rural areas out of reach from the rest of the nation.

On the settlement scene the District is having widely sparsed homestead especially in Boro and Bondo divisions. Homesteads are generally found in groups. Traditionally every married mature adult male, with children of marriage age was required to move from his father's homestead into his own new homestead. Traditional land tenure system, followed land inheritance led to distribution of land from father to sons. Subsequent to expansion of settlements and clearing of once fertile bush lands, areas once unsettled due to tsetse-fly menace have so far been cleared as more arable land is being turned into settlements, cultivated or left for grazing. Institutional settlements such as schools, market centres with high concentrated number of persons either working on wage economy doing business, persuing of education are also to be found. It was observed by Ojoo that the pattern of settlement in the District are likely to expand in view of the growing population and increasing densities (Ojoo 1979:20). This has caused strain on both land for agricultural cultivation and cattle rearing especially in Yala and Ukwala Divisions.

In that situation, need for land for settlement and agriculture may initiate mobility. In some cases those with no land of their own may be forced to rent plots laying fallow in order to grow food crops and/or cash crops. Difficulty in getting such holdings

may influence mobility to neighbouring locations among relatives. While those with means may find their way to other districts and settlment schemes. Though this has not been of a major priority for the Luo migrants in general as was observed by Oucho (1983:23).

> "... the Luo , the Luhya and the Kamba prefer migration to the wage sector in both urban and rural areas, the Kikuyu are more involved in land colonialization ..."

The major moitive for mobility has been economic and not land which is plentiful. There is much room though fertility and change of enviroment is still already putting a lot of pressure on the available land parcels calling for modern agricultural methods and use of fertilizers which is not highly being used at present.

2:2 DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS TO THE PROVINCES (EXCLUDING NAIROBI)

As is to be expected, Siaya being in Nyanza Province send much of her migrants to the districts within the province than any other province. Nyanza is followed by Rift Valley whether we consider migration in terms of males or females of total in-migrants in the Province. The argument for this is due to the area and total number of the districts which when the totals are considered will automatically inflate the figures.

What is worth noting is that there are more males than females

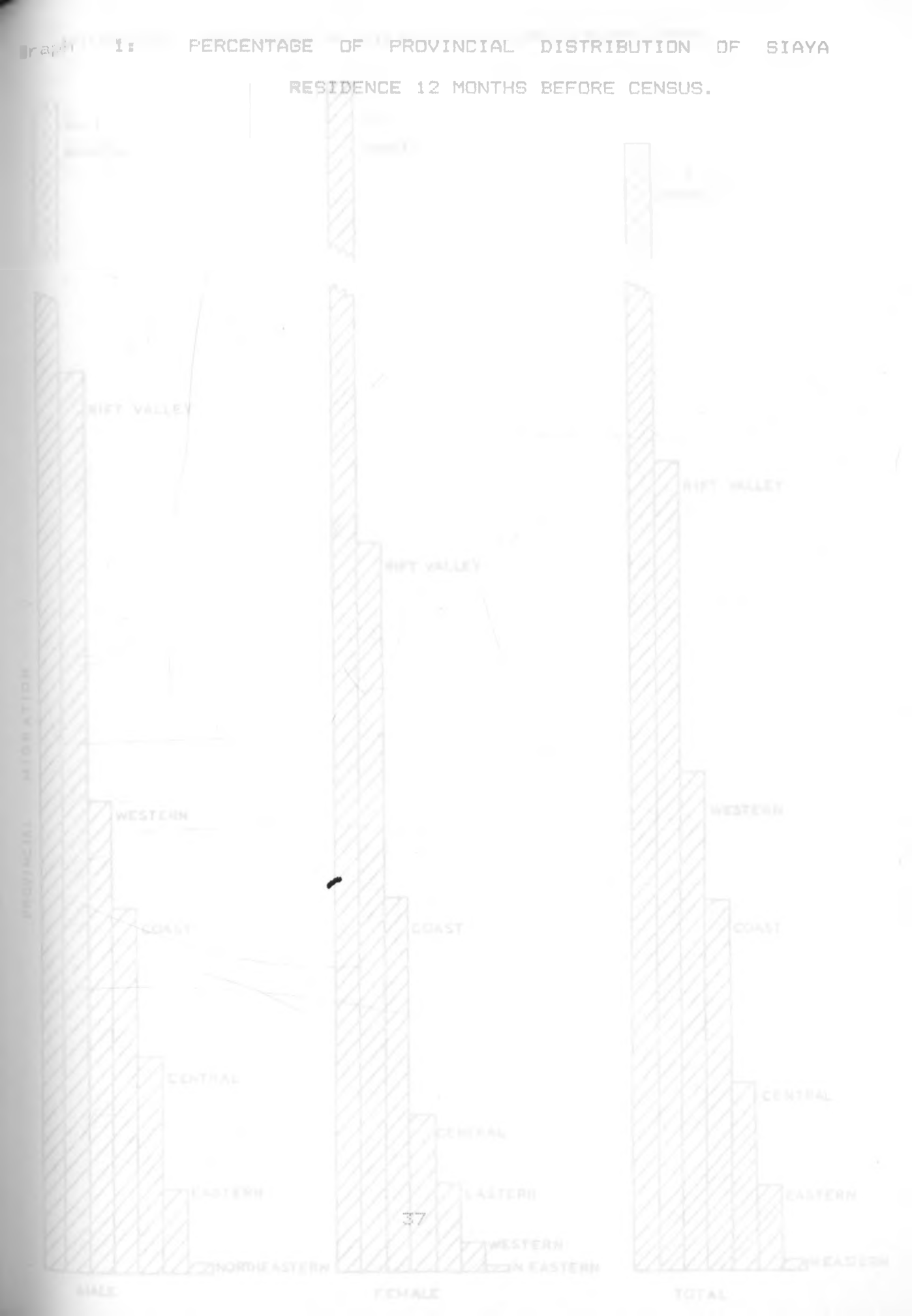
destined to Rift Valley. Majority of these migrants are destined to Kericho and Nakuru while the rest end up being distributed in various parts of the Province. Agricultural regions such as Nandi and Uasin Gishu take up a fair share of the in-migrants.

The trend of migration is systematically followed with more than half Rift Valley male in-migrants going to Western Province which shares common border with Siaya District though it lags second last as a destination for female in-migrants. The reason here is probably due to its closeness to the area of origin. Married women rarely accompany their husbands instead they would prefer staying back at home while their husbands continue shafling between their working areas and home where they continue sending remittances. This is a strong case to support the accepted principle that among most of the developing countries migrants rarely cut off ties with their home people.

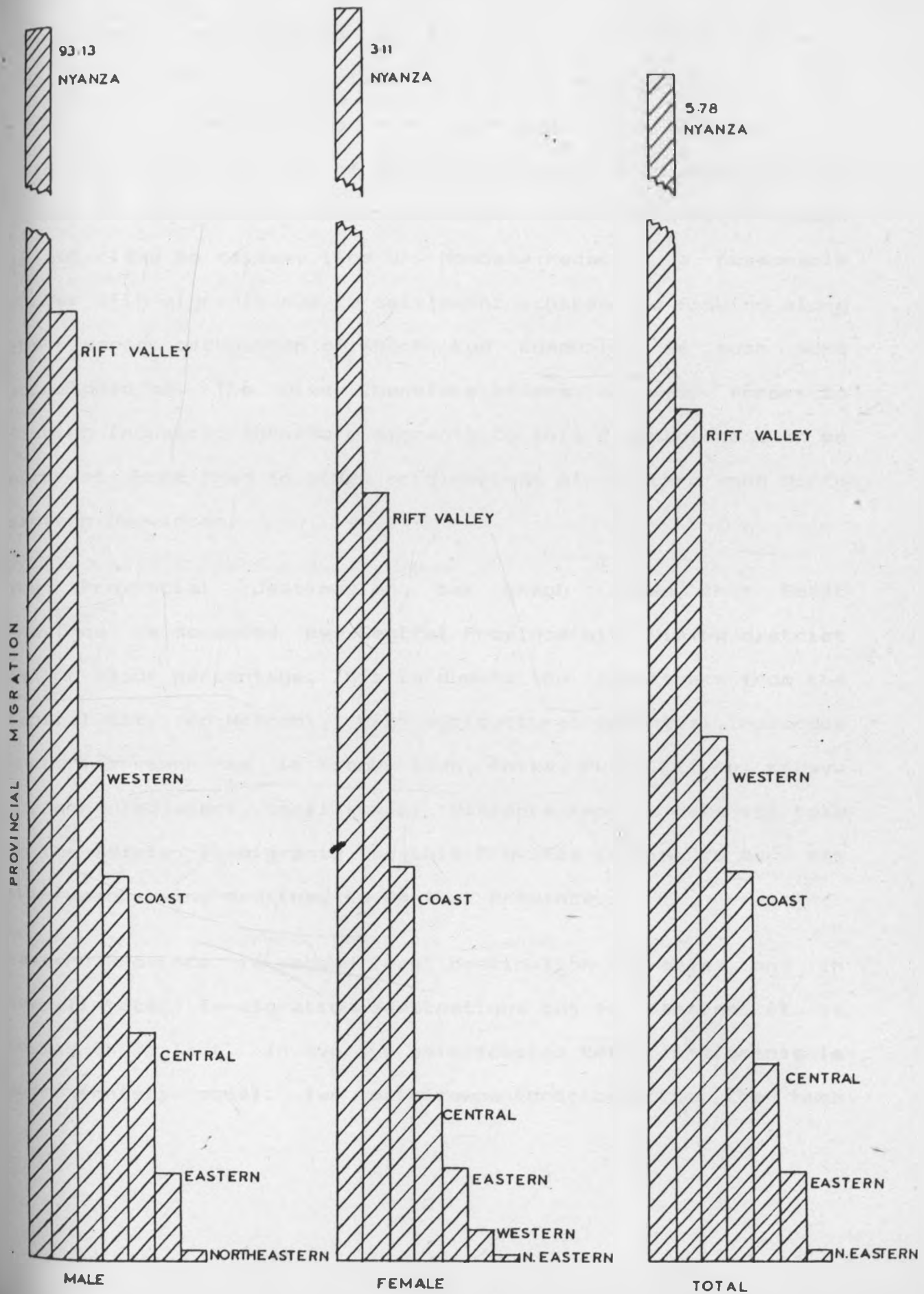
Due to distance and cost of travelling to further distance such as Coast Province, in-migrants to these areas who find it costly travelling to and fro normally prefer staying close with their families for much of their working life time. This may be the reason for approximately the same percentage of in-migrants both males and females in this province.

In the Province the main attractive destination is Mombasa which though is far from Nyanza offer attractive employment opportunities in manufacturing industries, tourism, Port Authority and numerous other companies. Travelling has been made easy and cheaper by railway transport which reaches upto

Graph 1: PERCENTAGE OF PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SIAYA RESIDENCE 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS.



(%) PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SIAYA RESIDENTS 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS



Vala via Kisumu,Nakuru and Nairobi.

Spillovers from Mombasa go to Kilifi and Kwale while a negligible ortion reach lamu which apart from being arid has problems of communication and lower employment opportunities. This reduces possibility of getting contacts from relatives and chance of sending back home remittance. While Tana River though is not close to railway line or Mombasa receives a reasonable number ofin-migrants due to settlement schemes and fishing along the river an occupation of which Luo community is much more accustomed to. The river therefore offers an easy access to fishing industry. Therefore migrants to this district tend to be much at home than in other arid regions of Eastern and North Eastern Provinces.

The Provincial destination bar graph shows that Coast Province is seconded by Central Province with Kiambu district taking major percentage. This is due to the spillovers from the capital city of Nairobi, high agricultural potential, numerous factories such as in Kiambu town, Thika, Ruiru,Limuru, Kikuyu and other adjacent small towns. Distance tend to take its toll on the female in-migrants to this Province leading to more men than women being destined to Central Province.

Eastern Province is second least destination for males and in overall total in-migration destinations but for females it is laying third last. In average male/females total in-migrants is approximately equal. Two main towns contribute to the high

figure in this Province. These are experiencing spillover effect from Nairobi. The two towns are Machakos and Athi River which are less than an hour's fast drive to the Capital City of Nairobi though they are laying in Eastern Province. For those who are unable to afford the high cost of living in Nairobi made high by rent and transport cost would therefore end up in these two towns. Yet consider themselves enjoying the same life style city dwellers enjoy.

Meru as well,has a high figure though it is far away it lies in high agricultural potential area. Other than the two districts of Machakos and Meru, the rest of the districts being arid offer little attraction to the in-migrants hence in total the percentage of in-migrants fall second last in rank. Though male-female ratio is approximately equal.

The least region for destination is North Eastern where less than 0.2% of males are to be found in the in the two districts of Garissa and Mandera with a negligable percentage are to be found in the two districts of Mandera and Wajir, percentage of women in Garissa may be attributed to its being Provincial Headquarters, they end up accompanying their husbands or being posted by the government ministries and parastatal organisations as nurses, teachers, telephone operators etc.

Otherwise North Eastern is not offering any employment opportunities for the migrants nor is it of any major economic benefit besides being out of the way and its distance from the

area of the origin. All these make it a difficult area to reach.

In conclusion we are able to deduce that distance apart from contributing in reducing the rate of migration stream employment, opportunities, and communication network have a lot to contribute in either enhancing or discouraging migration flow.

Further more we are able to notice that in-migrants from Siaya District are widespread throughout Kenya. This helps to show the possibility of Siaya being one region with high net out-migration which leads to this trend of spartial distribution. We may only hypothesis the determinants in this project since census data used is not capable of answering such issues.

2:3 DESTINATION OF MALE OUT-MIGRANTS

It is not unusual for males to migrate in large numbers to far distant places. Being more adventerous, insiquitive, bread earners as well as due to their lack for traditional restriction. There is an indication that their destination are more evenly spread countrywide with the highest being Kisumu District 2.04% and the lowest being Wajir and Marsabit with 0.00%. Otherwise the spread of 0.75% for Nakuru down to 0.56% for Mombasa a difference of 19% need explanation (see graph 2).

Analysis of determinants and destination of migrants reveals that migrants are normally attracted to job availability, communication network and reppeled by distances. It is therefore

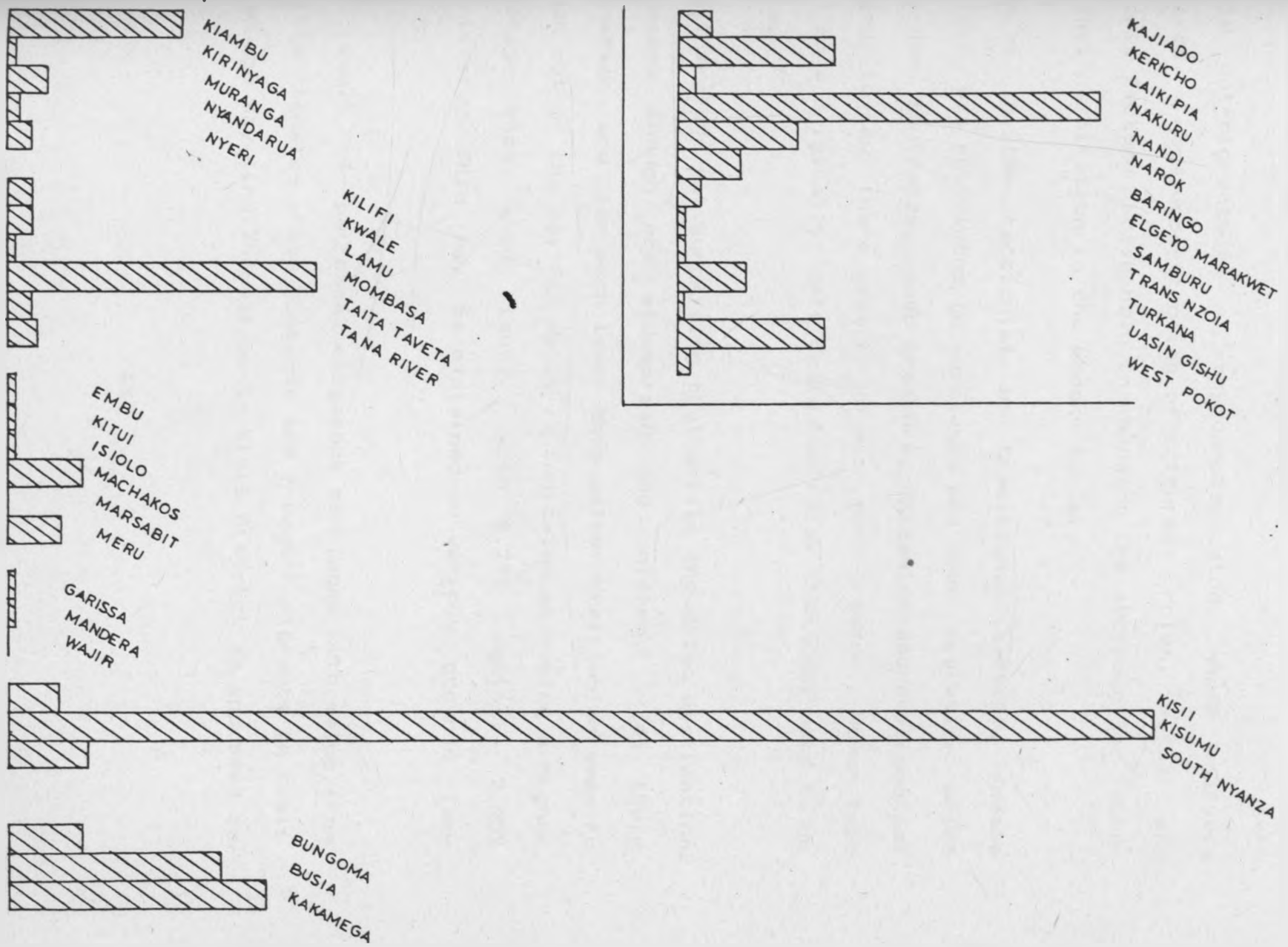
not hard to give reason for Kisumu's high figure of 2.04% on the three condition given above Nakuru, Mombasa, Kakamega, Busia, Kiambu and Kericho as well share the same conditions being urban centres. Though economic prospects seem to overule the distance factor. South Nyanza has the attraction of Lake Victoria which render transportation easy as well as Lambwe settlement with more people from Siaya District settling there. Others go to work or look for employment at Sony Sugar Factory (Awendo) and the sorounding sugar growing ares. This causes mobility to and from these two districts for visits and trade more frequent.

As is to be noted with the male/female migrants Kisii once again falls low with only 0.09% due to its being out of way for migrants, especially those from Ugenya and Alego or Gem and Sakwa migrants would prefer direct travelling be it by road, train or water (for Lake Victoria) which are common modes of inland transport instead of stopping in between to take a connecting route which increases cost and time wastage. This makes such Districts such as Narok, Kajiado, Nyeri, Embu among others to be having very low number of in-migrants from the district.

Distance such as Siaya to Turkana, Samburu, Elgeyo, Marakwet, Mandera,Garissa, Kitui, Isiolo, Embu, Lamu, Kirinyaga, Wajir and Marsabit tend to reduce the interest of migrants who may end up taking too much money if not the transportation problem may lead

graph 2: DISTRICTS OF DESTINATION OF MALE MIGRANTS IN PERCENTAGE 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS.

POPULATION BY SEX, DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING IN SIAYA GIVEN IN %.12 MONTHS BEFORE 1979 CENSUS (Male)



(%) MALES RESIDING IN SIAYA 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS

to lowering of motivation for mobility. Thus due to low number of migrants in these areas, there are few relatives and friends to offer accommodation and opportunities to get jobs.

2:4 DESTINATION OF FEMALE OUT-MIGRANTS

Female out-migrants is a very complex study whose analysis requires a good understanding of cultural roles, social and economic factors which help in changing the attitude for women and their aspiration in the modern society.

Where as in the precolonial or traditional setting, female mobility was restricted to marriages and mass migration which were due to raids, land pressure, epidemics and enviromental changes, to-day there seem to be much more freedom. Women take much more originally male dominated roles than they used to do before.

It is therefore not surprising that unlike the males destinations of females though not widespread and uniform, - as their destination are far much lower than males- Kisii which seem to be much out of the way for males is indicated as having a higher percentage than even Kisumu, with 5.77% against 2.02% respectively. This may be explained on various grounds (see graph 3)

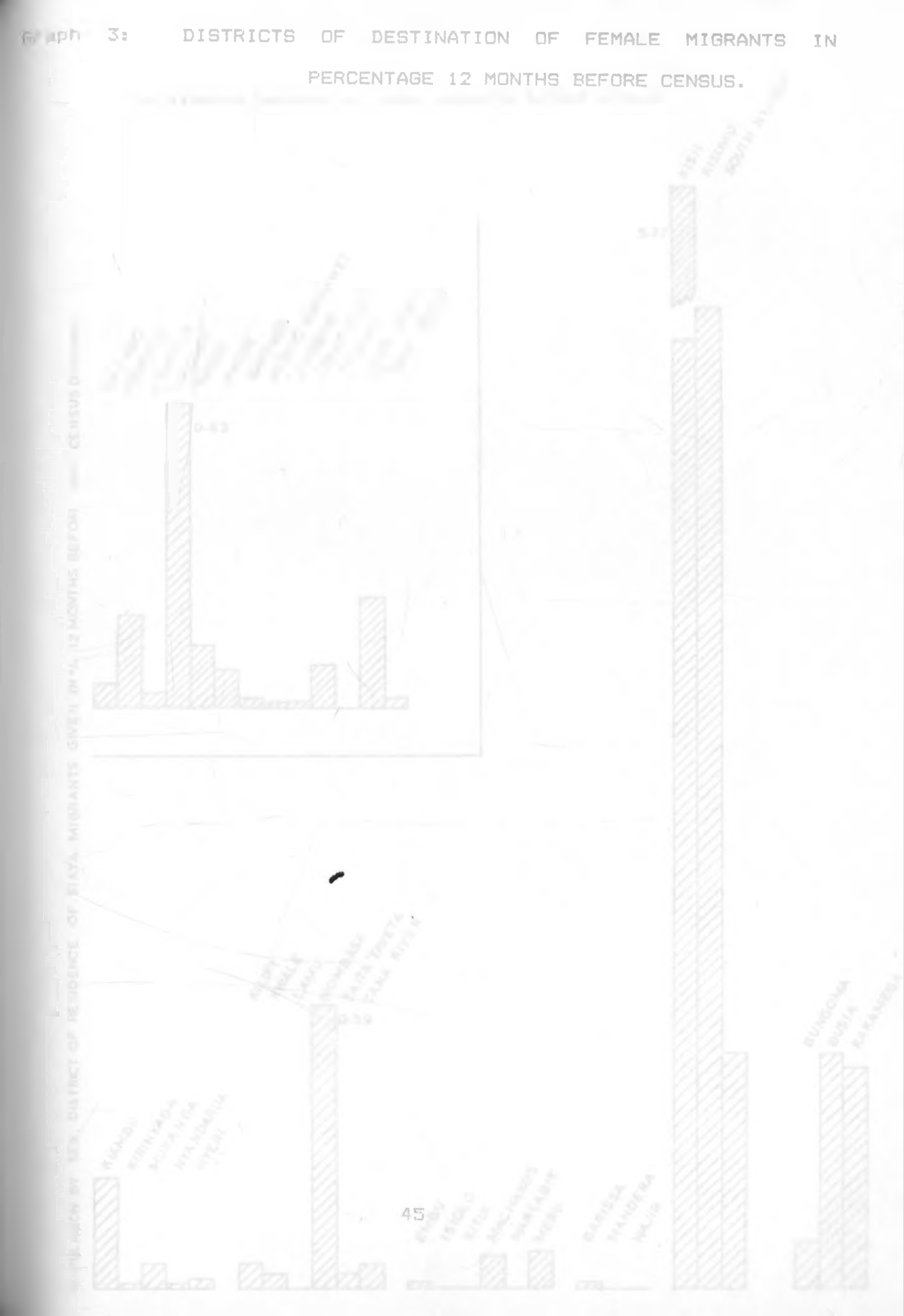
As a result of patreneal exogamous marriages with males from Districts females whose husbands are frequent migrants to Kisii a year ago may find themselves in Kisii District as eppossed to

men who are restricted to only search for employment and invitation by friends and relatives. Women as well are much more interested in small scale trade of agricultural products such as onions, bananas etc. Kisii being a high agricultural area offers attractive market than South Nyanza and even Busia or Kakamega Districts.

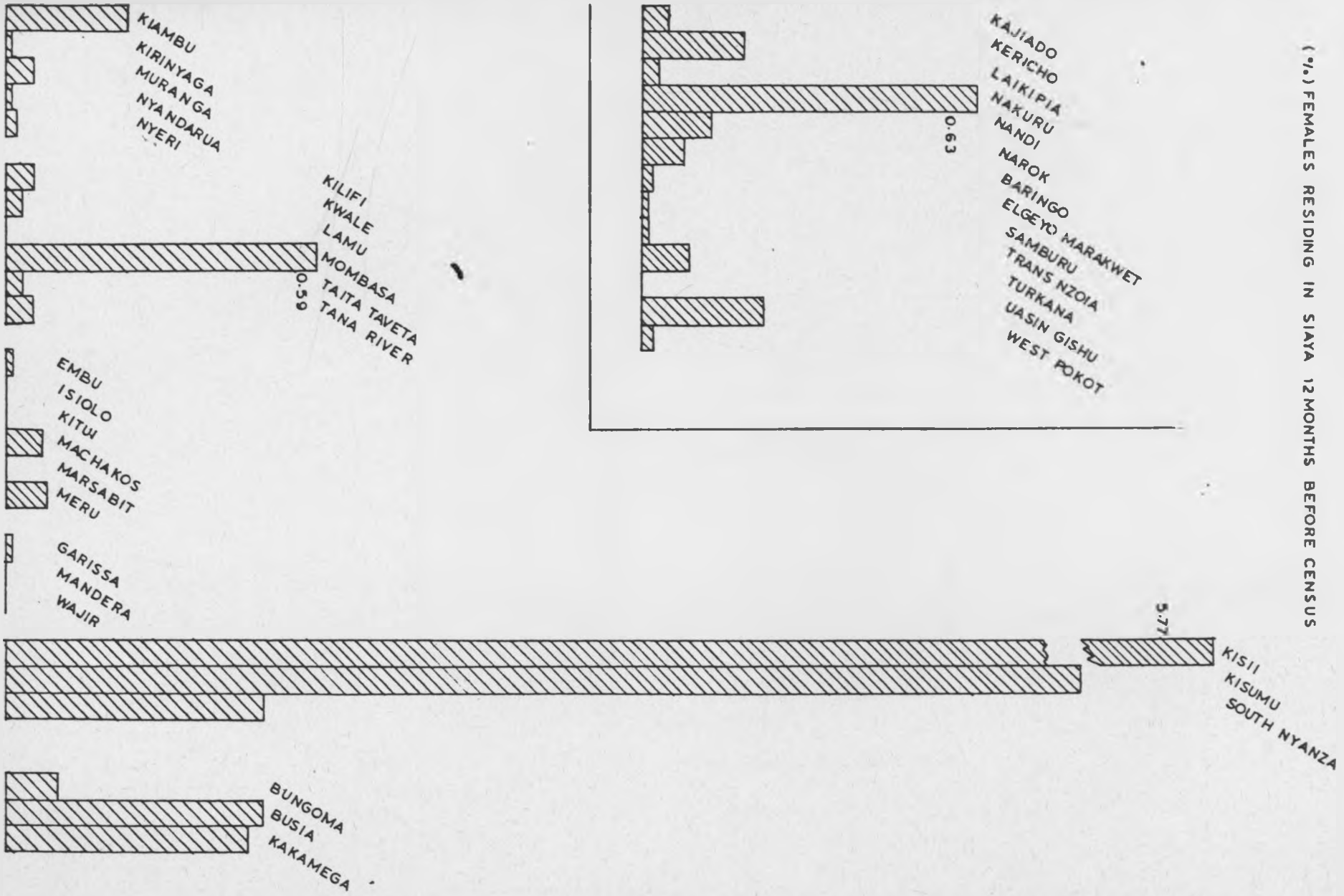
A fact to be noted is the major drop from that of Kakamega with 0.46% to Kiambu with 0.23% a difference of 50%. The first five Districts are either nearer to Siaya or are in direct communication line with Siaya such as Nakuru and Mombasa. Thus women tend to be concentrated in the districts by viture of marriage, business, employment or education and medication than in other regions.

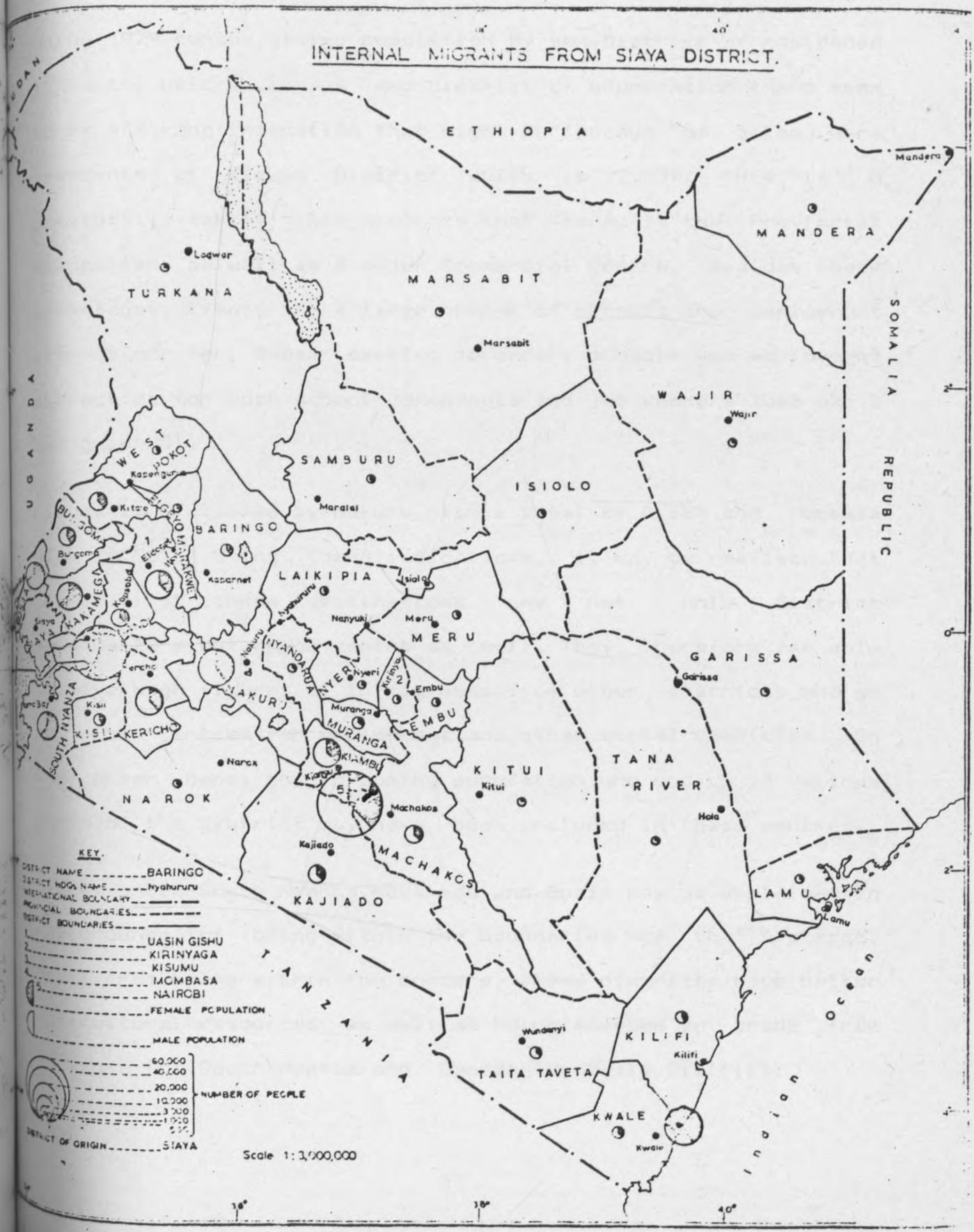
Due to their being out of the way, expensive transportation, harsh environments,long distances seem to lower female migration to such regions as Narok, Kajiado, Kilifi, Muranga, Laikipia and more so in semi arid areas where their percentage is negligeble or stands at 0.00% (Isiolo,Kitui,Marsabit,Mandera and Wajir).

Graph 3: DISTRICTS OF DESTINATION OF FEMALE MIGRANTS IN PERCENTAGE 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS.



POPULATION BY SEX, DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE OF SIAYA MIGRANTS GIVEN IN °/. 12 MONTHS BEFORE 1979 CENSUS (Females)




INTERNAL MIGRANTS FROM SIAYA DISTRICT.
ETHIOPIA
SUDAN
UGANDA
SOMALIA REPUBLIC
TANZANIA
Indian Ocean
TURKANA
Lodwar
MARSABIT
Marsabit
MANDERA
Mandera
WAJIR
Wajir
WEST POKOT
Kapenguria
SAMBURU
Maralal
ISIOLO
BUNGOMA
Bungoma
Kitale
TRANS NZOIA
Eldoret
BARINGO
Kabarnet
LAIKIPIA
Nyahururu
Isiolo
KAKAMEGA
Kakamega
SIAYA
Siaya
Nanyuki
Meru
MERU
GARISSA
Garissa
NAKURU
Nakuru
NYANDARUA
Ol Kalou
NYERI
Nyeri
Kirinyaga
Embu
EMBU
Muranga
MURANGA
KISII
Kisii
SOUTH NYANZA
KERICHO
Kericho
KIAMBU
Kiambu
Narok
NAROK
KITUI
Kitui
TANA RIVER
Hola
Machakos
MACHAKOS
Kajiado
KAJIADO
LAMU
Lamu
Wundanyi
TAITA TAVETA
KILIFI
Kilifi
KWALE
Kwale
KEY.
DISTRICT NAME ---------- BARINGO
DISTRICT HQRS NAME ------ Nyahururu
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
1 ---------- UASIN GISHU
2 ---------- KIRINYAGA
3 ---------- KISUMU
4 ---------- MOMBASA
5 ---------- NAIROBI
FEMALE POPULATION
MALE POPULATION
60,000
40,000
20,000
10,000
3,000
1,000
500
NUMBER OF PEOPLE
DISTRICT OF ORIGIN ---------- SIAYA
Scale 1:1,000,000
34°
38°
40°
2°
0°

COMPARATIVE VOLUME OF MALE AND FEMALE MIGRANTS BY DESTINATIONS

Using 1979 census giving population by sex,District of residence 12 months before census and district of enumeration there seem to be a strong indication that high percentage of males were residents of Kisumu District which is 2.03%. This is a possibility taking into accounts that Kisumu is the Provincial Headquaters as well as a major Commercial Centre. Besides these advantages, Kisumu has a large number of schools and employment attraction for those seeking secondary schools and employment attraction for both school drop-outs and job seekers (see map 3 and graph 4).

Kisumu is followed by Nakuru with a total of 0.68% and Mombasa with 0.58%. Using these indications, it may be realised that these first three destinations are not only district headquarters but urban centre as well. They therefore are able to have high figures of in-migrants from other districts who go to urban centres for employment and other social emenities. On the other hand, the in-coming population who end up in various parts of the district may have been included in these centres.

Migration to South Nyanza,Kakamega and Busia may be explained in the grounds of being within the boundaries of the District. Apart from being within the borders, these districts have better agricultural resources as well as being exposed to trade from Tanzania for South Nyanza and Uganda for Busia District.

Kakamega district offers opportunities in trade is mainly in agricultural produce and fish trade between the two districts which has gone on through decades. It is not difficult to argue on the grounds of being related by marriage across border hence there as visits in and out of the two districts due to education,medical reasons as well as other personal reasons.

There seem to be a good indication that the further away from the area of origin the lower the number of migrants reaching there, other than those who may go to these places for work. Thus the percentage of in- imigrants from Siaya to Kajiado drops from that of 0.07% of Kisii to 0.05% which continue to dwindle up to 0.00% for Wajir, Isiolo, Marsabit, Lamu and Mandera. These districts have little to offer since they are semi-arid, though Samburu, Garissa, Elgeyo and Kitui may have the same enviromental conditions. The percentage of 0.01 may be due to concentration of public and private workers than those who go there to look for employment.

Fishing as an industry and traditional occupation of the Luo community may be used to explain the relatively high percentage of migrants in Turkana district. Having a lake with abandunce of tilapia fish whose population has reduced remarkably in Lake Victoria after the introduction of Nile perch (Mbuta). This makes it attractive to those interested fishermen inspite of its its being very remote, far removed arid region. It also explains the same reasoning for Tana River District and districts along Tana and Athi Rivers. Fishing in Lak e Naivasha does offer the same opportunity which aids to total population

TABLE 2 DIRECTION OF MIGRANTS FROM SIAYA DISTRICT TO OTHER DISTRICTS AND URBAN AREAS (EXCLUDING NAIROBI)

	DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	MALE	MALE %	FEMALE	FEMALE %	TOTAL	TOTAL %	SEX RATIO
1.	Kakamega	994	046	1211	0.46	2205	0.46	121.8
2.	Busia	821	0.38	1300	0.49	2121	0.44	158.3
3.	Bungoma	281	0.13	274	0.10	555	0.12	97.5
4.	West Pokot	46	0.02	46	0.02	92	1.02	100.0
5.	Uasin Gishu	561	0.26	619	0.23	1188	0.24	110.3
6.	Turkana	16	0.07	12	0.00	28	0.01	75.0
7.	Trans Nzoia	252	0.12	241	0.09	493	0.10	95.6
8.	Samburu	20	0.01	24	0.01	44	0.01	120.0
9.	Narok	121	0.06	199	0.08	320	0.07	164.5
10.	Nandi	450	0.21	332	0.13	782	0.16	73.8
11.	Nakuru	1628	0.75	1655	0.63	3283	0.68	101.7
12.	Laikipia	56	0.03	67	0.03	123	0.03	119.6
13.	Kericho	600	0.28	499	0.19	1099	0.23	83.2
14.	Kajiado	136	0.06	122	0.05	258	0.05	89.7
15.	Elgeyo Marakwet	26	0.01	22	0.01	48	0.01	84.6
16.	Baringo	83	0.04	64	0.02	147	0.03	77.1
17.	South Nanza	1184	0.54	1304	0.49	2488	0.52	110.7
18.	Kisumu	4455	2.04	5327	2.02	9782	2.03	119.6

(to continue the following page...)

(...from the previous page)

19. Kisii	196	0.09	152	5.77	348	0.07	77.6
20. Wajir	9	0.00	7	0.00	16	0.00	77.8
21. Mandera	13	0.01	11	0.00	24	0.00	84.6
22. Garissa	21	0.01	16	0.01	37	0.01	76.2
23. Meru	112	0.05	221	0.08	333	0.07	197.3
24. Marsabit	10	0.00	5	0.00	15	0.00	50.0
25. Machakos	178	0.08	187	0.07	365	0.08	105.1
26. Kitui	22	0.01	10	0.00	32	0.01	45.5
27. Isiolo	12	0.01	9	0.00	21	0.00	75.0
28. Embu	26	0.01	35	0.01	61	0.01	134.6
29. Tana River	107	0.05	131	0.05	238	0.05	122.4
30. Taita Taveta	91	0.04	91	0.03	182	0.04	100
31. Mombasa	1212	0.56	1559	0.59	2771	0.58	128.6
32. Lamu	15	0.01	4	0.00	19	0.00	26.7
33. Kwale	87	0.04	91	0.03	178	0.04	104.6
34. Kilifi	96	0.04	119	0.05	215	0.04	124 0
35. Nyeri	78	0.04	46	0.02	124	0.03	59.0
36. Nyandarwa	40	0.02	38	0.01	78	0.02	95.0
37. Muranga	143	0.07	120	0.05	263	0.05	84.9
38. Kirinyaga	31	0.01	32	0.01	63	0.01	103.2
39. Kiambu	671	0.31	618	0.23	12389	0.27	92.1
KENYA	218122	100	263562	100	418684	100	120.8

for Nakuru district.

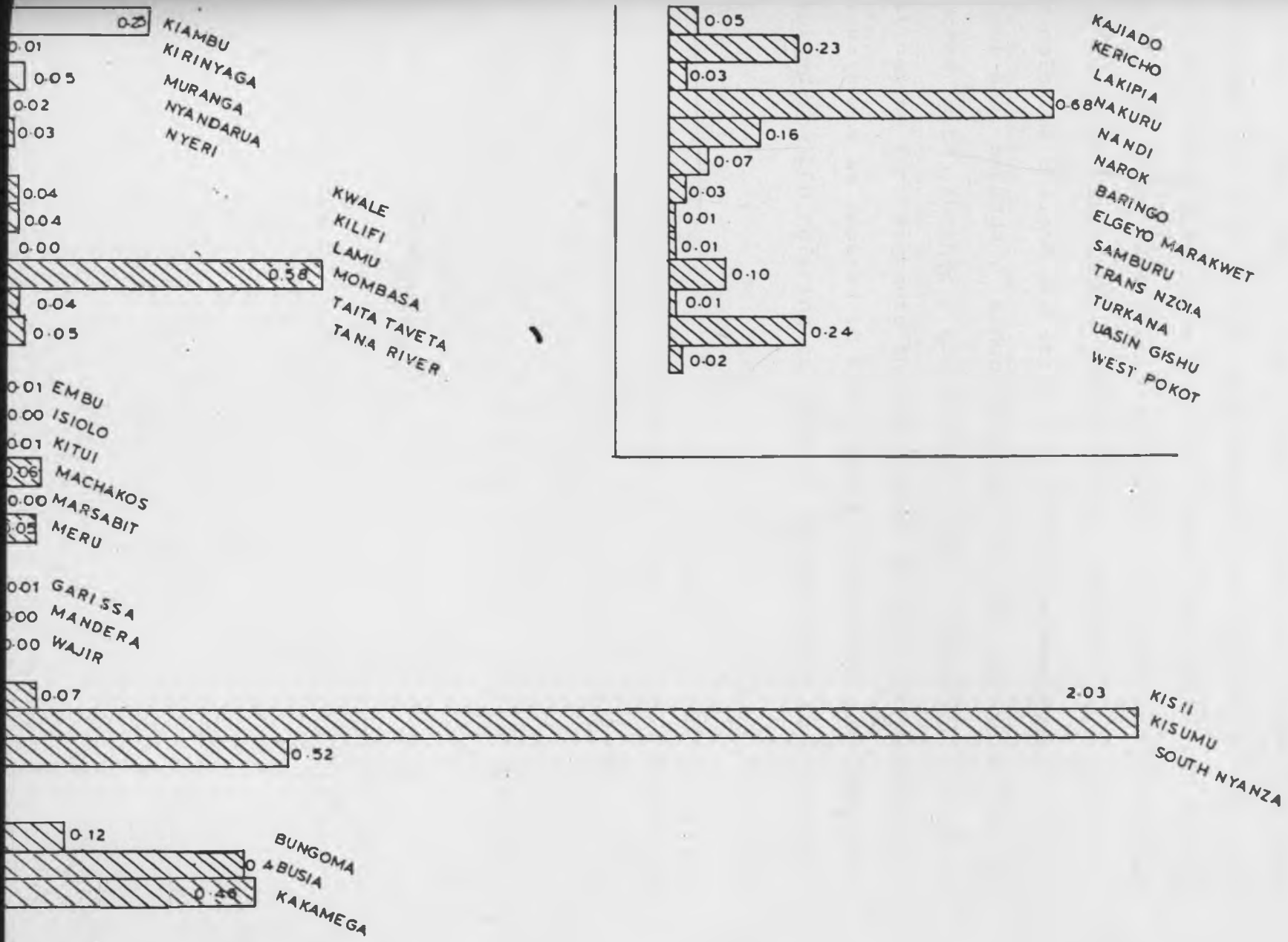
It would be further used to explain the high figure of migrants going to South Nyanza which borders the district and Victoria shorelines with Siaya and parts of Busia District. But this cannot be used to argue for such areas as the high figures for Mombasa and the lower figures of Lamu. These two are in contrast, Mombasa has a high figure due to its attraction of employment opportunities in both public and private sectors. Bright light, tourist attraction and hotel industry, leisure and luxury goods as much as need to experience the rich Swahili culture act as the main motivation for in-migration; futhermore, it is an urbarn center and destination for tourists. Availability of direct transport, relatives to welcome the new migrants and business for those inclined towards commercial enterprise all attract people to Mombasa.

Most of the workers go in for hotel industry as well as in Ramisi sugar industry in Kilifi District. The same which may apply for Lamu fall short due to distance and cost of travelling. Lamu being too far with poor communication and hot humid climate receive far much less in-migrants than Kwale and Kilifi. Despite the fact that all of them are lying along the coastal strip. Kilifi and Kwale experience the spillover effect from Mombasa.

Spillover argument may be used to explain the high figure for Machakos of 0.08 and more so. Kiambu with 0.28 both towns being near Nairobi though far from area of origin tend to have high figures than Nyeri or Embu with a mere 0.03% and

Graph 4 DISTRICTS OF DESTINATION OF MALE AND FEMALE IN PERCENTAGE 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS

POPULATION BY SEX, DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE OF MIGRANTS RESIDING IN SIAYA DISTRICT GIVEN IN % 12 MONTHS BEFORE 1979 CENSUS (MALE/FEMALE)



(%) MALE/FEMALE SIAYA RESIDENTS 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE CENSUS

0.01% respectively. What is more interesting is the low figures for Kisii which is 0.07% compared with other districts in Nyanza Province which range from 0.52% for South Nyanza to 2.03% for Kisumu.

The reason here may be due to its is being out of the way from the direct route to Nairobi and Mombasa;low availability of land or agricultural plantation such as those available in Kisumu District of sugar-cane plantation as well as in Kilifi,and sisal plantation of Machakos. These were to attract migrants during the colonial era,and are still attracting job seekers of primary school and secondary school dropouts who are not qulified to proceed with further education. They therefore offered destination for migrants through relatives who had settled in these areas as opposed to Kisii whose inhabitants have regarded despised the Luo refering to them as omugere (the lake people).

CHAPTER THREE

SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS

3.1 OVERVIEW

Mobility has a direct effect on sex ratio as has been confirmed by studies conducted by Thomas in USA (1958). Arias in Guatemala (1961) and Jansen in Cylon (1970). From their findings, they confirmed that males are more migratory than females. In Africa Caldwell(1968-70) confirmed these findings in Ghana, despite the encouragement for girls to migrate to urban areas by their parents. These findings therefore help to support the view generally held that males are more exploratory and less confined by traditions. A further finding concluded that sex is not only ofless selectivity than age, but is less uniform over time and space.

With these results in mind, using migration stram from Siaya District we may be able to either accept or refute them. Analysis of graph 5 which gives sex ratio by age groups for the population residing outside the district but within the province and those residing elsewhere one year before the census will be able to help us in understanding:-

(1) The extent of sex selectivity in relation to distance using life time migration.

(2) Sex selectivity over time using the age groups.

(3) An attempt to explain possible reasons for the variations found in graph.

3:2 Age-Sex Structure of Out-migrants

Graphical representation of sex ratio of out-migrants and non-migrants from Siaya District giving age-groups analysis provides a very interesting picture of the three categories:-

1. Residents in Siaya Districts of enumeration,
2. Residents from Siaya District but living within the Province and
3. Residents elsewhere (see graph 6 and table 3).

The proportion of children aged 1-14 which is a major group of dependant primary school and below school age rises above 100 for the migrants living in other Districts. While those within Province reach peak at age group 15-19 when they form the bulk of school dropouts begining to start looking for employment. There is a clear reflection of the predominance of males. This trend suddenly begin to take a nose-dive reaching below 100 at age groups 30-34 for both groups of out-migrants.

While he ratio of migrants moving to the different parts of the state continue going down steadily reaching 25 at age-groups [illegible]54 that of migrants within the province suddenly shoots up back to more than 100 at age groups 35-39 before descending at first steadily down to age groups 45-49 when once again it begins to flactuate but never rising above 80 till age groups 60-64. Where as migrants to other Districts begin to show an interesting picture of return migrants from 55-59 this trend is [illegible] for those within the Province to delay up to age-group

60-64. It then continues past 100 and moves down to the highest ratio found only at age group 15-19, this is found at age group 70-74 consequently both migrants drop down to below 100 at 75+ as they approach the end of their life time.

Among some of the most interesting observations to be made from the graph are that migrant whether they are moving outside the province or remain within the Districts within Nyanza Province, have a continous drop of sex ratio on the same scale from age group 25-29 down to 30-34. Thereafter the gap between the two widden with those moving out of the Province whose ratio continue to flactuate.

Among some of the hypathetical reasons for these observations may be said to be due to marriage at age group 25-29 and the interest most males are having for taking their wives to stay back at home. Due to distance for those living far from the District more and more families would continue living in separate unions to help in reducing economic expenses as opposed to those who have migrated in Districts within the Nyanza this particular group there is a continous stream of visits by the husbands leading to the flactuation of the graph.

The sharp contrast between 60-64 and 70-74 may be explained on the basis of the types of jobs the migrants engage in. For those living within the province due to the short distance they have to travell ultimately return back when they are in old age. They normally engage in private practices such as trade, semi-

skilled jobs which do not require retirement from service hence the only immediancy they realise when they are moving towards the close of their life span.

Table 3 POPULATION BY SEX, FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS

	IN PROVINCE			ELSEWHERE		
AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	RATIO	MALE	FEMALE	RATIO
1-4	451	477	105.8	1338	1363	103.4
5-9	382	456	119.4	1025	1151	112.3
10-14	376	448	119.1	713	979	137.3
15-19	398	633	159.0	753	1298	172.4
20-24	394	540	137.1	873	1304	149.4
25-29	256	325	125.9	690	847	122.8
30-34	230	202	87.8	504	449	89.1
35-39	106	121	114.2	344	238	69.2
40-44	104	96	92.3	352	155	44.0
45-49	98	66	67.3	297	96	32.3
50-54	71	45	63.4	189	48	25.4
55-59	41	31	75.6	120	38	31.7
60-64	32	15	46.9	84	32	38.1
65-69	17	16	105.9	42	20	47.6
70-74	10	15	150.0	24	14	58.3
75+	10	7	70.0	15	10	66.7
NS	10	7		10	19	
TOTAL	2993	3515	117.4	7373	8081	109.6

Migrants away from the Province due to distance and at times being engaged in wage labour prefer retiring much early from active service. Due to the mobidity and mortality the scene reduces to almost the same level as the non-migrants.

While the ratio of adults reflect downwards trend with wide variation school age population tend to have continous increase in sex ratio with very low variation rates which remain above 100 depicting dominance of male in both cases. But it is worth noting that more males migrate possibly with parents to Districts at age bracket 1-9 but this trend changes with less malesin the former than the latter from age brackets 10-14 up to age braket 25-29 when the two reach equal levels.

Among hypatheses which one may give for this trend are:-

(a) Need to stay with children once they are approaching puberty by fathers who would like to guide their young sons while the daughters are left behind to stay and help with home cores.

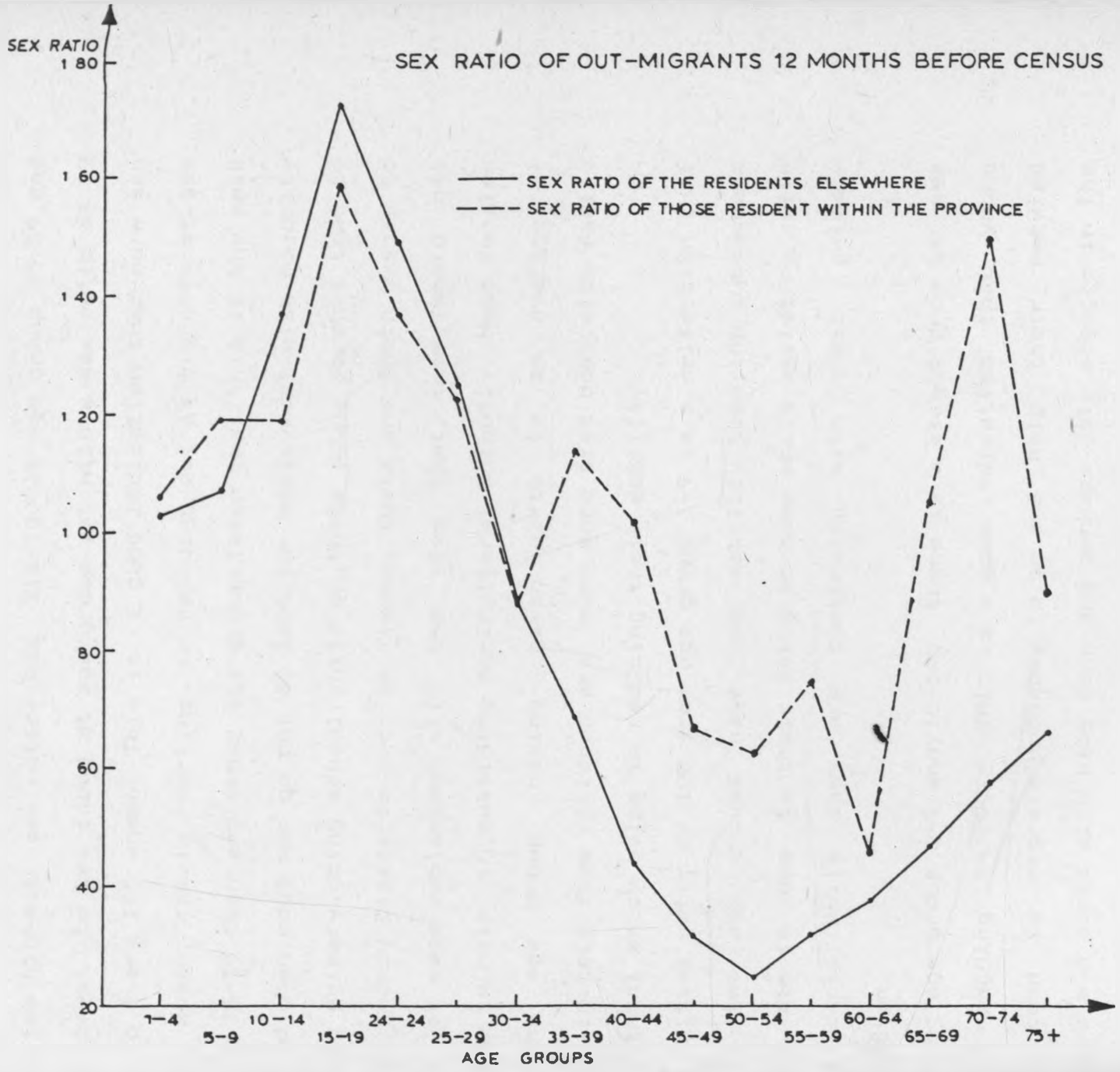
(b) Due to their explanatory characteristics, more young men end up planning long distance migrations than their female cohorts. In both cases more and more males migrante than females.

(c) Need for better school which is a major investment.

(d) Decline in both migration trends are possibly due to marriage when the married young men are joined by their wives.

Graph 5:-

SEX RATIO OF OUT-MIGRANTS


SEX RATIO OF OUT-MIGRANTS 12 MONTHS BEFORE CENSUS
SEX RATIO
1 80
1 60
1 40
1 20
1 00
80
60
40
20
SEX RATIO OF THE RESIDENTS ELSEWHERE
SEX RATIO OF THOSE RESIDENT WITHIN THE PROVINCE
1–4
5–9
10–14
15–19
24–24
25–29
30–34
35–39
40–44
45–49
50–54
55–59
60–64
65–69
70–74
75+
AGE GROUPS

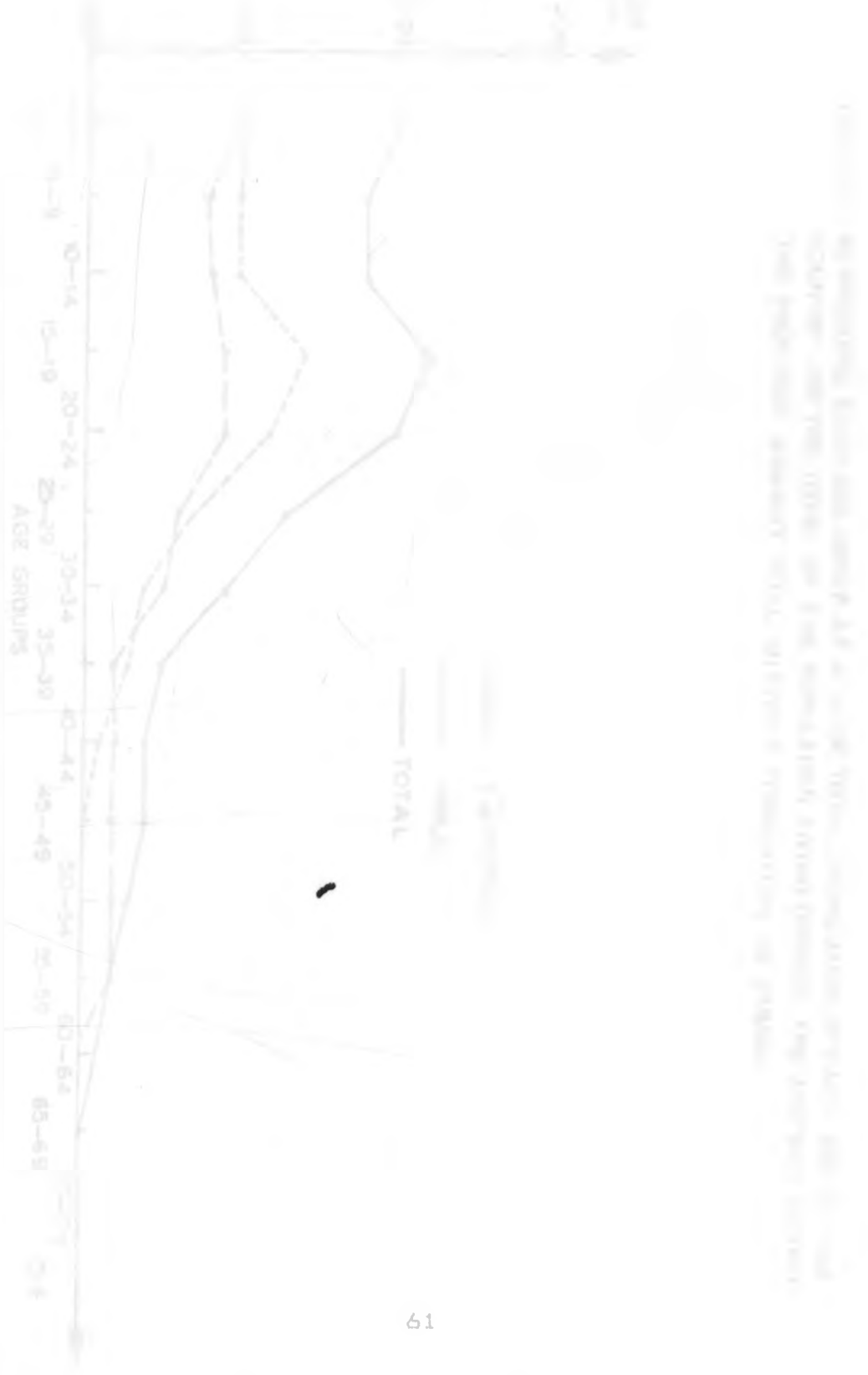
3:3 SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP OF POPULAION ENUMERATED OUT - SIDE THE DISTRICT BUT WITHIN THE PROVINCE:

Among the life time migrants from Siaya District it is revealed that the highest sex ratio was 211/100 at age group 35-39 and the lowest to be found at age group yet with a sex ratio of 72 men to every 100 women. This is a good indication that more men than women remain working or residing out as migrants at age group 35-39 than any other age group.Taken that this is the peak period when most men go out to look for employment with majority having primary going school children,these young parents tend to go to nearby Districts such as Kisumu, Busia and South Nyanza to look for wage employment with the view that they would get income to help in subsiding agricultural output. Most females of the age group having given birth to an average of approximately five children are much more tied down with family commitment which helps in reducing their mobility.

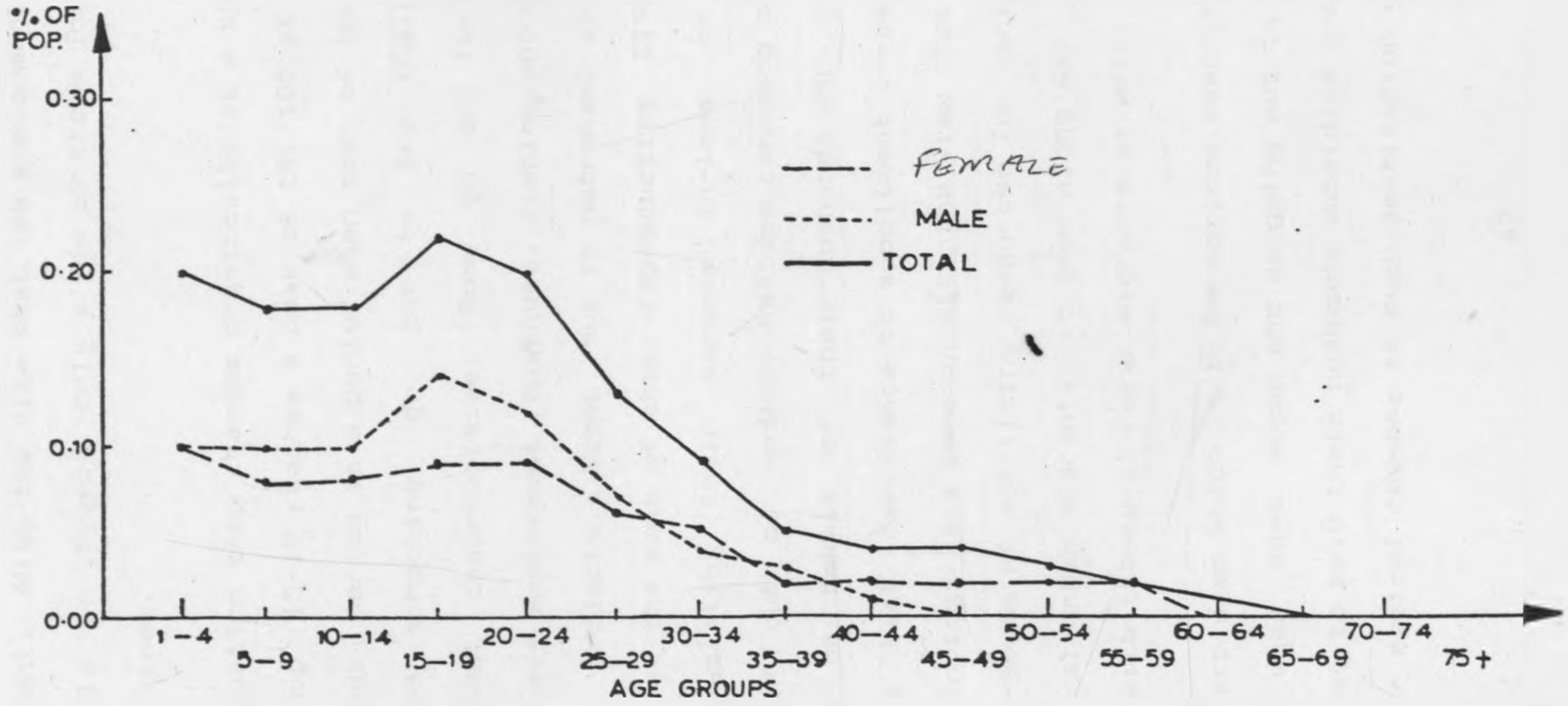
The initial ratio of 100 from age group 1-9 is a relfection that these two age groups have low mobility than the subsequent years.This is due to their being at home while assisting with home cores while they are continuing with their primary education.

Between age group 5-9 and 10-14, there is a slight drop of sex ratio reaching 94/100. This is a good indication that young girls tend to migrate probably to go and help their married sisters and aunts with baby care and perhaps join schools in the nearby Districts. A small rise from this sex ratio to the next age group 15-19 is a period when most of the youths are in

Graph 6:- AGE GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX LIVING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT BUT WITHIN THE PROVINCE AGAINST TOTAL DISTRICT POPULATION OF 459303



GRAPH 2. REPRESENTS EACH AGE GROUP AS A % OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN THE COUNTRY AND THE TOTAL OF THE POPULATION LIVING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT WITHIN THE PROVINCE AGAINST TOTAL DISTRICT POPULATION OF 459,303



secondary and high schools. The rise is an indication that more males than females go out either to join schools outside the district or as school drop-outs they go out to look for wage employment. With the view that few employment opportunities are available in Nyanza only a few of these job seekers end up in the province.

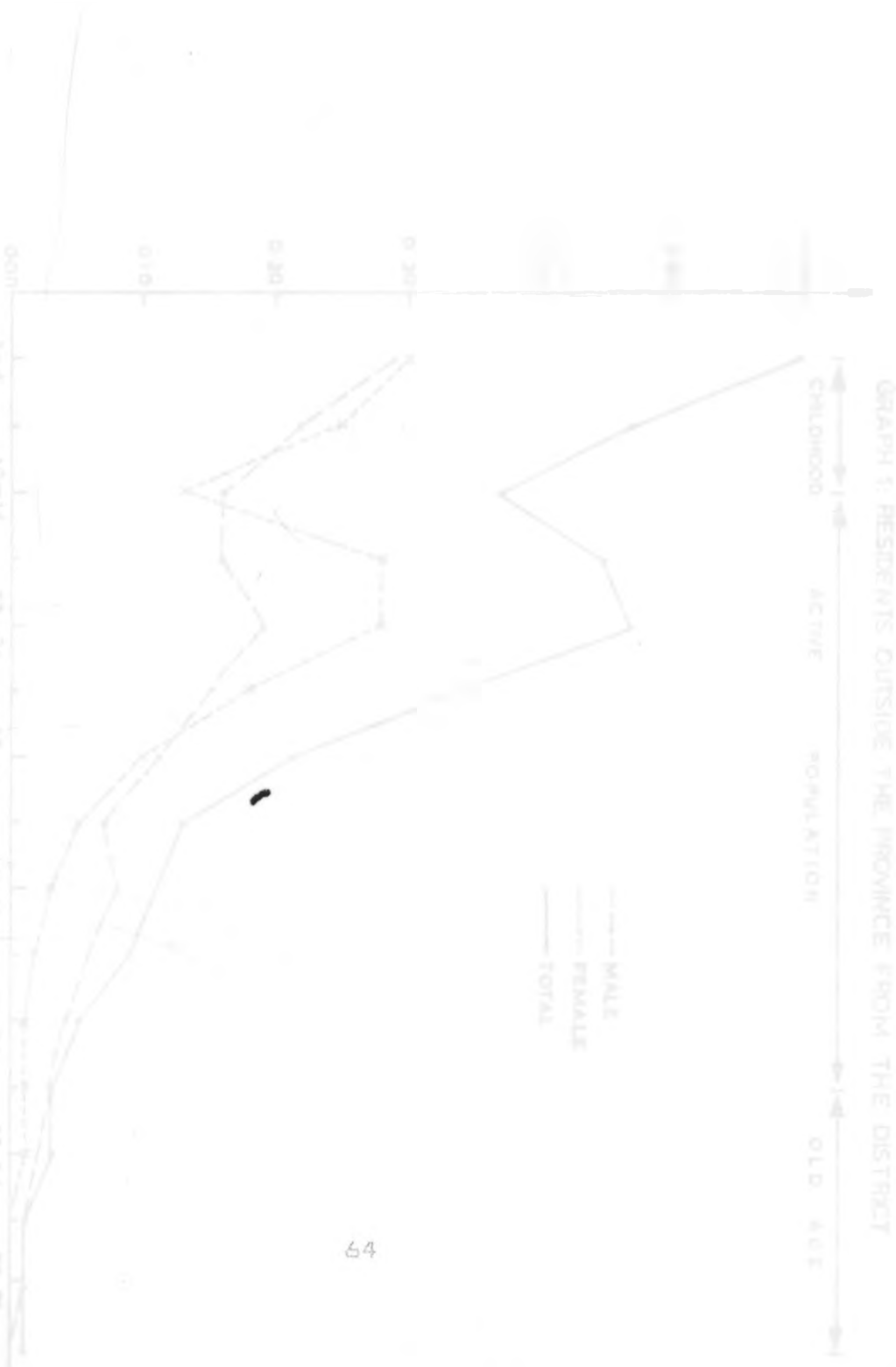
The situation then changes drastically as a sharp rise between age group 15-19 reaches a peak of 191/100 at age group 25-29. This peak period is a period when most of the young men having finished schooling go out to try their lack in various employment opportunities. Some go out for wage employment to start self-employment business, fishing and other economically viable projects. Women due to patreneal exogamy practices and being at the peak of their reproductive life end up staying at home assisting their parents in-laws or nursing children begotten out of wedlock besides carrying out normal household duties on behalf of their husbands who go out and continue sending back remittence to supplıment income at home. Though some findings have come up with the view that migration is used as a means of mobilizing resources for various investments for the rural-urban migrants, it goes along way to support the same trend with the rural-rural migrants as well.

The sharp drop which is to be noticed reaching peak at 35-39is a period when some women end up going out to try their lack in business to help their husbands subsidise income. Some also go out for medical reasons to such destination as Kisumu, Kisii and

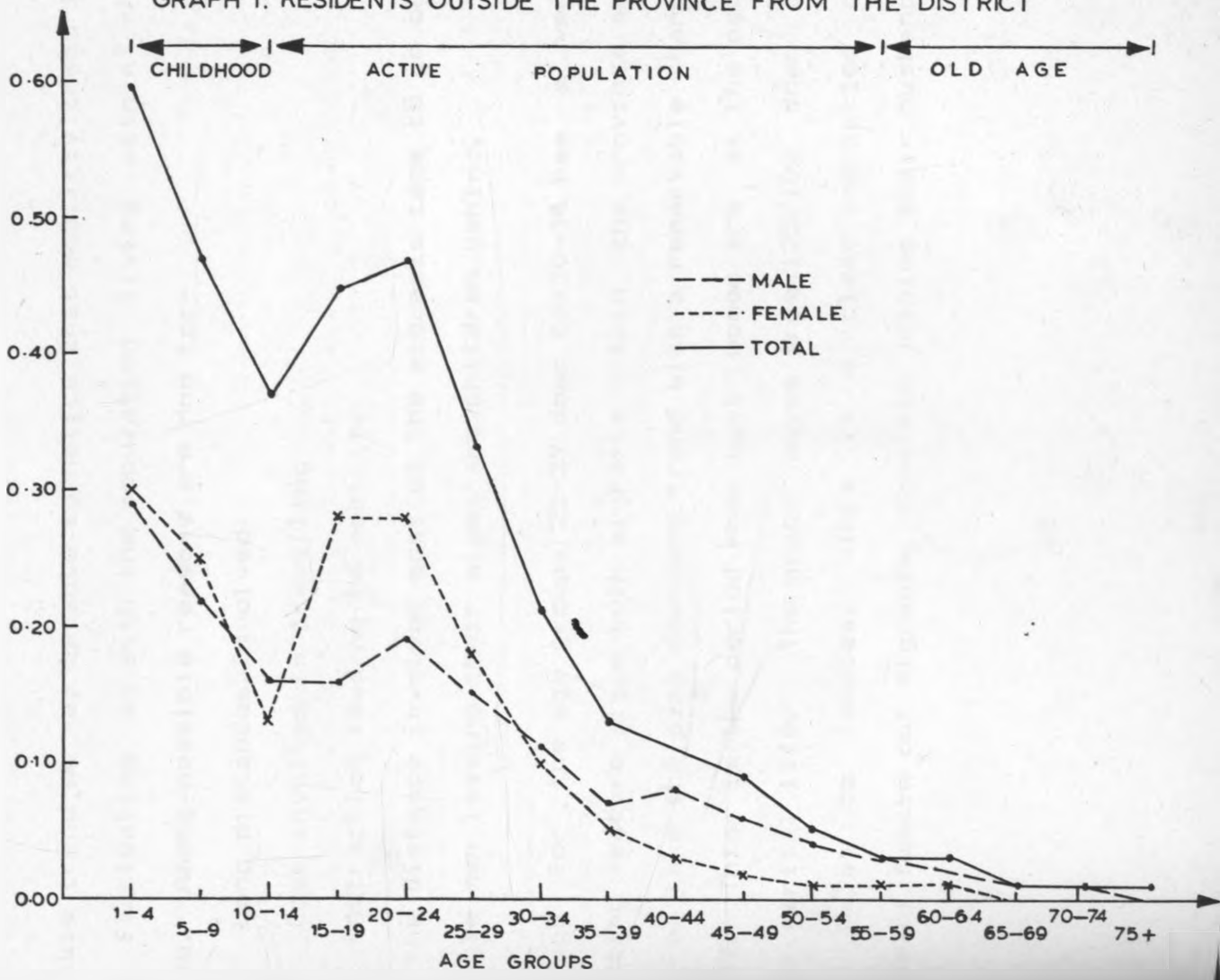
even Homa Bay. The ratio then drops gradually until it reaches, the lowest at age 75+.

The continous decline may be explained on the grounds of mobility, and mortality rates which takes a great toll with growing age.

Graph 7:- RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX.



GRAPH 1: RESIDENTS OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE FROM THE DISTRICT



3:4 SEX RATIO BY AGE GROUP OF POPULATION LIVING ELSEWHERE 12 IN KENYA MONTHS BEFORE THE CENSUS.

Unlike the sex ratio of population living in other Districts within the province, the sex ratio of those living elsewhere reaches its peak at early ages 15-19 age-group as opposed to 35-39 for those within the province. It starts off at 1-4 with a ratio of 103/100 and increases sharply to 112/100 and gradually it rises to the peak point at 15-19 around 152/100 before declining steadily down to 25/100 at age group 50-54 and there after it increases steadily again up to 66/100.

Using this trend we may be able to notice that mobility trend is not as flactuating as with the population living within the province. Among possible reasons are due to:-

1. Long distances involved
2. Cost involved in travelling
3. Attraction leading to mobility.

Due to the distance involved most of the migrants tend to go out as single men leaving their wives and children behind.

The graph for the age groups 25-29 down to 30-34 has a very interesting feature since both migrants within the province and elsewhere take the same downward trend with a remarkable change at 35-39. This is the period when most women are at the peak of their marital life. The graph moves from 125/100 down to 57/100 males to females. This is a clear indication of increase of female out migrants possibly joining their husbands

who have been staying both within the province and elsewhere. As they approach 35-39 more women tend to retire back home. Leaving their husband who continue to stay out until they are 54 and above. This further is an indication that while more men are capable of working, far much less percentage of women are employed in wage sector. Thus most women are dominantly housewives or involved in petty business which they are capable of doing even at home. It is a further indication of an indication of the high rate at which these women moving back home end up assuming the role of heads of household in the absence of their husband in the district.

CHAPTER FOUR

4 RESEARCH FINDINGS.

4:1 DISTANCE AND VOLUME OF MIGRANTS

In the proposal of this project work, the intention was to find out the determinants of out-migration from Siaya District to other districts of Kenya. The approach to be used was going to be similar to Hugo's work (1978) in East Java, Goldstein and Goldstein in (1981:71-2). The approach would have used 1979 census and one survey conducted by Oucho and Mukras 1981/2 which was much more detailed. This would have been done to help alleviate the problems of census data as cited by Zachariq:-

> "It is rarely that census attempt to trace a migrant's characteristics before migration it is impossible to work at the place of origin... it is impossible to work at the migrants characteristic before migration and compare them with those of non-migrate population at the place of origin" (Brown and Wenberg 1977:129).

use of survey data was going to be very important to help us identify, migration selectivity and determinants which the above cited survey underscored. It is unfortunate that attempts to use findings from the survey revealed loopholes which restricted the use of only census data hence changing the initial project porposal to examine simply direction and volume of migrants from Siaya Districts to other districts of Kenya.

The above approach is not new since it was used by Beals (1967), Sanotar (1968), and Sjaastad (1961). The three used raw

migration data from a single census on the basis of the most widely used question Brown and Wenberger(1977:131). This project instead of using raw data, has relied on Secondary data from 1979 census of place enumeration and place of residence 12 months before the census. It was from this data that calculations of percentages of migrants destined to districts inside Nyanza Province and within the Province using age groups were made.This work was geared towards finding the extent to which distance, communication, convinience, sex and age contribute towards enhancing or lowering volume of migrants. The above three cited studies were able to draw up a conclusion that distance is a strong deterent factor to migration (Brown and Wenberger 1977:131). This extent of the element to which distance is a major handicap in migration was reached by findings by Gallaway el al 1967, Venon 1972 in USA and in Iran by Hemmasi 1971,in Honduras by Croner 1972, in Ghana by Lery 1966 and in Kenya by Rempel 1971 (Shaw 1975:42).

The above mentioned findings went further to attest to the hypothesis that distance proxies to a significant extent is related to the costs of migration. It is no wonder that migration is highly resposive to earning or income differential between sending and receiving areas (Brown and Wenberger 1977:131).

These findings were confirmed in this study which revealed that the volume of migrants was much more heavy in districts bodering district of origin than districts which are several hundreds of kilometers away. Economic viability of the districts of

destination also seem to count.

This is not the case with -districts with major urban centres such as Mombasa and Nakuru. During colonial days, Nyanza and Western Provinces of Kenya played the role which Upper Volta played in West Africa as manpower pool for the "colonial masters" (Simmons 1977:19). In Kenya, they were major manpower centres for white settlement areas of Rift Valley, the White Highlands and urban centres such as Nairobi and Mombasa.

This trend initiated by the white colonialist has continued with time as the original migrants working with Railways, Port Authority and in the sugar cane farms offer immediate contact to the new arrivals. Most of them are attracted as job seekers after school, semi-skilled and unskilled labour force. While others are destined to join their partners, or families and friends.

It therefore explains the high figures of migrants in Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Narok, Nandi and Trans Nzoia in Rift Valley which were major farming regions. In central province Kiambu and to a lesser extent Muranga and Nyeri acted as main destinations.

In Eastern, Machakos was a major destination and Meru. A scan through the destinations reveal that these are potential districts with better agricultural farm outputs with major cash crop farms such as wheat, maize, tea, coffee, pyrethrum and sisal for dry parts of Machakos.

They are having better economic returns as opposed to the traditional agricultural practices with subsistance agriculture

which is common in Siaya District.

4:2 SEX DIFFERENTIAL

Though these destinations attract migrants from the district males are much more dominant than females. Explanation to this lies on the traditional roles practised by the different sexes. Whereas males are more encouraged to migrate inorder to look for wages to help in the upkeeping of the family back home, women are supposed to remain and help with looking after the home. Although female migrants destined to urban destinations where they either go with their husbands; or to take up secretarial and clerical duties, bar maids, house maids etc. Since they are not physiologically strong enough to work in the more testing jobs or live in much more testing regions and far away destinations from home such as in Machakos and Narok. This then leads to the lower female percentage in these districts otherwise the females who are destined to these districts are either accompanied by their husbands or parents but rarely do they migrate as singles. It has been noted by Connel et al, 1973 that in both Africa and Asia, single men appear to dominate the migration stream (Todaro 1976:6). This is no exception to Siaya District out-migrants. The males dominate migration stream between age 1-9 and again ages 15-29 before the female begin to dominate at 30(+) years (see graph 1).

The reason for this abnormally different migration trend in sex and age group is expressed by Kiznets (1964) when he wrote:-

"Those at high risk of migrating tend to be

dispropotionately young better educated, less risk-averse and more achievement oriented to have better personal contacts in destination areas than does the general population in the region of out-migration"
(Todaro 1976:65-6).

Caldwell (1968:368, 1969:58) and Fordead Harrey (1969:20) went on to confirm this finding when they found that there are higher proportions of adult males in relation to female in-migrants current in Africa (Simmons 1977:28). Yet this applies only mainly to migratory stream outside the Province.

Within the Province and district bodering the Province such as Busia and Kakamega. Cultural factors help to influence composition of migratory groups in a similar way as was found by Podlewski (1975:559) in Cameroon where he noted that female mobility is everywhere more important than male mobility. He argued the case on the patrilinial exogamy practiced by most clans inorder to avoid conquineous marriages. Among the clans who live in villages the wife usually goes to live in the husband's clan leading to a great female migration (Simmons 1977:28).

This practice is common among the Luo community thus leading to high female out-migrants to nearby districts than males. Even with the same education level males might find it difficult to migrate to destinations such as South Nyanza and Kisii. Female migrants find it easy as they end up being accompanied

by their husbands from their districts of marriage thus swelling the migration rates for females than males destined to these districts (Simmons 1977:28).

4:3 AGE DIFFERENTIAL

Age as a differential in migration was noted by Oucho (Seminar paper September 22 to October 12 1985) Rempel (1970 :21) noted prepondrence of migrants in the ages 20 to 25 in his sample of urban Kenya. Caldwell found it to be much more common at 15-19 in Ghana (1969:50) while in Nigeria it was found to be ages 15-25 by Byerlee (1974:4) in Ibadan (Simmons 1977:27) while these findings based on urban migrants found that most of the migrants were young, single males between ages 15 and 25 in both Africa and Asia they also found out that with increase of educational opportunities the proportion of women migrants also tend to increase with educational levels (Todaro 1976:27). Those in these age groups are averse to migrate since they have neither established their own families yet nor made occupational commitments. Secondly males migrate to earn enough money for their bride prices in the cities and for prestige. These findings have been confirmed in this project and are in agreement with Oucho and Rempel. Though in Siaya District prepondrence of out-migration starts from age group 10 to 24 and it persits for both males and females upto age group 30-34.

4:4 REASONS FOR MIGRATING

Reasons for migration are mainly economic especially for rural-

urban and rural-rural. While distances is usually a significant intervening obstacle, its negative impact can be largely offset by sizeable income differences especially for the more educated (Todaro 1976:66). This explains the high figures for Mombasa, Nairobi and Kisumu. But for other districts other reasons such as marriage of females, education and business may also prevail. These are possible reasons which are not available from the census data but according to Todaro, reasons for migration may be to improve educational or skill level or to escape social and cultural imprisonment from homogeneous rural areas. If not, then they have to join family and friends who had previously migrated to urban areas. These reasons may all apply but only mainly to rural-urban migration.

According to Sly, migration rate is high in Kenya as a response to independence when the new opportunities created by the Kenyanization of the public and private sector attracted people to urban areas. Land reforms as well helped to attract people to the white highlands. The agriculturally rich tea and sugar areas in Western regions of the country also provided opportunites in rural areas (Omirde 1984:76). These land reforms helped many migrants to move to South Nyanza in Lambwe Valley and Kisumu district at Muhoroni and Chemelil settlement schemes and in part s of Uasin Gishu and Trans Nzoia which were initially occupied by the Whites.

For the inter-district migration increasing levels of unemployment at the district of origin stimulate out-migration

to other districts with these opportunities. Thus job seekers are always ready to pick up their bags to look for employment anywhere incase of poor agricultural returns and low employment opportunites as is the case with Siaya. Unemployment thus is a major push factor for age groups 15-29 among the Siaya out-migrants (see graph 2) and this was confirmed by Adams (1969) in Jamaica, Beels et al (1967) in Ghana and Masnick (1968). Thus employment must be a major push factor for out-migration both rural-rural and rural-urban migration.

4:5 INCOME DIFFERENTIAL

Few studies in developing countries have undertaken interest in rural-rural migration. Most of them have the feeling that the dorminant migration pattern is towards the urban centres including studies done in Kenya. According to sly, this is based on Western rational theories of migration and of the economic gaps between urban and rural areas in these countries then on emperical evidence (Ominde 1984:76). A look through the spread of migrants in Kenya reveal that it is not true since the districts with urban centres are simply having high percentage rate of immigrants from the district but they do not hold exclusive dominance.

Of all the reasons for migration rural migrants appear to come from two major economic classes (Lipton 1976)

(a) Very poor, landless and illeterate peasants who are predomnally "pushed" into towns or towards other rural

areas; and

(b) relatively well off, better educated workers who are more likely to be "pulled" into larger towns by attractive economic opportunites.

Citing from Lipton Sly noted that the relatively poor rural migrants still predominate in the overall stream in absolute terms, because the greater percentage rural inhabitants are relatively poor (Todaro 1976:28). It is this first group of the poor who migrate mostly to the settlement areas and other rural areas where they do odd jobs ranging from manual work as house servants to tailoring. Sometimes their earning is barely enough to buy food with little if any to buy clothes. This makes it difficult for them to be accompanied by their wives instead they only occassionally visit their family back home.

This was noted by Rempel (1970) while using regression to test Todaro's model in Kenya he found that a barrier to migration was distance and the costs of moving. The majority of migrants (84%) listed lack of jobs and land as the primary reason for leaving their rural homes. Evidence of clan contacts in destination areas seem to offer attraction to migrants (Simmons 1977:22). This has been the main attraction among farm workers with little formal contact which they acquire through education.

At times out-migration is as a result of available land being too poor to maintain an adequate standard of living or even support improved living conditions Ominde 1968c:185 (Simmons 1977:20). This is possible with various parts of Boro and Bondo

divisions which have witnessed poor agricultural returns in some areas like Sakwa South and North have excessive land yet can produce very little returns or as in Yala and Ukwala divisions land fragmentation and resulting inability of available resources to support the growing population may motivate out-migration. (Simmons 1977:20).

4:6 CULTURAL BIAS

While migrants continue moving outside the district to look for green pastures they will hardly cut off their roots with their ancestral lands even when they go to settlement areas. Luos like other African communities of West Africa regard ancestral village as their home (Simmons 1977:31). This makes return migration important hence the need to stay with the full family outside the homeland is not highly recommended. According to Caldwell and Ominde 1969:188-189 and 1968 respectively (Simmons 1977:31) land tenure system in most Africa is such that land is commonlly owned in trust whereby returning migrants can claim rights of use. This is the reason why after the age of 45 the number of returnee migrants exceeds the number of migrants leaving the village. Every returnee is now much settled with home matters, education of children, cultivation, improving the homestead that living away from home becomes a luxury that one may easily do away with unless there is proper returns from employment which he is capable of remitting back to help the family back home.

This is the main background to the interesting continous transfer

of dead bodies of migrants to be buried back home by the Luo and Luhya communities. Rarely do burial of such migrants take place in their areas of destination. Ancestral land is and always remain the main home although one may take less than a month each year there. Continous visits and contacts help to remind the migrants of the community role he has to play. It is not suprising therefore to get such a statement as Kwach used in S. M. Otieno saga that Luos regard " homes" in urban centres simply as houses but not homes. A home is that one found in ones ancestral land. Migration outside ancestral land does not therefore cut off a family member from his blood relations.

At times out-migration may be due to jelousy, clan conflicts, family feuds, suspicion and magic. This is a common set back in among the Alego, Ugenya and Uyoma people. In some cases deaths suspected to have emanated from magic, mental returdation, setbacks in education and business life have all contributed to some people having one step at home another elsewhere. In actual fact, this has been a major set back to development in the district as few people would be willing and ready to invest without fear and suspicion of being bewitched causing loss to their entire capital investment.

An examination into life time migrants to South Nyanza District and other districts hence reveal most educated well to do and achievement oriented personalities from Siaya District are doing very well in their districts of destination than their age or education cohort back at home.

Compared with other districts with high net in-migration with heterogenous community grouping, there is much more competition economically than in Siaya. Instead the district which is endowed with well qualified doctors is now suffering from serious shortage of medical doctors which led to a comment from Gem Member of Parliament Grace Ogot (1987) that inspite of Yala Division having the highest number of qualified doctors in the republic compared with other divisions of Kenya, it is a pity that it has no single doctor based in the division!!.

Magic, jelousy, suspicion and enemity has therefore helped in returding development in the district. Men and women with ability to invest have only been able to do so outside in the districts of destination instead of uplifting the economic well being of their home people which is a very sad fact. Instead what takes them home is merely occassional visits and when they are no longer useful to society.

4:7 SUMMARY AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

From the foregone data analysis of migration from Siaya District to other districts of Kenya, it has been clearly shown that the districts out-migrants are widely spread throughout the republic of Kenya. While males are only exceptionally lacking in only one or two districts, females are much more restricted by distances such that they are rarely found in Lamu, Isiolo, Kitui, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and Turkana.

On the other hand while males are dominating long distance

districts especially in Rift Valley and Central Province, only a lower percentage of females are destined to these districts. Culturally exogamous marriage help in motivating women towards getting married across the district thus they are found to be much more in sorrounding districts than in far distant districts.

A further finding was that age has alot of effect on volume of migration. From various studies conducted globally and even in Kenya, it has been noted that age group at high risk of migrating is between age 15-29 but it continues up to age 34 when return migration being affected by age, sex, economy, distance employment opportunity and education among others starts to take its toll. While it is not possible to quantify to what extent each of these factors have effect on migration from the district we are able to generalise and make reference from studies conducted by various scholars though much more specific results one may only arrive at by making use of survey data which was not immediately available for this project work.

A second conclusion which is evident is that there are few attractive opportunities in the district to bring down out-migration. These are among other things, enough schools, job opportunities, poor agricultural returns due to low and sporadic rainfall. The only cash crop is mainly cotton does not bring good returns thus better agricultural policies for promotion of agriculture must be decided on to help in developing interest of the youth through 8 : 4 : 4 education system so as to so to reduce

this trend.

It is a known fact that while the receiving districts may be gaining from the young anegetic in-migrants the sending district is lossing alot of her able bodies youth. This in turn help in bringing down agricultural output as children the old and the sick who are not able to produce enough for market are the ones left at home. This reduces further the buying power of the non-migrants who are not able to afford fertilisers and being of low education levels, they are not able to come up with innovative ideas to help in improvement of agriculture and even in general economic development.

A further social negative effect of this trend is the effect it has on family unity. Due to the continued separation from children and partners, children finding lack of paternal guidance especially the boys may end up in wrong companies whereby they may begin to start taking drugs, alcohol etc. While girls may end up with early pregnancies, abortion and early marriages.

All these have their own negative demographic effects for the district. It has been noted that while in the 1960's and early 1970's, Siaya District used to be topping in primary school certificate, it has now become one of the districts with the poorest results in Kenya. Districts such as South Nyanza with high income and employment opportunities have been coming up so fast in academics than Siaya.

It would therefore be of importance if policy makers may be able

to reduce this out-ward mobility by:-

1. Educating people on better methods of farming both in agriculture and livestock farming by
   (i) Introducing better crop varieties of maize, beans, sorghum should be introduced which are capable of increasing yields thereby improving agricultural output.
   (ii) Zero grazing and better livestock husbandry should be introduced and soft loan schemes should be introduced for farmers to improve quality of their livestock.
   (iii) The Government should issue title deeds to help land owners in getting loans to improve their agricultural production.
2. More training institutions in various manpower needs should be encouraged and if possible small scale industries relying on local materials such as fish should be promoted.
3. Co-operative organisation should be enhanced to assist with the motivation of and promoting awareness of the local community of the general trends and working of the local products at more competative prices.
4. Since rain is a major problem in the district more advanced water technologies for small scale irrigation should be initiated to help with horticultural crop production especially along the lake shore, plains and

river valleys. Most of the water projects which are not in working conditions should be revitalised.

5. Afforestration projects should be initiated to increase employment opportunities and to imrove the quality of soil and enviroment which is continously becoming dry.
6. Gold mining as an industry in Bondo and Boro divisions should be improved to increase income earnings and employment opportunities for the local people through cooperatives.
7. Identification and implimentationof viable economic projects should be initiated improved through the District Development Committee by involving a wider cross section of well educated members of the community; heads of departments, church organisations, companies, non-governmental organisations and other interested parties. Sources for revenue to finance the projects should be contacted and if possible industrial investments should be opened at least one in each division.

REFERENCES

Brown, A. A., Wenberger, E. (ed) 1977 Internal Migration. Academic Press, New York.

Caldwell, J. C. 1969 African rural-urban migrations the movement to Ghana's towns. Australian national University Press, Canberra.

Goldstein, S., and Goldstein, A. 1981 Surveys of Migration in developing countries: a methodological review. Library of Congress cataloging in publication data, Honolulu.

Kosinski, L. A. Prothero, R. M. (ed) 1975. People on the move. Mathuen and Co. Ltd., London.

Nyagero, J. M. 1985. Determinanats of Inter-rural Labour Migration: A case study of Mumias Agro-industry in Western Kenya; Unpublished M. A. Thesis, University of Nairobi 1985.

Ojoo, D. A., 1985. The impact of population growth on land availability and land use: The case of Siaya District, unpublished M.A. Thesis.

Okatcha, K. S., 1979. Population Mobility And Empoyment: A case study of the Athi River Townwhip, unpublished M.A. Thesis University of Nairobi.

Ominde, S. H. 1984 Population and Development in Kenya. Heinemann educational books, Nairobi.

Oucho, J. O. (1985) Internal Migration in Kenya. (A chapter in C. B. Nam, W. J. Serow and D.F Sly (eds) International Handbook on Internal Migration. Greenwood Press (forthcoming).

Shaw R. P. 1975 Migration Theory and Fact RSRI, New York.

Simmons, A. N. 1977. Social Change and internal migration. International Development Research Centre, Ottawa.

Todaro, M. P. 1976 Internal Migration in Developing Countries: A review of theory, evidence, methodology and research priorities. International Labour Office, Geneva.

Wakajuma, J. O. 1986 intercensial Net Migration in Kenya: District Level Analysis. Unpublished M. A. Thesis.