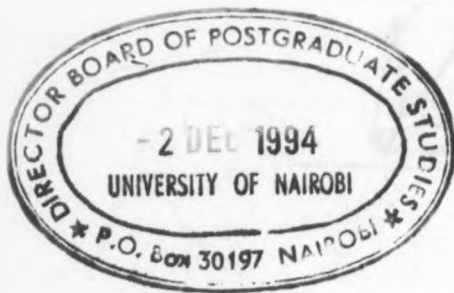


# THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF FEMALE MIGRANTS IN LOW INCOME AREAS OF NAIROBI, KENYA.

BY

EMILY A.M. LUGANO



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September 1992



DECLARATION

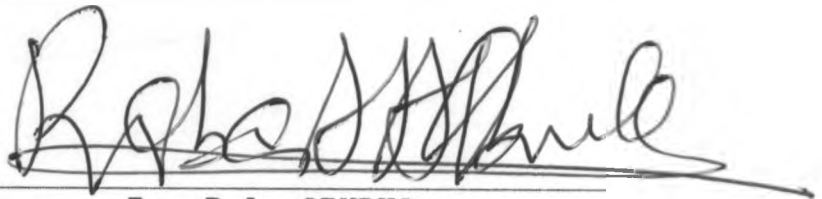
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EMILY A.M. LUGANO

This Thesis Work has been submitted for  
Examination with our approval as  
University Supervisors



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Dr. R.A. OBUDHO



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DR. G.C. MACOLOO

## **DEDICATION**

**I dedicate this work to my Dear Parents  
MR.Henry Walutsachi Namatsi and  
MRS Philice Wamumbwe Namatsi**

## ABSTRACT

Women constitute more than half the population in Kenya (Population Census,1989). Therefore, their development and levels of productivity are very vital for the development of the country. In this regard, an improvement in their status and welfare is necessary.

This study highlights the socio-economic conditions of female migrants. It starts off by looking at the push factors in rural areas that make women migrate. In the urban areas, this study looks at the areas these women settle at and the conditions of these areas. The study also looks at the type of jobs these women engage in and assesses the working conditions of these jobs. The study goes ahead and looks at the major constraints to women development in Kenya.

The study areas dealt with are Mathare Valley and Kibera in Nairobi. These are low income areas. The methodology used for data collection was the questionnaire method. This was done by the use of home interviews using a structured questionnaire. A random sample of 120 households was selected and the head of every household interviewed. The data collected from the interviews highlighted the socio-economic conditions of female migrants. It showed that, the majority of these women have unfavourable working conditions as they work for long hours and get low pays. These women, because of their poor economic conditions, stay in slum and squatter settlements that lack most of the required social and infrastructural facilities.

For data analysis, both the qualitative and quantitative methods were used. The quantitative methods used were percentages, mean standard deviations, the minimum and maximum figures. The results of these measurements indicated clearly that, a large percentage of women migrated from rural areas because of broken marriages, having got children out of wedlock or because their husbands had died. These women migrated to towns because they hoped to get jobs there. Once in towns, they engaged in the informal sector jobs that earned them low pays and had unfavourable working conditions.

The Chi-Square method was used to test the hypotheses that stated that, "there is no significant relationship between the educational level of these women and the type of jobs they engage in. The results of this analysis measured at 0.05 level of confidence indicated that, the majority of women in the sample had no education or had only primary education and thus got jobs in the urban informal sector. The Chi-Square Method once again was used to test the hypothesis that stated that, "there is no significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income. The results of this analysis measured once again at 0.05 level of confidence, indicated that a large number of women with some secondary education had higher incomes as compared to the majority of women with no education at all. The final analysis was by use of simple linear regression analysis. This was used to test the hypotheses " there is no significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work". The results of the analysis indicated that, the majority of the women spent long hours at work and yet earn very little for it. The regression line of best fit describing the relationship between the two variables was expressed as follows:

$$Y = 55.32 - 2.18X_1$$

This indicates a negative relationship between hours spent at work and incomes these women get. In conclusion, we can say that, the study indicates that female migrants leave rural areas because of frustrations. They migrate to urban areas with a hope of bettering their lives. In the urban areas because of their low educational levels, they get jobs in the informal sector. These jobs have low incomes and unfavourable working conditions. These women therefore reside in slums and squatter settlements and therefore their social and economic conditions are pathetic. The study has finally given recommendations and suggested areas for further studies and research. Major recommendations given are that, the inheritance law should enable women inherit property from either their parents or husbands, the Government should encourage the growth center policy in order to create attractive conditions in rural areas, the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, should be studied alongside the Kenyan laws (both traditional and legal) to determine what changes are necessary and to promote deserving women to key policy and decision making levels. These recommendations are aimed at curbing rural-urban migrations and have suggested ways the government can intervene to improve the status of women. These recommendations may not solely solve the problems of women, but if the Government, adhered to some of them, then the status and situation of women in this country, may be improved.

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### 1.0 THE INTRODUCTION:

Urbanization in Kenya is proceeding at a very rapid rate and in the last two decades the urban population has been growing within the range of 6 to 8% per annum. This rapid rate of urbanization has increased the number of rural to urban migrants most of whom reside in slum and squatter settlements and the majority are poor women and their children (Obudho,1990).

These female migrants who are my study population, migrate from rural areas because of frustrations. These frustrations are divorce, desertion by their husbands, arranged marriages from which they escape and those leaving the disgrace of unwed motherhood in the rural setting (GOK\ UNICEF,1984). They come to the urban areas with the aim of getting a job in order to fend for themselves. Due to the low educational levels they have attained, they end up getting jobs in the informal sector. According to (Gachukia, 1990),women income generating activities in the informal sector are constrained by lack of requisite skills in management and accounting and lack of awareness of the opportunities available. Lack of awareness among women prevents them from exploiting facilities for example credit for their betterment. Bromley and Gerry (1979) stated that women in the informal sector are exploited as they always offer cheap labour and the kind of activities they engage in only allow them to meet basic survival needs.

In the informal sector these female migrants earn low incomes and thus stay in slum and squatter settlements. Most households in these low income settlements are headed by single women (Nelson,1979, GOK\UNICEF ,1989]. Clark (1983) stated that households headed by women alone are sharply distinguished from the other categories by their smaller sizes,

minimal access to resources and greater poverty. Hence this thesis intends to highlight the socio-economic conditions of female migrants, suggest solutions to curb female rural to urban migration and improve conditions of those already in the web of urban poverty.

## 1.1 STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Most Studies on migration in Kenya have tended to generalize about the dominance of males in migration streams. Ominde (1968) stated that most of the migrants 15-44 years old age bracket are young males. Yet several studies indicate an increase of women migration streams, (Simmons,1977,UNCHS,Habitat,1984). An increase in the number of women who migrate to urban centers means an increase in the urban population. This, therefore, puts a strain on the urban facilities available. This female rural-urban drift increases the number of the unemployed people in the urban centers thus putting a big strain on the provision of infrastructural services. It would be advisable for a research in this field to be conducted so that ways to reduce this female rural-urban migrations are deduced.

Studies conducted on female migration indicate that the majority of the women who migrate are divorced, deserted women living unhappy marriages, single women escaping arranged marriages and women leaving the disgrace of unwed motherhood in the rural setting. They normally seek a better life in the city ( GOK/UNICEF ;1984).

My research intends to analyse the following problems to ascertain the socio-economic conditions of the women. It aims at identifying the major push and pull factors in urban and rural areas respectively. It would then analyse the educational levels of these women in relation to their type of jobs they engage in, the income they get from these jobs and working conditions in these jobs.

Studies done on the socio-economic conditions of women in low income areas, indicate that these women have low educational levels and, as such, they engage in the urban informal sector. The kind of the informal sector jobs they get are beer brewing that is illegal and thus a risk business, prostitution which is normally shunned by society and involves long working hours with low incomes, petty trading that has low income as these women duplicate each other's efforts by selling similar commodities, and domestic work that involves long working hours. These jobs among others have unfavourable working conditions with meager returns. Due to these low incomes, these women normally live in low income settlements such as slum and squatter settlements. These areas lack social and infrastructural amenities. They are normally overcrowded with high occupancy rates per room (Obudho,1990). Most households in these settlements are headed by single women and according to Clark (1983;31) these women, like their rural counterparts, are the "poorest of the poor". **A critical question then is "What makes these female migrants experience the above described pathetic conditions and still decide to live in them, rather than going back to the rural areas?"** This question is the key aspect in this current research and its answer may contribute a great deal towards effective planning for poor women in this country.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of this study is to determine the socio-economic conditions of low-income female migrants in the low income settlements in Nairobi. The specific objectives are to:-

- a. identify the major "push" factor in the rural areas that lead to female migration.
- b. determine the major "pull" factor in urban areas that influence female migration.
- c. find out the incomes these female migrants earn and assess the working conditions of these jobs.

- d. find out if there is relationship between the education levels of these women and their incomes.
- e. find out if any relationship exists between the educational levels of these women and their occupations;
- f. find out and account for the social and cultural factors contributing to the welfare of women;
- f. suggest policies to improve the socio-economic situation of female migrants.

### 1.3 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

The hypotheses of the study are based on the **NULL ( $H_0$ )** and **ALTERNATIVE ( $H_1$ )** hypotheses theory. These hypothesis are aimed at analysing the socio-economic conditions of the female migrants.

1)  **$H_0$**  - The majority of women do not migrate because of low incomes in rural areas.

**$H_1$**  - The majority of women migrate because of low incomes in rural areas.

2).  **$H_0$**  -The majority of the women do not migrate because of job opportunities in the urban area.

**$H_1$**  - The majority of women migrate because of job opportunities in urban area.

3).  **$H_0$**  - There is no significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work.

**$H_1$**  -There is a significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work.

4.  $H_0$  - There is no significant relationship between the educational levels of these women and their incomes.  
 $H_1$  - There is a significant relationship between the educational levels of these women and their incomes.
5. - The social and cultural factors accounting for welfare of women are poor living environments, crimes, lack of basic necessities of life among others.
6.  $H_0$  - There is no significant relationship between the educational levels of these women and the type of jobs they engage in.  
 $H_1$  - There is a significant relationship between the educational levels of these women and the type of jobs they engage in.

#### 1.4 LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review is based on general factors leading to migration. It then looks at studies conducted on migrations in the More Developed Countries (MDC's) and in the Less Developed Countries (LDC's). In the LDC it looks at studies conducted on migration in Africa, Kenya in general and Nairobi in particular.

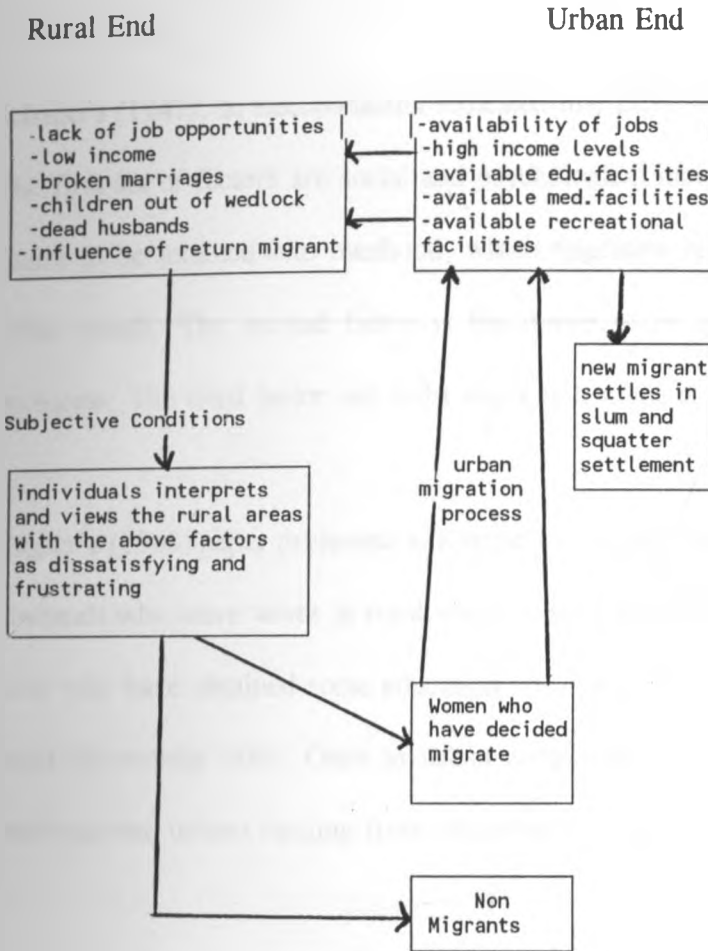
The Push-Pull Migration Model is a good framework within which to carry out this research. At the rural end a potential female migrant is faced with some frustrating factors such as a broken marriage ,a child out of wedlock, a dead husband among others. This potential migrant has a disturbing situation. The way this potential migrant views and interprets the situation in the rural area determines as to whether she will migrate or not. This is what is referred to as "Subjective Condition". Those women who view and interpret the rural life with the above described factors as dissatisfying and frustrating decide to migrate to towns. Some women may view it likewise but may not migrate at all. These are the non-migrants. Once the woman in the rural areas decide to migrate urban migration process begins. She is



attracted to the urban area by factors such as availability of jobs, high incomes among others. Once in the urban area new migrants normally settle in slum and squatter settlements.

Below is an illustration of the Push-Pull Migration Model.

### A Push-Pull Model of Rural to Urban Migration Process



Source: Modified from Khasiani,S.E ;1978, Rural to Urban Migration pg;29

The factors describing the above model are elaborately discussed in the literature review but in summary they are; Push factors which are social and psychological, escape from domestic and communal problems and economic factors (Schapera;1947). Marriage instability and education are other factors discussed by (Gugler ;1968). Lack of employment opportunity in

rural areas among others, pushes people out. The migrants are attracted to urban centres because of job opportunities, education and health facilities among others (Caldwell ;1969). Once in the urban centre,they settle in slum and squatter settlements that have pathetic conditions in regard to availability of economic, social and infrastructural facilities (Lewis;1961).

Schapera (1947), in Bechuanaland indicated that there are three factors causing migration. The first set of factors are social and psychological including the desire for adventure, the desire to be initiated into manhood, which migration represents and the desire to acquire urban goods. The second factor is the desire to escape from domestic and communal problems. The third factor and most important, is the economic necessity.

Gugler's (1968) paper presented in Kampala indicated that marriage instability due to absent husbands who leave wives in rural areas, pushes women into the urban centre. Often young girls who have obtained some education are dissatisfied with the prospects marriage in the rural community offer. Once in urban centres these independent women are drawn into unrecognized unions ranging from relatively durable concubinage to prostitution.

Caldwell (1969) conducted a survey on the rural-push and urban pull in Ghana. He found out that school leavers migrate to urban centres because they cannot get jobs in rural areas. Also, the nature of the rural work is discouraging as it is too laborious and the profits are too little. Some respondents during this survey complained of the lack of certain amenities such as schools, hospitals, cinema halls, parks etc in rural areas, the unhealthy conditions and the difficulties in obtaining a job among others. Some respondents described village life as being always monotonous- very dull and uninteresting. Rural life was also described as a kind of life that insisted on strict observance of many old fashioned customs, had many family

quarrels and had a lot of restrictions within the family and village.

During the same survey, these respondents gave what they thought were pull factors to urban areas. They said that entertainment in the form of cinemas, bars, clubs, and dances were quite attractive. Urban life according to them is exciting, is faster and has a lot of visual beauty. Urban centres have better facilities in terms of shopping, marketing, transport, water supplies, electricity supply, medical and educational facilities. To them urban centres have better chances of employment, higher wages and less communal labour. In regard to an individual, a city dweller has higher prestige and also has freedom from village, family and traditional ties.

In regard to the question on female rural-urban migration, most respondents during this survey thought it unwise for women to migrate to urban centres. The majority of the respondents expressed the fact that it is a bad thing for a woman to migrate as, she may become a prostitute if unsupervised. To them when women migrate to urban centres, they forget their traditions and culture.

According to a UN (1986) report, migrant women in Europe encountered legal barriers in their labour market. France up to 1981, had an administrative practice to refuse a work permit where legally possible to any migrant woman and to limit the issuance of residence permits to foreign women.

In some cases migrant women may suffer direct discrimination because of nationality or sex, irrespective of their educational level, skills or legal status. Migrant women always hold the least prestigious and mostly poorly paid jobs [UN 1986]. Unemployment is more frequent among female migrants than among male migrants because the educational and training levels

of female migrants are not high enough to help them acquire jobs easily.

Lewis (1961) conducted a study in Mexico City on peasants who had moved to the city from village Azteca. This study depicts the socio-economic conditions of these migrants in a slum area. "Paraderos Vacindades" - is a small slum area consisting of a single row of twelve windowless one-room apartments, with no enclosing walls, no gate, only a dirty yard. There are no inside toilets and no piped water. Two public wash basins and two dilapidated toilets of crumbling brick serve the eighty six inhabitants. In this slum area most of the luxury items such as radios, television sets, gas stoves, wrist watches and sewing machines were lacking. He found out that over 85 percent of the households here had an average monthly income of less than U.S \$16.00. The rent for a room per month was U.S \$1.20 and \$2.40. Many families consisting of a husband, wife and four children lived in these single rooms. In these "Paraderos", the average level of school attendance was 2.1 years. There was not a single primary school graduate, 40 percent of the population was illiterate and 46 percent of the marriages were free unions.

Simmons [1977] conducted Studies in Latin America, Asia and Africa in which he found out the extent of women in migration streams. He concluded that the proportion of females in rural-urban migration are on the increase. This occurrence has resulted from changes in the traditional roles of women that have taken place in Africa. As the attitudes towards women's role have changed, so have the roles that formerly precluded female migration to towns.

Numerous studies on migration have been conducted in Kenya. A look at some of them will give a general picture on migrations in Kenya before embarking specifically on female migrations in Nairobi.

Knowles and Ankers (1977) conducted a study on internal migrations in Kenya. They found out that internal migrations in Kenya have been principally of three kinds; rural-rural migration for both resettlement and employment purposes into areas of the country which were formerly reserved for non-African settlers during the colonial period and rural-urban migration to obtain non-agricultural employment in one of the urban centres. Although the rural-rural flows have in the past accounted for the majority of Kenya's internal migration, presently rural-urban migration accounts for a higher percentage. Evidence shows that the rural-urban migrants tend to be younger and better educated than the rural-rural migrants. The main characteristics of internal migration in Kenya include the preponderance of males among migrants and the temporary nature of much of the migration with families frequently remaining at home. In fact the majority of the migrants either own land or are in a position to inherit some and the relatively high proportion of earned income is remitted to the rural home area.

Oucho (1981) conducted a study on migration, transfers and rural development in Kenya. He found out that low incomes in rural areas especially in Western Kenya and in under developed parts of Eastern and Rift Valley make people migrate. His study dealt mainly with rural small holders who had lost their households due to rural to urban migration. Oucho also looked at the dependence of the households in rural areas in Western Kenya and Coast province on remittances from urban areas.

Rempel and Todaro (1969) conducted a survey on rural to urban labour migration in Kenya. They found out that Kenya is beset with an urban unemployment problem that is as a result of a flow of rural to urban migrants at a rate consistently higher than the rate of new job openings in the urban area. This shift in the location of Kenya's population has created a variety of economic, social and political costs. On the economic side, substantial costs are incurred in the provision of shelter and other communal facilities in the urban areas for the incoming migrants. Furthermore, the Kenyan economy incurs a real cost if the migrants are

employed in a less productive manner than had been the case prior to their migration. The increase in social problems is believed to be associated with rapid urbanization and industrialization. Politically a potential explosive situation exists in that a large number of unemployed people are continuously present in the midst of the signs of rapid development so evident in urban areas yet these urban unemployed feel that they are not being permitted to share in the advantages of economic progress.

Gould's (1988) research findings on migration from Southern Kakamega found out that, there is an intensive interaction between the district and Nairobi. Migration rates here are high because of dense population. Agriculture here is largely subsistence and many households do not have enough land to feed themselves and must depend on off-farm income for survival. Since sufficient income cannot be generated locally in a severely impoverished economy, it needs to be generated outside the area. Gould also says that, the system is dominated by agriculture on small plots and subsistence crops, thus inhibiting cash cropping. The district lacks opportunities and this has meant that it is a major area of out-migration and the level of out-migration has been maintained by continuous population growth.

Eshiwani (1989) conducted a research on factors leading to female migrations among the Luhya. She found out that Luhya women migrate because the economic situation in rural areas does not provide for their needs. Secondly, they migrate because of the psychological stress they get after getting a child out of wedlock. Finally, some women had had unhappy marriages while others decided to join their husbands in urban areas.

Nelson (1978) conducted a study on the socio-economic background to female migration in Kenya. She found out that, a woman's life in Kenya is deeply rooted in her family, kin and marital homestead. Since independence, most men migrate to urban centres leaving their

wive's at home. These women may face alot of frustrations from their in laws thus forcing her to leave and join her husband in the urban centre.

She also found out that Kikuyu women in Kenya do not inherit land and this also applies to other communities in Kenya. A woman whose husband passes away, faces bitter quarrels over land from her brother-in-laws and at times the land is taken away from her thus, completely displacing her. Such widows or divorcees and girls who because of an illegitimate child are unmarriageable, are not easily absorbed into their father's or brother's households. When taken in, they are always made to feel that they are a burden. In such a situation, the unwanted dependant leaves when the level of tension and fighting gets too high (Nelson 1975).

Nelson also found out that education is one of the strongest factors in migration. Well educated women like their male counterparts, migrate to the urban areas to seek husbands and jobs. But even women with a low level of education, develop ambitions and interest in the wider world. All women in rural areas know about urban life. Nelson (1977, 1978 and 1979) in her work, describes the lives of Kikuyu women heads of households living in the squatter community, Mathare Valley. These women support themselves and their children by engaging in beer brewing and commercial sex. Beer brewing is a dangerous occupation as it is illegal.

The studies conducted by Schapera (1947), Caldwell (1969), Knowles and Anker (1968), Gugler and Simmons (1977), examined factors leading to migration. The studies conducted by the first three authors, had male migrants in mind. My study deals with female migrants. Gugler and Simmons' studies, looked at factors leading to female migrations. These studies did not exhaust all factors leading to female migrations of which the current study does.

Rempel and Todaro's (1969) study covered only labor migration in general while my study deals with the social and economic conditions of female migrants in Nairobi.

Gould (1988) and Eshiwani's (1989) studies, looked at factors leading to migrations from Kakamega district. My study goes beyond a particular district. Although Eshiwani's study deals with female migrants, it only looks at factors leading to Luhya female migrations. My study differs from this study in that, it looks at the kind of jobs these women engage in once in urban centres and assesses the working conditions of these jobs. It also looks at the living environments of these female migrants in terms of the availability of social, economic and infrastructural facilities and the kind of personal property they own. The UN report dealt with the economic situation of foreign female migrants. The current study looks at the social conditions of female migrants who migrate from the rural areas of Kenya. Oucho (1981) study corresponds with my study in that both of them look at low incomes in rural areas as a push factor. His study differs with my study in that he dealt with rural small holders while I dealt with poor urban households headed by female migrants. He looked at remittances of which my study did not. The study by Lewis is important to my current study as it gives the poor urban environment found in slum and squatter settlements. However, this study did not examine exclusively, the economic and socio-cultural conditions of women in this low income areas, of which my study does. Finally, Nelson's studies are mainly based on Kikuyu women. My study deviates from this study by looking at all female migrants from all parts of the country, who reside in Mathare Valley and Kibera low income settlements and assesses their social and economic conditions.



Most studies as viewed from the available literature, are based on male migrations. As such there is need for a research done on female migration as there is a high influx of female migrants from rural to urban areas. The UN (1986) report, looked at the economic situation of female migrants. My study intends to go further than this and look at both the social and economic conditions of these female migrants. Simmons' (1977) survey in Latin America, Asia and Africa found out that women migrate because the societal attitude towards their roles has changed. My study intends to find out if there are more reasons for female migration other than those given by Simmons'. Nelson (1977, 1978 and 1979), looked at the lives of Kikuyu women in Mathare Valley especially in their involvement in beer brewing. I intend to go beyond one ethnic group and even look at another slum and squatter settlement, Kibera and then compare the lives of these women in these two settlements.

I intend to carry out this study in Nairobi because Nairobi being the industrial core of Kenya, tends to attract a large number of migrants. High migration rate has increased the population size of Nairobi putting strain on the available facilities, this then has resulted in the establishment of low income settlements. A study on the kind of life led in these settlements depict the socio-economic conditions of female migrants.

A study carried out in Nairobi on the socio-economic conditions of low income women in low-income settlements will effectively represent low income women in other smaller towns in Kenya, as Nairobi has the highest migration influx being the capital city of Kenya.

Since women constitute more than half the population of Kenya according to the population census of 1989, their development and levels of productivity are therefore vital for the

development of the country. Improvement in their status and situation has direct relevance to the status and welfare of the family and the nation by implication.

Looking at the above justification there is need for research to be done on the socio-economic conditions of low-income female migrants and ways to improve their situation deduced accordingly. In the attempt to suggest ways to reduce female rural to urban migration, this study also looks at the rural social context within which the decisions to migrate are made.

## **1.6 ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS**

This thesis is organized into six chapters. Chapter one introduces the thesis by clearly indicating the current urbanization rate in Kenya, giving anticipated push factors in rural areas and conditions of female migrants in urban areas. It then gives the statement of the problem, the objectives and hypotheses of the study, the literature review and the justification of the study. Chapter two gives the background of both Mathare Valley and Kibera which are the study areas. It also gives the socio-cultural, economic and physical conditions of the two areas. Chapter three looks at the methods used in sampling design, data collection, and data analysis. Chapter four which is the core chapter of the thesis gives the socio-economic conditions affecting female migrants in both Mathare Valley and Kibera. The conclusions in the chapter are solely based on research findings and the available literature on socio-economic conditions of female migrants in low income areas. Chapter five looks at the major constraints to women development in Kenya. Finally chapter six gives the summary, conclusions and recommendations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY AREA

#### 2.0 Introduction

Nairobi lies on the western section of the Athi Kapiti plains and at the foot of the Kikuyu highlands, some 140 km south of the Equator and 480km from the Kenyan Coast. It lies at an altitude of 1700m above sea level. Nairobi is the Capital City of Kenya and in this regard, plays a key role as the principal political, industrial, commercial, social and cultural centre. Being the industrial core of Kenya ,Nairobi city attracts alot of migrant from various parts of the country. They come in search of employment and other opportunities. Those with professional skills get absorbed in the formal sector and those without get absorbed in the informal sector. Migration to Nairobi will continue unless there is an effective diversification of economic, social and infrastructural facilities in various parts of the country.

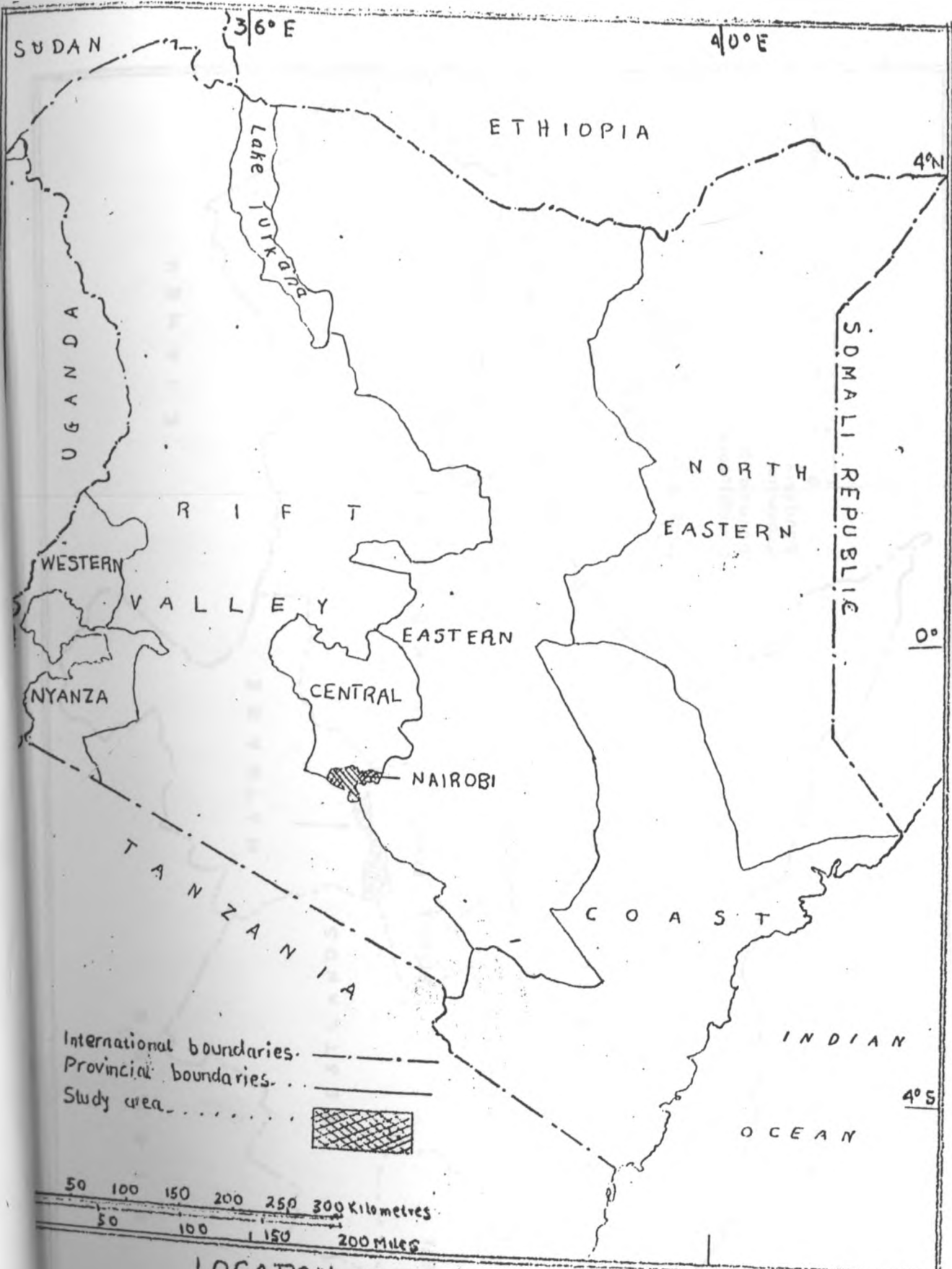
Rural-Urban migration has been as a result of the land scarcity,rural poverty, rural-urban income differentials, urban monopoly of the modern sector employment opportunities, and greater availability and quality of urban services (Obudho; 1992).

Urban growth has largely been due to urban natural increase and migration from rural areas. Two thirds of the population living in urban centres at the 1979 population census were born elsewhere. A significant trend in Kenya's urbanization is the increase in number of female migrants (GOK/UNICEF,1989).

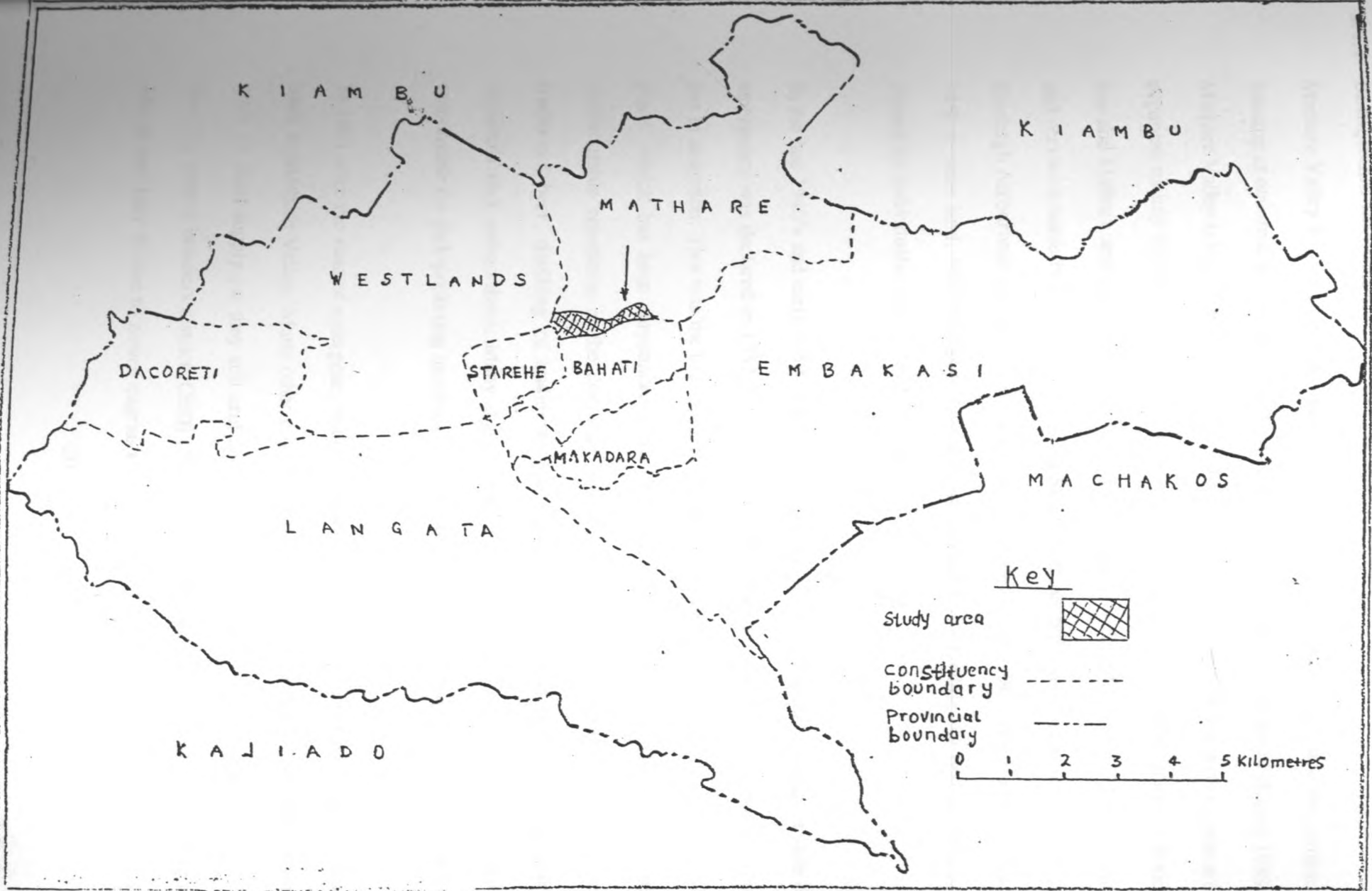
This high migration rate to Nairobi leads to a large population size that exerts pressure on the available economic, social and infrastructural facilities. Few urban Governments in the LDCs have the power,resources and trained staff to provide the rapidly growing population with the land, services and facilities needed for an adequate human life: clean water, sanitation, schools and transport. The result is mushrooming of illegal settlements with

primitive facilities, increased overcrowding and rampant diseases linked to an unhealthy environment. The people in these low-income settlements normally live in poverty. The low-income areas dealt with in this study are Mathare Valley and Kibera slum and squatter settlements. I chose these two areas because a large number of women here engage in informal sector and according to the World Bank [1982] such women are among the urban poor. **Figure 2:1** shows the location of Nairobi and figure 2:2 shows the location of both Mathare Valley and Kibera in Nairobi.

FIGURE 2:1



LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA IN KENYA.



LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA WITHIN NAIROBI

Source: Physical planning Department, Nairobi City Commission, 1988

## 2.1 MATHARE VALLEY

### 2.1.1 Background Information

Mathare Valley has developed around 10 separate villages. These villages and the company housing at one time accounted for 40% of all uncontrolled housing in Nairobi (Keen; 1988). Mathare Valley is located between Juja Road to the South, Pangani which is a residential area occupied mainly by moslem Asians to the west, Mathare Mental Hospital, Mathare Police line and Mathare and Gitathuru rivers to the north and Outer Ring Road and Kariobangi site and service scheme houses to the east. Juja Road separates the Valley from Eastleigh area, Eastleigh Aerodrome and Air Force Base. Mathare Valley covers 496 acres of land of which 34% is state land, 8% belongs to Nairobi city council [NCC] while the rest is privately owned by individuals, companies and cooperatives.

In the late 1940's and early 1950's Mathare Valley was a small settlement. When a state of emergency was declared in 1952, the area was bulldozed and many of the inhabitants were put in detention. This was the beginning of Mathare's reputation as a dangerous and an evil place which has been perpetuated upto the present by city officials. The basis of this unfavourable reputation is the dominant economic activities of the people (brewing of traditional beer, distilling of traditional gin and prostitution) and the belief that many criminals seek refuge there. Many shanties harbour hundreds of criminals who are mainly responsible for pick-pocketing incidents and night time robberies (Macoloo,G.C;1984:188).

In 1961 after the state of emergency ended officially, some of the former inhabitants drifted back to Mathare Valley. Many other migrants were attracted to the area. Jobs and housing were in short supply [as they still are] and people were attracted to this area because it is near the central business district [CBD]. The earlier inhabitants built houses of rural type to live in and later to rent to newer migrants.

Various informal economic activities sprang up such as hawking, petty trade and beer brewing.

In 1969 in response to the felt need for low-cost housing in Nairobi as a whole the richer Mathare landlords and ladies began to form a number of "companies "or Co-operatives which bought land on the upper slope of the valley, where they built nearly 10,000 units which doubled the population of the valley in 1970. The population of the valley, therefore, has been growing tremendously with the coming in of new migrants looking for cheap housing (Obudho,1992).

### **3.1.2 Socio-Cultural Economic and physical Conditions**

Mathare Valley is composed of several communities located in a limited geographical area. The Kikuyu were the original settlers in this area though now many ethnic groups live here and they co-exist. In Mathare Valley a large proportion of socio-cultural interaction takes place within the community which partly accounts for the high level of social and political organization here. This area, among the other low-income areas, has the poorest sector of the urban working population.

They engage in informal sector activities such as petty trading, beer brewing and prostitution among others. These activities earn them low incomes thus leading to their living in poverty. The housing range from carton/waste iron sheet structures to mud/wattle houses. The distance between the rows of houses can be as narrow as one metre which serves as drainage channels and waste disposal areas. Water is provided at water points and sold in big tins. The only means of sewage disposal is usually pit latrines shared by several households. The occupancy rate per room is often high sometimes as high as eight people per room. The practice of open defecation and dumping of rubbish outside the rooms is quite common.

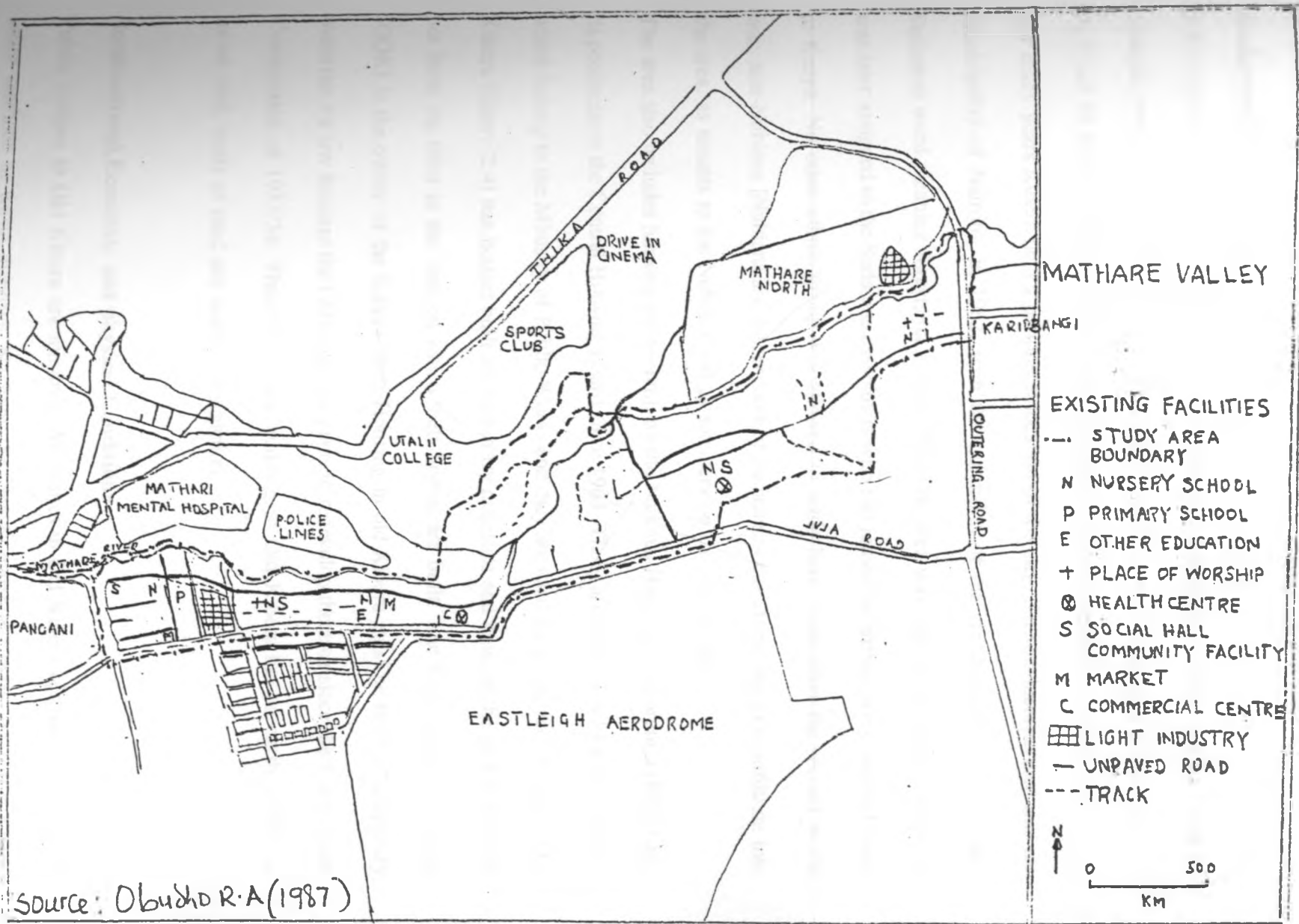


These normally results in instances of diarrhoea and rapid spread of diseases such cholera, typhoid and yellow fever, among others.

The settlement lacks all weather roads. Footpaths and tracks in this settlement are the only means of communication lines. There are very few schools for the population, few hospitals and few telephones. There is no electricity in this settlement. This settlement lacks the social amenities and public utilities provided for legally recognized communities (Figure 2:3). A lot of crimes like robberies, pick-pocketing, prostitution and rape are quite common activities.



# FACILITIES WITHIN MATHARE VALLEY



## **2.2 KIBERA**

### **2.2.1 Background Information**

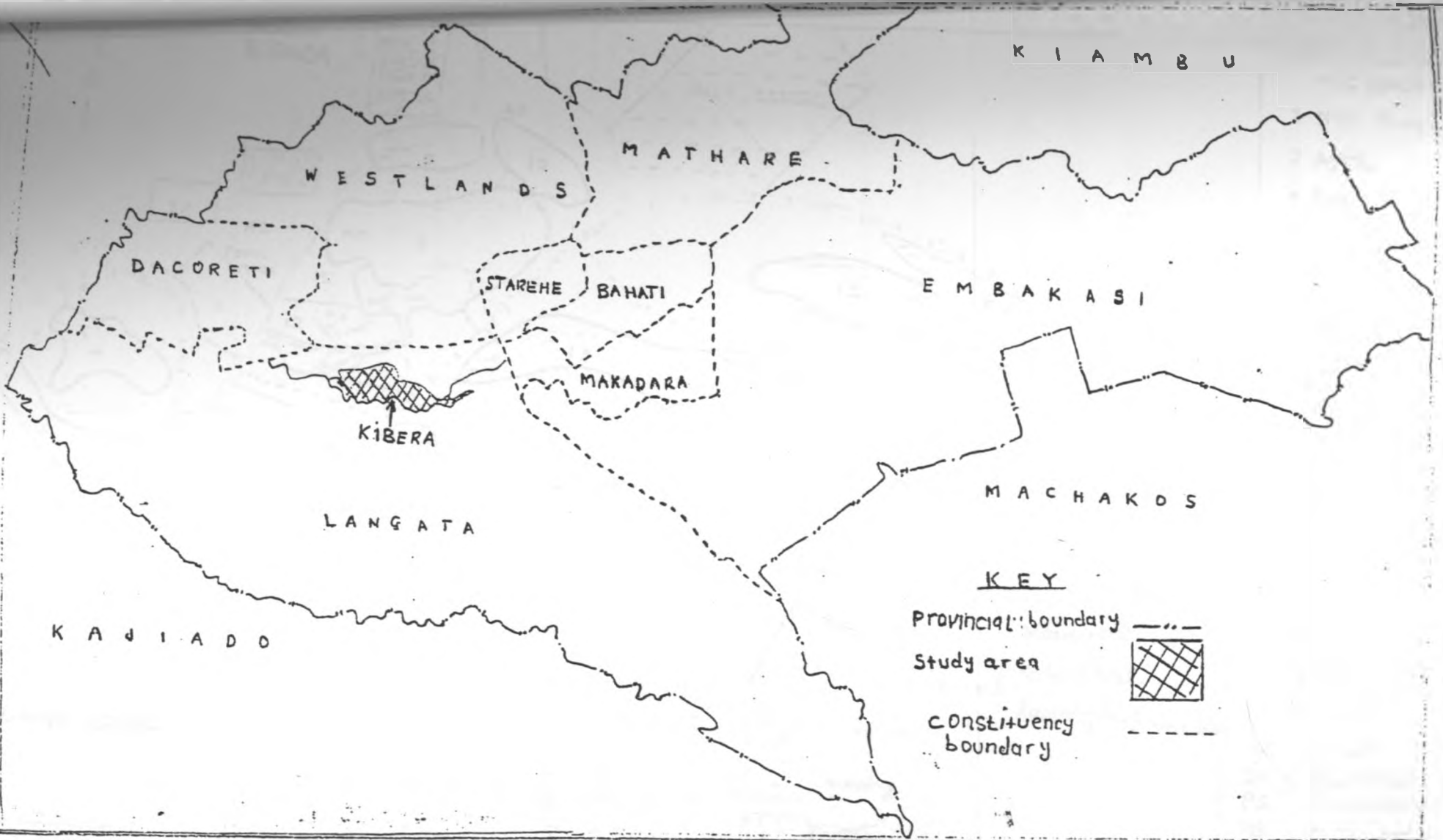
Kibera area is bounded on the north by Golf course and Woodley estates, to the south by Mutoini river, to the east by Nairobi dam and to the west by Ngong road forest, Jamhuri Park and the Kibera Railway station. Kibera is to the south west of the city centre of Nairobi. For many years Kibera held a peripheral location of the city, but was incorporated into the municipality of Nairobi, in 1962, with the expansion of the city boundary. Kibera is a Sudanese word meaning forest, for before 1904, the area was part of the Ngong forest. It was later assigned to the Sudanese ex-soldiers who had joined the British army and had come to Kenya. No other ethnic group was allowed to settle here. Soon after the second world war, non-Nubians [Nubians are descendants of Sudanese ex-soldiers] began to infiltrate into the area, as tenants to the Nubians and as squatters on the vacant land.

The area also includes housing estates built by the National Housing Corporation [NHC] and its predecessor the Central Housing Board since 1963. There are also a few blocks of houses which belong to the Ministry of Public Works and they are used for employees housing. Old Kibera [figure 2:4] has houses built on temporary materials and most of the plot holders do not have the titles to the land on which their homes are built. The Government of Kenya [GOK] is the owner of the Kibera land. Housing in old Kibera must be built in temporary materials by law because the GOK has had plans to redevelop the area since the Carter Land Commission of 1933/34. Thus the typical building of Old Kibera has an earthen floor, a metal roof, walls of mud and wattle construction.

### **2.2.2 Socio-cultural, Economic and physical Conditions**

Public utilities in Old Kibera are minimal. All homes in Old Kibera rely on pit latrines or other methods of waste disposal. No home has inside water but there are water Kiosks supplying the area with city water sold in tins. The mosque and a few shops, clubs and

homes of wealthy individuals in old Kibera have had electricity installed. Otherwise the rest of the people here rely on kerosine lanterns for lighting. Public telephones in this area are very few. The roads are murram and of poor quality. The number of schools and health centres in this settlement are few for the large population of the area. Tenants in the Old Kibera are of a more varied lot, but with the majority being christians of the main Kenya's ethnic groups such as Luo, Luhya, Kamba and Kikuyu. They are stably engaged in informal sector activities with low-incomes in the range of KSh.250- 750 per month (Temple;1973). Figure 2:4 and figure 2:5 illustrate, Kibera area within Nairobi and Kibera land use and approximate location of the villages. Crimes are at a high rate especially prostitution and rape which are so rampant that an anti-rape organization has been formed there.

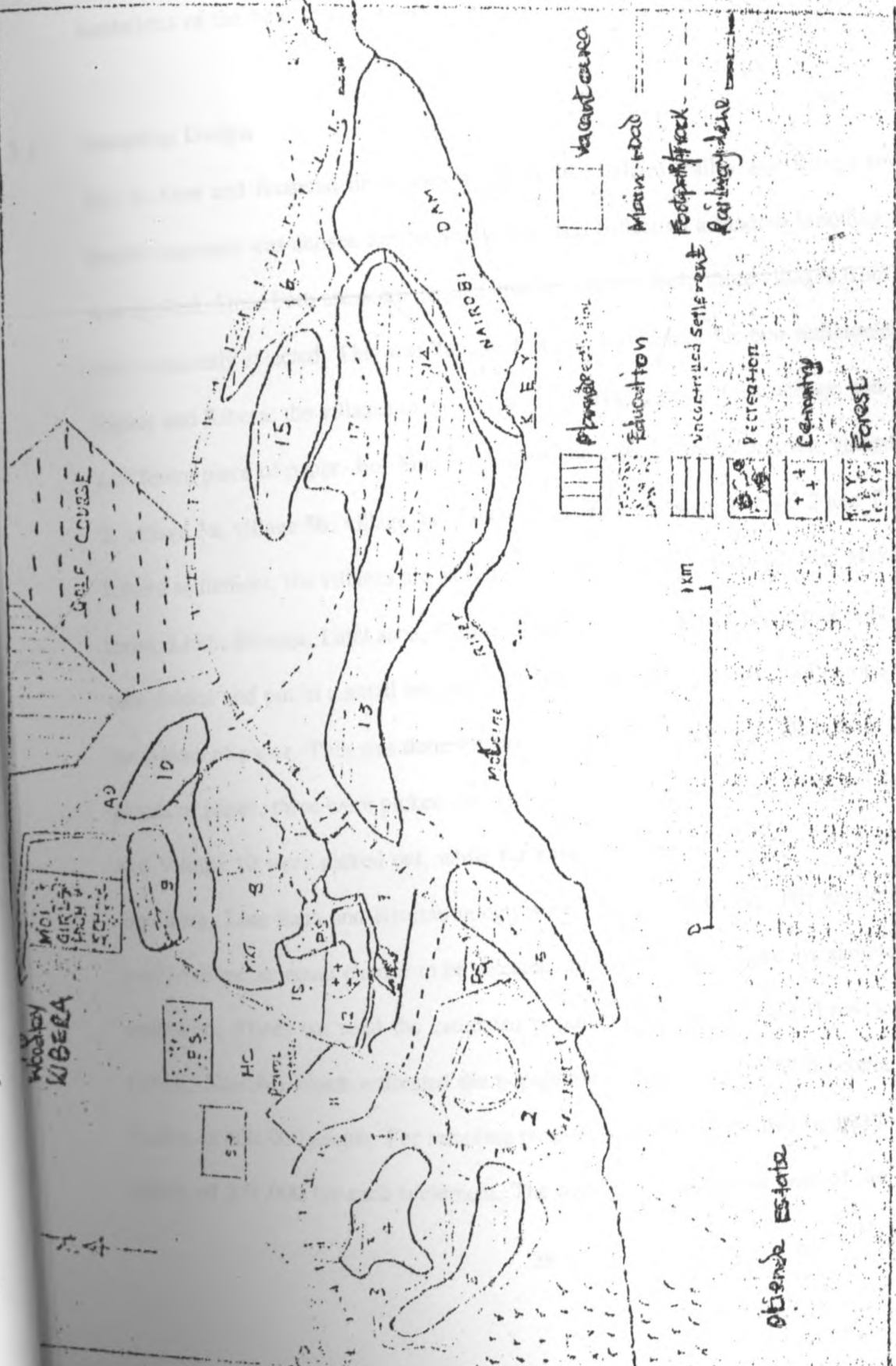


LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA WITHIN NAIROBI.

Source: Physical planning department, Nairobi City Commission 1988

KIBERA VILLAGES

- 1 NHC Phase 5
- 2 NCC Phase 1
- 3 Ayoral
- 4 Lamie
- 5 Kianda Village
- 6 Gum Beredu
- 7 NHC Phase 5C
- 8 Makina
- 9 Kambi Land <sup>Kamba</sup>
- 10 Kambi Akur <sup>Muru</sup>
- 11 HHC & NHC F...
- 12 NHC Phase 1
- 13 Lindu
- 14 Siranga
- 15 Lurini Sabaa
- 16 Kisumu Mologo
- 17 Gakusikira
- NKE Market
- SH Social Hall
- PS Primary School
- HS Health Centre
- 15 Industrial Estate
- AD Administrative Office



KIBERA LANDUSE AND APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SOME OF THE VILLAGES

Source: Modified from W.E AMUNGA 1976 and Field Survey of housing Policies in Kibera

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE METHODOLOGY

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with methods of data collection and data analysis. It also discusses limitations of the field research data.

#### 3.1 Sampling Design

Due to time and financial limitations a sample of Mathare Valley and Kibera low-income female migrants was chosen for the Study. For data collection a random sampling technique was applied. Since both areas are divided into ten villages each, three villages from each area were randomly selected. This was done as follows; for each of the two settlements Mathare Valley and Kibera, the villages in each area were written down. Each village was written on a different piece of paper. For Mathare Valley, the villages are as follows; village 1, village 2, village 3a, village 3b, village 4a, village 4b, village 10, Ngei 1, Ngei 2 and Thayu 5. For Kibera settlement, the villages are as follows; Lomie, Kianda, Gum beredu, Makina, Kambi mruu, Lindi, Siranga, Laini saba, Kisumu ndogo, and Gatuikira. These pieces of paper were then folded and put in a small box that had a lid. The box was shaken to completely mix up the pieces of paper. This was done for every settlement differently. Then from these folded pieces of paper, three were picked out randomly. For Mathare Valley, Village 3a, village 4b and Village 10 were picked out, while for Kibera, by use of the same procedure, Villages; Gatuikira, Line Saba and Kisumu ndogo were randomly selected. The above method gave every village an equal chance to be selected. In overall, there were six sampled villages to deal with. Then, we used the estimated population census of 1989 (Provincial Statistical Office, Nairobi) which estimated the population of Kibera as 350,000 people and Mathare Valley as 400,000 people. For sampling purposes I combined the two figures to get the mean figure of 375,000 for each settlement. The average population of each of the 10 villages in

the two settlements was 37,500 people. To get the households to be dealt with out of 37,500 people we used (Obudho, Aduwo and Onyango;1990) that states that the occupancy per room in slum and squatter settlements in Kenya is as high as eight people per room. Therefore for a given village there were approximately 4687 households. To get the households to deal with numbers starting from 1 upto 4687, were written on pieces of paper. Each number represented a household. These pieces of paper were folded and put in a medium sized box with a lid and then thoroughly shaken to completely mix them up. From these then, 20 pieces of paper were randomly selected out of 4687 pieces of paper. This was done for every selected village and in overall the author came up with 120 households to deal with. It was easy to locate the sampled households as the 1989 population census' numbers were still on the doors of the houses. The head of every household was the one to be interviewed by use of a questionnaire - Appendix A. It was assumed that every selected household was headed by a single woman. In case the selected household would be headed by a man, then we would substitute with the next household to the one that had been previously sampled.

### **3.2 Data Collection Procedures**

Data collection in the field consisted of interviewing selected heads of households using a questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered personally by the author and two research assistants. The interviews were carried out for the months of November and December of 1991. It took one month in Mathare Valley and one other month in Kibera low-income settlements. Most interviews were carried out during the normal working hours. This was due to the fact that the majority of the women in the sample could be found at this time. Beer brewers and petty traders work from their houses. Petty traders either put their commodities outside their houses or in the houses and sell them through the windows. Some prostitutes rest during the day while men are still at work and domestic workers especially for Asians start work at 6.00 a.m upto 3.00 p.m rest between 3.00 p.m to 5.00 p.m, then go back to



work upto 9.00 p.m. So we could easily get them between 3.00 p.m and 5.00 p.m. The domestic workers who work for other people other than Asians could be interviewed on Sundays when they were off duty. Female migrants who work in the formal sector were also interviewed over the weekends. They were very few as they formed only 6.7% of the sample. I carried out the survey with Kanu Youth Wingers who took me round the slum for security purposes. They were born in these slums and thus knew absolutely everybody. Every village in the slum has a Kanu Youth Wingers office.

The administered questionnaire was written in English but in the course of the interview, it was translated into Kiswahili. Some respondents who could not understand Kiswahili had the questions translated into vernacular. Such cases were very rare though. The subject matter of the Study, socio-economic conditions of female migrants, aroused much interest among the respondents. They felt that this was an area that required much attention as it affected them directly. The three sampled groups of beer brewers, petty traders and domestic workers, were very co-operative as they hoped that their contribution would bring improvement in their pathetic conditions. Prostitutes were suspicious of the research and they were very un-cooperative. We had to use Kanu youth wingers who stay in these low income settlements to oversee the general security of the area and know the prostitutes personally to try and convince them that, this research could not lead to their victimization, but still, none co-operated. Therefore, the author did not collect any data on prostitutes.

### 3.3 Data Analysis

The analysis of data consisted of computations of percentages, means and standard deviations. Computer analysis with the use of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences [SPSS] was used to test the existence of any relationships between various variables by use of regression analysis and chi-square methods.

### 3.3.1 Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a general statistical technique through which one can analyze the relationship between a dependent variable and an independent variable. The techniques is usually divided into two sub-components; simple linear regression analysis and multiple linear regression analysis.

The one used in the analysis of data in this study is the simple linear regression analysis and has been used to test the null hypothesis that states that; There is no significant relationship between income got by female migrants and the number of hours spent at work. This technique, makes use of two variables X and Y where:

X= The independent variable [working hours in this case] and

Y=The dependent variable [income in this case].

In this Study, the model adopted for the computation of the regression line of best fit is;

$$Y_i = b_0 + b_i X_i + E_i$$

Where;

$Y_i$  =Dependent variable

$b_0$  = Regression Constant [the Y-intercept]

$b_i$  = The slope of the regression line

$X_i$  = The observation of the explanatory variable

$E_i$  = The random error term

There are five major assumptions of this technique [Levin 1981];namely,

- (a) Independent variable consists of a set of fixed values, not a set of sampled measurements;
- (b) Values of the dependent variable Y, are normally distributed;

- [c] Variance of the values of the dependent variable is constant for all values of the independent variable;
- [d] Values of the residuals from the regression between the variables are independent of each other; and
- [e] Value of the residuals from the regression between the variables have a normal distribution.

My data conformed to some of these assumptions as follows; The values of the dependent variable (Y)-income of these female migrants, when plotted on an interval scale, were normally distributed. Also, when the values of the residuals from the regression between the variables(income of these women and hours spent at work) were plotted on an interval scale a normal curve was formed,(see Appendix B).

In regression analysis there is need to determine how much the independent variable explains the total variation in the dependent variable. This is determined by the **r- squared value**. The value of r-squared ranges from 0 to 1 or 0 to 100 percent, depending on how much the independent variable accounts for the variability in the dependent variable.

A small value of r means poor correlation

A large value of r means good correlation and thus significance of the regression.

To test further the significance of the regression line, a T-test was used. A t-test is computed statistically as follows;

$$t = \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{1-r^2} \quad \text{with } n-2 \text{ degrees of freedom}$$

If the calculated **t-value** is greater than the tabulated t-value at 0.05 or 95 % confidence level, then the null hypothesis is rejected. The reverse is true when the tabulated t-value is greater than the calculated value.

### 3.3.2 Chi-Square test ( $X^2$ )

The **chi-square test ( $X^2$ )** is used to evaluate whether or not frequencies which have been empirically obtained differ significantly from those which could be expected if there was no relation.

The **chi-square statistic ( $X^2$ )** is derived from the following formula;

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum_i (o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i}$$

$o_i$  = the observed frequencies of  $i$

$e_i$  = the expected frequencies of  $i$ .

In this Study, the **chi-square** statistic is used to test as to whether there is a significant relationship between the educational level of the female migrants and their income. It is also used to find out as to whether there is a significant relationship between the education level of these migrants and their choice of job types.

The degrees of freedom used to obtain  $X^2$  critical in the chi-square table is obtained by the following formula;

$$d.f = (c-1)(r-1)$$

$c$  = number of columns

$r$  = number of rows

Therefore using a confidence level of 95% or 0.05 at given degrees of freedom, if:-

- [a] the calculated **chi-square** value is equal to or greater than the critical **chi-square value, the null hypothesis [ $H_0$ ]** is rejected.
- [b] the calculated chi-square value is less than the critical chi-square value, we then accept the null hypothesis.

The **chi-square test** has requirements which must be fulfilled by the data to be applicable [Levin;1981]. These are:-

- [a] The data must be in count form that is in the form of frequencies;
- [b] The total observed frequencies must equal at least 20;
- [c] The expected frequencies calculated for any fraction should not be less than 5, although it is permissible for 20% of the fractions involved in a calculation to have an expected frequency of less than 5, provided it is not less than 1;
- [d] The chi-square test will only give the extent of the probability in mathematical terms that a given distribution is due to chance. However, the interpretation of the result of the test, as with all statistical tests, depends upon the skills and knowledge of the researcher. My research conforms to some of these assumptions as follows; The data collected could easily be put in frequency form and also the observed frequencies were over the required figure which is 20.

### 3.4 Limitations of the Research

- 1]. Respondents, especially prostitutes were suspicious of research and thus harsh and rude to the researchers as they thought such a research would lead to their victimization. They refused to participate completely.

- 2]. Other respondents were very reluctant to participate as they claimed that many researches had been done in these areas but no results had been seen so far. This was mainly in Mathare Valley and only three respondents out of 60 in the settlement refused to participate. I interviewed the next household if it was female headed.
- 3]. It was hard to assess the monthly income of female migrants engaged in the informal sector as they keep no records.
- 4]. Movement in both Mathare Valley and Kibera settlements was difficult due to overcrowding and lack of feeder roads through the settlements.
- 5]. Another very serious limitation is that no accurate maps of slum areas in the city exist.

These limitations affected my research in that some aspects of the research had to be omitted because no data were collected on them. This was the case with prostitutes, they completely refused to co-operate. Some answers given by some respondents who were reluctant to participate may not have been adequate due to the fact that, these respondents felt that nothing is normally done after researches have been done in these areas. Due to overcrowding and lack of feeder roads through the two settlements in point, it took me longer than I had planned to carry out the research successfully. It was not easy to locate the households sampled due to this overcrowding.

Although the above limitations were experienced in the course of the research, they had little impact on my findings and thus did not affect the quality of my work.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING FEMALE MIGRANTS IN KIBERA AND MATHARE VALLEY.

#### 4.0 Introduction

This is the core chapter of this thesis as the information given here is solely based on the research findings and the available literature on socio-economic conditions of female migrants in low income areas. This chapter will illustrate the major push factors in rural areas, the major pull factors in the urban areas and finally indicate, the social and economic conditions of these migrants once in the urban areas. To avoid subjectivity in arriving at certain conclusions, statistical techniques have been used to analyze the field data. The analyzed data will finally serve as the general conclusion of the thesis.

#### 4.1 The push factors in the rural areas

The problems of these female migrants have their roots in the rural social set up. Traditional customs and attitudes have a big role to play in the movement of these women from rural areas to urban areas. From research findings, these women migrate to the urban areas because of broken marriages, getting children out of wedlock and death of a husband. These factors are illustrated in table 4:1 below

**Table 4:1 Factors leading to female out-migration(push factors)**

Reasons for Migration	No. of Respondents	% of Respondent
Broken Marriages	58	48.3
Husbands died	30	25.0
Child out of wedlock	17	14.0
Low income rural areas	7	5.8
Boredom of village life	4	3.3
Refused school	2	1.7
Forced marriages	1	0.8
Adventure	1	0.8
Total	120	99.7

Source: Field Survey

As can be seen from table 4:1, 48.3% of the sample consisted of women who had migrated because of broken marriages. These women were either facing frustrations from their husbands or in-laws, and thus had to leave their marital homes. Out of the sample 14% had had children out of wedlock. The majority of these were school dropouts. Since their education had been interfered with, their future was now bleak. The traditional society disregards illegitimacy and as such, these women were treated as social outcasts. In their immediate homes, their parents were bitter with them for that let down and as such, they faced a lot of mistreatment. This mistreatment could reach an intense point that, the victims could not tolerate it any more and thus had to move out of their homes.

In table 4:1 women whose husbands had died, comprises 25% of the sample. These widows underwent a lot of mistreatment from their in-laws. For some of these widows, most of the husband's property including land could be snatched from them. Having been destabilised, these women would have no alternative other than going back to their parents' homes. Therefore, like the women who get children out of wedlock, the two groups of women (those from broken marriages and those whose husbands have died), are never welcome back in their parents home. They are perceived as a burden to the family and their brothers dislike them so much that they use all means to see them leave the home. Several women out of the sample told me that their brothers could not stand them in their parents homes as they feared that incase they educated their sisters children, then these children would take all the luck in the home. Therefore, in fear of being unsuccessful as a result of educating their sisters' children, Luhya men from Western province and Luo men from Nyanza province mistreat these sisters of theirs until they leave the home with their children. In table 4:1, we can note that few women migrated because of low incomes in rural areas, forced marriages and adventure. Therefore looking at the hypothesis:



The majority of women migrate because of low incomes in rural areas.

We can deduce that the majority of women do not migrate because of low incomes in rural areas. This is supported by table 4:1 where by 48.3% of the sample migrated because of broken marriages whereas only 5.8% of the sample migrated because of low incomes in rural areas. As such, we therefore, accept the null hypothesis which states that; "The majority of women do not migrate because of low incomes in rural areas".

From this analysis, we see that, low incomes in rural areas is not such a big reason to push women out of these areas. From the research findings, it is only a small sample of the women who had had some secondary education that moved out because of low incomes. Otherwise, the majority of the women moved out because of social problems that are highly entangled in the tradition, customs and attitudes towards women. These research findings disapprove Simmon's (1977) research findings in Latin America, Asia and Africa that women migrate simply because the society's attitudes towards their roles have changed. This current research indicates clearly that the majority of women migrate because of social problems in rural areas.

#### 4.2 **The 'pull factors' in the urban areas**

When the level of frustration gets too high for the widows, those whose marriages have broken and those with illegitimate children, among others, move out of their homes. Their hope is to go to an urban area where they hope to get a job and fend for themselves and their children. Most of the respondents interviewed had no hopes of going back either to their marital homes or parents' homes. Their move to urban centers was somehow permanent with the hope of acquiring enough money to buy their own land where they can settle. These women are aware of the law of succession in Kenya, which was revised in 1981, though in

practice, has never allowed them to inherit any property and especially land from their parents and husbands. Therefore, as illustrated in table 4:2, the majority of the women migrated to town to look for a job.

**TABLE 4:2 Pull-factors in urban areas**

Pull factors	No. of migrants	% of migrants
Availability of jobs	99	82.5
Freedom in urban areas	12	10.0
High income	7	5.8
Getting a husband	2	1.7
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

82.5 percent of women from the sample migrated to Nairobi because they hoped to get a job there, 5.8% had migrated because of high incomes in Nairobi, and 1.7% with a hope of getting a husband. This depicts the fact that the women from this sample were desperate and required some means of survival as fast as possible. Their only hope of survival lied in the job they hoped to get in the urban centre. Another major factor that respondents expressed as having been a pull factor to them, was the individual freedom that they would get in an urban environment. A woman's way of life in a rural area is highly controlled by society. Her 'successful' future (that is if she is to be married - as this is the ultimate goal of a woman according to society) depends so much on the society's approval of her character. This controls a woman's way of life so much that she feels tied down. The free urban environment is such a big opportunity for these women who need some freedom to live the way they want to live.

From table 4:2, we can easily analyze our null and alternative hypothesis, that states that, majority of women migrate because of job opportunities in urban areas.

The analysis of the pull factors in table 4:2 depicts the fact that the majority of women migrate because of availability of jobs in urban areas. In this case, we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. The alternative hypothesis states that women migrate to urban areas because of the availability of job opportunities. Urban areas have been more favoured in development as compared to rural areas. Most industries and other sectors that provide employment are set up in urban areas. This, therefore, limits the employment opportunities in the rural areas. Moreover, the type of job opportunities in rural areas are mainly in the agricultural sector and these jobs have low returns. Therefore, a woman earnestly in need of a job will automatically think of an urban area first as it has a variety of jobs. That's why the majority of the women migrate to towns with the hope of getting a job. Currently, this is an illusion because the urban population surpasses the available job opportunities. When these women get to urban areas, the reality hits them so hard that the only solution is to engage in the urban informal sector.

#### **4.3 The relationship between job type and educational level of female migrants**

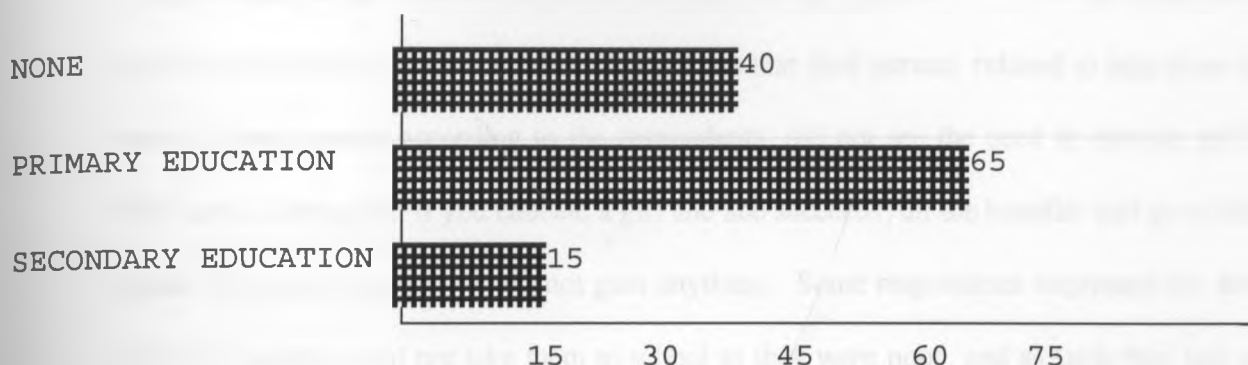
Once the migrant women get into urban areas, it is very important that they get a job as this is their sole source of survival. As they are desperately in need of a job, they normally take up any job that can easily be got. The majority of these women have low educational levels as most of them dropped out of school; some never went to school and few reached the lowest educational certificate levels, (table 4:3 and Figure 4:1).

**Table 4:3 Educational level frequencies**

**Source: Field Survey**

Educational Levels	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
None	40	33.3	33.
Primary Education	65	54,2	87.5
Secondary School	15	12.5	100.0
Total	120	100.0	

**Figure 4:1 Educational level of female migrants**



Source:Compiled by the author

The majority of the interviewees had had primary education (figure 4:1), yet it is interesting to note that only a few had done either 'Kenya certificate of primary education'(KCPE) or 'Certificate of primary education' (CPE) according to the respondents' response. The majority dropped out before doing these examinations. A large number had had no education at all and only 15 out of 120 sampled had reached secondary level - with only two respondents having done 'Kenya certificate of secondary education'(KCSE). No respondent out of the sample had had 'Kenya advanced certificate of education' (KACE) or university education. The majority of the school dropouts gave reasons for having dropped out of school as having become pregnant. This is a serious issue facing girls in schools presently. Gachukia (1990:9) stated that, "**Currently, the enrolment of girls in primary school is**

**around 48.5%. However, the enrolment is adversely affected by the rate of dropout due to pregnancies It is estimated that of all girls who enter standard one, only about 34% complete standard eight."**

The dropout is also high in secondary schools and this therefore makes the lives of women very bleak in this country.

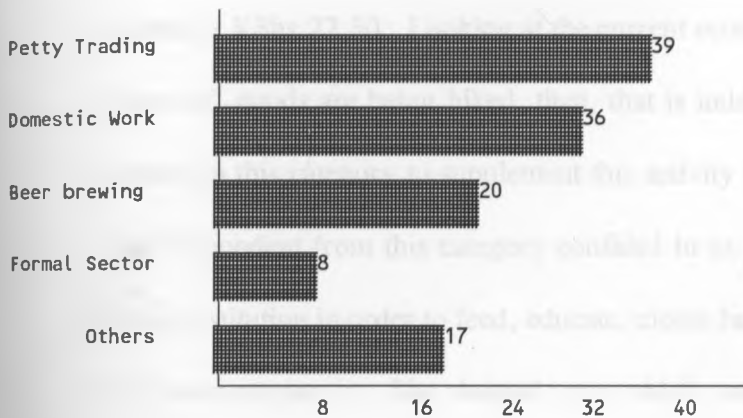
A large number of the respondents had no education at all (figure 4:1). From the interviews carried out, all those who had no education told us that their parents refused to take them to school. Some parents according to the respondents, did not see the need to educate girls. They have a feeling that if you educate a girl and she succeeds, all the benefits will go to her marital home and thus you would not gain anything. Some respondents expressed the fact that, their parents could not take them to school as they were poor, and as such they had to have priority as to which children to take to school. Automatically they chose the boys. One respondent out of the 120 sampled, said that her father refused to educate her as he wanted to marry her off to an old man. She had to run away from home. Most of them wish that they would have had some education. They feel their lives would be better than it is. Therefore, as a result of these women having no education at all or having low educational levels, they normally get low paying jobs in the urban informal sector (table 4:4 and figure 4:2).

**Table 4:4** Frequencies of job types

Educational Levels	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
Petty Trading	39	32.5	49.2
Domestic Work	36	30.0	79.2
Beer Brewing	20	16.7	16.7
Formal Sectors	8	6.7	85.8
Others	17	14.2	100.0
Total	120	100.0	

**Source:**Field Survey

**Figure 4:2** Job types of female migrants



**Source:**Compiled by the author

The above bar chart in figure 4:2 depicts the kind of jobs the female migrants engage in. Petty trading is the most common type of job and is done by many women. According to the field research, it is cheaper to start and it supplements quite a lot for the daily food. Women who engage in petty trading, get their commodities from Marikiti Market which is in the city center of Nairobi and bring them back to their residential places and sell the commodities from outside their houses. The commodities sold included vegetables, onions, tomatoes, and fruits among others. Those who sell fish, get their stock from Gikomba Market.

This kind of job has little returns as many people are engaged in it. A big problem facing these petty traders is lack of capital. Most of them kept complaining of how their businesses were not doing well as they brought same commodities like their neighbors - and this was because they were cheap. They hoped that they would even get a loan to boost their business but, since they lacked the security required for the acquisition of a loan, they were hampered in this.

All the women in petty trading lacked the skill for accounting for their sales. This made it very difficult to assess their monthly incomes. Anyway their daily incomes are very low and thus most of it goes into their daily domestic needs. From the research data, the mean daily income is KShs.27.50. Looking at the current economic situation in Kenya and the way the prices of goods are being hiked, then, that is indeed very little money in that it forces the women in this category to supplement this activity with other activities such as prostitution. One respondent from this category confided in us that she had to supplement petty trading with prostitution in order to feed, educate, clothe her five children and pay rent for the house they were staying in. She claimed, as a widow, when she went to stay in Mathare Valley, she was a born again Christian, she found life so difficult that she had to denounce her faith and look for survival means.

Domestic work is another easy job to get in Nairobi as there is a high demand for maids since there is an increase in the number of women working outside the home. From the research data women in this category come to a relatives place who quickly gets her a place to work. She then moves out and looks for her own accommodation. Most of the women interviewed, worked for Asians.

Asians do not like staying with their domestic workers in the same house, unlike the Africans.

Women in this category expressed a lot of oppression in their kind of job. Those who work for Asians, start work at 6.00 a.m, upto 3.00 p.m, rest between 3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m., then go back to work upto 9.00 p.m, while those who work for Africans start work at 6.00 a.m. upto 9.00 p.m. without resting. Some even go beyond 9.00 p.m. Their incomes are quite low with an average monthly pay of Ksh.500.00, since most of these women are mothers themselves, their children suffer as they cannot afford to employ a maid to take care of them. Because of the low pays again, we found out that most of them cannot afford a room of their own and as such, they have to share a room three to four people, plus their children. The employers of the majority of these women are very strict and unconcerned about their health and welfare. They have to work even if they are sick and if they have to miss work because of any unavoidable circumstances, then their salaries are deducted for that period. In the course of the interviews, I observed that these women are not aware of any Union that represents them and thus are really vulnerable to exploitation. The majority are poor with the little or no education that would enable them to exercise their individual rights. Some respondents said that they are never given any leave and when given leave, they never get benefits that go with it. Anyway, they could never claim for the benefits as they are not aware of it.

Beer brewing is the most lucrative business in these low income settlements. The women who engage in it normally earn slightly higher income than women in the above two categories. There are two types of beer brewers in Mathare Valley and Kibera settlements. There are the wholesalers who brew beer in bulk and sell it in jerry cans. Then there are the retailers who can not afford the beer brewing equipment and thus buy from the wholesalers and sell to individuals. The wholesalers also do retailing work of selling beer to individuals. The wholesalers are normally few in a given settlement and they are very well established in the business.



Some of them, are landladies and some have even piped water to their houses and sell the water in tins to the residents of the settlement. Some of them stay in houses of more than one room and their houses are well furnished. The retailers, conditions are not much different from those of the petty traders and the domestic workers, only that they are slightly better. Beer brewing according to the respondents can bring in money quickly only that it is a risky business and unless you bribe the policemen well and get their favours as requested, then you are bound to be arrested and your equipment confiscated.

The request of the beer brewer was that the Government of Kenya (GOK) legalizes beer brewing in these settlements as its returns are good and assists them a lot in bringing up their families. There was a lady in Kibera settlement who had educated her nine children from beer brewing.

Another sector of employment was the formal sector. A small percentage (6.7%) of the sample was engaged in the formal sector. These women worked in offices but because of their low incomes, they had to get accommodation in Mathare Valley and Kibera low income settlements. This was one ambitious group of the low income settlement women that hoped that conditions will improve when they get better jobs and thus will move out of these low income settlements. The women in this category were among the few women in the whole sample who had had some secondary education.

From figure 4:2 we can see that 17 people out of 120 sampled were engaged in other jobs, other than the above mentioned four. The other kinds of jobs engaged in are smearing houses with mud, splitting firewood and some are traditional doctors. These women's conditions are almost the same as of the four groups discussed above. They get very little money from the kind of jobs they do.

To test that there is a significant relationship between the educational levels of these women and the type of the jobs they engage in, the following hypothesis were formulated and tested.

A significant relationship does not exist between the educational level of these women and the type of jobs they engage in was formulated and tested.

It was observed from the research data that those women with no education at all or with little skills acquired in the formal education got jobs in the informal sector. Those women who got jobs in the formal sector had had some secondary education. It was also observed from the data collected that out of 39 women engaged in petty trading, 30 of them had had some primary and secondary education. This can be explained by the fact that trade requires some knowledge of mathematics which is got in formal education.

Another observation was that 17 women out of 36 engaged in domestic work did not have any education. This implies a woman does not need any formal education to do domestic work as domestic work is closely related to the traditional domestic chores of women. A women automatically knows house work (table 4:5 ).

**Table 4:5 Job type by educational level**

Job Type	Educational Levels				Total	%
	None	Primary	Secondary			
Domestic Work	17	19	-	36	30.0	
Petty Trading	9	26	4	39	32.5	
Beer Brewing	6	11	3	20	16.7	
Formal Sector	-	-	8	8	6.6	
Others	8	9	-	17	14.2	
Totals	40	65	15	120		
Percentage	33	54.2	12.2	100		

Source: Field Survey

The chi-square test ( $X^2$ ) performed on the data in Table 4.5 indicated the following;

1) The Degree of Freedom  $= (r-1)(c-1)$

$$= (5-1)(3-1)$$

$$= 4(2)$$

$$= 8 \text{ degrees of freedom}$$

2) The confidence/significance level used was  $= 0.05$  or 95 %

3) The calculated Chi-square value was  $= 68.36870$ , as shown in Appendix C

Therefore the critical Chi-Square Value at  $= 0.05$  confidence level with 8 degrees of freedom is  $= 15.507$ . ( Appendix c)

In this case, we reject the null hypothesis [ $H_0$ ], since the calculated Chi-square  $= 68.368$  is greater than the critical Chi-square value  $= 15.507$ .

We therefore accept the alternative hypothesis [ $H_1$ ] which states that;

**"There is a significant relationship between the educational level of female migrants and the type of jobs they engage in".**

In Kenya education determines quite highly the kind of job one does. The prestigious white collar jobs are occupied by highly educated people. Ambitions of every youngster in Kenya is to work hard in school in-order to get a big job in future that will enable him/her live a comfortable life. Success in life goes with success in education. So when women fail to get adequate education either because they dropped out of school due to pregnancy or simply because women have not been given equal opportunities in education-as will be discussed in the next chapter or their parents were poor and thus preferred to educate boys than girls, then these women are denied success in life.

These women then are put in a situation of dependant. They either have to depend on their parents or on their husbands, that is if they get married. Once the relationship between them and the people they depend on wanes they have to learn to survive on their own. The little education they have cannot enable them get jobs in the competitive formal sector and as such, they engage in the informal sector. This informal sector has unfavourable working conditions and low incomes. Therefore, since female migrants have low educational levels, their jobs opportunities are mainly in the urban informal sector.

#### 4.4 The relationship between income and the educational level of the female migrants

As has been previously observed the female migrants have low educational levels and thus get jobs in the urban informal sector. These jobs are not much paying and, therefore, the majority of the female migrants have low income ( table 4:6 and figure 4:3).

**Table 4.6 Income group frequencies**

Income Groups	Frequency	%	Cumulative %
0-500	66	55.0	55.0
501-1000	31	25.8	80.8
1001-1500	13	10.8	91.7
1501-2000	5	4.2	95.8
2001-2500	1	0.8	96.7
2501-3000	3	2.5	99.2
>3000	1	0.8	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

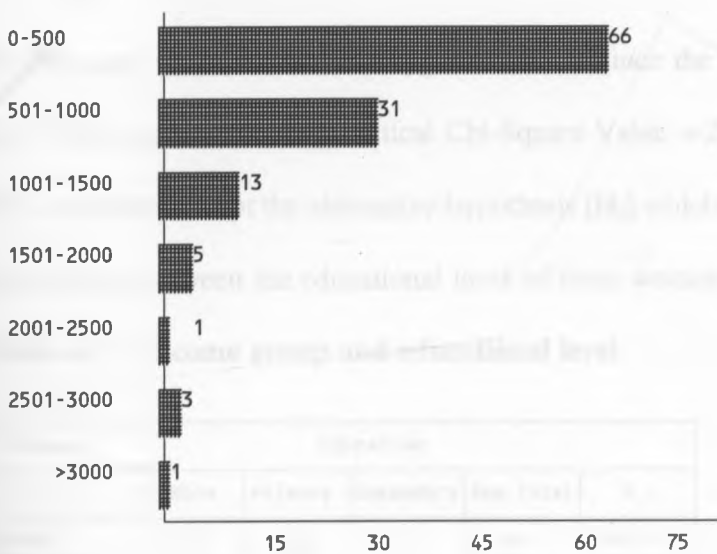
Source:Field Survey

The majority of the women (66 women out of 120 sampled) get an income of Ksh.500 and below (figure 4:3). This amount goes even below the minimum urban wage which is approximately Ksh.1000 inclusive of house allowance. This then puts these female migrants below the poverty line. From the same figure 4:3 we see that 31 out of 120 women earn between Ksh.501-1000, 13 out of 120 women earn between Ksh 1001-1500. In total, the number of women who earn Ksh.1500 and below is 110, out of a sample of 120 women.

Looking at the current economic situation in this country, this money is very little and thus these women live in poverty.

Ksh.1500 and below cannot meet the educational needs required for the children of these women, clothing, food, shelter and other necessities required keeping in mind that these women are single parents and thus house-hold heads. The number of women who earn Ksh.1501 upto Ksh.3000 and above is 10 out of a sample of 120 women. One woman who works in the formal sector and having attained KCSE, gets over ksh.3000. Ksh 3000 is still not enough to meet the basic needs of man given the current economic situation in Kenya with a high inflation rate. All in all we can conclude that all female migrants in low income areas earn little money and thus live in poverty.

Figure 4.3 Income Group



Source: Compiled by author

For the educational level of these female migrants refer to table 4:3 and figure 4:1. To prove that there is a significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income the following hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income was formulated and tested.

Therefore, to test the hypotheses above the Chi-Square Test was used with the following results:

1) In reference to table 4.7, the degrees of freedom are;

$$= (r-1)(c-1)$$

$$= (7-1)(3-1)$$

$$= 6 (2)$$

$$= 12 \text{ Degrees of Freedom}$$

2) The confidence/significance level used was 95% or 0.05

3) The calculated Chi-Square ( $X^2$ ) Value was =37.95576 as indicated in Appendix D.

Therefore, the critical Chi-Square Value at 95% or 0.05 confidence level with 12 degrees of freedom is =21.026.

In this case, we reject the null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) since the calculated Chi-square Value ( $X^2$ ) =37.955 is greater than the critical Chi-Square Value =21.026.

We, therefore, accept the alternative hypothesis [ $H_1$ ] which states that; " There is a significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income".

**Table 4.7 Income group and educational level**

Income	Education			Row Total	%
	None	Primary	Secondary		
0-500	31	33	2	66	55.0
501-1000	6	21	4	31	25.8
1001-1500	1	6	6	13	10.8
1501-2000	-	4	1	5	4.2
2001-2500	1	-	-	1	0.8
2501-3000	1	-	2	3	2.5
>3000	-	1	-	1	0.8
Column Total	40	65	15		
Percentage	33.3	54.2	12.5		

Source: Field Survey

The majority of women in the low-income groups either have no education or just have primary education (table 4:7). Most of the women in the high income group between Ksh.2500 to 3000 in the category have some education extending upto secondary education. This explanation follows the fact that high incomes go with high professional jobs in the formal sector. Therefore it automatically follows that if you have little education, then your income will be low and that is why female migrants with little or no education at all get low incomes.

#### **4.5 The relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work**

An observation on the data collected indicate that female migrants spent many hours at work. An analysis of the collected data indicated that the mean working hours per day are 12.683 with the standard deviation of 3.546. The maximum number of hours spent at work per day are 16 and the minimum are 6 hours per day. Petty traders spent 16 hours per day as they wake up at 5.00a.m to go to either Marikiti market or Gikomba market to get the commodities they sell. They sell these commodities upto 9.00p.m in the night. Beer brewers spent 7 working hours per day as they start selling beer at 5.00p.m after people have left offices and sell upto midnight. Domestic workers for Asians spent 13 working hours per day as they start work at 6.00a.m, work upto 3.00p.m, rest as from 3.00p.m to 5.00p.m, then go back to work upto 9.00p.m. While domestic workers for Africans spent approximately 15 hours per day. They start work at 6.00a.m work upto 9.00p.m without resting at all. From the analysis of the data, we observed that the mean income per day for these female migrants is Kshs. 27.583 with a standard deviation of 22.172. The maximum income per day is Ksh.133 and the minimum Ksh. 7.00.

Therefore, to establish that there is a relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work the following hypotheses were formulated and tested.

$H_0$  -There is no significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work.

$H_1$  -There is a significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work. To test the above hypotheses, the simple linear regression analysis was used. This statistical technique was chosen after the observed data had been plotted on an interval scale by use of the SPSS/PC program in the computer and the residuals produced a normal curve. This is illustrated in Appendix B.

The variables used in the analysis are;

Dependent variable (Y) income per day

Independent Variable (X) working hours per day

After the linear regression analysis had been run on the data in Appendix E, the following results were observed:

The correlation between the dependent variable (Y) and the Independent variable (X) was = - 0.350. This correlation indicates a negative relationship between (X) and (Y).

It was further observed that;

$$B_0 = 55.32309 \text{ and } B_1 = -2.18710$$

Therefore, by use of the equation:

$Y = B_0 + B_1 X_1$ , the regression line of best fit, describing the relationship between the two variables can be expressed as;

$$Y = 55.32 - 2.18 X_1$$



This equation indicates again a negative relationship between income earned by female migrants and number of hours spent at work. This implies that the female migrants spend long hours at work but earn little pay for it. Therefore there exists a relationship between the two variables, but a negative one. It would be expected that the longer hours you spend at work, the higher the income you earned for it. In practical cases a negative relationship always exists between the two variables. People working in the civil service, parastatals and NGOs work for 8 hours per day and yet some of them earn extremely high salaries. Yet some of the female migrants, work for 16 hours per day and earn a maximum of Ksh.133 or minimum of Ksh.7.00 per day.

To determine how much the independent variable explains the total variation in the dependent variable, the r-squared value was used. From the data analysis the r-squared value is 0.12232, which is approximately 12%. This is a low r-squared value and it indicates a weak relationship between the variables. It also indicates that the independent variable [working hours per day] explains only 12% of the variation in income per day .

To test further the significance of the regression line, a T-test is used. A T-test is computed statistically as follows;

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{1-r^2} \text{ with } n-2 \text{ degrees of freedom}$$

$$1-r^2$$

$$t = \frac{0.12\sqrt{118}}{1-0.0144}$$

$$1-0.0144$$

$$t = \frac{0.12(10.86)}{1-0.0144}$$

$$1-0.0144$$

$$t = \frac{1.3032}{0.9856}$$

$$0.9856$$

$$t = 1.3222$$

Therefore the calculated t- value =1.3222 with 118 degrees of freedom. The tabulated t- value at 0.05 or 95% level of confidence with 118 degrees of freedom, = 1.671 (see Appendix F)

Given the fact that the tabulated t-value is more than the calculated t-value,we reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis that states, "there is no significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work". This means that the regression does not account for a significant amount of variation. From the r-squared value, we see that working hours per day explains only 12% of the variation in income per day, leaving approximately 88%, as residual variation. Therefore, there exists a very weak relationship between income of these female migrants, and the hours they spend at work. This therefore means that, income per day can be determined by many other variables other than working hours per day. In this case, the two variables, among others, that can determine low income per day are ; educational level and types of jobs these women engage in as has been previously discussed. In this study, these two variables cannot be included in the regression model as they consist of categorized data that cannot be quantified to fit in the model. But further research in this has been recommended for future scholars.

#### 4.6 **The social conditions of female migrants in Mathare Valley and Kibera**

Mathare valley and Kibera low income settlements have settled a very large population of Nairobi. Both areas are close to the central business district (CBD) and since houses built are of low quality and thus of low rents many people with meagre incomes stay here. Those employed in the formal sector can easily walk from here to the (CBD) while those in the informal sector find it convenient as housing is cheap and they can sell their commodities from outside their houses without being taxed.

The social conditions of female migrants depict a high level of poverty. Many find it impossible to provide for the basic necessities of life such as shelter, clothing, food, education and health. In the course of the research we found out that quite a good number of these women, could not afford a single room to themselves and so had to stay several of them together in-order to share the rent. These women and their children were poorly dressed, they seemed like they never have enough to eat, as for all the time we were there doing the research, few families, prepared meals for their children at lunch time. The children were mainly malnourished and kept on crying all the time. In regard to education most women could not afford school fees and all other school requirements that go with the 8-4-4 system, and therefore their children just stayed at home. There are also few schools in these settlements therefore some children miss the chances. This leads to early child employment as they have to supplement the meagre incomes of their parents. From the parents we learnt that these children do odd jobs such as taking care of other peoples children even when they are as young as seven years old, they collect fire wood for the beer brewers, and some even go as far as the city centre to beg. Health is a serious social problem in both the two settlements. From our observation, children of these women suffer from malnutrition, diarrhoeal diseases and skin infections. Quite a large number of children in these areas are disabled.

In these two settlements (Mathare Valley and Kibera), the most common crime among the female migrants, is the brewing of illicit liquor. These women know that this activity is illegal but because of the difficult economic situations facing them, they just go ahead and brew the liquor. They also turn their houses into 'social bars', as they have no where else to sell this beer from. They also supplement this activity with prostitution (which is also illegal) in order to fend for themselves and their families. The request of these women to the Government of Kenya is that, beer brewing be legalized so that it can help them support their

families. They said that if there is no harassment from the police, then this activity can fetch some good income.

Another social problem in the two areas is theft. This takes the form of house breaking and individual attacks at night. A respondent in Mathare Valley said that she cannot buy a radio, as it will go the very day it is bought. Rape is another very common crime in both areas due to too much drinking of alcohol. This situation is aggravated by parents who send their young daughters to the shops at night. This crime is so much in Kibera in that an anti-rape organization has been established to combat it. Finally, I realized that there are very many churches in these two areas as compared to other communities. Irrespective of the fact that there are many churches religion does not give them enough hope to face life courageously as they still exhibit a situation of apathy, indifference, helplessness and hopelessness.

These areas are also overcrowded and this overcrowding accelerates the spread of infectious diseases such as cholera, tuberculosis and dysentery. This overcrowding leads to deviant social behaviour like crime, prostitution and juvenile delinquency.

The 1974-78 Kenya Development Plan stressed that the maximum occupancy rate for a two-roomed house is 5 persons [GOK;1974]. Looking at the occupancy rate for Mathare Valley and Kibera, the mean number of people per single room is 5 people.(table 4:8)

**Table 4:8 Occupancy Rate**

No. of People per Room	No. of Respondents	% No. Respondents
0 - 2	20	16.6
2 - 5	30	25.0
5 and above	70	58.4
Total	120	100.0

Source: Field Survey

From table 4:8 we can see that 58.4% of the female migrants stay more than 5 people in a single room [8 sq.metres]. This means that, there are approximately 5 persons per room. This therefore, depicts individual overcrowding. Alongside this overcrowding, these female migrants live in total poverty. This could be easily assessed from the kind of household goods they own. From the research data, the majority of the women owned only a bed, a few stools [less than five because me, my two research assistants and two Kanu Youthwingers, no household had enough stools to accommodate us, they had to borrow extra stools to supplement the few they had] and cooking facilities. Only two women out of a sample of 120 households had radios. No household of all the sampled households had a music system, a gas cooker, fridge etc. According to Lewis [1961], people who lack completely any luxury goods actually stay in poverty. The sample in the study lacked all the above items as they could not afford.

Lewis [1959] also described the culture of poverty. He says that people in this group are only partially integrated into the national institutions and are marginal people even when they live in the central business district. In this culture, most of the people have low education and do not belong to Labour Unions, are not members of political parties, do not participate in the medical care maternity and old age benefit and do not make much use of the banks, hospitals, museums and art galleries among others. The economic traits of these people include constant struggle for survival, unemployment and underemployment, low wages, a miscellany of unskilled occupations, child labour, the absence of savings, chronic shortage of cash, the absence of food reserves in the home, the pattern of frequent buying of small quantities of food many times a day as the need arises and the use of second hand clothing and furniture. Social and psychological characteristics include; living in crowded quarters, a lack of privacy, gregariousness, a high incidence of alcoholism, frequent resort to violence in the settlement, quarrels, frequent use of physical violence in the training of children, wife

beating, early initiations into sex, free unions of consensual marriages, a relatively high incidence of abandonment of mothers and children, a trend towards mother-centred families. We can closely tie, Lewis' description of the lives of the people in the culture of poverty in Mexico to the lives of female migrants in Mathare Valley and Kibera of Nairobi. The lives of these women, fall very well in the above described culture of poverty. This can clearly be witnessed from the analysis of the social and economic conditions of female migrants in the above areas. The findings, indicated that these women live in poverty as their educational levels are low, forcing them to engage in the urban informal sector that earns them low pay. This thus pushes them to stay in low income settlements-slum and squatter settlements. These areas as discussed above are overcrowded and lack most of the basic facilities required for an urban settlement. Therefore, these women, according to Lewis exhibit a culture of poverty.

#### **4.7 Salient variations between Mathare Valley and Kibera**

Observations based on Mathare Valley and Kibera indicate that these two areas still differ in various ways although both of them are slum and squatter settlements.

Economically, these two areas differ in the kind of informal activities women engage in. In Kibera, there is more selling of fish as compared to Mathare Valley where women sell mainly vegetables, potatoes, onions etc. This may be due to the major tribe of people who live in these areas. In Kibera the majority of the people are Luos and they eat a lot of fish. While in Mathare Valley the majority of the people are Kikuyus.

The physical conditions of the two areas indicate that, Kibera slum and squatter settlement has houses with slightly spacious rooms as compared to Mathare Valley. The block of houses in Kibera are not as close as those of Mathare Valley and general hygiene in the whole settlement is slightly better than that of Mathare Valley. This is because the population of

Mathare Valley is higher than that of Kibera and thus has more houses and is more congested. Research findings in both the areas indicated that female migrants in Mathare Valley in general, have lower incomes as compared to female migrants in Kibera. Due to this, there are more smaller rooms of low rents and this also congests the area. In regard to social aspects of the female migrants in these two settlements, those from Kibera were very co-operative to the researchers. Some women could even come to the researchers and beg to be interviewed. Of course they could not be interviewed unless their households fell within the sampled households. These were unlike Mathare Valley where women were very rude, indifferent and some could even refuse to be interviewed. Most of them complained of many researches that had been conducted there and yet no results had been seen. The only reason I could attribute to the differences in the way the women in the two settlements responded to us, is differences in their educational levels. From research findings, more women in Mathare Valley were illiterate as compared to women in Kibera in the same sample. Since education enlightens and exposes people to different situations, women in Kibera were more exposed and thus could understand the importance of a research as compared to women in Mathare Valley. Slight differences in incomes of these women in the two settlements could also be tied to the slight differences in their educational levels.

Looking at the two settlements, internal variations still exist even within a given settlement. The internal variations observed for both settlements are that, those female migrants with some secondary education, led slightly better lives than those women with no education at all or with only primary education. It was also observed that those women with high income either because of high education in that category or because of the kind of the job they did for example beer brewing, led slightly better lives than other women in the same settlement.

Irrespective of the fact that both Mathare Valley and Kibera slum and squatter settlement are overcrowded and lack most of the social and infrastructural facilities required for an urban settlement, Kibera slum and squatter settlement is slightly cleaner than Mathare Valley although again, these also varies from village to village within the settlement.

In conclusion, chapter 4 indicates that, women migrate to urban areas because of broken marriages, having got children out of wedlock and because some of them their husbands had died. They migrates to towns with hope of getting jobs there. Once in towns, they got jobs in urban informal sector that has low incomes and unfavourable working conditions. These women then settle in slums or squatter settlements that have poor social and infrastructural facilities. Their economic conditions are pathetic because of the low pays and the socio-cultural conditions indicates an environment where these women lack the basic necessities of life - food, clothing, shelter, education and health. The two settlements - Mathare Valley and Kibera both experience the above described conditions but have some salient variations between them.



## CHAPTER FIVE

### THE MAJOR CONSTRAINTS TO WOMEN DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA

#### 5.0 Introduction

This chapter will briefly look at women's contribution to development in Kenya, look at the policy developments in Kenya that give men and women equal rights and opportunities, yet in practice this has not actually been realized and finally look at constraints to women development that will highly support my research findings in Chapter Four.

#### 5.1 Women contribution to development in Kenya

In rural Kenya and indeed Africa as a whole women have always occupied a central role in economies being the main agricultural producers and suppliers of welfare services at the households and community levels. This situation is rooted in the old age division of labour which saw women playing a key role in family and household preservation, care and socialization of children, food production and preparation and service inputs during family and communal festivals rites and ceremonies. Within the community women contributed labour on a collective basis to fellow women in agricultural activities at land preparation, planting, weeding and harvesting. Collective action was also manifested in welfare related matters of the family and community such as child birth, marriage and in times of distress as illness and bereavement.

In the informal sector, women contribute quite highly to economic development. Gachukia (1990; 28) states that; "Female employment in the sector has continued to grow, averaging between 17.7% in the 1970's, 30.3% in 1978 and 33.3% in 1982". While some women are engaged in the sector on a full time basis some women farmers and women in pastoralist societies engage in small-scale enterprises as supplement to their incomes. The majority of

women are engaged in petty trade (handcraft, household utensils, food items and clothes), retail trade, restaurants, kiosks, tailoring, hair dressing and beauty salons among others. The number of women in the sector is likely to rise with the circumstances prevailing in the country especially the high population growth rate, increasing landlessness and the rising number of female headed households solely depending on income.

In the formal sector a growing number of women can be witnessed assuming managerial and supervisory positions in all sectors of the economy. Politically women have the vote and exercise a considerable impact on political trends. Women's Groups participatory initiatives have contributed tremendously to economic and social progress.

Yet, women's contribution to development is not fully recognized in this country, as women's labour force in domestic work and other family businesses is not taken as a contribution to development by policy makers and planners. National statistics provide a partial indication of female participation in the labour force as it only refers to formal wage employment registered by large industrial concerns which employ over 50 people. This means that all those who are gainfully employed in the informal sector in the urban, peri-urban and rural areas, including a large number of women, are excluded from enumeration (Pala, A.O, 1974b).

## 5.2 Policy developments in Kenya

In Kenya several policy developments have helped to bring into focus women's work and family responsibilities and their implications for employment and thus recognizes women contribution to development. One disappointing aspect about these policies is that, they only discuss things but they never implement them. For example, the 1979-83 Kenya National Development Plan had its theme as "Alleviation of Poverty" (Kenya, 1979). This policy took

women as a **target** group that needed total integration in the national development and as such the following  **factors** were to be implemented in-order to fully integrate women in development; the social services sector, the infrastructural support sector and the economic sector.

This policy **was** made over a decade ago and yet poverty still persists among women both in the rural  **areas** and urban areas of Kenya. In this country we have poor women and especially  **the** pastoralist group and women engaged in subsistence farming in rural areas where as in  **the** urban areas poor women are those women who head households and stay in slum and  **squatter** settlements. Having lived for three years among the Turkana pastoralists, I fully  **unders**tand the poverty the Turkana Woman live in. The pastoralist women act more or less as  **heads** of households as all responsibilities are upon their shoulders since all the men do is  **move** with the animals in search of water and pasture. These women faced with the harsh  **env**ironment find live really difficult and thus live in total poverty. Also in rural areas the  **maj**ority of the women are engaged in subsistence activities that bring meager returns. And  **because** their status is intimately linked to marriage and children there are laws and  **regulation**s that these women are not able to overcome in order to improve their situation. My research  **find**ings indicated that a woman cannot make a decision on how land can be used even if  **the** husband is away in the urban area. The man has to be consulted on this.

In urban  **areas** , my research findings on the socio-economic conditions of low income female migrants  **indic**ated a high level of poverty amongst these women. Therefore, from the three examples,  **we** can see that the Government of Kenya has not alleviated poverty amongst women in  **thi**s country.

The most recent development plan offers good strategy towards the development of women status in areas of health, population, family planning, employment, adult education, meeting basic needs, alleviation of poverty, food and nutrition (Kenya,1989). Yet, up-to now 1992, these strategies have not been fully implemented and women are still disadvantaged in these areas and are still living in poverty.

From this we can deduce that the GOK policies affecting poor people in this country, are not seriously taken into consideration. Looking also at the Kenyan constitution, we find that, this constitution lists the rights and freedom of every person. It says that both women and men share these rights and freedom. The constitution says, it is illegal to treat someone differently because of the race, tribe religion or political opinion (FIDA-KENYA,1990). The Kenyan Government has signed what is known as the, "United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women". This is an international document designed to give women equal rights in all areas of the law Yet, looking at the lives of women in Kenya, this enactment has not been fully effected. Women are still discriminated against as will be discussed, and as such, the social and economic conditions of women have remained poor and are likely to be worse especially in this decade when the economic conditions of this country is more worsening than ever.

### **5.3 Main constraints**

From various studies on women contribution to development, we find that women do an excellent job if given the chance. And since a very large part of the Kenyan households is headed by women, (GOK/ILO/UNDP,1989), with a national average of 32% and 50% in some urban areas. Constraints to women's development, ought to be seriously discussed and interventions deduced accordingly. The major constraints that I am going to deal with are;

discrepancy between policy and practice, legal constraints, education and training, socio-cultural factors and financial constraints.

### **5.3.1 Discrepancy between policy and practice**

Although the official policy is to provide equal opportunities for women in all areas of development, practice show that women are still nearly invisible. This has been brought about amongst others by the fact that planners have not been sufficiently sensitized to the importance of gender considerations in development. The few number of women at policy making levels has contributed to this phenomenon (Kanu Maendeleo Ya Wanawake, with the objective of protecting women, has had it's leaders manipulated by politicians and no longer serve the women' rights). Another aspect which contributes to this problem has been the lack of data on women's real participation and contribution to the economy. Most data systems do not measure the significance of or give value to unpaid domestic work in a family unit, in plantation work and unpaid work in family business. In addition, whatever data is available it is not used in planning and women are frequently left out. A good example of this is the 1989/93 National Development Plan in which women issues are only covered in two paragraphs in the plan (Kenya,1989 ; 29).

From my research finding in Mathare Valley and Kibera, I found out that a large number of women are involved in the informal sector. Yet, these women and even men in this sector have had no assistance from the GOK. The number of women in the informal sector outweighs the number of men. For example, a study conducted by (Kariuki, 1987) indicated that 69% of women in Mathare Valley are involved in the informal sector. If planners were gender sensitized, they would have already realized the situation of these women and thus made plans to have them assisted in any way possible. Due to lack of assistance to these women, their informal sector activities cannot expand considerably, but only help them meet

their daily requirements like food and clothing, thus they are never able to save any money for future investments. This then retards their full participation in the economic development of the country.

### **5.3.2 Legal constraints**

Although the laws of Kenya provide for equality between men and women, the practice reveals that women are still disadvantaged. For example, the employment Act is greatly outdated and restricts most women from working at night (with a few exceptions). Local Government by-laws often restrict women from running businesses in their homes or being hawkers. Although inheritance laws were revised with the succession Act of 1981, in practice, women have rarely inherited land and other property in their own right. This means that they lack title deeds which are still the most commonly taken forms of security for borrowing money.

From my research findings the kind of informal sector activities these women engaged in was so minimal that the income from it could not enable them rent a Nairobi city commission (NCC) stall from which they could operate. So when the local Government by-laws restrict women from running businesses in their homes or being hawkers, then this just puts these women in an awkward situation as they can then not run their businesses. An average income of Ksh.800/= per month (from research finding) can not meet all the necessities of these women keeping in mind that they are household heads and also pay for their house rents. Since this women again do not inherit land or any property from either their fathers or husbands, then they are really vulnerable to suffering. This puts women in a group of "displaced being". Once thrown out either by father or husband, their lives become really uncertain. Their informal sector activities can not do well as they cannot borrow money from any financial institutions since they lack the required security.

### 5.3.3 Education and training

One of the greatest constraints facing women in development is lack of education and training. This historical imbalances began with restrictive colonial practices and continued to independence when there were ten times as many boys as girls in school. Although there is parity at primary level now, only 36% of the total enrolment in GOK maintained secondary schools is female. There are nearly twice as many streams for boys as there are for girls. Half of the streams for boys are science streams where as only, a third of the girls streams offer the science courses. Gachukia [1990], states that, girls enrolment had risen to around 42%. However, most of the girls were in unaided/Harambee secondary schools, unlike the boys most of whom were in Government maintained schools. The unaided schools are characterized by poor facilities lack of equipment and lower qualifications for teachers.

The latest development plan states that no new secondary schools will be built by the GOK during the plan period. It is, therefore, likely that the imbalances will continue to exist (Kenya, 1989).

At the University level, the situation becomes worse with 20% of the University enrolment being women in 1984. Women were the minority in all faculties except dental surgery, education and fine art. A good example is the 1992/93 university academic year intake that had very few female students that the university admission board, had to lower one point from the minimum university entry of 69 points. 200 female students with 68 points were admitted. This low university enrolment of women, hinders their mobility to decision making levels where they can influence policy. It also restricts their options for going into non-traditional activities.

In 1983 there was only one technical school offering technical training for girls, apart from the National Youth service. The low participation in and poor performance by girls in mathematics and science subjects add to the current low enrolment of girls in the National polytechnic and colleges of science and technology. Girls constitute 35-40% of all enrolment in the 320 Government aided youth polytechnic which is the lowest level of technical training available. The majority of the girls in polytechnic are enrolled in traditionally female training;secretarial, Home economics and dress making while the boys take a broad variety of technical courses in construction, engineering, metal work, carpentry and tailoring. This trend in vocational training severely limits occupational choices and opportunities (table 5.1).

**Table 5:1 Public Training of the unemployed**

Type of Training	Male %	Female %	Total %
None	85.8	92.6	84.4
Vocational School	1.8	0.2	1.0
Village Polytechnic	3.3	1.8	2.5
Institute of Technology	0.0	0.2	0.1
National Youth Service	0.4	0.3	0.4
Polytechnic	4.9	0.1	2.4
College	0.3	2.4	1.4
University	0.8	0.6	0.7
No Report	2.6	1.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source:Central Bureau of Statistics;1990**

Lack of adequate education and training for the majority of women has hampered their lives in this country. My research findings indicated low living standards of women. These women had had either very little education or no education at all. They had to engage in low paying jobs in the informal sector that could only enable them survive. An analysis of the hypotheses set in the study indicated that education determines highly the kind of job and income one gets. Women in low income areas get low pays from low paying urban informal sector jobs simply because they lack the required educational standards and training.



#### 5.3.4 Socio-cultural factors

Lack of time due to the multiple roles of women in Kenya constitutes a major constraints facing women's participation in development. The traditional delineation of labour persists with women assuming the entire responsibility for child care, the largest share of family welfare in the provision of food, water and fuel wood and the general maintenance of the homestead in addition to their other economic activities. Most of these tasks are burdensome and time-consuming forcing some women in the rural areas to assume a 14-17 hours workday. In the majority of cases women desperately need income to supplement their farming or other economic activities in-order to meet the overall welfare needs of their families.

In addition to their heavy work-load, women in general, are overburdened with frequent pregnancy and child-birth which take their toll on health reducing their capacity for productivity. Society believes in a large number of children. Children are perceived as a blessing and a source of wealth to a couple so these women have no alternative but to keep on giving birth year after year. For single mothers, their hope lies in their children and so they believe in having as many children as possible. Although family planning information, education and service delivery have become a priority of both the Government and a number of Non-Governmental Organizations, their impact especially on rural populations will not be felt until such a time as the status of women can be uplifted through education, economic advancement and involvement in development.

Certain social attitudes and practices also reduce the effective participation of women in development. Traditional and modern marriage practices tend to view women as subordinate to and dependent on their husbands. It is for this reason that married women are denied housing allowances which constitute a significant portion of a workers earnings. The

assumption that a husband can always provide housing is an illusion especially in the urban environment. For similar reasons, family land and property is frequently registered in the names of men. The husbands are also the registered members of co-operatives, for example the Kenya planters co-operative union (KPCU) and Kenya co-operative creameries (KCC) among others, even when in reality the woman is the farmer. This means that cash crop payments are made to men even though the women have done most of the work. It also means that women can not borrow money from the co-operatives (Obudho,R.A.1992) In cases where women have terminated their marriages, there is no protection nor any form of maintenance to them from their husbands as far as the customary law is concerned. It is assumed that the woman can obtain assistance from her own family of origin (Pala,A.O. 1974).

These are all deep rooted cultural factors which will take a long time to change. It is necessary therefore to take these factors into consideration in planning and programme design.

A close comparison of rural women and poor women in the urban informal sector is that both spend most of their day working. In rural areas these women spend between 14-17 hours whereas in urban areas, these women spend approximately 16 working hours per day (from research findings). Another similarity between the two groups of women is that both believe strongly in having a large number of children. From my research findings, women in Mathare Valley and Kibera have very many children. Some have as many as nine children and yet they are single mothers. The reasons most of them gave for having many children is that their only hope in life lay in these children. They hoped that children would take care of them in future, and the more they are, the better. It was quite hard to make these women see sense in having fewer children, for better living. Fewer children would lessen their

financial strain as it will be easier to clothe them, educate them and meet their requirements. It could even enable these women to save some money in future after educating the children.

### 5.3.5 Financial constraints

Women face very real financial constraints which handicap their ability to start and maintain business. Low levels of employment and the need to look after the day to day demands of children mean savings cannot be accumulated. Lack of title deeds and other tangible securities, because men have traditionally inherited all property, mean that women have no collateral to act as security when borrowing money. Day to day family needs keep capital for reinvestment and expansion of the business low.

Banks and financial institutions have traditionally had a negative attitude towards women and they assume that women are supported by their husbands. The procedure for opening bank accounts almost always require a married woman to supply the address and occupation of the husband. Women borrowing money need either a male guarantor or their husband's permission. Many male bankers believe that women will separate from their husbands if they are able to borrow money easily, (GOK/ILO/UNDP,1989).

Research conducted on female migrants in Mathare Valley and Kibera indicated clearly that women face real financial constraints which handicap their ability to start and maintain business. Lack of money forces these women to engage in petty trading that enables them only to sell perishable commodities. These women duplicate each other's efforts as they all sell similar commodities as these are the only affordable commodities. Lack of any security like a title deed to use in order to get a loan to boost their businesses hampers their progress in any business established.

Therefore, in conclusion, we can say that, since women constitute more than half the population of Kenya (population census 1989), there is need for supportive measures and interventions to be taken into consideration with regard to the above discussed constraints so that women would engage themselves successfully in development. Kenyan laws both traditional and legal should be studied alongside the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women to see what changes should be brought about. Inheritance law ought to be strictly adhered to so that women can inherit some property. Banks should be given a directive not just to look at collaterals to give women loans but should give women loans as a right to them. Some NGO's dealing with poor women in the informal sector have evidence to show that these women when given loans, do not default at all. They are very committed at paying back the loans. These factors among others will improve the status of women and enable them contribute effectively in development .

## CHAPTER SIX

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.0 Introduction

This study was aimed at highlighting the socio-economic conditions of female migrants, suggest solutions to curb female rural to urban migration and improve conditions of those already in the web. This chapter summarizes the findings of the study and gives some recommendations for action by the Government and suggests areas for future research.

#### 6.1 Summary of major findings and conclusions of the study

The study was conducted in Mathare Valley and Kibera settlements in Nairobi. The method of data collection was the questionnaire method. This was done by the use of home interviews using a structured questionnaire. A random sample of 120 households was selected and the head of every household interviewed.

The data collected from the interviews highlighted the socio-economic conditions of female migrants. It showed that, the majority of these women have unfavourable working conditions as they work for long hours and get low pays. These women because of their poor economic conditions stay in slum and squatter settlements that lack most of the required social and infrastructural facilities.

To analyze the data collected the quantitative statistical methods were used. The quantitative methods used were, percentages, means, standard deviations, the minimum and maximum figures the chi-square test and simple linear regression analysis . The results of these measurements indicated clearly that, a large percentage of women migrated from rural areas because of broken marriages, having got children out of wedlock or because their husbands had died.

The results indicated that also a large percentage of women migrated to urban areas because they hoped to get a job there. The mean and standard deviation of the research findings indicated the little income these women get per day while the minimum and maximum number of hours spent at work per day, indicated the long hours these women spend at work and yet earn very little for it.

The Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) and simple linear regression analysis methods were used to test several hypotheses. The chi-square method was used to test the hypothesis which states that, there is no significant relationship between the educational level of these women and the type of the jobs they engage in. The results of the analysis indicated that the majority of the women in the sample with either no education or with only primary education got jobs in the urban informal sector, whereas all the women in the sample with some secondary education got jobs in the urban formal sector. The Chi-square test of 68.3687 at 8 degrees of freedom indicated a significant relationship between the educational level and occupation of these women. This therefore led us to rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis which says that, there is a significant relationship between the educational level of these women and the type of jobs they engage in. The Chi-square test was once again used to test the hypothesis which states that, there is no significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income. The results of the analysis indicated that, a large number of women with some secondary education had higher incomes as compared to the majority of women with no education at all. The Chi-square statistics of 37.95576 at 12 degrees of freedom indicated a significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income. With regard to this, the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis that states that there is a significant relationship between the educational level of these women and their income, was accepted.

The final analysis was by use of simple linear regression analysis. This was used to test the hypothesis which states that, there is no significant relationship between income of female migrants and hours spent at work. From the analysis, the results indicated that the majority of women spend long hours at work and yet earn very little for it. For example, the maximum number of hours spent at work per day are 16 and the mean amount of money earned per day is Kshs.127.0. The regression line of best fit describing the relationship between the two variables was expressed as follows;

$$Y = 55.32 - 2.18x_i$$

This indicates a negative relationship between hours spent at work and income these women get. This is because they work for long hours and earn very little for it. In order to determine how much the independent variable explains the total variation in the dependent variable, the r-squared value was used. From the data analysis, the r-squared value was 0.12232, which is approximately 12%. This meant that, working hours per day (Independent variable) explained only 12% of the variation in income per day (Dependent variable). This therefore meant that, other variables, other than working hours per day determined income these women got per day. As such other variables such as the educational level of these women and their occupation were also considered as important aspects in explaining the situation above. These two factors could not be introduced in the regression model because they are categorized data measured on the nominal scale where as regression analysis requires data to be measured on the interval scale.

From the summary of the findings, we can conclude that women migrate from rural areas because of frustrations. These women normally have low educational levels and as such they engage in low paying urban informal sector jobs that require long working hours.

## **6.2 Recommendations to the Government and future scholars**

### **6.2.1 Ways to curb rural-urban migration**

The law of inheritance should enable women to inherit property from either their parents or husbands. If these women had land of their own, there would be no way they would drift to urban centres. If also these women owned some property, they would never be in a vulnerable position of poverty as they would be able to till the land and maintain themselves or use it as security to secure a loan in order to boost their informal sector jobs. It is my view that the only way women and especially low income women can be helped is to enable them inherit some property. The GOK ought to come out strongly on this and educate men on the importance of their daughters or wives inheriting some property. It is not just enough for the Government to revise a law like they did to the law of inheritance in 1981 and not enact it effectively.

The GOK should encourage the growth centre policy in order to create attractive conditions in rural areas. Small scale industries utilizing local materials and informal sector activities should be improved to create jobs in rural areas in order to curb rural-urban migration. Infrastructural and social facilities should also be improved in rural areas. The Government should be able to achieve this by its present policy of District Focus for Rural Development.

Modernization of agriculture should be done by the Government, where by the Government subsidizes the farm inputs to improve the yields. Farm products should have high prices so as to boost the farmers' incentives. This will enable those engaged in agriculture to earn some good money and so women would not drift to town to search for jobs.



### 6.2.2 Government intervention

In order to improve conditions of those women already caught up in this poverty and also to improve conditions of other women as well, the Government has to intervene in the following ways.

The Government of Kenya being signatory to the convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, must demonstrate commitment to the advancement of women, by instigating measures to implement the convention including a study of the laws of Kenya alongside the convention, to determine what changes are necessary.

In order for women to improve themselves, utilize their abilities and also to facilitate change of attitudes towards women and create positive impact and image, public and private sector institutions should be required to promote deserving women to key policy and decision making positions.

Gender awareness training that sensitizes the learner towards women's needs should be incorporated into training programmes for policy makers, planners and programme implementors at all levels.

Since the majority of women entrepreneurs are found in the informal sector, the Government and other development agencies need to give greater support to this sector. This support should include training, credit institutional support, follow-up, technical support and marketing outlets. It should also be able to provide stalls for petty traders, day-care centres for children of women engaged in the informal sector and training centres for domestic workers. With regard to beer brewing in low income settlements in urban areas and also in rural areas, this activity need to be legalized and be allowed to be carried out in a well

constructed buildings to enable these women earn some good income and be able to maintain their families adequately.

Women organizations and NGO's be encouraged and supported by the Government in their efforts aimed at mobilizing women at the grassroots for self-reliance. The organization of women into self-help groups or otherwise has provided, to some extent, a viable structure through which women can support each other and benefit from development initiatives. Of particular significance in this regard are women income generating projects that are organized as women groups that enable supportive agencies and extension personnel to reach more women while at the same time allowing more women to learn together and encourage each other.

In conclusion there is need for high level of inter-ministerial efforts to monitor and evaluate programmes, policies and organizations to see that women issues are dealt with as recommended.

### **6.3 Recommendations for further research**

A major finding of my study was that, female migrants in low income areas stay in real poverty and yet they are not ready to go back to the rural areas. I would suggest further research in the push factors in rural areas alongside the status of women in rural areas. Looking at the status of women in rural areas would enable us to understand why women here, move out and are not ready to go back even when conditions are really hard for them in the urban areas.

Another finding of my study was that female migrants in Mathare Valley and Kibera get averagely very low income from their jobs. A simple linear regression analysis indicated that hours spent at work per day explain very little for this low income. I would recommend further research in other factors that account for the low income of these women and a multiple regression analysis model developed.

In the course of the study I found out that there are very many disabled children to these women in these slum and squatter settlements. I would recommend further research done in this area to find out as to what causes disability in these children.

#### **6.4 Conclusion**

In conclusion I can say that, the socio-economic conditions of female migrants in low income areas are pathetic. Research findings indicated that these women migrated from rural areas because of frustrations and once in urban areas, they stay in slum and squatter settlements that lack most of the required social and infrastructural facilities. These women because of their low educational levels engage in low paying urban informal sector jobs. It was also found out that, there are some societal factors that constrains women and hinders them from developing themselves and participating fully in the country's development. The GOK ought to intervene in these constraints if women's status is to be raised and their participation in the country's economy fully realized.

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APPENDIX A

THE QUESTIONNAIRE USED IN THE STUDY AREA ( MATHARE VALLEY AND KIBERA SETTLEMENT SLUMS )

Research Site Name .....Date .....

Respondents Name.....

1. What is your area of origin ? (State Province and District)  
.....
2. Is your home area far from Nairobi YES/NO  
If YES, how did you come to Nairobi.....  
.....
3. What major factors made you migrate?  
Low income in rural areas .....  
Broken Marriage .....  
Desertion by husband.....  
Forced Marriage.....  
Child out of wedlock.....  
Adventure ( just to see the city) .....  
Others ( Specify ).....
4. Did you migrate straight to Nairobi ?  
YES .....  
NO.....  
If no, state other towns you stopped at.....  
.....
5. What major factors attracted you to Nairobi?  
Availability of jobs.....  
High incomes.....  
'Bright lights" .....  
Sophisticated life in towns.....  
Getting a husband/partner.....  
Others (Specify).....
6. What level of education have you attained?  
None.....  
CPE/KCPE.....  
KCE/KACE.....  
University.....

7. Once in Nairobi, what kind of job did you first engage in?
  - Beer.....
  - Prostitution.....
  - Petty trading.....
  - Domestic work.....
  - Others (Specify) .....
  
8. What reasons made you choose this kind of a job?.....
  - .....
  - .....
  
9. Is it the same job you are still doing?
  - YES.....
  - NO.....
  - If no, why did you choose the job and how many times have you changed jobs
    - .....
  
10. How does the society perceive your job?.....
  - .....
  
11. How do you personally feel about your job?.....
  - .....
  
12. Suppose situations improve would you continue with this job?
  - YES.....
  - NO.....
  - If no, why not?.....
    - .....
  
13. How much do you earn per month from this job? .....
  
14. Is this money enough to maintain you ?
  - YES.....
  - NO.....
  - If no, what else do you do inorder to survive?.....
    - .....
    - .....
  
15. How many hours do you spend at work?
  - Less than eight hours.....
  - Eight working hours.....
  - Over eight working hours.....

16. Does your work allow you to get enough time to be with your family?  
 YES.....  
 NO.....  
 If no, what do you normally do? or who takes care of your children ?  
 .....  
 .....
17. Does this work allow you, your own free time?  
 YES.....  
 NO.....  
 If no, what of your social life?.....  
 .....
18. What kind of relationship do you have with your employer?  
 Unfriendly kind of relationship.....  
 A friendly kind of relationship.....
19. Supposing you had a problem, would you feel free to tell your employer?  
 YES.....  
 NO.....  
 If no, how do you solve your problems?.....  
 .....
20. Supposing you made a mistake in your job, what do you think your employer would do?  
 Sack you.....  
 Warn you.....  
 Forgive you.....  
 Others (Specify).....  
 .....
21. Supposing your employer sacked you without much reason, what would you do?  
 .....  
 .....
22. Are you aware of any union that represents you at work?  
 YES.....  
 NO.....  
 If yes, which one and how effective is it?.....  
 .....
23. What is your general feelings about this settlement that you stay in ?  
 .....  
 .....

24. What made you come to stay here?.....  
.....
25. How many schools and health facilities do you have in this area? (Give number) ?  
.....  
.....
26. Do you think they are sufficient for the population size of this area ?  
.....  
.....
27. How are you supplied with water in this settlement?  
.....  
.....
28. Which methods of waste disposal are there in this settlement?  
.....  
.....
29. Do you have enough feeder roads serving the settlement?  
YES.....  
NO.....
30. Do you have electricity in this settlement?  
YES.....  
NO.....  
If yes, why don't you have it in your house?  
.....  
.....
31. Do you have telephones in this settlement?  
YES.....  
NO.....  
If yes, are they enough for the population size of this are?  
.....  
.....
32. Is housing a problem in this settlement?  
YES.....  
NO.....
33. Of what materials are these houses made of?  
.....  
.....

34. Do you think, these are appropriate materials?

YES.....

NO.....

If no, what do you think are appropriate materials?

.....

35. How many people do you stay with in your house?.....

36. Is the space of your house sufficient enough for this number of people?

YES.....

NO.....

If no, what size of houses do you think would be sufficient?

.....

.....

37. Indicate the kind of household goods you own.

.....

.....

38. Are you content with these household goods?

YES.....

NO.....

If no, then what are your expectations?

.....

.....

APPENDIX B

Histogram - Standardized Residual

(\* = 1 Cases, . = Normal Curve)

N	Exp	Out	Residual	Significance
3	.09	Out		***
2	.18	3.00		**
0	.47	2.67		
3	1.07	2.33		.**
0	2.19	2.00		
1	4.01	1.67		*
3	6.58	1.33		***
2	9.68	1.00		**
5	12.7	.67		*****
6	15.0	.33		*****
*	15.9	.00		*****
*	15.0	-.33		*****
9	12.7	-.67		*****
4	9.68	-1.00		****
3	6.58	-1.33		***
2	4.01	-1.67		**
0	2.19	-2.00		
0	1.07	-2.33		
0	.47	-2.67		
0	.18	-3.00		
0	.09	Out		

Source: SPSS/PC+ computer software

APPENDIX C

Cross tabulation: X1 JOB TYPE  
By X2 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

X1	X2→	Count	NONE	PRIMARY EDUCATIO	SECONDAR	Row Total
			1	2	3	
	1	6	11	3	20	16.7
BEER BREWING						
	2	9	26	4	39	32.5
PETTY TRADING						
	3	17	19		36	30.0
DOMESTIC WORK						
	4			8	8	6.7
FORMAL SECTOR						
	5	8	9		17	14.2
OTHERS						
	Column Total	40	65	15	120	100.0
		33.3	54.2	12.5		

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.<5
68.36870	8	.0000	1.000	7 OF 15 ( 46.7%)

Number of Missing Observations = 0

Source: SPSS/PC+ computer software



APPENDIX D

Crosstabulation: X3 INCOME GROUP  
By X4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL2

X4→	Count	NONE 1	PRIMARY EDUCATIO 2	SECONDA R Y EDUCAT 3	Row Total
X3 0-500	1	28	36	2	66 55.0
501-1000	2	6	21	4	31 25.8
1001-1500	3	1	6	6	13 10.8
1501-2000	4		4	1	5 4.2
2001-2500	5	1			1 .8
2501-3000	6	1		2	3 2.5
> 3000	7		1		1 .8
Column Total		37 30.8	68 56.7	15 12.5	120 100.0

Chi-Square	D.F.	Significance	Min E.F.	Cells with E.F.<5
7.95576	12	.0002	.125	15 OF 21 ( 71.4%)

Number of Missing Observations = 0

Source: SPSS/PC+ computer software

## APPENDIX E

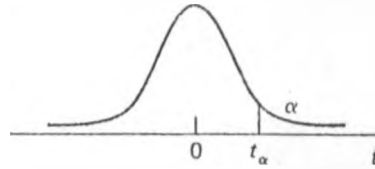
(Income (Number of  
per day) hours spent per day)

1	2	2	1	13.00	10
1	2	2	1	17.00	14
1	1	1	1	17.00	14
1	1	1	1	7.00	6
1	2	2	2	13.00	16
1	2	2	2	10.00	16
1	2	1	2	13.00	12
1	2	1	1	66.00	16
1	2	1	1	133.0	7
1	1	1	1	17.00	14
1	2	1	1	20.00	7
1	1	1	1	27.00	14
1	3	1	3	13.00	14
1	2	1	3	13.00	14
1	3	2	3	17.00	14
1	1	1	2	17.00	14
1	3	1	2	13.00	14
1	2	2	2	17.00	14
1	2	3	2	10.00	14
1	1	2	3	13.00	15
2	2	3	3	17.00	12
2	1	2	2	17.00	16
2	1	2	2	33.00	9
2	2	1	2	33.00	14
2	2	1	2	30.00	16
2	2	7	2	23.00	15
2	2	4	3	20.00	6
2	2	3	3	20.00	12
2	2	3	3	20.00	14
2	2	3	3	66.00	7
2	2	2	1	66.00	16
2	1	1	2	100.0	16
2	1	1	1	100.0	7
2	2	1	2	17.00	14
2	2	1	2	17.00	14
2	2	1	2	15.00	14
2	2	1	2	20.00	14
2	2	1	2	17.00	16
2	3	1	2	17.00	14
2	1	1	1	17.00	14



3	1	4	2	13.00	16
3	1	1	1	17.00	16
3	1	1	2	17.00	14
3	1	1	2	17.00	14
3	2	1	2	17.00	14
3	2	2	2	17.00	14
3	2	3	1	17.00	14
3	1	2	1	17.00	14
3	1	2	1	10.00	16
3	1	2	2	33.00	8
4	3	2	2	13.00	16
4	3	1	1	66.00	16
4	3	4	2	33.00	7
4	3	2	2	17.00	16
4	3	1	1	17.00	16
4	3	1	1	33.00	7
4	3	2	2	20.00	14
4	3	2	2	20.00	16
5	2	2	2	50.00	8
5	2	1	1	40.00	8
5	2	1	1	17.00	16
5	1	2	3	100.0	7
5	2	3	2	17.00	14
5	2	3	2	20.00	14
5	1	2	2	33.00	7
5	1	1	1	13.00	16
5	1	1	1	50.00	8
5	2	2	2	66.00	7
5	2	1	2	40.00	8
5	2	2	2	13.00	16
5	2	1	2	50.00	8
5	1	1	2	40.00	8
5	1	1	2	20.00	16
5	1	1	2	10.00	16
5	1	1	2	33.00	8
1	2	2	1	13.00	10
1	2	2	1	17.00	14
1	1	1	1	17.00	14
1	1	1	1	7.00	6
1	2	2	2	13.00	16
1	2	2	2	10.00	16
1	2	1	2	13.00	12
1	2	1	1	66.00	16

1	2	1	1	133.0	7
1	1	1	1	17.00	14
1	2	1	1	20.00	7
1	1	1	1	27.00	14
1	3	1	3	13.00	14
1	2	1	3	13.00	14
1	3	2	3	17.00	14
1	1	1	2	17.00	14
1	3	1	2	13.00	14
1	2	2	2	17.00	14
1	2	3	2	10.00	14
1	1	2	3	13.00	15
2	2	3	3	17.00	12
2	1	2	2	17.00	16
2	1	2	2	33.00	9
2	2	1	2	33.00	14
2	2	1	2	30.00	16
2	2	7	2	23.00	15
2	2	4	3	20.00	6
2	2	3	3	20.00	12
2	2	3	3	20.00	14
2	2	3	3	66.00	7
2	2	2	1	66.00	14

TABLE 3. Student's *t* Distribution

The following table provides the values of  $t_{\alpha}$  that correspond to a given upper-tail area  $\alpha$  and a specified number of degrees of freedom.

Degrees of Freedom	Upper-Tail Area $\alpha$									
	.4	.25	.1	.05	.025	.01	.005	.0025	.001	.0005
1	0.325	1.000	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	127.32	318.31	636.62
2	.289	0.816	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	14.089	22.327	31.598
3	.277	.765	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	7.453	10.214	12.924
4	.271	.741	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	5.598	7.173	8.610
5	0.267	0.727	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	4.773	5.893	6.869
6	.265	.718	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	4.317	5.208	5.959
7	.263	.711	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.029	4.785	5.408
8	.262	.706	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	3.833	4.501	5.041
9	.261	.703	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	3.690	4.297	4.781
10	0.260	0.700	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	3.581	4.144	4.587
11	.260	.697	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	3.497	4.025	4.437
12	.259	.695	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.428	3.930	4.318
13	.259	.694	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.372	3.852	4.221
14	.258	.692	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.326	3.787	4.140
15	0.258	0.691	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.286	3.733	4.073
16	.258	.690	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.252	3.686	4.015
17	.257	.689	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.222	3.646	3.965
18	.257	.688	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.197	3.610	3.922
19	.257	.688	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.174	3.579	3.883
20	0.257	0.687	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.153	3.552	3.850
21	.257	.686	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.135	3.527	3.819
22	.256	.686	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.119	3.505	3.792
23	.256	.685	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.104	3.485	3.767
24	.256	.685	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.091	3.467	3.745
25	0.256	0.684	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.078	3.450	3.725
26	.256	.684	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.067	3.435	3.707
27	.256	.684	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.057	3.421	3.690
28	.256	.683	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.047	3.408	3.674
29	.256	.683	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.038	3.396	3.659
30	0.256	0.683	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.030	3.385	3.646
40	.255	.681	1.303	1.684	2.021	2.423	2.704	2.971	3.307	3.551
60	.254	.679	1.296	1.671	2.000	2.390	2.660	2.915	3.232	3.460
120	.254	.677	1.289	1.658	1.980	2.358	2.617	2.860	3.160	3.373
$\infty$	.253	.674	1.282	1.645	1.960	2.326	2.576	2.807	3.090	3.291

Source: E. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for Statisticians*, vol. 1 (London: Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd. 1976.)