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KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Migration

Volume VII
March 2012





Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

KENYA CENSUS2009
Nipo! Natambulika!





2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

"Counting Our People for Implementation of Vision 2030"

Volume VII

Migration

March 2012

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List of Abbreviations

DfID	:	Department for International Development
DHS	:	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	:	East African Community
ICT	:	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	:	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	:	International Labour Organisation
IOM	:	International Organisation for Migration
KFI	:	Keying From Image
KPHC	:	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KNBS	:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDGs		Millennium Development Goals
NCAPD	:	National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development
OCR	:	Optical Character Recognition
OECD	:	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
RQAN	:	Return of Qualified African Nationals
SIDA	:	Swedish International Development Agency
UK	:	United Kingdom
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	:	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFPA	:	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	:	United Nations Children Fund
USA	:	United States of America
USAID	:	United States Agency for International development
WB	:	World Bank

Foreword

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was conducted from the night of 24th/25th to 31st August 2009. The Census was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since independence and the seventh in the country's history. Previous censuses were conducted in 1948, 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989 and 1999. Planning and execution of the 2009 Census was spearheaded by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) on behalf of the Government – in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2006. The theme of the Census was *"Counting our People for Implementation of Vision 2030",* which was deemed necessary in order to respond to the greater demand for statistical information, for monitoring the implementation of Kenya's development plans and other global initiatives, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The main objective of the 2009 Census was to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information on the population, as regards demographic, social and economic characteristics, housing conditions and household amenities. By generating information at all administrative levels, it was also intended to provide a sound basis to evaluate the impact of population-related policies and programmes in the country.

The first series of the 2009 Census preliminary results were released on August, 2010, in a set of four volumes. The volumes presented census information in the following categories; Population Distribution by Administrative Units; Population Distribution by Political Units; Population Distribution by Age and Sex; and, Distribution of Households by Socio-economic Characteristics. This second set comprising thirteen analytical reports, addresses issues on Fertility and Nuptiality, Mortality , Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets, Education and Training, Household and Family Dynamics, Disability, Migration, Urbanization, Labour Force Dynamics, Gender Dimensions, Population Dynamics, Population Projections and Census Atlas.

Preparation of the analytical reports involved collaborative efforts of both local and international experts as well as various Government Ministries and Departments. The authors were recruited on competitive basis, ensuring they possessed the necessary experience and skills. The authorship was done under the supervision of two experienced lead consultants.

Data capture was done using scanning technology. The processes were highly integrated, with tight controls to guarantee accuracy of results. To achieve internal consistency and minimize errors, rigorous data editing, cleaning and validation were carried out to facilitate further analysis of the results. The information presented in these reports is therefore based on more cleaned data sets, and is preferred in case there are differences in the results published in the first set of volumes.

This monograph presents information on levels, trends and patterns of internal and international migration with a focus on recent and lifetime migrants. It also focuses on their demographic and socio-economic characteristics by provinces and counties. This is aimed at providing information for formulating appropriate policies on migration and

developmental programmes that would positively impact on migration typologies, and related spatial distribution of the population in Kenya.

Analysis of internal migration shows that net gain of recent net-migrants was recorded in Nairobi (94,033), Rift Valley (58,165), Coast (25,841) and Central (25,116). However, net loss of migrants was recorded in Eastern (94,594), Western (60,203), Nyanza (41,643), and North Eastern (6713). Further, there were 357,468 immigrants recorded in Kenya; of whom 84.0 percent originated from Africa, 10.3 percent from Asia, 4.0 percent from Europe, and America (1.6 percent); with Australia and Caribbean having less than 1 percent.

Nonetheless, migration continues to be a major contributory factor in influencing spatial distribution of population, both in rural and urban areas of Kenya. Most of the migrants are young adults, usually migrating after secondary school. A majority of them do so due to vocational or higher education. Most of the migrants are males, a pattern that traces back to the colonial times. However, the gender distribution is more balanced now, a fact reflected in the male-to-female ratio, which has been reducing from one generation to the next.

On behalf of the Government of Kenya, I wish to thank the management and staff of Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, KNBS Board of Directors and authors for their contribution towards preparation of this monograph. I also thank the US Census Bureau for the technical support. I would also like to thank our development partners, especially UNFPA, for the financial support in writing and publication of this monograph.

Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, E.G.H, MP
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030

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The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), whose theme was *"Counting our People for Implementation of Vision 2030"* was the fifth to be conducted in Kenya since independence, and the seventh in the country's history. The census was carried out on a *de facto* basis, with August 24th/25th as the reference night. The first series of the 2009 Census preliminary results were released in a set of four volumes, in August, 2010. This was achieved in a record time of one year after successful enumeration. This monograph is one among a set of thirteen, which are a culmination of an ambitious, synchronized and all-inclusive in-depth analysis process, addressing various topical areas regarding the demographic, social and economic profiles of the Kenyan population.

The 2009 Census was accomplished through concerted effort of various organizations, institutions, Government Ministries and individuals who assisted in a variety of ways to prepare, collect, compile, process, analyze and publish the results. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), on behalf of the Government, takes this opportunity to thank all those who participated in the preparation of this monograph.

Special appreciation goes to Dr. Edward Sambili, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030; the KNBS Board of Directors led by the Chairman, Mr. Edwin Shisia Osundwa, staff of Population and Social Statistics Directorate and the entire KNBS staff, for their spirited efforts towards successful compilation of the monographs.

We also thank our Development Partners, namely, UNFPA, USAID, UNICEF, DfID, UNDP, SIDA, and the US Census Bureau for their material, financial and technical support, offered during various phases of implementation. Additional gratitude goes to UNFPA for coordinating donor support to the Census process.

Finally, we sincerely hope that the data contained in this monograph will be fully utilized in the national development planning process by all stakeholders for, the welfare of the people of Kenya.

A.K.M Kilele, MBS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Migration at a Glance, 2009

Table 0: Migration

	Recent Migrants								
Region	**Male**			**Female**			**Total**		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Nairobi	113,324	76,842	36,482	134,364	76,813	57,551	247,688	153,655	94,033
Central	67,491	52,156	15,335	67,623	57,842	9,781	135,114	109,998	25,116
Coast	34,536	22,036	12,500	33,313	19,972	13,341	67,849	42,008	25,841
Eastern	28,374	69,196	-40,822	23,053	76,825	-53,772	51,427	146,021	-94,594
North Eastern	4,944	8,432	-3,488	2,683	5,908	-3,225	7,627	14,340	-6,713
Nyanza	32,196	53,174	-20,978	33,381	54,046	-20,665	65,577	107,220	-41,643
Rift Valley	99,628	70,212	29,416	92,482	63,733	28,749	192,110	133,945	58,165
Western	21,194	49,637	-28,443	23,510	55,270	-31,760	44,704	104,907	-60,203
	Lifetime Migrants								
Region	**Male**			**Female**			**Total**		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Nairobi	1,062,920	151,434	911,486	991,473	156,513	834,960	2,054,393	307,947	1,746,446
Central	297,459	517,320	-219,861	302,550	560,647	-258,097	600,009	1,077,967	-477,958
Coast	253,618	90,173	163,445	222,085	89,800	132,285	475,703	179,973	295,730
Eastern	115,989	504,329	-388,340	108,416	480,991	-372,575	224,405	985,320	-760,915
North Eastern	21,112	55,759	-34,647	14,792	48,310	-33,518	35,904	104,069	-68,165
Nyanza	108,292	500,624	-392,332	127,238	432,626	-305,388	235,530	933,250	-697,720
Rift Valley	663,019	307,861	355,158	660,128	314,052	346,076	1,323,147	621,913	701,234
Western	95,238	486,571	-391,333	126,419	473,738	-347,319	221,657	960,309	-738,652
	International Migrants								
	Nairobi	**Central**	**Coast**	**Eastern**	**North Eastern**	**Nyanza**	**Rift Valley**	**Western**	**Kenya**
Emigrants (%)	17.1	17.8	7.5	9.4	2.9	15	20.8	9.5	160,351
Immigrants (%)	36.3	3.4	5.5	0.7	28.7	5.7	15.5	4.3	357,468
No. of Refugees	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.2	72.7	0.8	21.9	1.1	193,681

Executive Summary

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since independence and the seventh since 1948. Like the previous censuses, the 2009 Census was a de facto census conducted on the night of 24th/25th August 2009, though the questionnaire also allowed for de jure enumeration.

The migration monograph is based on the recognition that Kenya is a signatory to various migration conventions, treaties and policies such as the United Nations Convention on Rights and Protection of Refugees (1951). Over the years, migration policies in Kenya have been sectoral, not national. Currently, most programmes related to migration are handled in partnership with international organisations such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and civil society organisations.

This monograph aims at determining the levels, trends, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of internal and international migrants in Kenya, so as to establish the size, composition and spatial distribution of migrants in the country. Migration is becoming increasingly important across all of Africa and some of the researchers on migration advocate for greater inclusion of migration issues in the processes of development planning. The Global Commission on International Migration advocates for mainstreaming of migration into strategic development frameworks.

The 2009 Census captured migration information using the household questionnaire and the emigrant short questionnaire. The key migration variables were place of birth, previous residence, duration of residence, and place of enumeration. Members of the households were also asked to provide information on emigrants in the last fifteen years using a short questionnaire.

Nairobi Province had the highest number of recent out-migrants (153,655), followed by Eastern (146,021), Rift Valley (133,945), Central (109,998), Nyanza (107,220), and Western (104,907) in that order. North Eastern had the least number of recent out-migrants (14,340), followed by Coast (42,008). In Central, Nyanza, and Western provinces, majority of the recent out-migrants were female.

The analysis shows that there was positive recent net-migration in Nairobi (94,033), being the highest, followed by Rift Valley (58,165). Coast and Central provinces also recorded net gain in the number of recent migrants of 25,841 and 25,116, respectively. The remaining provinces registered net loss of migrants, with Eastern Province showing the highest net loss of recent migrants (-94,594), and North Eastern Province the least (-6,713). Majority of in-migrants into Nairobi are females (57,551). Eastern, Central and Western provinces recorded more female out-migrants than males.

The data further shows that Nyanza Province, which had a net gain of recent migrants (28,492) according to the 1999 Census, recorded a net loss of recent migrants (-41,643) in the year 2009. Further, Eastern Province that recorded a net loss of recent migrants in1999 (-42,603), had double net loss of recent migrants in the 2009(-94,594). On the other

hand, it is worth noting that irrespective of the clashes after the 2007 General Elections that led to many cases of unrest in Rift Valley, the province still recorded a significant net gain of migrants (58,165) in 2009. This was the second highest after Nairobi, which recorded a net gain of 94,033.

The analysis further shows that Nairobi, with 2,054,393 had the highest number of lifetime in-migrants, followed by Rift Valley (1,323,147), Central (600,009) and Coast (475,703). Central Province had the largest number of lifetime out-migrants (1,077,967), followed by Eastern (985,320), Western (960,309) and Nyanza (933,250), respectively. There were more female lifetime out-migrants than male in Nairobi, Central and Rift Valley provinces.

Eastern Province registered -760,915 lifetime net migrants, the highest in 2009, followed by Western (-738,652), Nyanza (-697,720) and Central (-477,958) respectively. In Central Province, females were the majority of lifetime net migrants (Male, -219,861; Female, -258,097).

Analysis by rural-urban migration shows that in Central and Coast Provinces, much of the migration was to the urban areas. However, in the other provinces, other than Nairobi (that is wholly urban) migration was predominant in the rural than urban areas. Age and sex characteristics of migrants indicate that most of them were young adults, usually migrating after secondary school. Majority of migrants were males.

Eastern Province had the highest proportion of employed recent migrants (65.9 percent), followed by North Eastern (64.5 percent). Coast Province had the lowest number of employed recent migrants (52.8 percent), followed closely by Nairobi Province with 55.4 percent. Eastern Province had the lowest proportion of unemployed recent migrants (5.6 percent) and North Eastern with the highest proportion of unemployed recent migrants (16.9 percent).

Immigration analysis shows that during the 2009 Census, there were 357,468 immigrants in Kenya (about 0.93 percent of the total Kenya population). Of these immigrants, the majority were from Africa (84.0 percent), followed by Asia (10.3 percent), Europe (4.0 percent) and America (1.6 percent). Immigrants from Australia and Caribbean were less than 1 percent. Majority of the immigrants were female.

Kenya is surrounded by countries that have had civil strife in the last decade. This has led to refugees migrating into Kenya. Analysis of refugees shows that majority of them come to Kenya from countries in the region, namely: Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Burundi and Eritrea among others. Slightly over 50 percent of refugees were from Somalia (53.4 percent). Of the total refugee population from Somalia, 51.7 percent were male. Sudan was the second major source of refugees in Kenya, contributing 4.0 percent of the total refugee population.

Chapter 1-Introduction

1.1 Census Background

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analyzing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic, and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country. It is vital for effective national development planning because it provides detailed bench-mark data on all population characteristics. The United Nations recommends that national population censuses should be undertaken at regular intervals of ten years.

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census was the fifth to be undertaken in Kenya since independence and the seventh since 1948. Like the previous censuses, the 2009 Census was a de facto census conducted on the night of 24th/25th August 2009, though the questionnaire also allowed for de jure enumeration. The 2009 Census was implemented in accordance with the Statistics Act, 2006. The theme of the census was *"Counting our People for the Implementation of Vision 2030".*

1.1.1 Objectives of the 2009 Census

The main objective of the 2009 Census was to provide essential information at the national and sub-national levels on the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, as well as housing conditions and household amenities, to assist the Government in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Vision 2030. The specific objectives were to ascertain the following:

1. Size, composition and spatial distribution of the population.
2. Levels of fertility, mortality and migration rates.
3. Rates and patterns of urbanisation.
4. Levels of education attained by the population.
5. Size and deployment of the labour force.
6. Size, types and distribution of persons with disabilities.
7. Housing conditions and availability of household amenities.

New modules included in the 2009 Census were: disability; information, communication and technology (ICT); deaths in the household; number of livestock owned; and information on emigrants.

This monograph aims at determining the levels, trends, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of internal and international migrants in Kenya, so as to establish the size, composition and spatial distribution of migrants in the country, thereby establishing the rates and patterns of migration.

1.2 Overview of Migration

Migration is becoming increasingly important across all of Africa and some researchers on migration advocate for greater inclusion of migration issues in the processes of development planning. The issue of migration is also high on the global policy agenda. For

instance, the Global Commission on International Migration advocates for mainstreaming of migration into strategic development frameworks. The role that migrants play in promoting development and poverty reduction in countries of origin, as well as the contribution they make towards the prosperity of destination countries, should be recognized and reinforced (Kaul, I. 2003).

1.2.1 Relevance of Migration to Development

Migration is one of the three components of population change, besides fertility and mortality. It influences the population structure, composition and size of a country. In the 21st century, migration has been a 'pivotal issue' in the study of human rights, development, and globalization, amongst others. Understanding of migration requires understanding of social, economic, demographic, environmental, and technological issues. This makes migration a multi-disciplinary field.

Migration has also been a major contributor to technological transfers from more developed countries to the developing and emerging economies. Labour migration is an important aspect in development of economies as it bridges the gap in labour capacities in countries or regions with inadequate labour supply. The benefits of migration are on both the sending and the receiving side. Migrants benefit in terms of skills, experiences, and incomes, whereas the receiving country benefits from cheap labour.

'Brain drain' is the loss of skilled intellectual and technical labor through the movement of such labor to more favorable geographic, economic, or professional environments. For example, it is reported that only one out of 14 recent recipients of doctoral degrees in molecular biology have stayed in the country to continue to conduct research, with the others moving to Europe or North America. More so, out of 6,000 doctors trained in Kenya, just 600 remain in the country's public hospitals, whilst it is estimated that as many as 20 Kenyan doctors are leaving the country every month for better positions elsewhere. Refugees are also a form of migrants that come with challenges to the host country, among them, putting a strain on the physical infrastructure and security (Kaul, I. 2003).

1.2.2 Existing Migration Policies and Programmes

Kenya is a signatory to various migration conventions, treaties and policies such as the United Nations Convention on Rights and Protection of Refugees (1951). Over the years, migration policies in Kenya have been sectoral, not national. Nonetheless, a national migration policy has been drafted and aims to address various migration related issues in a holistic manner. The policy will aim to support broad national economic, social and human interests through effective border policing, while still encouraging international trade, foreign investment, social interaction and regional integration.

Currently, most programmes related to migration are handled in partnership with international organisations such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and civil society organisations. For instance, efforts have been made to reduce brain drain by reversing migration of the highly-skilled. The Return of Qualified African Nationals (RQAN) scheme in Kenya run by IOM is reported to have returned over 300 professionals to Kenya by the end of 2002 (Shinn, 2002).

1.2.3 General Trends

Patterns and major internal migration flows in Kenya have been influenced partly by colonial policies concerning land access, demand for labour in European settlements and taxation. The period immediately after independence saw the opening of high-wage jobs in urban areas. Following the removal of controls on urban in-migration in 1959, rural to urban migration increased to a level beyond the absorptive capacity of the urban economies.

The first decade after independence, census data showed that most migrants were leaving from Nairobi, Central, Nyanza and Western Provinces. The Rift Valley and Nairobi were major in-migration regions. Rift Valley is basically an agricultural area with large cash crop farms; hence, it attracts much labour. More so, the area is conducive for both arable and livestock farming, it is more conducive for settlement than the other provinces. Nairobi also attracts more in-migration because of the attractive infrastructure, such as housing, hospitals, education facilities, and job opportunities.

The internal migration patterns in Kenya from 1969 to 1999 can be summarized into six broad types by destination: (a) resettlement areas, (b) cash crop growing areas, (c) nomadic areas, (d) border areas, (e) Western and Eastern regions of Kenya, and (f) migration in metropolitan areas.

The political and economic instability in Kenya in the 1980s and 1990s made emigrants increasingly stay overseas, rather than returning after some time (cyclical migration). Many workers also travelled to the Gulf States, and also to Rwanda, Burundi and the Congo in search of low skilled employment during the 1990s. There was also recruitment of Kenyan teachers to areas such as the Comoros Islands, Seychelles, Rwanda, Burundi and the Congo.

Areas around Nairobi, Mombasa and the Coast, as well as areas of commercial farming, are net areas of international immigration. On the other hand, there continues to be net out-migration from much of Western and Northern Kenya. Kenya also hosts refugees from the surrounding countries, and acts as a transit point for resettlement to third countries such as the US. In 2002, Kenya hosted just over 230,000 refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, notably Somalia and Sudan. There are also significant numbers of IDPs in Kenya. The reasons for displacement are complex, but are linked to land redistribution, inter-ethnic clashes and the introduction of multi-party democracy in 1992 (Kaul, I. 2003).

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 Data Collection Procedures

The 2009 Census, like the previous censuses, adopted the *de facto* as opposed to *de jure* approach, and the canvasser as opposed to the householder method. However, an additional question was included to identify whether each individual was a usual resident in the household of enumeration, which helped to compile the de jure population. Additionally, some foreign and diplomatic missions were allowed to enumerate themselves using a short questionnaire.

The target population was all persons who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in households, institutions, or outdoor locations within the administrative boundaries of Kenya or those transiting through Kenyan territory on census night. The frameworks of identification were defined to cover populations in conventional households, institutions, on transit and even those with no fixed abode (out-door sleepers). The unit of enumeration for housing characteristics was the main dwelling unit.

All persons in conventional households and institutions such as boarding schools and colleges were enumerated as scheduled within the seven days using the main (long) form, while the other categories such as hotels, travellers and out-door sleepers were strictly enumerated on the census night using the short forms.

1.3.2 Data Capture Methodology

During the 2009 Census, data capture was done using the optical character recognition process commonly referred to as the scanning method just like the 1999 Census. This mode of data capture was quite effective despite a few technological hitches which were resolved with the help of the U.S. Census Bureau technical assistance. The process had several stages including: batching, scanning, keying from image (KFI), optical character recognition (OCR) and the library. Batching involved putting together a number of booklets from the same enumeration area and giving it a unique number for tracking purposes. Scanning was the process of electronically capturing the information from the questionnaires and maintaining it in the system for processing. Keying from image was the manual keying of the images that could not be recognized by the scanners due to various reasons. The characters that were not clear were done manually by the OCR team. All the captured data was then stored for analysis.

1.3.3 Measurement of Migration

The 2009 Census captured migration information using the household questionnaire and the emigrant short questionnaire. The key migration variables were place of birth (P18), previous residence (P19), duration of residence (P20), and place of enumeration (P21). Members of households were also asked to provide information on emigrants in the last fifteen years (H 29). The short questionnaire captured information on educational attainment, professional training, country of destination, country of current residence, year of departure, reason for emigration and remittances, among other variables. Data from the 1969 to 1999 Censuses is also used in the compilation of this monograph.

Persons counted in an administrative unit within the country, but different from where they resided twelve months prior to the census were considered recent migrants. Persons counted in an administrative unit within the country, but different from their place of birth are referred to as lifetime migrants. Immigrants are those who were enumerated in the country but were born outside Kenyan borders. Emigrants were captured by asking the members of the household whether any of the members had left in the last fifteen years prior to the census.

1.3.4 Data Quality

Demographic data collection in Kenya and elsewhere is riddled with problems of administration and logistics. These give rise to coverage and content errors, which vary both in nature and magnitude from one country to another and one region to another.

Coverage errors result from omission of certain pockets of the population, while content errors pertain to misreporting or misclassification of events. The errors cause biases and distortion in the estimates based on such data.

The data on migration was collected using: (i) the place of birth in relation to place of enumeration, in order to tabulate lifetime migrants (ii) the place of previous residence, as at one year prior to census (i.e. August 2008), in relation to place of enumeration, in order to calculate recent migrants. The migration information obtained from the data was about the number of migrants, but not the number of migrations. Thus using this approach, not all migrants were included. For instance, it was not possible to establish first or second time movers, or/and the number of return migrants. The method is also not able to establish the deceased migrants, as information about live migrants was collected.

The data was used to analyse the levels, trends, and characteristics of the migrants. However, trends on refugees were not possible to tabulate because the previous censuses had no data on the same. Equally, the household questionnaire was used to collect number of households with emigrants. It was not possible to use the questionnaire to collect the number of emigrants, but this monograph used the data to approximate the number of emigrants, assuming that every household had an average of one emigrant each. Generally, it was not possible to link the emigration data in the short forms with that from the household data. Hence, this monograph has not analysed emigration data.

1.4 Definition of Concepts

Migration is the change of place of usual residence for a time period of three months or more of an individual or group of persons from an administrative area into another. Thus, a migrant is a person who moves from one political area to another.

Area of Origin (departure) is a place from which a migrant moves, whereas, area of destination (arrival) is the area to which a migrant moves.

An in-Migrant is a person who enters a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area, but within the same country, whereas an immigrant is an international migrant entering the area from a place outside the country. On the other hand, an out-migrant is a person who departs from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country.

Emigrant is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary.

Net-Migration is the balance between in-migration and out-migration. According to direction of the balance, it may be characterized as net in-migration or net out-migration. Thus, net flow in or out is indicated by a plus (+) or minus (-) sign.

Lifetime Migration is migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census or survey. Thus a lifetime migrant is one whose current area of residence is different from his or her area of birth, regardless of intervening migration. On the other hand, recent

migrants are those enumerated during the census, relative to their previous place of residence a year prior to census.

Return Migration occurs when a return migrant, that is, a person moves back to the area where he or she formerly resided.

Internal Migration refers to migration across regional administrative boundaries within a country. Internal migration can be categorized by type (in-migration and out-migration) and directional flow (rural-urban, rural-rural, urban-rural, and urban-urban). On the other hand, international migration is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country (Odipo, G., 1994).

A **refugee** is a person who has been forced to leave his or her home and seek refuge elsewhere. Under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, a refugee is more narrowly defined (in Article 1A) as a person who "owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership to a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country". The concept of a refugee was expanded by the Convention's 1967 Protocol and by regional conventions in Africa and Latin America, to include persons who had fled war or other violence in their home country. Refugee women and children represent an additional subsection of refugees that need special attention.

The term refugee is often used to include displaced persons who may fall outside the legal definition in the Convention, either because they have left their home countries because of war and not because of fear of persecution, or because they have been forced to migrate within their home countries. The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1969, employs a definition expanded from the Convention, including people who left their countries of origin not only because of persecution, but also due to acts of external aggression, occupation, domination by foreign powers or serious disturbances of public order.

Chapter 2-Levels and Trends of Internal Migration

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents levels, trends and patterns of internal migration with a focus on recent and lifetime migrants. The concept of migration involves a change in the locality of usual residence of a person. A person whose area of usual residence at the census date differed from the area of his or her birth constituted a lifetime migrant. On the other hand, a recent migrant was a person who changed his or her usual place of residence at least once during the migration interval (August 2008 and August 2009), that is, where he or she was enumerated on the census night (August 2009) was different from where he or she resided in the year 2008.

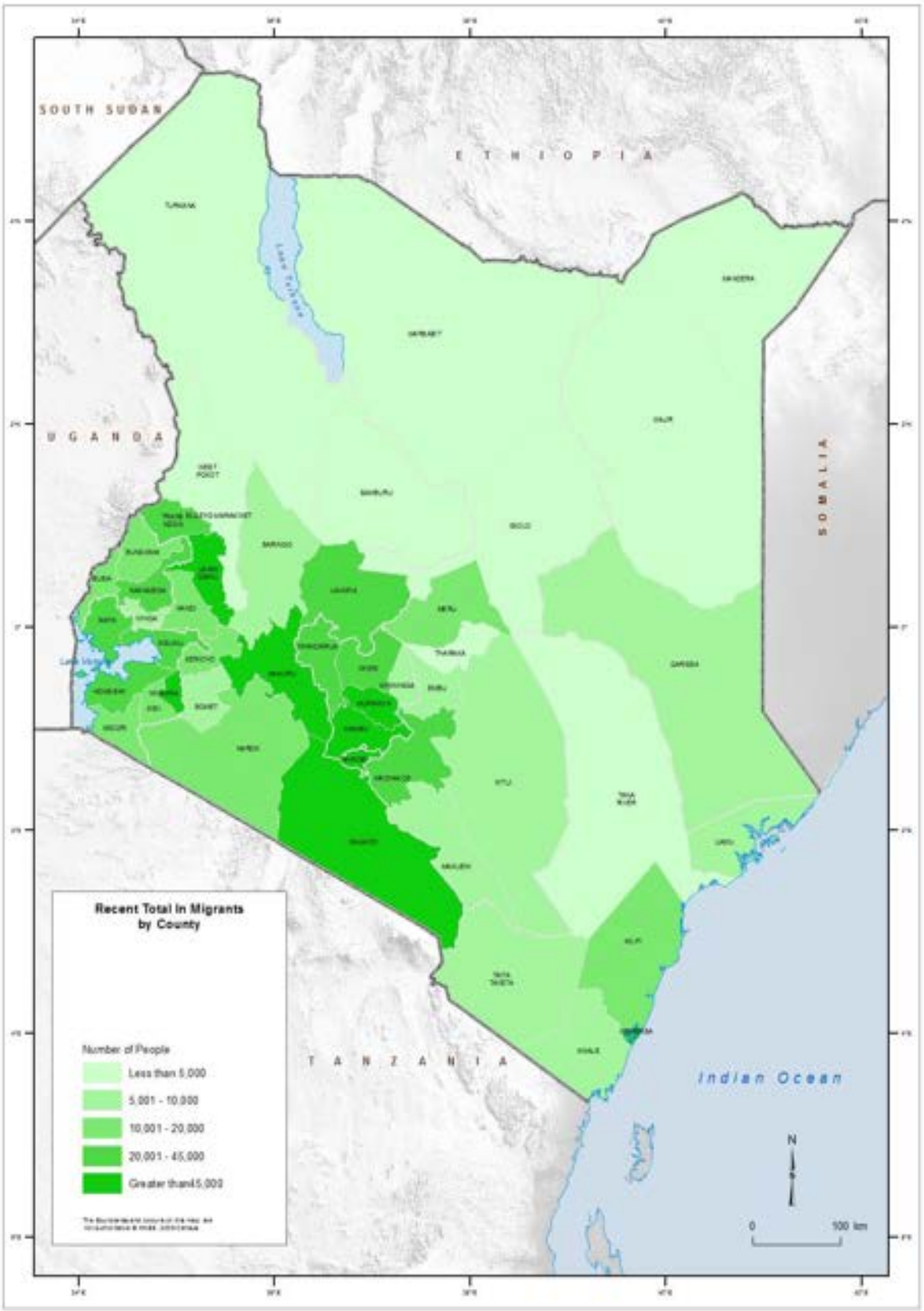
2.1 Recent Migration

2.1.1 Recent In-migrants

Map 2.1 depicts spatial distribution of recent in-migrants by county. It shows that there were fewer recent in-migrants in arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya, compared to the more ecologically favorable regions of Central and Western.

An analysis of recent migration brings to the fore the most recent patterns of population movements in a given time interval. The analysis targeted the population aged 1 and above, as the 2009 Census questionnaire asked respondents for their place of residence in August 2008. The population whose county of residence in August 2008 was different from their county of enumeration, constituted the phenomenon of recent migration. Figure 2.1 shows the magnitude of recent migrants by province.

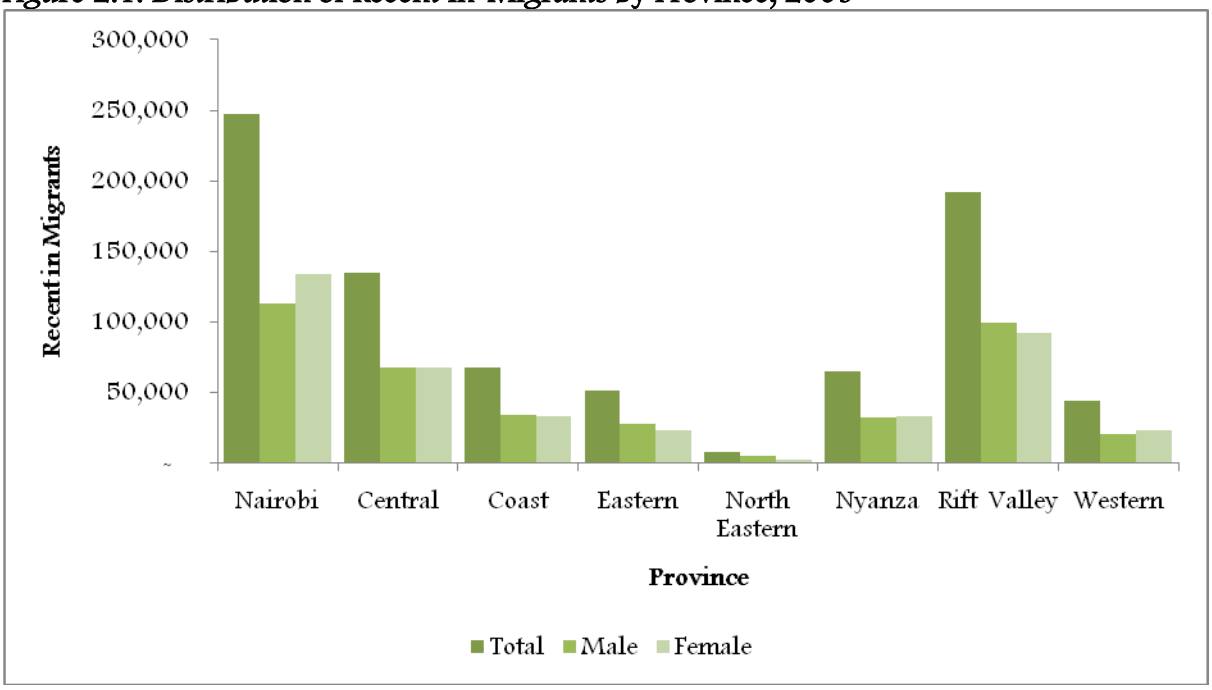
Map 2.1: Spatial Distribution of Recent In-Migrants by County, 2009



Nairobi had the highest number of recent in-migrants, followed by Rift Valley and then Central. North Eastern had the lowest number of recent in-migrants followed by Western

as shown in Figure 2.1. Nonetheless, it was noted that of the recent in-migrants, females were the highest in all the provinces, except in Rift Valley, Coast, Eastern and North Eastern. Recent in-migrants by sex at both province and county levels are presented in Appendix 2.1.

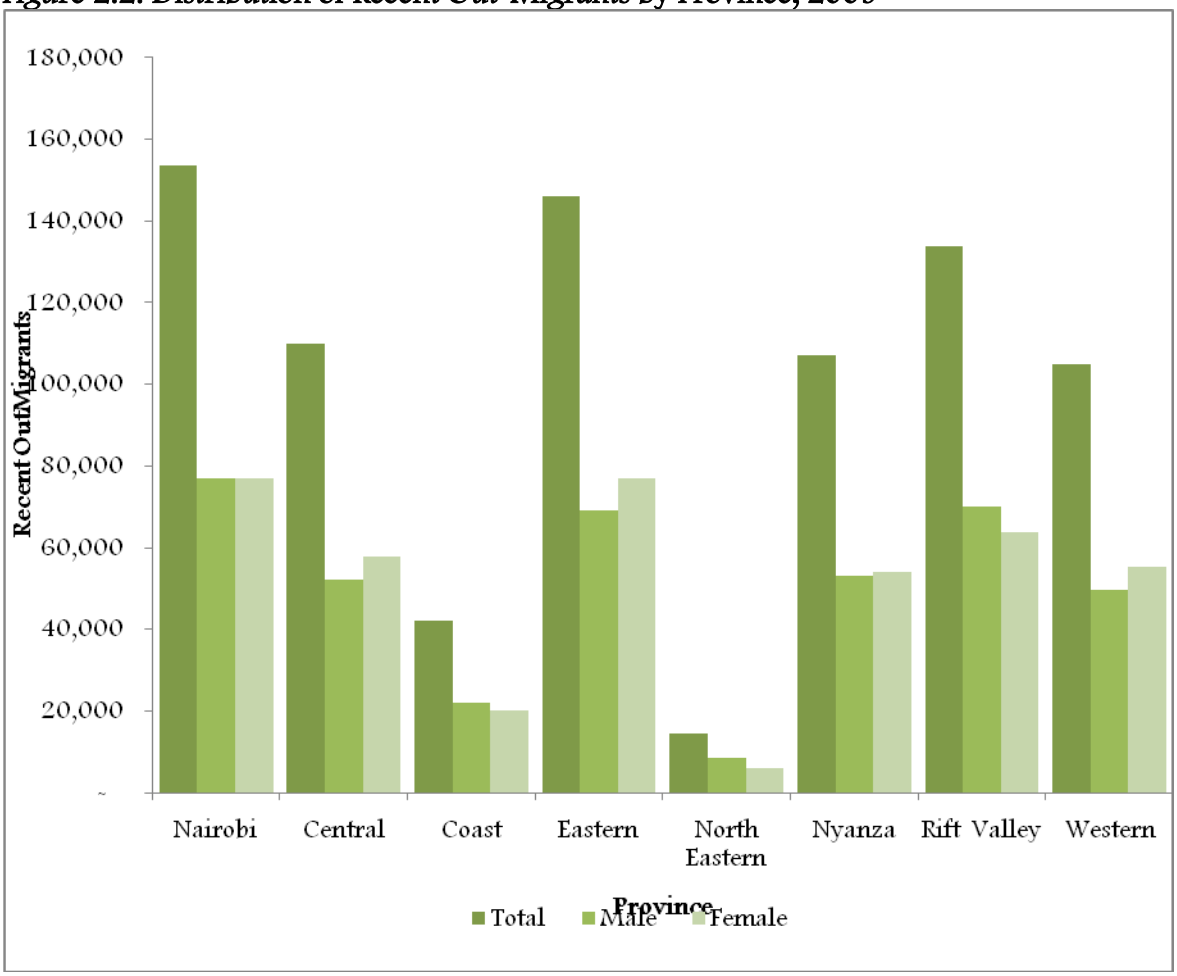
Figure 2.1: Distribution of Recent In-Migrants by Province, 2009



2.1.2 Recent Out-Migrants

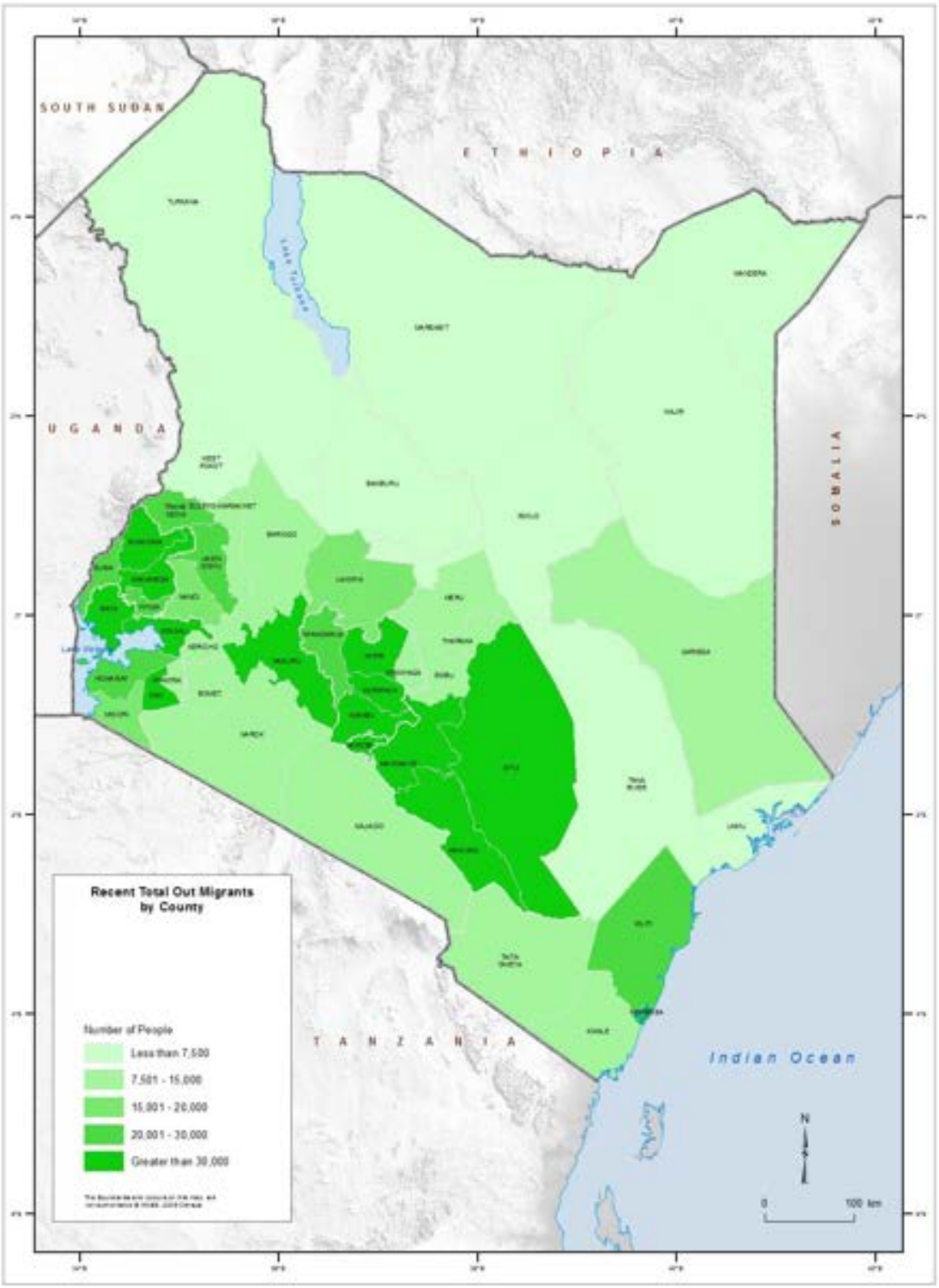
Figure 2.2 shows provincial level analysis of recent out-migration. Nairobi Province had the highest number of recent out-migrants (153,655), followed by Eastern (146,021), Rift Valley (133,945), Central (109,998), Nyanza (107,220), and Western (104,907) in that order. North Eastern had the least number of recent out-migrants (14,340), followed by Coast (42,008). In Central, Nyanza, and Western Provinces, majority of the recent out-migrants were female. Data on the distribution of recent out-migrants at both province and county level is presented in Appendix 2.1

Figure 2.2: Distribution of Recent Out-Migrants by Province, 2009



Map 2.2 presents spatial distribution of recent out-migrants in Kenya by county. Equally, it is established that areas of in-migration were also areas of high out-migration. This could be interpreted to mean that these were areas of high mobility.

Map 2.2: Spatial distribution of Recent Out-Migrants by County, 2009



2.1.3 Recent Net Migrants by Province and County

The level of recent net migrants is obtained by subtracting recent out-migrants from recent in-migrants. It represents the net effect of recent population movements. Regions that experience positive recent net migration have the immediate burden of providing various social amenities required by the new population, notwithstanding some gains that may be brought by the migrants. Map 2.3 shows spatial distribution of net recent migrants in Kenya by county. It shows that Nyanza, Western, Eastern and Central provinces are regions of net out-migration, whereas much of Nairobi, Rift Valley and Coast Provinces, are regions of net in-migration.

Map 2.3: Spatial Distribution of Recent Net Migrants by County, 2009

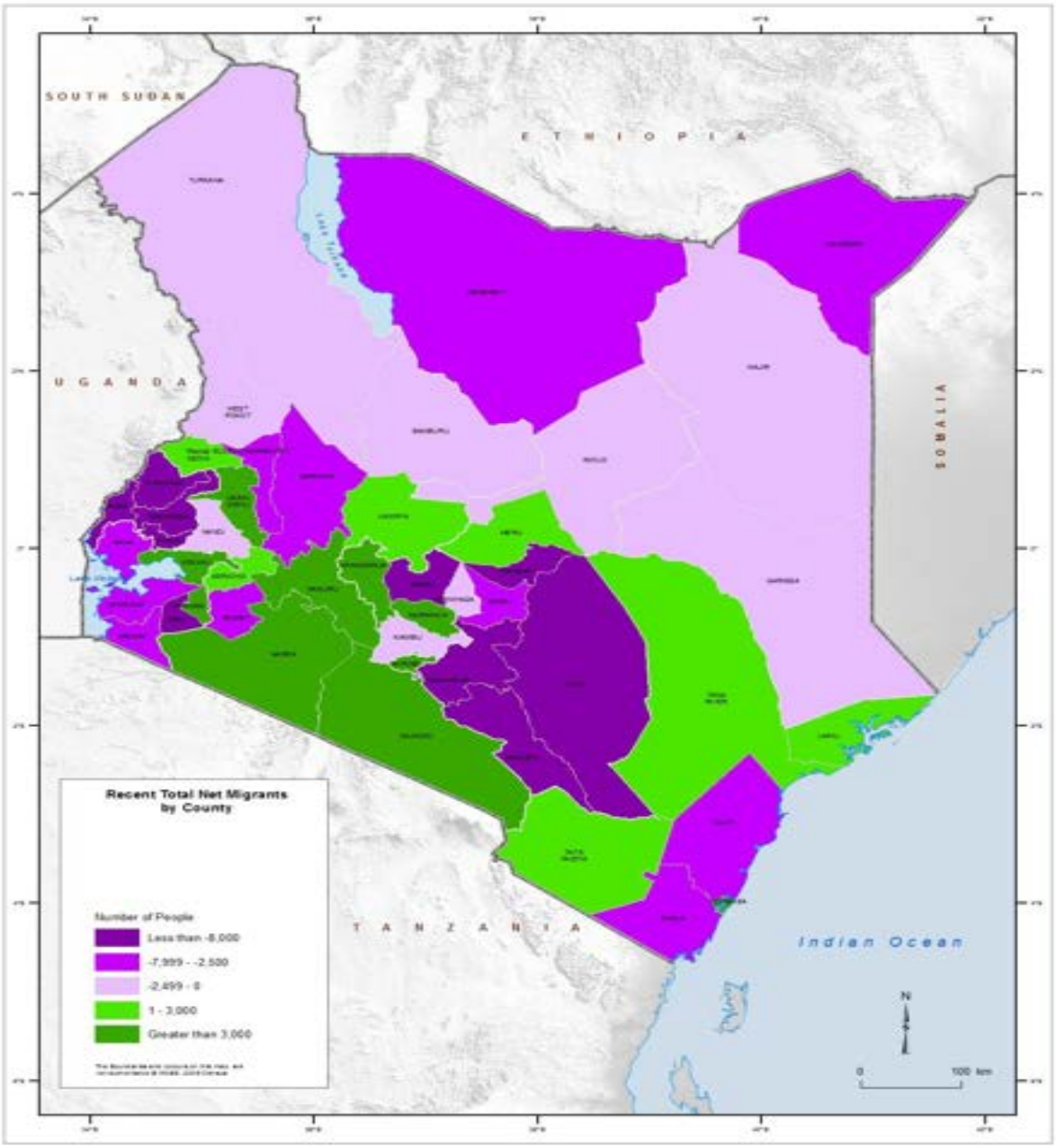
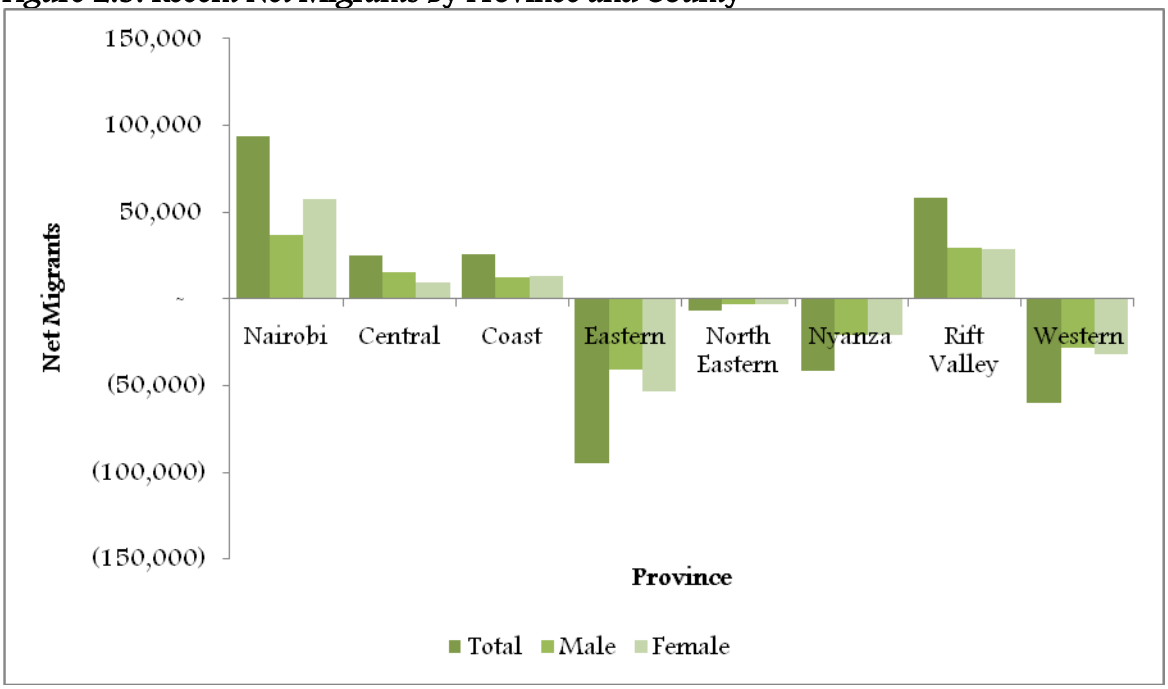


Figure 2.3 depicts the net population flows at provincial levels. Net migrants at both provincial and county levels are presented in Appendix 2.1. The analysis shows that there

was positive recent net-migration in Nairobi (94,033), being the highest, followed by Rift Valley (58,165). Coast and Central provinces also recorded net gain in the number of recent migrants at 25,841 and 25,116, respectively. The remaining provinces registered net loss of migrants, with Eastern Province showing the highest net loss of recent migrants (-94,594), while North Eastern Province registering the least (-6,713). Majority of in-migrants into Nairobi are females (57,551). Eastern, Central and Western provinces recorded more female out-migrants than males.

Figure 2.3: Recent Net Migrants by Province and County



2.1.4 Trends in Recent Migration by Province, 1999-2009

Table 2.1 illustrates trends in recent net migration by province from 1999 to 2009. During the 2009 Census, Nairobi, Central, Coast, and Rift Valley recorded net gains in recent migration, while Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza and Western recorded net losses.

The data further shows that Nyanza Province, which had a net gain of recent migrants (28,492) according to the 1999 Census, recorded a net loss of recent migrants (-41,643) in the year 2009. Further, Eastern Province that recorded a net loss of recent migrants in1999 (-42,603), had double net loss of recent migrants in the 2009 (-94,594). On the other hand, it is worth noting that irrespective of the clashes after the 2007 General Elections that led to many cases of unrest in Rift Valley, the province still recorded a significant net gain of migrants (58,165) in 2009. This was the second highest after Nairobi, which recorded a net gain of 94,033.

Table 2.1: Trends of Recent Migrants by Province, 1999-2009

	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
In-migrants 1999	341,463	140,299	172,762	118,551	12,750	164,222	287,061	87,747
In-migrants 2009	247,688	135,114	67,849	51,427	7,627	65,577	192,110	44,704
Out-migrants 1999	149,853	118,730	46,988	161,154	17,406	135,730	119,586	141,785
Out-migrants 2009	153,655	109,998	42,008	146,021	14,340	107,220	133,945	104,907
Net migrants 1999	191,610	21,569	125,774	-42,603	-4,656	28,492	167,475	-54,038
Net migrants 2009	94,033	25,116	25,841	-94,594	-6,713	-41,643	58,165	-60,203

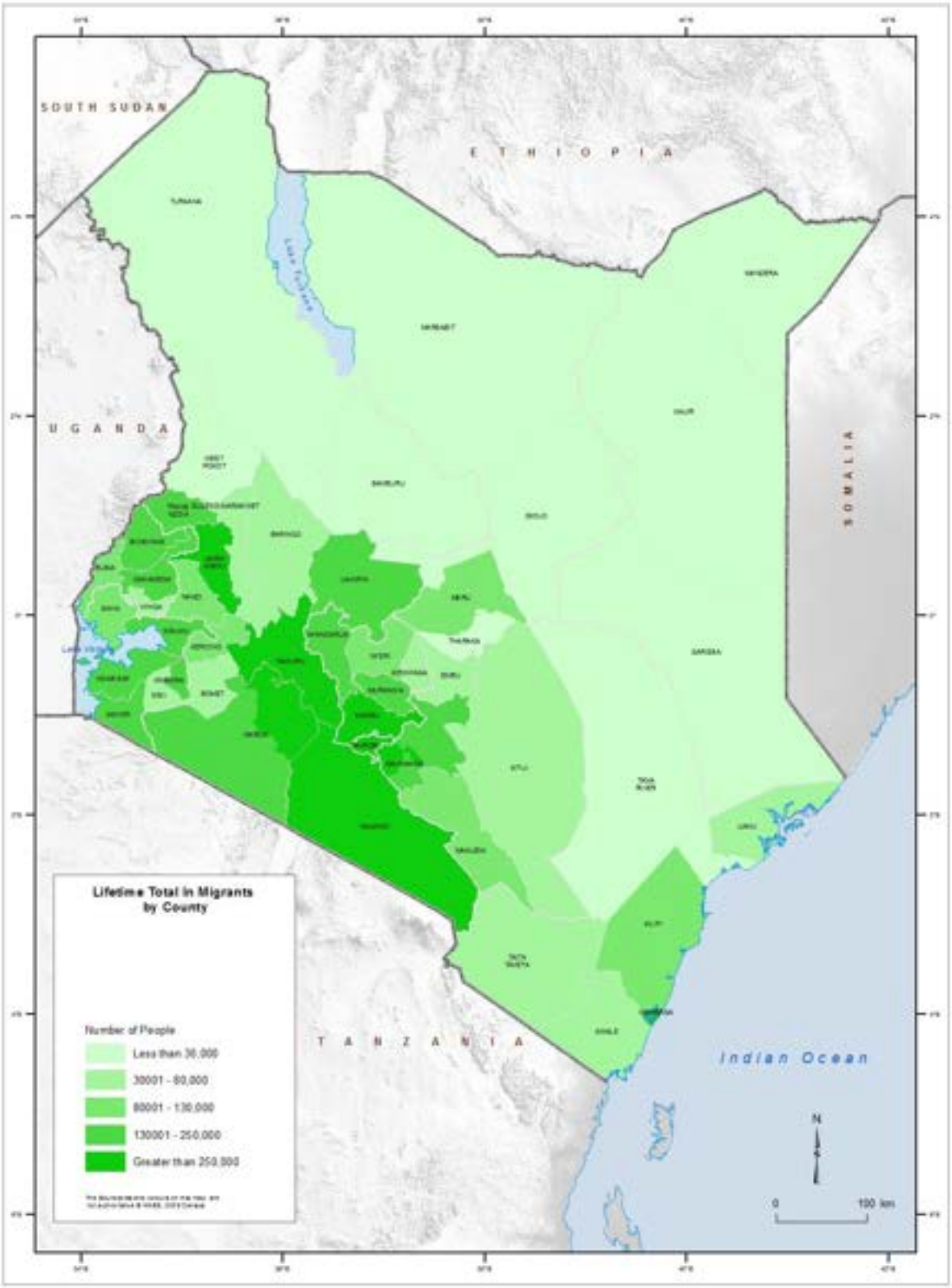
2.2 Lifetime Migration

A person whose county of enumeration differed from his or her county of birth is considered as a lifetime migrant. The exact date of movement could not be determined as migration that occurred some years earlier, placed migrants in the same category as those who moved a short while before the census.

2.2.1 Lifetime In-migrants by Province and County

Map 2.4 depicts spatial distribution of lifetime in-migrants in Kenya by county. It shows that Nairobi, and the central and southern regions of Rift Valley were areas of high lifetime in-migration.

Map 2.4: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants by County, 2009

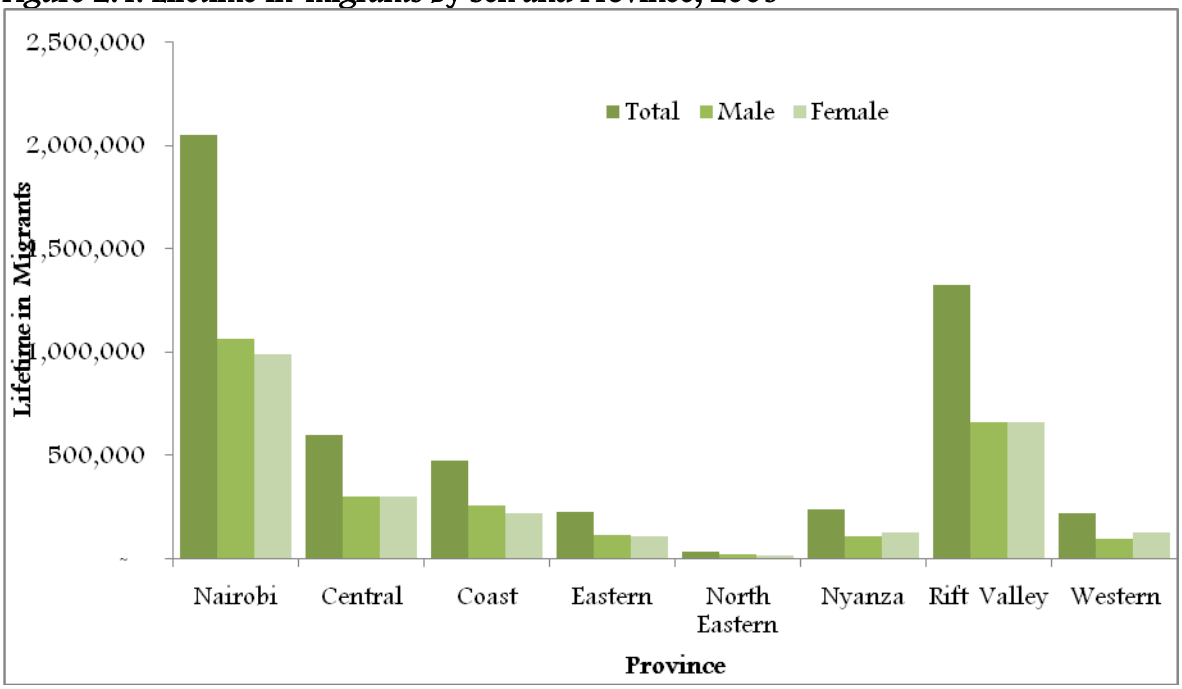


In general, it shows that northern parts of Rift Valley, north of Eastern Province and North Eastern Province are regions of low lifetime in-migration, unlike the Western, Nyanza,

lower Eastern and Central regions of Kenya. This could be due to availability of opportunities and ecological conditions that act as pull and push factors to migration.

Figure 2.4 illustrates the level of lifetime in-migrants at the provincial level, while Appendix 2.2 shows both provincial and the county levels. The analysis shows that Nairobi, with 2,054,393 had the highest number of lifetime in-migrants, followed by Rift Valley (1,323,147), Central (600,009) and Coast (475,703), see also Appendix 2.3.

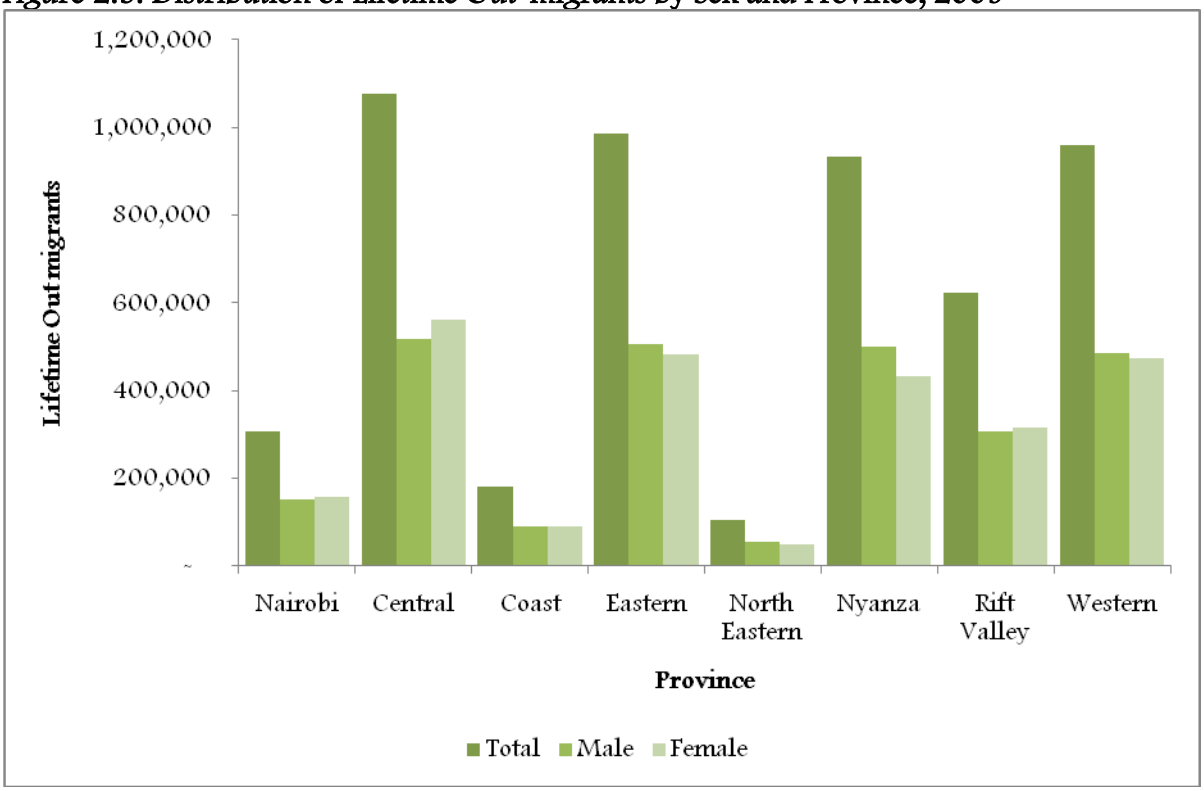
Figure 2.4: Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Province, 2009



2.2.2 Lifetime Out-migrants by Province and County, 2009

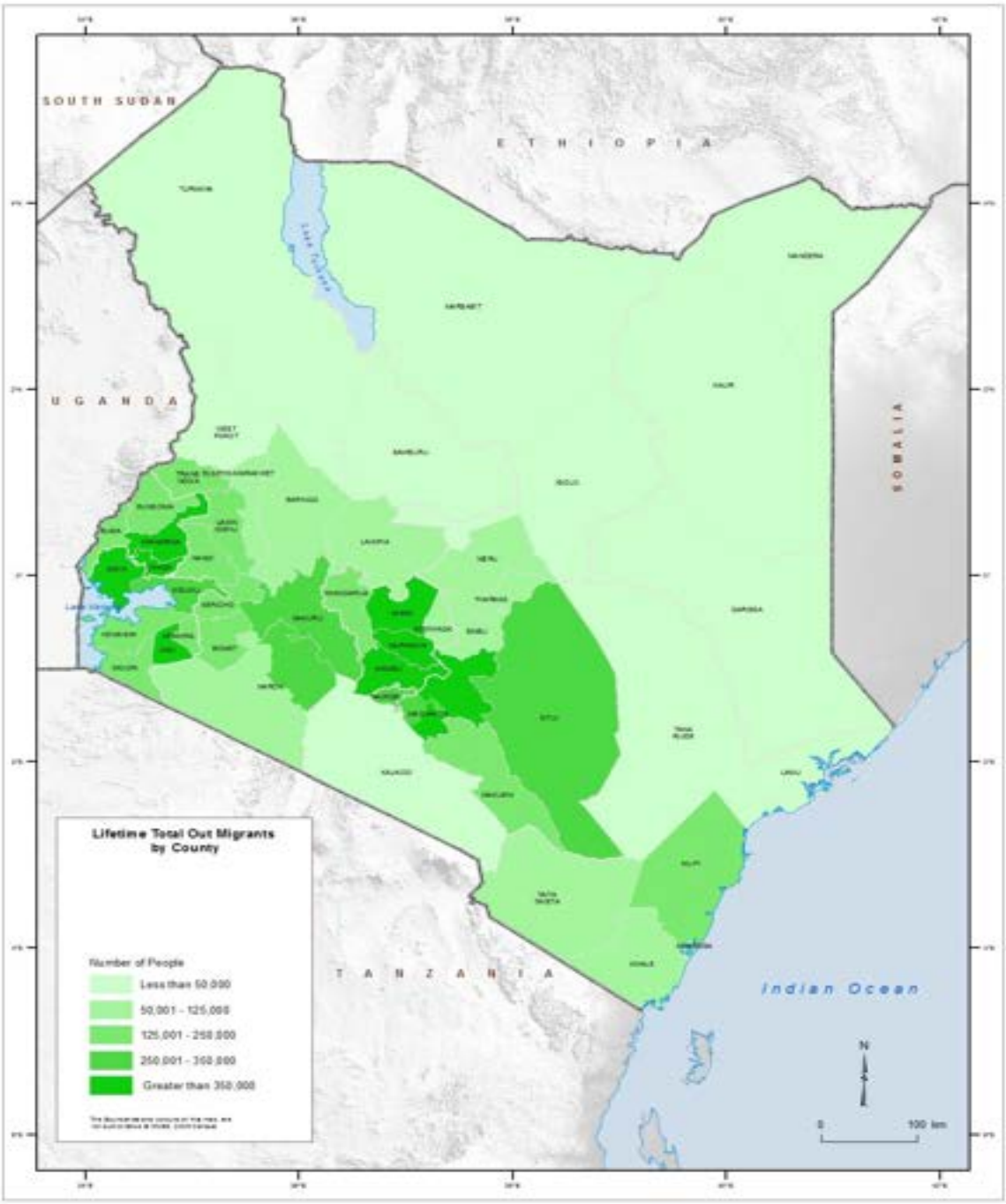
Figure 2.5 shows the distribution of migrant outflow at provincial level. Central Province had the largest number of lifetime out-migrants (1,077,967), followed by Eastern (985,320), Western (960,309) and Nyanza (933,250), respectively. There were more female lifetime out-migrants than male in Nairobi, Central and Rift Valley provinces as shown in Appendix 2.2 and Figure 2.5.

Figure 2.5: Distribution of Lifetime Out-migrants by Sex and Province, 2009



Map 2.5 presents spatial distribution of lifetime out-migrants by county. As shown in the map, the counties in the Lower Eastern, Western and Nyanza Provinces, account for majority of lifetime out-migrants. On the other hand, the county of Kajiado and those in Upper Eastern and Rift Valley provinces had the least numbers of out-migrants.

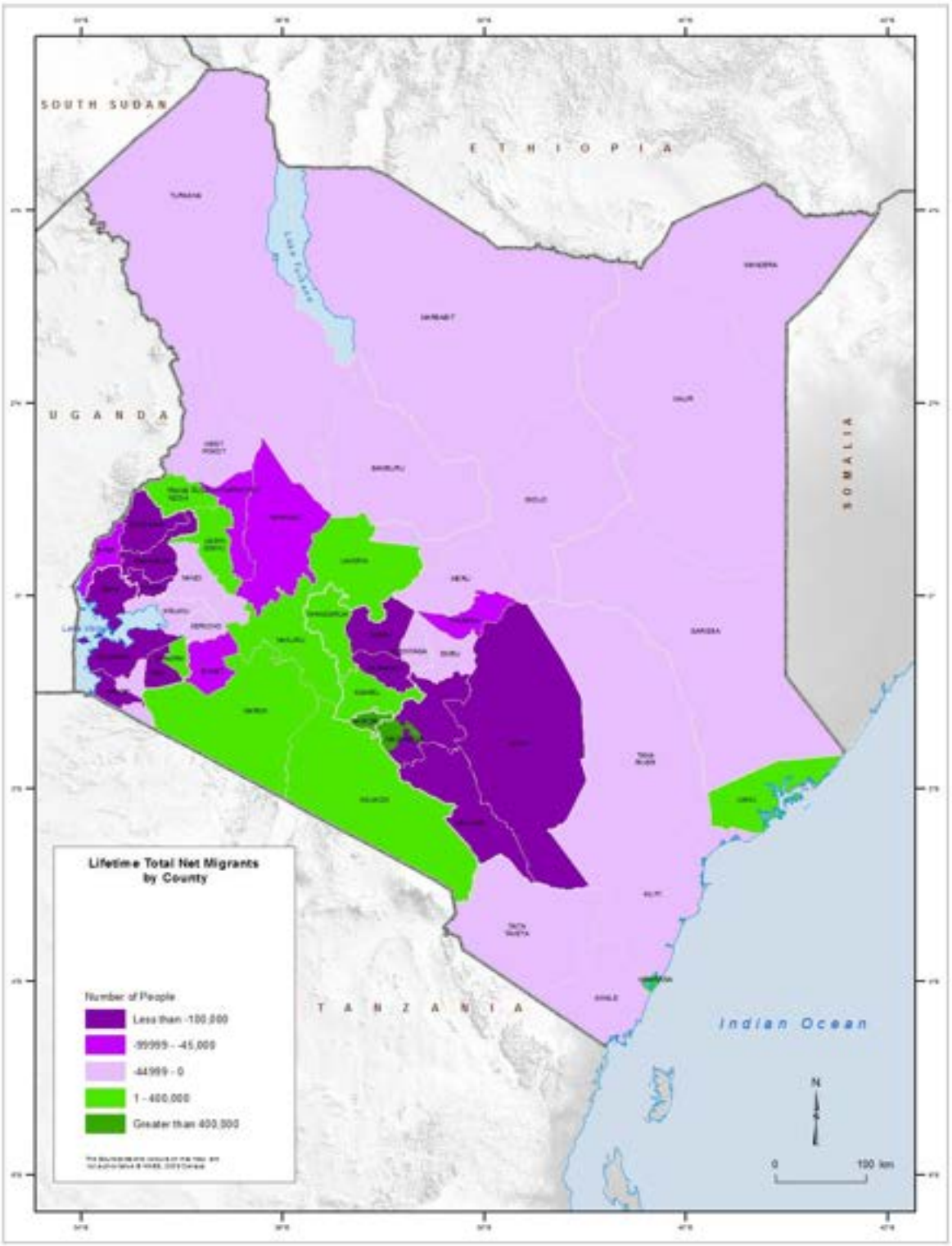
Map 2.5: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime Out-migrants by County, 2009



2.2.3 Lifetime Net Migration by County, 2009

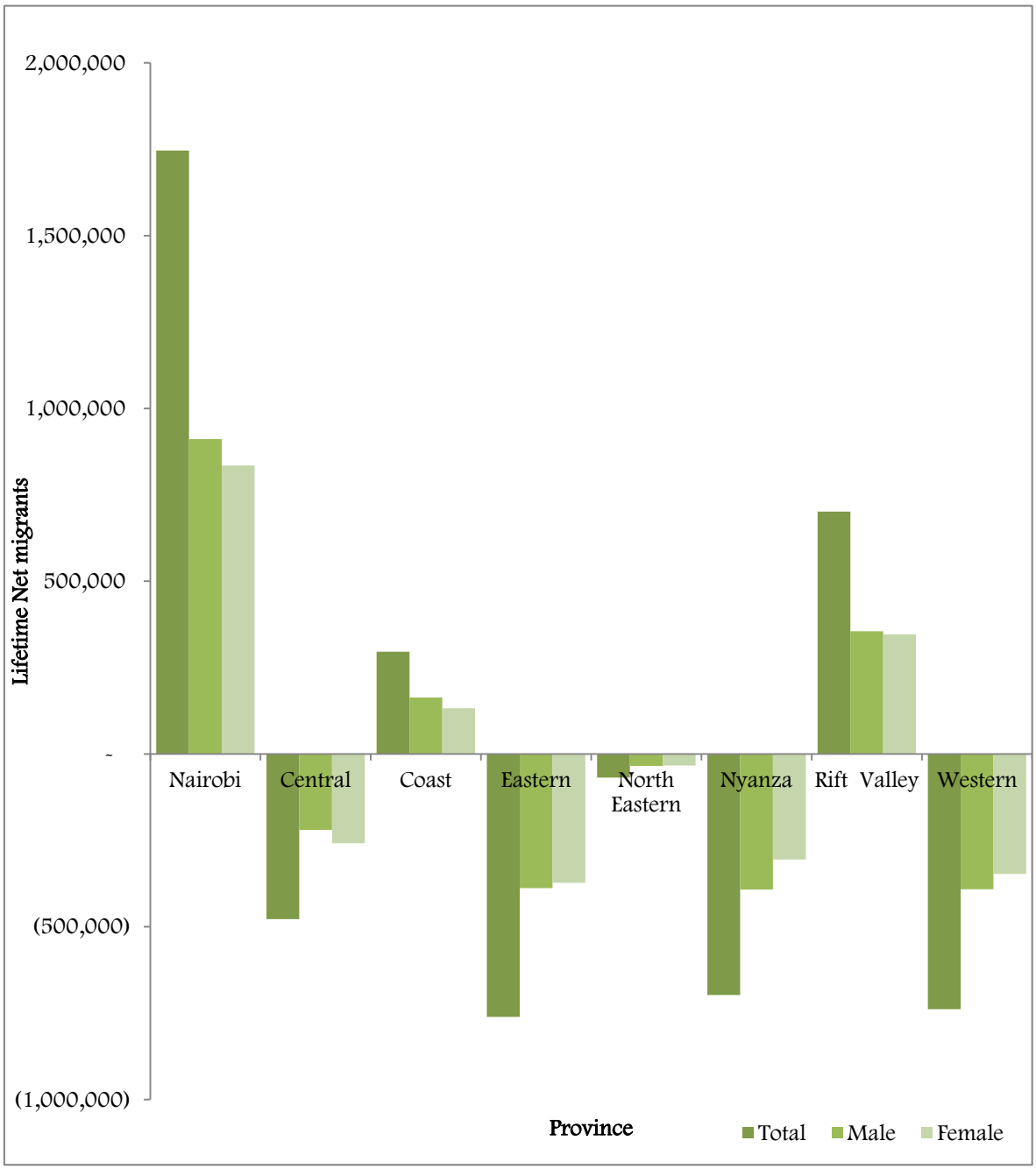
Map 2.6 depicts spatial distribution of lifetime net migration in Kenya. Counties in Western, Nyanza and lower Eastern provinces are areas of net loss of lifetime migrants, whereas Central and lower Rift Valley, Coast Province and Nairobi are areas of net gain of lifetime migrants, see also Appendix 2.2.

Map 2.6: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime Net Migrants by County, 2009



The ultimate impact of lifetime migration levels on the population of an area can be ascertained by assessing the net population flows of lifetime migrants. The traditionally lifetime net migration losers in Kenya (Central, Nyanza, Eastern, North Eastern and Western), had a net loss of lifetime migrants, see Figure 2.6 and Appendix 2.2.

Figure 2.6: Lifetime Net Migration by Province and County, 2009



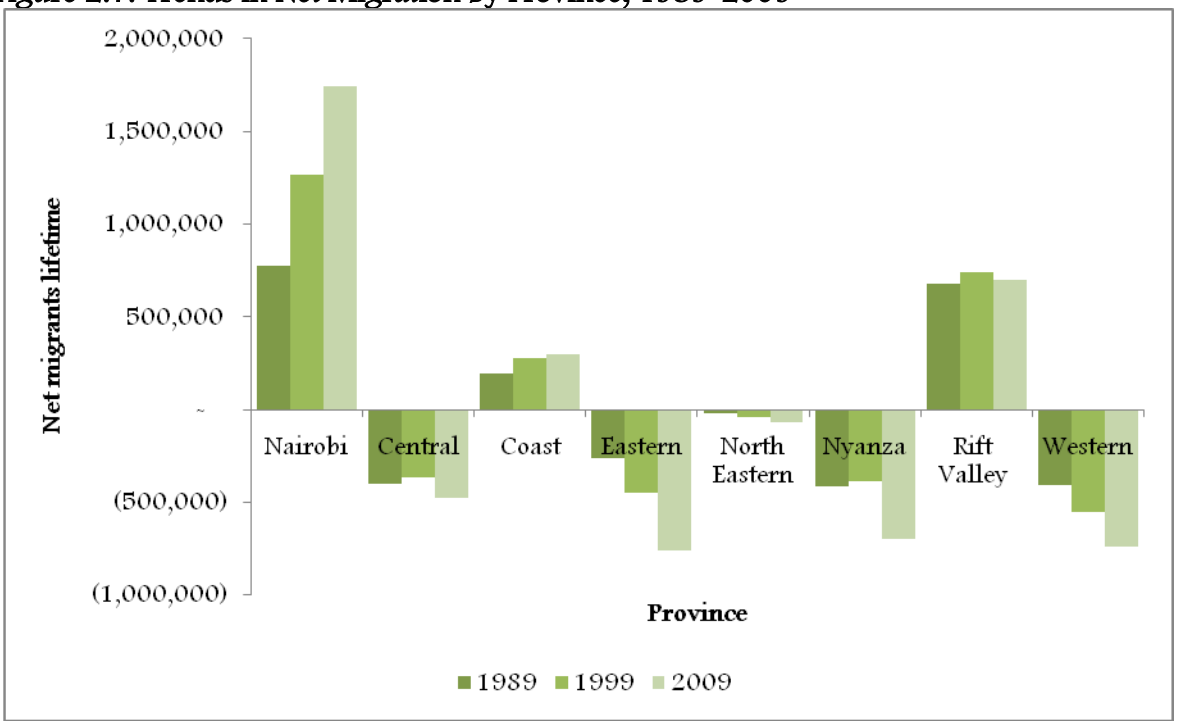
Eastern Province registered -760,915 lifetime net migrants, the highest in 2009; followed by Western (-738,652); Nyanza (-697,720) and Central (-477,958) respectively. In Central Province, females were majority of the lifetime net migrants (Male, -219,861; Female, -258,097) as shown in Appendix 2.2. Contrary, males were majority of the lifetime net migrants in Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza and Western. Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley provinces experienced a gain in lifetime net migrants. This means that Central, Nyanza,

Eastern, North Eastern and Western provinces are out-migration areas, whereas, Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley are in-migration areas.

2.2.4 Trends in Lifetime Net Migration by Province, 1989-2009

Trends in lifetime net migration are depicted in Figure 2.7, showing that there has been a dramatic shift in migration patterns over the years from 1989 to 2009. Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley still remain in-migration areas while the rest are areas of out migration.

Figure 2.7: Trends in Net Migration by Province, 1989-2009



Chapter 3-Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants

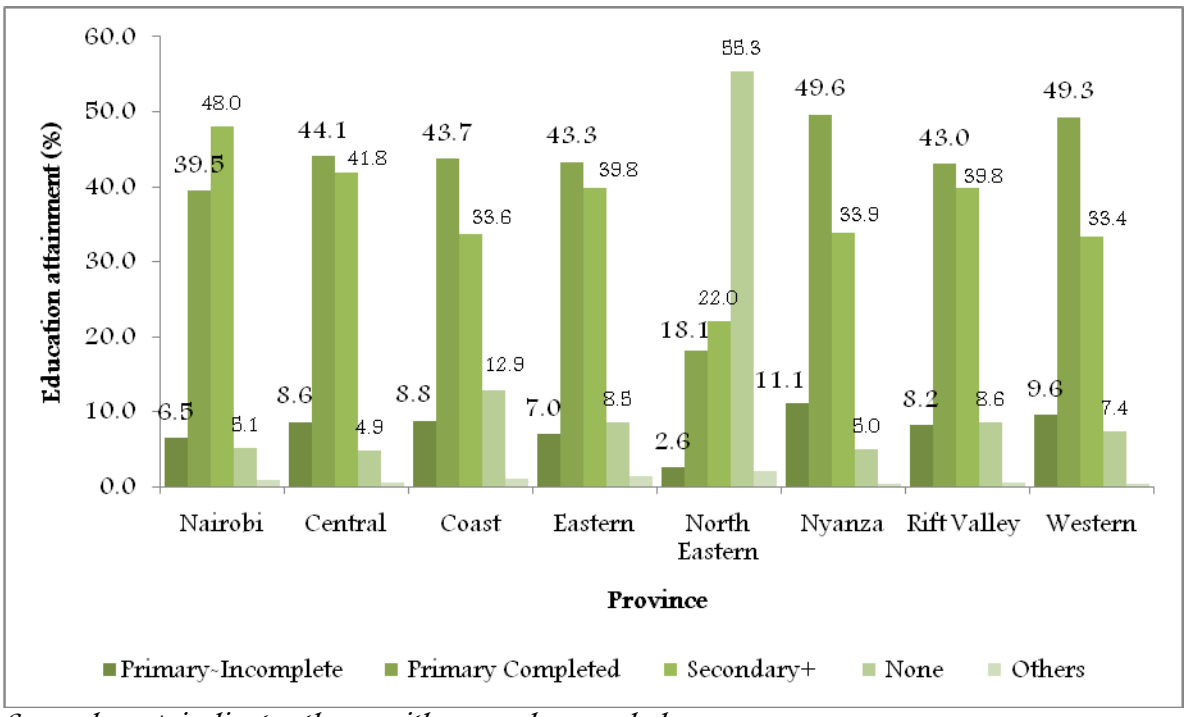
3.1 Introduction

The movement of persons from one area to another not only affects the sizes of the population of the areas of origins and destinations, but also their respective characteristics and compositions. By virtue of their diverse regions of origin, both recent and lifetime migrants bring along with them various demographic and socio-economic characteristics that are generally from the areas of origin. This chapter looks at demographic and socio-economic characteristics of recent migrants by province and county.

3.2 Recent Migrants by Education Attainment

Among the many factors influencing migration, the level of education attained plays a crucial role. Figure 3.1 illustrates the distribution of recent migrants by level of education attained. County information is presented in Appendix 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Province and Education Attainment



Secondary + indicates those with secondary and above

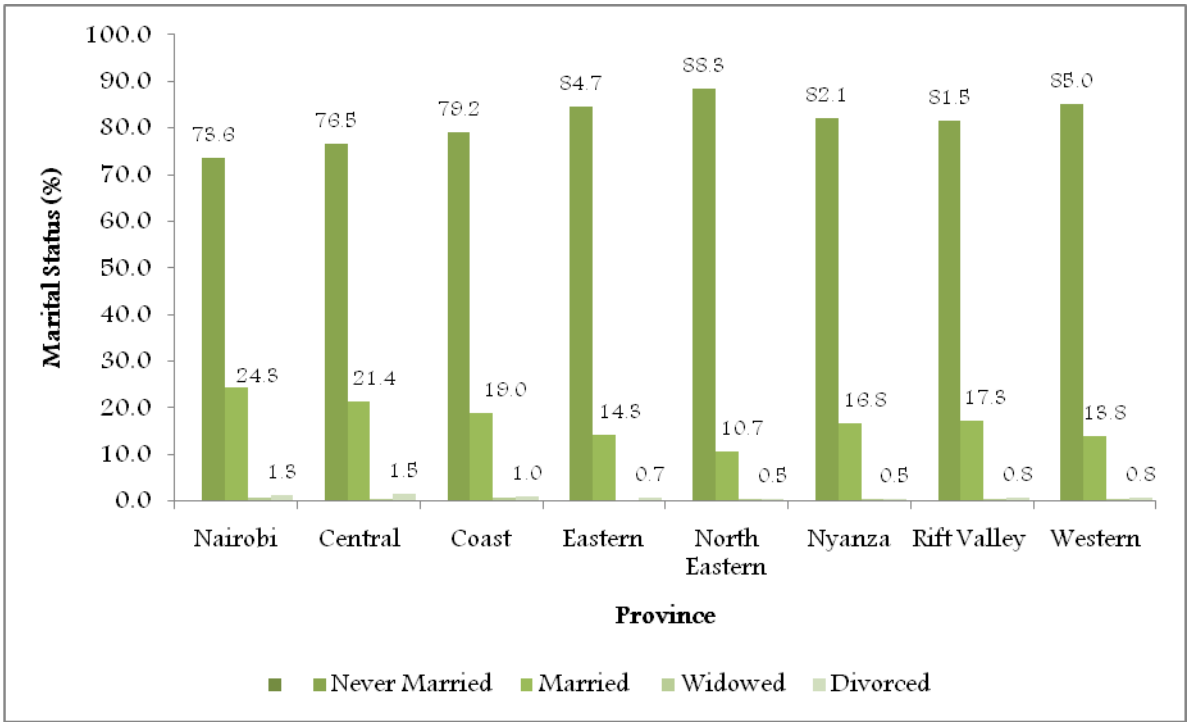
It is evident that in all the provinces except Nairobi and North Eastern, those who had attained primary schooling were the majority of recent migrants. It is possible that the primary school leavers may be relocating in search of higher level schooling, or are drop-outs in search of job opportunities in the agricultural sector, urban centres or the service sector. Nairobi had the highest number of recent migrants, 48.0 percent with secondary and above level of education. Nairobi, being the main administrative and commercial centre, may attract young school leavers in search of training or employment opportunities.

Most conspicuous is North Eastern, where the highest number of recent migrants, 55.3 percent had not attained any education.

3.3 Recent Migrants by Marital Status

The distribution of recent migrants by marital status by province and county are summarized in Figure 3.2 and Appendix 3.2. In all the provinces and counties, majority of recent migrants have never been married.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Province and Marital Status, 2009

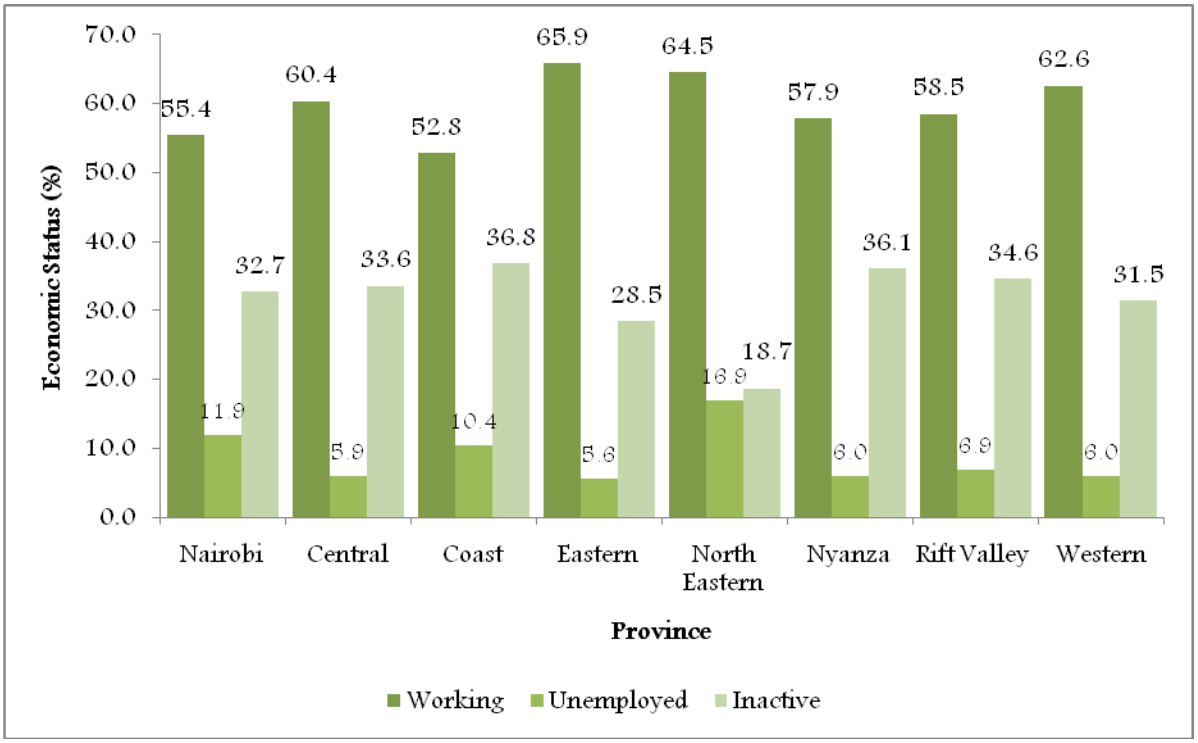


Nairobi Province had the highest proportion of married recent migrants, at 24.3 percent; followed by Central Province, at 21.4 percent. North Eastern had the lowest number of married recent migrants, at 10.7 percent.

3.4 Recent Migrants by Economic Activity

Analysis of migration by economic activity is important as it gives an indication of the relationship between these two factors and may be used to reverse migration trends, by creating opportunities to attract migrants to those areas having negative net migrants. The economic activity of recent migrants at both the provincial and county levels is illustrated by Figure 3.3 and Appendix 3.3. It shows that Eastern Province had the highest proportion of employed recent migrants, at 65.9 percent; followed by North Eastern, at 64.5 percent. Coast Province had the lowest number of employed recent migrants, at 52.8 percent followed closely by Nairobi Province with 55.4 percent. Eastern Province had the lowest proportion of unemployed recent migrants, at 5.6 percent and North Eastern with the highest proportion of unemployed recent migrants at 16.9 percent.

Figure 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Province and Economic Status, 2009



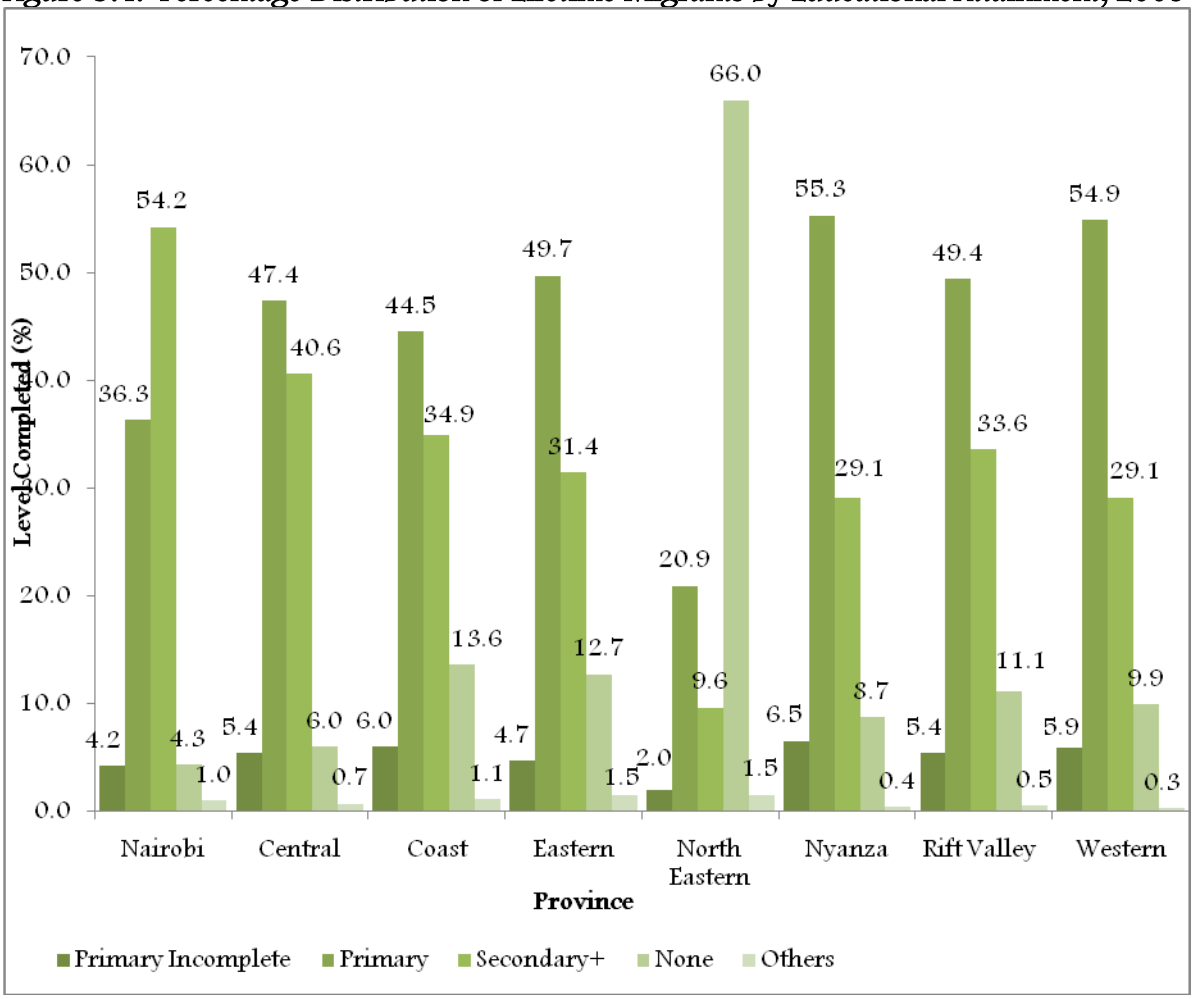
Coast Province had the highest proportion of its migrants being inactive, at 36.8 percent followed closely by Nyanza, at 36.1 percent. Conspicuously, North Eastern Province had the lowest proportion of inactive recent migrants at 18.7 percent.

3.5 Lifetime Migrants by Education Attainment

Figure 3.4 and Appendix 3.4 depict lifetime migrants by education attainment at province and county. In all the provinces, majority of lifetime migrants had attained primary education level, with the exception of Nairobi and North Eastern. In Nairobi, majority of lifetime migrants have secondary and above level of education completed (54.2 percent); followed by Central (40.6 percent) and Coast (34.9 percent) provinces. North Eastern Province had the lowest proportion of lifetime migrants who had attained secondary and above education (9.6 percent).

This scenario could be explained by availability of opportunities in Nairobi, more than any other province, with the best educated persons migrating to Nairobi for jobs and commercial activities. It could also include those who migrated as students to seek education opportunities and proceed to settle in Nairobi on completion of their studies, thus falling into the category of lifetime migrants. The scenario in North Eastern, Nyanza and Western mirrors the effect of education attainment on economic situation in the provinces. This means limited job opportunities that need highly skilled labour migrants in these provinces, unlike in the other provinces, such as Coast and Central, that have or are nearer a host of service sector industries, (in Nairobi and Mombasa) such as financial and higher level education institutions, agro-based industries, and metallurgical industries.

Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Educational Attainment, 2009



It is evident that in all the provinces there is higher proportion of male lifetime migrants with secondary and above level of education. In Nairobi, 57.4 percent of the male lifetime migrants had attained secondary and above level of education. About half 50.8 percent of the females had attained this level of education (see Appendix 3.4). Lifetime migrants with no education attainment were lowest in Nairobi, at 4.3 percent and highest in North Eastern Province, at 66.0 percent. However, lifetime migrants with primary incomplete were highest in Nyanza Province, at 6.5 percent; followed by Coast, at 6.0 percent; but lowest in North Eastern, at 2.0 percent.

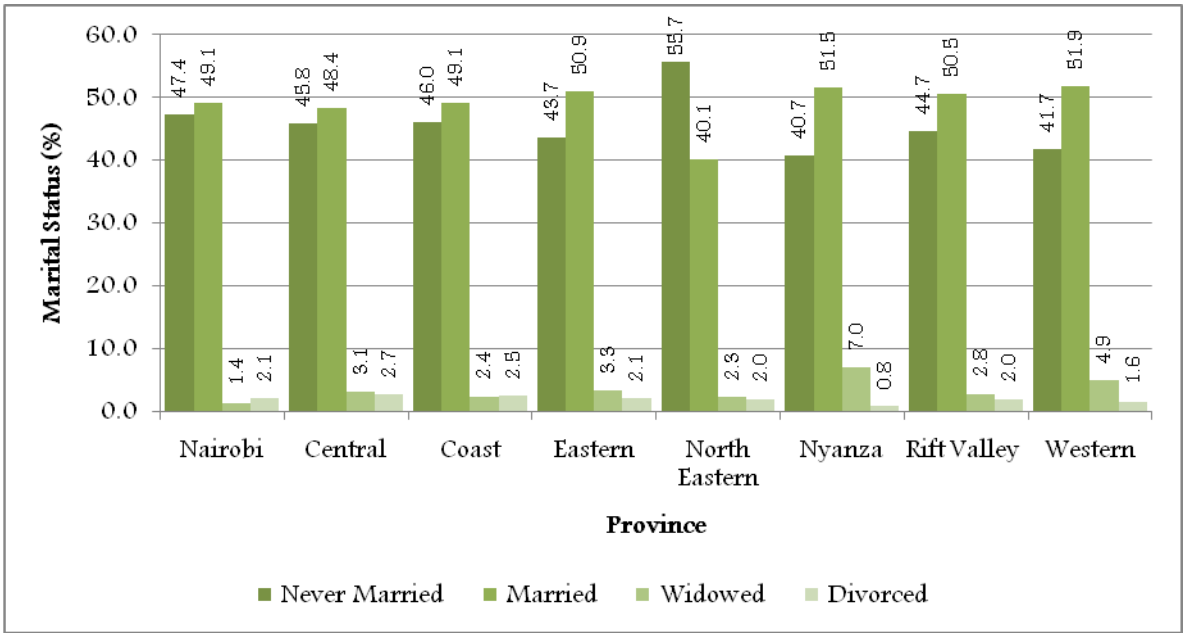
3.6 Lifetime Migrants by Marital Status

The distribution of lifetime migrants by marital status by province and county is depicted in Figure 3.5 and Appendix 3.5, respectively. In all the provinces except North Eastern, the majority of lifetime migrants were married. North Eastern had the highest proportion of its lifetime migrants who had never been married, at 55.7 percent; followed by Nairobi, at 47.4 percent. Nyanza had the least number of its lifetime migrants as never married, at 40.7 percent.

Western Province had the highest proportion of its lifetime migrants married, at 51.9 percent; followed by Nyanza with 51.5 percent and Eastern with 50.9 percent. However,

North Eastern had the least proportion in the married category with 40.1 percent. Central Province had the highest proportion of its lifetime migrants divorced, at 2.7 percent; followed by Coast Province with 2.5 percent. Nyanza had the least proportion, at 0.8 percent.

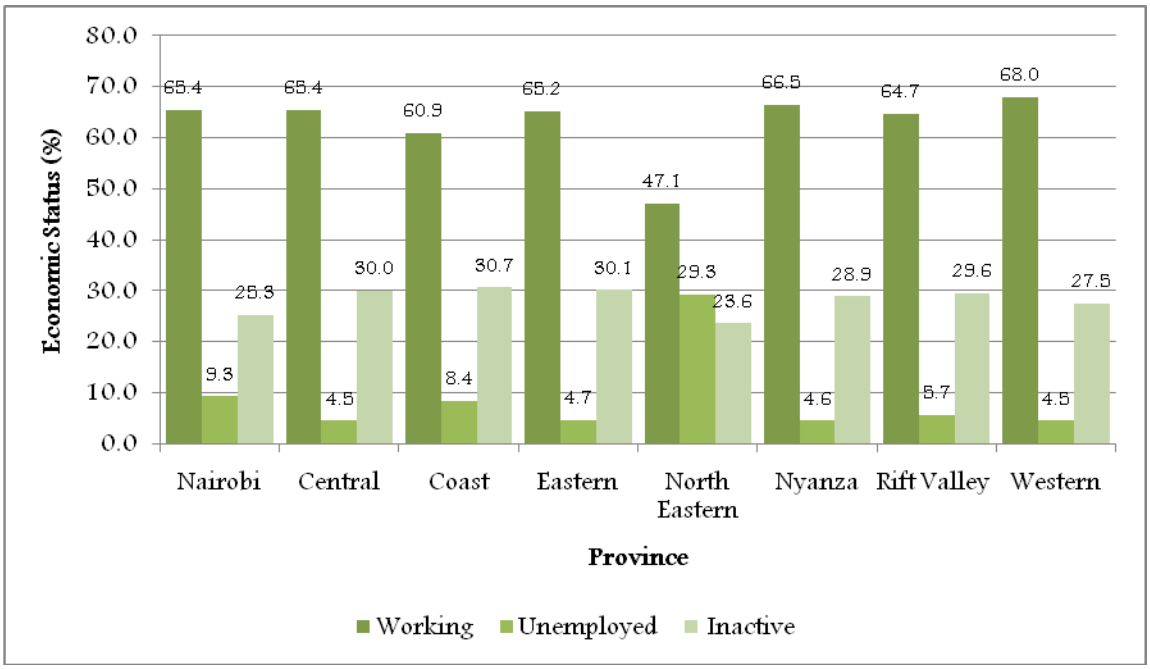
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Province and Marital Status, 2009



3.7 Lifetime Migrants by Economic Activity

The economic characteristics of migrants are an important variable in assessing the welfare of the mobile communities. Figure 3.6 and Appendix 3.6 show lifetime migrants by their economic activity at both provincial and county levels, respectively.

Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Province and Economic Status, 2009



In all the provinces, majority of lifetime migrants were employed. North Eastern had the highest proportion of lifetime migrants unemployed at 29.3 percent; followed by Nairobi at 9.3 percent and Coast, at 8.4 percent. On the other hand, Central, Western, Nyanza and Eastern had the low proportions of their lifetime migrants unemployed. The proportions of lifetime migrants that were inactive did not vary much across the provinces, and ranged between 23.6 percent in North Eastern to 30.7 percent in Coast Province.

3.8 Migration by Rural and Urban Areas

Besides fertility and mortality, migration has also contributed to changing the population dynamics in Kenya, namely, size, structure, and distribution. The emerging trend in human mobility is contributing to expansion of urban settlements and household sizes and composition by age and sex. Table 3.1 presents recent migration by age, sex and place of residence.

Table 3.1: Percentage Recent Migrants by Age and Sex, Rural-Urban and Province, 2009

Age and Sex	Central		Coast		Eastern		North Eastern		Nyanza		Rift Valley		Western	
Male	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-14	65.6	44.4	76.4	50.6	77.6	50.6	82.4	64.9	78.4	59.1	72.5	46.7	82.3	60
15-24	12.9	21.9	9.3	21.6	11.1	18.2	7.8	13.2	9.1	18.3	11.9	25	7.4	17.3
25-59	20.4	32.9	13.4	26.6	13	30.3	8.9	20.7	12	22.1	14.7	27.4	9.9	22.1
60+	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Total	46.6	53.4	40.5	59.5	66.9	33.1	73.7	26.3	66.4	33.6	62.3	37.7	77.4	22.6

Age and Sex	Central		Coast		Eastern		North Eastern		Nyanza		Rift Valley		Western	
Female	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-14	66.8	43.3	81.2	49.3	83.6	53.1	86.3	73.4	74.7	57.2	75.9	47.5	77.8	58.7
15-24	15	30.3	8.4	27.4	7.8	24.1	5.4	14.1	14.6	26.1	11.9	30.3	12	24.1
25-59	17	25.1	9.2	21.3	7.7	21.4	7.4	11.3	10.1	15.9	11	20.9	9.6	16.6
60+	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
Total	44.4	55.6	37.4	62.6	65.8	34.2	74.8	25.2	65.9	34.1	60.6	39.4	77.5	22.5

In Central and Coast Provinces, much of the migration among the males was to the urban areas (Central: rural, 46.6 percent; urban, 53.4 percent; and Coast: rural, 40.5 percent; urban, 59.5 percent). A similar trend was observed among females in the two provinces. However, in the other provinces, other than Nairobi (that is wholly urban) migration was predominant in the rural than urban areas. Coast Province had the highest percentage of migrants (59.5 percent) among males in the urban areas, whereas, Western had the highest (77.4 percent) migration among males in the rural areas. A similar trend is observed among females. Young people under 14 dominate migration, for example, in Western Province, 82.4 percent of the male migrants to rural areas were under 14 years compared to 77.8 percent females.

Chapter 4: Levels and Trends of International Migration

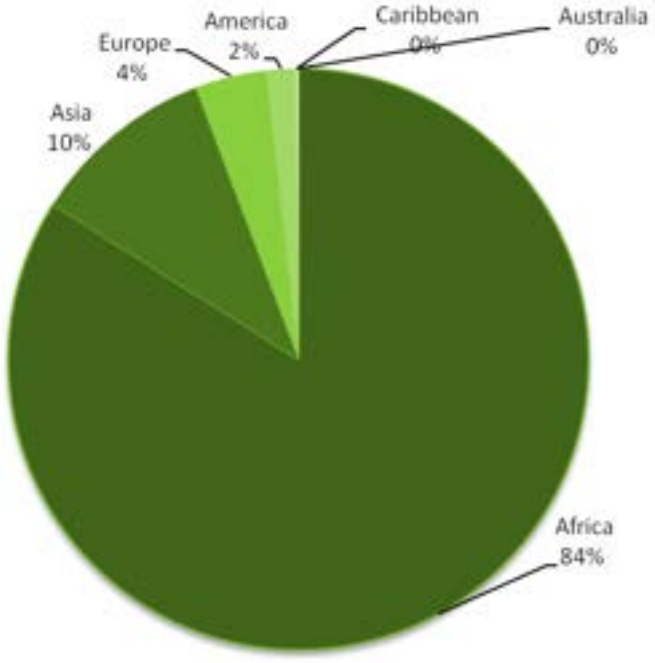
4.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the extent of international migration in Kenya. It focuses on the levels, tends and characteristics of immigrants. Immigrants are persons born outside the borders of Kenya and enumerated in the country.

4.2 Immigrants by Global Regions of Origin

The 2009 Census data indicates that the foreign population in Kenya was less than 1.0 percent of the total population. Figure 4.1 depicts the foreign population in Kenya as categorized by the major global regions of Africa, Asia, Europe, America, Caribbean and Australia. Majority of the immigrants (357,468) in Kenya were from Africa, 84.0 percent; followed by Asia 10.0 percent; Europe, 4.0 percent and America, 2.0 percent with Australia and Caribbean having less than 1.0 percent.

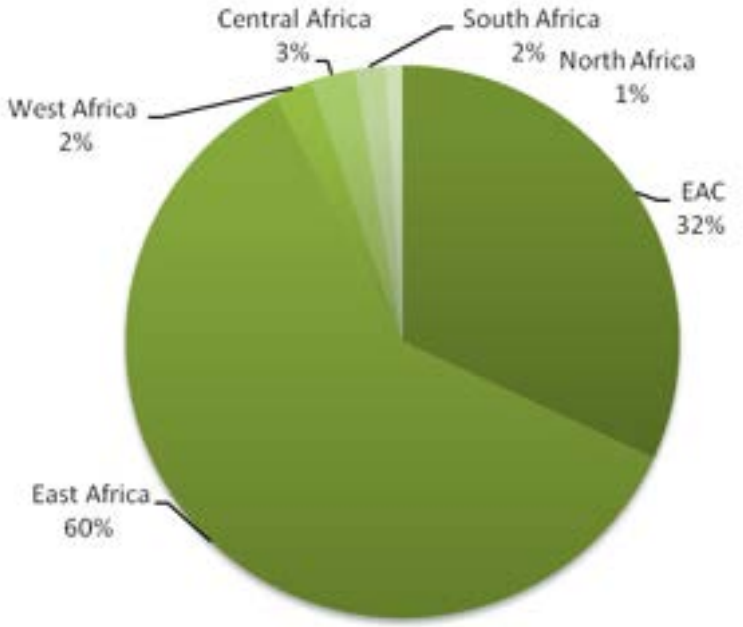
Figure 4.1: Immigrants by Global Regions of Origin, 2009



4.3 Immigrants by Africa Regions of Origin

Figure 4.2 shows the foreign population from the continent of Africa. There were 147,339 male and 150,919 female immigrants from the continent. Majority of the immigrants are from the East African Region, at 60.5 percent. This proportion of immigrants includes those from Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia. Majority of the immigrants were male (63.5 percent). Similarly, immigrants from the EAC member states comprised 31.9 percent of the total immigrants from Africa. Conversely, in this category of immigrants, there were more females than males. The high number of immigrants from EAC could be due to the revived East African Community, which has increased cross border movement, trade and even marriage.

Figure 4.2: Immigrants by African Regions of Origin, 2009

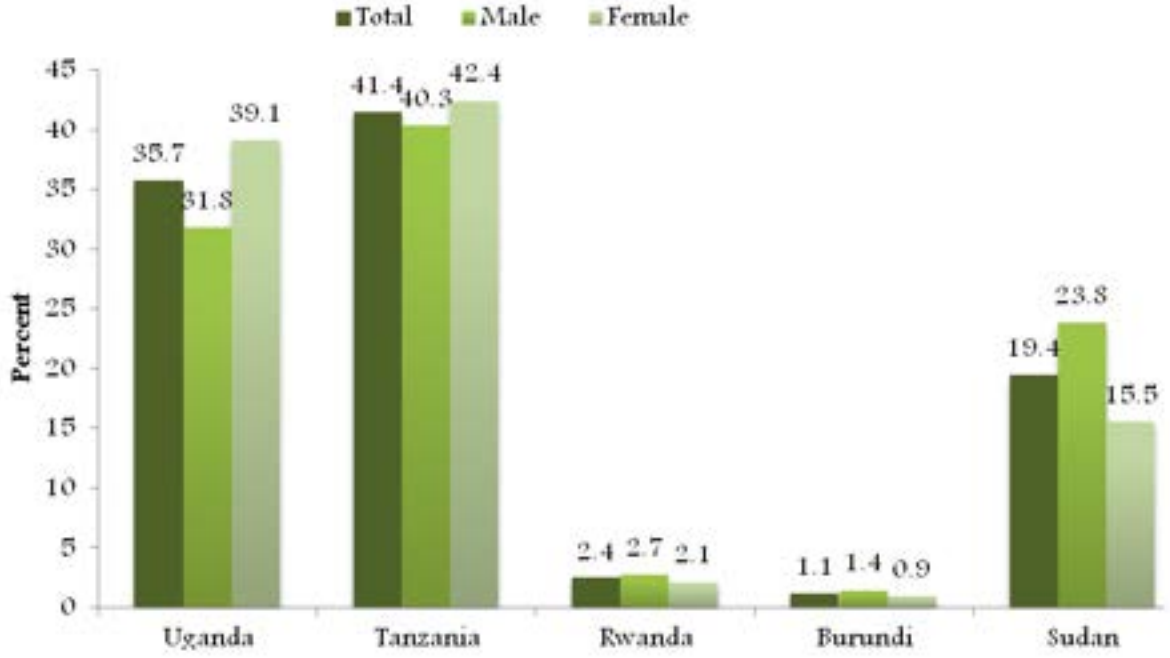


The analysis indicates that there is association between number of immigrants and distance moved. For instance, the data shows that the further the distance, the lower the immigrants; as indicated by number of immigrants from East Africa, 31.9 percent; Central Africa, 2.6 percent; West Africa, 2.2 percent; South Africa, 1.8 percent and North Africa, 1.0 percent. However, it is interesting to note that even though the distance to Kenya in terns of cost and time is lower between Kenya and South Africa compared to West Africa, there were more immigrants from West Africa.

4.4 Immigrants by East African Country of Origin

Analysis of immigrants from East African countries of origin is with reference to the East African Community (EAC) member states and Sudan as shown in Figure 4.3. Sudan is given special consideration because there is a big population of immigrants from South Sudan in Kenya, majority of who do not live in the camps as refugees. They go on with their daily lives as any other person; their children have formal education in Kenya and they undertake daily businesses uninterrupted. Tanzania contributes majority of immigrants, (41.4 percent) in Kenya, followed by Uganda (35.7 percent), Sudan (19.4 percent); with Rwanda (2.4 percent) and Burundi (1.1 percent) contributing the least as shown in Figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Immigrants by East African Country of Origin and Sex, 2009

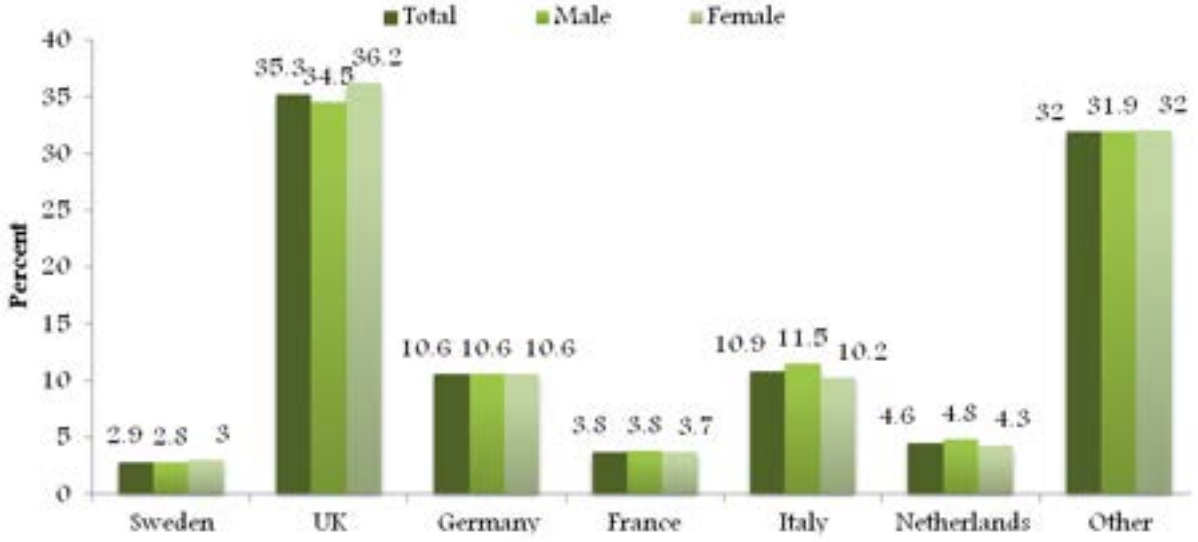


Tanzania and Uganda contribute the largest share of immigrants from the region. Some of the reasons may be due to the three countries having had a close historical relationship for many years (same colonial master …the British); they also have close relationship in business and commercial fields (through the defunct EAC in 1977), whereby there was free movement of persons and goods into any of the EAC member countries. Currently, the borders of these countries are open for member countries' citizens to cross over unrestricted. More so, their education systems are almost similar, with students easily accessing opportunities to learn in Kenya without much challenge, as long as the student is qualified.

4.5 Immigrants by European Country of Origin

There were 26, 960 immigrants from Europe as shown in Figure 4.4; of whom 1283 were female. UK has the highest proportion with 35.3 percent of immigrants from Europe, followed by Italy, 10.9 percent and Germany, 10.6 percent; with the Netherlands, France and Sweden having 4.6 percent, 3.8 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 4.4: Immigrants by Sex and European Country of Origin, 2009



Kenya has had a long relationship with the Europe, dating back to the fifteenth century, when the explorers and missionaries started arriving at the Kenyan coast. The influence of the Portuguese along the Kenyan coast, European explorers, European missionaries and the British rule on Kenya is still witnessed to-date. The influence of the Scramble for Africa, which culminated in colonisation of countries, such as Kenya, led to a permanent relationship between Kenya and the European countries. After attaining independence in 1963, Kenya did not de-link from partnering with European countries.

To date, Kenya is a member of the United Nations, Non-Aligned Movement, and has close trading relations with the European Union and its member states and non-member states. It is worth noting that United Kingdom (UK), Germany, France, Italy and the Netherlands are strong trading partners of Kenya. For instance, UK remains the largest importer of Kenyan produce in Europe, with Netherlands being the largest importer of Kenyan flowers in Europe, and the world. Yearly, Kenya also receives most tourists from Europe than any other region, contributing many nationals from these countries visiting Kenya.

It is also worth noting that upon Kenya attaining independence, she did not send away the White settlers. Those who wanted to stay were incorporated, and others also opted to be Kenyan citizens. This led many foreigners to view Kenya as a friendly country (as enshrined in the constitution that all foreigners shall be subjected equally before the law, just as any other Kenyan citizen, without discrimination or favouritism). More so, Kenya is the only developing country that houses the United Nations Headquarters (both the United Nations Environmental Programme, UNEP; and United Nations Habitat). This has projected a positive image of Kenya amongst the UN family member states, and the world as a whole. A long and sustained political stability, a free-market system, supported by open economic policies of the Government have enabled the country to marshal a strong economy in the Eastern and Central African Region. This has provided added opportunities for foreign direct investment in the country, particularly, in the area of tourism. To this end, many

foreigners have found it safer, conducive and convenient to live, invest and do business in Kenya.

4.6 Immigrants by Asian Country of Origin

There were 36,658 immigrants of Asian origin in Kenya, as shown in Table 4.1, constituting 19,102 males and 17,556 females.

Table 4.1: Immigrants by Asian Country of Origin

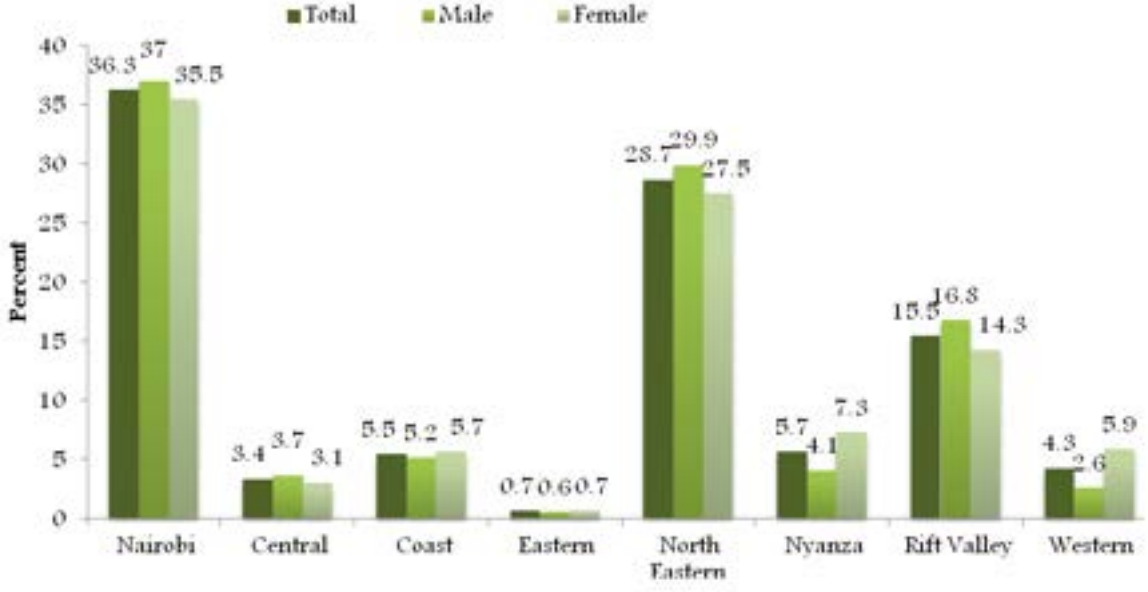
	Japan	China	India	Pakistan	Israel	Other	Total
			Percent				Number
Male	1.2	6.2	76.7	3.0	0.6	12.2	19,102
Female	1.5	1.8	79.9	3.9	0.4	12.5	17,556
Total	**1.4**	**4.1**	**78.2**	**3.5**	**0.5**	**12.4**	**36,658**

Of these immigrants, those from India were the majority, 78.2 percent; followed by China, 4.1 percent; Pakistan, 3.5 percent; Japan, 1.4 percent and Israel, 0.5 percent. Overall, there were more male immigrants, 52.1 percent than their female counterparts. The distribution of immigrants by sex within individual countries of origin follows the same trend except for Pakistan where there were more female immigrants, 54.4 percent than the males.

4.7 Distribution of Immigrants by current Province of residence

Figure 4.5 presents the distribution of immigrants by current province of residence. Of the 357,468 immigrants in Kenya, Nairobi had the highest proportion, at 36.3 percent; followed by North Eastern, at 28.7 percent; Rift Valley, at 15.5 percent and Nyanza, at 5.7 percent. Eastern Province had the least proportion of immigrants at 0.7 percent.

Figure 4.5: Distribution of Immigrants by Sex and Province, 2009



Analysis by sex shows that there were more male immigrants in all the provinces except Nyanza Province.

Nairobi being the capital city and the commercial nerve of the Eastern Africa Region, is bound to attract most foreign immigrants. It is likely that most of the immigrants in Nairobi could be members of the diplomatic corps, business persons, expatriates and UN employees.

4.8 Refugees

The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted by the Organization of African Unity in 1969, employs a definition expanded from the Convention, including people who left their countries of origin, not only because of persecution, but also due to acts of external aggression, occupation, domination by foreign powers or serious disturbances of public order. This chapter discusses analysis of refugee levels and their demographic and socio-economic characteristics.

4.8.1 Refugees by Country of Origin

Table 4.2 illustrates distribution of refugees by country of origin. More than half of the refugees, 53.4 percent are from Somalia. Of the total refugee population from Somalia, 51.7 percent were male, while 48.3 percent were female. Other African countries contributed 39.9 percent of the total refugee population. The data also showed that Sudan was the second major source of refugees in Kenya, contributing 4.0 percent of the total refugees. Analysis by sex showed that, 3 out of every 5 refugees, 59.1 percent from Sudan were male. Overall, there were more male than female refugees from all the countries.

Table 4.2: Refugees by Sex, Age and Country of Origin

	Somalia	Sudan	Ethiopia	Uganda	DRC	Eritrea	Rwanda	Burundi	Other African Countries	Total
Male	53,452	4,523	2,186	221	400	20	119	125	40,085	101,131
Female	49,893	3,134	1,646	184	306	12	119	111	37,145	92,550
Total (Number)	103,345	7,657	3,832	405	706	32	238	236	77,230	193,681
Percent	53.4	4	2	0.2	0.4	0	0.1	0.1	39.9	100

4.8.2 Distribution of Refugees by Province of Residence

Table 4.3 presents refugee distribution in Kenya by province of current residence. The data shows that there were 193,681 refugees in Kenya in the year 2009. It is also noted that of the total refugees, there were more males (52.2 percent) than females. The distribution of refugees by province showed a similar pattern of more males than females apart from Nyanza and Western Provinces that reported more females than males. Contribution of the refugees in this province to the total was however minimal at less than 1.0 percent. The largest number of refugees (140,806) was reported in North Eastern Province. The province with the second largest number of refugees was Rift Valley, with 42,324 refugees. All the other provinces hosted less than 5.0 percent of the total refugees in the country.

Table 4.3: Refugee Distribution by Provinces, 2009

Region	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nairobi	361	52.6	325	47.4	686	0.4
Central	607	51.1	582	48.9	1,189	0.6
Coast	406	53.3	356	46.7	762	0.4
Eastern	2,157	51.5	2034	48.5	4,191	2.2
North Eastern	73,593	52.3	67,213	47.7	140,806	72.7
Nyanza	742	48.4	792	51.6	1,534	0.8
Rift Valley	22,238	52.5	20,086	47.5	42,324	21.9
Western	1,027	46.9	1,162	53.1	2,189	1.1
Kenya	101,131	52.2	92,550	47.8	193,681	100

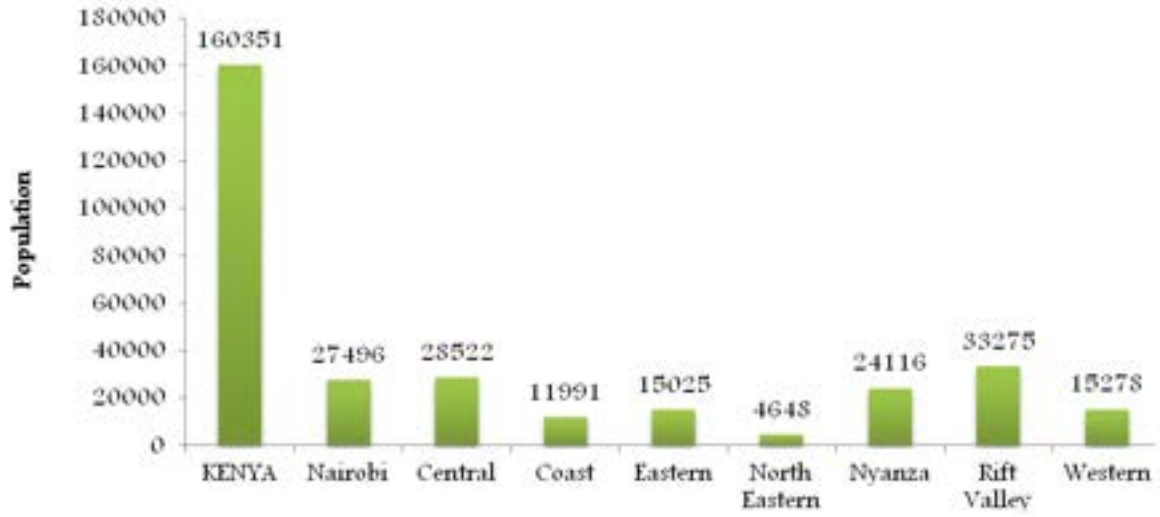
4.9 Emigration

4.9.1 Emigrants by Province and County of Origin

An emigrant is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary. The household questionnaire was used to enumerate households with emigrants. This is the first time this information was solicited in Kenyan censuses. However, it was not possible to use the questionnaire to establish the exact number of emigrants. Nonetheless, the available data was used to approximate the number of emigrants, assuming that every household had an average of 1 emigrant each; simply because, in the household questionnaire, there was affirmation that there was at least an emigrant in the household in the last fifteen years. The difficulty encountered was in the inability to link the emigration data from the short forms with that from the household data. Upon this anormaly, detailed analysis of emigration data was not done. The analysis below may therefore not give the total number of emigrants.

A general analysis of emigrants by province of origin is shown in Figure 4.6, and county of origin in Appendix 4.1. There were 160,351 emigrants, with majority from Rift Valley, 20.8 percent; followed by Central Province, 17.8 percent and Nairobi, 17.1 percent. The least proportion of emigrants were from North Eastern, 2.9 percent; followed by Coast, 7.5 percent.

Figure 4.6: Number of Kenya Emigrants by Province of Origin



Chapter 5-Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Immigrants

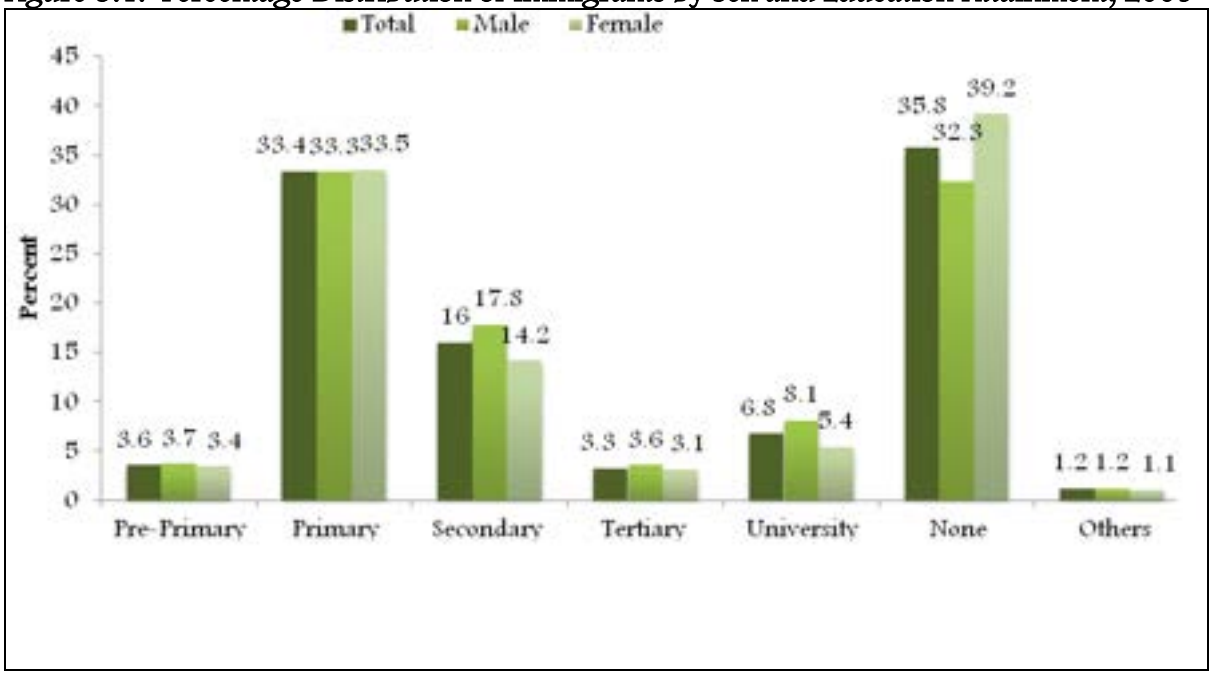
5.0 Introduction

This chapter explores the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of immigrants in comparison with the total population.

5.1 Immigrants by Education Attainment

Figure 5.1 presents immigrants by education level attained and sex. A significant proportion, 35.8 percent, had not attained any education; while those who had attained primary education constituted 33.4 percent.

Figure 5.1: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Sex and Education Attainment, 2009

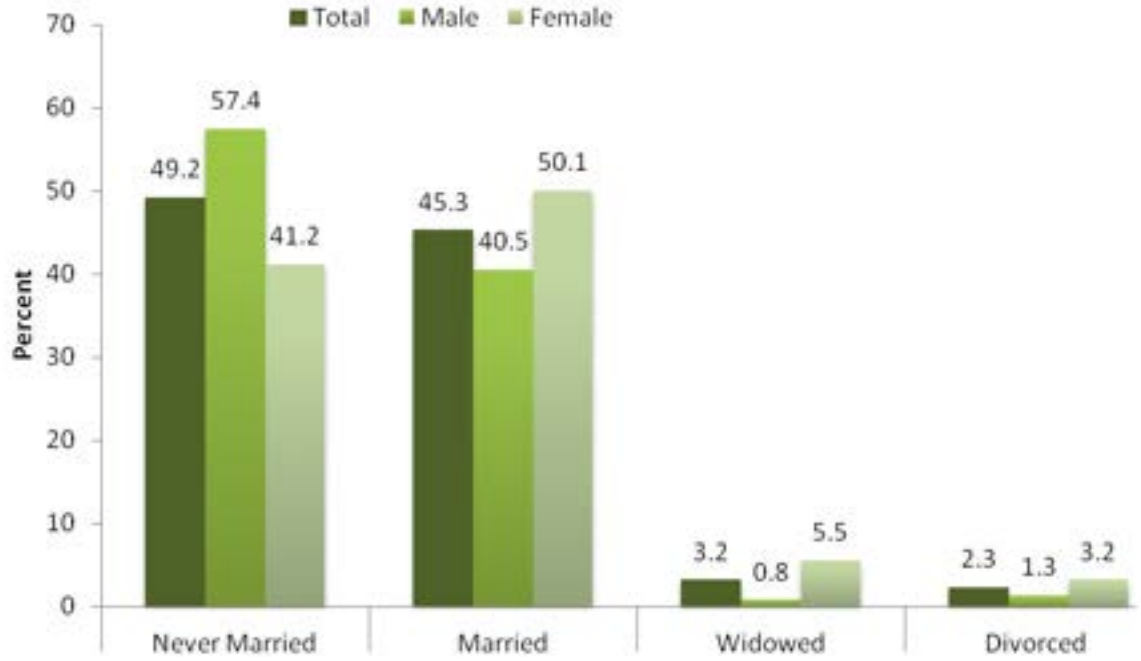


It is conspicuous to note that those with secondary education were only 16.0 percent, while those with tertiary education were only 3.3 percent and university only 6.8 percent. This may imply that most immigrants would not be much of an asset to the development of the country, but have come to benefit from Kenya. This is because immigrants with low education level cannot benefit the country with new knowledge and technology that the country seriously needs for its development. This is also explained by the fact that majority of immigrants originated from neighbouring countries in the African region, that are categorized as developing economies, just as Kenya.

5.2 Immigrants by Marital Status

Figure 5.2 depicts immigrants by marital status. Majority of the immigrants were never married (49.2 percent), while those married were 45.3 percent. The proportion of the widowed was (3.2 percent) while that of the divorced was 2.3 percent.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, 2009



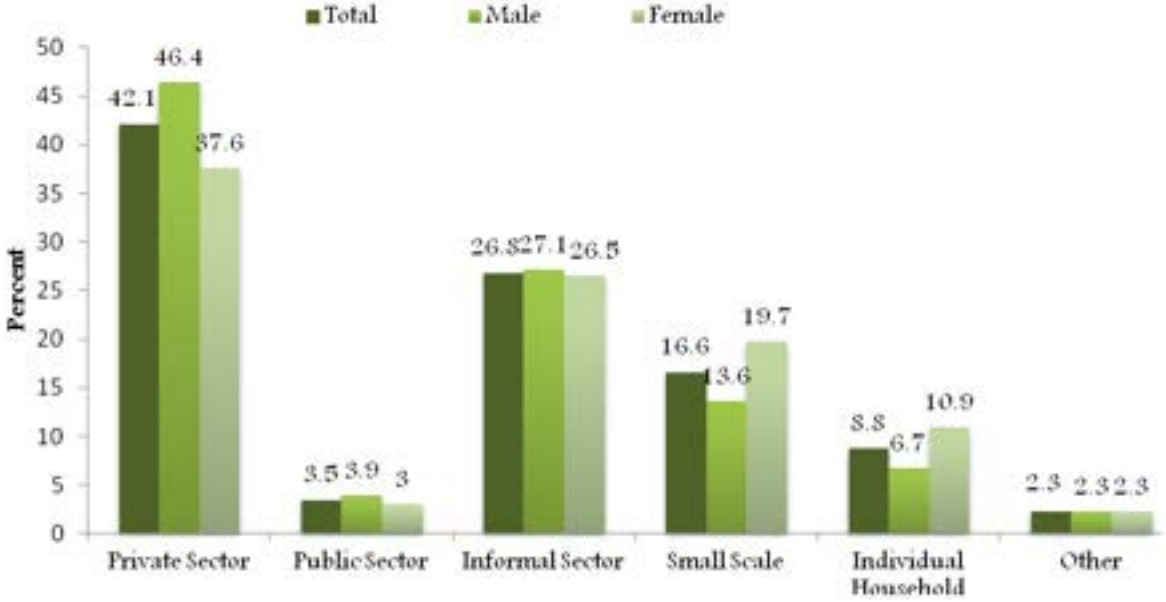
Most of the male immigrants, 57.4 percent were never married. On the other hand, the proportion of female immigrants who were married constituted about half (50.1 percent) of the total female immigrants. Among the female immigrants, 5.5 percent were widowed.

5.3 Immigrants by Main Employer

Figure 5.3 depicts analysis of immigrants by sex and main employer. Analysis of immigrants by employer shows that the private sector employed 42.1 percent; informal sector absorbed 26.8 percent while small scale agriculture had 16.6 percent.

A small percentage, 3.5 percent of immigrants were in public sector. Whereas a bigger proportion, 46.4 percent of the males were in the public sector, there were notable proportions of females in the small scale agriculture and individual household, 19.7 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.3: Immigrants by Sex and Main Employer, 2009



5.4 Refugees by Education Attainment

Analysis of refugee education attainment by sex is depicted in Table 5.1. A large proportion, 62.6 percent are without any education attainment. Within the genders, 67.5 percent of females and 58.1 percent of males did not have any education attainment.

Table 5.1: Refugee by Education Attainment and Sex, 2009

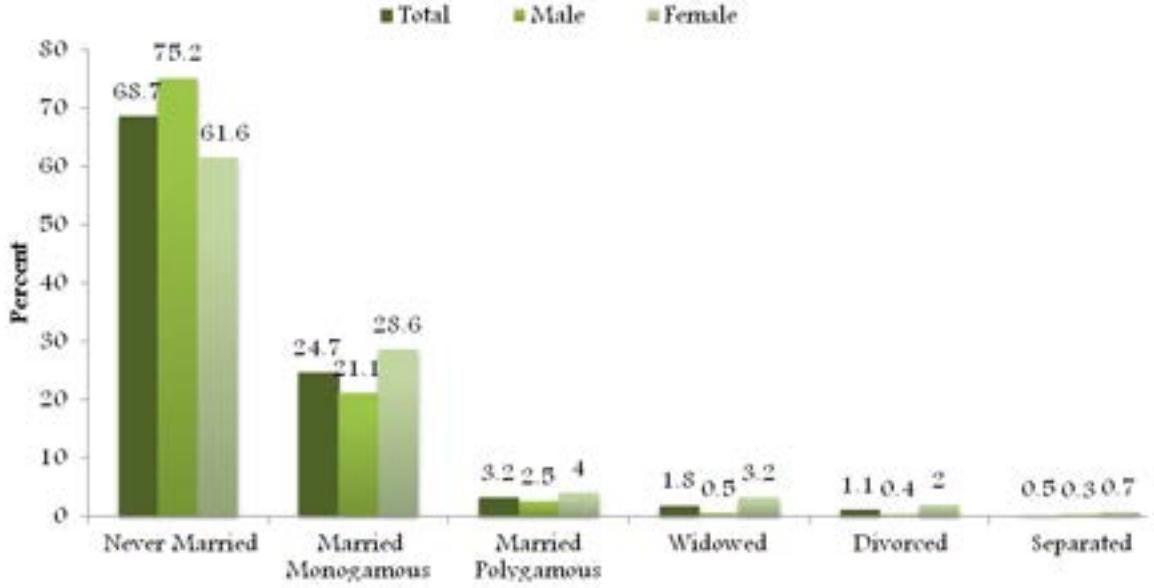
	Education Attainment							
Sex	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	University	None	Others	Total
Male	3.9	30.3	6.5	0.5	0.3	58.1	0.5	86,457
Female	3.7	24.3	3.7	0.3	0.1	67.5	0.3	79,171
Total	3.8	27.4	5.2	0.4	0.2	62.6	0.4	165,628

It is also observed that, for those with some education, majority had attained primary education, 27.4 percent. The proportion of males who had attained primary level education, which is considered basic, constituted 30.3 percent, while 24.3 percent of the females had attained primary level education. It is worth noting that there were also refugees who had attained secondary and above level of education. For instance, those with secondary level attainment constituted 5.2 percent of the total refugees. There were 6.5 percent males with this level of education and 3.7 percent females. Less than 1.0 percent of the refugees had attained tertiary and university levels of education.

5.5 Refugees by Marital Status

Figure 5.4 depicts analysis of refugees by marital status and sex. It shows that majority of the refugees, 68.7 percent had never married. Out of the male refugees, 75.2 percent had never married compared to 61.6 percent of the females. It was also noted that 47,861 (24.7 percent) were married; with 21,367, representing 21.1 percent of the males being married compared to 26,494 (28.6 percent) females.

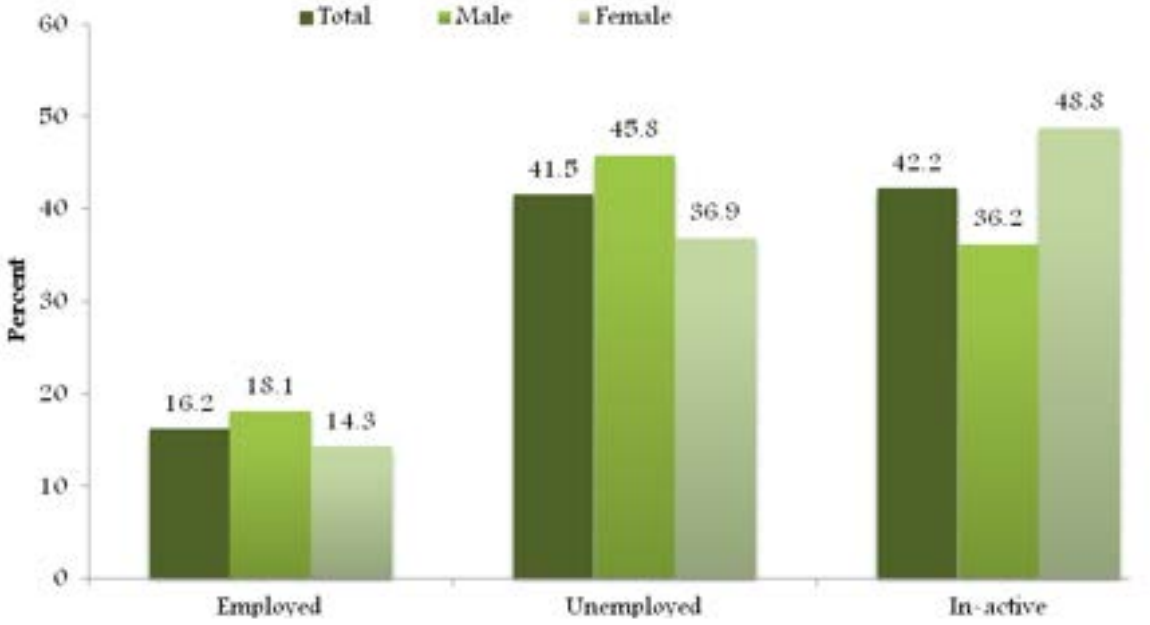
Figure 5.4: Percentage Distribution of Refugee by Marital Status and Sex, 2009



5.6 Refugees by Economic Activity

Figure 5.5 presents the analysis of refugees by sex and economic activity. It is noted that less than 20 percent of the refugees were employed (16.2 percent). It is further observed that 18.1 percent of male refugees were employed compared to 14.3 percent females.

Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Refugees by Economic Activity and Sex, 2009



The data further shows that majority of refugees were either unemployed or inactive. For instance, the analysis shows that 41.5 percent of refugees were unemployed. The proportion of males who were unemployed constituted 45.8 percent of all male refugees. Analysis also shows that there was significant number of inactive refugees, 42.2 percent of whom 48.8 percent were females.

Chapter 6-Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

6.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summary, conclusion and recommendations of the main findings based on the analysis of the 2009 Census data, which includes levels and trends in migration and demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants.

6.1 Summary of Key findings

6.1.1 Recent In-Migration

Nairobi had the highest number of recent in-migrants (247,688), followed by Rift Valley (192,110) and then Central (135,114). North Eastern had the lowest number of recent in-migrants followed by Western. It was noted that of the recent in-migrants, females were the highest in all the provinces, except in Rift Valley, Coast, Eastern and North Eastern.

6.1.2 Recent Out-Migration

Nairobi Province had the highest number of recent out-migrants (153,655), followed by Eastern (146,021), Rift Valley (133,945), Central (109,998), Nyanza (107,220), and Western (104,907) in that order. North Eastern has the least number of recent out-migrants (14,340), followed by Coast (42,008). In Central, Nyanza, and Western Provinces, majority of the recent out-migrants were female.

6.1.3 Net Recent Migration

There was positive recent net-migration in Nairobi (94,033), being the highest, followed by Rift Valley (58,165). Coast and Central provinces also recorded net gain in the number of recent migrants at 25,841 and 25,116, respectively. The remaining provinces registered net loss of migrants, with Eastern Province showing the highest net loss of recent migrants (-94,594), while North Eastern Province registering the least (-6,713). Majority of in-migrants into Nairobi are females (57,551). Eastern, Central and Western provinces recorded more female out-migrants than males.

6.1.4 Trends of Recent Migration

The analysis shows that Nyanza Province, which had a net gain of recent migrants (28,492) according to the 1999 Census, recorded a net loss of recent migrants (-41,643) in 2009. Further, Eastern Province that recorded a net loss of recent migrants in 1999, had double net loss of recent migrants in 2009, (-42,603 and -94,594, respectively). On the other hand, it is worth noting that irrespective of the clashes after the 2007 General Elections that led to many cases of unrest in Rift Valley, the province still recorded a significant net gain of migrants (58,165) in 2009. This was the second highest after Nairobi, which recorded a net gain of 94,033.

6.1.5 Lifetime In-Migration

The analysis shows that Nairobi (2,054,393) had the highest number of lifetime in-migrants, followed by Rift Valley (1,323,147), Central (600,009) and Coast (475,703), respectively. It is notable, however, that the magnitude of lifetime in-migration had increased in some provinces and decreased in others. For instance, whereas Nairobi and Rift Valley have been areas of in-migration as revealed by the previous censuses, the magnitude tremendously dropped in 2009. There was a notable increase in the number of in-migrants in Central, Nyanza, Western, North Eastern and Coast provinces, contrary to past experiences. This suggests that the reasons for in-migration for the individual provinces have changed.

6.1.6 Lifetime Out-Migration

Central Province had the largest number of lifetime out-migrants (1,077,967), followed by Eastern (985,320), Western (960,309) and Nyanza (933,250), in that order. There were more female lifetime out-migrants than male in Nairobi, Central and Rift Valley Provinces. Analysis by county shows that counties in the Lower Eastern, Western and Nyanza provinces, account for majority lifetime out-migrants. On the other hand, the county of Kajiado and those in Upper Eastern and Rift Valley provinces had the least numbers of out-migrants. Analysis by sex shows that there were more female lifetime out-migrants than their male counterparts in Nairobi, Central, and Rift Valley Provinces. Males dominated the lifetime migration in the remaining provinces.

6.1.7 Lifetime Net Migration

The ultimate impact of lifetime migration levels on the population of an area can be ascertained by assessing the net population flows of lifetime migrants. The traditionally lifetime net migration losers in Kenya (Central, Nyanza, Eastern, North Eastern and Western), had a net loss of lifetime migrants. Counties in Western, Nyanza and Lower Eastern provinces are areas of net loss of lifetime migrants, whereas Central and Lower Rift Valley, Coast Province and Nairobi, are areas of net gain of lifetime migrants.

In Central Province, females were the majority lifetime net migrants while males were the majority lifetime net migrants in Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza and Western Provinces. Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley experienced a gain in lifetime net migrants. This means that Central, Nyanza, Eastern, North Eastern and Western provinces are out-migration areas, whereas, Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley are in-migration areas.

6.1.8 Trends in Lifetime Net Migration by Province, 1989-2009

The trends in lifetime net migration show that there has been a dramatic shift in migration patterns. Although Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley still remain in-migration areas, the magnitude of migration inflow dropped considerably. Central and Nyanza Provinces, which were out-migration regions in the two previous censuses, were in-migration areas in the 2009 Census.

6.1.9 Immigration

The analysis showed that during the 2009 Census, there were 357,468 immigrants in Kenya. This was 0.93 percent of the total population. Of these immigrants the majority were from Africa (84.0 percent), followed by Asia (10.3 percent), Europe (4.0 percent) and America (1.6 percent); with immigrants from Australia and Caribbean making up less than 1 percent. An analysis by sex showed that female immigrants (179,432) were more than male immigrants (178,036).

6.1.10 Refugees

Analysis of refugees by country of origin showed that over 50 percent of refugees were from Somalia (53.4 percent). Of the total refugee population from Somalia, 51.7 percent were male, while 48.3 percent were female. The data also showed that Sudan was the second major source of refugees in Kenya, contributing 4.0 percent of the total refugees. Analysis by sex showed that, 3 out of every 5 refugees from Sudan were males.

6.2 Conclusion

6.2.1 Migration by Age-Sex Structure

Most of the migrants are young adults, usually migrating after secondary school. Majority do so for vocational or higher education. Majority of migrants are still males, a pattern that traces back to the colonial times. However, the gender distribution is more balanced now, a fact reflected in the male-to-female ratio, which has been reducing from one generation to the next.

6.2.2 Migration by Education Attainment

In general, much of migration is noted of those with secondary and above education attainment; a sign that they make decisions to migrate upon completion of secondary schooling. However, a good proportion is noted of refugees who have attained primary level of education and none; implying that mechanisms and strategies need to be in place to improve their standards, so that they can be relevant in the job market.

6.2.3 Migration by Marital Status

Findings in the census show that majority of recent migrants were never married while most of the lifetime migrants were married.

6.2.4 Migration by Economic Activity

The fast urban growth observed in the 1960s and 1970s could be explained, in addition to unemployment, by the dualism in the urban areas between the formal and informal sectors. It is worth noting that urban unemployment is not the only transitional state towards good-quality jobs. The informal sector also forms – for the migrants but also more generally for the poorest – a transitional sector from the traditional sector (agriculture), towards the formal sector. In this view, the informal economy is mainly seen as a reserviour for the under-employed who expect (and do not necessarily achieve) higher income by eventually entering the formal sector. Thus, migrants first entered the informal sector to improve their skills, adapt to the area's way of life and then move to the formal, protected sector. Migration is often pointed out as a key factor in development of the informal economy.

6.3 Recommendations

1. Migration data was captured using the household questionnaire and the emigrant's questionnaire. It is acknowledged that even though internal migration data was available and of good quality, it was not possible to match some of the household and emigration questionnaires. To avoid this anomaly in future censuses, it is recommended that "Emigration questions" be incorporated in the main questionnaire.

2. Although data on place (district) of birth when cross-classified with data on place (district) of enumeration, yielded useful insights into migration levels, trends and characteristics of the migrants, they were deficient in providing the frequency of migration, causes and consequences of migration. It is recommended that a migration survey be carried out to address the three issues.

3. The pattern of internal migration was observed to be changing. There was more in-migration in areas that were formerly out-migration areas, particularly, the rural areas. This means that the pull and push factors have changed in favour of the migration sending areas. In order to maintain the observed change in migration trends, it is recommended that more infrastructure and job creation strategies and policies be instituted, in favour of the rural areas so that there could be more return migrants to develop their areas of origin, and further, deter out-migration of needed labour force.

4. The number of immigrants was not significant, as it was less than 1 percent of the population. Most of the immigrants originated from African countries, and majority of them have attained primary schooling, thereby lacking appropriate knowledge and technology, skills and experience that are a prerequisite for a country to attain sustained economic growth and development. Thus, for Kenya to achieve the aspirations of Vision 2030, it is recommended that the country develops a mechanism to attract slightly more skilled immigrants as is the case in the developed world, for sectors that need expertise.

5. In the 21st Century, migration has become an important subject of discussion at international, regional and national fora. Nonetheless, accurate data on international migration is lacking, and most countries, including Kenya, rely on World Bank or OECD migration data. In order to avert this anormaly, it is recommended that Kenya's diplomatic missions should develop a register of emigrant Kenyans residing in the countries within their jurisdiction.

6. Remittances have become a significant source of income to receiving households; impacting positively in investment and development of Kenya. It is therefore recommended that a mapping of the Kenyan Diaspora be undertaken to avoid wild guess estimates.

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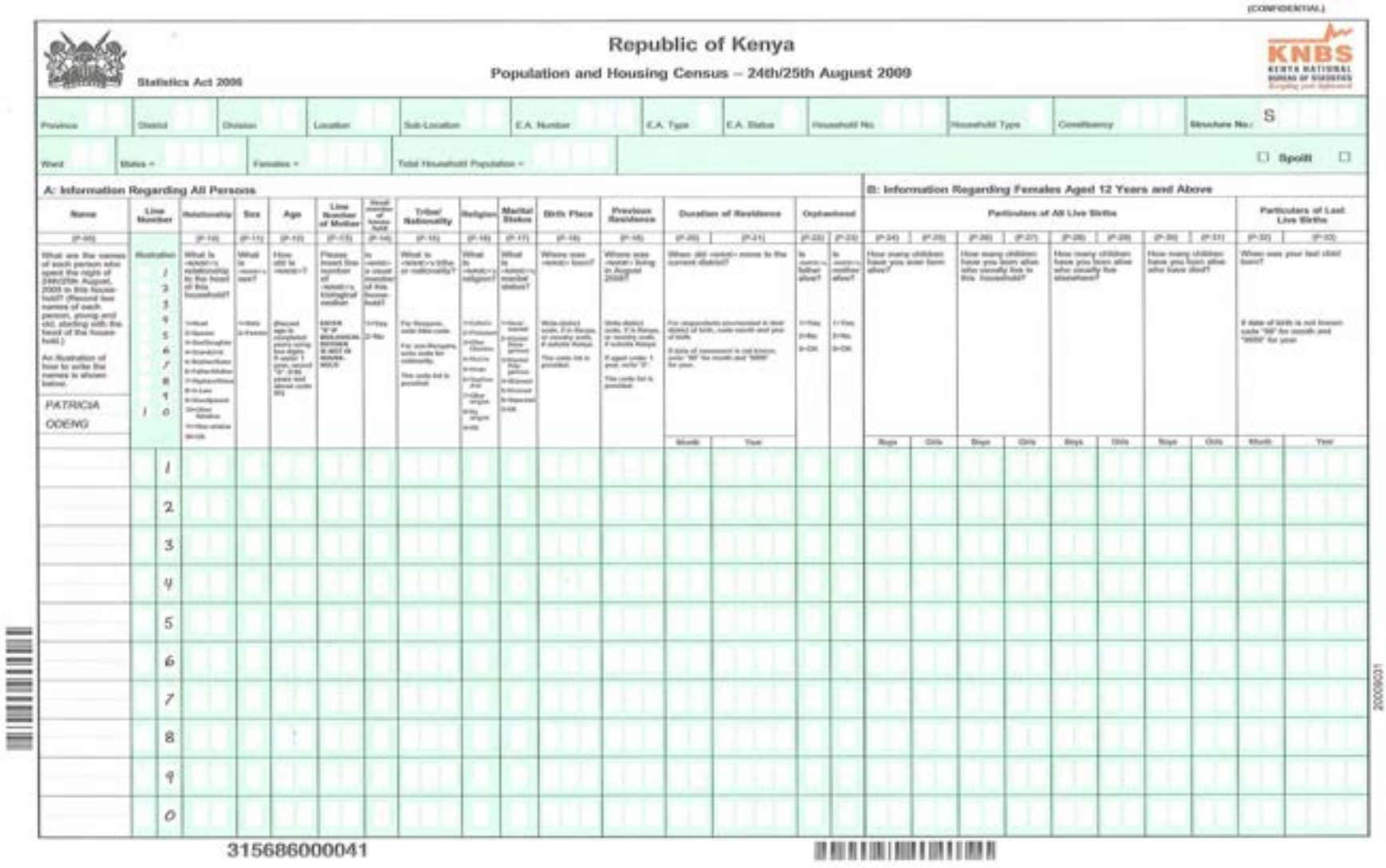
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1996: Kenya Population Census 1989, Analytical Report Volume VI
2001: Kenya Population Census 1999, Volume I
Kenya Population Census 1999, Volume II
2004: Kenya Population Census 1999, Analytical Report Volume VI
2010: 2009 Population Census, Volume 1A ; Population Distribution by Administrative Units
2010: 2009 Population Census, Volume 1B ; Population Distribution by Political Units
2010: 2009 Population Census, Volume 1C; Population Distribution by Age, Sex and Administrative Units
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Appendices

Appendix 1(a): Main Census Questionnaires



Republic of Kenya

Statistics Act 2006

Population and Housing Census – 24th/25th August 2009

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number | E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Household No. | Household Type | Constituency | Structure No.: S

Ward | Males = | Females = | Total Household Population = | ☐ Spoilt ☐

A: Information Regarding All Persons

Name	Line Number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Line Number of Mother	Usual member of household	Tribe/ Nationality	Religion	Marital Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Residence		Orphanhood	
(P-09)		(P-10)	(P-11)	(P-12)	(P-13)	(P-14)	(P-15)	(P-16)	(P-17)	(P-18)	(P-19)	(P-20)	(P-21)	(P-22)	(P-23)
What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household? (Record two names of each person, young and old, starting with the head of the household.) An illustration of how to write the names is shown below.	Illustration 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	What is <NAME>'s relationship to the head of this household?	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>?	Please insert line number of <NAME>'s biological mother	Is <NAME> a usual member of this household?	What is <NAME>'s tribe or nationality?	What is <NAME>'s religion?	What is <NAME>'s marital status?	Where was <NAME> born?	Where was <NAME> living in August 2009?	When did <NAME> move to the current district?		Is <NAME>'s father alive?	Is <NAME>'s mother alive?
PATRICIA ODENG	1 0											Month	Year		
	1														
	2														
	3														
	4														
	5														
	6														
	7														
	8														
	9														
	0														

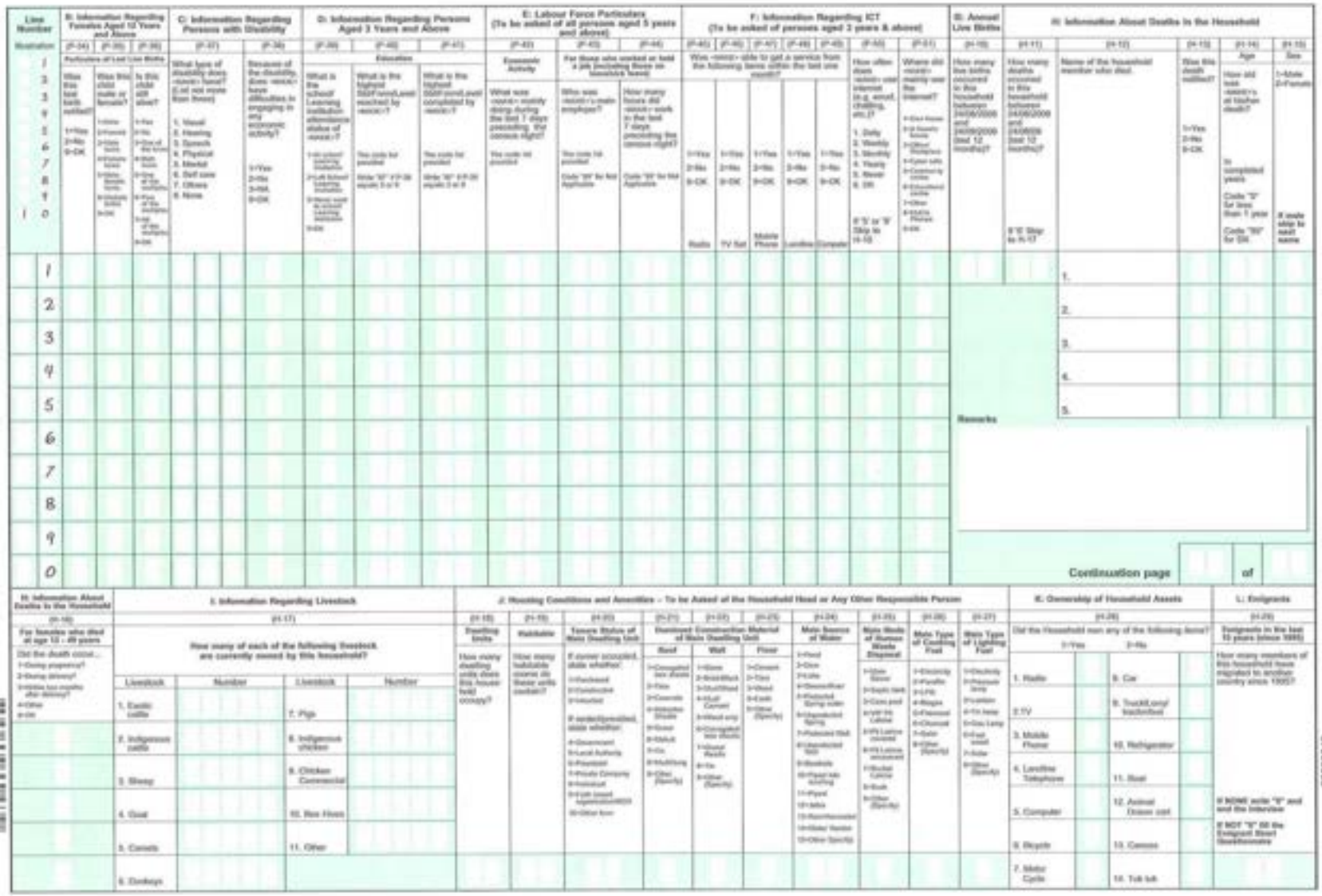
B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above

Particulars of All Live Births								Particulars of Last Live Births	
How many children have you ever born alive?		How many children have you born alive who usually live in this household?		How many children have you born alive who usually live elsewhere?		How many children have you born alive who have died?		When was your last child born?	
(P-24)	(P-25)	(P-26)	(P-27)	(P-28)	(P-29)	(P-30)	(P-31)	(P-32)	(P-33)
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Month	Year

If date of birth is not known code "99" for month and "9999" for year.

315686000041

20009031


Line Number
B: Information Regarding Females Aged 12 Years and Above
C: Information Regarding Persons with Disability
D: Information Regarding Persons Aged 3 Years and Above
E: Labour Force Particulars (To be asked of all persons aged 5 years and above)
F: Information Regarding ICT (To be asked of persons aged 3 years & above)
G: Annual Live Births
H: Information About Deaths in the Household
Was this live birth verified?
Was this child male or female?
Is this child still alive?
What type of disability does <name> have? (List not more than three)
Because of the disability, does <name> have difficulties in engaging in any economic activity?
What is the highest SSP/vocEvel attended by <name>?
What is the highest SSP/vocEvel completed by <name>?
Economic Activity
What was <name> mainly doing during the last 7 days preceding the census night?
For those who worked or had a job (including those on household farm)
Who was <name>'s main employer?
How many hours did <name> work in the last 7 days preceding the census night?
Was <name> able to get a service from the following items within the last one month?
Radio
TV Set
Mobile Phone
Landline
Computer
How often does <name> use internet (e.g. email, chatting, etc.)?
Where did <name> mainly use the internet?
How many live births occured in this household between 24/08/2009 and 24/08/2009 (last 12 months)?
How many deaths occured in this household between 24/08/2009 and 24/08/2009 (last 12 months)?
Name of the household member who died.
Was this death verified?
How old was <name> at his/her death?
Age
Sex
Remarks
Continuation page
of
I: Information Regarding Livestock
How many of each of the following livestock are currently owned by this household?
Livestock
Number
1. Exotic cattle
2. Indigenous cattle
3. Sheep
4. Goat
5. Camels
6. Donkeys
7. Pigs
8. Indigenous chicken
9. Chicken Commercial
10. Bee Hives
11. Other
J: Housing Conditions and Amenities – To be Asked of the Household Head or Any Other Responsible Person
Dwelling Units
How many dwelling units does this household occupy?
Habitable
How many habitable rooms do these units contain?
Tenure Status of Main Dwelling Unit
Dominant Construction Material of Main Dwelling Unit
Roof
Wall
Floor
Main Source of Water
Main Mode of Human Waste Disposal
Main Type of Cooking Fuel
Main Type of Lighting Fuel
K: Ownership of Household Assets
Did the Household own any of the following items?
1. Radio
2. TV
3. Mobile Phone
4. Landline Telephone
5. Computer
6. Bicycle
7. Motor Cycle
8. Car
9. Truck/Lorry/ tractor/boat
10. Refrigerator
11. Boat
12. Animal Drawn cart
13. Canoes
14. Tuk tuk
L: Emigrants
Emigrants in the last 12 years (since 1999)
How many members of this household have migrated to another country since 1999?
If NONE write "0" and end the interview
If NOT "0" fill the Emigrant Sheet Questionnaire

CODE LIST FOR HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL REACHED AND COMPLETED FOR P-40 & P41

Not Stated/DK 99
Never Attended 97

PRE-PRIMARY

Pre Primary (ECD) 96

PRIMARY

Standard 1(Incomplete) 0
Standard 1 1
Standard 2 2
Standard 3 3
Standard 4 4
Standard 5 5
Standard 6 6
Standard 7 7
Standard 8 8

SECONDARY

Form 1 9
Form 2 10
Form 3 11
Form 4 12
Form 5 13
Form 6 14

TERTIARY-MIDDLE LEVEL COLLEGES

Not Completed/Attending Post Secondary Education 15
Completed Post Secondary Education 16

UNIVERSITY

Not Completed/ Attending Undergraduate 17
Completed Undergraduate 18
Not Completed/ Attending Masters/PhD Degree 19
Completed Masters/PhD Degree 20

NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Not Completed/Attending Basic/Post Literacy 21
Completed Basic/Post Literacy 22

YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

Not Completed/Attending Youth Polytechnic 23
Completed Youth Polytechnic 24

OTHER EDUCATION

Attending Madrassa/Duksi 25
Completed Madrassa/Duksi 26

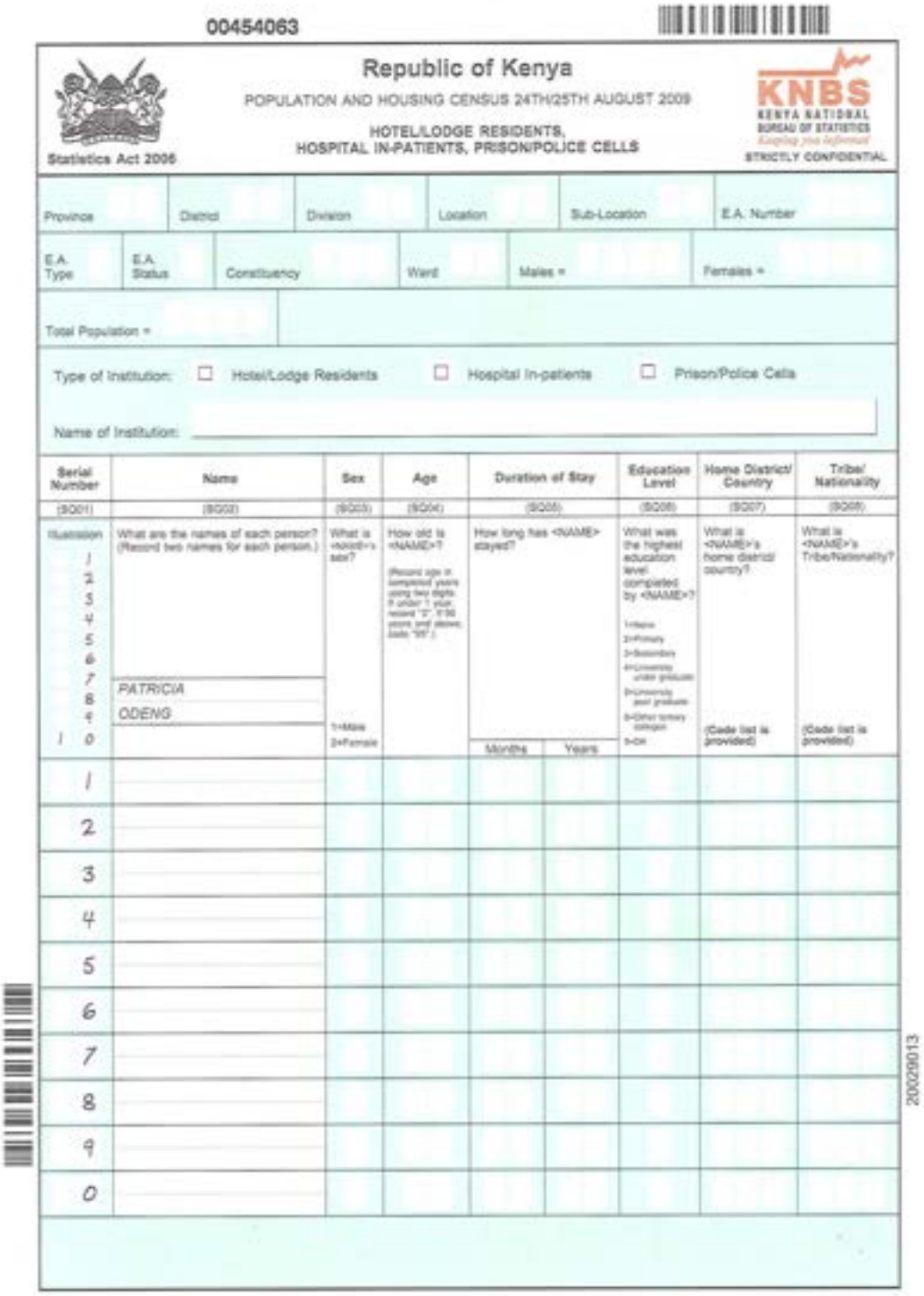
CODE LIST FOR P42-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY CODE

Worked For Pay 1
On Leave 2
Sick Leave 3
Worked On Own/Family Business 4
Worked On Own/Family Agricultural Holding 5
Apprentice/Intern 6
Volunteer 7
Seeking Work (Action Taken) 8
Seeking Work (No Action Taken) 9
No Work Available 10
Retired 11
Homemaker 12
Full Time Student 13
Incapacitated 14
Other (Specify) 15

CODE LIST FOR P43- MAIN EMPLOYER

Private Sector Enterprise 1
Local Authorities 2
Central Government 3
Teachers Service Commission (TSC) 4
State Owned Enterprise 5
International NGO 6
Local NGO/CBO 7
Faith Based Organization 8
Self Modern 9
Informal Sector 'Jua Kali' (Employed) 10
Self Employed - Informal 11
Small Scale Agriculture (Employed) 12
Self Small Scale Agriculture 13
Pastoralist Activities (Employed) 14
Self Pastoralist Activities 15
Individual/Private Household 16
Other (Specify) 17

Appendix 1(b): Hotel/Lodge Residents, Hospital In-Patients, Prison/Police Cells Questionnaires



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Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

HOTEL/LODGE RESIDENTS, HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS, PRISON/POLICE CELLS

Statistics Act 2006

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number

E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Constituency | Ward | Males = | Females =

Total Population =

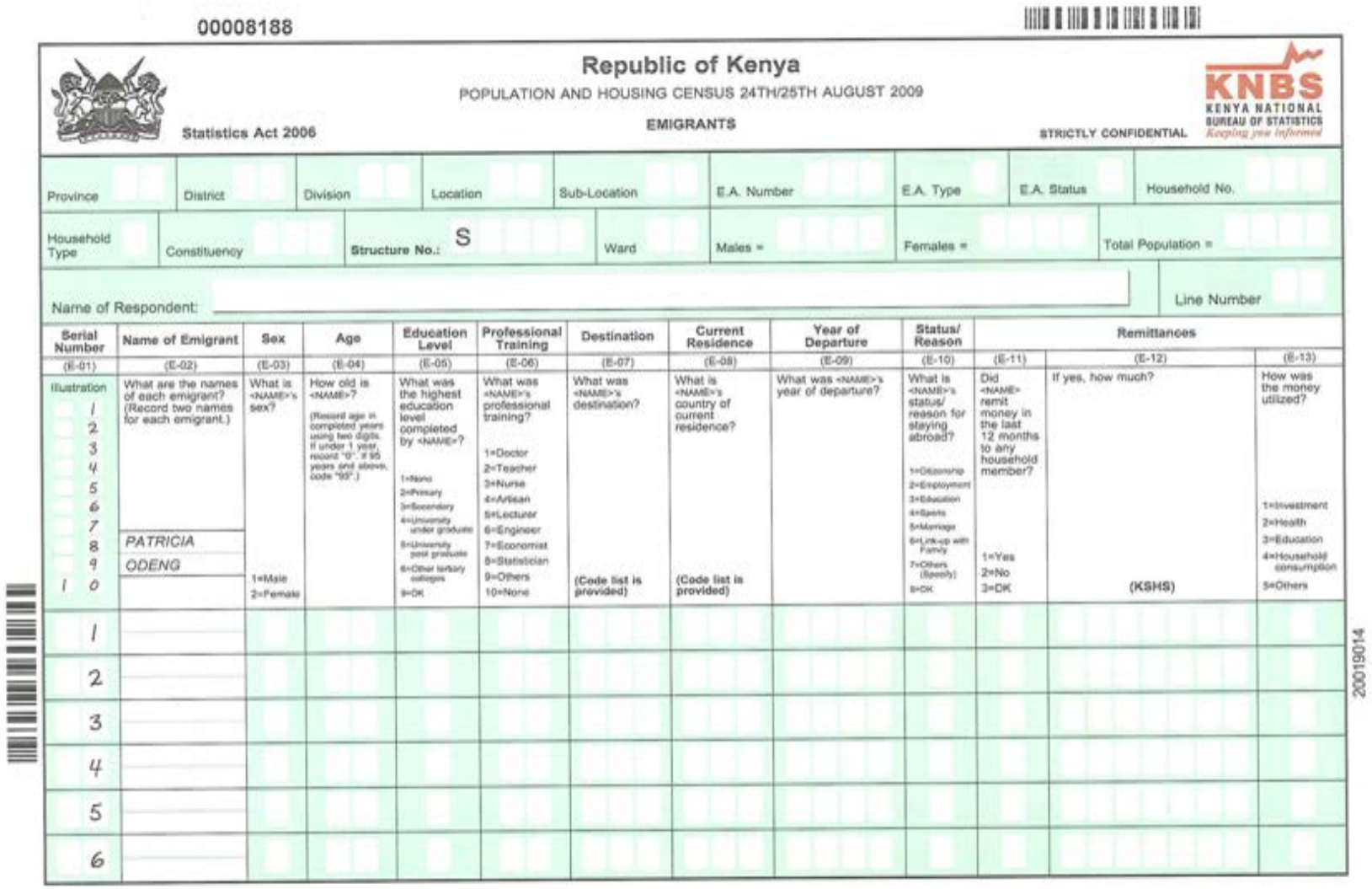
Type of Institution: ☐ Hotel/Lodge Residents ☐ Hospital In-patients ☐ Prison/Police Cells

Name of Institution: _____

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of Stay		Education Level	Home District/ Country	Tribe/ Nationality
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)		(SQ06)	(SQ07)	(SQ08)
Illustration	What are the names of each person? (Record two names for each person.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 90 years and above, code "90".)	How long has <NAME> stayed?		What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary college 9=DK	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country? (Code list is provided)	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/Nationality? (Code list is provided)
		1=Male 2=Female		Months	Years			
1	PATRICIA ODENG							
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
0								

20029013

Appendix 1(c): Emigrants Questionnaires



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Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

EMIGRANTS

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS Keeping you informed

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number | E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Household No.

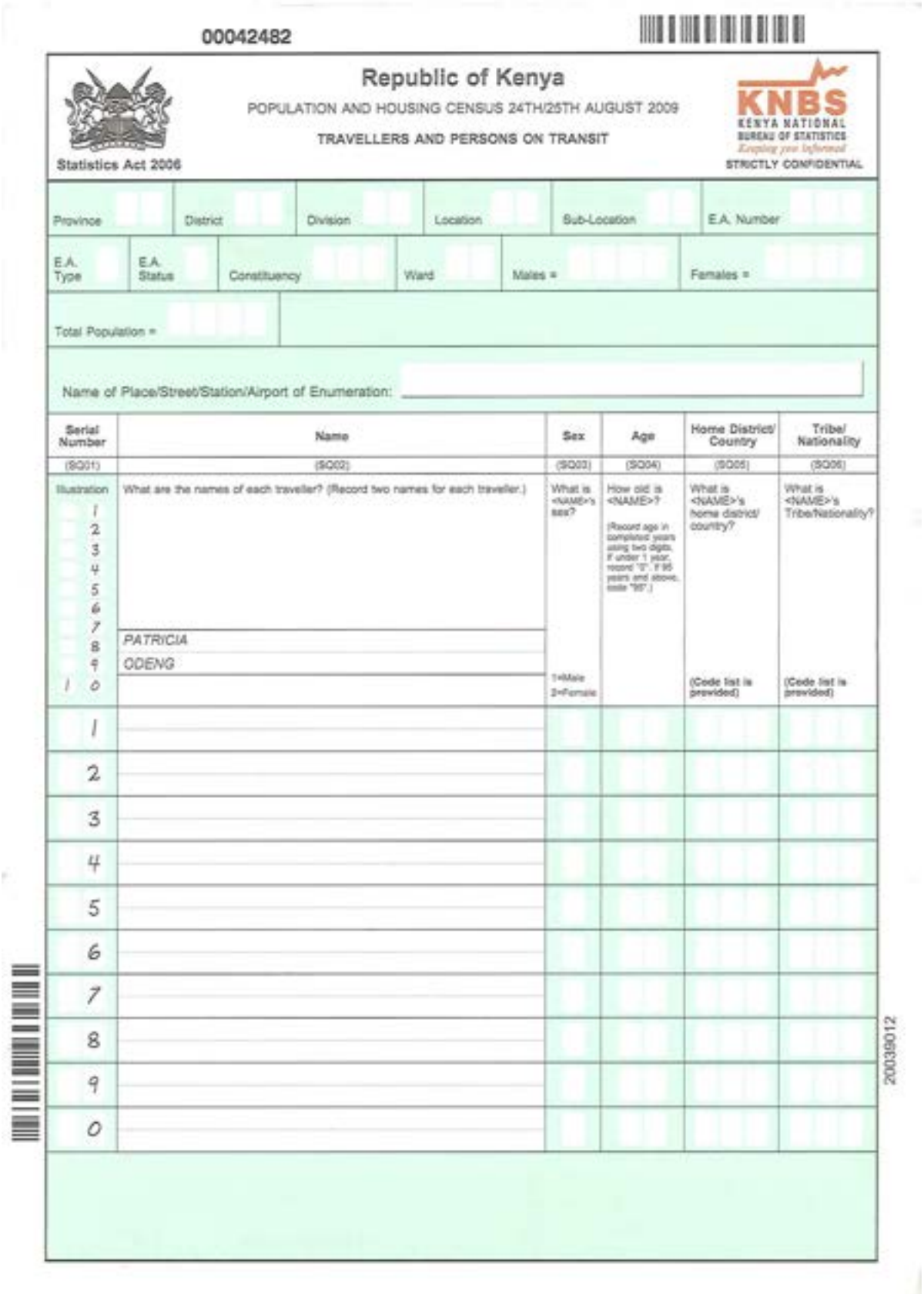
Household Type | Constituency | Structure No.: S | Ward | Males = | Females = | Total Population =

Name of Respondent: | Line Number

Serial Number	Name of Emigrant	Sex	Age	Education Level	Professional Training	Destination	Current Residence	Year of Departure	Status/ Reason	Remittances		
(E-01)	(E-02)	(E-03)	(E-04)	(E-05)	(E-06)	(E-07)	(E-08)	(E-09)	(E-10)	(E-11)	(E-12)	(E-13)
Illustration 1	What are the names of each emigrant? (Record two names for each emigrant.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary colleges 8=DK	What was <NAME>'s professional training? 1=Doctor 2=Teacher 3=Nurse 4=Artisan 5=Lecturer 6=Engineer 7=Economist 8=Statistician 9=Others 10=None	What was <NAME>'s destination? (Code list is provided)	What is <NAME>'s country of current residence? (Code list is provided)	What was <NAME>'s year of departure?	What is <NAME>'s status/ reason for staying abroad? 1=Citizenship 2=Employment 3=Education 4=Sports 5=Marriage 6=Link-up with Family 7=Others (Specify) 8=DK	Did <NAME> remit money in the last 12 months to any household member? 1=Yes 2=No 3=DK	If yes, how much? (KSHS)	How was the money utilized? 1=Investment 2=Health 3=Education 4=Household consumption 5=Others
1	PATRICIA ODENG	1=Male 2=Female										
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												

20019014

Appendix 1(d): Travellers and Persons on Transit Questionnaire



00042482

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

Statistics Act 2006

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you Informed*

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province | District | Division | Location | Sub-Location | E.A. Number

E.A. Type | E.A. Status | Constituency | Ward | Males = | Females =

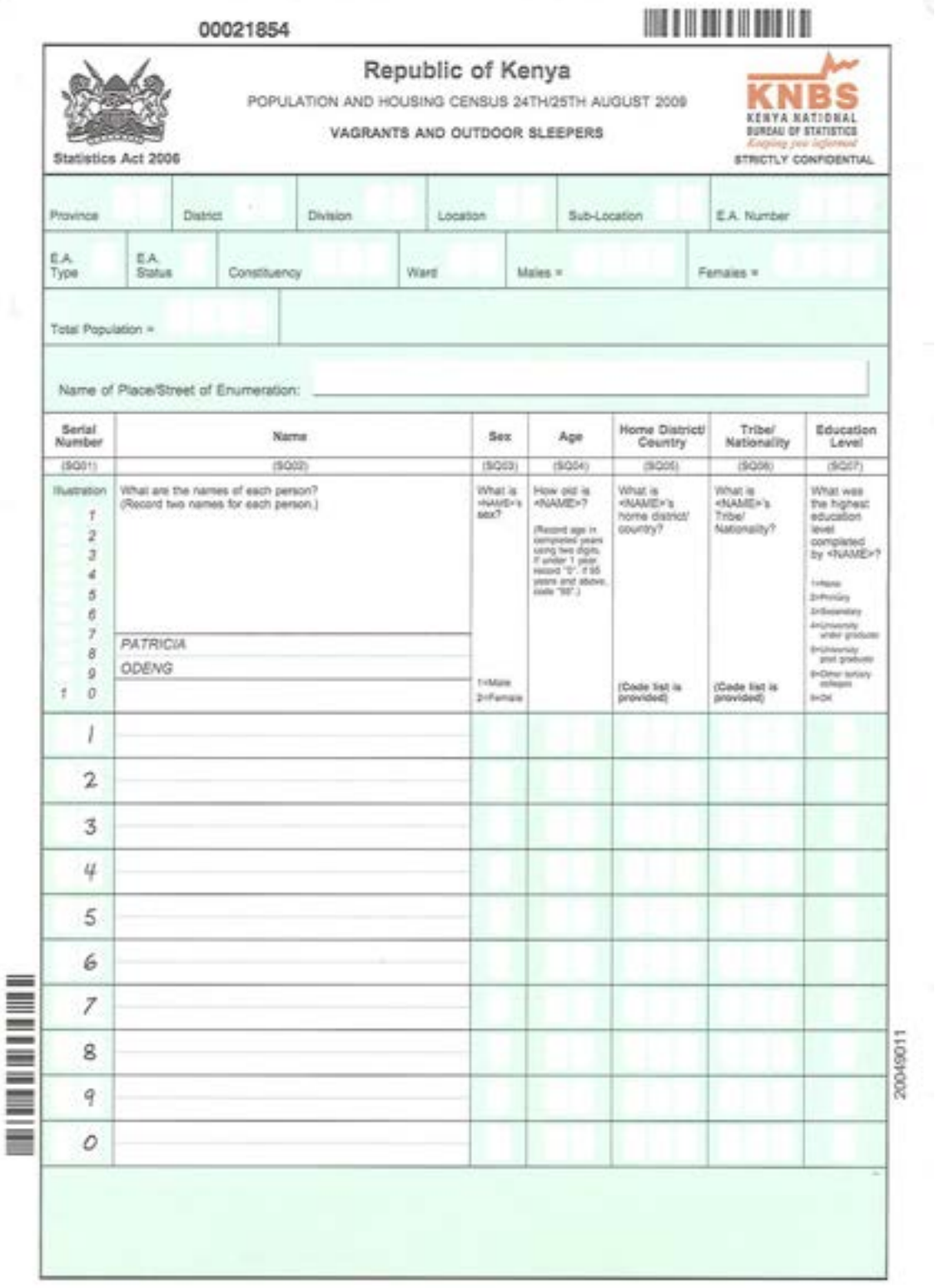
Total Population =

Name of Place/Street/Station/Airport of Enumeration:

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Home District/ Country	Tribe/ Nationality
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)	(SQ06)
Illustration	What are the names of each traveller? (Record two names for each traveller.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/Nationality?
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8	PATRICIA				
9	ODENG				
10		1=Male 2=Female		(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

20039012

Appendix 1(e): Vagrants and Outdoor Sleepers Questionnaire



00021854

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

VAGRANTS AND OUTDOOR SLEEPERS

KNBS KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS *Keeping you informed*

Statistics Act 2006

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Province	District	Division	Location	Sub-Location	E.A. Number

E.A. Type	E.A. Status	Constituency	Ward	Males =	Females =

Total Population =

Name of Place/Street of Enumeration:

Serial Number	Name	Sex	Age	Home District/ Country	Tribe/ Nationality	Education Level
(SQ01)	(SQ02)	(SQ03)	(SQ04)	(SQ05)	(SQ06)	(SQ07)
Illustration	What are the names of each person? (Record two names for each person.)	What is <NAME>'s sex?	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits. If under 1 year, record "0". If 95 years and above, code "95".)	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s Tribe/ Nationality?	What was the highest education level completed by <NAME>?
1	PATRICIA ODENG	1=Male 2=Female		(Code list is provided)	(Code list is provided)	1=None 2=Primary 3=Secondary 4=University under graduate 5=University post graduate 6=Other tertiary colleges 9=DK
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

20049011

Appendix 1(f): Diplomatic Missions Questionnaire

Serial Number of Form: .....



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2009

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

STATISTICS ACT 2006 **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**

Province		District		Division	
Location		Sub-Location		E. A. Number	
E.A. Type		E.A. Status		Household Type	
Constituency		Ward		Males	
Females				Total Population	

Name of Hotel/Institution _____

Sno.	Name	Sex	Age	Duration of Stay		Education Level	Home District/ Nationality	Proffessional Training
(D01)		(D02)	(D03)	(D04)		(D05)	(D06)	(D07)
	What are the names of each person who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2009 in this household ? PATRICIA ODENG	What is <NAME>'s sex ? 1=Male 2=Female	How old is <NAME>? (Record age in completed years using two digits.If under 1 year, record "00". If 95 years and above code 95)	How long has <NAME>'s stayed ?		What is the highest education level completed by <NAME> ?	What is <NAME>'s home district/ country?	What is <NAME>'s proffessional training ? 1=Doctor 6=Engineer 2=Teacher 7=Economis 3=Nurse 8=Statistcia 4=Artisan 9=Others 5=Lecturer 10=None
				Months	Years			
1	.....							
2	.....							
3	.....							
4	.....							
5	.....							
6	.....							
7	.....							
8	.....							
9	.....							
10	.....							
11	.....							
12	.....							

Appendix 1.1: Province of Birth and Province of Enumeration Matrix, 2009

	Place of Enumeration	KENYA	Nairobi	Central	Coast	Eastern	North Eastern	Nyanza	Rift Valley	Western
Place of Birth	**Total**	**38,410,802**	**3,109,630**	**4,370,099**	**3,291,206**	**5,640,793**	**2,301,833**	**5,421,855**	**9,955,487**	**4,319,899**
	Nairobi	1,257,362	949,415	100,922	26,762	34,341	1,584	45,753	76,623	21,962
	Central	4,833,450	523,636	3,755,483	61,414	76,453	2,652	11,583	388,450	13,779
	Coast	2,968,291	60,656	16,766	2,788,318	19,637	4,406	20,846	28,998	28,664
	Eastern	6,397,762	507,761	152,273	169,204	5,412,442	11,692	9,527	127,508	7,355
	North Eastern	2,267,140	43,125	3,691	23,843	15,027	2,163,071	3,684	13,130	1,569
	Nyanza	6,096,449	398,036	53,152	88,838	21,246	1,855	5,163,199	301,257	68,866
	Rift Valley	9,191,965	184,813	213,035	42,147	39,848	9,000	53,608	8,570,052	79,462
	Western	5,040,915	336,366	60,170	63,495	17,853	4,715	90,529	387,181	4,080,606
	Africa	300,160	72,369	12,128	19,550	2,366	102,614	20,419	55,478	15,236
	Asia	36,658	22,885	1,230	4,175	911	94	1,836	3,817	1,710
	Europe	14,269	6,909	655	2,849	476	108	616	2,062	594
	America	5,791	3,316	561	528	182	41	227	851	85
	Caribbean	130	64	10	18	-	-	2	34	2
	Australia	460	279	23	65	11	1	26	46	9

Appendix 2.1: Distribution of Recent In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, Province and County, 2009

	Total			Male			Female		
Region	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
NAIROBI	**247,688**	**153,655**	**94,033**	**113,324**	**76,842**	**36,482**	**134,364**	**76,813**	**57,551**
CENTRAL	**135,114**	**109,998**	**25,116**	**67,491**	**52,156**	**15,335**	**67,623**	**57,842**	**9,781**
Nyandarua	26,357	23,057	3,300	12,892	10,918	1,974	13,465	12,139	1,326
Nyeri	24,838	33,451	-8,613	13,268	15,970	-2,702	11,570	17,481	-5,911
Kirinyaga	9,979	11,595	-1,616	4,904	5,592	-688	5,075	6,003	-928
Murang'a	65,971	32,095	33,876	32,820	14,410	18,410	33,151	17,685	15,466
Kiambu	95,710	97,541	-1,831	45,934	47,593	-1,659	49,776	49,948	-172
COAST	**67,849**	**42,008**	**25,841**	**34,536**	**22,036**	**12,500**	**33,313**	**19,972**	**13,341**
Mombasa	71,036	39,678	31,358	33,674	20,085	13,589	37,362	19,593	17,769
Kwale	9,216	14,664	-5,448	4,822	7,182	-2,360	4,394	7,482	-3,088
Kilifi	17,792	20,489	-2,697	8,618	9,929	-1,311	9,174	10,560	-1,386
Tana River	4,911	4,519	392	2,898	2,595	303	2,013	1,924	89
Lamu	5,373	3,231	2,142	3,364	1,723	1,641	2,009	1,508	501
Taita Taveta	9,238	9,144	94	4,867	4,229	638	4,371	4,915	-544
EASTERN	**51,427**	**146,021**	**-94,594**	**28,374**	**69,196**	**-40,822**	**23,053**	**76,825**	**-53,772**
Marsabit	3,181	6,695	-3,514	2,120	4,172	-2,052	1,061	2,523	-1,462
Isiolo	4,734	5,803	-1,069	2,937	3,555	-618	1,797	2,248	-451
Meru	14,117	13,044	1,073	7,926	6,291	1,635	6,191	6,753	-562
Tharaka/Nithi	4,633	14,552	-9,919	2,417	6,721	-4,304	2,216	7,831	-5,615
Embu	8,526	14,688	-6,162	4,485	6,844	-2,359	4,041	7,844	-3,803
Kitui	5,218	46,002	-40,784	2,754	22,253	-19,499	2,464	23,749	-21,285
Machakos	31,321	41,485	-10,164	16,582	19,135	-2,553	14,739	22,350	-7,611
Makueni	7,930	31,985	-24,055	4,159	15,231	-11,072	3,771	16,754	-12,983
NORTH EASTERN	**7,627**	**14,340**	**-6,713**	**4,944**	**8,432**	**-3,488**	**2,683**	**5,908**	**-3,225**
Garissa	5,688	7,811	-2,123	3,418	4,604	-1,186	2,270	3,207	-937
Wajir	2,142	4,092	-1,950	1,472	2,387	-915	670	1,705	-1,035
Mandera	1,020	3,660	-2,640	720	2,107	-1,387	300	1,553	-1,253
NYANZA	**65,577**	**107,220**	**-41,643**	**32,196**	**53,174**	**-20,978**	**33,381**	**54,046**	**-20,665**
Siaya	24,622	31,922	-7,300	11,430	14,103	-2,673	13,192	17,819	-4,627
Kisumu	40,683	35,299	5,384	18,718	16,624	2,094	21,965	18,675	3,290
Migori	15,232	18,655	-3,423	6,683	8,576	-1,893	8,549	10,079	-1,530
Homa Bay	21,333	26,075	-4,742	9,579	11,787	-2,208	11,754	14,288	-2,534
Kisii	13,407	146,885	-133,478	6,747	70,742	-63,995	6,660	76,143	-69,483
Nyamira	116,446	14,530	101,916	55,093	7,396	47,697	61,353	7,134	54,219
RIFT VALLEY	192,110	133,945	58,165	99,628	70,212	29,416	92,482	63,733	28,749
Turkana	4,070	4,694	-624	2,311	2,906	-595	1,759	1,788	-29

	Total			Male			Female		
Region	**In**	**Out**	**Net**	**In**	**Out**	**Net**	**In**	**Out**	**Net**
West Pokot	2,193	3,487	-1,294	1,284	1,955	-671	909	1,532	-623
Samburu	3,722	4,365	-643	2,507	2,791	-284	1,215	1,574	-359
Trans Nzoia	22,624	21,361	1,263	11,018	10,518	500	11,606	10,843	763
Baringo	5,763	10,951	-5,188	3,121	5,598	-2,477	2,642	5,353	-2,711
Uasin Gishu	47,733	27,440	20,293	24,387	13,742	10,645	23,346	13,698	9,648
Elkeyo/Marakwet	4,715	9,476	-4,761	2,607	4,529	-1,922	2,108	4,947	-2,839
Nandi	13,881	15,958	-2,077	7,143	7,722	-579	6,738	8,236	-1,498
Laikipia	20,053	18,195	1,858	10,160	9,901	259	9,893	8,294	1,599
Nakuru	78,356	67,245	11,111	40,704	34,497	6,207	37,652	32,748	4,904
Narok	19,685	11,618	8,067	10,793	6,280	4,513	8,892	5,338	3,554
Kajiado	47,136	13,483	33,653	23,178	7,697	15,481	23,958	5,786	18,172
Kericho	14,974	13,640	1,334	7,625	6,678	947	7,349	6,962	387
Buret	9,685	14,514	-4,829	4,847	7,457	-2,610	4,838	7,057	-2,219
WESTERN	**44,704**	**104,907**	**-60,203**	**21,194**	**49,637**	**-28,443**	**23,510**	**55,270**	**-31,760**
Kakamega	28,253	49,134	-20,881	12,932	22,633	-9,701	15,321	26,501	-11,180
Vihiga	8,684	26,958	-18,274	3,917	12,450	-8,533	4,767	14,508	-9,741
Bungoma	17,750	30,192	-12,442	8,439	14,568	-6,129	9,311	15,624	-6,313
Busia	13,271	21,877	-8,606	6,040	10,120	-4,080	7,231	11,757	-4,526

Appendix 2.2: Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, Province and County, 2009

	Lifetime Total			Lifetime male			Lifetime Female		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
NAIROBI	**2,054,393**	**307,947**	**1,746,446**	**1,062,920**	**151,434**	**911,486**	**991,473**	**156,513**	**834,960**
CENTRAL	**600,009**	**1,077,967**	**-477,958**	**297,459**	**517,320**	**-219,861**	**302,550**	**560,647**	**-258,097**
Nyandarua	199,856	164,037	35,819	91,481	76,224	15,257	108,375	87,813	20,562
Nyeri	109,728	353,000	-243,272	49,626	166,980	-117,354	60,102	186,020	-125,918
Kirinyaga	54,800	93,853	-39,053	24,682	41,565	-16,883	30,118	52,288	-22,170
Murang'a	136,616	427,539	-290,923	61,168	211,453	-150,285	75,448	216,086	-140,638
Kiambu	520,686	461,215	59,471	257,385	213,645	43,740	263,301	247,570	15,731
COAST	**475,703**	**179,973**	**295,730**	**253,618**	**90,173**	**163,445**	**222,085**	**89,800**	**132,285**
Mombasa	517,527	121,301	396,226	273,835	59,493	214,342	243,692	61,808	181,884
Kwale	63,105	105,362	-42,257	31,591	54,745	-23,154	31,514	50,617	-19,103
Kilifi	115,573	139,409	-23,836	56,856	74,353	-17,497	58,717	65,056	-6,339
Tana River	28,223	32,969	-4,746	14,990	17,256	-2,266	13,233	15,713	-2,480
Lamu	31,210	24,026	7,184	17,616	11,237	6,379	13,594	12,789	805
Taita Taveta	45,116	81,957	-36,841	24,090	38,125	-14,035	21,026	43,832	-22,806
EASTERN	**224,405**	**985,320**	**-760,915**	**115,989**	**504,329**	**-388,340**	**108,416**	**480,991**	**-372,575**
Marsabit	16,932	38,848	-21,916	9,647	22,018	-12,371	7,285	16,830	-9,545
Isiolo	28,597	33,764	-5,167	14,916	17,345	-2,429	13,681	16,419	-2,738
Meru	80,523	87,542	-7,019	41,744	40,776	968	38,779	46,766	-7,987
Tharaka/Nithi	21,741	107,129	-85,388	9,011	49,074	-40,063	12,730	58,055	-45,325
Embu	56,557	101,225	-44,668	25,902	46,497	-20,595	30,655	54,728	-24,073
Kitui	37,918	263,723	-225,805	16,907	143,079	-126,172	21,011	120,644	-99,633
Machakos	161,412	382,632	-221,220	79,740	186,947	-107,207	81,672	195,685	-114,013
Makueni	89,703	239,435	-149,732	40,109	120,096	-79,987	49,594	119,339	-69,745
NORTH EASTERN	**35,904**	**104,069**	**-68,165**	**21,112**	**55,759**	**-34,647**	**14,792**	**48,310**	**-33,518**
Garissa	29,968	45,700	-15,732	16,832	24,097	-7,265	13,136	21,603	-8,467
Wajir	10,641	36,929	-26,288	6,388	19,667	-13,279	4,253	17,262	-13,009
Mandera	10,932	37,077	-26,145	6,211	20,295	-14,084	4,721	16,782	-12,061
NYANZA	**235,530**	**933,250**	**-697,720**	**108,292**	**500,624**	**-392,332**	**127,238**	**432,626**	**-305,388**
Siaya	112,332	365,408	-253,076	42,996	167,820	-124,824	69,336	197,588	-128,252
Kisumu	244,450	261,126	-16,676	101,828	111,818	-9,990	142,622	149,308	-6,686
Migori	130,597	131,600	-1,003	45,512	55,798	-10,286	85,085	75,802	9,283
Homa Bay	142,199	244,904	-102,705	40,991	104,917	-63,926	101,208	139,987	-38,779
Kisii	60,962	413,185	-352,223	21,720	213,242	-191,522	39,242	199,943	-160,701
Nyamira	156,458	128,495	27,963	69,772	61,497	8,275	86,686	66,998	19,688
RIFT VALLEY	**1,323,147**	**621,913**	**701,234**	**663,019**	**307,861**	**355,158**	**660,128**	**314,052**	**346,076**
Turkana	20,146	41,622	-21,476	10,851	23,981	-13,130	9,295	17,641	-8,346
West Pokot	15,534	33,239	-17,705	7,653	16,707	-9,054	7,881	16,532	-8,651

	Lifetime Total			Lifetime male			Lifetime Female		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Samburu	12,039	35,264	-23,225	6,732	18,773	-12,041	5,307	16,491	-11,184
Trans Nzoia	245,151	126,418	118,733	115,610	58,469	57,141	129,541	67,949	61,592
Baringo	33,719	102,055	-68,336	16,315	50,337	-34,022	17,404	51,718	-34,314
Uasin Gishu	340,309	131,648	208,661	166,540	61,184	105,356	173,769	70,464	103,305
Elkeyo/Marakwet	31,472	83,030	-51,558	14,715	39,087	-24,372	16,757	43,943	-27,186
Nandi	123,573	135,563	-11,990	57,917	63,248	-5,331	65,656	72,315	-6,659
Laikipia	159,017	84,519	74,498	76,378	40,653	35,725	82,639	43,866	38,773
Nakuru	589,323	288,469	300,854	292,002	136,405	155,597	297,321	152,064	145,257
Narok	144,887	57,502	87,385	74,131	28,292	45,839	70,756	29,210	41,546
Kajiado	255,503	43,499	212,004	129,619	22,969	106,650	125,884	20,530	105,354
Kericho	100,895	126,136	-25,241	50,890	60,295	-9,405	50,005	65,841	-15,836
Bomet	65,541	146,911	-81,370	30,771	73,421	-42,650	34,770	73,490	-38,720
WESTERN	**221,657**	**960,309**	**-738,652**	**95,238**	**486,571**	**-391,333**	**126,419**	**473,738**	**-347,319**
Kakamega	208,999	436,782	-227,783	79,741	207,404	-127,663	129,258	229,378	-100,120
Vihiga	45,927	358,803	-312,876	15,724	171,127	-155,403	30,203	187,676	-157,473
Bungoma	132,208	249,921	-117,713	53,347	116,597	-63,250	78,861	133,324	-54,463
Busia	85,711	165,991	-80,280	34,165	79,125	-44,960	51,546	86,866	-35,320

Appendix 2.3: Trends of Lifetime In-migration, Out-migration and Net Migration by Province, 1989-2009

	Lifetime In-Migrants			Lifetime Out-Migrants			Lifetime Net-Migrants		
	1989	1999	2009	1989	1999	2009	1989	1999	2009
Nairobi	930,074	1,44,809	2,054,393	157,450	179,099	307,947	772,624	1,265,710	1,746,446
Central	242,969	403,021	600,009	639,782	766,224	1,077,967	-396,813	-363,203	-477,958
Coast	275,123	376,092	475,703	79,940	101,607	179,973	195,183	274,485	295,730
Eastern	136,465	185,845	224,405	400,378	632,528	985,320	-263,913	-446,683	-760,915
North Eastern	14,176	20,917	35,904	13,470	64,637	104,069	-17,294	-43,720	-68,165
Nyanza	160,975	275,537	235,530	574,401	664,027	933,250	-413,426	-388,490	-697,720
Rift Valley	901,347	1,101,590	1,323,147	219,507	361,230	621,913	681,840	740,360	701,234
Western	149,289	185,329	221657	556,658	734,137	960309	-407,369	-548,808	-738652

Appendix 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Sex, Education Attainment, Province and County, 2009

	Total	Primary-Incomplete		Primary Completed		Secondary+		None		Others	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Total	1,291,014	8.2	105,678	43.3	558,616	40.0	516,298	7.8	101,076	0.7	9,346
Male	628,817	8.2	51,839	40.4	254,100	43.1	271,093	7.4	46,740	0.8	5,045
Female	662,197	8.1	53,839	46.0	304,516	37.0	245,205	8.2	54,336	0.6	4,301
NAIROBI											
Total	295,922	6.5	19,363	39.5	116,809	48.0	141,950	5.1	15,150	0.9	2,650
Male	136,286	7.0	9,509	35.2	47,944	52.3	71,327	4.5	6,186	1.0	1,320
Female	159,636	6.2	9,854	43.1	68,865	44.2	70,623	5.6	8,964	0.8	1,330
CENTRAL											
Total	190,843	8.6	16,336	44.1	84,137	41.8	79,814	4.9	9,359	0.6	1,197
Male	93,077	8.7	8,062	42.6	39,656	43.0	39,987	5.1	4,711	0.7	661
Female	97,766	8.5	8,274	45.5	44,481	40.7	39,827	4.8	4,648	0.5	536
NYANDARUA											
Total	25,604	11.4	2,929	56.0	14,347	24.6	6,303	7.7	1,960	0.3	65
Male	12,564	11.9	1,499	55.0	6,915	25.5	3,208	7.3	913	0.2	29
Female	13,040	11.0	1,430	57.0	7,432	23.7	3,095	8.0	1,047	0.3	36
NYERI											
Total	26,710	8.9	2,383	41.4	11,063	42.3	11,308	6.7	1,801	0.6	155
Male	14,144	8.5	1,203	39.7	5,617	43.0	6,081	8.2	1,157	0.6	86
Female	12,566	9.4	1,180	43.3	5,446	41.6	5,227	5.1	644	0.5	69
KIRINYAGA											
Total	9,444	7.6	717	48.2	4,554	39.5	3,729	4.0	378	0.7	66
Male	4,632	7.7	356	48.5	2,247	38.9	1,800	4.0	183	1.0	46
Female	4,812	7.5	361	47.9	2,307	40.1	1,929	4.1	195	0.4	20
MURANG'A											
Total	20,006	10.3	2,058	48.8	9,760	34.9	6,973	5.4	1,090	0.6	125
Male	9,926	9.9	987	48.6	4,821	35.1	3,487	5.7	563	0.7	68
Female	10,080	10.6	1,071	49.0	4,939	34.6	3,486	5.2	527	0.6	57
KIAMBU											
Total	109,079	7.6	8,249	40.7	44,413	47.2	51,501	3.8	4,130	0.7	786
Male	51,811	7.8	4,017	38.7	20,056	49.0	25,411	3.7	1,895	0.8	432
Female	57,268	7.4	4,232	42.5	24,357	45.6	26,090	3.9	2,235	0.6	354
COAST											
Total	129,778	8.8	11,408	43.7	56,741	33.6	43,593	12.9	16,777	1.0	1,259
Male	64,203	8.8	5,672	42.0	26,978	37.3	23,945	10.8	6,956	1.0	652
Female	65,575	8.7	5,736	45.4	29,763	30.0	19,648	15.0	9,821	0.9	607
MOMBASA											

	Total	Primary-Incomplete		Primary Completed		Secondary+		None		Others	
Total	74,795	8.6	6,431	45.4	33,993	35.1	26,267	9.9	7,400	0.9	704
Male	35,585	8.9	3,152	43.4	15,442	39.7	14,132	7.1	2,533	0.9	326
Female	39,210	8.4	3,279	47.3	18,551	30.9	12,135	12.4	4,867	1.0	378
KWALE											
Total	12,645	9.7	1,222	41.5	5,251	28.7	3,629	19.2	2,428	0.9	115
Male	6,341	9.7	617	40.9	2,596	30.1	1,910	18.1	1,148	1.1	70
Female	6,304	9.6	605	42.1	2,655	27.3	1,719	20.3	1,280	0.7	45
KILIFI											
Total	21,621	9.9	2,143	43.0	9,305	34.9	7,545	11.3	2,440	0.9	188
Male	10,380	10.1	1,051	42.2	4,381	38.6	4,004	8.2	850	0.9	94
Female	11,241	9.7	1,092	43.8	4,924	31.5	3,541	14.1	1,590	0.8	94
TANA RIVER											
Total	6,243	7.1	443	36.3	2,266	18.9	1,179	37.0	2,313	0.7	42
Male	3,715	6.6	244	36.5	1,357	24.0	890	32.1	1,192	0.9	32
Female	2,528	7.9	199	36.0	909	11.4	289	44.3	1,121	0.4	10
LAMU											
Total	4,934	7.4	367	36.9	1,821	26.8	1,320	27.0	1,330	1.9	96
Male	3,140	6.1	191	34.3	1,078	33.1	1,038	24.2	760	2.3	73
Female	1,794	9.8	176	41.4	743	15.7	282	31.8	570	1.3	23
TAITA TAVETA											
Total	9,540	8.4	802	43.0	4,105	38.3	3,653	9.1	866	1.2	114
Male	5,042	8.3	417	42.1	2,124	39.1	1,971	9.4	473	1.1	57
Female	4,498	8.6	385	44.0	1,981	37.4	1,682	8.7	393	1.3	57
EASTERN											
Total	96,011	7.0	6,697	43.3	41,584	39.8	38,183	8.5	8,176	1.4	1,371
Male	51,768	6.5	3,347	42.9	22,223	41.2	21,327	8.1	4,173	1.3	698
Female	44,243	7.6	3,350	43.8	19,361	38.1	16,856	9.0	4,003	1.5	673
MARSABIT											
Total	3,552	2.7	95	15.8	560	35.8	1,270	44.6	1,585	1.2	42
Male	2,313	1.7	39	14.4	333	46.2	1,068	36.3	839	1.5	34
Female	1,239	4.5	56	18.3	227	16.3	202	60.2	746	0.6	8
ISIOLO											
Total	4,933	5.1	250	28.0	1,381	45.2	2,230	20.9	1,033	0.8	39
Male	3,086	3.9	121	23.1	713	54.0	1,667	18.2	561	0.8	24
Female	1,847	7.0	129	36.2	668	30.5	563	25.6	472	0.8	15
MERU											
Total	20,777	7.1	1,483	46.1	9,581	38.1	7,910	8.0	1,652	0.7	151
Male	11,275	6.5	735	46.7	5,261	37.8	4,265	8.2	928	0.8	86
Female	9,502	7.9	748	45.5	4,320	38.4	3,645	7.6	724	0.7	65
THARAKA											

	Total	Primary-Incomplete		Primary Completed		Secondary+		None		Others	
Total	5,093	6.6	338	42.8	2,178	42.5	2,165	6.9	351	1.2	61
Male	2,666	6.5	174	41.1	1,096	43.5	1,159	7.7	206	1.2	31
Female	2,427	6.8	164	44.6	1,082	41.5	1,006	6.0	145	1.2	30
EMBU											
Total	9,361	7.0	656	46.4	4,347	39.5	3,694	6.2	579	0.9	85
Male	4,847	6.8	330	48.2	2,338	38.7	1,877	5.3	258	0.9	44
Female	4,514	7.2	326	44.5	2,009	40.3	1,817	7.1	321	0.9	41
KITUI											
Total	7,396	7.9	586	45.7	3,382	36.7	2,713	7.9	584	1.8	131
Male	3,823	7.5	288	46.3	1,769	37.6	1,438	6.8	261	1.8	67
Female	3,573	8.3	298	45.1	1,613	35.7	1,275	9.0	323	1.8	64
MACHAKOS											
Total	34,186	7.4	2,514	43.5	14,876	42.3	14,466	4.9	1,670	1.9	660
Male	18,081	7.0	1,272	43.6	7,880	43.1	7,795	4.5	807	1.8	327
Female	16,105	7.7	1,242	43.4	6,996	41.4	6,671	5.4	863	2.1	333
MAKUENI											
Total	10,713	7.2	775	49.3	5,279	34.9	3,735	6.7	722	1.9	202
Male	5,677	6.8	388	49.9	2,833	36.3	2,058	5.5	313	1.5	85
Female	5,036	7.7	387	48.6	2,446	33.3	1,677	8.1	409	2.3	117
NORTH EASTERN											
Total	18,035	2.6	474	18.1	3,265	22.0	3,965	55.3	9,965	2.0	366
Male	10,394	2.5	265	18.3	1,899	29.6	3,073	47.2	4,907	2.4	250
Female	7,641	2.7	209	17.9	1,366	11.7	892	66.2	5,058	1.5	116
GARISSA											
Total	12,650	3.1	394	19.9	2,518	19.2	2,430	56.8	7,188	0.9	120
Male	6,965	3.1	219	20.6	1,433	25.9	1,801	49.3	3,437	1.1	75
Female	5,685	3.1	175	19.1	1,085	11.1	629	66.0	3,751	0.8	45
WAJIR											
Total	2,842	1.8	50	15.1	430	34.8	989	45.1	1,282	3.2	91
Male	1,859	1.5	28	15.0	278	42.3	786	37.3	694	3.9	73
Female	983	2.2	22	15.5	152	20.7	203	59.8	588	1.8	18
MANDERA											
Total	2,543	1.2	30	12.5	317	21.5	546	58.8	1,495	6.1	155
Male	1,570	1.1	18	12.0	188	31.0	486	49.4	776	6.5	102
Female	973	1.2	12	13.3	129	6.2	60	73.9	719	5.4	53
NYANZA											
Total	149,727	11.1	16,630	49.6	74,199	33.9	50,832	5.0	7,454	0.4	612
Male	67,804	11.6	7,883	45.3	30,711	37.7	25,539	4.8	3,269	0.6	402
Female	81,923	10.7	8,747	53.1	43,488	30.9	25,293	5.1	4,185	0.3	210
SIAYA											

	Total	Primary-Incomplete		Primary Completed		Secondary+		None		Others	
Total	27,943	12.1	3,373	54.2	15,136	27.4	7,666	6.1	1,704	0.2	64
Male	12,652	12.8	1,620	50.9	6,438	29.5	3,727	6.5	818	0.4	49
Female	15,291	11.5	1,753	56.9	8,698	25.8	3,939	5.8	886	0.1	15
KISUMU											
Total	46,700	10.5	4,907	47.1	22,011	37.7	17,603	4.2	1,971	0.4	208
Male	21,011	10.9	2,282	41.4	8,694	43.0	9,042	4.1	860	0.6	133
Female	25,689	10.2	2,625	51.8	13,317	33.3	8,561	4.3	1,111	0.3	75
HOMABAY											
Total	25,855	12.5	3,235	56.6	14,644	26.1	6,752	4.4	1,143	0.3	81
Male	11,309	13.3	1,502	51.9	5,864	30.2	3,413	4.2	479	0.5	51
Female	14,546	11.9	1,733	60.4	8,780	23.0	3,339	4.6	664	0.2	30
MIGORI											
Total	18,164	11.8	2,144	52.7	9,572	29.4	5,342	5.6	1,021	0.5	85
Male	7,698	12.5	963	48.3	3,717	33.1	2,551	5.4	418	0.6	49
Female	10,466	11.3	1,181	55.9	5,855	26.7	2,791	5.8	603	0.3	36
KISII											
Total	18,173	8.8	1,605	39.8	7,234	46.4	8,424	4.3	778	0.7	132
Male	8,696	9.4	821	37.0	3,215	48.8	4,240	3.8	329	1.0	91
Female	9,477	8.3	784	42.4	4,019	44.1	4,184	4.7	449	0.4	41
NYAMIRA											
Total	12,892	10.6	1,366	43.5	5,602	39.1	5,045	6.5	837	0.3	42
Male	6,438	10.8	695	43.2	2,783	39.9	2,566	5.7	365	0.5	29
Female	6,454	10.4	671	43.7	2,819	38.4	2,479	7.3	472	0.2	13
RIFT VALLEY											
Total	325,334	8.2	26,563	43.0	139,813	39.8	129,465	8.6	27,903	0.5	1,590
Male	167,063	7.9	13,141	40.2	67,180	43.2	72,110	8.2	13,745	0.5	887
Female	158,271	8.5	13,422	45.9	72,633	36.2	57,355	8.9	14,158	0.4	703
TURKANA											
Total	6,647	5.9	395	28.9	1,919	23.8	1,582	40.9	2,720	0.5	31
Male	3,659	5.9	215	27.8	1,017	32.7	1,195	33.2	1,213	0.5	19
Female	2,988	6.0	180	30.2	902	13.0	387	50.4	1,507	0.4	12
WEST POKOT											
Total	2,823	8.0	225	37.1	1,048	40.9	1,156	13.5	380	0.5	14
Male	1,596	7.9	126	31.0	494	49.4	789	11.4	182	0.3	5
Female	1,227	8.1	99	45.2	554	29.9	367	16.1	198	0.7	9
SAMBURU											
Total	5,553	3.1	174	14.0	777	23.0	1,278	59.4	3,301	0.4	23
Male	3,865	2.4	94	10.9	423	23.8	918	62.4	2,413	0.4	17
Female	1,688	4.7	80	21.0	354	21.3	360	52.6	888	0.4	6
TRANS NZOIA											

	Total	Primary-Incomplete		Primary Completed		Secondary+		None		Others	
Total	25,666	9.7	2,492	49.8	12,791	30.2	7,753	10.0	2,567	0.2	63
Male	12,400	9.7	1,204	47.8	5,933	32.6	4,047	9.5	1,180	0.3	36
Female	13,266	9.7	1,288	51.7	6,858	27.9	3,706	10.5	1,387	0.2	27
BARINGO											
Total	6,916	8.7	604	42.1	2,909	42.7	2,951	6.1	424	0.4	28
Male	3,599	8.5	306	40.5	1,457	44.5	1,600	6.0	215	0.6	21
Female	3,317	9.0	298	43.8	1,452	40.7	1,351	6.3	209	0.2	7
UASIN GISHU											
Total	50,565	7.3	3,684	38.7	19,582	48.0	24,279	5.6	2,816	0.4	204
Male	25,648	7.1	1,809	35.2	9,031	52.5	13,468	4.8	1,242	0.4	98
Female	24,917	7.5	1,875	42.3	10,551	43.4	10,811	6.3	1,574	0.4	106
ELGEYO-MARAKWET											
Total	5,146	7.9	409	49.2	2,530	31.8	1,637	10.8	555	0.3	15
Male	2,806	7.3	204	48.4	1,358	32.9	922	11.2	313	0.3	9
Female	2,340	8.8	205	50.1	1,172	30.6	715	10.3	242	0.3	6
NANDI											
Total	17,035	10.4	1,771	55.1	9,381	27.2	4,629	7.1	1,201	0.3	53
Male	8,624	9.5	821	53.7	4,630	29.6	2,552	6.8	585	0.4	36
Female	8,411	11.3	950	56.5	4,751	24.7	2,077	7.3	616	0.2	17
LAIKIPIA											
Total	20,312	9.6	1,945	46.6	9,465	33.4	6,789	10.0	2,031	0.4	82
Male	10,322	10.0	1,028	45.4	4,684	35.8	3,693	8.4	868	0.5	49
Female	9,990	9.2	917	47.9	4,781	31.0	3,096	11.6	1,163	0.3	33
NAKURU											
Total	90,147	8.4	7,568	40.9	36,912	44.2	39,823	6.1	5,466	0.4	378
Male	46,238	8.1	3,747	37.2	17,198	49.0	22,638	5.3	2,437	0.5	218
Female	43,909	8.7	3,821	44.9	19,714	39.1	17,185	6.9	3,029	0.4	160
NAROK											
Total	19,696	7.8	1,529	49.5	9,745	30.8	6,062	11.5	2,256	0.5	104
Male	10,857	7.0	760	47.2	5,128	35.1	3,810	10.1	1,099	0.6	60
Female	8,839	8.7	769	52.2	4,617	25.5	2,252	13.1	1,157	0.5	44
KAJIADO											
Total	47,364	6.8	3,228	39.7	18,801	46.9	22,221	5.6	2,655	1.0	459
Male	23,622	6.5	1,542	38.4	9,074	48.6	11,477	5.5	1,303	1.0	226
Female	23,742	7.1	1,686	41.0	9,727	45.3	10,744	5.7	1,352	1.0	233
KERICHO											
Total	15,425	8.8	1,361	49.3	7,599	36.3	5,604	5.1	782	0.5	79
Male	7,803	8.7	675	47.6	3,716	38.4	2,993	4.6	361	0.7	58
Female	7,622	9.0	686	50.9	3,883	34.3	2,611	5.5	421	0.3	21
BOMET											

	Total	Primary-Incomplete		Primary Completed		Secondary+		None		Others	
Total	12,039	9.8	1,178	52.8	6,354	30.7	3,701	6.2	749	0.5	57
Male	6,024	10.1	610	50.4	3,037	33.3	2,008	5.5	334	0.6	35
Female	6,015	9.4	568	55.1	3,317	28.1	1,693	6.9	415	0.4	22
WESTERN											
Total	85,364	9.6	8,207	49.3	42,068	33.4	28,496	7.4	6,292	0.4	301
Male	38,222	10.4	3,960	45.8	17,509	36.1	13,785	7.3	2,793	0.5	175
Female	47,142	9.0	4,247	52.1	24,559	31.2	14,711	7.4	3,499	0.3	126
KAKAMEGA											
Total	35,988	9.1	3,276	49.1	17,655	34.3	12,357	7.1	2,553	0.4	147
Male	15,984	9.7	1,549	46.1	7,364	36.4	5,825	7.3	1,161	0.5	85
Female	20,004	8.6	1,727	51.4	10,291	32.7	6,532	7.0	1,392	0.3	62
VIHIGA											
Total	8,937	11.0	979	47.9	4,282	34.9	3,119	5.9	527	0.3	30
Male	3,928	13.1	515	44.5	1,746	35.4	1,389	6.6	259	0.5	19
Female	5,009	9.3	464	50.6	2,536	34.5	1,730	5.4	268	0.2	11
BUNGOMA											
Total	23,593	9.5	2,242	48.0	11,320	34.8	8,199	7.4	1,756	0.3	76
Male	10,901	9.9	1,084	44.3	4,824	38.0	4,146	7.3	801	0.4	46
Female	12,692	9.1	1,158	51.2	6,496	31.9	4,053	7.5	955	0.2	30
BUSIA											
Total	16,846	10.2	1,710	52.3	8,811	28.6	4,821	8.6	1,456	0.3	48
Male	7,409	11.0	812	48.3	3,575	32.7	2,425	7.7	572	0.3	25
Female	9,437	9.5	898	55.5	5,236	25.4	2,396	9.4	884	0.2	23

Appendix 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Sex, Marital Status, Province and County, 2009

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Total	2,585,818	80.3	2,076,973	18.2	470,847	0.5	14,012	0.9	23,986
Male	1,281,331	81.9	1,048,960	17.6	225,127	0.1	1,903	0.4	5,341
Female	1,304,487	78.8	1,028,013	18.8	245,720	0.9	12,109	1.4	18,645
NAIROBI									
Total	408,618	73.6	300,907	24.3	99,488	0.7	2,948	1.3	5,275
Male	192,572	74.9	144,234	24.5	47,085	0.2	336	0.5	917
Female	216,046	72.5	156,673	24.3	52,403	1.2	2,612	2.0	4,358
CENTRAL									
Total	312,408	76.5	238,851	21.4	66,976	0.6	1,880	1.5	4,701
Male	154,144	77.3	119,227	21.8	33,537	0.2	292	0.7	1,088
Female	158,264	75.6	119,624	21.1	33,439	1.0	1,588	2.3	3,613
NYANDARUA									
Total	43,657	76.2	33,257	20.9	9,121	1.2	514	1.8	765
Male	21,708	79.2	17,184	19.8	4,297	0.3	65	0.7	162
Female	21,949	73.2	16,073	22.0	4,824	2.0	449	2.7	603
NYERI									
Total	43,698	76.4	33,376	21.9	9,580	0.4	186	1.3	556
Male	22,783	76.3	17,388	22.8	5,195	0.2	38	0.7	162
Female	20,915	76.4	15,988	21.0	4,385	0.7	148	1.9	394
KIRINYAGA									
Total	21,929	83.4	18,282	15.2	3,329	0.4	83	1.1	235
Male	10,907	84.2	9,179	15.2	1,654	0.1	14	0.6	60
Female	11,022	82.6	9,103	15.2	1,675	0.6	69	1.6	175
MURANG'A									
Total	43,621	82.5	35,987	15.9	6,916	0.4	160	1.3	558
Male	21,750	84.0	18,264	15.2	3,297	0.2	38	0.7	151
Female	21,871	81.0	17,723	16.5	3,619	0.6	122	1.9	407
KIAMBU									
Total	159,503	73.9	117,949	23.8	38,030	0.6	937	1.6	2,587
Male	76,996	74.3	57,212	24.8	19,094	0.2	137	0.7	553
Female	82,507	73.6	60,737	23.0	18,936	1.0	800	2.5	2,034
COAST									
Total	252,595	79.2	200,048	19.0	48,099	0.7	1,864	1.0	2,584
Male	126,002	81.7	102,893	17.7	22,256	0.2	248	0.5	605
Female	126,593	76.7	97,155	20.4	25,843	1.3	1,616	1.6	1,979
MOMBASA									
Total	110,026	73.2	80,553	24.5	26,943	1.0	1,086	1.3	1,444
Male	53,250	77.4	41,192	21.9	11,653	0.2	121	0.5	284
Female	56,776	69.3	39,361	26.9	15,290	1.7	965	2.0	1,160
KWALE									
Total	37,134	86.2	32,004	12.6	4,669	0.6	210	0.7	251
Male	18,690	87.5	16,359	11.9	2,224	0.2	34	0.4	73
Female	18,444	84.8	15,645	13.3	2,445	1.0	176	1.0	178
KILIFI									
Total	62,242	85.7	53,312	13.1	8,143	0.5	314	0.8	473
Male	30,684	87.1	26,723	12.4	3,813	0.1	39	0.4	109
Female	31,558	84.3	26,589	13.7	4,330	0.9	275	1.2	364
TANA RIVER									
Total	16,729	83.9	14,034	15.0	2,506	0.4	74	0.7	115
Male	9,121	84.4	7,699	15.0	1,367	0.1	12	0.5	43
Female	7,608	83.3	6,335	15.0	1,139	0.8	62	0.9	72
LAMU									
Total	8,496	73.3	6,224	24.9	2,118	0.7	60	1.1	94
Male	4,940	73.1	3,613	25.8	1,273	0.3	15	0.8	39

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Female	3,556	73.4	2,611	23.8	845	1.3	45	1.5	55
TAITA TAVETA									
Total	17,968	77.5	13,921	20.7	3,720	0.7	120	1.2	207
Male	9,317	78.4	7,307	20.7	1,926	0.3	27	0.6	57
Female	8,651	76.5	6,614	20.7	1,794	1.1	93	1.7	150
EASTERN									
Total	259,562	84.7	219,747	14.3	37,138	0.3	845	0.7	1,832
Male	134,408	84.3	113,281	15.2	20,474	0.1	170	0.4	483
Female	125,154	85.1	106,466	13.3	16,664	0.5	675	1.1	1,349
MARSABIT									
Total	11,388	86.5	9,847	12.7	1,451	0.4	44	0.4	46
Male	6,327	84.9	5,369	14.8	938	0.1	6	0.2	14
Female	5,061	88.5	4,478	10.1	513	0.8	38	0.6	32
ISIOLO									
Total	9,723	75.9	7,378	22.8	2,220	0.6	56	0.7	69
Male	5,580	72.4	4,041	26.8	1,498	0.3	18	0.4	23
Female	4,143	80.5	3,337	17.4	722	0.9	38	1.1	46
MERU									
Total	60,338	85.5	51,605	13.5	8,116	0.2	148	0.8	469
Male	31,253	84.7	26,477	14.8	4,631	0.1	30	0.4	115
Female	29,085	86.4	25,128	12.0	3,485	0.4	118	1.2	354
THARAKA									
Total	15,322	87.0	13,336	12.0	1,838	0.2	37	0.7	111
Male	7,842	87.5	6,865	12.0	939	0.1	6	0.4	32
Female	7,480	86.5	6,471	12.0	899	0.4	31	1.1	79
EMBU									
Total	22,867	83.2	19,030	15.4	3,517	0.4	82	1.0	238
Male	11,673	83.3	9,718	16.1	1,875	0.1	15	0.6	65
Female	11,194	83.2	9,312	14.7	1,642	0.6	67	1.5	173
KITUI									
Total	39,454	92.3	36,420	7.1	2,807	0.2	82	0.4	145
Male	19,997	92.5	18,491	7.3	1,454	0.1	16	0.2	36
Female	19,457	92.1	17,929	7.0	1,353	0.3	66	0.6	109
MACHAKOS									
Total	65,211	78.6	51,271	20.1	13,093	0.4	278	0.9	569
Male	33,625	78.4	26,370	21.0	7,054	0.2	51	0.4	150
Female	31,586	78.8	24,901	19.1	6,039	0.7	227	1.3	419
MAKUENI									
Total	35,259	87.5	30,860	11.6	4,096	0.3	118	0.5	185
Male	18,111	88.1	15,950	11.5	2,085	0.2	28	0.3	48
Female	17,148	86.9	14,910	11.7	2,011	0.5	90	0.8	137
NORTH EASTERN									
Total	63,313	88.3	55,929	10.7	6,772	0.5	302	0.5	310
Male	33,497	88.4	29,621	11.2	3,767	0.1	43	0.2	66
Female	29,816	88.2	26,308	10.1	3,005	0.9	259	0.8	244
GARISSA									
Total	28,556	81.9	23,390	16.4	4,677	0.9	246	0.9	243
Male	15,231	83.2	12,678	16.2	2,475	0.2	28	0.3	50
Female	13,325	80.4	10,712	16.5	2,202	1.6	218	1.4	193
WAJIR									
Total	14,881	92.0	13,692	7.6	1,131	0.2	24	0.2	34
Male	8,042	90.7	7,298	9.1	733	0.1	5	0.1	6
Female	6,839	93.5	6,394	5.8	398	0.3	19	0.4	28
MANDERA									
Total	19,876	94.8	18,847	4.9	964	0.2	32	0.2	33
Male	10,224	94.3	9,645	5.5	559	0.1	10	0.1	10
Female	9,652	95.3	9,202	4.2	405	0.2	22	0.2	23
NYANZA									
Total	359,211	82.1	294,813	16.8	60,406	0.6	2,106	0.5	1,886
Male	172,824	84.9	146,675	14.7	25,456	0.1	242	0.3	451
Female	186,387	79.5	148,138	18.8	34,950	1.0	1,864	0.8	1,435

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
SIAYA									
Total	60,423	80.2	48,452	18.4	11,090	0.9	518	0.6	363
Male	28,947	83.5	24,158	16.0	4,622	0.2	64	0.4	103
Female	31,476	77.2	24,294	20.5	6,468	1.4	454	0.8	260
KISUMU									
Total	84,430	78.3	66,136	20.2	17,084	0.7	626	0.7	584
Male	40,084	81.5	32,678	18.0	7,208	0.2	77	0.3	121
Female	44,346	75.4	33,458	22.3	9,876	1.2	549	1.0	463
HOMABAY									
Total	64,706	82.0	53,074	16.9	10,917	0.7	433	0.4	282
Male	30,629	85.9	26,319	13.7	4,191	0.1	37	0.3	82
Female	34,077	78.5	26,755	19.7	6,726	1.2	396	0.6	200
MIGORI									
Total	57,857	86.0	49,764	13.1	7,593	0.5	274	0.4	226
Male	27,501	89.3	24,551	10.4	2,867	0.1	24	0.2	59
Female	30,356	83.1	25,213	15.6	4,726	0.8	250	0.6	167
KISII									
Total	58,742	85.9	50,465	13.4	7,887	0.2	143	0.4	247
Male	29,141	87.0	25,363	12.7	3,706	0.1	20	0.2	52
Female	29,601	84.8	25,102	14.1	4,181	0.4	123	0.7	195
NYAMIRA									
Total	33,053	81.5	26,922	17.7	5,835	0.3	112	0.6	184
Male	16,522	82.4	13,606	17.3	2,862	0.1	20	0.2	34
Female	16,531	80.6	13,316	18.0	2,973	0.6	92	0.9	150
RIFT VALLEY									
Total	684,011	81.5	557,487	17.3	118,045	0.5	3,086	0.8	5,393
Male	349,170	82.7	288,753	16.8	58,705	0.1	433	0.4	1,279
Female	334,841	80.3	268,734	17.7	59,340	0.8	2,653	1.2	4,114
TURKANA									
Total	26,047	90.3	23,508	8.4	2,180	0.6	145	0.8	214
Male	13,545	91.2	12,348	8.3	1,130	0.1	12	0.4	55
Female	12,502	89.3	11,160	8.4	1,050	1.1	133	1.3	159
WEST POKOT									
Total	23,545	94.9	22,353	4.8	1,120	0.1	20	0.2	52
Male	12,036	94.7	11,399	5.2	621	0.0	2	0.1	14
Female	11,509	95.2	10,954	4.3	499	0.2	18	0.3	38
SAMBURU									
Total	14,205	88.5	12,566	11.0	1,564	0.3	45	0.2	30
Male	8,185	87.0	7,120	12.8	1,046	0.1	8	0.1	11
Female	6,020	90.5	5,446	8.6	518	0.6	37	0.3	19
TRANS NZOIA									
Total	57,458	80.6	46,322	17.9	10,308	0.6	332	0.9	496
Male	28,481	83.2	23,705	16.2	4,628	0.2	48	0.4	100
Female	28,977	78.1	22,617	19.6	5,680	1.0	284	1.4	396
BARINGO									
Total	25,962	89.2	23,160	10.3	2,674	0.2	42	0.3	86
Male	13,330	89.7	11,958	10.0	1,337	0.1	8	0.2	27
Female	12,632	88.7	11,202	10.6	1,337	0.3	34	0.5	59
UASIN GISHU									
Total	82,982	78.7	65,343	20.0	16,570	0.5	409	0.8	660
Male	41,952	80.7	33,857	18.8	7,891	0.1	43	0.4	161
Female	41,030	76.7	31,486	21.2	8,679	0.9	366	1.2	499
ELGEYO-MARAKWET									
Total	18,878	88.2	16,657	11.1	2,090	0.2	44	0.5	87
Male	9,829	88.2	8,671	11.4	1,118	0.1	11	0.3	29
Female	9,049	88.3	7,986	10.7	972	0.4	33	0.6	58
NANDI									
Total	43,088	83.7	36,046	15.4	6,631	0.3	147	0.6	264
Male	21,867	84.8	18,534	14.8	3,233	0.1	21	0.4	79
Female	21,221	82.5	17,512	16.0	3,398	0.6	126	0.9	185

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
LAIKIPIA									
Total	33,712	75.5	25,449	22.2	7,475	0.8	278	1.5	510
Male	17,124	77.5	13,266	21.5	3,685	0.2	36	0.8	137
Female	16,588	73.4	12,183	22.8	3,790	1.5	242	2.2	373
NAKURU									
Total	147,055	78.2	114,944	20.2	29,638	0.6	921	1.1	1,552
Male	75,132	80.5	60,500	18.8	14,154	0.2	142	0.4	336
Female	71,923	75.7	54,444	21.5	15,484	1.1	779	1.7	1,216
NAROK									
Total	57,875	83.6	48,397	15.6	9,013	0.2	128	0.6	337
Male	30,281	83.4	25,244	16.3	4,932	0.1	22	0.3	83
Female	27,594	83.9	23,153	14.8	4,081	0.4	106	0.9	254
KAJIADO									
Total	74,333	74.6	55,488	23.7	17,611	0.5	398	1.1	836
Male	37,271	74.2	27,669	25.1	9,350	0.1	42	0.6	210
Female	37,062	75.1	27,819	22.3	8,261	1.0	356	1.7	626
KERICHO									
Total	35,542	81.8	29,057	17.5	6,233	0.3	98	0.4	154
Male	18,000	82.1	14,784	17.6	3,175	0.1	19	0.1	22
Female	17,542	81.4	14,273	17.4	3,058	0.5	79	0.8	132
BOMET									
Total	43,329	88.2	38,197	11.4	4,938	0.2	79	0.3	115
Male	22,137	89.0	19,698	10.9	2,405	0.1	19	0.1	15
Female	21,192	87.3	18,499	12.0	2,533	0.3	60	0.5	100
WESTERN									
Total	246,100	85.0	209,191	13.8	33,923	0.4	981	0.8	2,005
Male	118,714	87.8	104,276	11.7	13,847	0.1	139	0.4	452
Female	127,386	82.4	104,915	15.8	20,076	0.7	842	1.2	1,553
KAKAMEGA									
Total	98,056	84.5	82,810	14.3	13,995	0.4	377	0.9	874
Male	46,936	87.6	41,104	11.9	5,583	0.1	53	0.4	196
Female	51,120	81.6	41,706	16.5	8,412	0.6	324	1.3	678
VIHIGA									
Total	26,856	85.3	22,907	13.5	3,629	0.4	107	0.8	213
Male	12,941	88.4	11,444	10.8	1,404	0.2	26	0.5	67
Female	13,915	82.4	11,463	16.0	2,225	0.6	81	1.0	146
BUNGOMA									
Total	75,902	86.2	65,428	12.8	9,720	0.3	251	0.7	503
Male	37,267	88.4	32,939	11.3	4,199	0.1	28	0.3	101
Female	38,635	84.1	32,489	14.3	5,521	0.6	223	1.0	402
BUSIA									
Total	45,286	84.0	38,046	14.5	6,579	0.5	246	0.9	415
Male	21,570	87.1	18,789	12.3	2,661	0.1	32	0.4	88
Female	23,716	81.2	19,257	16.5	3,918	0.9	214	1.4	327

Appendix 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Sex, Economic Activity, Province and County, 2009

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Total	1,244,005	58.3	725,786	8.1	101,201	33.5	417,018
Male	606,066	66.3	401,977	7.6	46,323	26.0	157,766
Female	637,939	50.8	323,809	8.6	54,878	40.6	259,252
NAIROBI							
Total	288,233	55.4	159,748	11.9	34,165	32.7	94,320
Male	132,389	62.2	82,346	11.9	15,715	25.9	34,328
Female	155,844	49.7	77,402	11.8	18,450	38.5	59,992
CENTRAL							
Total	183,289	60.4	110,754	5.9	10,897	33.6	61,638
Male	89,360	68.3	61,071	5.3	4,722	26.4	23,567
Female	93,929	52.9	49,683	6.6	6,175	40.5	38,071
NYANDARUA							
Total	24,315	59.7	14,526	4.5	1,094	35.8	8,695
Male	11,918	62.5	7,444	4.4	520	33.2	3,954
Female	12,397	57.1	7,082	4.6	574	38.2	4,741
NYERI							
Total	25,585	63.4	16,224	3.9	994	32.7	8,367
Male	13,604	71.0	9,659	3.1	416	25.9	3,529
Female	11,981	54.8	6,565	4.8	578	40.4	4,838
KIRINYAGA							
Total	9,068	65.1	5,907	3.5	318	31.4	2,843
Male	4,450	68.9	3,064	2.7	118	28.5	1,268
Female	4,618	61.6	2,843	4.3	200	34.1	1,575
MURANG'A							
Total	18,992	62.2	11,810	4.1	780	33.7	6,402
Male	9,417	68.6	6,463	3.5	329	27.9	2,625
Female	9,575	55.8	5,347	4.7	451	39.4	3,777
KIAMBU							
Total	105,329	59.1	62,287	7.3	7,711	33.5	35,331
Male	49,971	68.9	34,441	6.7	3,339	24.4	12,191
Female	55,358	50.3	27,846	7.9	4,372	41.8	23,140
COAST							
Total	124,614	52.8	65,837	10.4	12,974	36.8	45,803
Male	61,650	63.8	39,325	10.9	6,696	25.4	15,629
Female	62,964	42.1	26,512	10.0	6,278	47.9	30,174
MOMBASA							
Total	71,963	46.9	33,760	13.1	9,458	39.9	28,745
Male	34,149	57.3	19,581	14.4	4,913	28.3	9,655
Female	37,814	37.5	14,179	12.0	4,545	50.5	19,090
KWALE							
Total	12,037	56.8	6,838	7.1	857	36.1	4,342
Male	6,029	68.9	4,152	7.2	437	23.9	1,440
Female	6,008	44.7	2,686	7.0	420	48.3	2,902
KILIFI							
Total	20,725	56.1	11,622	7.9	1,635	36.0	7,468
Male	9,945	66.5	6,614	7.7	766	25.8	2,565
Female	10,780	46.5	5,008	8.1	869	45.5	4,903

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
TANA RIVER							
Total	5,972	72.9	4,355	4.9	290	22.2	1,327
Male	3,619	79.7	2,885	4.5	163	15.8	571
Female	2,353	62.5	1,470	5.4	127	32.1	756
LAMU							
Total	4,766	79.8	3,801	3.5	165	16.8	800
Male	3,065	87.2	2,672	3.2	97	9.7	296
Female	1,701	66.4	1,129	4.0	68	29.6	504
TAITA TAVETA							
Total	9,151	59.7	5,461	6.2	569	34.1	3,121
Male	4,843	70.6	3,421	6.6	320	22.8	1,102
Female	4,308	47.4	2,040	5.8	249	46.9	2,019
EASTERN							
Total	93,030	65.9	61,324	5.6	5,204	28.5	26,502
Male	50,514	75.0	37,902	4.9	2,459	20.1	10,153
Female	42,516	55.1	23,422	6.5	2,745	38.5	16,349
MARSABIT							
Total	3,448	79.1	2,728	4.3	147	16.6	573
Male	2,264	88.0	1,992	4.2	96	7.8	176
Female	1,184	62.2	736	4.3	51	33.5	397
ISIOLO							
Total	4,909	73.2	3,591	5.3	259	21.6	1,059
Male	3,130	84.6	2,647	3.6	114	11.8	369
Female	1,779	53.1	944	8.2	145	38.8	690
MERU							
Total	20,290	70.8	14,358	4.5	905	24.8	5,027
Male	11,120	79.1	8,797	3.6	403	17.3	1,920
Female	9,170	60.6	5,561	5.5	502	33.9	3,107
THARAKA							
Total	4,893	65.7	3,217	2.6	127	31.7	1,549
Male	2,568	71.0	1,822	1.7	43	27.4	703
Female	2,325	60.0	1,395	3.6	84	36.4	846
EMBU							
Total	9,064	72.0	6,530	5.1	459	22.9	2,075
Male	4,736	79.6	3,768	4.1	192	16.4	776
Female	4,328	63.8	2,762	6.2	267	30.0	1,299
KITUI							
Total	7,127	63.7	4,537	5.8	415	30.5	2,175
Male	3,713	71.4	2,651	5.3	198	23.3	864
Female	3,414	55.2	1,886	6.4	217	38.4	1,311
MACHAKOS							
Total	33,005	61.4	20,277	7.2	2,389	31.3	10,339
Male	17,510	71.1	12,444	6.5	1,142	22.4	3,924
Female	15,495	50.6	7,833	8.0	1,247	41.4	6,415
MAKUENI							
Total	10,294	59.1	6,086	4.9	503	36.0	3,705
Male	5,473	69.1	3,781	5.0	271	26.0	1,421
Female	4,821	47.8	2,305	4.8	232	47.4	2,284
NORTH EASTERN							
Total	17,908	64.5	11,546	16.9	3,022	18.7	3,340
Male	10,400	71.5	7,438	16.0	1,660	12.5	1,302
Female	7,508	54.7	4,108	18.1	1,362	27.1	2,038

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
GARISSA							
Total	12,571	58.1	7,305	21.4	2,686	20.5	2,580
Male	6,967	65.2	4,542	20.9	1,459	13.9	966
Female	5,604	49.3	2,763	21.9	1,227	28.8	1,614
WAJIR							
Total	2,859	78.4	2,242	5.5	157	16.1	460
Male	1,887	84.3	1,591	5.1	97	10.5	199
Female	972	67.0	651	6.2	60	26.9	261
MANDERA							
Total	2,478	80.7	1,999	7.2	179	12.1	300
Male	1,546	84.4	1,305	6.7	104	8.9	137
Female	932	74.5	694	8.0	75	17.5	163
NYANZA							
Total	142,242	57.9	82,337	6.0	8,540	36.1	51,365
Male	64,249	65.2	41,881	4.9	3,144	29.9	19,224
Female	77,993	51.9	40,456	6.9	5,396	41.2	32,141
SIAYA							
Total	26,164	61.0	15,950	5.0	1,297	34.1	8,917
Male	11,808	68.4	8,073	4.3	504	27.4	3,231
Female	14,356	54.9	7,877	5.5	793	39.6	5,686
KISUMU							
Total	44,546	50.6	22,546	7.8	3,470	41.6	18,530
Male	20,018	59.8	11,979	6.7	1,334	33.5	6,705
Female	24,528	43.1	10,567	8.7	2,136	48.2	11,825
HOMABAY							
Total	24,600	60.8	14,969	6.3	1,541	32.9	8,090
Male	10,686	68.6	7,331	4.5	477	26.9	2,878
Female	13,914	54.9	7,638	7.6	1,064	37.5	5,212
MIGORI							
Total	17,248	59.3	10,220	6.2	1,075	34.5	5,953
Male	7,310	65.7	4,805	4.5	332	29.7	2,173
Female	9,938	54.5	5,415	7.5	743	38.0	3,780
KISII							
Total	17,474	61.0	10,652	4.7	821	34.3	6,001
Male	8,321	65.9	5,487	4.2	351	29.8	2,483
Female	9,153	56.4	5,165	5.1	470	38.4	3,518
NYAMIRA							
Total	12,210	65.5	8,000	2.8	336	31.7	3,874
Male	6,106	68.9	4,206	2.4	146	28.7	1,754
Female	6,104	62.2	3,794	3.1	190	34.7	2,120
RIFT VALLEY							
Total	313,482	58.5	183,421	6.9	21,557	34.6	108,504
Male	161,235	66.5	107,265	6.3	10,141	27.2	43,829
Female	152,247	50.0	76,156	7.5	11,416	42.5	64,675
TURKANA							
Total	6,458	58.6	3,787	16.6	1,075	24.7	1,596
Male	3,549	66.0	2,344	16.0	567	18.0	638
Female	2,909	49.6	1,443	17.5	508	32.9	958
WEST POKOT							
Total	2,713	62.7	1,700	6.2	169	31.1	844
Male	1,531	74.7	1,144	5.5	84	19.8	303
Female	1,182	47.0	556	7.2	85	45.8	541
SAMBURU							
Total	5,420	85.9	4,654	3.7	201	10.4	565
Male	3,811	92.7	3,533	2.6	99	4.7	179

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
Female	1,609	69.7	1,121	6.3	102	24.0	386
TRANS NZOIA							
Total	24,423	55.9	13,647	7.0	1,719	37.1	9,057
Male	11,814	66.2	7,826	6.1	721	27.7	3,267
Female	12,609	46.2	5,821	7.9	998	45.9	5,790
BARINGO							
Total	6,654	63.0	4,191	6.2	410	30.9	2,053
Male	3,465	73.6	2,550	5.7	196	20.8	719
Female	3,189	51.5	1,641	6.7	214	41.8	1,334
UASIN GISHU							
Total	49,234	51.9	25,566	7.5	3,710	40.5	19,958
Male	24,969	60.7	15,167	6.6	1,648	32.7	8,154
Female	24,265	42.9	10,399	8.5	2,062	48.6	11,804
ELGEYO-MARAKWET							
Total	4,966	65.7	3,263	4.9	241	29.4	1,462
Male	2,733	77.2	2,109	4.8	130	18.1	494
Female	2,233	51.7	1,154	5.0	111	43.3	968
NANDI							
Total	16,369	63.0	10,320	3.7	600	33.3	5,449
Male	8,340	70.0	5,835	3.2	267	26.8	2,238
Female	8,029	55.9	4,485	4.1	333	40.0	3,211
LAIKIPIA							
Total	19,387	61.8	11,988	5.7	1,105	32.5	6,294
Male	9,848	68.1	6,705	5.2	513	26.7	2,630
Female	9,539	55.4	5,283	6.2	592	38.4	3,664
NAKURU							
Total	86,599	53.7	46,461	7.9	6,800	38.5	33,338
Male	44,455	59.3	26,372	7.3	3,238	33.4	14,845
Female	42,144	47.7	20,089	8.5	3,562	43.9	18,493
NAROK							
Total	18,970	74.5	14,133	3.8	715	21.7	4,122
Male	10,510	81.1	8,525	3.3	346	15.6	1,639
Female	8,460	66.3	5,608	4.4	369	29.3	2,483
KAJIADO							
Total	45,926	58.0	26,621	8.1	3,707	34.0	15,598
Male	22,953	68.1	15,634	8.0	1,828	23.9	5,491
Female	22,973	47.8	10,987	8.2	1,879	44.0	10,107
KERICHO							
Total	14,813	62.2	9,211	5.4	807	32.4	4,795
Male	7,504	70.2	5,268	4.9	367	24.9	1,869
Female	7,309	53.9	3,943	6.0	440	40.0	2,926
BOMET							
Total	11,550	68.2	7,879	2.6	298	29.2	3,373
Male	5,753	73.9	4,253	2.4	137	23.7	1,363
Female	5,797	62.5	3,626	2.8	161	34.7	2,010
WESTERN							
Total	81,207	62.6	50,819	6.0	4,842	31.5	25,546
Male	36,269	68.2	24,749	4.9	1,786	26.8	9,734
Female	44,938	58.0	26,070	6.8	3,056	35.2	15,812
KAKAMEGA							
Total	34,425	61.0	20,996	6.7	2,309	32.3	11,120
Male	15,280	66.2	10,122	5.8	893	27.9	4,265
Female	19,145	56.8	10,874	7.4	1,416	35.8	6,855

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
VIHIGA							
Total	8,403	57.5	4,832	6.8	570	35.7	3,001
Male	3,637	63.8	2,320	5.8	210	30.4	1,107
Female	4,766	52.7	2,512	7.6	360	39.7	1,894
BUNGOMA							
Total	22,430	65.9	14,779	4.7	1,061	29.4	6,590
Male	10,344	71.4	7,388	3.8	389	24.8	2,567
Female	12,086	61.2	7,391	5.6	672	33.3	4,023
BUSIA							
Total	15,949	64.0	10,212	5.7	902	30.3	4,835
Male	7,008	70.2	4,919	4.2	294	25.6	1,795
Female	8,941	59.2	5,293	6.8	608	34.0	3,040

Appendix 3. 4: Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Sex, Education Attainment, Province and County, 2009

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Kenya											
Total	9,455,886	5.2	493,700	46.3	4,373,647	37.9	3,579,401	9.9	937,538	0.8	71,600
Male	4,394,598	5.6	246,513	43.6	1,915,362	42.2	1,853,316	7.8	340,728	0.9	38,679
Female	5,061,288	4.9	247,187	48.6	2,458,285	34.1	1,726,085	11.8	596,810	0.7	32,921
NAIROBI											
Total	2,165,884	4.2	90,339	36.3	785,580	54.2	1,174,222	4.3	93,111	1.0	22,632
Male	1,113,856	4.0	45,046	33.8	376,615	57.4	639,571	3.6	39,777	1.2	12,847
Female	1,052,028	4.3	45,293	38.9	408,965	50.8	534,651	5.1	53,334	0.9	9,785
CENTRAL											
Total	1,185,601	5.4	63,748	47.4	561,528	40.6	481,677	6.0	70,830	0.7	7,818
Male	544,955	5.9	32,407	46.1	251,301	42.9	233,857	4.3	23,465	0.7	3,925
Female	640,646	4.9	31,341	48.4	310,227	38.7	247,820	7.4	47,365	0.6	3,893
NYANDARUA											
Total	203,696	5.9	11,986	57.5	117,127	25.6	52,185	10.5	21,333	0.5	1,065
Male	92,358	6.8	6,263	57.8	53,370	28.2	26,016	6.8	6,266	0.5	443
Female	111,338	5.1	5,723	57.3	63,757	23.5	26,169	13.5	15,067	0.6	622
NYERI											
Total	144,935	5.8	8,345	49.1	71,216	38.4	55,585	6.0	8,722	0.7	1,067
Male	64,964	6.6	4,300	48.0	31,173	39.5	25,677	5.1	3,310	0.8	504
Female	79,971	5.1	4,045	50.1	40,043	37.4	29,908	6.8	5,412	0.7	563
KIRINYAGA											
Total	52,919	4.8	2,543	49.1	25,980	39.9	21,101	5.7	3,005	0.5	290
Male	23,644	5.4	1,279	49.3	11,660	40.4	9,547	4.3	1,014	0.6	144
Female	29,275	4.3	1,264	48.9	14,320	39.5	11,554	6.8	1,991	0.5	146
MURANG'A											
Total	132,605	5.9	7,802	55.1	73,063	31.2	41,401	7.2	9,595	0.6	744
Male	55,200	7.0	3,840	54.1	29,863	32.9	18,171	5.4	3,003	0.6	323
Female	77,405	5.1	3,962	55.8	43,200	30.0	23,230	8.5	6,592	0.5	421
KIAMBU											
Total	651,446	5.1	33,072	42.1	274,142	47.8	311,405	4.3	28,175	0.7	4,652
Male	308,789	5.4	16,725	40.6	125,235	50.0	154,446	3.2	9,872	0.8	2,511
Female	342,657	4.8	16,347	43.5	148,907	45.8	156,959	5.3	18,303	0.6	2,141

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
COAST											
Total	914,814	6.0	54,631	44.5	406,872	34.9	319,309	13.6	123,962	1.1	10,040
Male	470,613	5.8	27,500	44.1	207,412	39.1	183,870	9.8	46,099	1.2	5,732
Female	444,201	6.1	27,131	44.9	199,460	30.5	135,439	17.5	77,863	1.0	4,308
MOMBASA											
Total	541,036	5.5	29,675	44.1	238,849	40.5	219,359	8.6	46,519	1.2	6,634
Male	284,785	5.2	14,933	42.8	122,026	44.5	126,652	6.1	17,397	1.3	3,777
Female	256,251	5.8	14,742	45.6	116,823	36.2	92,707	11.4	29,122	1.1	2,857
KWALE											
Total	98,160	6.7	6,544	43.6	42,767	25.5	25,067	23.5	23,019	0.8	763
Male	46,628	6.9	3,217	45.4	21,167	30.1	14,015	16.7	7,787	0.9	442
Female	51,532	6.5	3,327	41.9	21,600	21.4	11,052	29.6	15,232	0.6	321
KILIFI											
Total	159,500	7.0	11,205	44.6	71,184	31.4	50,116	16.0	25,543	0.9	1,452
Male	76,772	7.4	5,663	45.2	34,670	35.9	27,581	10.6	8,100	1.0	758
Female	82,728	6.7	5,542	44.1	36,514	27.2	22,535	21.1	17,443	0.8	694
TANA RIVER											
Total	36,220	7.1	2,586	36.7	13,292	11.9	4,308	43.3	15,672	1.0	362
Male	19,086	6.9	1,319	39.3	7,501	15.8	3,012	36.8	7,016	1.2	238
Female	17,134	7.4	1,267	33.8	5,791	7.6	1,296	50.5	8,656	0.7	124
LAMU											
Total	29,899	5.9	1,762	51.9	15,520	20.0	5,965	21.1	6,314	1.1	338
Male	16,881	5.3	896	51.4	8,671	24.9	4,207	17.0	2,873	1.4	234
Female	13,018	6.7	866	52.6	6,849	13.5	1,758	26.4	3,441	0.8	104
TAITA TAVETA											
Total	49,999	5.7	2,859	50.5	25,260	29.0	14,494	13.8	6,895	1.0	491
Male	26,461	5.6	1,472	50.6	13,377	31.8	8,403	11.1	2,926	1.1	283
Female	23,538	5.9	1,387	50.5	11,883	25.9	6,091	16.9	3,969	0.9	208
EASTERN											
Total	726,664	4.7	34,166	49.7	361,452	31.4	228,059	12.7	92,414	1.5	10,573
Male	338,579	5.1	17,356	49.5	167,442	33.7	114,156	10.3	34,763	1.4	4,862
Female	388,085	4.3	16,810	50.0	194,010	29.4	113,903	14.9	57,651	1.5	5,711
MARSABIT											
Total	24,156	3.8	926	20.4	4,924	14.9	3,597	59.9	14,477	1.0	232
Male	12,972	3.6	463	20.7	2,681	21.1	2,741	53.3	6,910	1.4	177
Female	11,184	4.1	463	20.1	2,243	7.7	856	67.7	7,567	0.5	55

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
ISIOLO											
Total	30,515	4.5	1,387	30.5	9,308	28.0	8,532	35.6	10,864	1.4	424
Male	15,904	4.6	728	29.5	4,698	33.6	5,341	30.6	4,859	1.7	278
Female	14,611	4.5	659	31.6	4,610	21.8	3,191	41.1	6,005	1.0	146
MERU											
Total	133,888	5.6	7,470	51.2	68,607	32.0	42,805	10.4	13,863	0.9	1,143
Male	65,830	5.7	3,758	52.0	34,206	32.3	21,291	9.0	5,957	0.9	618
Female	68,058	5.5	3,712	50.5	34,401	31..6	21,514	11.6	7,906	0.8	525
THARAKA											
Total	26,372	5.3	1,387	50.2	13,241	34..9	9,200	8.4	2,220	1.2	324
Male	10,639	6.4	682	48.7	5,178	36..3	3,861	7.6	808	1.0	110
Female	15,733	4.5	705	51.2	8,063	33..9	5,339	9.0	1,412	1.4	214
EMBU											
Total	66,088	4.5	2,993	49..3	32,588	36..3	23,995	9.0	5,935	0..9	577
Male	29,938	5.1	1,512	50.5	15,131	36.6	10,961	6..9	2,066	0..9	268
Female	36,150	4.1	1,481	48.3	17,457	36.1	13,034	10.7	3,869	0..9	309
KITUI											
Total	61,273	5.4	3,322	54.2	33,198	26..3	16,110	12.5	7,684	1.6	959
Male	26,724	6.4	1,715	53.9	14,411	28.3	7,565	10.1	2,689	1.3	344
Female	34,549	4.7	1,607	54.4	18,787	24.7	8,545	14.5	4,995	1.8	615
MACHAKOS											
Total	235,007	4.7	10,957	48.4	113,635	36.7	86,343	8.3	19,600	1.9	4,472
Male	110,499	5.1	5,612	47.3	52,301	40.0	44,231	5.7	6,298	1.9	2,057
Female	124,508	4.3	5,345	49.3	61,334	33.8	42,112	10.7	13,302	1.9	2,415
MAKUENI											
Total	149,365	3.8	5,724	57.5	85,951	25.1	37,477	11.9	17,771	1.6	2,442
Male	66,073	4.4	2,886	58.8	38,836	27.5	18,165	7.8	5,176	1.5	1,010
Female	83,292	3.4	2,838	56.6	47,115	23.2	19,312	15.1	12,595	1.7	1,432
NORTH EASTERN											
Total	175,772	2.0	3,572	20.9	36,667	9.6	16,862	66.0	115,978	1.5	2,693
Male	94,091	2.1	1,937	23.7	22,308	13.0	12,263	59.4	55,889	1.8	1,694
Female	81,681	2.0	1,635	17.6	14,359	5.6	4,599	73.6	60,089	1.2	999
GARISSA											
Total	133,780	1.9	2,507	20.2	27,068	8.8	11,761	68.1	91,141	1.0	1,303
Male	70,353	1.9	1,352	23.4	16,432	11.7	8,259	61.9	43,535	1.1	775
Female	63,427	1.8	1,155	16.8	10,636	5.5	3,502	75.1	47,606	0.8	528

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
WAJIR											
Total	19,667	3.3	641	24.7	4,857	15.1	2,967	54.2	10,658	2.8	544
Male	11,181	3.2	358	26.7	2,989	20.3	2,268	46.4	5,187	3.4	379
Female	8,486	3.3	283	22.0	1,868	8.2	699	64.5	5,471	1.9	165
MANDERA											
Total	22,325	1.9	424	21.2	4,742	9.6	2,134	63.5	14,179	3.8	846
Male	12,557	1.8	227	23.0	2,887	13.8	1,736	57.1	7,167	4.3	540
Female	9,768	2.0	197	19.0	1,855	4.1	398	71.8	7,012	3.1	306
NYANZA											
Total	1,101,518	6.5	71,950	55.3	609,350	29.1	320,871	8.7	95,409	0.4	3,938
Male	375,955	9.2	34,721	49.2	184,886	36.5	137,270	4.5	17,076	0.5	2,002
Female	725,563	5.1	37,229	58.5	424,464	25.3	183,601	10.8	78,333	0.3	1,936
SIAYA											
Total	161,762	8.0	13,001	60.9	98,437	21.4	34,656	9.5	15,303	0.2	365
Male	58,671	10.8	6,356	57.3	33,620	25.9	15,177	5.7	3,339	0.3	179
Female	103,091	6.4	6,645	62.9	64,817	18.9	19,479	11.6	11,964	0.2	186
KISUMU											
Total	310,900	6.5	20,154	51.2	159,093	35.0	108,893	6.8	21,221	0.5	1,539
Male	121,839	7.9	9,661	44.3	53,982	43.8	53,310	3.3	4,047	0.7	839
Female	189,061	5.6	10,493	55.6	105,111	29.4	55,583	9.1	17,174	0.4	700
HOMABAY											
Total	208,495	6.0	12,611	62.9	131,079	20.2	42,217	10.6	22,178	0.2	410
Male	55,128	10.8	5,929	56.0	30,892	28.1	15,483	4.8	2,648	0.3	176
Female	153,367	4.4	6,682	65.3	100,187	17.4	26,734	12.7	19,530	0.2	234
MIGORI											
Total	177,139	7.1	12,522	59.8	105,965	23.5	41,677	9.3	16,409	0.3	566
Male	62,206	9.7	6,021	52.6	32,714	31.8	19,812	5.4	3,350	0.5	309
Female	114,933	5.7	6,501	63.7	73,251	19.0	21,865	11.4	13,059	0.2	257
KISII											
Total	145,917	4.9	7,147	47.4	69,153	38.7	56,484	8.5	12,455	0.5	678
Male	41,953	8.1	3,413	41.3	17,316	45.7	19,152	4.2	1,777	0.7	295
Female	103,964	3.6	3,734	49.9	51,837	35.9	37,332	10.3	10,678	0.4	383
NYAMIRA											
Total	97,305	6.7	6,515	46.9	45,623	38.0	36,944	8.1	7,843	0.4	380
Male	36,158	9.2	3,341	45.3	16,362	39.6	14,336	5.3	1,915	0.6	204
Female	61,147	5.2	3,174	47.9	29,261	37.0	22,608	9.7	5,928	0.3	176

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
RIFT VALLEY											
Total	2,474,569	5.4	133,691	49.4	1,221,628	33.6	831,829	11.1	275,754	0.5	11,667
Male	1,204,450	5.6	67,724	48.0	578,132	37.0	445,542	8.8	106,479	0.5	6,573
Female	1,270,119	5.2	65,967	50.7	643,496	30.4	386,287	13.3	169,275	0.4	5,094
TURKANA											
Total	53,152	6.0	3,212	37.1	19,706	17.0	9,031	39.4	20,918	0.5	285
Male	28,044	5.9	1,646	39.4	11,050	22.1	6,207	31.9	8,950	0.7	191
Female	25,108	6.2	1,566	34.5	8,656	11.2	2,824	47.7	11,968	0.4	94
WEST POKOT											
Total	25,145	5.6	1,419	42.2	10,599	22.7	5,710	29.2	7,332	0.3	85
Male	12,087	5.7	690	41.1	4,973	27.6	3,338	25.1	3,031	0.5	55
Female	13,058	5.6	729	43.1	5,626	18.2	2,372	32.9	4,301	0.2	30
SAMBURU											
Total	20,302	4.4	901	26.8	5,442	23.0	4,677	45.1	9,166	0.6	116
Male	10,932	4.1	448	25.4	2,772	26.4	2,890	43.4	4,746	0.7	76
Female	9,370	4.8	453	28.5	2,670	19.1	1,787	47.2	4,420	0.4	40
TRANS NZOIA											
Total	279,173	5.2	14,601	53.3	148,862	28.2	78,673	13.0	36,323	0.3	714
Male	131,207	5.6	7,334	52.1	68,369	31.6	41,401	10.5	13,716	0.3	387
Female	147,966	4.9	7,267	54.4	80,493	25.2	37,272	15.3	22,607	0.2	327
BARINGO											
Total	51,267	5.9	3,041	50.8	26,057	31.6	16,197	11.2	5,744	0.4	228
Male	23,716	6.6	1,560	49.8	11,803	33.6	7,969	9.5	2,254	0.5	130
Female	27,551	5.4	1,481	51.7	14,254	29.9	8,228	12.7	3,490	0.4	98
UASIN GISHU											
Total	357,622	4.9	17,486	46.0	164,334	39.7	142,119	8.9	31,907	0.5	1,776
Male	173,838	5.1	8,820	44.2	76,818	43.0	74,831	7.1	12,420	0.5	949
Female	183,784	4.7	8,666	47.6	87,516	36.6	67,288	10.6	19,487	0.4	827
ELGEYO-MARAKWET											
Total	35,850	6.0	2,154	54.6	19,588	26.0	9,334	12.8	4,604	0.5	170
Male	16,642	6.5	1,078	54.1	9,011	25.9	4,314	13.0	2,156	0.5	83
Female	19,208	5.6	1,076	55.1	10,577	26.1	5,020	12.7	2,448	0.5	87
NANDI											
Total	158,033	6.1	9,575	59.2	93,599	24.4	38,529	10.0	15,764	0.4	566
Male	72,135	6.6	4,777	58.7	42,308	26.2	18,903	8.1	5,824	0.4	323

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Female	85,898	5.6	4,798	59.7	51,291	22.8	19,626	11.6	9,940	0.3	243
LAIKIPIA											
Total	163,464	4.5	7,416	47.8	78,203	31.1	50,765	16.0	26,152	0.6	928
Male	78,136	4.9	3,846	48.2	37,649	34.2	26,752	12.0	9,407	0.6	482
Female	85,328	4.2	3,570	47.5	40,554	28.1	24,013	19.6	16,745	0.5	446
NAKURU											
Total	706,626	5.5	39,117	49.1	346,933	36.4	257,391	8.5	60,263	0.4	2,922
Male	347,149	5.8	19,984	47.3	164,368	40.3	140,020	6.1	21,091	0.5	1,686
Female	359,477	5.3	19,133	50.8	182,565	32.7	117,371	10.9	39,172	0.3	1,236
NAROK											
Total	149,717	5.6	8,437	55.5	83,066	22.2	33,212	16.3	24,458	0.4	544
Male	76,125	5.7	4,362	54.2	41,261	26.4	20,097	13.2	10,050	0.5	355
Female	73,592	5.5	4,075	56.8	41,805	17.8	13,115	19.6	14,408	0.3	189
KAJIADO											
Total	260,412	5.3	13,692	40.6	105,641	47.0	122,305	6.3	16,357	0.9	2,417
Male	132,323	5.2	6,845	39.9	52,813	48.6	64,359	5.3	7,016	1.0	1,290
Female	128,089	5.3	6,847	41.2	52,828	45.2	57,946	7.3	9,341	0.9	1,127
KERICHO											
Total	116,106	5.6	6,535	54.7	63,470	31.8	36,906	7.5	8,676	0.4	519
Male	57,730	5.7	3,282	52.6	30,388	35.8	20,669	5.3	3,048	0.6	343
Female	58,376	5.6	3,253	56.7	33,082	27.8	16,237	9.6	5,628	0.3	176
BOMET											
Total	97,700	6.2	6,105	57.4	56,128	27.6	26,980	8.3	8,090	0.4	397
Male	44,386	6.9	3,052	55.3	24,549	31.1	13,792	6.2	2,770	0.5	223
Female	53,314	5.7	3,053	59.2	31,579	24.7	13,188	10.0	5,320	0.3	174
WESTERN											
Total	711,064	5.9	41,603	54.9	390,570	29.1	206,572	9.9	70,080	0.3	2,239
Male	252,099	7.9	19,822	50.5	127,266	34.4	86,787	6.8	17,180	0.4	1,044
Female	458,965	4.7	21,781	57.4	263,304	26.1	119,785	11.5	52,900	0.3	1,195
KAKAMEGA											
Total	321,878	5.6	17,892	55.3	178,099	28.2	90,777	10.6	34,106	0.3	1,004
Male	110,158	7.6	8,393	51.0	56,184	33.8	37,234	7.1	7,870	0.4	477
Female	211,720	4.5	9,499	57.6	121,915	25.3	53,543	12.4	26,236	0.2	527
VIHIGA											
Total	65,491	7.0	4,607	54.1	35,412	29.5	19,341	9.1	5,932	0.3	199
Male	20,158	11.5	2,317	47.6	9,592	33.5	6,752	7.1	1,435	0.3	62

	Total	Primary Incomplete		Primary		Secondary+		None		Others	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Female	45,333	5.1	2,290	57.0	25,820	27.8	12,589	9.9	4,497	0.3	137
BUNGOMA											
Total	207,506	5.4	11,222	53.7	111,413	32.9	68,215	7.7	15,951	0.3	705
Male	78,836	6.9	5,417	49.3	38,866	37.6	29,649	5.8	4,571	0.4	333
Female	128,670	4.5	5,805	56.4	72,547	30.0	38,566	8.8	11,380	0.3	372
BUSIA											
Total	116,189	6.8	7,882	56.5	65,646	24.3	28,239	12.1	14,091	0.3	331
Male	42,947	8.6	3,695	52.7	22,624	30.6	13,152	7.7	3,304	0.4	172
Female	73,242	5.7	4,187	58.7	43,022	20.6	15,087	14.7	10,787	0.2	159

Appendix 3.5: Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Sex, Marital status, Province and County, 2009

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Kenya									
Total	9,953,014	45.0	4,479,596	49.8	4,959,720	3.2	316,518	2.0	197,180
Male	4,642,808	50.2	2,330,310	47.9	2,224,931	0.7	33,196	1.2	54,371
Female	5,310,206	40.5	2,149,286	51.5	2,734,789	5.3	283,322	2.7	142,809
NAIROBI									
Total	2,274,993	47.4	1,078,012	49.1	1,116,058	1.4	32,752	2.1	48,171
Male	1,168,307	46.1	539,029	52.5	613,583	0.5	5,455	0.9	10,240
Female	1,106,686	48.7	538,983	45.4	502,475	2.5	27,297	3.4	37,931
CENTRAL									
Total	1,237,801	45.8	566,809	48.4	599,566	3.1	38,467	2.7	32,959
Male	570,806	50.6	288,639	47.0	268,280	0.8	4,678	1.6	9,209
Female	666,995	41.7	278,170	49.7	331,286	5.1	33,789	3.6	23,750
NYANDARUA									
Total	212,198	42.4	89,974	49.5	105,011	5.2	10,968	2.9	6,245
Male	96,474	49.0	47,225	47.8	46,082	1.4	1,350	1.9	1,817
Female	115,724	36.9	42,749	50.9	58,929	8.3	9,618	3.8	4,428
NYERI									
Total	151,595	47.7	72,266	46.7	70,752	3.3	4,936	2.4	3,641
Male	68,261	55.6	37,962	41.9	28,597	0.8	546	1.7	1,156
Female	83,334	41.2	34,304	50.6	42,155	5.3	4,390	3.0	2,485
KIRINYAGA									
Total	55,021	45.5	25,055	48.2	26,506	3.2	1,742	3.1	1,718
Male	24,682	52.1	12,856	45.0	11,112	0.8	207	2.1	507
Female	30,339	40.2	12,199	50.7	15,394	5.1	1,535	4.0	1,211
MURANG'A									
Total	139,946	45.9	64,253	47.7	66,821	3.8	5,309	2.5	3,563
Male	58,806	56.9	33,452	40.2	23,624	0.9	534	2.0	1,196
Female	81,140	38.0	30,801	53.2	43,197	5.9	4,775	2.9	2,367
KIAMBU									
Total	679,041	46.4	315,261	48.7	330,476	2.3	15,512	2.6	17,792
Male	322,583	48.7	157,144	49.2	158,865	0.6	2,041	1.4	4,533
Female	356,458	44.4	158,117	48.1	171,611	3.8	13,471	3.7	13,259
COAST									
Total	969,634	46.0	445,582	49.1	476,413	2.4	23,394	2.5	24,245
Male	498,412	48.6	242,241	49.2	245,033	0.8	3,974	1.4	7,164
Female	471,222	43.2	203,341	49.1	231,380	4.1	19,420	3.6	17,081
MOMBASA									
Total	573,106	46.3	265,245	49.4	283,318	1.9	11,018	2.4	13,525
Male	301,094	47.6	143,396	50.5	152,130	0.7	2,065	1.2	3,503
Female	272,012	44.8	121,849	48.2	131,188	3.3	8,953	3.7	10,022
KWALE									
Total	103,360	42.7	44,097	50.4	52,131	4.0	4,182	2.9	2,950
Male	49,245	48.0	23,641	48.5	23,870	1.3	625	2.3	1,109
Female	54,115	37.8	20,456	52.2	28,261	6.6	3,557	3.4	1,841
KILIFI									
Total	169,213	47.1	79,707	47.7	80,660	2.6	4,459	2.6	4,387
Male	81,642	51.5	42,060	46.3	37,820	0.7	584	1.4	1,178
Female	87,571	43.0	37,647	48.9	42,840	4.4	3,875	3.7	3,209
TANA RIVER									
Total	39,416	47.8	18,828	47.5	18,713	2.7	1,065	2.1	810
Male	20,717	53.2	11,024	44.7	9,255	0.8	157	1.4	281
Female	18,699	41.7	7,804	50.6	9,458	4.9	908	2.8	529

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
LAMU									
Total	31,744	41.0	13,010	52.4	16,641	3.1	985	3.5	1,108
Male	17,859	45.1	8,063	51.1	9,134	1.0	187	2.7	475
Female	13,885	35.6	4,947	54.1	7,507	5.7	798	4.6	633
TAITA TAVETA									
Total	52,795	46.8	24,695	47.3	24,950	3.2	1,685	2.8	1,465
Male	27,855	50.5	14,057	46.0	12,824	1.3	356	2.2	618
Female	24,940	42.7	10,638	48.6	12,126	5.3	1,329	3.4	847
EASTERN									
Total	761,898	43.7	333,240	50.9	387,497	3.3	25,338	2.1	15,823
Male	356,382	50.6	180,442	46.8	166,730	1.0	3,448	1.6	5,762
Female	405,516	37.7	152,798	54.4	220,767	5.4	21,890	2.5	10,061
MARSABIT									
Total	25,573	49.1	12,561	46.1	11,777	3.2	819	1.6	416
Male	13,742	54.5	7,491	44.0	6,046	0.6	77	0.9	128
Female	11,831	42.9	5,070	48.4	5,731	6.3	742	2.4	288
ISIOLO									
Total	31,953	42.6	13,606	51.8	16,539	3.0	967	2.6	841
Male	16,759	46.4	7,774	51.3	8,597	0.8	132	1.5	256
Female	15,194	38.4	5,832	52.3	7,942	5.5	835	3.9	585
MERU									
Total	142,471	46.9	66,785	47.9	68,282	2.4	3,365	2.8	4,039
Male	70,251	51.4	36,076	46.2	32,477	0.7	482	1.7	1,216
Female	72,220	42.5	30,709	49.6	35,805	4.0	2,883	3.9	2,823
THARAKA									
Total	27,902	47.4	13,222	47.7	13,313	2.9	822	2.0	545
Male	11,376	60.4	6,866	37.2	4,235	0.8	89	1.6	186
Female	16,526	38.5	6,356	54.9	9,078	4.4	733	2.2	359
EMBU									
Total	69,477	44.6	30,978	49.5	34,413	3.4	2,351	2.5	1,735
Male	31,647	51.6	16,318	45.5	14,401	0.9	295	2.0	633
Female	37,830	38.8	14,660	52.9	20,012	5.4	2,056	2.9	1,102
KITUI									
Total	64,492	47.8	30,850	48.0	30,943	2.7	1,735	1.5	964
Male	28,338	58.2	16,498	39.5	11,193	0.8	226	1.5	421
Female	36,154	39.7	14,352	54.6	19,750	4.2	1,509	1.5	543
MACHAKOS									
Total	245,512	42.7	104,825	52.4	128,565	3.2	7,864	1.7	4,258
Male	115,684	49.0	56,727	48.6	56,236	0.9	1,086	1.4	1,635
Female	129,828	37.0	48,098	55.7	72,329	5.2	6,778	2.0	2,623
MAKUENI									
Total	154,518	39.1	60,413	54.1	83,665	4.8	7,415	2.0	3,025
Male	68,585	47.7	32,692	48.9	33,545	1.5	1,061	1.9	1,287
Female	85,933	32.3	27,721	58.3	50,120	7.4	6,354	2.0	1,738
NORTH EASTERN									
Total	194,227	55.7	108,118	40.1	77,806	2.3	4,515	2.0	3,788
Male	104,224	62.5	65,173	35.9	37,440	0.7	728	0.8	883
Female	90,003	47.7	42,945	44.8	40,366	4.2	3,787	3.2	2,905
GARISSA									
Total	147,555	55.4	81,715	40.2	59,279	2.4	3,512	2.1	3,049
Male	77,900	62.8	48,926	35.6	27,749	0.7	536	0.9	689
Female	69,655	47.1	32,789	45.3	31,530	4.3	2,976	3.4	2,360
WAJIR									
Total	21,639	56.4	12,197	39.9	8,632	2.1	453	1.6	357
Male	12,296	61.2	7,526	37.3	4,591	0.7	83	0.8	96
Female	9,343	50.0	4,671	43.3	4,041	4.0	370	2.8	261

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
MANDERA									
Total	25,033	56.7	14,206	39.5	9,895	2.2	550	1.5	382
Male	14,028	62.2	8,721	36.4	5,100	0.8	109	0.7	98
Female	11,005	49.8	5,485	43.6	4,795	4.0	441	2.6	284
NYANZA									
Total	1,166,793	40.7	475,137	51.5	600,627	7.0	82,112	0.8	8,917
Male	407,262	59.7	243,127	38.9	158,488	0.7	2,894	0.7	2,753
Female	759,531	30.5	232,010	58.2	442,139	10.4	79,218	0.8	6,164
SIAYA									
Total	172,847	47.6	82,228	43.6	75,359	8.0	13,763	0.9	1,497
Male	64,132	66.9	42,924	31.1	19,962	0.9	577	1.0	669
Female	108,715	36.2	39,304	51.0	55,397	12.1	13,186	0.8	828
KISUMU									
Total	328,620	43.2	141,858	49.3	162,115	6.6	21,546	0.9	3,101
Male	130,592	55.6	72,585	43.0	56,161	0.7	922	0.7	924
Female	198,028	35.0	69,273	53.5	105,954	10.4	20,624	1.1	2,177
HOMABAY									
Total	220,520	34.6	76,303	54.8	120,751	10.1	22,323	0.5	1,143
Male	60,439	64.0	38,667	34.7	20,949	0.8	460	0.6	363
Female	160,081	23.5	37,636	62.3	99,802	13.7	21,863	0.5	780
MIGORI									
Total	188,757	40.9	77,233	51.4	96,952	7.0	13,261	0.7	1,311
Male	67,818	58.7	39,799	39.9	27,065	0.8	518	0.6	436
Female	120,939	31.0	37,434	57.8	69,887	10.5	12,743	0.7	875
KISII									
Total	153,401	36.1	55,323	58.4	89,627	4.8	7,436	0.7	1,015
Male	45,515	60.7	27,615	38.5	17,511	0.4	196	0.4	193
Female	107,886	25.7	27,708	66.8	72,116	6.7	7,240	0.8	822
NYAMIRA									
Total	102,648	41.1	42,192	54.4	55,823	3.7	3,783	0.8	850
Male	38,766	55.6	21,537	43.4	16,840	0.6	221	0.4	168
Female	63,882	32.3	20,655	61.0	38,983	5.6	3,562	1.1	682
RIFT VALLEY									
Total	2,593,936	44.7	1,158,740	50.5	1,310,763	2.8	73,124	2.0	51,309
Male	1,264,780	48.5	613,858	49.5	626,023	0.8	9,834	1.2	15,065
Female	1,329,156	41.0	544,882	51.5	684,740	4.8	63,290	2.7	36,244
TURKANA									
Total	57,567	58.5	33,671	36.4	20,978	2.7	1,560	2.4	1,358
Male	30,346	65.9	20,013	32.3	9,787	0.6	187	1.2	359
Female	27,221	50.2	13,658	41.1	11,191	5.0	1,373	3.7	999
WEST POKOT									
Total	26,466	44.8	11,847	50.5	13,366	2.7	724	2.0	529
Male	12,789	50.4	6,441	47.2	6,039	0.8	107	1.6	202
Female	13,677	39.5	5,406	53.6	7,327	4.5	617	2.4	327
SAMBURU									
Total	21,121	52.8	11,151	43.0	9,083	2.9	613	1.3	274
Male	11,361	59.8	6,799	39.0	4,436	0.5	62	0.6	64
Female	9,760	44.6	4,352	47.6	4,647	5.6	551	2.2	210
TRANS NZOIA									
Total	291,239	41.0	119,288	53.2	154,795	3.7	10,856	2.2	6,300
Male	137,235	46.4	63,670	51.1	70,180	1.0	1,305	1.5	2,080
Female	154,004	36.1	55,618	54.9	84,615	6.2	9,551	2.7	4,220
BARINGO									
Total	53,683	46.5	24,937	49.4	26,500	2.7	1,436	1.5	810
Male	24,958	53.1	13,261	44.9	11,217	0.8	198	1.1	282
Female	28,725	40.6	11,676	53.2	15,283	4.3	1,238	1.8	528

	Total	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
UASIN GISHU									
Total	375,158	45.9	172,297	50.0	187,500	2.5	9,208	1.6	6,153
Male	182,592	49.0	89,535	49.2	89,925	0.7	1,329	1.0	1,803
Female	192,566	43.0	82,762	50.7	97,575	4.1	7,879	2.3	4,350
ELGEYO-MARAKWET									
Total	38,014	46.4	17,638	49.6	18,873	2.3	886	1.6	617
Male	17,812	53.5	9,533	44.4	7,917	0.6	103	1.5	259
Female	20,202	40.1	8,105	54.2	10,956	3.9	783	1.8	358
NANDI									
Total	166,379	42.7	71,111	52.2	86,796	3.5	5,815	1.6	2,657
Male	76,379	48.0	36,688	49.7	37,940	1.0	748	1.3	1,003
Female	90,000	38.2	34,423	54.3	48,856	5.6	5,067	1.8	1,654
LAIKIPIA									
Total	169,706	39.9	67,766	53.1	90,083	4.2	7,047	2.8	4,810
Male	81,209	44.2	35,867	52.6	42,735	1.3	1,026	1.9	1,581
Female	88,497	36.0	31,899	53.5	47,348	6.8	6,021	3.6	3,229
NAKURU									
Total	736,611	44.8	329,913	49.8	366,996	3.1	22,517	2.3	17,185
Male	362,205	48.1	174,126	49.8	180,353	0.9	3,161	1.3	4,565
Female	374,406	41.6	155,787	49.9	186,643	5.2	19,356	3.4	12,620
NAROK									
Total	158,973	42.1	66,983	54.4	86,424	1.9	2,995	1.6	2,571
Male	80,917	46.6	37,735	52.0	42,057	0.4	346	1.0	779
Female	78,056	37.5	29,248	56.8	44,367	3.4	2,649	2.3	1,792
KAJIADO									
Total	273,009	47.9	130,792	48.3	131,910	1.6	4,503	2.1	5,804
Male	138,797	48.6	67,506	49.7	69,047	0.5	700	1.1	1,544
Female	134,212	47.2	63,286	46.8	62,863	2.8	3,803	3.2	4,260
KERICHO									
Total	122,111	44.1	53,838	52.4	64,023	2.3	2,835	1.2	1,415
Male	60,705	46.5	28,254	52.3	31,732	0.6	344	0.6	375
Female	61,406	41.7	25,584	52.6	32,291	4.1	2,491	1.7	1,040
BOMET									
Total	103,899	45.7	47,508	51.4	53,436	2.0	2,129	0.8	826
Male	47,475	51.5	24,430	47.7	22,658	0.5	218	0.4	169
Female	56,424	40.9	23,078	54.5	30,778	3.4	1,911	1.2	657
WESTERN									
Total	753,732	41.7	313,958	51.9	390,990	4.9	36,816	1.6	11,968
Male	272,635	57.9	157,801	40.1	109,354	0.8	2,185	1.2	3,295
Female	481,097	32.5	156,157	58.5	281,636	7.2	34,631	1.8	8,673
KAKAMEGA									
Total	340,734	39.8	135,492	53.3	181,630	5.3	18,143	1.6	5,469
Male	119,185	57.2	68,226	40.6	48,367	0.9	1,079	1.3	1,513
Female	221,549	30.4	67,266	60.2	133,263	7.7	17,064	1.8	3,956
VIHIGA									
Total	70,293	44.9	31,550	48.1	33,797	5.9	4,168	1.1	778
Male	22,476	67.9	15,252	30.0	6,745	0.9	213	1.2	266
Female	47,817	34.1	16,298	56.6	27,052	8.3	3,955	1.1	512
BUNGOMA									
Total	218,692	42.0	91,833	52.6	115,065	3.7	8,101	1.7	3,693
Male	84,282	55.1	46,450	43.1	36,328	0.6	547	1.1	957
Female	134,410	33.8	45,383	58.6	78,737	5.6	7,554	2.0	2,736
BUSIA									
Total	124,013	44.4	55,083	48.8	60,498	5.2	6,404	1.6	2,028
Male	46,692	59.7	27,873	38.4	17,914	0.7	346	1.2	559
Female	77,321	35.2	27,210	55.1	42,584	7.8	6,058	1.9	1,469

Appendix 3.6: Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Sex, Economic Activity, Province and County, 2009

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
Kenya		percent	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.
Total	9,312,119	64.7	6,028,895	6.8	633,009	28.5	2,650,215
Male	4,322,013	70.5	3,045,836	6.8	294,931	22.7	981,246
Female	4,990,106	59.8	2,983,059	6.8	338,078	33.4	1,668,969
NAIROBI							
Total	2,141,626	65.4	1,401,178	9.3	198,402	25.3	542,046
Male	1,101,680	74.0	814,752	8.2	90,190	17.9	196,738
Female	1,039,946	56.4	586,426	10.4	108,212	33.2	345,308
CENTRAL							
Total	1,162,650	65.4	760,733	4.5	52,711	30.0	349,206
Male	532,959	70.5	375,760	4.5	23,804	25.0	133,395
Female	629,691	61.1	384,973	4.6	28,907	34.3	215,811
NYANDARUA							
Total	199,732	68.4	136,660	2.8	5,511	28.8	57,561
Male	90,178	68.8	62,005	3.2	2,907	28.0	25,266
Female	109,554	68.1	74,655	2.4	2,604	29.5	32,295
NYERI							
Total	141,772	65.8	93,260	3.2	4,542	31.0	43,970
Male	63,305	68.9	43,611	3.2	2,056	27.9	17,638
Female	78,467	63.3	49,649	3.2	2,486	33.6	26,332
KIRINYAGA							
Total	52,000	72.1	37,485	2.8	1,440	25.1	13,075
Male	23,175	72.7	16,847	2.5	586	24.8	5,742
Female	28,825	71.6	20,638	3.0	854	25.4	7,333
MURANG'A							
Total	129,465	68.6	88,874	2.9	3,726	28.5	36,865
Male	53,552	68.8	36,822	3.2	1,687	28.1	15,043
Female	75,913	68.6	52,052	2.7	2,039	28.7	21,822
KIAMBU							
Total	639,681	63.2	404,454	5.9	37,492	30.9	197,735
Male	302,749	71.5	216,475	5.5	16,568	23.0	69,706
Female	336,932	55.8	187,979	6.2	20,924	38.0	128,029
COAST							
Total	898,991	60.9	547,381	8.4	75,606	30.7	276,004
Male	462,886	72.1	333,530	8.5	39,467	19.4	89,889
Female	436,105	49.0	213,851	8.3	36,139	42.7	186,115
MOMBASA							
Total	531,890	58.6	311,597	10.2	54,317	31.2	165,976
Male	280,271	71.1	199,227	10.2	28,593	18.7	52,451
Female	251,619	44.7	112,370	10.2	25,724	45.1	113,525
KWALE							
Total	96,094	62.6	60,170	5.7	5,499	31.7	30,425
Male	45,597	72.2	32,915	6.1	2,766	21.7	9,916
Female	50,497	54.0	27,255	5.4	2,733	40.6	20,509
KILIFI							
Total	156,568	59.8	93,662	6.8	10,618	33.4	52,288
Male	75,331	69.7	52,483	6.8	5,139	23.5	17,709
Female	81,237	50.7	41,179	6.7	5,479	42.6	34,579
TANA RIVER							
Total	35,699	70.5	25,177	6.3	2,241	23.2	8,281
Male	18,892	79.3	14,981	6.9	1,302	13.8	2,609
Female	16,807	60.7	10,196	5.6	939	33.7	5,672
LAMU							
Total	29,595	81.5	24,117	2.6	765	15.9	4,713
Male	16,778	86.3	14,483	2.7	453	11.0	1,842
Female	12,817	75.2	9,634	2.4	312	22.4	2,871
TAITA TAVETA							
Total	49,145	66.5	32,658	4.4	2,166	29.1	14,321
Male	26,017	74.7	19,441	4.7	1,214	20.6	5,362
Female	23,128	57.1	13,217	4.1	952	38.7	8,959

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
EASTERN							
Total	716,515	65.2	467,064	4.7	33,596	30.1	215,855
Male	333,693	71.8	239,684	5.0	16,651	23.2	77,358
Female	382,822	59.4	227,380	4.4	16,945	36.2	138,497
MARSABIT							
Total	23,743	72.1	17,117	5.2	1,228	22.7	5,398
Male	12,804	80.2	10,263	6.0	766	13.9	1,775
Female	10,939	62.7	6,854	4.2	462	33.1	3,623
ISIOLO							
Total	30,266	68.5	20,734	6.7	2,023	24.8	7,509
Male	15,869	76.1	12,069	6.4	1,018	17.5	2,782
Female	14,397	60.2	8,665	7.0	1,005	32.8	4,727
MERU							
Total	132,112	73.9	97,686	3.4	4,557	22.6	29,869
Male	65,092	78.3	50,971	3.1	2,036	18.6	12,085
Female	67,020	69.7	46,715	3.8	2,521	26.5	17,784
THARAKA							
Total	25,886	68.5	17,725	1.9	479	29.7	7,682
Male	10,369	68.9	7,146	1.6	170	29.4	3,053
Female	15,517	68.2	10,579	2.0	309	29.8	4,629
EMBU							
Total	65,274	73.4	47,922	4.0	2,624	22.6	14,728
Male	29,600	76.5	22,638	3.8	1,113	19.8	5,849
Female	35,674	70.9	25,284	4.2	1,511	24.9	8,879
KITUI							
Total	60,228	62.5	37,615	5.0	2,991	32.6	19,622
Male	26,210	67.4	17,673	5.1	1,348	27.4	7,189
Female	34,018	58.6	19,942	4.8	1,643	36.5	12,433
MACHAKOS							
Total	231,442	63.2	146,259	5.4	12,439	31.4	72,744
Male	108,536	71.4	77,460	5.5	5,987	23.1	25,089
Female	122,906	56.0	68,799	5.2	6,452	38.8	47,655
MAKUENI							
Total	147,564	55.6	82,006	4.9	7,255	39.5	58,303
Male	65,213	63.6	41,464	6.5	4,213	30.0	19,536
Female	82,351	49.2	40,542	3.7	3,042	47.1	38,767
NORTH EASTERN							
Total	178,832	47.1	84,234	29.3	52,378	23.6	42,220
Male	96,053	51.1	49,097	31.3	30,093	17.6	16,863
Female	82,779	42.4	35,137	26.9	22,285	30.6	25,357
GARISSA							
Total	135,563	42.8	58,027	34.7	47,082	22.5	30,454
Male	71,518	46.3	33,098	37.5	26,846	16.2	11,574
Female	64,045	38.9	24,929	31.6	20,236	29.5	18,880
WAJIR							
Total	19,912	57.7	11,481	14.1	2,798	28.3	5,633
Male	11,373	62.6	7,118	15.1	1,712	22.4	2,543
Female	8,539	51.1	4,363	12.7	1,086	36.2	3,090
MANDERA							
Total	23,357	63.0	14,726	10.7	2,498	26.3	6,133
Male	13,162	67.5	8,881	11.7	1,535	20.9	2,746
Female	10,195	57.3	5,845	9.4	963	33.2	3,387
NYANZA							
Total	1,079,737	66.5	718,337	4.6	49,149	28.9	312,251
Male	364,236	63.8	232,466	4.1	14,935	32.1	116,835
Female	715,501	67.9	485,871	4.8	34,214	27.3	195,416
SIAYA							
Total	156,891	64.2	100,744	4.3	6,689	31.5	49,458
Male	56,195	62.6	35,164	3.9	2,198	33.5	18,833
Female	100,696	65.1	65,580	4.5	4,491	30.4	30,625
KISUMU							
Total	304,654	60.4	183,872	6.0	18,151	33.7	102,631
Male	118,708	64.2	76,240	5.2	6,230	30.5	36,238
Female	185,946	57.9	107,632	6.4	11,921	35.7	66,393

	Total		Working		Unemployed		Inactive
HOMABAY							
Total	205,844	68.7	141,437	5.1	10,503	26.2	53,904
Male	53,294	63.1	33,629	4.1	2,196	32.8	17,469
Female	152,550	70.7	107,808	5.4	8,307	23.9	36,435
MIGORI							
Total	173,614	68.6	119,161	4.6	7,942	26.8	46,511
Male	60,414	65.0	39,285	4.2	2,533	30.8	18,596
Female	113,200	70.6	79,876	4.8	5,409	24.7	27,915
KISII							
Total	143,672	73.3	105,336	3.0	4,256	23.7	34,080
Male	40,699	62.5	25,444	2.9	1,181	34.6	14,074
Female	102,973	77.6	79,892	3.0	3,075	19.4	20,006
NYAMIRA							
Total	95,062	71.3	67,787	1.7	1,608	27.0	25,667
Male	34,926	65.0	22,704	1.7	597	33.3	11,625
Female	60,136	75.0	45,083	1.7	1,011	23.4	14,042
RIFT VALLEY							
Total	2,436,300	64.7	1,575,608	5.7	139,827	29.6	720,865
Male	1,185,508	70.8	839,378	5.8	68,635	23.4	277,495
Female	1,250,792	58.9	736,230	5.7	71,192	35.5	443,370
TURKANA							
Total	52,716	52.1	27,444	15.5	8,161	32.5	17,111
Male	27,797	54.1	15,038	16.2	4,494	29.7	8,265
Female	24,919	49.8	12,406	14.7	3,667	35.5	8,846
WEST POKOT							
Total	24,638	63.9	15,742	6.7	1,657	29.4	7,239
Male	11,864	70.5	8,370	7.3	864	22.2	2,630
Female	12,774	57.7	7,372	6.2	793	36.1	4,609
SAMBURU							
Total	19,876	72.5	14,416	7.0	1,383	20.5	4,077
Male	10,729	80.4	8,630	6.3	675	13.3	1,424
Female	9,147	63.3	5,786	7.7	708	29.0	2,653
TRANS NZOIA							
Total	275,069	63.2	173,775	5.4	14,729	31.5	86,565
Male	129,161	69.4	89,681	5.3	6,894	25.2	32,586
Female	145,908	57.6	84,094	5.4	7,835	37.0	53,979
BARINGO							
Total	50,206	63.5	31,886	5.7	2,882	30.7	15,438
Male	23,167	70.9	16,428	6.2	1,427	22.9	5,312
Female	27,039	57.2	15,458	5.4	1,455	37.4	10,126
UASIN GISHU							
Total	353,928	57.4	203,084	7.2	25,568	35.4	125,276
Male	172,026	66.0	113,464	7.4	12,652	26.7	45,910
Female	181,902	49.3	89,620	7.1	12,916	43.6	79,366
ELGEYO-MARAKWET							
Total	35,235	63.4	22,344	4.0	1,408	32.6	11,483
Male	16,421	73.9	12,137	4.9	809	21.2	3,475
Female	18,814	54.3	10,207	3.2	599	42.6	8,008
NANDI							
Total	155,598	67.4	104,871	2.8	4,322	29.8	46,405
Male	70,958	72.4	51,395	2.8	1,976	24.8	17,587
Female	84,640	63.2	53,476	2.8	2,346	34.0	28,818
LAIKIPIA							
Total	161,669	67.4	109,022	6.3	10,169	26.3	42,478
Male	77,129	72.5	55,907	6.8	5,267	20.7	15,955
Female	84,540	62.8	53,115	5.8	4,902	31.4	26,523
NAKURU							
Total	694,383	65.1	451,720	6.2	43,065	28.7	199,598
Male	340,965	70.3	239,590	6.1	20,667	23.7	80,708
Female	353,418	60.0	212,130	6.3	22,398	33.6	118,890
NAROK							
Total	147,393	77.2	113,832	2.7	3,987	20.1	29,574
Male	75,061	81.9	61,481	2.7	2,012	15.4	11,568
Female	72,332	72.4	52,351	2.7	1,975	24.9	18,006

	Total	Working		Unemployed		Inactive	
KAJIADO							
Total	255,953	61.3	156,885	6.4	16,286	32.3	82,782
Male	130,265	71.2	92,716	6.2	8,103	22.6	29,446
Female	125,688	51.1	64,169	6.5	8,183	42.4	53,336
KERICHO							
Total	113,899	71.2	81,042	3.9	4,426	25.0	28,431
Male	56,648	75.4	42,711	3.6	2,047	21.0	11,890
Female	57,251	67.0	38,331	4.2	2,379	28.9	16,541
BOMET							
Total	95,737	72.6	69,545	1.9	1,784	25.5	24,408
Male	43,317	73.5	31,830	1.7	748	24.8	10,739
Female	52,420	71.9	37,715	2.0	1,036	26.1	13,669
WESTERN							
Total	697,468	68.0	474,360	4.5	31,340	27.5	191,768
Male	244,998	65.8	161,169	4.6	11,156	29.7	72,673
Female	452,470	69.2	313,191	4.5	20,184	26.3	119,095
KAKAMEGA							
Total	316,330	68.7	217,365	5.1	16,274	26.1	82,691
Male	107,245	66.3	71,107	5.4	5,839	28.3	30,299
Female	209,085	70.0	146,258	5.0	10,435	25.1	52,392
VIHIGA							
Total	63,574	60.5	38,464	5.3	3,342	34.2	21,768
Male	19,107	55.2	10,553	4.5	864	40.2	7,690
Female	44,467	62.8	27,911	5.6	2,478	31.7	14,078
BUNGOMA							
Total	203,924	68.4	139,479	3.4	6,932	28.2	57,513
Male	77,058	66.4	51,152	3.6	2,768	30.0	23,138
Female	126,866	69.6	88,327	3.3	4,164	27.1	34,375
BUSIA							
Total	113,640	69.6	79,052	4.2	4,792	26.2	29,796
Male	41,588	68.2	28,357	4.1	1,685	27.8	11,546
Female	72,052	70.4	50,695	4.3	3,107	25.3	18,250

Appendix 4.1: Number of Emigrants by Province and county of Origin

KENYA	**160,351**	**100**
NAIROBI	**27,496**	**17.1**
CENTRAL	**28,522**	**17.8**
Nyandarua	2,426	1.5
Nyeri	4,817	3.0
Kirinyaga	1,737	1.1
Murang'a	4,544	2.8
Kiambu	14,998	9.4
COAST	**11,991**	**7.5**
Mombasa	5,504	3.4
Kwale	1,922	1.2
Kilifi	2,601	1.6
Tana River	405	0.3
Lamu	411	0.3
Taita Taveta	1,148	0.7
EASTERN	**15,025**	**9.4**
Marsabit	554	0.3
Isiolo	333	0.2
Meru	3,332	2.1
Tharaka	937	0.6
Embu	1,693	1.1
Kitui	2,136	1.3
Machakos	3,992	2.5
Makueni	2,048	1.3
NORTH EASTERN	**4,648**	**2.9**
Garissa	1,700	1.1
Wajir	1,221	0.8
Mandera	1,727	1.1
NYANZA	**24,116**	**15.0**
Siaya	4,329	2.7
Kisumu	4,967	3.1
Migori	4,000	2.5
Homa Bay	3,854	2.4
Kisii	4,410	2.8
Nyamira	2,556	1.6
RIFT VALLEY	**33,275**	**20.8**
Turkana	1,401	0.9
West Pokot	817	0.5
Samburu	425	0.3
Trans Nzoia	3,163	2.0
Baringo	1,525	1.0
Uasin Gishu	4,067	2.5
Elgeyo	816	0.5
Nandi	2,706	1.7
Laikipia	1,460	0.9
Nakuru	8,239	5.1
Narok	2,045	1.3
Kajiado	3,263	2.0
Kericho	1,393	0.9
Bomet	1,955	1.2
WESTERN	**15,278**	**9.5**
Kakamega	5,186	3.2
Vihiga	1,801	1.1
Bungoma	3,755	2.3
Busia	4,536	2.8

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