



Section E: Migration

Introduction

Migration is the movement of persons, either across an international border, or within a State and usually involves change of usual place of residence (UNDESA, 1998). The 2030 Agenda integrates migration as a core development consideration. Target 10.7 calls on States to “facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people”. The Agenda’s core principle of “leave no one behind” is a clarion call for inclusion of migrants in the achievement of SDGs. In this regard, countries are required to provide comparable data across migration topics to monitor progress on targets, as well as improve disaggregation of data by migratory status. Similarly, the Global Compact for Migration calls for the collection and utilization of accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.

200,000

lifetime in-migrants for both sexes in Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru, Mombasa, and Uasin Gishu counties, with Nairobi recording the highest number of in-migrants at about 1.3 million migrants for the two sexes

Measurement of migration

Variables used to measure migration in the 2019 census were place of birth, place of previous residence, duration of residence, place of enumeration, and emigrants. Heads of households provided information on emigrants in households in the last fifteen years. The short questionnaire captured detailed information on these emigrants' educational attainment, professional training, country of destination, country of current residence, year of departure, reason for emigration and remittances, among other variables.

Definitions of Key Terms and Concepts

Migration: The movement of persons across an international border or within a State away from his/her usual place of residence.

Usual Residence: The place at which a person has lived continuously for most of the last 12 months (that is, for at least six months and one day) or for at least the last 12 months, not including temporary absences for holidays or work assignments, or intends to live for at least six months.

International Migration: The process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries to other countries.

Internal Migration: migration across administrative boundaries within a country.

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.

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.

Recent Migration: The person's current place of residence is different from the previous place of residence a year ago according to the 2019 Census.

Lifetime Migration: Migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census or survey.

Net-Migration: The balance between in-migration and out-migration and is characterised as net in-migration or net out-migration depending on the direction of balance.

An **emigrant** is an international migrant, departing to another country by crossing an international boundary.

A **refugee** is a person who has been forced to leave his or her home and seek refuge elsewhere.

E.1: Lifetime Migrants by Sex and County

Maps E.1A, E.1B, E.1C and E.1D present information on lifetime migration. Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru, Mombasa, and Uasin Gishu counties had more than 200,000 lifetime in-migrants for both sexes with Nairobi recording the highest number of in-migrants at about 1.3 million migrants for the two sexes. Uasin Gishu county also recorded more than 200,000 female in-migrants. Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, Garissa, Samburu and West-Pokot had the lowest number of in-migrants for both males and females.

Counties with the highest lifetime female out migrants were Kakamega, Nairobi, Murang'a, Kiambu, Kisii, Nyeri, Machakos, and Nakuru, at over 200,000 lifetime migrants with Kakamega leading with more than 300,000 persons. The same counties had the highest male lifetime out-migrants except for Nyeri, Machakos, and Nakuru that recorded about 180,000 out-migrants each. Lamu, Isiolo, Tana River, Wajir, Samburu, West Pokot, Marsabit, and Turkana had the least lifetime out-migrants for both sexes recording less than 20,000 migrants.

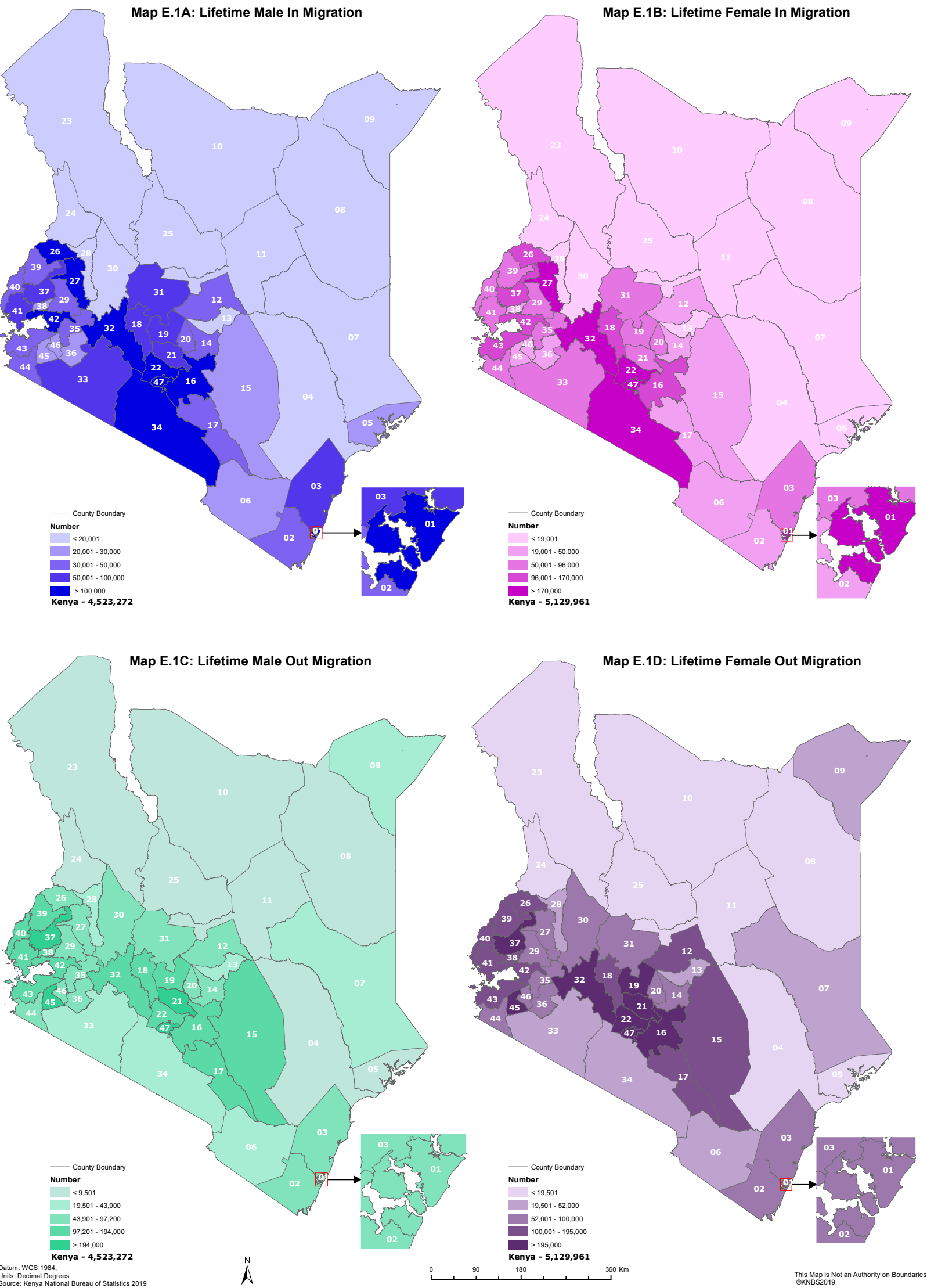




20,000

Lifetime out-migrants in Lamu, Isiolo, Tana River, Wajir, Samburu, West Pokot, Marsabit, and Turkana, which had had the least lifetime out-migrants for both sexes

Map E 1 A and B : Lifetime Male and Female in Migration by County ;Maps E.1 C and D: Lifetime Male and Female out Migration by County

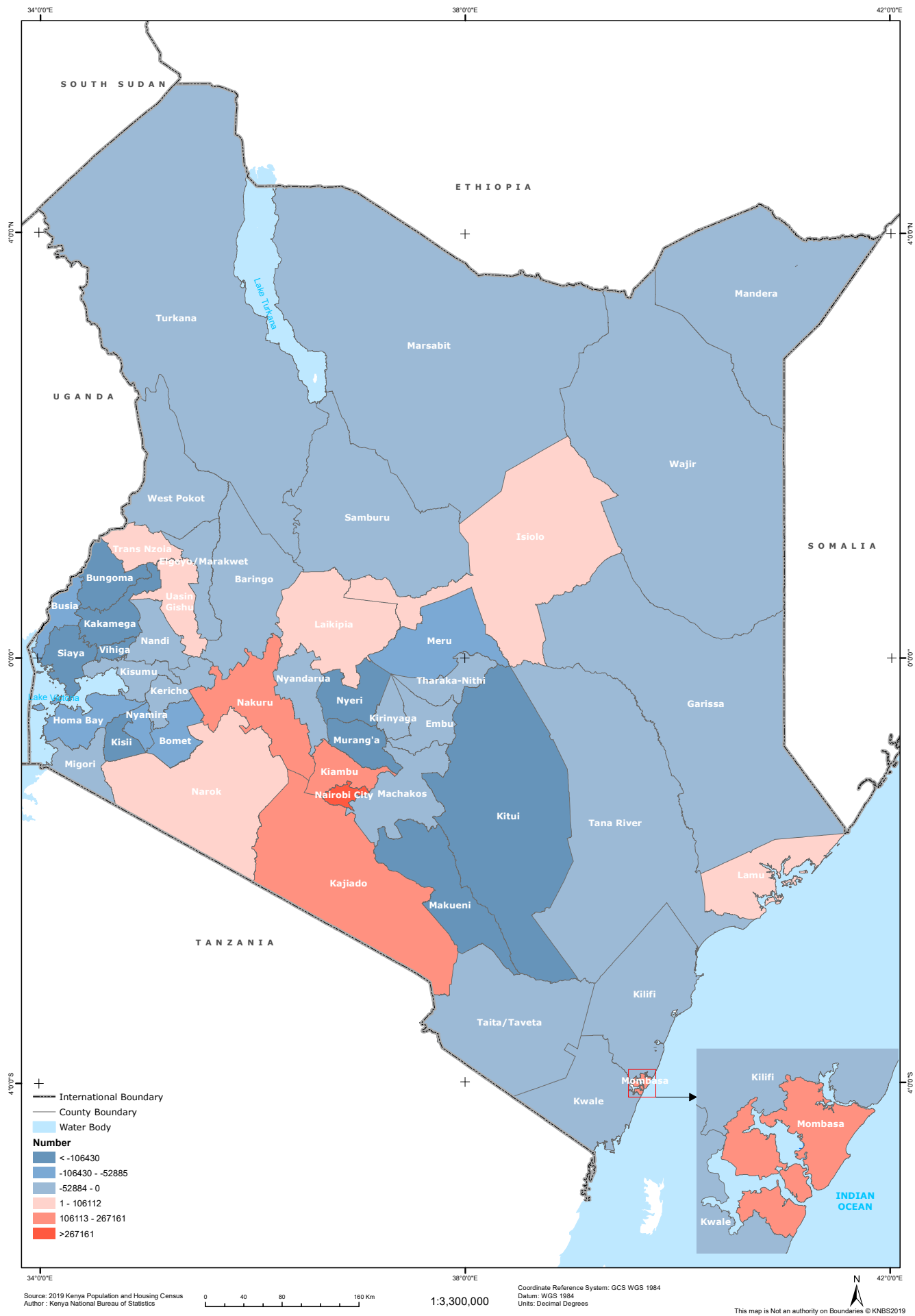


E.2: Lifetime Male Net - Migrants by County

Maps E.2 presents information on lifetime male net migration by county. Nakuru, Kajiado, Mombasa, Kiambu and Nairobi City counties registered male net migration of over 100,000 persons. Mombasa and Kiambu counties registered positive male net migration of over 200,000 persons, Nairobi City registered more than 900,000 male net lifetime migrants. Counties of Isiolo, Lamu, Trans Nzoia,

Laikipia, Uasin Gishu and Narok had a net male in-migrant of less than 100,000 persons. Kakamega, Kisii, Murang'a, Vihiga, Kitui, Bungoma, Nyeri, Siaya and Makueni recorded the highest number of out-migrants with over 100, 000 males migrating to other counties with Kakamega and Kisii counties having over 200,000 out-migrants.

Map E 2: Lifetime Male Net Migration by County

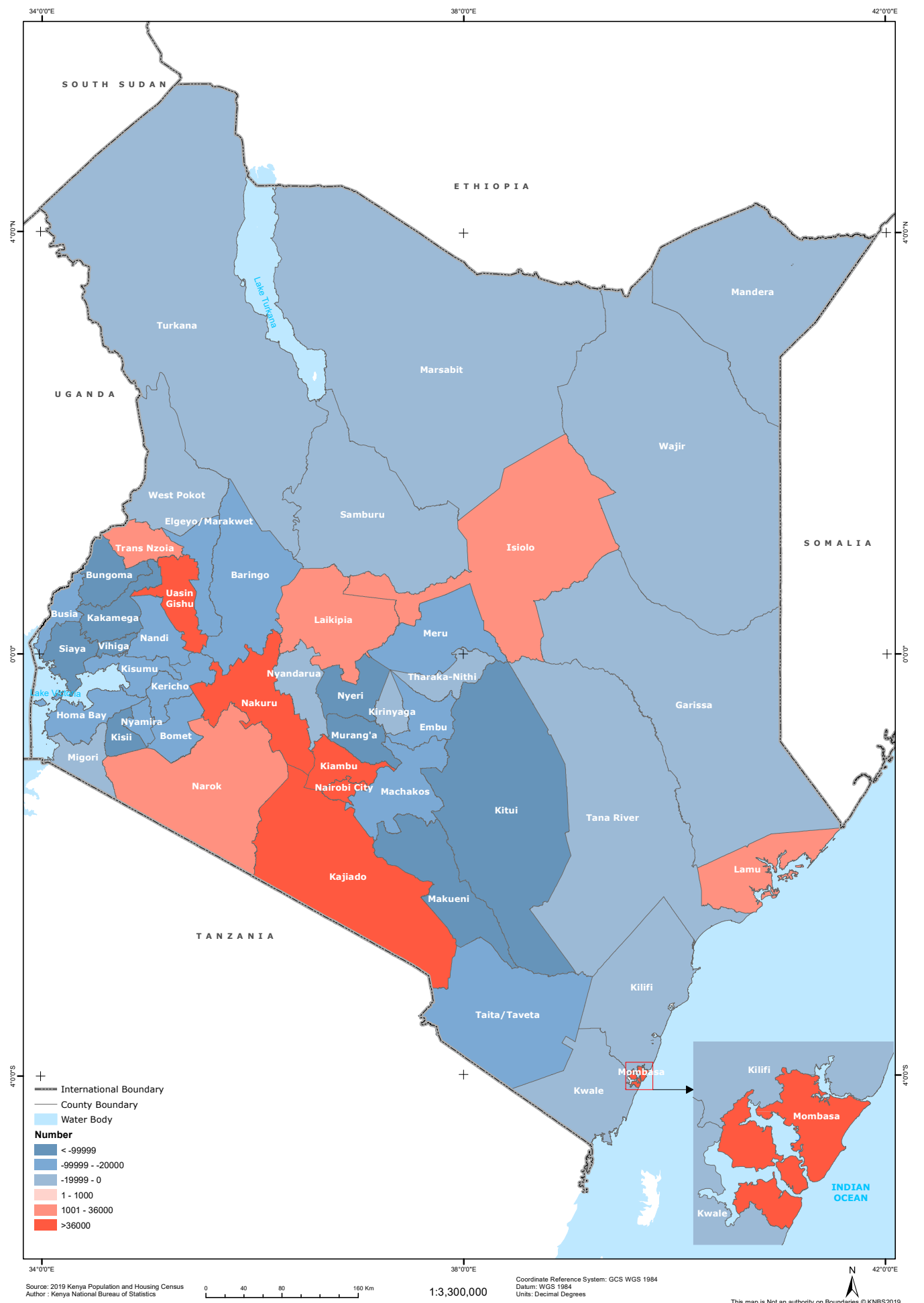


E.3: Lifetime Female Net - Migrants by county

Maps E3 provides information on lifetime female net migration. Counties which registered more than 100,000 net inflow of lifetime female net migrants were Uasin Gishu, Nakuru, Kajiado, Mombasa, Kiambu and Nairobi City with Nairobi recording the highest number at 1,007,346. Isiolo and Lamu counties had a net inflow of lifetime

female net migrants of less than 10,000 persons. Kakamega, Kisii, Murang'a, Vihiga, Kitui, Bungoma, Nyeri, Siaya and Makueni recorded a high number of female net out migrants with over 100,000 females migrating to other counties.

Map E 3: Lifetime Female Net Migration by County

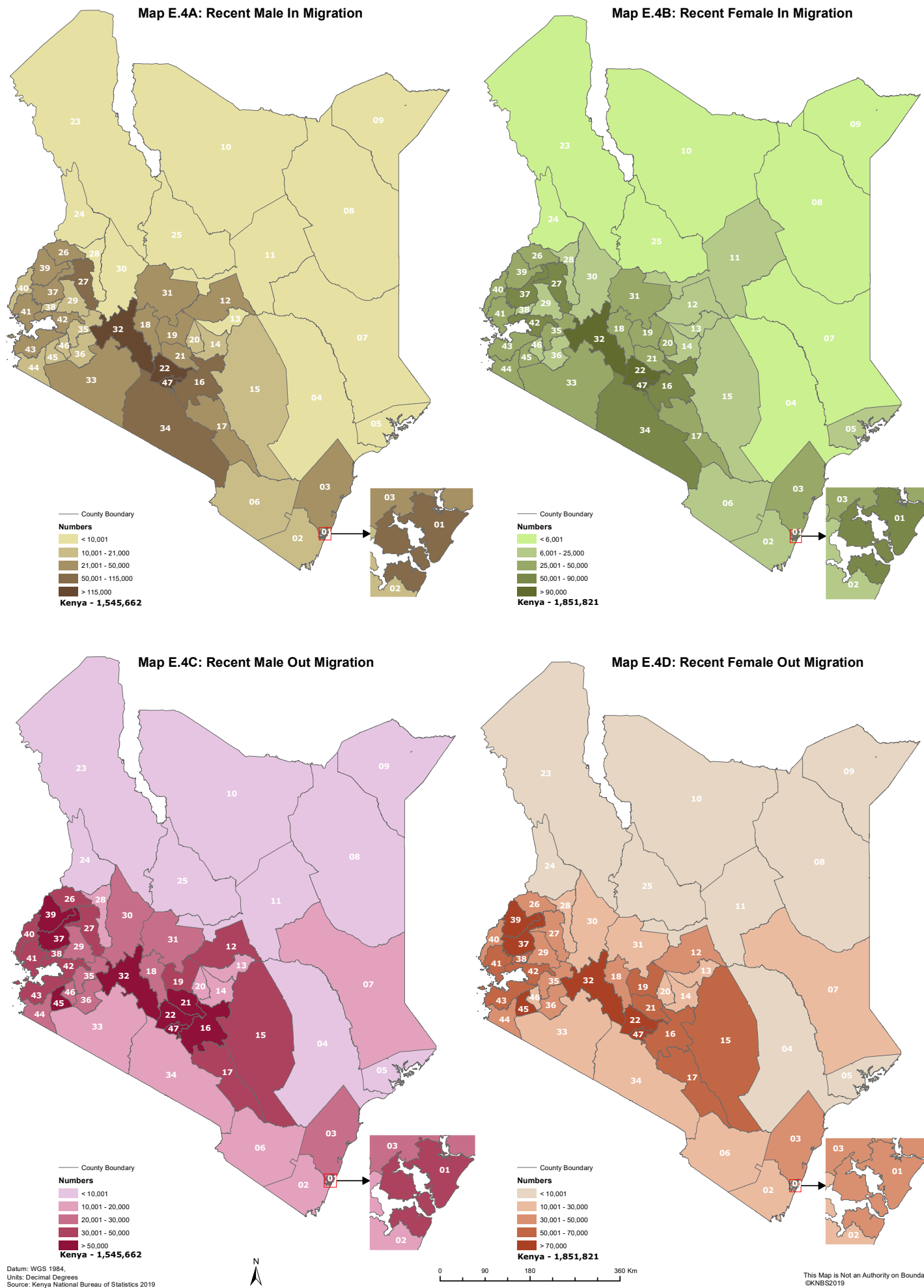


E.4: Recent Male and Female In and Out Migrants by County

Maps E.4A, E.4B, E.4C and E.4D present information on recent migration. Nairobi, Kiambu, Nakuru, Mombasa and Kajiado counties recorded the highest recent in-migration for both males and females. The lowest numbers of recent in-migrants for the both sexes was registered by Garissa, Samburu, West Pokot, Wajir, Marsabit

and Mandera. Nairobi, Kakamega, Nakuru, Kiambu, and Kisii are counties with the highest number of recent out-migration for both sexes. Marsabit, Samburu, Wajir, West Pokot and Lamu had the lowest out-migration for both sexes.

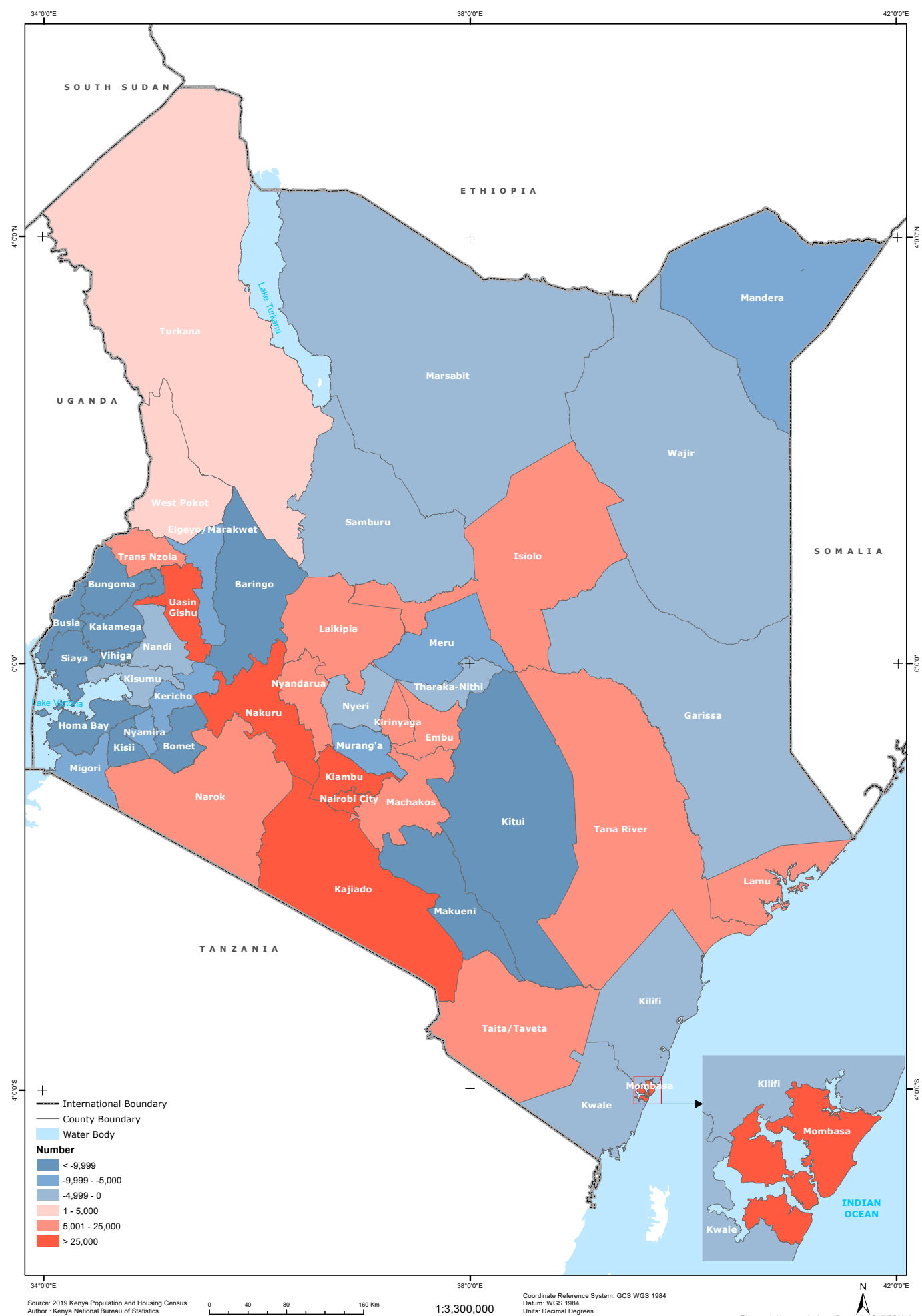
Map E 4 A and B: Recent Male and Female In Migration; E.4C and D: Recent Male and Female Out Migration



E.5: Recent Male and Female Net Migrants by County

Maps E.5A and E.5B provide recent male and female net migrants by County. Nairobi, Kiambu and Mombasa counties registered a net gain of recent net migrants of over 200,000 persons for both sexes with Kisii and Kakamega recorded a net loss of recent net-migrants for both sexes of over 200,000 persons.

Map E.5A: Recent Male Net Migrants by County



Map E.5B: Recent Female Net Migrants by County

