



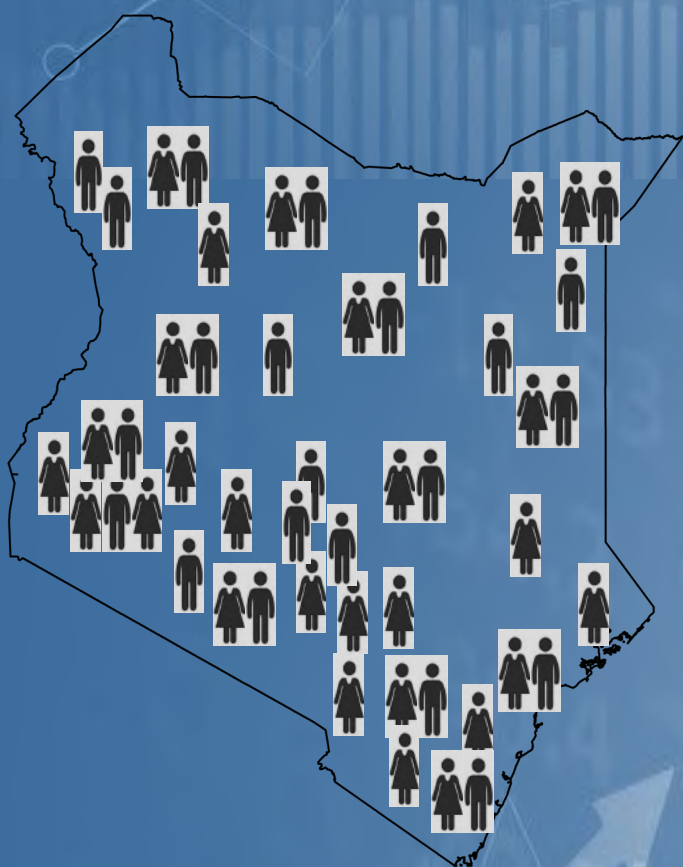
Republic of Kenya



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Analytical Report on Migration

Volume VIII



April, 2022



2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census

“Counting Our People for Sustainable Development
and Devolution of Services”

Analytical Report on Migration

Volume VII



April, 2022

Published by:
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
Real Towers, Upper Hill
P.O. Box 30266 - 00100 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254-20-3317583 / +254-20-3317612 / +254-20-3317586
Email: info@knbs.or.ke / directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke
Facebook: @Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBStats)
Twitter: @KNBStats
Website: www.knbs.or.ke

© 2022 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

ISBN: 978-9914-9986-2-7

Published 2022

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the Bureau except in the brief quotations embodied in reviews and certain other non-commercial uses permitted by the copyright laws

Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	ii
List of Tables.....	iii
List of Figures.....	iv
Abbreviations.....	v
Foreword.....	vii
Acknowledgement.....	viii
Migration at a Glance, 2019	ix
Executive Summary	xi
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Background information	1
1.2 Objectives of the 2019 census.....	1
1.3 Overview of Migration.....	2
1.4 Methodology.....	4
1.5 Definitions of Key Concepts and Terms.....	6
Chapter 2: Levels and Trends of Internal Migration.....	10
2.1 Introduction.....	10
2.2 Recent Migration	10
2.3 Lifetime Migration.....	19
Chapter 3: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants	27
3.1 Introduction.....	27
3.2 Recent Migrants by Characteristics	27
3.3 Lifetime Migrants By Characteristics	29
3.4 Migration By Rural And Urban Areas of Origin Or Destination	31
3.5 Migration By Main Urban Centers	33
3.6 Reasons For Migration By Age And Sex	33
Chapter 4: Levels and Trends of International Migration	35
4.1 Introduction	35
4.2 Trends in International Migration in Kenya.....	35
4.3 Immigration.....	35
4.4 Recent International Migration	42
4.5 Emigration.....	43
4.6 Refugees and Asylum seekers	49
Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusion And Recommendations	53
5.1 Introduction	53
5.2 Summary of Key Findings.....	53
5.3 International Migration.....	53
5.4 Conclusion.....	54
5.5 Recommendations.....	56
References.....	58
Appendices	61

List of Tables

Recent In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net Migrants by Sex and County, 2019	ix
Lifetime In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net Migrants by Sex and County, 2019.....	x
Table 1. 1: Summary of Census Counts in Kenya, 1897-2019	1
Table 2.1: Trends of Recent Migrants by Region, 1999-2019.....	18
Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Region and Education Attainment	27
Table 3.2: Percentage Recent Migrants by Region, place of residence, Age and Sex 2019	32
Table 3.3: Distribution of Recent Migrants by Main Urban Centres, 2019.....	33
Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Reasons for Migration by Age and Sex, 2019.....	34
Table 4.1. Number of Foreign Born Population by Age and Major Urban Centres.....	38
Table 4.2: Percent distribution of Foreign Born by Country of Birth and County of residence, 2019.....	40
Appendices 1: Questionnaires	61
Appendix 2: Trends of Lifetime in Migrants, Out Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, County and Region, 2009-2020	67
Appendix 3: Recent In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, County and Region, 2019	68
Appendix 4: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by County and Education Attainment, 2019 (Age 3+)....	69
Appendix 5: Percentage distribution of lifetime migrant by sex, education attainment and region, 2019 (Age 3+) ..	70
Appendix 6: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region, Sex and Educational Attainment, 2019.....	71
Appendix 7: Distribution of lifetime migrant by sex, education attainment and County, 2019 (Age 3+)	72
Appendix 8: Distribution of lifetime migrant by sex, education attainment and County, 2019 (Age 3+) cont.....	74
Appendix 9: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region, Sex and Educational Attainment, 2019.....	76
Appendix 10: Lifetime migrants by economic activity, sex and age.....	77
Appendix 11: Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, County and Region, 2019	78
Appendix 12: EA Type, County by Remittance at Households, Remittances.....	79
Appendix 13: Trends of Lifetime In-migration, Out-migration and Net Migration by Region, 1989-2019	80
Appendix 14: Trends of Recent in Migration, Outmigration and Net migration by Sex, County and Region.....	81
Appendix 15: Distribution of Recent Migrants by County and Education Attainment, 2019 (Age 3+).....	82
Appendix 16: Percentage recent migrants by Age and Sex, Rural – Urban and region, 2019.....	83
Appendices 17: Contributors to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs.....	84

List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Spatial distribution of Recent Migrants, 2019.....	11
Figure 2.2: Distribution of Recent In-Migrants by Region, 2019.....	12
Figure 2.3: Distribution of Recent Out-Migrants by Region, 2019.....	13
Figure 2.4: Spatial distribution of Recent Out-Migrants by County, 2019.....	14
Figure 2.5: Spatial Distribution of Recent Net Migrants by County, 2019	16
Figure 2.6: Recent Net Migrants by Sex and Region, 2019.....	17
Figure 2.7: Age-Sex Migration Schedule, 2019.....	19
Figure 2.8: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants by County, 2019	20
Figure 2.9: Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Region, 2019.....	21
Figure 2.10: Distribution of Lifetime Out-migrants by Sex and Region, 2019	22
Figure 2.11: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime Out-migrants by County, 2019.....	23
Figure 2.12: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime Net Migrants by County, 2019	25
Figure 2.13: Lifetime Net Migration by Region, 2019.....	26
Figure 2.14: Trends in Lifetime Net Migration by Region, 1989-2019.....	26
Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Region and Marital Status, 2019.....	28
Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Region and Economic Activity, 2019.....	28
Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region and Educational Attainment, 2019...	29
Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region and Marital Status, 2019.....	30
Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region and Economic Activity, 2019.....	30
Figure 4.1: Immigrant Population Pyramid.....	36
Figure 4.2: Native Born Population Pyramid.....	36
Figure 4.3: Immigrants by Sex and Country of Birth, 2019.....	37
Figure 4.5: Immigrants in Nairobi County by Country of Birth.....	39
Figure 4.7: Immigrants by Economic Activity and Sex, 2019.....	41
Figure 4.8: Immigrants by Marital Status, 2019.....	41
Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Top Ten Countries of Previous Residence in August 2018.....	42
Figure 4.10: Recent international immigrants by Region.....	42
Figure 4.11: Recent Immigrants by Age Groups and Economic Activity, 2019	43
Figure 4.12: Employed Recent Immigrants by Age 15+, Sex and Age groups	43
Figure 4.13: Percent distribution of Emigrants by Country of First Destination and Country of Current Residence.....	44
Figure 4.14: Percent distribution of Emigrants by Main Reason for Departure and sex.....	45
Figure 4.15: Emigrants and Returnees by duration of stay after departure.....	45
Figure 4.16: Emigrants by Professional Training at Departure	46
Figure 4.17: Number and Proportion of emigrants sending remittances by country of residence.....	47
Figure 4.18: Percentage Remittance Utilization.....	47
Figure 4.19: Kenyan Emigrants by Age at Departure	48
Figure 4.20: Percent Distribution of Kenyan Returnees by Age at Departure.....	48
Figure 4.21: Percentage distribution of Returnees by Reason for Departure.....	49
Figure 4.22: Emigrants and Proportion Returnees by Countries.....	49
Figure 4.23: Refugee/Asylum seekers Age-Sex Structure pyramid.....	50
Figure 4.24: Refugee Nationality and Country of birth.....	51
Figure 4.25: Distribution of Refugees by Economic activity by sex.....	51
Figure 4.26: Distribution of Refugees by Marital Status by sex	52

Abbreviations

AfDB :	African Development Bank
AICS:	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
ASAL:	Asal and Semi Arid Lands
COMESA:	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSPro:	Census and Surveys Programme
DfID:	Department for International Development
DHS:	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC:	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC:	East African Community
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GPS:	Global Positioning System
GCM:	Global Compact for Migration
ICT:	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs:	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD:	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development
ILO:	International Labour Organisation
IOM:	International Organisation for Migration
AICS:	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
KFI:	Keying From Image
KPHC:	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
NCAPD:	National Council for Population and Development
OCR:	Optical Character Recognition
ONS-UK:	Office of National Statistics United Kingdom
OECD:	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
RQAN:	Return of Qualified African Nationals
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA:	Swedish International Development Agency
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UK:	United Kingdom
UAE:	United Arab Emirates
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA:	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP:	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNFPA:	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees

UNICEF:	United Nations Children Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
USA/US:	The United States of America
USAID:	United States Agency for International development
WHO:	World Health Organization
WB:	World Bank
UNRCO:	United Nations Coordinator's Office

Foreword

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was conducted from the night of 24th/25th to 31st August 2019 and followed the United Nations principles and recommendations for conducting the 2020 round of censuses. The theme of the Census was “Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services”. This resonated very well with Kenya’s development agenda -*Vision 2030* and the Big Four, as well as other regional and international development initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063. The main objective was to provide the Government and other stakeholders with essential information for evaluating policies and easing planning and budgeting processes.

The first set of the census reports (basic volumes I-IV) were released in a record 6 months after enumeration. The second set of the census reports covers the thematic areas of: Fertility and Nuptiality; Mortality; Migration; Education and Training; Youth and Adolescents; Information and Communication Technology; Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets; Gender Dimensions; Older and Vulnerable Population; Urbanization; Disability; Household and Family Dynamics; Labour Force Dynamics; Agriculture; Population Dynamics and Population Projections.

This monograph presents information on levels, trends and patterns in internal and international migration from the 2019 Census data. Analysis of the data shows that there were 143,664 emigrants who had left the country in the last fifteen years, with Africa as their first destination and countries within the EAC (94 percent) being the most common country of first destination. An analysis by current residence demonstrates that the Arabian Gulf (38,400) hosts the bulk of the emigrants from Kenya followed by the USA (29,300) and EA countries (21,600).

The information in this monograph provides valuable programmatic evidence to policymakers for use in the formulation of policies and plans explicitly intended to achieve SDG targets. The report not only adds knowledge but also serves as a foundation for assessment, reporting and eventually monitoring achievement of SDGs by 2030, *Vision 2030*, formulation of MTP IV, County Integrated Development Plans, and other sector-specific plans.

On behalf of the Government, I wish to thank the staff, management and Board of Directors of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics as well as the authors for their contribution towards the preparation of this report. I further wish to extend special thanks to our development partners, especially UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, WHO and UNDP under the coordination of UN Resident Coordinators’ Office and all the other stakeholders who were involved in the process for their technical and financial support.



HON. (AMB.) UKUR YATANI, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

Acknowledgement

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) was implemented under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Statistics Act, 2006. The census was the sixth to be conducted in Kenya since independence and the first that was fully digitized, where the latest technology was embraced. This monograph is among the set of 16 such reports, addressing various topical areas regarding the demographic, social, and economic profiles of the Kenyan population.

The 2019 KPHC implementation process was accomplished through a concerted effort of various government ministries, departments, agencies, International and local organizations and individuals who assisted during preparation, collection, compilation, processing, analyzing and publishing the results. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), on behalf of the Government, takes this opportunity to sincerely thank all those who participated in the preparation of this report.

The Bureau is indebted to all the organs of government, the private sector, and the general public for the overwhelming support and participation that led to the successful implementation of the 2019 Census. Special gratitude goes to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); World Health Organization (WHO); and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the coordination of UN Resident Coordinators' Office (UNRCO); African Development Bank (AfDB); Statistics Sweden; Office of National Statistics, United Kingdom (ONS-UK) and Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS) for their immense support. I also recognize the census personnel (coordinators, content and ICT supervisors, enumerators, village elders and security) for the role they played in the overall success of the 2019 KPHC.



MACDONALD G. OBUDHO, MBS
DIRECTOR GENERAL
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Migration at a Glance, 2019

Recent In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net Migrants by Sex and County, 2019

	Total			Male			Female		
	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET
KENYA	3,397,649	3,397,649	-	1,545,662	1,545,662	-	1,851,821	1,851,821	-
Mombasa	170,309	96,689	73,620	81,193	47,451	33,742	89,110	49,235	39,875
Kwale	30,591	39,669	-9,078	14,168	18,918	-4,750	16,422	20,750	-4,328
Kilifi	51,685	59,453	-7,768	24,302	28,687	-4,385	27,383	30,760	-3,377
Tana River	11,494	12,039	-545	6,362	6,353	9	5,131	5,685	-554
Lamu	16,035	8,952	7,083	9,926	4,306	5,620	6,108	4,644	1,464
TaitaTaveta	26,567	27,308	-741	13,321	11,926	1,395	13,246	15,382	-2,136
Garissa	9,808	20,804	-10,996	5,797	10,775	-4,978	4,010	10,026	-6,016
Wajir	4,999	9,915	-4,916	3,183	5,244	-2,061	1,814	4,670	-2,856
Mandera	3,437	16,185	-12,748	2,518	8,767	-6,249	919	7,418	-6,499
Marsabit	4,827	11,742	-6,915	2,982	6,338	-3,356	1,844	5,404	-3,560
Isiolo	14,080	13,278	802	7,580	7,145	435	6,499	6,132	367
Meru	48,884	76,366	-27,482	25,496	32,461	-6,965	23,387	43,902	-20,515
Tharaka/Nithi	17,711	23,259	-5,548	7,608	11,235	-3,627	10,103	12,024	-1,921
Embu	42,085	41,900	185	19,862	17,773	2,089	22,218	24,126	-1,908
Kitui	30,620	102,671	-72,051	14,665	49,042	-34,377	15,954	53,624	-37,670
Machakos	128,767	116,332	12,435	60,909	52,288	8,621	67,855	64,039	3,816
Makueni	48,203	91,667	-43,464	22,603	41,484	-18,881	25,599	50,182	-24,583
Nyandarua	71,792	65,801	5,991	32,962	29,019	3,943	38,828	36,778	2,050
Nyeri	82,952	91,858	-8,906	38,693	41,057	-2,364	44,254	50,799	-6,545
Kirinyaga	45,451	38,276	7,175	20,192	16,221	3,971	25,258	22,055	3,203
Murang'a	90,662	116,733	-26,071	40,810	50,152	-9,342	49,846	66,575	-16,729
Kiambu	319,153	144,977	174,176	143,279	65,037	78,242	175,840	79,932	95,908
Turkana	11,910	13,838	-1,928	6,709	7,617	-908	5,201	6,221	-1,020
West Pokot	7,969	9,753	-1,784	3,854	4,737	-883	4,115	5,016	-901
Samburu	7,884	11,147	-3,263	4,513	6,144	-1,631	3,371	5,001	-1,630
Trans Nzoia	76,823	71,411	5,412	34,736	32,151	2,585	42,084	39,256	2,828
Uasin Gishu	130,279	74,940	55,339	61,349	34,572	26,777	68,925	40,365	28,560
Elkeyo/Marakwet	15,795	31,513	-15,718	7,457	14,249	-6,792	8,338	17,263	-8,925
Nandi	43,239	53,513	-10,274	19,015	23,312	-4,297	24,222	30,197	-5,975
Baringo	16,104	46,772	-30,668	7,912	22,091	-14,179	8,191	24,678	-16,487
Laikipia	56,085	45,645	10,440	27,532	21,620	5,912	28,552	24,024	4,528
Nakuru	241,350	159,296	82,054	116,410	76,011	40,399	124,929	83,280	41,649
Narok	57,522	38,284	19,238	28,154	19,537	8,617	29,366	18,747	10,619
Kajiado	139,996	39,263	100,733	67,791	19,919	47,872	72,199	19,342	52,857
Kericho	45,104	56,902	-11,798	20,011	25,595	-5,584	25,089	31,306	-6,217
Bomet	29,014	58,865	-29,851	12,184	27,611	-15,427	16,830	31,250	-14,420
Kakamega	90,650	185,886	-95,236	34,487	81,427	-46,940	56,160	104,444	-48,284
Vihiga	35,893	93,139	-57,246	13,803	39,683	-25,880	22,089	53,451	-31,362
Bungoma	58,801	130,973	-72,172	22,945	58,983	-36,038	35,855	71,973	-36,118
Busia	41,736	83,545	-41,809	16,218	35,803	-19,585	25,518	47,738	-22,220
Siaya	72,861	99,684	-26,823	30,107	40,415	-10,308	42,752	59,266	-16,514
Kisumu	103,774	114,847	-11,073	42,440	46,765	-4,325	61,330	68,079	-6,749
Homa Bay	69,267	92,039	-22,772	22,848	35,949	-13,101	46,416	56,083	-9,667
Migori	55,664	61,345	-5,681	18,751	25,191	-6,440	36,911	36,153	758
Kisii	44,260	140,434	-96,174	18,864	64,994	-46,130	25,393	75,434	-50,041
Nyamira	33,740	46,951	-13,211	12,961	21,545	-8,584	20,779	25,403	-4,624
NAIROBI CITY	641,817	411,790	230,027	296,200	198,062	98,138	345,578	213,709	131,869

Lifetime In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net Migrants by Sex and County, 2019

	Total			Male			Female		
	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET
KENYA	9,653,603	9,653,603	-	4,523,272	4,523,272	-	5,129,961	5,129,961	-
Mombasa	591,710	163,850	427,860	299,563	80,612	218,951	292,137	83,232	208,905
Kwale	75,632	115,913	-40,281	36,005	58,987	-22,982	39,625	56,924	-17,299
Kilifi	128,623	178,978	-50,355	61,319	93,264	-31,945	67,304	85,710	-18,406
Tana River	27,672	33,317	-5,645	15,060	17,167	-2,107	12,611	16,149	-3,538
Lamu	43,424	22,582	20,842	24,701	10,166	14,535	18,722	12,413	6,309
TaitaTaveta	57,496	90,945	-33,449	29,681	40,213	-10,532	27,813	50,730	-22,917
Garissa	15,697	46,359	-30,662	9,281	23,414	-14,133	6,415	22,941	-16,526
Wajir	7,654	31,187	-23,533	5,003	16,040	-11,037	2,649	15,143	-12,494
Mandera	5,255	43,322	-38,067	3,688	22,645	-18,957	1,567	20,676	-19,109
Marsabit	8,311	35,852	-27,541	5,115	19,413	-14,298	3,195	16,438	-13,243
Isiolo	32,636	27,853	4,783	16,563	13,844	2,719	16,072	14,006	2,066
Meru	83,962	235,344	-151,382	44,273	97,158	-52,885	39,688	138,175	-98,487
Tharaka/Nithi	31,084	61,741	-30,657	12,750	28,744	-15,994	18,332	32,996	-14,664
Embu	86,683	130,543	-43,860	39,886	55,005	-15,119	46,790	75,535	-28,745
Kitui	47,791	321,563	-273,772	21,594	162,542	-140,948	26,196	159,006	-132,810
Machakos	326,182	390,213	-64,031	158,714	178,805	-20,091	167,465	211,392	-43,927
Makueni	89,652	308,884	-219,232	39,833	146,264	-106,431	49,816	162,618	-112,802
Nyandarua	207,877	227,612	-19,735	94,051	104,105	-10,054	113,820	123,497	-9,677
Nyeri	154,718	398,629	-243,911	68,808	184,531	-115,723	85,905	214,094	-128,189
Kirinyaga	96,591	123,633	-27,042	42,265	52,289	-10,024	54,323	71,339	-17,016
Murang'a	167,208	516,171	-348,963	73,419	232,333	-158,914	93,780	283,818	-190,038
Kiambu	973,477	428,223	545,254	460,585	193,424	267,161	512,823	234,781	278,042
Turkana	22,739	31,258	-8,519	12,951	17,571	-4,620	9,787	13,687	-3,900
West Pokot	15,883	29,627	-13,744	7,858	14,324	-6,466	8,025	15,303	-7,278
Samburu	14,725	27,951	-13,226	8,126	14,975	-6,849	6,599	12,974	-6,375
Trans Nzoia	235,260	192,184	43,076	106,603	88,659	17,944	128,653	103,520	25,133
UasinGishu	391,874	176,996	214,878	187,142	81,030	106,112	204,718	95,957	108,761
Elkeyo/Marakwet	32,303	95,685	-63,382	15,026	43,855	-28,829	17,276	51,829	-34,553
Nandi	110,615	151,904	-41,289	48,963	68,921	-19,958	61,649	82,973	-21,324
Baringo	32,834	119,066	-86,232	16,022	56,761	-40,739	16,810	62,298	-45,488
Laikipia	184,615	130,272	54,343	88,747	60,528	28,219	95,865	69,738	26,127
Nakuru	753,757	390,814	362,943	363,750	183,198	180,552	389,967	207,606	182,361
Narok	148,232	80,727	67,505	72,202	40,696	31,506	76,026	40,029	35,997
Kajiado	453,825	69,574	384,251	223,552	34,983	188,569	230,261	34,589	195,672
Kericho	103,815	162,769	-58,954	47,819	76,749	-28,930	55,989	86,015	-30,026
Bomet	54,999	168,411	-113,412	23,517	81,897	-58,380	31,482	86,509	-55,027
Kakamega	188,725	598,246	-409,521	69,483	280,611	(211,128	119,238	317,605	-198,367
Vihiga	60,450	357,483	-297,033	21,516	165,867	(144,35)	38,933	191,600	-152,667
Bungoma	123,977	370,062	-246,085	48,515	175,794	-127,279	75,460	194,240	-118,780
Busia	86,926	244,358	-157,432	33,072	115,795	-82,723	53,853	128,543	-74,690
Siaya	140,928	354,522	-213,594	53,783	160,488	-106,705	87,143	194,023	-106,880
Kisumu	259,374	322,209	-62,835	106,029	139,211	-33,182	153,337	182,989	-29,652
Homa Bay	146,118	281,059	-134,941	42,094	121,365	-79,271	104,019	159,677	-55,658
Migori	131,491	159,873	-28,382	41,966	69,418	-27,452	89,523	90,448	-925
Kisii	72,568	465,050	-392,482	28,377	232,489	-204,112	44,187	232,548	-188,361
Nyamira	59,013	170,309	-111,296	20,534	84,944	-64,410	38,479	85,360	-46,881
NAIROBI CITY	2,569,222	570,480	1,998,742	1,273,468	282,178	991,290	1,295,634	288,288	1,007,346

Executive Summary

The monograph aims at presents levels, trends, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of internal and international migrants in Kenya. It presents the size, composition and spatial distribution of migrants in the country.

The 2019 Census captured migration information using the household questionnaire and the emigrant short questionnaire using place of birth, previous residence, duration of residence, place of enumeration and emigrants. To elicit information on emigration, members of households were also asked to provide information on members of households who had emigrated in the last fifteen years.

This monograph is divided in five chapters. Chapter 1 presents the general introduction providing the census background, objectives, overview of mortality and health, general trends, methodology of the census data collection and analysis and definition of key terms and concepts. Chapter 2 presents levels, trends and patterns of internal migration with a focus on recent and lifetime migrants. Chapter 3 discusses demographic and socio- economic characteristics of recent and lifetime migrants by region and county. Chapter 4 presents information on foreign born population, recent immigrants, emigrants and refugees/asylum seekers. For the purposes of this report, a recent immigrant is considered to be one who was living in a different country in August 2018 and was enumerated in Kenya. The final chapter 5 contains a summary, conclusion and recommendations.

Results show that Nairobi county (2,569,222) had the highest number of recent in-migrants, followed by Kiambu (973,477) , Nakuru (753,757) and Mombasa (591,710). Mandera county (5,255) had the lowest number of recent in-migrants followed by Wajir (7,654), Marsabit (8,311) and Samburu (14,725). Generally, female recent migrants were higher than male recent migrants in the country. Homabay, Kiambu, Kakamega, Migori, Kisumu and Siaya counties registered the highest differentials between Males and female migrants.

There were 32 counties with more out-migrants than in-migrants. The counties of Kisii (-96,174), Kakamega (-95,236), Bungoma (-72,172), Kitui (-72,051) and Vihiga (-57,246) had the highest out - migrants compared to in-migrants (negative net recent migrants). The counties of Nyeri (-8,906) and Muranga (-26,071) had more out-migrants than in-migrants while Nyandarua, Kirinyaga and Kiambu had more in-migrants than out-migrants. Nairobi (230,027), Kiambu (174,176), Kajiado (100,733), Nakuru (82,054) and Mombasa (73,620) had more in-migrants than out-migrants. Similarly, Mombasa and Lamu Isiolo, Embu and Machakos Nyandarua, Kirinyaga and Kiambu and Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok and Kajiado experienced more in-migration than out-migration. Females were the highest recent in migrants in all the regions, except in North Eastern. All the counties in Western, Nyanza and North Eastern regions experienced more out-migration than in-migration.

In all the regions except Nairobi and North Eastern, those who had attained primary schooling were the majority of recent migrants. Recent migrants to major urban centres shows Nairobi (48.4 percent) and Mombasa (12.5 percent) were the most popular destination for migrants, followed by Ruiru (6.0 percent), Nakuru and Ruiru at 5.3 percent each.

Majority (42.5 per cent) of recent migrants cited economic reasons as the main reason for migration. Men are however, two times (56.9 percent) more likely to migrate for economic reasons compared to women (29.9 percent). Women are almost 4 times (36.6 percent) more likely to migrate for marriage and family related issues compared to men (10.1 percent).

More than 50 percent (54.4 percent) of the immigrants were enumerated in the major urban centers. Nairobi City hosted the bulk of immigrant population with seven in ten of the immigrants living in Nairobi.

Migrants from the East African Community (EAC) and other African countries had a significant contribution to international migration into Kenya in 2019, consistent with findings from the 2009 Kenya population and housing census data. Of the top ten countries of birth for the foreign born population, only two (India and USA) were from outside the continent of Africa, with the leading country of birth being Uganda followed by Somalia and Tanzania. About 48 percent of the foreign born persons were enumerated in the major urban centres in the country with Nairobi hosting the bulk of the population (two in five) of the foreign born persons.

The data on recent international migration shows that East African Community (EAC) countries accounted for half of the top ten sending countries with persons living in Uganda accounting for the largest share of 30 percent in 2019. In contrast, Tanzania had the majority of immigrants (41.4 percent), followed by Uganda (35.7 percent), and Sudan (19.4 percent) in 2009.

Most persons who have ever emigrated had Africa as their first destination with EAC countries as the most common country of first destination. Countries within the Arabian Gulf were also popular amongst emigrants. Analysis by current residence demonstrates that the Arabian Gulf hosted the bulk of the emigrants from Kenya followed by the USA consistent with earlier findings that the largest corridors tend to be from developing countries to larger economies.

More than half (56 percent) of all the emigrants were reported to have gone abroad for employment purposes consistent with earlier research with the majority being males at 55 percent. Emigrants who emigrated for education purposes accounted for 24.7 percent of all emigrants with almost an equal share for both males and females. About five percent of the emigrants' main reason for departure was marriage, with females accounting for 92.3 percent.

Three in five emigrants were reported to be currently sending remittances. In the 12 months preceding the census, the majority of the remittances to Kenya originated from emigrants currently residing in the Arabian Gulf.

Persons with vocational training accounted for majority of the emigrant's age 15 years and above at the time of emigration. This was closely followed by those who had trained in business and engineering and technology respectively. A similar observation was observed for returned emigrants age 15 and older.

In the 12 months preceding the census, four in five remittances received in Kenya were utilized for household consumption followed by education. Investment and housing/rent were the least common uses of the remittances with 32 and 24 percent of the remitted monies being used for those purposes respectively.

Almost half (49 percent) of the returned migrants had left the country for employment and 16 per cent for education. Women made up four in five of those who had emigrated for marriage and most of them have since returned to the country.

A total of 87,805 persons declared that they moved in their current place of residence as refugees accounting for 0.18 per cent of the enumerated population. About one-third of the refugees were from Somalia. Refugees from Somalia, South Sudan and Congo DRC accounted for about three in five of the all the persons who reported to have come into the country as refugees.

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background information

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 first known population census in Kenya was conducted in 1897 and was basically a headcount. This was followed by the 1948 census that focused on non-natives. A complete census that enumerated 8.6 million persons was conducted in 1962 and was used to set up political and administrative structures. The first post-independence census was undertaken in 1969 and enumerated 10.9 million persons. Since then, the country has conducted decennial population and housing censuses on a *de facto* basis with the midnight of 24th/25th August as the reference point. The censuses have been implemented in accordance with the United Nations (UN) Principles and Recommendations for conducting population and housing censuses. Table 1.1 presents census results since 1897.

Table 1.1: Summary of Census Counts in Kenya, 1897-2019

Year	Population (millions)
1897	2.5
1948	5.4
1962	8.6
1969	10.9
1979	15.3
1989	21.4
1999	28.5
2009	37.7
2019	47.6

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census was conducted under the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (Fourth Schedule Part 1 Item 11), the Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the Statistics (Census of Population) Order, 2018 - Legal Notice No. 205 and the Cabinet Memorandum of May 2017 on the implementation of the 2019 population and housing census process. The theme for the census was “*Counting Our People for Sustainable Development and Devolution of Services*”.

1.2 Objectives of the 2019 census

The main objective of the 2019 KPHC was to collect information on the size, composition, distribution and socio-economic characteristics of the population. The specific objectives were to ascertain:

- Population size, composition, and spatial distribution;
- Levels of fertility, mortality and migration;
- Educational attainment;
- Household composition;

- Rate and pattern of urbanization;
- Size and deployment of labour force;
- Distribution of persons with disability;
- Housing conditions and availability of household amenities; and
- Agricultural indicators to inform the creation of an agriculture sampling frame.

This information will be used in planning, budgeting and programming for important services; future policy formulation, resource allocation; creation of administrative and political units; monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects; research; development of a master household sampling frame; development of geo-spatial database; and benchmark for agricultural censuses/surveys.

1.2.1 Objective of the Analytical Report

- i. A synthesis of internal migration and associated demographic, economic and social factors.
- ii. A synthesis of international migration and associated demographic, economic and social factors.

1.3 Overview of Migration

Migration, both internal and international, is often studied by examining the size, the characteristics of migrants, direction of movement and implications on the origin and destination societies. At its most basic level, migration consists of two primary units of analysis, the person (who moves) and geography (where the person moved from and where the person moved to). Although there is no single legal definition of a migrant, however; migrants are normally defined as persons who have changed their place of usual residence, according to the UN Handbook on Measuring International Migration through Population Censuses (UN Statistics Division, 2016) or persons who live outside the country of which they are a citizen or national (OHCHR, 2014).

For the purposes of international migration, a person's country of usual residence is that in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which the person has a place to live where the person normally spends the daily period of rest (UN, 2016). Migration is the movement of people from one ecological region to another; it may be on temporary or permanent basis. There are four major forms of international migration: invasion, conquest, colonization and emigration/immigration. Persons moving from their home due to forced displacement (such as a natural disaster or civil disturbance) may be described as displaced persons or, if remaining in the home country, internally-displaced persons.

1.3.1 General Migration Trends

Patterns and major internal migration flows in Kenya have been influenced partly by past colonial policies concerning land access, demand for labour in the previous 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 Rift Valley and Nairobi city have been the 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 regions. Nairobi 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 2019 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.

1.3.2 Relevance of Migration to Development

Migration is one of the defining features of the 21st century. It contributes significantly to all aspects of economic and social development. Migration can contribute to positive development outcomes and, ultimately, to realising the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Arbour, 2018). Although the relationship between migration and development is increasingly recognised, it remains underexplored. A lack of opportunities and investment in origin countries can drive migration, but migration can also improve development and investment in origin countries, fill labour gaps and foster innovation in host countries, and can contribute to development along the journey (Arbour, 2018). It is an effective poverty reduction tool – not just for migrants themselves, but also for their families and their wider communities.

The 2030 Agenda includes a number of targets which recognise the economic value of migrants including SDGs 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17. In particular, target 10.7 – the cornerstone of migration in the 2030 Agenda – calls for the facilitation of ‘orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration’ and the implementation of ‘well-managed migration policies’. To achieve the SDGs, Kenya needs to consider the impact of migration at all levels and on all outcomes, beyond the targets. The links between migration and 15 of the 17 SDGs, shows that migration is not a development ‘problem’ to be solved (as is the subtext of SDG 10.7), but a mechanism or a strategy that can contribute to the achievement of many of the goals. The government and other actors need to identify the multiple linkages between migration and different goals and targets, while at the same time also recognizing that migrants can also be vulnerable and should be considered under the general principle of ‘leaving no one behind’.

1.3.3 Migration Policies and Programmes

The links between migration and development have implications for migration policy and practice, particularly for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). Increased understanding of the situation of migrants provides the basis for the formulation of policies and programmes that promote their equality and safeguard their well-being. To do this, there is need to understand the impact of migration on the achievement of all SDGs, and – equally – the impact this achievement will have on future migration patterns. The inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has far reaching implications for the collection of migration data.

Improving migration statistics has now become a priority for policy makers and planners at the national, regional and global level. The SDGs include one migration specific target (10.7) which calls on countries to “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of well-planned migration policies”.

In addition, there are several migration-related targets, including target 3c (retention of health workers in developing countries), target 4b (provision of scholarships for study abroad), targets 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 (combating human trafficking), target 8.8 (respecting labour standards for migrant workers), target 10c (lowering the costs of transmitting remittances) and target 17.18 (disaggregating data by migratory status).

A third group of targets are those that, although they do not refer to migration per se, they have an impact on migration or migrants. Examples include targets that relate to poverty reduction, education, health, and peaceful societies. The commitment of the 2030 Agenda to "leave no one behind" has significant implications for data collection: policy makers and statisticians will no longer be able to "hide behind averages". The ambition of the 2030 Agenda is that through disaggregation by migratory status, policy makers, civil society and the general public are able to monitor the outcomes of the sustainable development goals and targets for both migrants and non-migrants, thus allowing for assessment of the relative success of national development policies.

1.4 Methodology

1.4.1 Use of Technology

Kenya adopted the use of mobile technology to collect data during the 2019 Census as recommended by the UN for the 2020 round of censuses. This was the first census in Kenya's history to use mobile technology in the capture and transmission of data for both cartographic mapping and enumeration. During mapping, the GPS coordinates for homesteads, households and other points of interests within the locality were collected using the mobile devices with an accuracy of plus or minus 5 Meters. The enumeration area (EA) maps were developed using Arc GIS Software on a background of aerial photographs and satellite imageries that were not more than six months old from the date of the field cartographic data collection. The EA maps were then uploaded into the tablets assembled by two local universities to facilitate the 2019 Census enumeration exercise.

1.4.2 Recruitment and Training

Recruitment of census personnel who included supervisors(both content and ICT) and enumerators was undertaken by the County and Sub-County Census Committees through a competitive process. The training of these personnel was conducted in a cascaded manner from the training of trainers to the training of enumerators. The training for various cadres was conducted for seven days for each cadre. These trainings were sequentially conducted between 14th July and 20th August 2019.

1.4.3 Enumeration

The census enumeration was preceded by enumeration area (EA) boundary identification and pre-enumeration listing of households in each EA for two days prior to the census night. The pre-enumeration listing exercise helped in gauging the expected workload during the seven days of enumeration and also in monitoring the level of coverage as enumeration progressed.

The actual enumeration took place from the night of 24th/25th August 2019 and ended on 31st August 2019. A mop-up exercise was conducted on 1st and 2nd September 2019. Special populations were strictly enumerated on the night of 24th/25th August 2019. The 2019 Census adopted the *de facto* approach where all persons within the boundaries of Kenya were enumerated depending on where they spent (or were found on) the census night. The canvasser method of enumeration, where information for each individual or household is collected and recorded by a trained census official designated to perform the tasks in the assigned area, was used.

1.4.4 Data Transmission and Storage

Data collected by enumerators using mobile devices (tablets) were subsequently transmitted to a central server. The data were encrypted prior to transmission and backed up in off-site locations.

1.4.5 Data Processing

Editing of the census data was guided by the United Nations Handbook on Population and Housing Census Editing. The data were processed using CPro, Stata and SPSS software. In addition, validation checks were done to ensure that all EAs, aligned to administrative boundaries, were accounted for in the dataset. Outputs were generated based on administrative and geo-political units.

1.4.6 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was integrated in all phases of the census process. Comprehensive guidelines were developed and shared with census personnel. Field supervision followed a three-tier structure to ensure adequate support, real-time response to emerging issues, and feedback during data collection. In addition, enumeration reporting schedules and control forms were used to facilitate monitoring of activities. Field monitoring teams oversaw technical, logistical and administrative aspects of enumeration in each region. Further, independent observers, drawn from the international community and national statistics offices across Africa, monitored and observed the 2019 census enumeration process.

1.4.7 Data Quality

The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), just as during the previous censuses encountered some administrative and logistic challenges. 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 (August 2018), 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. Using this approach, not all migrants were included; as it was not possible to establish first or second time movers, or/and the number of internal return migrants. However, international return migrants were captured using the emigrant questionnaire (E-10a). 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. The household questionnaire was used to collect the number of households with immigrants and emigrants.

1.4.8 Measurement of migration

The 2019 Census captured migration information using the household questionnaire and the emigrant short questionnaire. The key migration variables were place of birth (P19), previous residence (P20), duration of residence (P21/P22), place of enumeration (being the county of enumeration as imputed from the household questionnaire identification panel), and emigrants (H-40). The heads of households were also asked to provide information on emigrants from the specific household in the last fifteen years (H 40). 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.

Persons enumerated in an administrative unit within the country, but different from where they resided twelve months prior to the census were considered recent migrants. Persons enumerated 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.

Foreigners are the group of persons who do not have citizenship of the country they reside in. Persons having citizenship of the country of residence are defined as citizens, and can also be foreign born or native born. Persons who do not have the citizenship of any country are referred to as stateless.

Place and country of birth and citizenship were the main criteria used for categorizing different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element for statistics on migration flows.

1.5 Definitions of Key Concepts and Terms

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. A migrant is a person who moves from one political area to another. Migrants move within their own country and between countries; some people move for short periods, others permanently; some are forced to move, others do so willingly; some people move with high levels of financial and human capital; others are not so well endowed; and so on.

Usual Residence: the place at which the 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.

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.

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).

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 is movement in the recent past of persons enumerated during the census, relative to their previous place of residence a year prior to census. A recent migrant is one whose current area of residence is different from his or her previous place of residence, one year ago. Note that if the person was still living in the county then he/she was not considered as a migrant.

Lifetime Migration is migration that occurs between birth and the time of the census or survey. Thus a lifetime migrant is one whose current County of residence is different from his or her county/country of birth, regardless of intervening migration.

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.

International migration is the process by which one changes his place of usual residence by crossing international boundaries into another country.

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

An immigrant is an international migrant entering an area from a place outside the country. Immigrants cross national borders during their migration from the perspective of the country in which they enter.

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

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.

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.

Educational attainment is the highest publicly verified education that a person achieves by successfully finishing a verified educational or study programme. A publicly verified education can also be obtained in other ways, e.g. by successfully finishing a master craftsman, foreman or head clerk exams. Educational attainment is demonstrated by an official document (certificate, diploma, etc.) as from person years 3 and above.

Economic activity status is the relationship of a person to economic activity, based on a reference period defined in data sources on activity. In the broader sense we distinguish economically active and inactive population.

The employed are persons aged 5 or more living in Kenya, irrespective of the location of work. These were persons in: paid employment performing temporary or occasional contract work, self-employed persons and farmers included in compulsory social security in Kenya; detached workers (persons employed in Kenya but sent to work or training abroad); employed and self-employed persons (also

cross-border workers) insured at a foreign insurance institution but included in the health care system in Kenya; and, contributing family workers in farmer households.

Unemployed person is a job-seeker who: does not have a regular job or is not self-employed, is not owner or co-owner of an operating enterprise, and is not owner or user of property which could provide a living; is capable of and willing to work and is prepared to accept a job suitable to the professional attainment or working skills acquired through work and is registered as a job-seeker with the Employment Service of Kenya.

Informal Settlements: These are urban settlements characterized by poor structural quality of housing; lack of formal basic services and infrastructure; and lack of security of tenure. In most cases, they are located in geographically and environmentally hazardous areas.

Rural: This is a large and isolated part of an open or agricultural country with relatively low population concentrations and whose predominant economic activity is agricultural.

Urbanization: This is the process of concentration of a country's national population into settlements designated as urban centres. It's the process whereby a society is transformed from an essentially rural to a predominantly urban one.

Urban centre: This is characterised by a concentration of economic activity and infrastructure, in addition to having a vastly higher population density than its surrounding areas. It might be seen as a built-up and compact human settlement with a population of at least 2,000 people. An urban centre may be classified as a market centre, town, municipality or city. Urban centres are also service centres that provide goods and services to both the resident and surrounding population. As such, an urban centre may constitute some trading centres with less than 2,000 people.

Migration stocks and flows: The stock of international migrants is the total number of international migrants living in a country at a particular point in time, while the flow of international migrants is the number of migrants entering or leaving a country over the course of a specific time period (e.g. one year). Country of birth and citizenship are the main criteria used for categorizing different types of population stocks and flows, with duration of stay providing a further element for statistics on migration flows.

Foreign born are persons who were born in a country other than the country of enumeration where they currently reside. This group corresponds to the stock of international migrants that migrated at least once in their life and reside outside their country of birth.

Foreign-born foreigners are persons born abroad without the citizenship of the country of residence. This group will in large part be formed by foreign-born immigrants who did not acquire citizenship of the host country.

Persons born in the country are defined as native born. Together, the concepts of the foreign-born and native-born population are referred to as nativity status.

Native-born foreigners: persons born in the country of residence without having the citizenship of the country. This group will in large part be formed by descendants of the foreign born who did not receive citizenship of the host country at birth.

Foreign-born citizens: persons born abroad and having the citizenship of the country of residence. This group will in large part be formed of foreign-born immigrants who have received citizenship of the host country as well as persons with the citizenship of the host country who were born abroad.

Native-born citizens: persons born in the country of residence, with the citizenship of the country of residence. This group will be in large part formed of the native born who are citizens of the country. It will also include descendants of the foreign born who were born in the country and received citizenship of the country of birth, at the time of birth or later.

Long-term international migrants are defined as those who move to a country other than their country of usual residence for a period of at least one year, while **short-term** international migrants are people who move to a country for a period of at least 3 months but less than one year.

Remittances: both monetary (financial) and non-monetary (social) benefits sent back to place of origin (home country).

Household: Is a person or a group of persons who reside in the same homestead or compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit. They have the same cooking arrangement and are answerable to the same household head. For purpose of 2019 KPHC, households were categorized into conventional and non-conventional. Conventional were the ordinary households while non-conventional households referred to people live together but cannot be said to belong to “ordinary” households. Examples were students in boarding schools and colleges, hospital in-patients, people in police cells, guests in hotels, or prison inmates, outdoor sleepers, nuns, brothers in a monastery and other religious organizations with some institution-like living arrangements.

Household head: Is the most responsible member of a household who makes key decisions of the household on a day-to-day basis and whose authority is recognized by all members of the household. It could be a father, mother, or a child, or any other responsible member within the household.

Chapter 2: Levels and Trends of Internal Migration

2.1 Introduction

The 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 place 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; whereas a recent migrant was a person who changed his or her usual place of residence at least once during the migration interval (August 2018 and August 2019), that is, the day he or she was enumerated on the census night (August 2019) was different from where he or she resided in August 2018. Internal migration involves change of place of residence from one administrative area to another (County), but within a country's national boundaries.

2.2 Recent Migration

Recent migration highlights the most recent patterns of human mobility in the country. The analysis targeted the population aged 1 and above, as the 2019 Census questionnaire asked respondents for their place of residence in August 2018; that is, during the last one year prior to 2019 Kenya Population and Housing census data. The population whose county of residence in August 2018 was different from their county of enumeration in August 2019 constituted recent migrants. Figure 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 middle and lower Eastern, Nyanza, Central and Western.

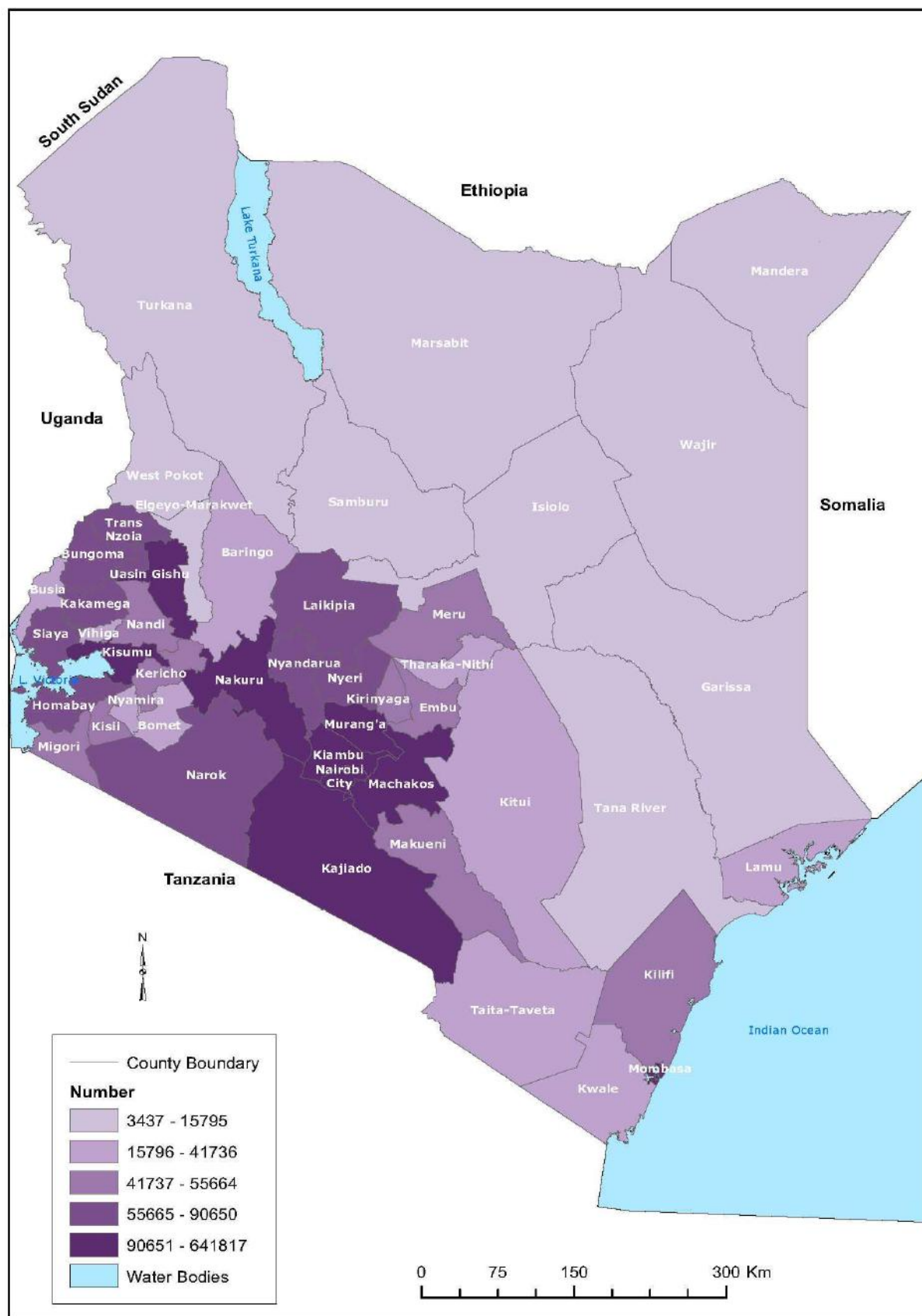


Figure 2.1: Spatial distribution of Recent Migrants, 2019

2.2.1 Recent In-migration

Rift Valley region had the highest number of recent in-migrants, followed by Nairobi and then Central regions respectively. North Eastern had the lowest number of recent in-migrants followed by Western. The counties of Nyeri (-8,906) and Muranga (-26,071) had more out-migrants than in-migrants. To the contrary, the counties of Nyandarua, Kirinyaga and Kiambu had more in-migrants than out-migrants. Migration by sex shows that in Nyeri and Muranga there were both more male and female out-migration than in-migration, respectively: Nyeri (-2,364; -6,545); Muranga (-9,342; -16,729). It was noted that of the recent in-migrants, females were the highest in all the regions, except in North Eastern. Recent in-migrants by sex at both region and county levels are presented in Figure 2.2 and Appendix 3, respectively.

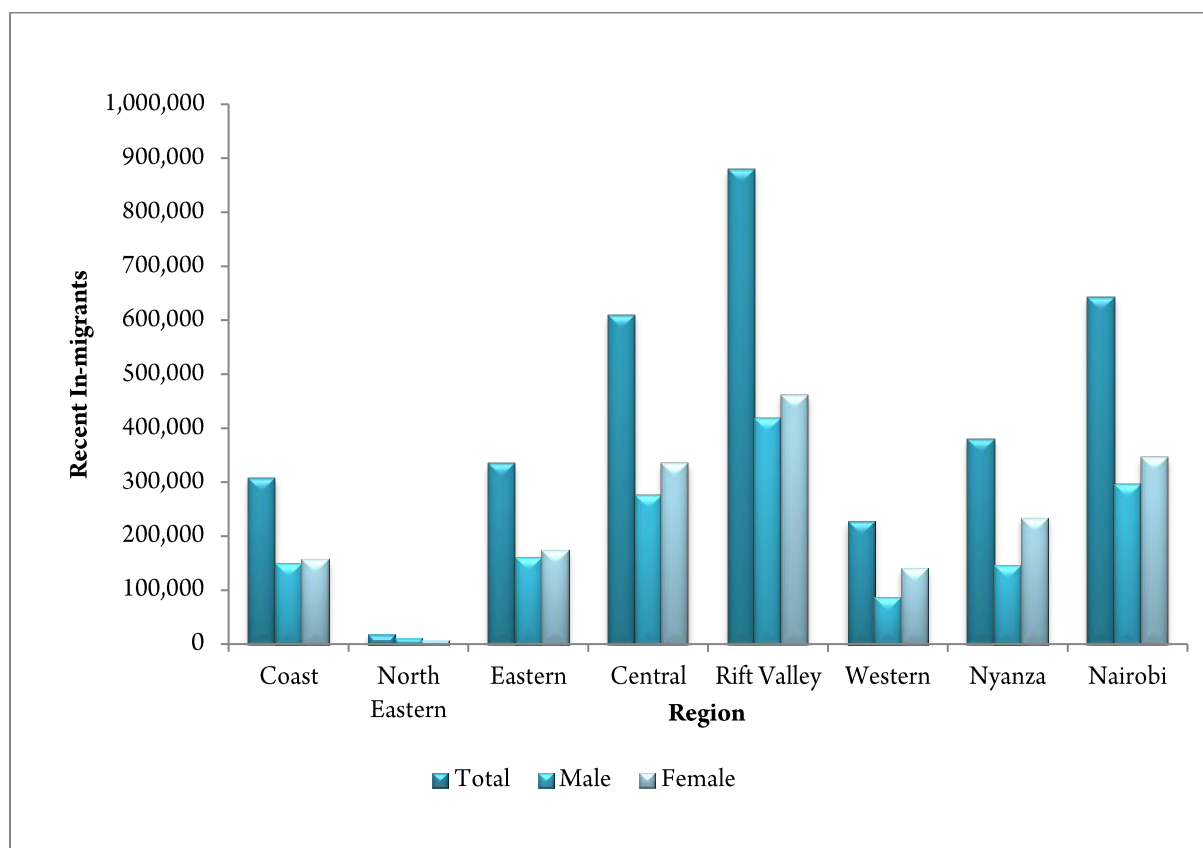


Figure 2.2: Distribution of Recent In-Migrants by Region, 2019

Coast region counties of Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Taita Taveta experienced more out-migration than in-migration. This implies that the counties had a negative net migration; that is, Kwale (-9,078); Kilifi (-7,768); Tana River (-545), and; Taita Taveta (-741). Analysis by sex shows that in Kwale (-4,750) and Kilifi (-4,385) counties there were more out-migration of males than in the counties of Mombasa, Tana River, Lamu and Taita Taveta (-554), and; Taita Taveta (-2,136).

The counties such as; Mombasa and Lamu (Coast region), Isiolo, Embu and Machakos (Eastern region), Nyandarua, Kirinyaga and Kiambu (Central region), and Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok and Kajiado (Rift Valley region) experienced more in-migration than out-migration. However, all the counties in Western and Nyanza regions experienced more out-migration than in-migration.

2.2.2 Recent Out-Migrants

Recent out-migrants are persons who departed from a migration-defining area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but within the same country. Figure 2.3 shows regional level analysis of recent out-migration. Nairobi region 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).

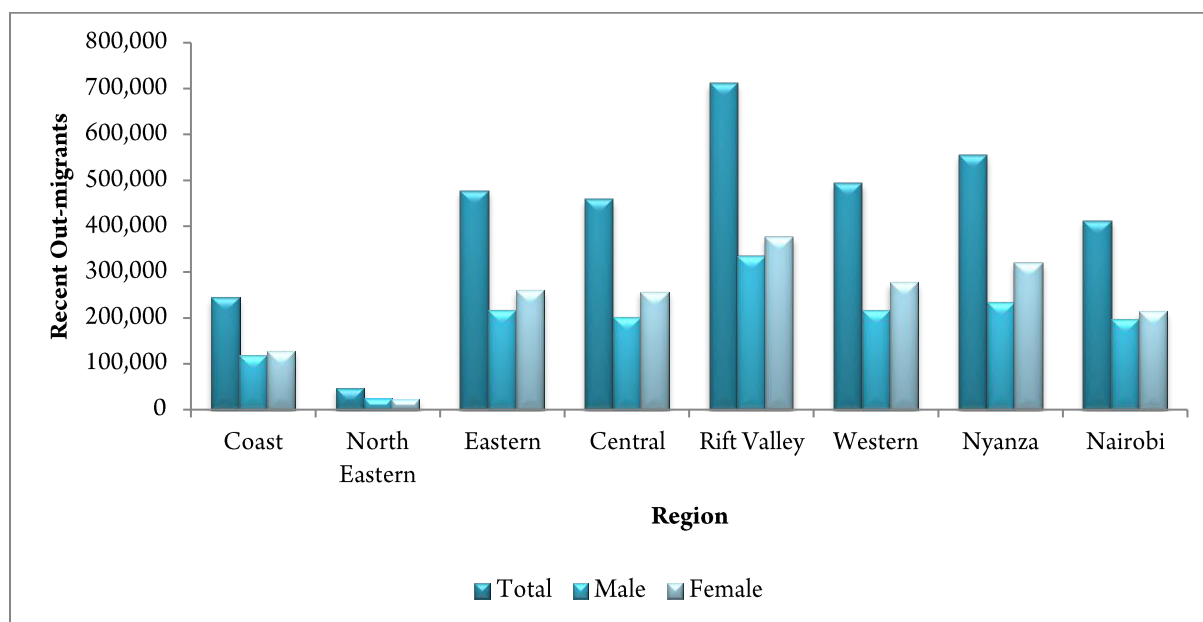


Figure 2.3: Distribution of Recent Out-Migrants by Region, 2019

In the regions of Central, Nyanza, and Western, majority of the recent out-migrants were female. Figure 2.4 presents spatial distribution of recent out-migrants in Kenya by county. It shows a symbiotic pattern, whereby areas of in-migration were similarly to the areas of high out-migration; implying that, these were areas of high human mobility. Data on the distribution of recent out-migrants at both region and county level is presented in Appendix 3.

It is worthy of note that all the counties in Nyanza (Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira) and Western (Busia, Kakamega, Bungoma, Vihiga) compared to other regions in the country experienced recent out-migration. In other regions, such as Eastern region, counties depict a mix; whereby some counties, other than Isiolo, Embu and Machakos, experienced out-migration, such as Marsabit, Meru, Tharaka Nithi and Kitui experienced more out-migration than in-migration; thereby exhibiting a negative net migration. Most notably was Marsabit (-6,915); Meru (-27,482); Tharaka Nithi (-5,548), and Kitui (-72,051). Migration by sex shows that male out-migration exceeded in-migration in Marsabit (-3,356); Meru (-6,965); Tharaka Nithi (-3,627), and; Kitui (-34,377); just as females out-migration also exceeded in-migration in Marsabit (-3,560); Meru (-20,515); Tharaka Nithi (-1,921); Embu (-1,908), and; Kitui (-37,670).

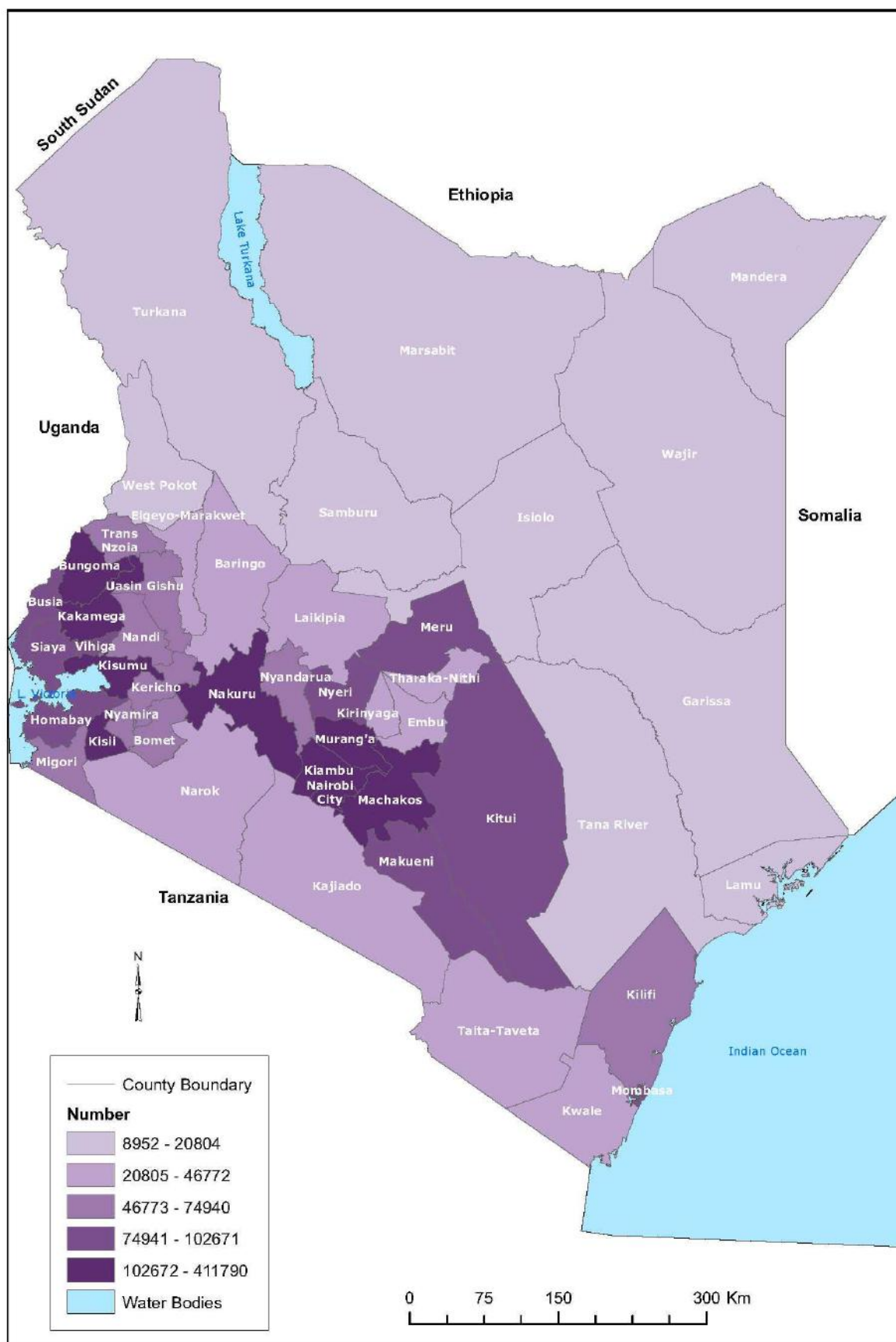


Figure 2.4: Spatial distribution of Recent Out-Migrants by County, 2019

2.2.3 Recent Net Migrants by Region 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 (that 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. Figure 2.5 shows spatial distribution of net recent migrants in Kenya by county. It shows that Nyanza, Western, Eastern and Central are regions of net out-migration, whereas Nairobi, Rift Valley and Coast are regions of net in-migration.

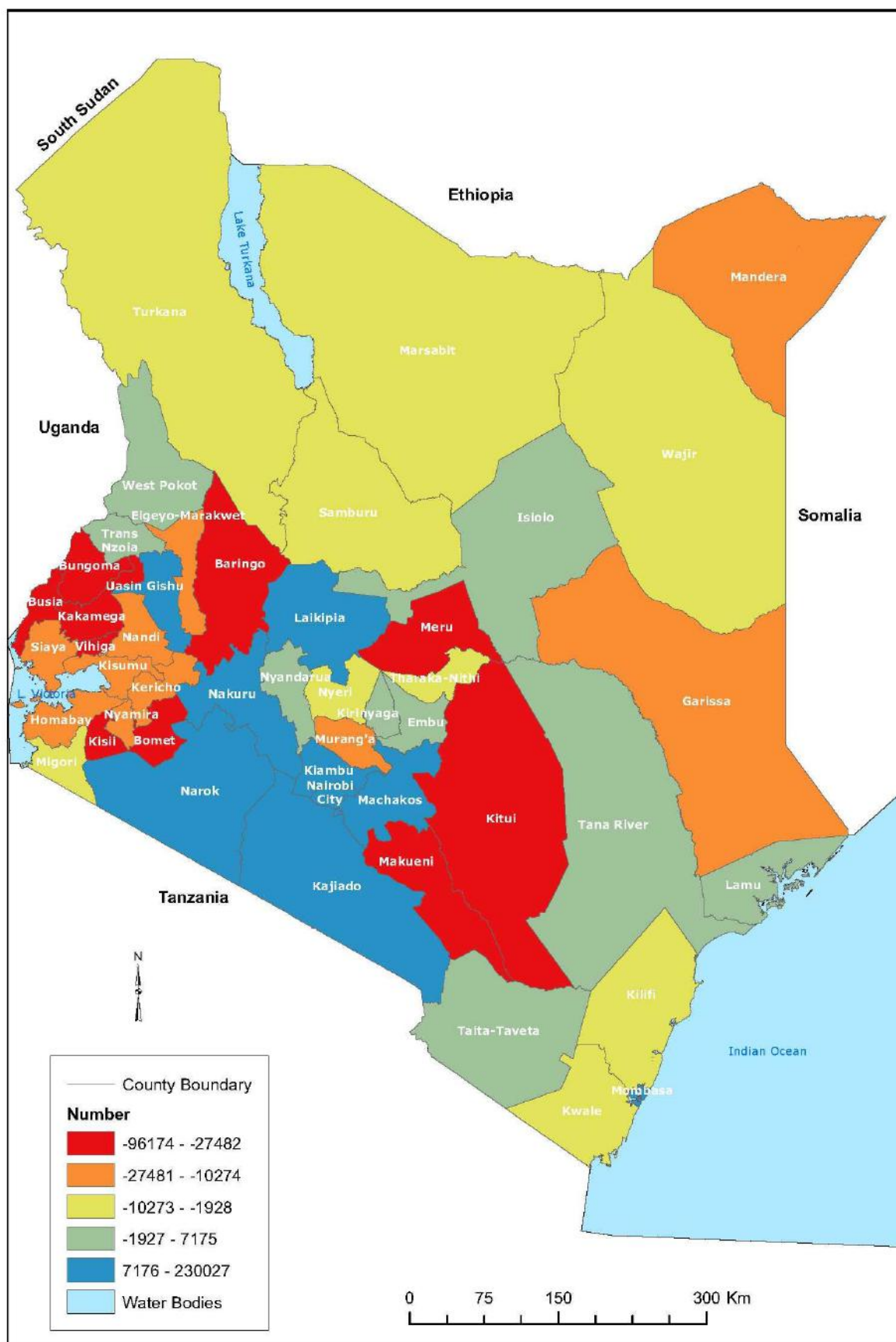


Figure 2.5: Spatial Distribution of Recent Net Migrants by County, 2019

It is plausible stating that 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. North Eastern region counties of Garissa (-10,996); Wajir (-4,916) and Mandera (-12,748) experienced more out-migration than in-migration. Net migration by sex in each county shows that male out-migration exceeded in-migration as depicted in Garissa (-4,978); Wajir (-2,061) and Mandera (-6,249). Equally, female out-migration did exceed in-migration as noted in Garissa (-6,016); Wajir (-2,856) and Mandera (-6,499). Net migrants at both regional and county levels are presented in Figure 2.6 and Appendix 3.

In the Rift Valley region, the counties of Turkana (-1,928), West Pokot (-1,784), Samburu (-3,263), Elgeyo Marakwet (-15,718), Nandi (-10,274), Baringo (-30,668), Kericho (-11,798) and Bomet (-29,851) had more out-migration than in-migration; while, Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok and Kajiado had more in-migrants than out-migrants. There were more male and female out-migration than in-migration, respectively in the counties of Turkana (-908; -1,020), West Pokot (-883; -901), Samburu (-1,631; -1,630), Elgeyo Marakwet (-6,792; -8,925), Nandi (-4,297; -5,975), Baringo (-14,179; -16,487), Kericho (-5,584; -6,217) and Bomet (-15,427; -14,420).

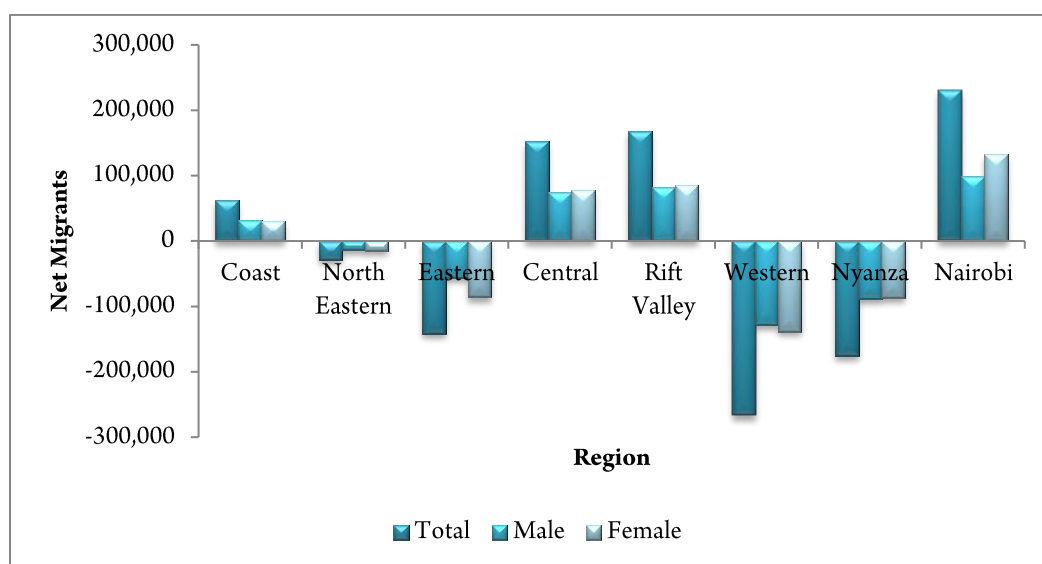


Figure 2.6: Recent Net Migrants by Sex and Region, 2019

The analysis shows that there was positive recent net-migration in Coast (230,027), being the highest, followed by Rift Valley (167,932). Coast and Central provinces also recorded net gain in the number of recent migrants at 62,571 and 152,365, respectively. The remaining regions registered net loss of migrants, with Western showing the highest net loss of recent migrants (-266,463), followed by Nyanza (-175,734), Eastern (-142,038), and North Eastern region registering a net loss of 28,660 migrants respectively. Majority of net- migrants into Nairobi are females (131,869); just as were Eastern (-85,974), Central (77,887), North Eastern (-15,371), Rift Valley (85,466) and, Western (-137,984). It shows that Western region recorded more female out-migrants than any other region.

In Western region, the counties of Kakamega (-95,236), Vihiga (-57,246), Bungoma (-72,172) and Busia (-41,809) had more out-migration than in-migration, just as the counties in Nyanza region (Kisumu, Siaya, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira). Migration by sex shows that in all the counties of Western region, the male and female out-migration outstripped in-migration, respectively: Kakamega (-46,940; -48,284); Vihiga (-25,880; -31,362); Bungoma (-36,038; -36,118), and; Busia (-19,585; -22,220).

2.2.4 Trends in Recent Migration by Region, 1999-2019

Table 2.1 illustrates trends in recent net migration by region from 1999 to 2019. During the 2019 Census, Nairobi, Central, Coast, and Rift Valley recorded net gains in recent migration, while Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza and Western recorded net losses. It is conspicuous that Nyanza region, which had a net gain of recent migrants (28,492) according to the 1999 census, in both the 2009 and 2019 censuses, it recorded net loss of recent migrants (-41,643 and -175,734) in the years 2009 and 2019, respectively. Worth noting, is Western regions that recorded about more than four-times of net loss of recent migrants in 2019 (-266,463) as compared to its net loss of recent migrants in 2009 (-60,203). This almost compares with Nyanza region, that also recorded about four-times of net migrants loss in 2019 (-175,734) as compared to the year 2009 (-41,643).

Table 2.1: Trends of Recent Migrants by Region, 1999-2019

In-migration Trend	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
In-migrants 2019	641,818	610,010	306,681	335,177	18,244	379,566	879,074	227,080
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
Out-migrants 2019	411,790	457,645	244,110	477,215	46,904	555,300	711,142	493,543
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
Net migrants 2019	230,027	152,365	62,571	-142,038	-28,660	-175,734	167,932	-266,463

2.2.5 Age-Sex Migration Schedule of Recent Migrants

Age-sex migration schedule is a depiction of the structure of migrants' mobility by age and sex of a place (area) at a particular time. Empirical schedules of age-specific rates by demographic events often exhibit remarkably persistent regularities in age pattern (Raymer and Rogers, 2006; 2008). The most prominent regularity in age-specific schedules of migration is the high concentration of migration among young adults (Victor Awuor, George Odipo & Alfred Agwanda, 2018).

Figure 2.7 presents age-sex specific migration patterns in Kenya. It shows that the rates of migration are high among children, starting with a peak during the first year of life, dropping to a low point at about age 14, turning sharply upward to a peak at 20-24, and declining regularly thereafter, except for a possible slight hump at the onset of retirement and possibly an upward slope after that hump (Rogers and Watkins, 1987).

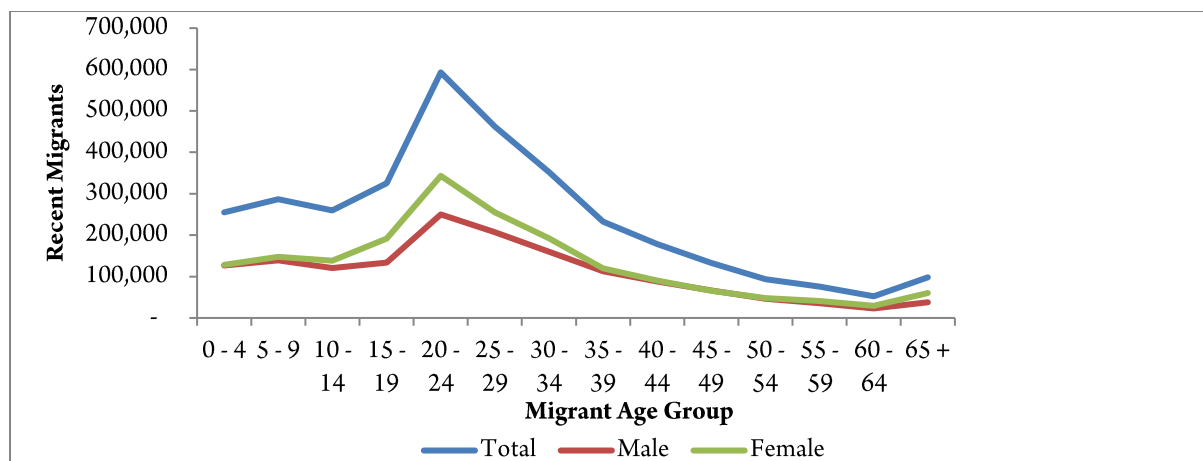


Figure 2.7: Age-Sex Migration Schedule, 2019

Underlying these persistent regularities in the age-sex patterns of migration are a collection of different cause-specific age patterns (Rogers and Castro, 1981). Migrations due to marriage and education are concentrated between the ages of 10 and 30 years and are essentially uni-modal in age profile (Rogers and Castro, 1981; Rogers and Watkins, 1987; Raymer and Rogers, 2006). Migrations caused by change of employment and moving closer to the place of work have profiles that are bimodal, with local peaks during infancy and during the early years of labor-force participation (Raymer and Rogers 2006). The age profiles of migrants are similar to those of the aggregate migration schedule, exhibiting roughly the same peaks: during the early years of labor force participation and at retirement.

2.3 Lifetime Migration

Migration is categorized as recent and lifetime migration. Lifetime migration occurs between birth and the time of the census. A lifetime migrant is one whose current area of residence is different from his or her area of birth, regardless of intervening migration. The analysis depicts one whose county of enumeration differed from his or her county of birth as considered being a lifetime migrant. However, the exact date of migration/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.

2.3.1 Lifetime In-migrants by Region and County

An area is referred to as a lifetime in-migration county when the number of people who moved in exceeded those that moved out. Such counties by the regions of migration are: Mombasa and Lamu (Coast); Isiolo (Eastern); Kiambu (Central), and; Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, Laikipia, Nakuru, Narok and Kajiado (Rift Valley).

Figure 2.8 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.

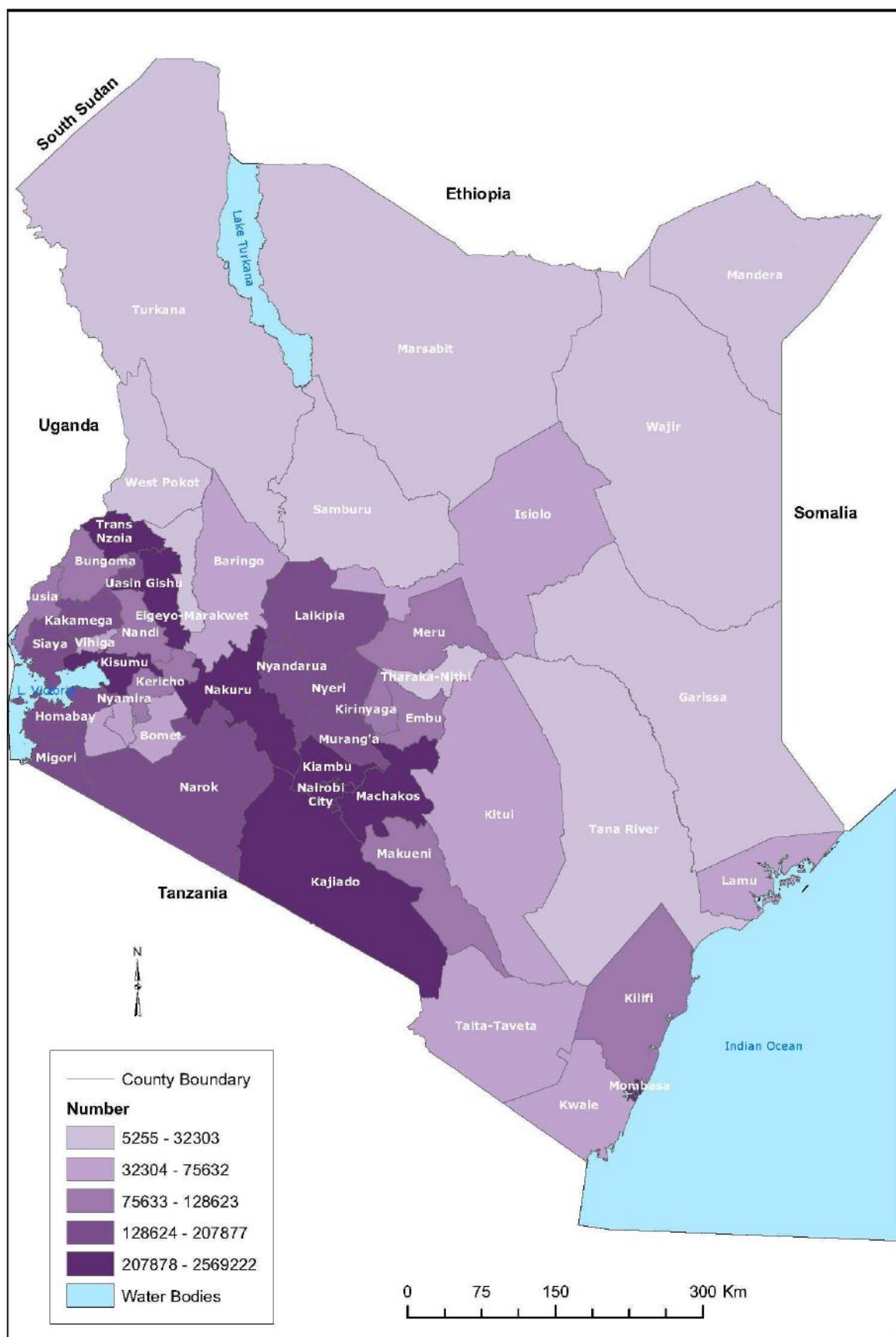


Figure 2.8: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants by County, 2019

The analysis shows that northern parts of Rift Valley, north of Eastern region and North Eastern 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 in the region. Figure 2.9 illustrates the level of lifetime in-migrants at the regional, while Appendix 4 shows migrants for both regional and county levels. The analysis shows that Nairobi, with 2,569,222 had the highest number of lifetime in-migrants, followed by Rift Valley (2,555,476), Central (1,599,871) and Coast (924,557). Refer also distribution of lifetime migrants in Appendix 5.

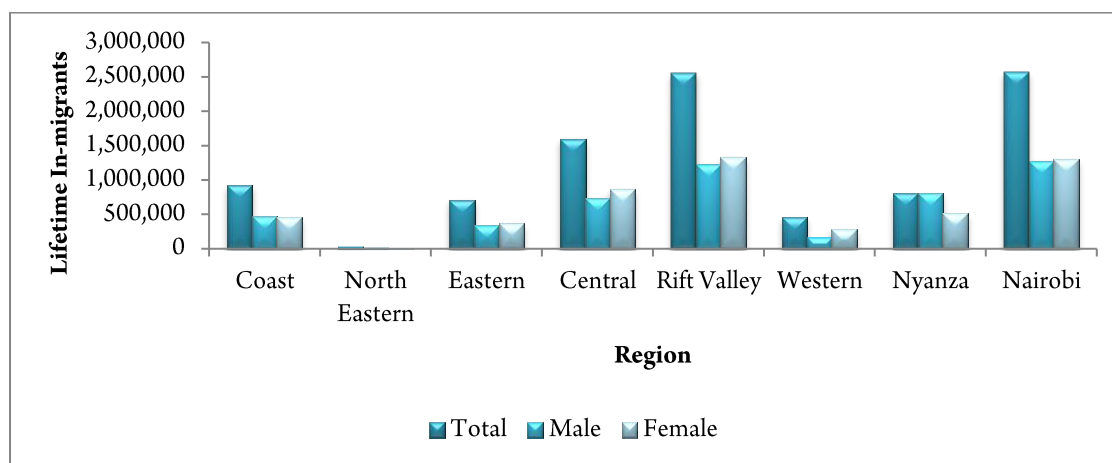


Figure 2.9: Lifetime In-migrants by Sex and Region, 2019

2.3.2 Lifetime Out-migrants by Region and County

An area is referred to as a lifetime out-migration county when the number of people who moved out exceeded those that moved in. Such counties by the regions of migration are: Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Taita Taveta (Coast); Garissa, Wajir and Mandera (North Eastern); Marsabit, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kitui, Machakos and Makueni (Eastern); Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga and Muranga (Central); Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Baringo, Kericho and Bomet.

Of particular to note are counties in Nyanza and Western region, and the Nairobi County, where it was established that they were out-migration areas, namely: Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira (Nyanza); Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma and Busia (Western).

Figure 2.10 shows the distribution of migrant outflow at regional level. Rift Valley region had the largest number of lifetime out-migrants (1,827,238), followed by Nyanza (1,753,022), Central region (1,694,268) and Western (1,570,149), respectively. Other than in North Eastern region, there were more female lifetime out-migrants than male migrants in Coast, Nairobi, Nyanza, Eastern, Central, Western and Rift Valley regions as shown in Appendix 4 and Figure 2.10.

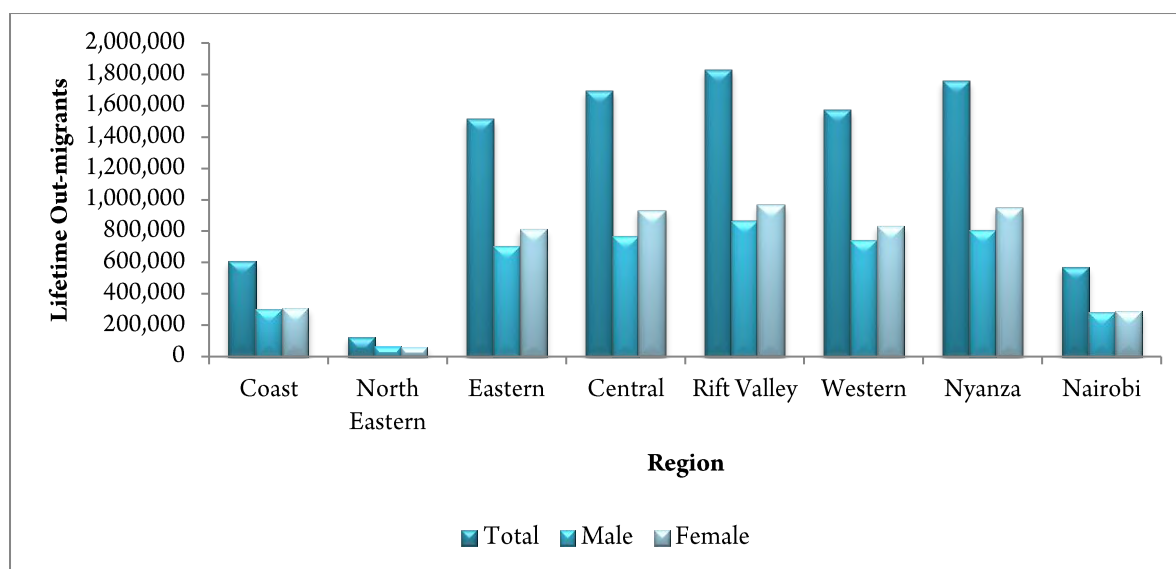


Figure 2.10: Distribution of Lifetime Out-migrants by Sex and Region, 2019

Figure 2.11 presents spatial distribution of lifetime out-migrants by county. It shows that the counties in the Lower Eastern, Western and Nyanza regions account for majority of lifetime out-migrants, whereas the county of Kajiado and those in Upper Eastern and Rift Valley region had the least numbers of out-migrants.

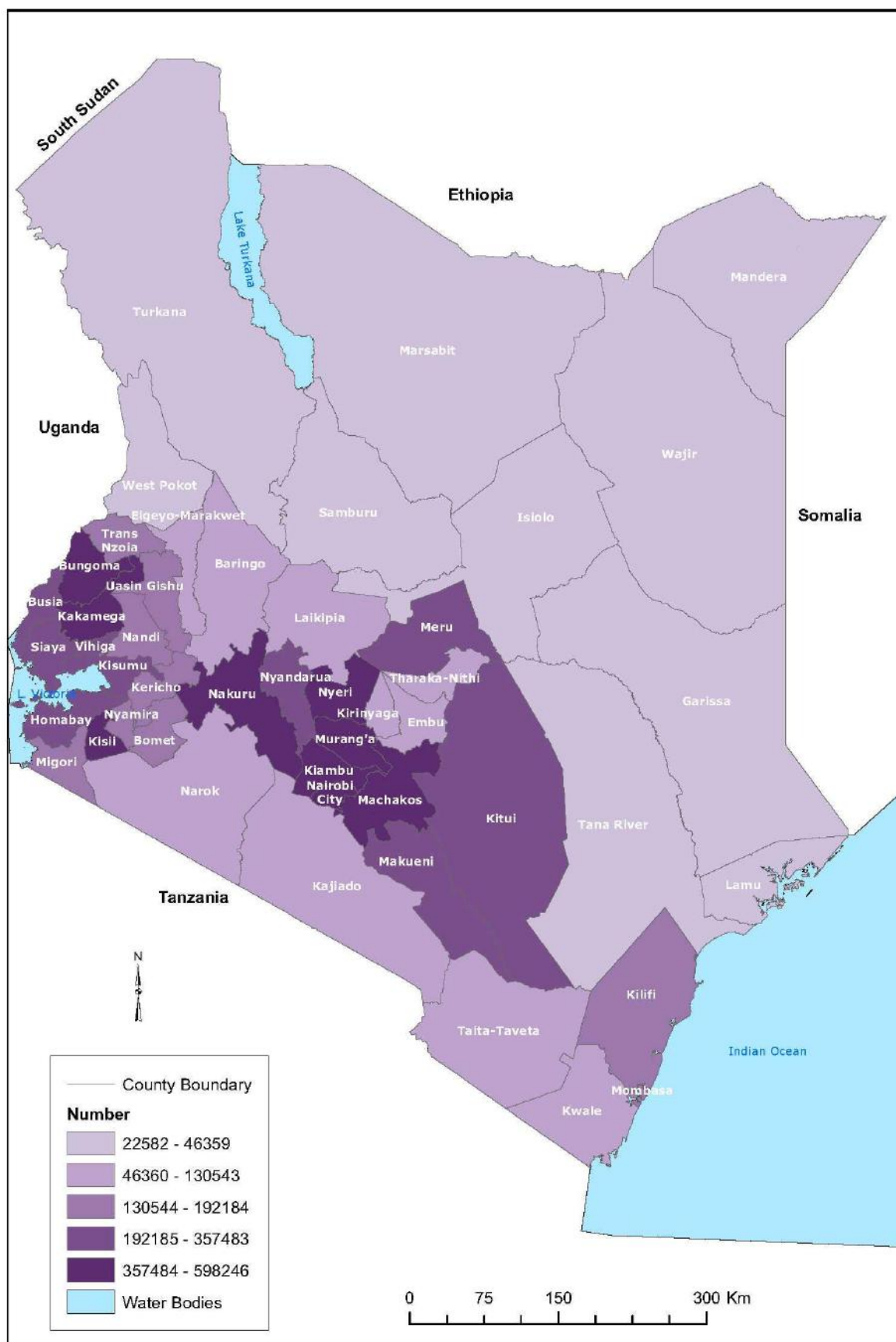


Figure 2.11: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime Out-migrants by County, 2019

2.3.3 Lifetime Net Migration by County, 2019

Net migration is the difference between in-migration and out-migration in an area at a particular time. Lifetime net migration, thus is the difference between lifetime in-migration and lifetime out-migration, as established by the census data. Figure 2.12 depicts spatial distribution of lifetime net migration in Kenya.

During past censuses, counties in Western, Nyanza, North Eastern, Central and Eastern regions, were areas of net loss of lifetime migrants. Majority of counties in Rift Valley (Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Baringo, Kericho and Bomet) experienced net loss of migrants, other than Nakuru, Uasin Gishu and Kajiado, which were net gainers. However, Nairobi region maintains an area of net gain of lifetime migrants (Appendix 3).

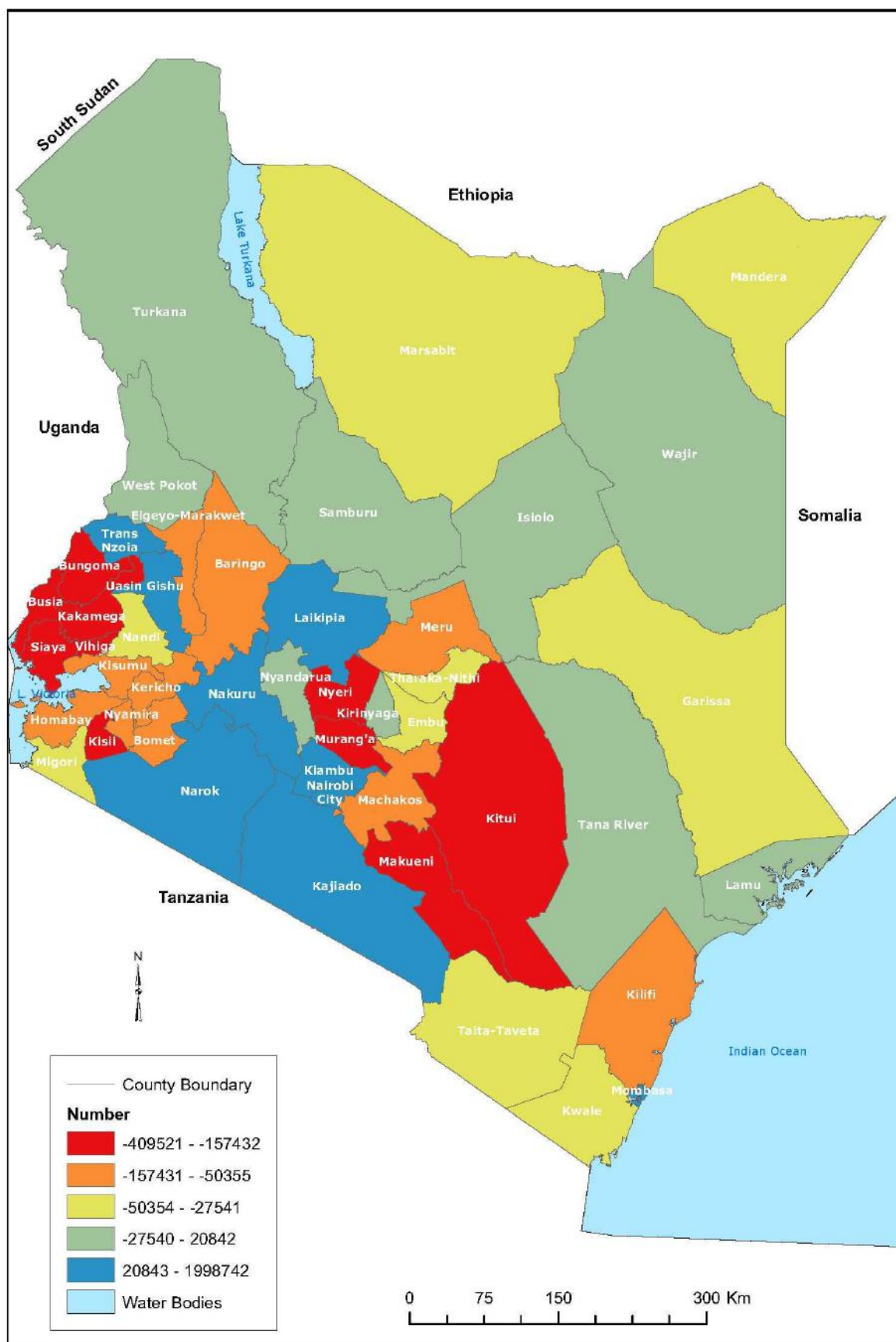


Figure 2.12: Spatial Distribution of Lifetime Net Migrants by County, 2019

The impact of the magnitude of lifetime migration on the population size of an area can be assessed by the net population flows of lifetime migrants. The counties by regions that traditionally remain as lifetime

net migration losers in Kenya are: Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River and Taita Taveta (Coast); Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kirinyaga and Muranga (Central); Siaya, Kisumu, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii and Nyamira (Nyanza); Marsabit, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Embu, Kitui, Machakos and Makueni (Eastern); Garissa, Wajir and Mandera (North Eastern) and Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma and Busia (Western). Refer to Figure 2.13 and Appendix 2.

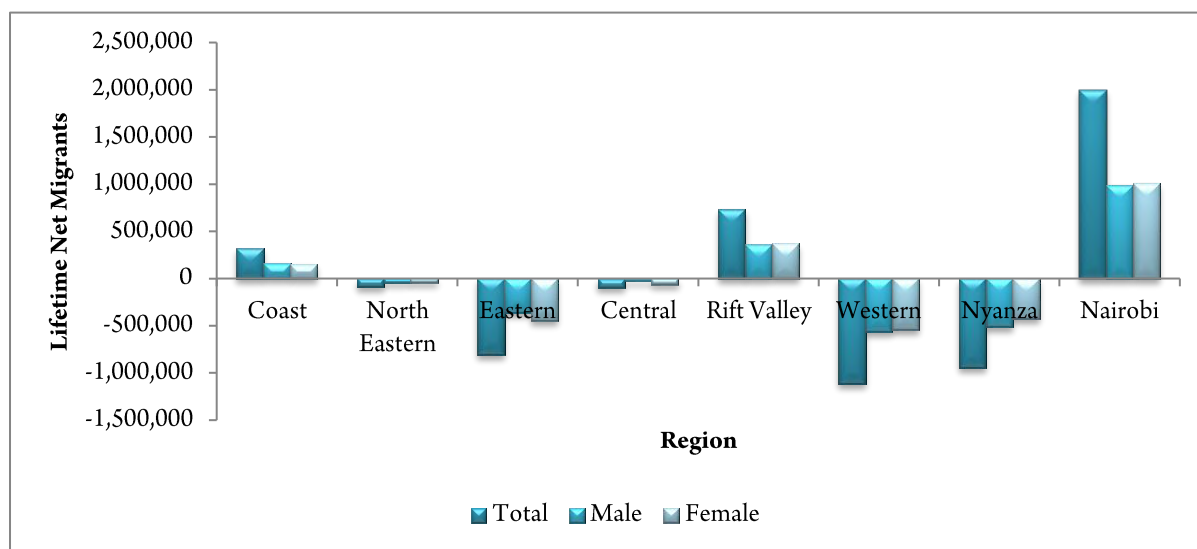


Figure 2.13: Lifetime Net Migration by Region, 2019

2.3.4 Trends in Lifetime Net Migration, 1989-2019

Trends in lifetime net migration are depicted in Figure 2.14. A similar pattern of lifetime net migration has been maintained over the years, from 1989 through 2019. Nairobi, Coast and Rift Valley regions remain in-migration areas while Central, Eastern, Nyanza and Western are out migration areas.

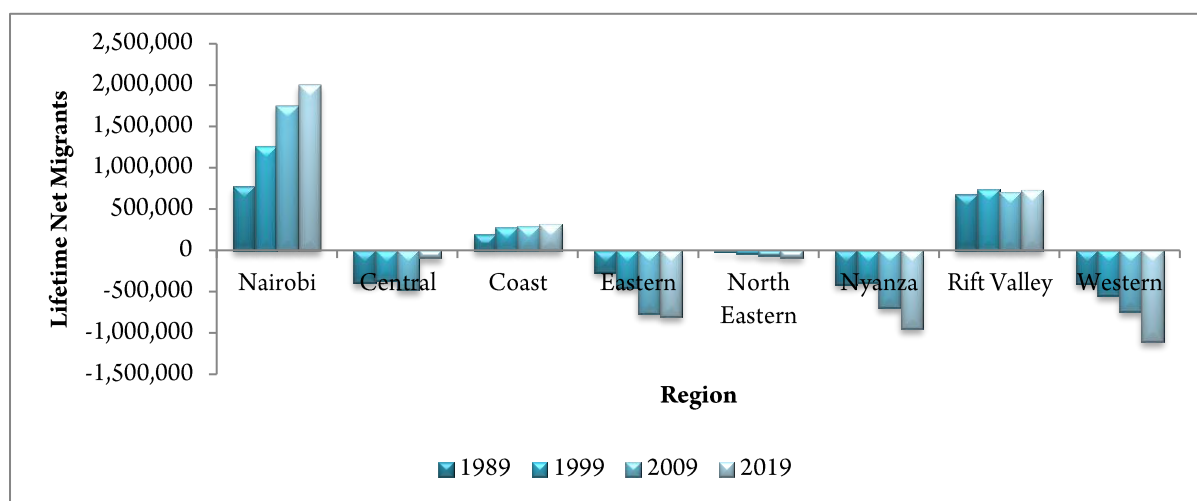


Figure 2.14: Trends in Lifetime Net Migration by Region, 1989-2019

Chapter 3: Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses demographic and socio-economic characteristics of recent and lifetime migrants by region and county. Recent and lifetime migrants bring along with them various demographic and socio-economic characteristics as influenced by the areas of origin, migration process and destination. 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. Socio economic factors included in this chapter are: educational attainment, marital status and economic activity and place of residence. The socioeconomic factors that determine migration include: employment, education, and income. Socioeconomic refers to society related economic factors. These factors relate to and influence one another. For example, a person's employment will dictate his/her income.

3.2 Recent Migrants by Characteristics

3.2.1 Recent Migrants by Education Attainment

Among the many factors influencing migration, the level of education attained plays a crucial role. Table 3.1 illustrates the distribution of recent migrants by region and level of education attained. County information is presented in Appendix 6.

Table 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Region and Education Attainment

Region/Country	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Kenya	12.6	3.2	35.3	30.6	16.7	1.6
REGION						
Coast	15.7	4.0	35.3	28.4	15.0	1.6
North Eastern	42.3	1.2	16.0	24.9	10.8	4.9
Eastern	13.0	3.3	34.0	29.4	18.7	1.6
Central	10.3	3.0	35.2	31.6	18.8	1.0
Rift Valley	13.7	3.3	36.2	29.6	15.3	1.9
Western	13.7	4.0	40.9	26.1	14.2	1.1
Nyanza	13.3	3.7	40.5	27.6	13.9	1.2
Nairobi City	9.9	2.4	30.6	35.9	19.3	1.9

It is evident that in all the regions 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 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. North Eastern had the highest number of recent migrants who had not attained any education.

3.2.2 Recent Migrants by Marital Status

The distribution of recent migrants by marital status by region and county are summarized in Figure 3.1. In all the regions and counties, almost half of recent migrants had been married.

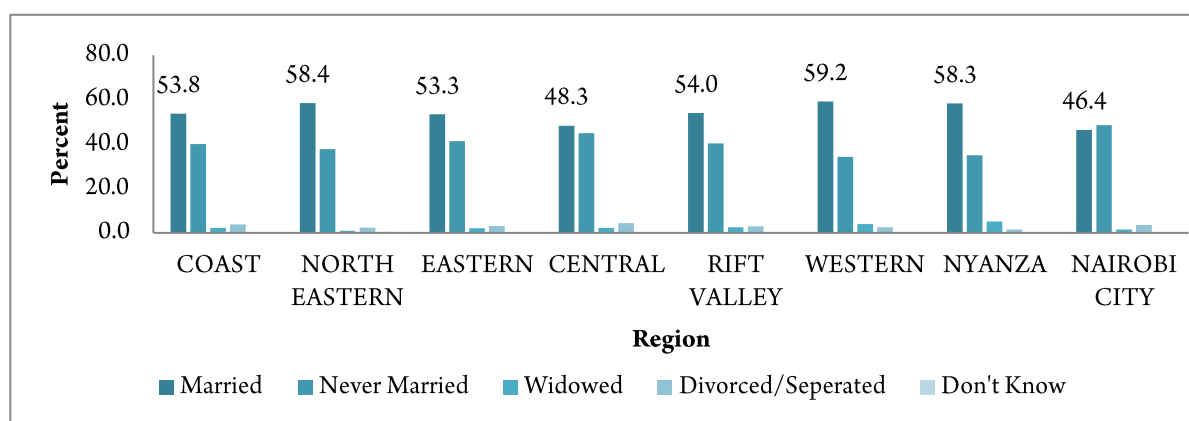


Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Region and Marital Status, 2019

Western region had the highest proportion of married recent migrants, at 59 percent; followed by North Eastern region and Nyanza, at 58 percent each. Nairobi had the lowest number of married recent migrants, at 46 percent. This could plausibly be due to young people who had completed education, and were moving into Nairobi to look for jobs; or, were young people moving into Nairobi for education opportunities in the tertiary training or learning institutions, but left behind their marital partners due to challenges of getting a house or employment in an urban area. Equally, Nairobi had the highest proportion of never married recent migrants, at about 50 percent, followed by Central region, at 45 percent. Nonetheless, Western and Nyanza regions had the lowest proportion of their recent migrants, as being never married, at 34 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

3.2.3 Recent Migrants by Economic Activity

Analysis of migration by economic activity provides an indication of the association 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 regional and county levels is illustrated by Figure 3.2. It shows that Eastern region had the highest proportion of employed recent migrants, at 59 percent; followed by Western, at 58 percent. Nairobi region had the lowest number of employed recent migrants, at 46 percent followed closely by North Eastern region with 48 percent. Western region had the lowest proportion of unemployed recent migrants, at five percent; and North Eastern with the highest proportion of unemployed recent migrants at 24 percent.

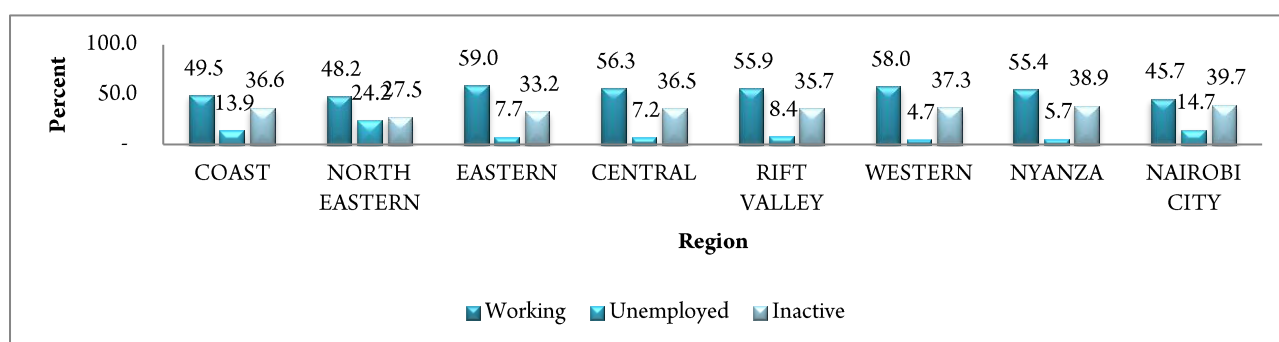


Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Region and Economic Activity, 2019

Nairobi region had the highest proportion of its recent migrants being inactive, at 40 percent followed closely by Nyanza, at 39 percent. North Eastern region had the lowest proportion of inactive recent migrants at 28 percent. This could plausibly imply that those who migrated into North Eastern region

were either due to job transfers and/or were owners of small and medium enterprises. North Eastern being a net out migration area, it would be least likely that those who in migrated, had no sustainable livelihoods.

3.3 Lifetime Migrants By Characteristics

3.3.1 Lifetime Migrants by Education Attainment

Figure 3.3 depicts lifetime migrants by education attainment at region and county. In all the regions, majority of lifetime migrants had attained primary education level, with the exception of Nairobi and North Eastern. In Nairobi, majority of lifetime migrants had secondary and above level of education completed (59.2%); followed by Central (50.8 %) and Eastern (47.1 %) regions. North Eastern region had the lowest proportion of lifetime migrants who had attained secondary and above education (26.2 %).

This scenario could be explained by availability of opportunities in Nairobi, more than any other region, 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 regions. This means limited job opportunities that need highly skilled labour migrants in these regions, unlike in the other regions, 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.

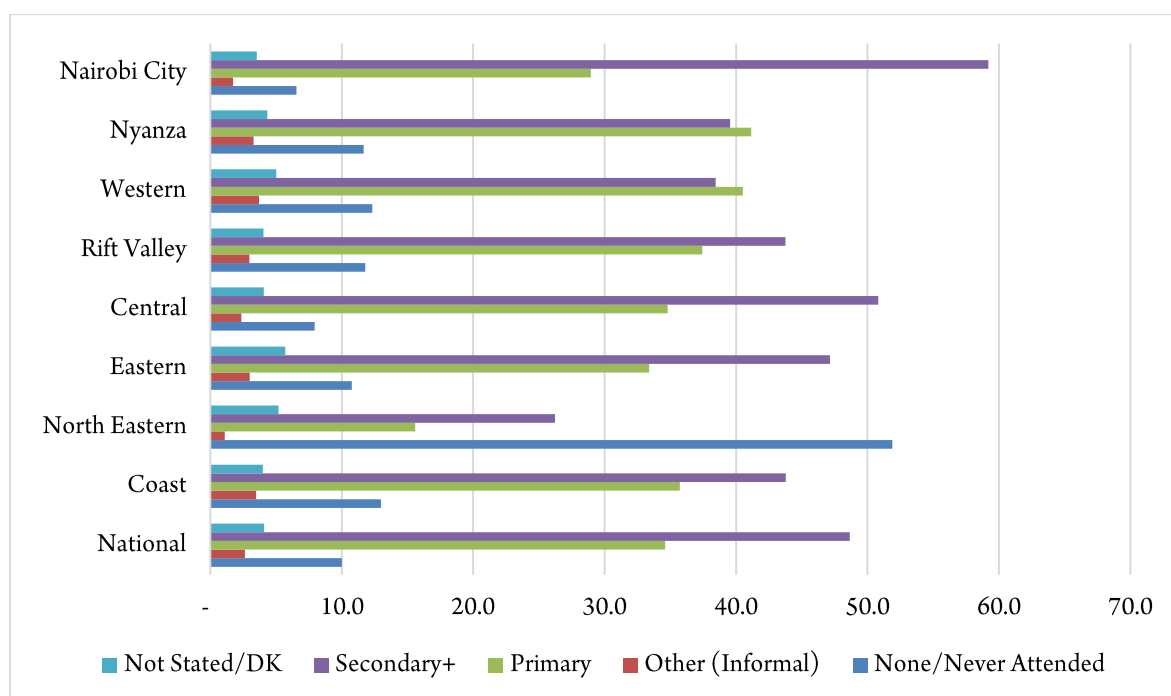


Figure 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region and Educational Attainment, 2019

It is evident that in all the regions there is higher proportion of male lifetime migrants with secondary and above level of education. In Nairobi 37.5 percent of the male lifetime migrants had attained secondary level of education. About 35.1 percent of the females had attained this level of education (see Appendix 4). Lifetime migrants with no education attainment were lowest in Nairobi, at 6.5 percent and highest in North Eastern region, at 51.9 percent.

3.3.2 Lifetime Migrants by Marital Status

The distribution of lifetime migrants by marital status by region and county is depicted in Figure 3.4. In all the regions, majority of lifetime migrants were married. Coast, Western and Nyanza had the highest proportion of their lifetime migrants who had married at 62 percent; followed by Rift Valley and North Eastern, at 61 percent, each. Nyanza had the least number of its life time migrants as never married, at 29 percent. Central region had the highest proportion of its lifetime migrants never married, at 36 percent; followed by Eastern and North Eastern with 35 percent, each. However, North Eastern had the least proportion in the widowed or separated category with one percent. Nonetheless, Coast and Central regions had the highest proportion of their lifetime migrants divorced, at five percent each; with, Nyanza having the lowest cases of divorced lifetime migrants, at two percent.

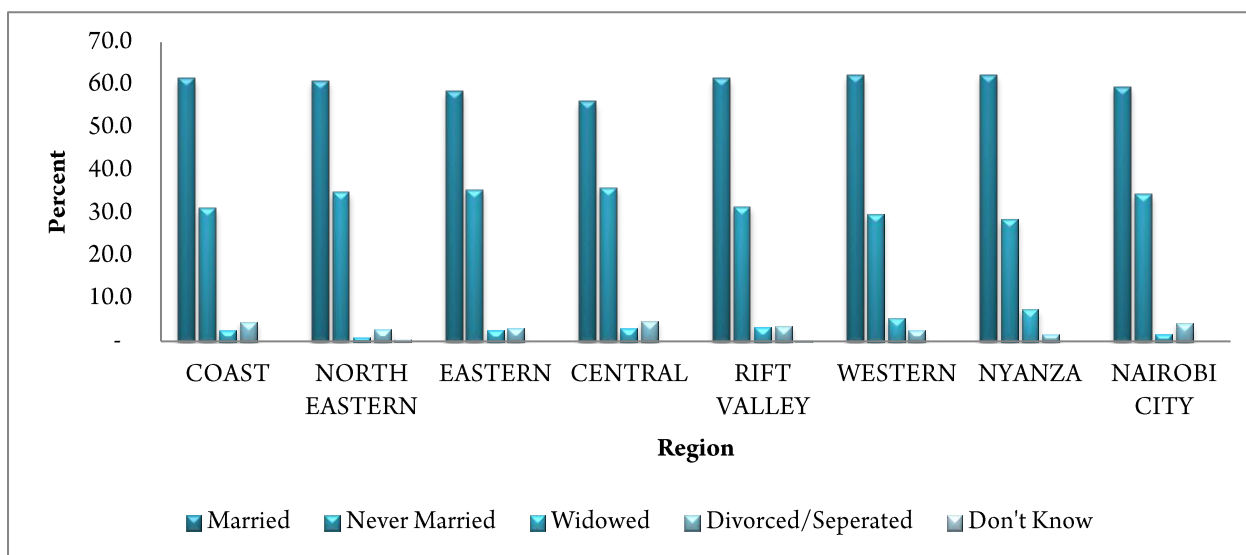


Figure 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region and Marital Status, 2019

3.3.3 Lifetime Migrants by Economic Activity

The economic characteristics of migrants are an important variable in assessing the welfare of the mobile communities. Figure 3.5 and Appendix 3.5 show lifetime migrants by their economic activity at both regional and county levels, respectively.

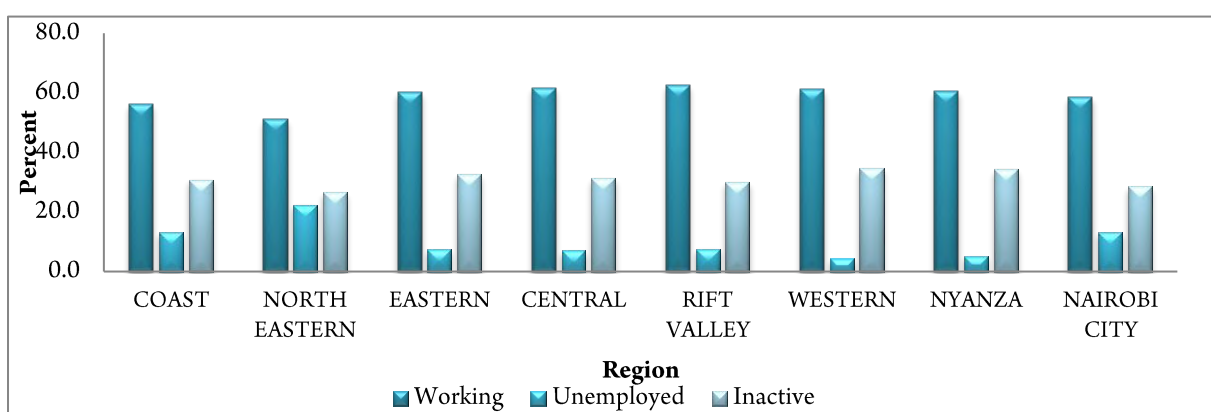


Figure 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region and Economic Activity, 2019

In all the regions, majority of lifetime migrants (50+ percent) were employed. North Eastern had the highest proportion of lifetime migrants unemployed at 24 percent; followed by Nairobi and Coast at 13 percent, each. Central (7%), Western (4%), Nyanza (5%) and Eastern (7%) had a low proportion of

their lifetime migrants unemployed. The proportions of lifetime migrants that were inactive did not vary much across the regions, and ranged between a low of 29 percent in Nairobi to a high of 35 percent in Western region.

3.4 Migration By Rural And Urban Areas of Origin Or Destination

Migration from rural areas to **urban areas** has increased in past few years in Kenya. The emerging trend in human mobility is contributing to expansion of urban settlements and household sizes and composition by age and sex. Rural populations, whose livelihoods depend on agricultural, are particularly vulnerable to migration pressures. The assessment of the effects of migration on rural areas has remained relevant since migration acts as a catalyst in the transformation process of not only the destiny of individual migrants but also the conditions of family members left behind, local communities, and the wider sending regions.

Table 3.2 presents recent migration by region, place of residence, age and sex. In Central and Coast regions, majority of the migrants were in urban areas (Central: rural 47.6%; urban 52.4%; and Coast: rural 30.7%; urban 69.3%). Similarly, majority of males migrated to urban areas in these two regions. A similar trend was also observed among females in Central and Coast. However, in the other regions, other than Nairobi (that is wholly urban) migration was predominant in the rural than in urban areas. Coast region had the highest percentage of migrants (69.3%) among males in the urban areas, whereas, Western had the highest (80.8%) migration among females in the rural areas.

Child migration (under age 14) dominate migration, for example, in Western region 58.8 percent of the male migrants to rural areas were under 14 years compared to 45.8 percent females.

Table 3.2: Percentage Recent Migrants by Region, place of residence, Age and Sex 2019

REGION	Kenya			Coast			North Eastern			Eastern			Central			Rift Valley			Western			Nyanza			Nairobi City
Age/Sex	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Urban
0 - 14	41.8	47.6	52.4	42.5	44.2	55.8	72.2	62.0	38.0	46.4	65.9	34.1	37.8	55.3	44.7	42.6	65.9	34.1	51.3	85.7	14.3	46.2	78.7	21.3	31.4
15 - 24	20.6	58.3	41.7	19.5	18.1	81.9	8.8	70.3	29.7	17.6	74.7	25.3	21.8	36.2	63.8	19.6	42.1	57.9	16.1	72.9	27.1	19.0	62.9	37.1	27.4
25 - 59	34.3	34.2	65.8	35.0	20.9	79.1	18.1	41.2	58.8	32.9	52.2	47.8	37.2	44.4	55.6	33.3	49.2	50.8	29.0	75.5	24.5	31.4	70.3	29.7	38.9
60+	3.4	40.9	59.1	2.9	36.6	63.4	0.8	39.0	61.0	3.2	59.2	40.8	3.2	72.0	28.0	4.4	75.0	25.0	3.6	87.1	12.9	3.5	87.2	12.8	2.3
Male																									
0 - 14	44.1	58.6	41.4	42.8	44.7	55.3	66.4	69.3	30.7	47.4	75.0	25.0	40.6	55.6	44.4	43.7	66.3	33.7	58.8	85.9	14.1	53.8	79.0	21.0	32.8
15 - 24	18.5	35.3	64.7	17.3	20.6	79.4	9.1	49.5	50.5	16.1	54.9	45.1	19.6	39.7	60.3	18.0	44.2	55.8	14.5	71.2	28.8	17.0	59.0	41.0	23.8
25 - 59	34.5	36.4	63.6	37.1	21.7	78.3	23.6	40.6	59.4	33.6	56.0	44.0	37.1	41.3	58.7	34.2	46.9	53.1	24.1	66.4	33.6	27.4	59.2	40.8	41.2
60+	2.9	61.6	38.4	2.8	38.9	61.1	0.9	58.3	41.7	2.9	79.1	20.9	2.7	71.1	28.9	4.2	74.3	25.7	2.6	81.5	18.5	1.8	74.2	25.8	2.2
Female																									
0 - 14	39.8	58.1	41.9	42.2	43.8	56.2	78.6	71.3	28.7	45.5	74.5	25.5	35.4	55.0	45.0	41.6	65.6	34.4	45.8	85.6	14.4	40.7	78.5	21.5	30.2
15 - 24	22.5	33.4	66.6	21.7	16.2	83.8	8.5	31.6	68.4	18.9	50.1	25.5	23.7	33.8	66.2	21.2	40.4	59.6	17.3	73.9	26.1	20.4	65.3	34.7	30.7
25 - 59	34.0	44.8	55.2	33.1	20.1	79.9	12.1	35.7	64.3	32.2	62.5	49.9	37.2	47.1	52.9	32.5	51.5	48.5	32.6	80.4	19.6	34.2	76.6	23.4	36.8
60+	3.8	68.1	31.9	3.1	34.6	65.4	0.7	60.8	39.2	3.4	81.3	37.5	3.6	72.6	27.4	4.7	75.5	24.5	4.3	89.6	10.4	4.7	90.9	9.1	2.4

3.5 Migration By Main Urban Centers

Migration is the demographic process that links rural to urban areas, generating or spurring the growth of cities. The resultant urbanization is linked to a variety of policy issues, spanning demographic, economic, and environmental concerns. Growing cities are often seen as the agents of environmental degradation.

Table 3.3 and figure 3.6 present the distribution of recent migrants by main urban centres. Nairobi (48.4 percent) and Mombasa (12.5 percent) were the most popular urban centres of destination for migrants, followed by Ruiru (6.0 percent), Nakuru and Eldoret at 5.3 percent each. The remaining urban centres had less than 5.0 percent of the migrants. Women accounted for more than 50 percent of migrants in all the main urban centres.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Recent Migrants by Main Urban Centres, 2019

	Numbers			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kenya	1,648,090	774,400	873,589	100.0	47.0	53.0
Nairobi City	797,357	373,560	423,747	48.4	46.8	53.1
Mombasa	205,644	98,942	106,696	12.5	48.1	51.9
Nakuru	88,058	41,738	46,316	5.3	47.4	52.6
Ruiru	99,330	45,999	53,318	6.0	46.3	53.7
Eldoret	87,572	41,610	45,959	5.3	47.5	52.5
Kisumu	61,164	28,600	32,562	3.7	46.8	53.2
Kikuyu	57,294	25,855	31,435	3.5	45.1	54.9
Thika	45,471	21,027	24,440	2.8	46.2	53.7
Naivasha	36,805	17,615	19,185	2.2	47.9	52.1
Karuri	35,685	16,029	19,655	2.2	44.9	55.1
Ongata Rongai	38,910	18,338	20,571	2.4	47.1	52.9
Kitale	23,004	11,207	11,795	1.4	48.7	51.3
Juja	31,242	14,865	16,374	1.9	47.6	52.4
Kitengela	40,554	19,015	21,536	2.5	46.9	53.1

3.6 Reasons For Migration By Age And Sex

Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is called migration. Each year millions of people leave their homes in the countryside and migrate towards urban centres, simply to seek new opportunities and improve their lives. Rural-urban migration results from the search for perceived or real opportunities as a consequence of rural-urban inequality in wealth (Madu 2006). There is increasing voluntary movement in pursuit of better quality of life by low-skill and low-wage workers as well as high-skill and high-wage workers from rural areas to urban areas in Kenya. Others are forced to flee due to conflict or sudden or slow onset disasters, such as drought, and flooding, which are often exacerbated by climate change and environmental stress.

Table 3.4 presents the reasons for migration by recent migrants by sex and age. Majority (42.5 per cent) of the migrants cited economic reasons as the main reason for migrating, followed by marriage and family related issues, settlement and education at 24.2 per cent, 13.4 per cent and 9.7 per cent, respectively. Women are almost 4 times (36.6 percent) more likely to migrate for marriage and family related issues compared to men (10.1 percent). Men are two times (56.9 percent) more likely to migrate for economic reasons compared to women (29.9 percent). Almost

the same proportion (13.2 and 13.6 per cent) of both sexes gave settlement as the reason for migration.

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by Reasons for Migration by Age and Sex, 2019

(Both sexes)	Total	Economic Reasons	Marriage and Family Related Issues	Education	Settlement	Forced Displacement	Other	Don't Know
Total	100.0	42.5	24.2	9.7	13.4	2.3	5.2	2.7
15-24	25.4	23.1	30.8	19.3	11.0	2.7	10.1	2.9
25-34	34.0	51.0	22.1	9.1	9.0	1.7	4.1	2.9
35-59	34.8	47.5	22.5	4.4	17.5	2.6	3.2	2.4
60+	6.8	25.9	28.4	2.4	33.0	4.0	4.7	1.6
Males	100.0	56.9	10.1	10.6	13.2	2.4	4.0	2.8
15-24	23.5	28.2	24.0	21.8	11.3	3.3	8.6	2.8
25-34	32.6	67.3	6.7	10.2	8.0	1.8	3.0	2.9
35-59	37.4	64.3	6.5	4.7	17.0	2.4	2.4	2.7
60+	6.4	41.7	8.8	3.3	36.8	4.1	3.4	2.0
Females	100.0	29.9	36.6	8.9	13.6	2.2	6.2	2.6
15-24	27.0	19.3	35.8	17.5	10.8	2.2	11.3	3.1
25-34	33.4	37.2	35.2	8.2	9.8	1.7	5.0	2.9
35-59	32.5	30.6	38.6	4.0	18.0	2.7	4.0	2.0
60+	7.1	12.9	44.3	1.7	30.0	3.9	5.7	1.3

Chapter 4: Levels and Trends of International Migration

4.1 Introduction

International migration is the movement of people from country of usual residence to another either temporarily or permanently. There are two categories of international migration, namely; emigration and immigration. Emigration is when a person leaves his or her country of origin to reside in another country. On the other hand, immigration is a movement of people into destination country of which they are not citizens in order to reside there. This chapter provides information about international migration based on 2019 census data.

The chapter is sectioned into foreign born population, “recent” immigrants, emigrants and refugees/asylum seekers. For the purposes of this report, a recent immigrant is considered to be one who was living in a different country in August 2018 and was enumerated in Kenya. Whereas a foreign born person is one who was enumerated in Kenya but was born in another country. In the 2019 census, all enumerated persons whose country and/or previous residence was different from the place of enumeration were given an opportunity to give reasons for movement, of these, was refugee/asylum seekers.

4.2 Trends in International Migration in Kenya

The number of international migrants according to the 2019 census was 419,135 compared to 357,468 in 2009 Population and Housing Census. A total of 143,664 persons had left the country as emigrants in the last 15 years preceding the census compared to 160,350 in 2009. In 2019, the number of persons who reported entering the country as refugees was 87,805 compared to 193,681 in the 2009 census. There were a total of 100,976 recent international migrants who entered the country in the last 1 year as enumerated in the country, slightly less than half of them being females (49.1 percent).

Migrants from the East African Community countries and other African countries had a significant contribution to international migration into Kenya in 2019 with Uganda recording the majority of international migrants in all categories. This dominance of African countries in the number of international migrants into Kenya is consistent with findings from the 2009 Kenya population and housing census data. It was further observed that sex differentials in immigration were not very pronounced at the global view, however, there were significant sex differentials at the sending country level.

4.3 Immigration

There were 419,135 immigrants enumerated in the 2019 KPHC accounting for 0.88 percent of the total population enumerated. Slightly more than half (50.7 percent) were females and majority were between ages 20 – 24 as shown in Figure 4.1. Figures 4.1 and 4.2 depict the age sex structure of both the foreign and native born populations enumerated in the country. The native born pyramid is similar to the general population pyramid of the country, one with a wide base indicating relatively higher fertility and a youthful population. The immigrant population pyramid on the other hand has a smaller base and peaks at ages 20 – 24.

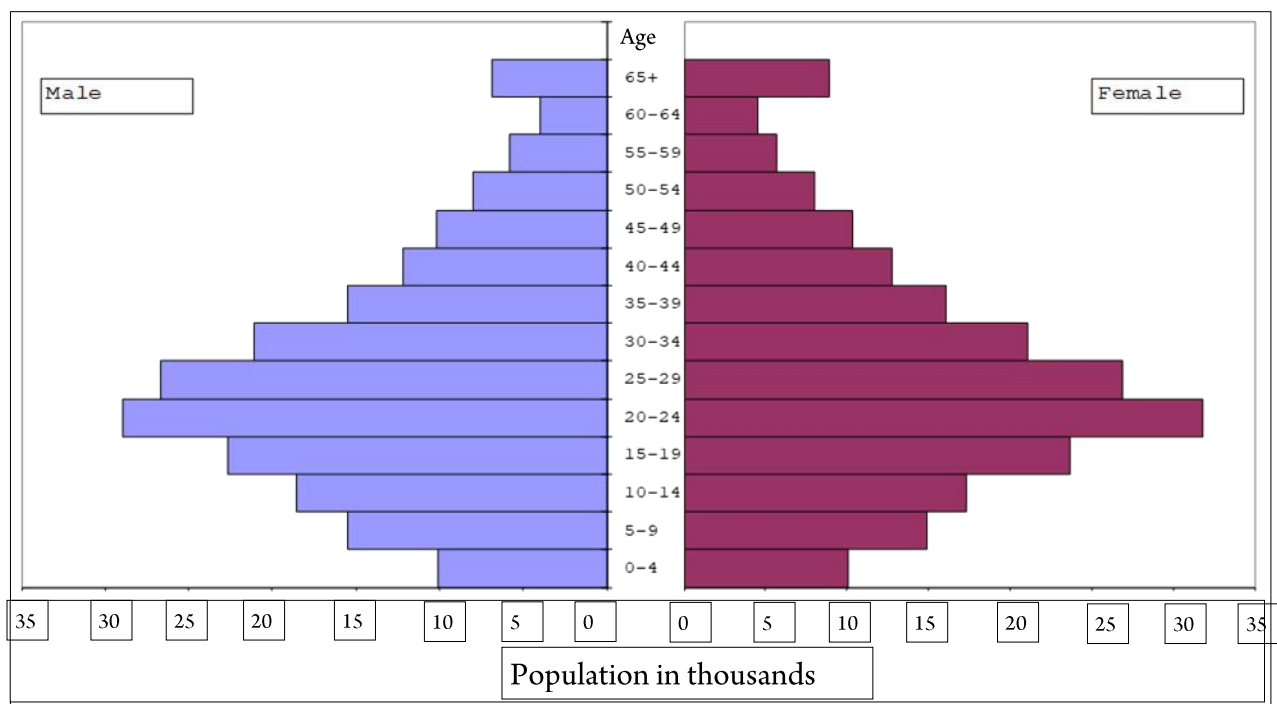


Figure 4.1: Immigrant Population Pyramid

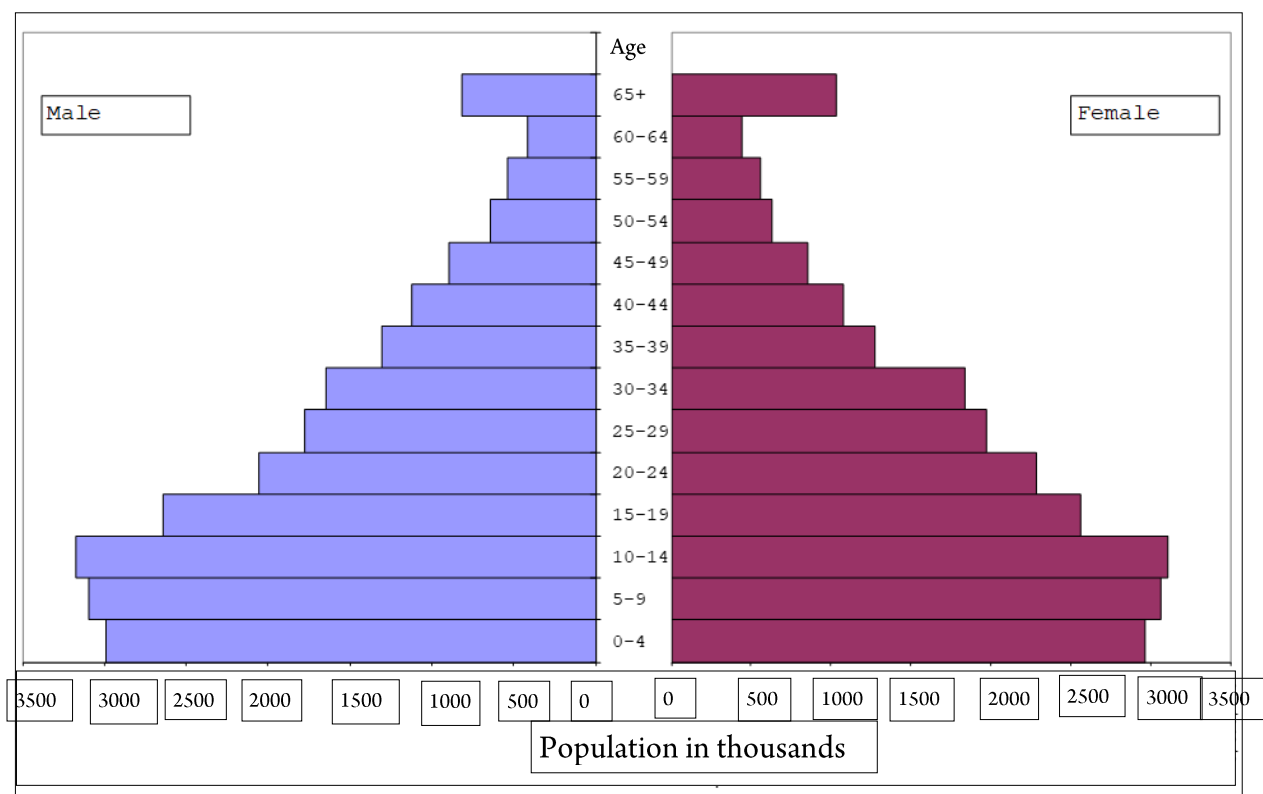


Figure 4.2: Native Born Population Pyramid

The top ten countries of birth for the immigrants population is presented in Figure 4.3. Of the top ten countries, only two (India and USA) were from outside Africa. The leading country of birth was Uganda followed by Somalia. There were more males for seven of the ten top countries; however this trend was reversed for the top three countries i.e. Uganda, Somalia and Tanzania who presented more females. In contrast, Tanzania had the majority of immigrants (41.4 percent), followed by Uganda (35.7 percent), and Sudan (19.4 percent) in 2009.

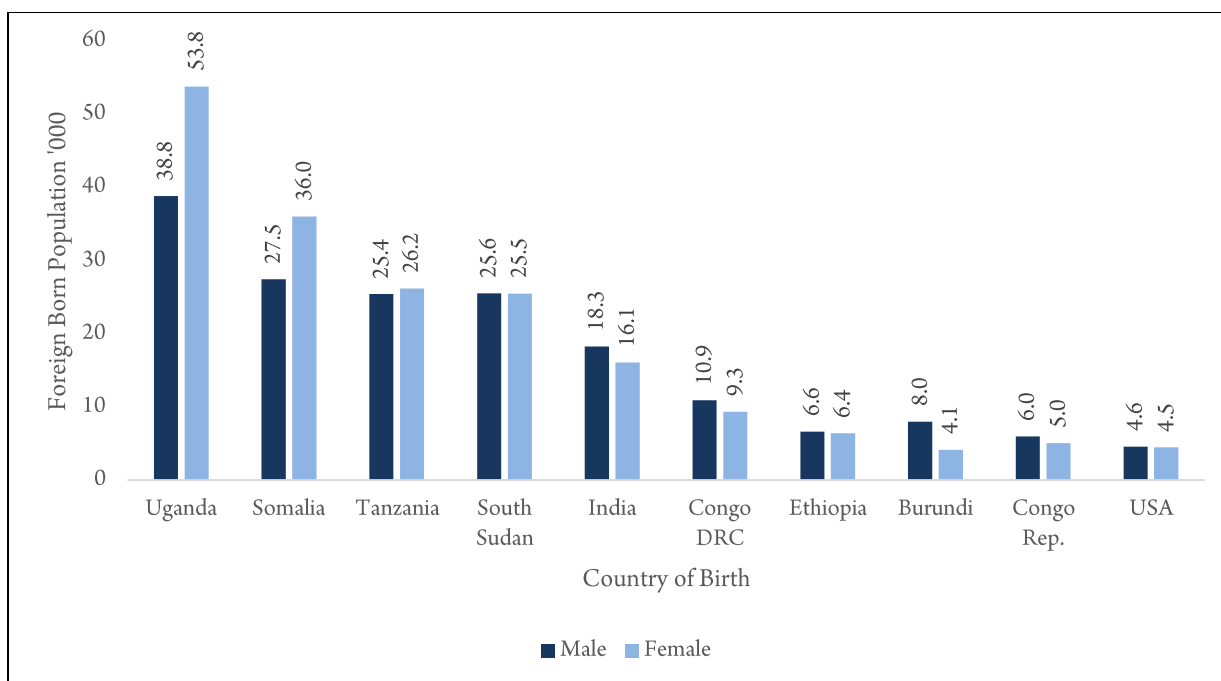


Figure 4.3: Immigrants by Sex and Country of Birth, 2019

4.3.1 Immigrants Population by Age and Major Urban Centers

Table 4.1 below presents the share of immigrants by age and major urban centers. A major urban centre was defined as an area with a population size of more than 150,0000 persons. More than 50 percent (54.4 percent) of the immigrants were enumerated in the major urban centers in the country. Nairobi City hosted the bulk of this population with seven in ten of the immigrants living in Nairobi. The profile of this group of persons was generally young people of age 39 years and below in all the urban centers; majority were in age group 20 - 39 years, except Nakuru where the largest share were below 19 years.

Table 4.1. Number of Foreign Born Population by Age and Major Urban Centres

County	0 - 4	5-9	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70 - 74	75 +	Total
Total	9,934	15,316	17,396	22,510	32,266	31,342	24,367	18,460	14,523	11,935	9,194	6,660	4,834	3,328	2,464	3,382	227,911
Nairobi City	7,050	11,185	12,505	15,727	22,644	22,544	17,683	13,439	10,734	8,921	6,847	4,925	3,528	2,397	1,744	2,366	164,239
Mombasa	925	1,214	1,319	1,349	2,073	2,635	2,443	2,100	1,672	1,384	1,035	752	589	467	376	584	20,917
Nakuru	283	584	893	1,159	1,095	706	511	399	311	300	268	189	147	79	86	114	7,124
Ruiru	347	528	627	1,014	1,378	1,108	703	468	270	168	110	78	62	33	22	19	6,935
Eldoret	278	419	612	924	995	784	558	422	326	254	229	185	145	85	72	93	6,381
Kisumu	139	154	133	291	517	528	421	354	279	229	214	154	131	85	52	66	3,747
Kikuyu	143	182	172	363	741	608	438	283	194	140	109	73	43	35	20	17	3,561
Thika	84	114	88	142	314	274	224	157	127	92	67	54	29	22	19	23	1,830
Naivasha	16	20	20	49	96	93	63	47	35	26	14	17	7	14	3	4	524
Karuri	113	114	82	152	450	378	277	166	103	87	59	45	28	18	10	9	2,091
Ongata Rongai	198	271	267	403	699	606	327	177	144	114	92	75	45	35	17	25	3,495
Kitale	105	159	253	336	446	247	181	141	134	94	68	51	44	31	21	37	2,348
Juja	49	62	75	117	189	238	145	65	48	40	18	21	12	10	2	10	1,101
Kitengela	204	310	350	484	629	593	393	242	146	86	64	41	24	17	20	15	3,618

4.3.2: Immigrants Nairobi City by Countries of Birth

Figure 4.5 below presents the top countries of birth for the immigrants present in Nairobi City County during enumeration. Ten out of the fifteen top countries of birth were African countries. Uganda and Somalia were the top two countries of birth and they both recorded significantly higher number of females compared to males. The data indicates that 40.2 per cent of all foreign born females were from Uganda and Somalia. India was the third country of birth and recorded more males than females. Male immigrants compared to their female counterparts were highest from Tanzania, Burundi, China and Nigeria.

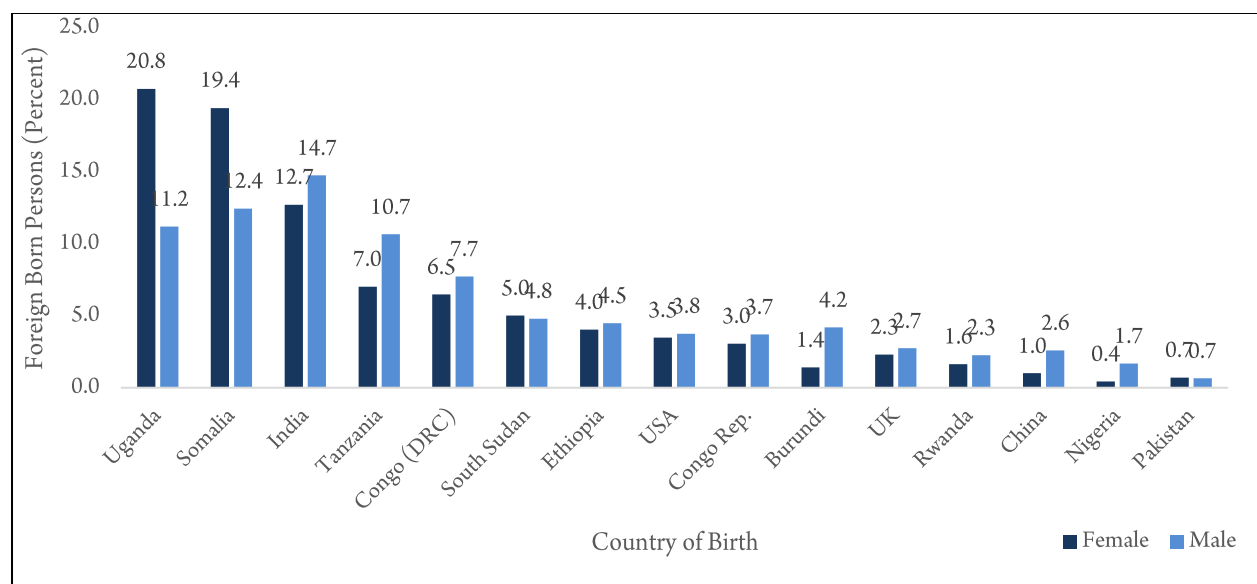


Figure 4.5: Immigrants in Nairobi County by Country of Birth

4.3.3 Immigrants by Counties and Countries of Birth

Table 4.2 shows counties with the highest number of immigrants enumerated by country of birth. Nairobi hosted the bulk of the population with two in five of the immigrants living in the city. More than half of the foreign born persons enumerated in Turkana and Kiambu counties were from South Sudan (51.0 percent) and Uganda (54.9 percent) respectively. Garissa county was home to a total of 22,161 foreign born persons of whom 94.1 per cent reported to have been born in Somalia, similarly, 95.8 percent of the foreign born persons in Busia reported Uganda as their country of birth.

Immigrants in Mombasa were evenly distributed with almost half of the foreign born persons being born in Tanzania and Somalia at 28.7 percent and 17.8 percent respectively. In Kajiado County, two in five of the immigrants were born in Tanzania. Turkana and Garissa counties host refugee communities within their counties which attributes to the fact that these counties have relatively higher shares of foreign born persons from South Sudan and Somalia, respectively.

Table 4.2: Percent distribution of Foreign Born by Country of Birth and County of residence, 2019

	NAIROBI		TURKANA		KIAMBU		GARISSA		MOMBASA		KAJIADO
Total	164,239	Total	63,438	Total	29,456	Total	22,161	Total	20,917	Total	16,179
Uganda	16.1	South Sudan	51	Uganda	54.9	Somalia	94.1	Tanzania	28.7	Tanzania	40.8
Somalia	16.1	Somalia	17.6	Congo (DRC)	7.5	Ethiopia	2.1	Somalia	17.8	Congo (DRC)	12.2
India	13.7	Burundi	7.8	Tanzania	6.5	S Sudan	0.9	India	13.1	Uganda	11.4
Tanzania	8.8	Sudan	5.8	S Sudan	4.6	Sudan	0.3	Uganda	10	Congo Rep	9.3
Congo (DRC)	7.1	Ethiopia	5.7	India	3.3	Uganda	0.3	Pakistan	3.5	S Sudan	4.5
Others	38.3	Others	12.2	Others	23.3	Others	2.3	Others	27	Others	21.9
	100		100		100		100		100		100.0

4.3.4 Immigrants by Economic Activity

Figure 4.7 shows the distribution of the foreign born population by economic activity. The analysis shows that 4 in every 10 foreign born persons held a job in the seven days preceding the census. The data shows that 47.7 percent of the male foreign population were working while 35.0 percent of the female foreign-born population was working. Majority (45.7 percent) of the females were inactive.



Figure 4.7: Immigrants by Economic Activity and Sex, 2019

4.3.5 Immigrants by Marital Status

Figure 4.8 shows the proportion of foreign born by marital status. More than half of the immigrants were married while 41.1 percent were never married. The widowed and the divorced accounted for 3.2 percent each.

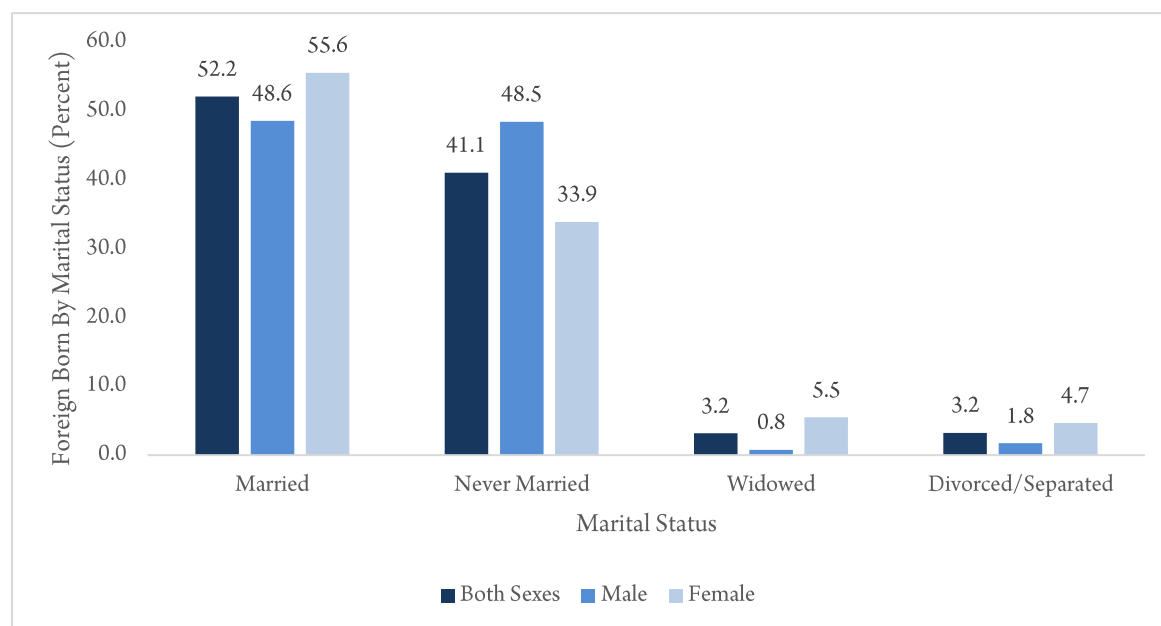


Figure 4.8: Immigrants by Marital Status, 2019

4.4 Recent International Migration

It is recommended that countries collect data on place of usual residence at a specified date in the past for each person enumerated in the census, for the Kenyan case, the period was one year preceding the census. This information is vital in providing data on recent migration, for persons who were in a different country, recent immigrants were deduced.

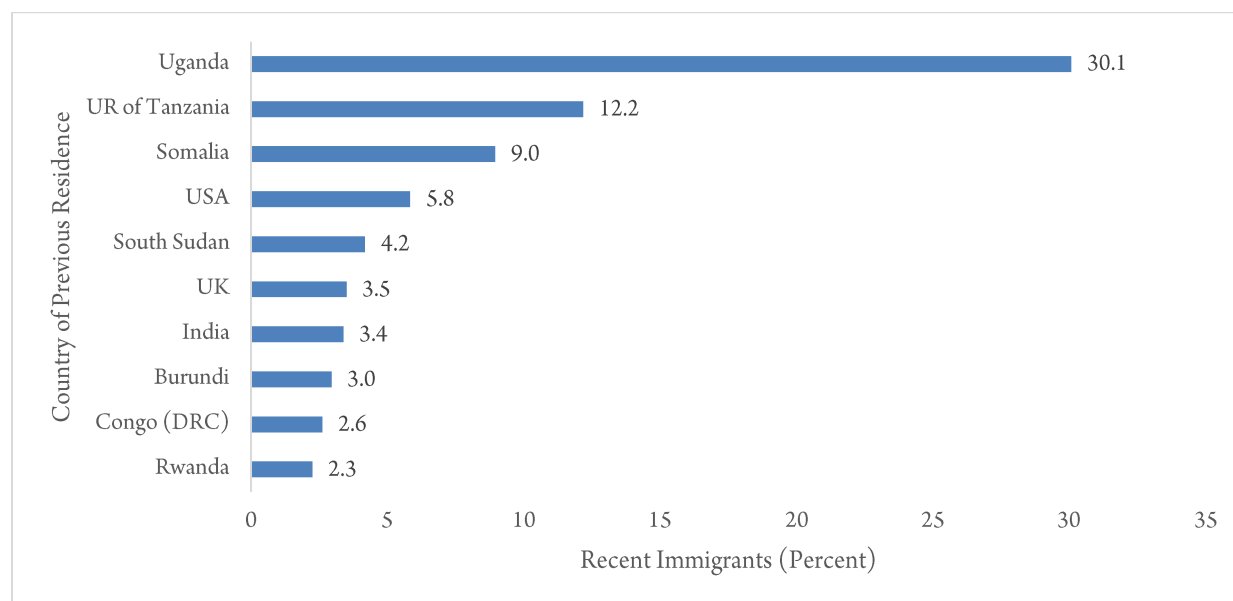


Figure 4.9: Percentage Distribution of Top Ten Countries of Previous Residence in August 2018

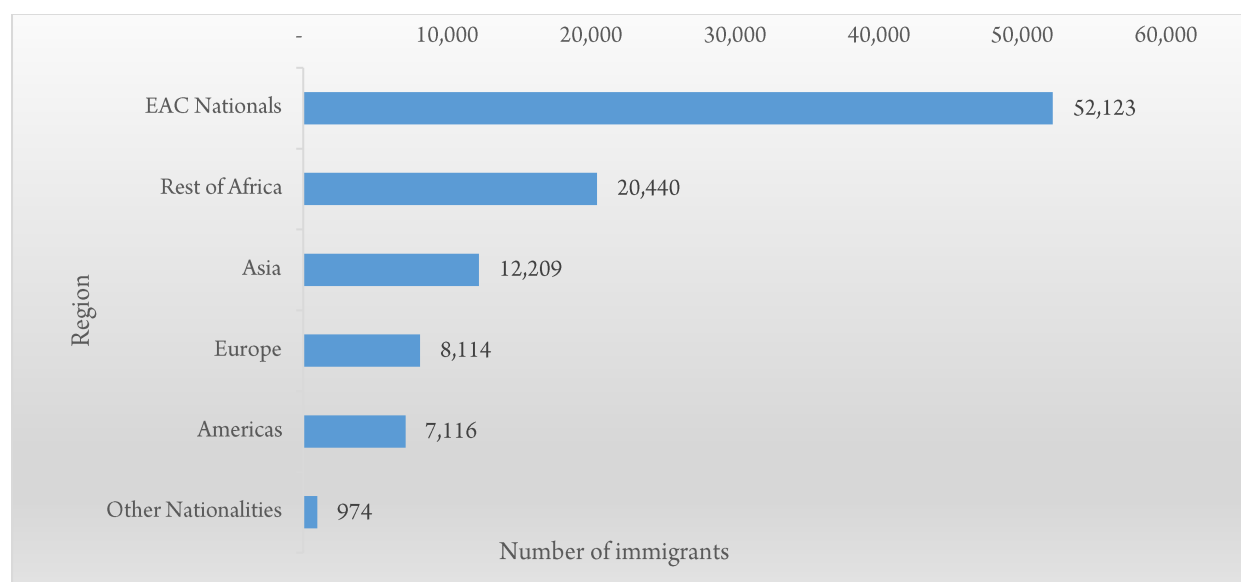


Figure 4.10: Recent international immigrants by Region

4.4.1 Recent Immigrants by Economic activity

Figure 4.11 shows the recent immigrants by economic activity and age. A total of 100,796 immigrants had moved to Kenya in the 12 months preceding the census. 57 percent of these recent immigrants were economically active. Among the youth (15 – 34 years), 56 percent were in employment and three in five of those age 35 – 59 years were also in employment. 45 percent of the older recent immigrants' age 60+ years reported to be economically active.

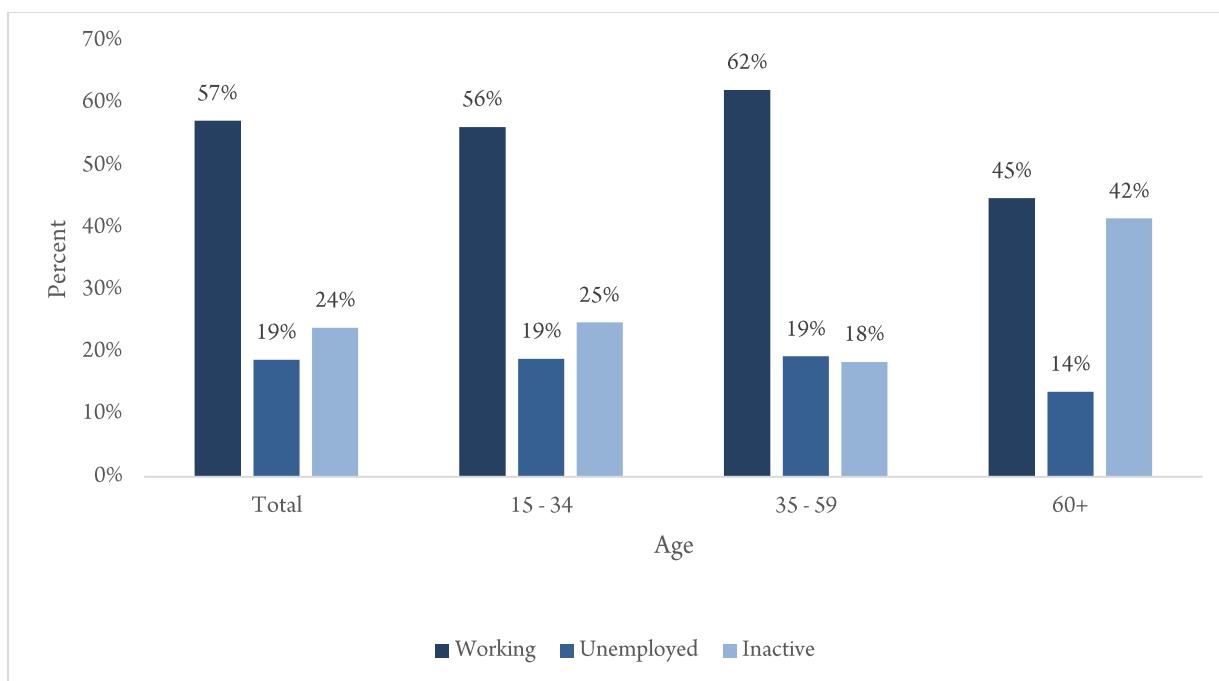


Figure 4.11: Recent Immigrants by Age Groups and Economic Activity, 2019

Employed recent immigrants by sex and age groups are shown in figure 4.12 below. In general, out of every five employed immigrants age 15 and older, about three of them were males. The dominance of males amongst the employed migrants is observed across all broader age groups and is most pronounced amongst the employed migrants age 35 – 59, where males accounted for 64 percent of the group.

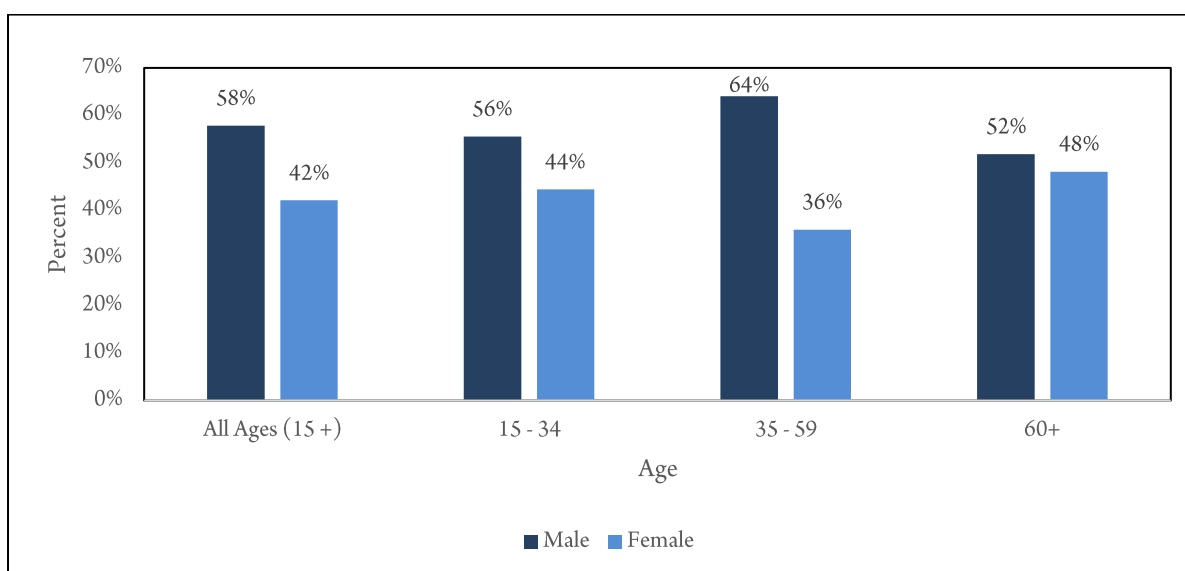


Figure 4.12: Employed Recent Immigrants by Age 15+, Sex and Age groups

4.5 Emigration

The 2019 KPHC captured information on emigrants, returnees and their characteristics using the Emigrant questionnaire. The information captures member(s) of all enumerated households who had ever migrated to a different country in the past fifteen years. It is acknowledged that censuses are not the strongest in collecting data about emigrants especially on their stock as they have limitations. The analysis presented in this chapter however provides an insight into the

characteristics of emigrants and those who have since moved back to the country, referred to as returnees.

4.5.1 Emigrants by First Destination and Current Residence

Figure 4.13 shows persons who have ever emigrated by the top ten countries of first destination and emigrants (those who are still abroad) by the top ten countries/regions of current residence. These emigrants emigrated in the last fifteen years and were reported by the households in which they lived prior to emigrating. Most emigrants moved to African destinations, with the East African region being the most common region where they settled. Countries within the Arabian Gulf were also popular amongst all person who have ever emigrated. The analysis by current residence demonstrates that the Arabian Gulf hosted the bulk of the emigrants from Kenya followed by the USA. This may indicate that persons moving to the EAC and other African countries have either since returned back home or have moved on to other countries.

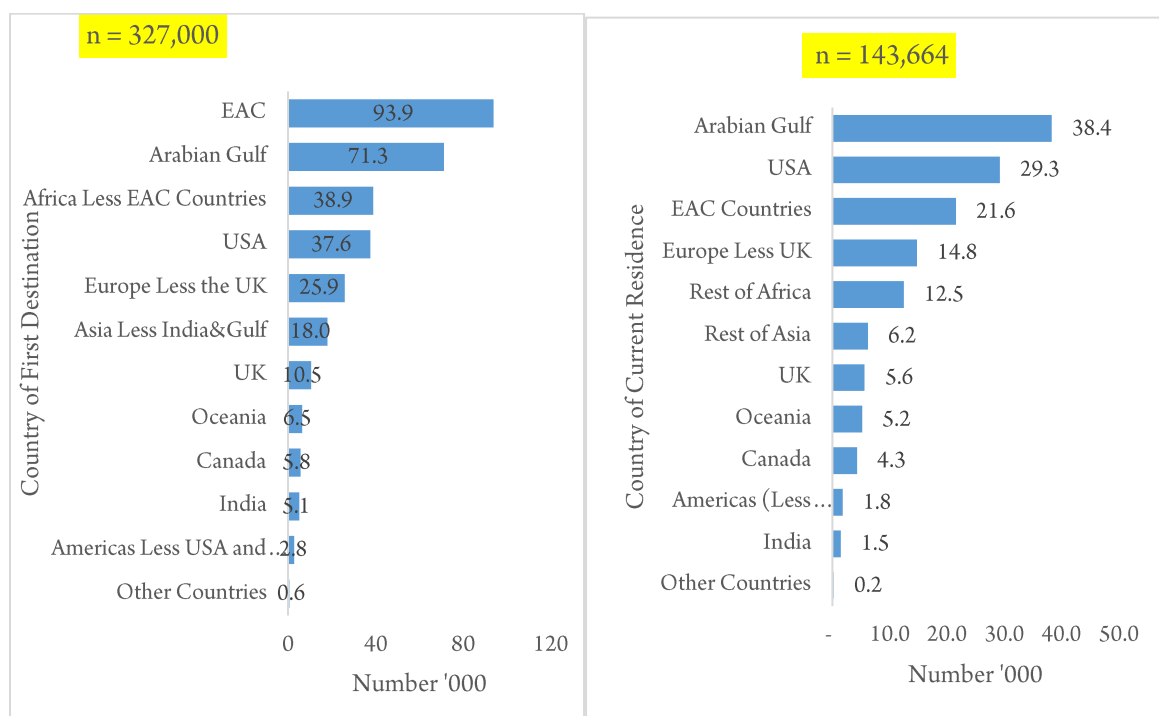


Figure 4.13: Percent distribution of Emigrants by Country of First Destination and Country of Current Residence

4.5.2 Emigrants by Main Reason for Departure

Figure 4.14 below shows the distribution of emigrants by sex and the main reason for departure. More than half (56 percent) of all the emigrants were reported to have gone abroad for employment purposes. About 55 percent of the persons who emigrated for employment were males. Emigrants who emigrated for education purposes accounted for 24.7 percent of all emigrants with almost an equal share for both males and females. About five percent of the emigrants' main reason of departure was marriage, of these 92.3 percent were females.

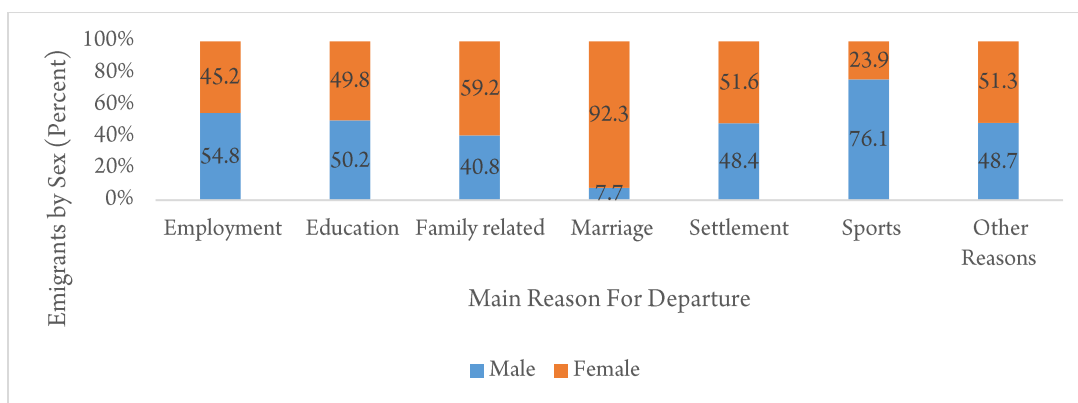


Figure 4.14: Percent distribution of Emigrants by Main Reason for Departure and sex

4.5.3 Emigrants and Returned Migrants by Year of Departure

Figure 4.15 below shows the year of departure for both emigrants who are still abroad and persons who have since returned to the country. Majority of both emigrants and returnees were reported to have departed between two and five years ago, in this group, the returnees were significantly higher than the emigrants. For persons who had moved between 2018 and 2019 (less than two years ago), Emigrants were more than those who had returned. This may be partly attributed to the fact that the further back in time we go the higher the chances that an entire household may have emigrated and there will be nobody to respond to the questions or an emigrant who is still abroad may be underreported due to memory lapse.

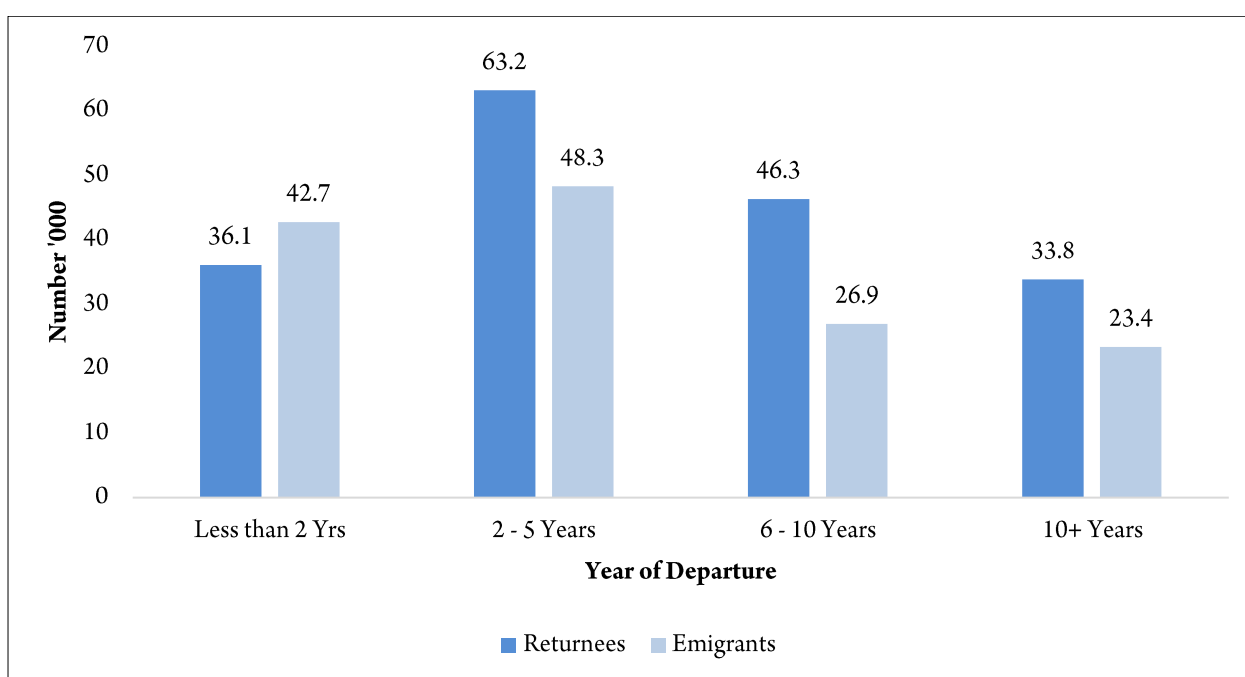


Figure 4.15: Emigrants and Returnees by duration of stay after departure

4.5.4 Training at the time of emigration

The figure 4.16 below shows distribution of emigrants age 15 and above by professional training at the time of emigration. The analysis indicated that persons with vocational training accounted for majority of the emigrants' age 15 years and older. These were closely followed by emigrants who were trained in business and engineering and technology. Sex differentials were more pronounced in emigrants who studied engineering and technology and architecture with males dominating

these fields. Females on the other hand were the majority of emigrants who were reported to have studied health and human medicine. As observed in the emigrants by professional training, vocational, business and engineering and technology accounted for most of the returned emigrants age 15 and older. Males accounted for over 90 per cent of returnees trained in Military sciences.

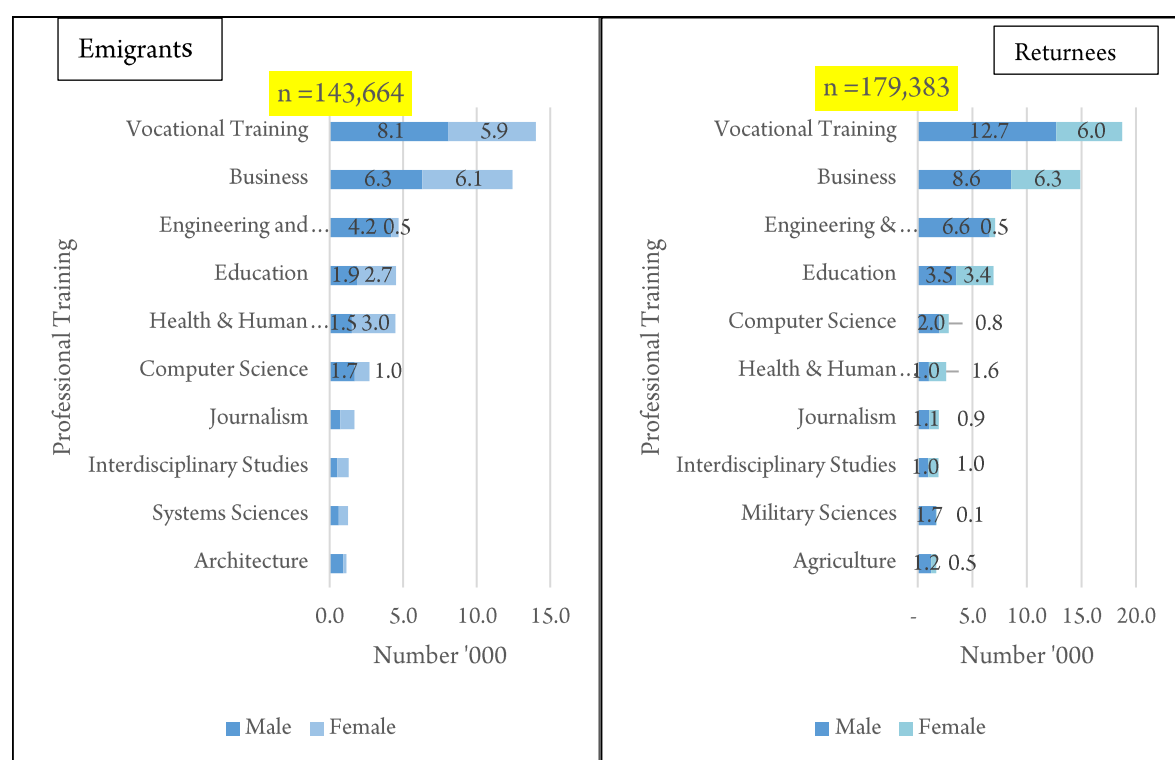


Figure 4.16: Emigrants by Professional Training at Departure

4.5.5 Remittances

Africa is primarily a receiver of remittances. Despite the fact that sending volumes by African countries (largely to other African countries) is growing, the data shows that it receives around 8 times more than it sends. In 2018, inflows to Africa were USD 81 billion and outflows were USD 10.33 billion (World Bank, 2018b).

Figure 4.17 below presents the proportion of emigrants sending remittances and households receiving remittances by county of current residence, respectively. The data shows that three in five emigrants were reported to be currently sending remittances. The analysis further shows that in the 12 months preceding the census, the majority of the remittances to Kenya originated from emigrants currently residing in countries in the Arabian Gulf. This may be the case due to the observation that majority (over 80 per cent) of the emigrants who migrate to countries in the gulf were mainly moving for work. Out of a total of 12,040,701 households, 144,072 households (representing 1.2 percent) received remittances with more than a half (7,376,595) being in rural areas.

Studies indicate that Africa is mainly a recipient of remittances (Africa Migration report, 2020), this is consistent with the observation that 61.8 percent of all emigrants in African countries (other than the EAC) sent remittances. 47.1 percent of the emigrants in the EAC regions sent remittances. It is however important to note that although the proportion of emigrants sending remittances is indicative, the volume, quantity and cost of these remittances was not captured.

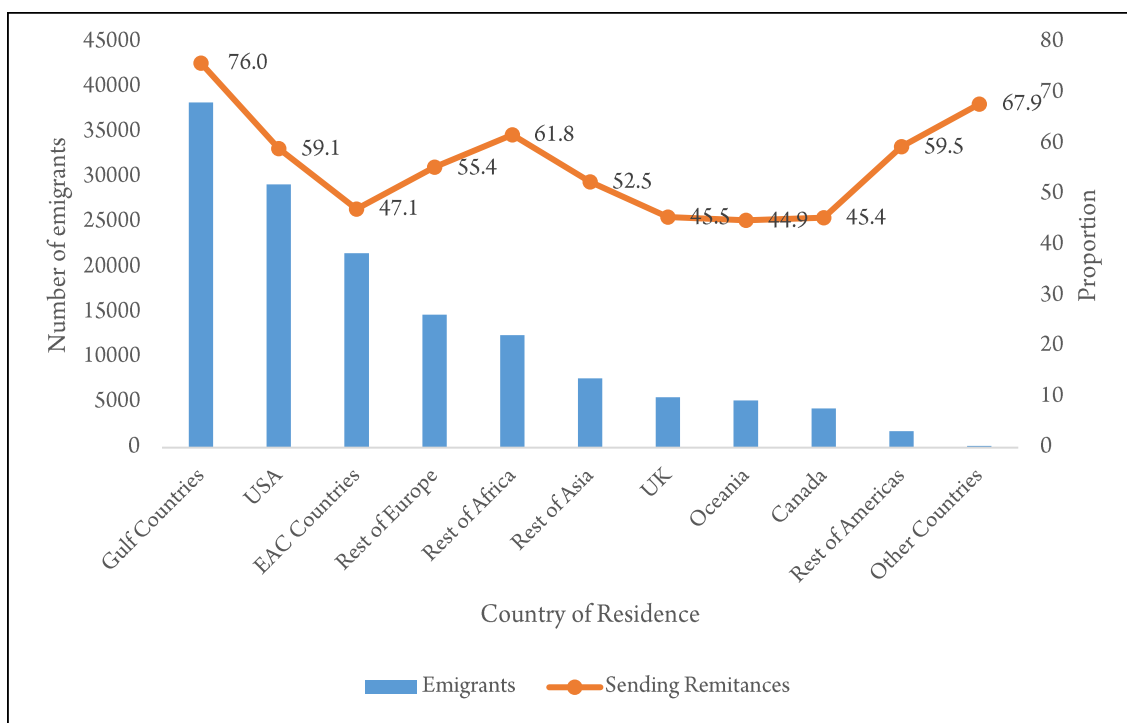


Figure 4.17: Number and Proportion of emigrants sending remittances by country of residence

All households who responded as to whether they were utilizing the remittances for household consumption, health, education, investment and for housing/rent for each of the emigrants who had sent remittance. These responses were disjoint in that all households had to respond to all options.

In the 12 months preceding the census, four in five remittances received in Kenya were utilized for household consumption. Investment and housing/rent were the least common uses of the remittances with 32 and 24 percent of the remitted monies being used for those purposes respectively.

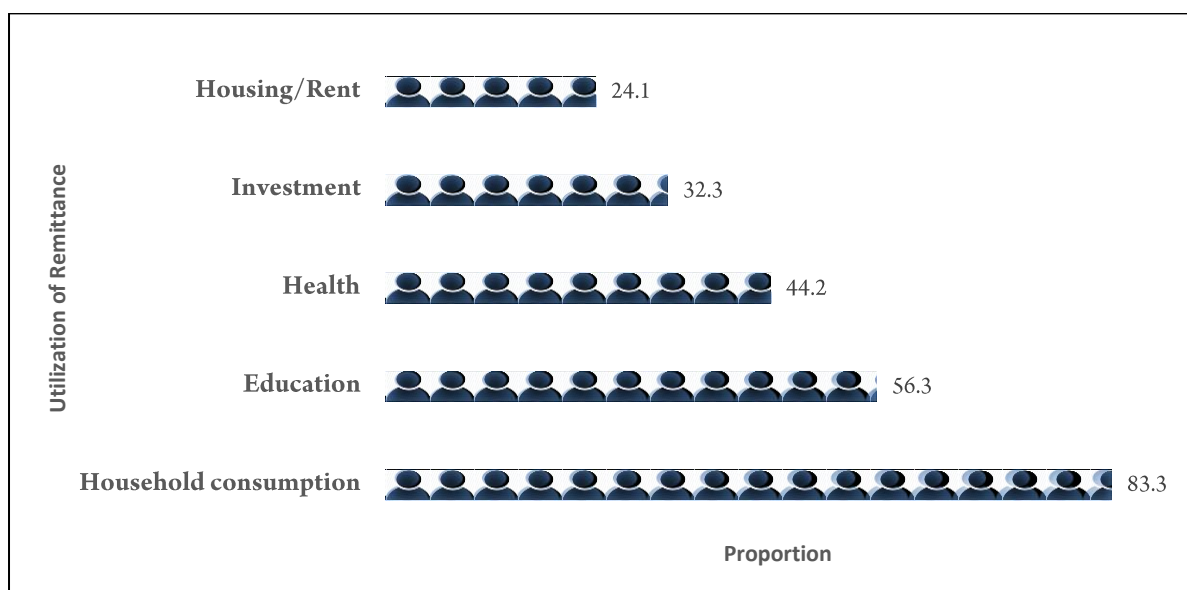


Figure 4.18: Percentage Remittance Utilization

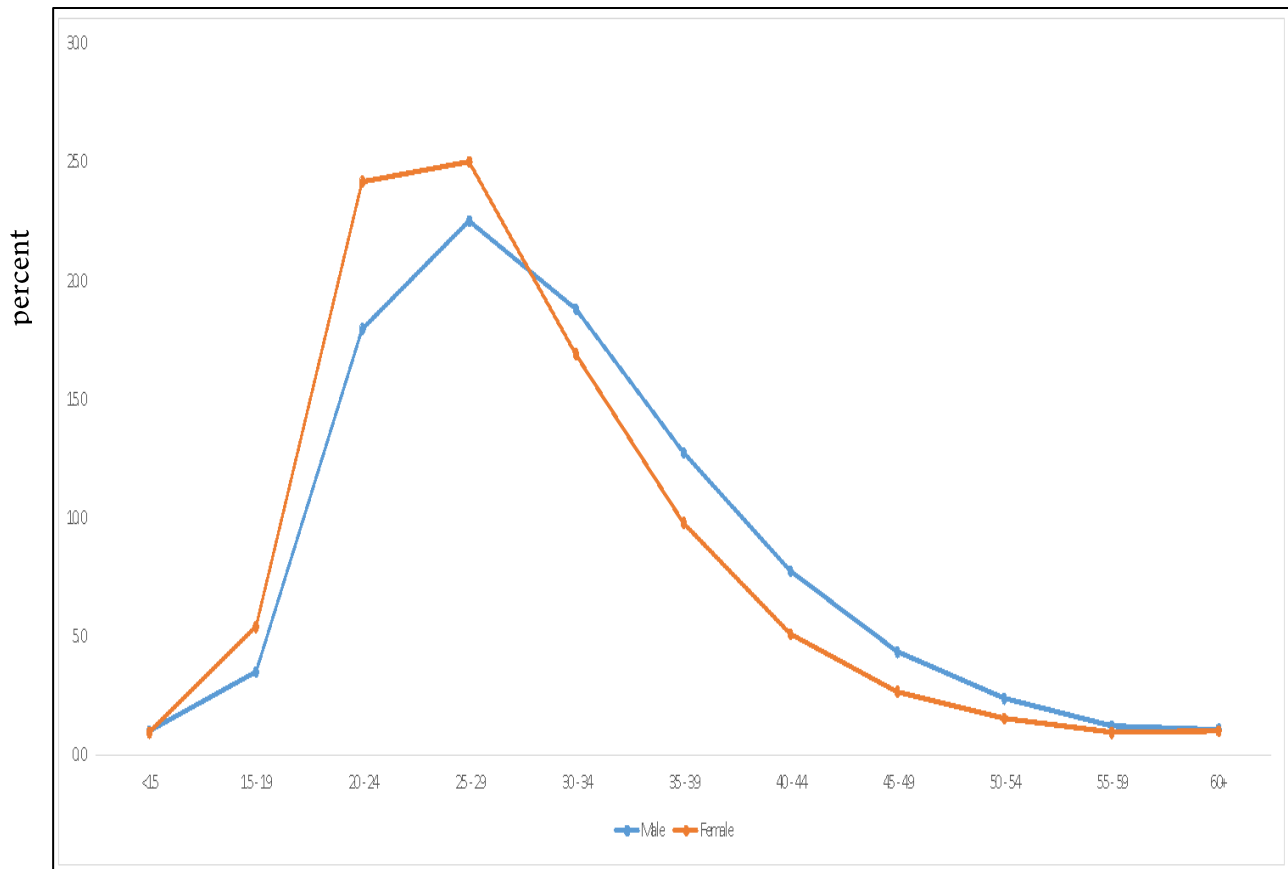


Figure 4.19: Kenyan Emigrants by Age at Departure

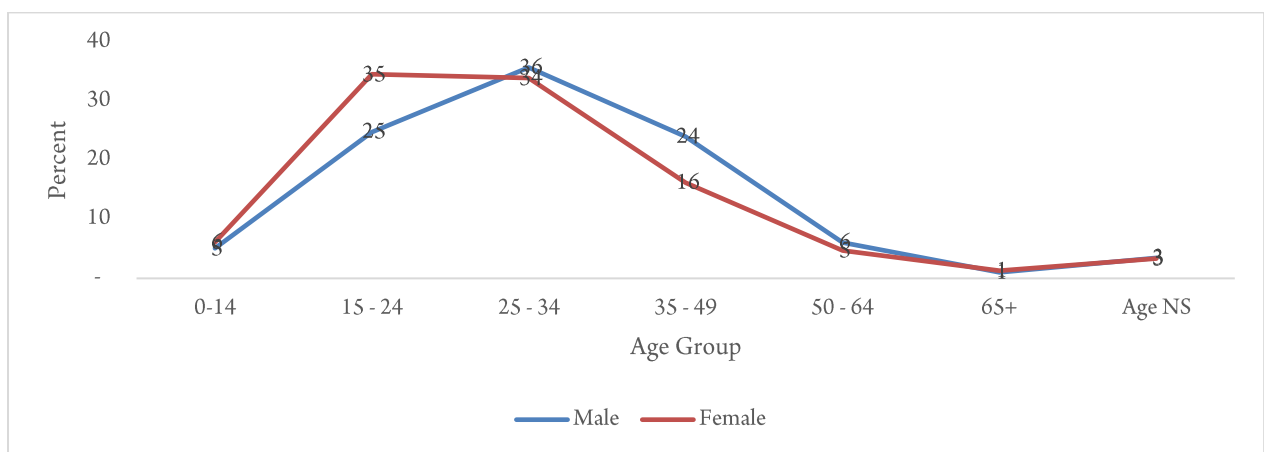


Figure 4.20: Percent Distribution of Kenyan Returnees by Age at Departure

4.5.6 Returnees by Reason of Departure

Figure 4.21 below shows the returnees by reason of departure. Figure 4.22 presents the number of emigrants and the proportion returned. Almost half (49.0 percent) of the returned migrants had left the country for employment and 16.9 per cent for education with the majority of the returned migrants being males at 61.1 percent and 61.4 percent for employment and education, respectively. Women made up four in five of those who had emigrated for marriage and most had since returned to the country.

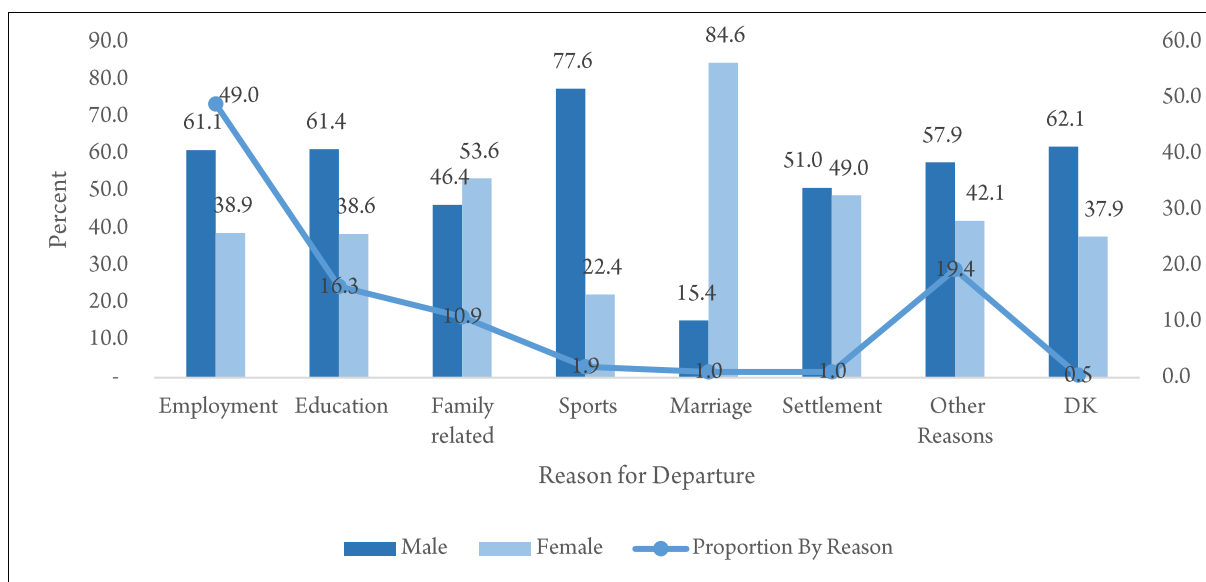


Figure 4.21: Percentage distribution of Returnees by Reason for Departure

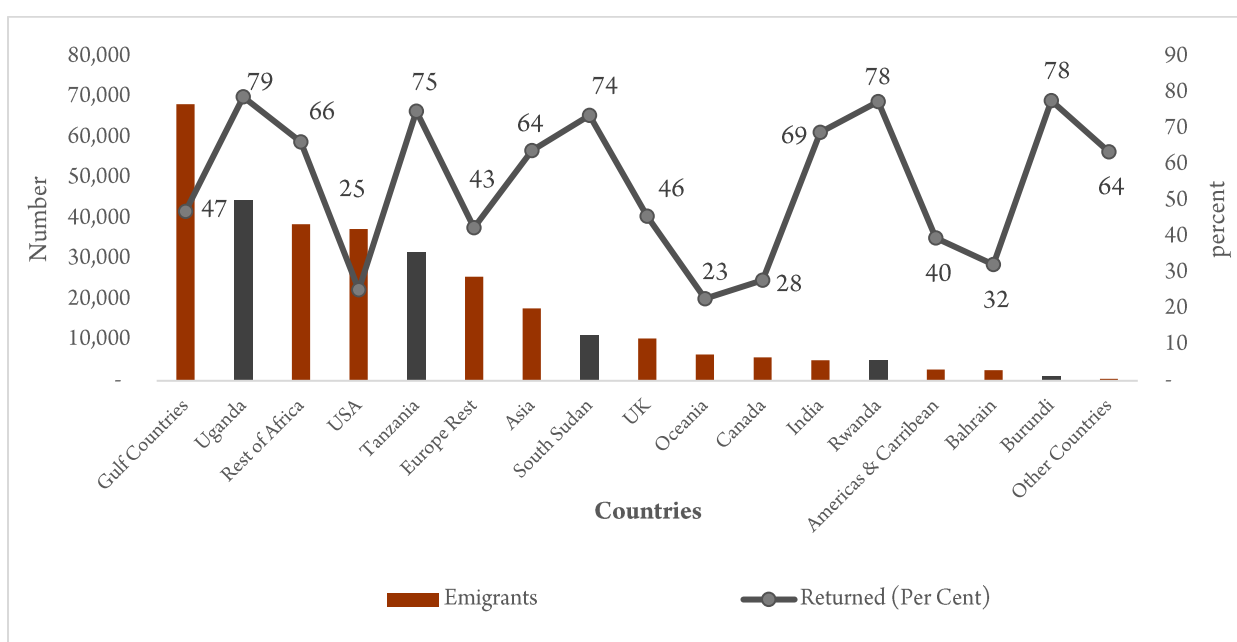


Figure 4.22: Emigrants and Proportion Returnees by Countries

4.6 Refugees and Asylum seekers

Kenya is a host country for refugees from several countries bordering it. In 2019, the refugees' affairs secretariat estimated the refugees hosted in the country to be about 438,901 persons. In the 2019 census, all enumerated persons whose country and/or previous residence was different from the place of enumeration were given an opportunity to give reasons for movement, of these, was refugee/asylum seekers. In the 2019 KPHC, a total of 87,805 persons declared that they moved in their current place of residence as refugees accounting for 0.18 per cent of the population, of these refugees, 51 percent were males. Care should however be observed in the interpretation of these totals as the design of the census did not provide an opportunity to establish the total stock of refugees in the country as of the time of enumeration.

4.6.1 Refugee/Asylum seekers Age-Sex Structure.

The pyramid below depicts the age-sex structure of the enumerated persons who moved into the country as refugees. The pyramid displays a generally youthful age structure which peaks at age groups 15 – 19 years.

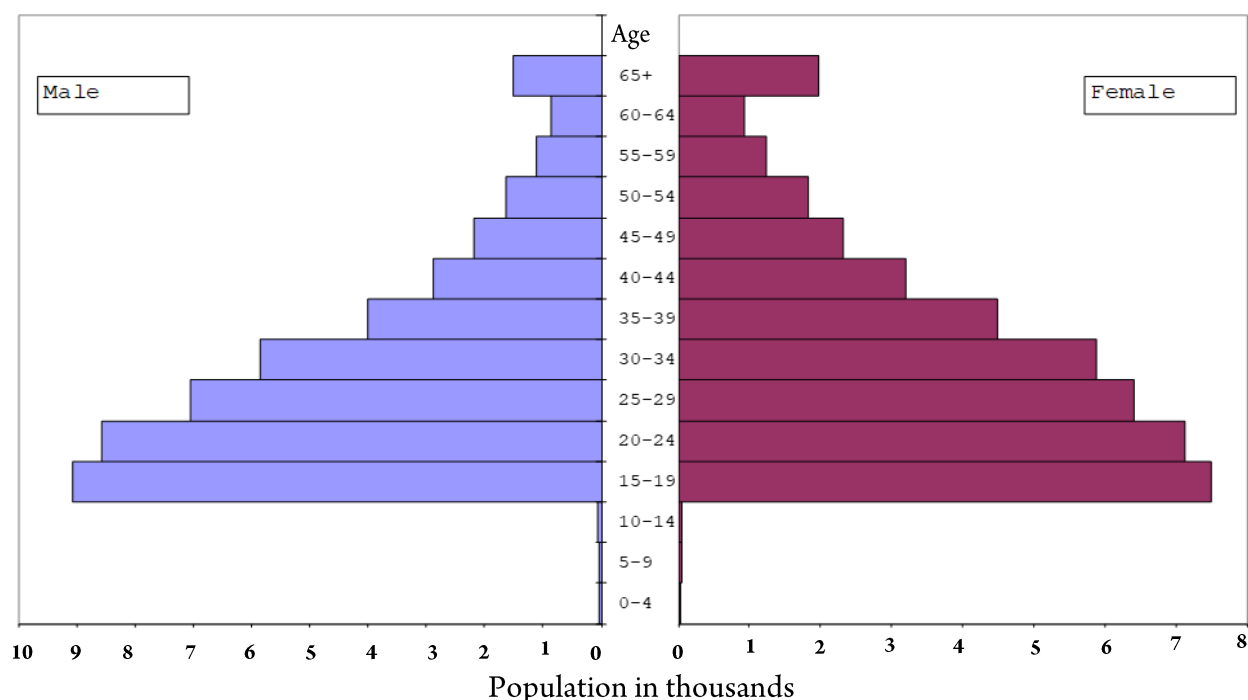


Figure 4.23: Refugee/Asylum seekers Age-Sex Structure pyramid

4.6.2 Refugees by Nationality and Country of Birth

During the last decade, refugee crisis has continued to torment the world, not only in Africa, but across the globe; in the Middle East (Syria, Yemen, Afghanistan, Palestine and Iraq), Sahel region in Africa (Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Chad), West Africa (Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Guinea), the Horn of Africa (Eritrea, Somali, South Sudan, Ethiopia), South Asia (Mayanmar) and Mozambique, among others. However, volatility and unrest in the neighbouring countries, such as Somalia continue to exacerbate in-migration flows of refugees into Kenya; this is coupled with emergent unrests in the region, in Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, and Ethiopia (ISSAfrica.org).

The charts below present the distribution of refugees by the top ten nationalities and countries of birth. The data shows that there are no differences in the top ten countries of nationality and birth for the refugee population. The top country was Somalia whose nationals accounted for 27.8 percent of all refugees and 30.8 per cent of the refugees were born in Somalia. Refugees from Somalia, South Sudan and Congo DRC accounted for about three in five of the all the persons who reported to have come into the country as refugees.

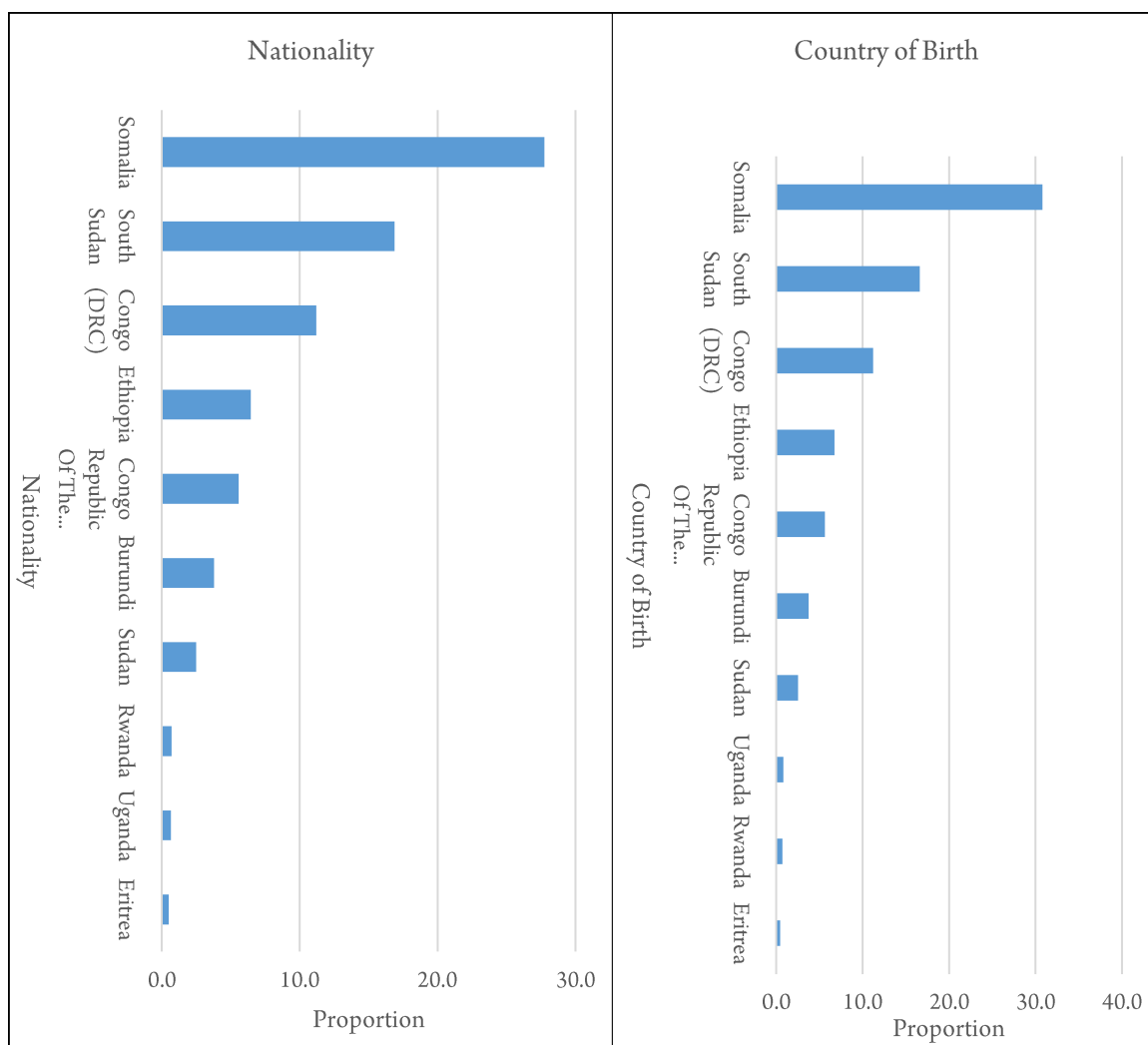


Figure 4.24: Refugee Nationality and Country of birth

4.6.3 Refugees by Economic Activity

Figure 4.25 below presents persons who moved into the country as refugee/asylum seekers by their economic activity. The analysis shows that slightly more than a quarter (26.6 per cent) of the refugee population reported to have held a job in the seven days before the census. It is further noted that 31.3 per cent of the male refugee population were in employment while 21.9 percent of the female refugee population were in employment.

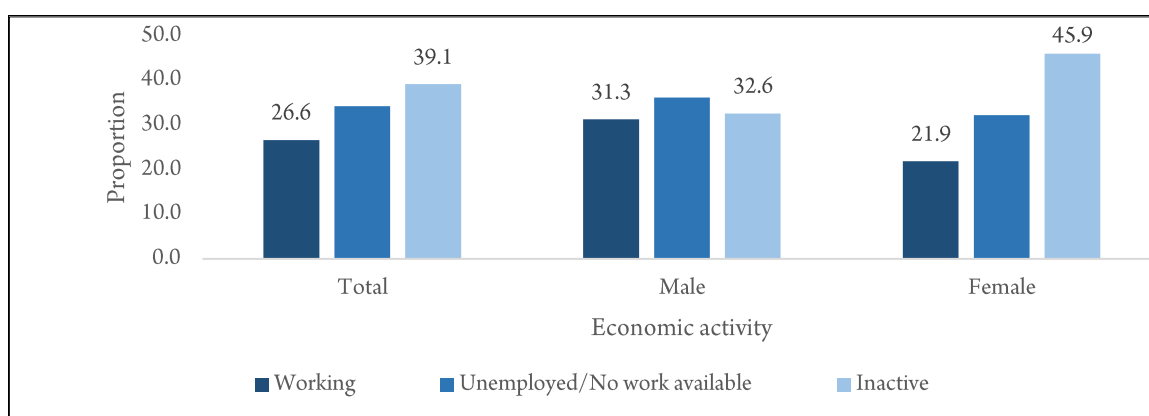


Figure 4.25: Distribution of Refugees by Economic activity by sex

4.6.4 Refugees by Marital Status

Figure 4.26 shows the proportion of foreign born by marital status. More than half of the refugees were married while 42.0 percent were never married. The widowed and the divorced accounted for 3.6 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively.

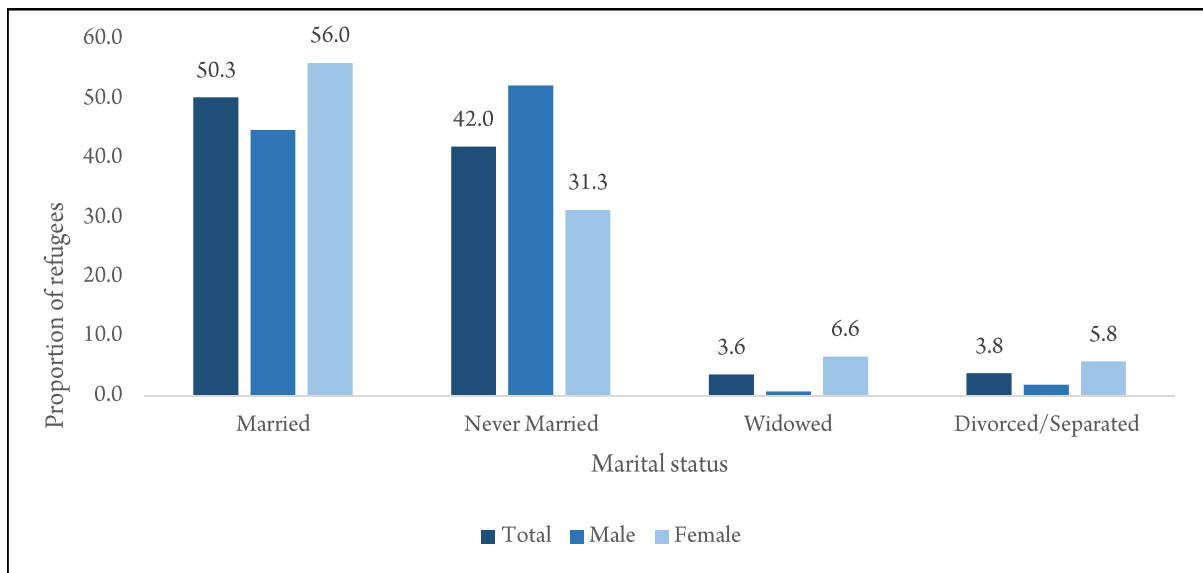


Figure 4.26: Distribution of Refugees by Marital Status by sex

Chapter 5: Summary, Conclusion And Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains a summary of the main findings based on the analysis of the 2019 census data on levels, trends, patterns and differentials in internal and international migration and; conclusion and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

5.2.1 Recent Migration

In-migration has been to both rural and urban counties, and urban areas. However, it was markedly higher to urban areas than to the rural areas implying both rural-urban and inter-urban migration. This explains the notable in-migration in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Ruiru, Juja and Thika, among others. It is observed that rural counties, such as Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Narok and Kiambu, among others had more inflow of in-migrants than other neighbouring rural counties that they share similar ecology and geographical location.

5.2.2 Lifetime Migration

The counties of Kiambu, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Narok, Mombasa and Nairobi are major destinations for lifetime migrants. In the past, males used to dominate in lifetime migration. However, since 1999 to date (2019), there have been more female lifetime in-migrants and out-migrants in all counties. It implies that the dominance in male lifetime migration has reduced, which is associated with equity in education attainment by both sexes, and a lure for similar socio-economic opportunities, across the country. Mobility for family and marital unions in the urban and farm areas also impacts on moderating the past years imbalances that used to be in favour of male lifetime migrants. Counties such as Makueni, Kitui, Machakos, Meru, Kakamega, Kisii, Siaya, Homa Bay and Bungoma were the leading in lifetime out-migration. However, just as it was in 1999 and 2009, in 2019 there were more female lifetime out-migrants than males confirming the feminisation of migration in Kenya.

5.2.3 Lifetime Net Migration

Thirty six (36) out of forty seven (47) counties reported a loss in lifetime net migration implying that they experienced more out-migration than in-migration, maintaining a similar pattern as in 1999 and 2009 censuses. This was more conspicuous in the counties of Kisii, Nyamira, Migori, Homa Bay, Kisumu and Siaya (Nyanza region), Kakamega, Busia, Vihiga and Bungoma (Western region), Makueni, Kitui (Eastern region), as well as Wajir, Garissa and Mandera (North Eastern region). This implies that these counties continued to experience limited opportunities for socio-economic wellbeing, thereby aggravating more out-migration than attracting in-migration.

5.3 International Migration

5.3.1 Immigration

The size of immigrants in the country was less than one percent of the total population in 2019 which could be an underestimation since migrants who moved with entire families were not

captured by the census questionnaire. The foreign population originated from Africa, Europe, America, Asia and Oceania. However the immigrant population was dominated by those from African countries including Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia, South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo, among others. The pattern of inter and intra-African countries migration discredits the analogy that Africans migrate more to the north and east, to the regions of Europe, America and Asia. The impact of regional economic blocs, such as East African Community (EAC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) in increasing interaction among peoples from the region, may be an important contributory factor to immigration in the country.

5.3.2 Emigrants

Emigrants from Kenya continue to move to traditional destinations in the United Kingdom, the US, Canada, Germany and South Africa. However, there is a remarkable migration to African countries in the region, such as Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A significant number also moved to the Gulf States of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Oman. The associated reasons to emigration to different parts of the world is mainly due to search for employment opportunities, education opportunities, and family reunions.

5.3.3 Refugees

In 2019 refugees immigration trend into Kenya remains similar to 1999 and 2009. The difference being the magnitude. In the 2019 KPHC, a total of 87,805 persons declared that they moved in their current place of residence as refugees accounting for 0.18 per cent of the population, of these refugees, 51 percent were males. Refugees were mainly from Somalia, South Sudan, Congo DRC, Ethiopia, Republic of the Congo and Burundi

5.4 Conclusion

Age Migration Schedule: Kenya experienced a migration schedule similar to the standard age sex migration schedule, with four-hump peaks. This is characterized by: increase in mobility of age 0-4, who accompany their parents; a depressed mobility between ages 5-14, characterized by children in school, who exhibit minimal movement; an upsurge at ages 18-29, characterized by young persons who have completed schooling, and are very mobile in search of employment and further education opportunities, and; those of age 55+ who are migratory, main upon retirement, hence in search of settlement opportunities.

Recent Migration: Recent migration was computed based on those enumerated in a county in August 2019, but were living in a different county in August 2018. The trends and patterns of recent migration across counties remained similar to that of 1999 and 2009; however, only with some differentials among ages and sex. Recent net migration is categorised into those counties that experienced net loss and net gain. Recent in-migration gains were was markedly experienced in the urban counties (Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru); rural counties (Kiambu, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Narok). The in-migration in the urban counties can be attributed to mobility in search of employment and education opportunities, in addition to migration for family and marriage unions. The counties that experienced net loss of recent migrants were: Siaya, Kakamega, Bungoma, Kisii, Homa Bay, Kitui, Makueni, Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Kilifi and Kwale, among other

Whereas, migration into rural areas can be attributed to the available large expanse of land for farming and settlement.

Lifetime migration: Lifetime migration was computed based on those enumerated in a county in August 2019, but were born in a different county, irrespective of year (date) of birth. The trends and patterns of lifetime migration across counties remained similar. Counties with marked lifetime in-migration were the urban counties of Nairobi, Mombasa and Nakuru, whereas the rural counties were Kiambu, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Narok. Lifetime in-migration in the urban counties can be attributed to mobility in search of employment, education opportunities and, family and marriage unions. Lifetime in-migration in rural areas can be attributed to the available large expanse of land for farming and settlement. Lifetime net migration is categorised into net loss and net gain. The counties that experienced net loss of recent migrants were: Siaya, Kakamega, Bungoma, Kisii, Homa Bay, Kitui, Makueni, Turkana, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Kilifi and Kwale, among others.

Both recent and lifetime migration data showed marked inter-counties migration by both male and female. However, it was difficult to measure the ever frequent stepwise, point-to-point and intercensal migration within counties.

Immigration: Immigration population constituted of non-Kenyan persons enumerated on the 24th August 2019. The proportion of immigrants to the total number of persons enumerated in the 2019 census, shows that it was about 0.8 percent. The majority of immigrants were from African countries including Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Somalia; who would easily cross over the international borders that they shared with Kenya, and/or are in the same regional economic blocs of East African Community (EAC), the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), and the Common Market for east and Southern Africa (COMESA). However, there were other immigrants from other countries in other parts of the world, such as China, South Korea, Japan, India, Israel, Saudi Arabia (Asia); United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, France, Denmark (Europe), and; the US and Canada (America), among others.

Emigration: Kenyans continue emigrating to other regions and countries, with the Africa and the Middle East countries becoming more popular than the traditional countries and regions in Europe and America. However, emigration to Europe and America constitutes mainly of persons with professional training and/or those going for further education; unlike those to the Middle East countries composed mainly of those with lower professional training and those having travelled for domestic employment and jobs in construction industry.

Remittances: Emigration is a major source of remittances, with migrants living in Middle East countries contributing a significant proportion of remittances, just as was America and Europe; however, remittances from African countries were low. This could be attributed to non-formal mechanisms of cross border monetary transfers due to porous borders or nearness to areas of origin, and/or the types of jobs that are not high paying.

Refugees: Refugee migration continues to be of concern in Kenya, just as it is in other countries of the world. Kakumu camp (Turkana county) and Dadaab camp (Garissa County) remain to be major host of refugees in Kenya. Nonetheless, there was a significant number of refugees living in

urban areas in Kenya (Nairobi, Kitale, Nakuru, Eldoret, Thika). This implies that refugees are allowed to settle in other parts of the country, other than in the camps. Equally, they access other facilities in the country, such as education, health and income generating activities, without discrimination, just like other Kenyan citizens.

5.5 Recommendations

- 1) There is need to undertake a detailed study on migration in Kenya to better understand causes, drivers and consequences of migration as a number of observations cannot be explained because of limitations of census data on migration.
- 2) Migration trend analysis shows that most in-migration and out-migration areas have remained the same as was in 1999 and 2009. This implies that reasons for in-migration and out-migration in those counties have remained unchanged. There is therefore need for programs to address the underlying causes of out-migration by providing employment opportunities, other socio-economic opportunities and land for farming and settlement to the population in these counties.
- 3) In-migration to urban areas has continued to increase. Dominant major urban centres are Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Ruiru, Juja, Thika, Eldoret and Kisumu. However, it was noted that in-migration to rural areas counties was marked; implying that the devolved system of government as enshrined in the 2010 Constitution of Kenya, has impacted on the distribution (devolving of funds) to the rural areas (grassroots) all over the country, thereby attracting mobility to the county headquarters and local markets. There is therefore need to come up with programs aimed at enhancing devolution of funds to the grassroot.
- 4) The number of emigrants (less than 300,000) as depicted by the census data does not match the figure always quoted by the media (3 million). To settle this puzzle, there is need for a special diaspora survey, using advanced design and tools to collect and analyse data on the number of Kenyan emigrants.
- 5) All over the world, the increasing number of refugees is an issue of concern. As shown by the 2019 census, Kenya remains an attractive place for refugees from the region and the neighbouring countries, such as Somalia, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo. There is therefore need to establish policies and practical mechanisms to repatriate, resettle and/or evacuate refugees. However, of significance is to find long lasting solutions to causes and triggers of refugees in the region.
- 6) Remittances is a vital resource in many countries, Kenya included. The value of remittances is continually outstripping other sources of foreign direct investments in many countries of the world. The value and utility of remittances cannot be overstated in Kenya, particularly in investments, education, health and family consumption. Thus, the data capture of

reliable and timely emigrants' information is vital as a tool for national development. To augment the monthly remittances data capture by the Central Bank of Kenya, there is need for a migration survey, to regularly capture data on migration, rather than the reliant on census data that is captured after ten years. Most so, there is need to establish mechanisms that would encourage more remittances, such as: reduce costs of remittance; protect the interest of emigrants, both in Kenya and at destination countries; bolster savings and investment opportunities for the diaspora, and; develop inter-governmental policies with countries of emigrants destination, such as developing favourable employment opportunities for Kenyan citizens.

- 7) Due to high number of females migrating to both urban and rural areas for various reasons and concentration of migrations among younger populations, there is need for enhancing protection and promotion of rights of women and girls irrespective of residence. Such programs must acknowledge, appreciate and exploit the dividends for feminization of migration including identification of new skills and opportunities internal female migrants presents to the host communities, skills and opportunism the female immigrants learn and tap from networks in their new destinations, just to mention a few.
- 8) Data shows males and females migrated to urban areas mainly for economic opportunities. Programs promoting equitable development between rural and urban areas have a great potential of reducing population pressure on urban areas and reduce rural urban migrations.
- 9) The state should enhance migration protection rules and guidelines to promote and protect the rights of youthful labour force migrating to other countries. Special focus should be made to young female and male emigrants who are much vulnerable to exploitation, abuses, exposure to poor terms of service and employment. There is need therefore to ensure that development programs are equitably distributed between urban and rural areas to provide equal economic opportunities.

References

- Adepoju, A., 1994: 'Preliminary Analysis of Emigration Dynamics in Sub-Saharan Africa.' *International Migration* 32: 197-216.
- African NGOs Refugee Protection Network, 2002: Overview. 'Workshop on Protecting Refugee Rights in East Africa: The Need for a Progressive Legislative and Policy Framework', April 19-20, Mombasa, Kenya.
- Agesa, R. U., 1996: *Migration and Gender Wage Differences in Kenya*. Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin.
- Agesa, J. and R. U. Agesa, 1999: 'Gender Differences in the Incidence of Rural to Urban Migration: Evidence from Kenya.' *Journal of Development Studies* 35(6): 36-58.
- Arbour, Louise. *Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. 2018.
- Arriaga, Eduardo E., et al, 1994: *Population Analysis with Microcomputers, Volume 1, Presentation of Techniques*: US Census Bureau/USAID/UNFPA
- Bach, S., 2003: 'International Migration of Health Workers: Labour and Social Issues'. Sectoral Activities Programme Working Paper. Geneva, International Labour Office: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/sector/papers/health/wp209.pdf>.
- Becker, G.S., 1974: A Theory of Marriage. Part II, *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 82, No. 2, S11-S26.
- Becker, G.S., 1991: *A Treatise on the Family* (enlarged edition), Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press
- Bigsten, A., 1996: 'The Circular Migration of Smallholders in Kenya.' *Journal of African Economies* 5(1): 1-20.
- Chukwuedozie et al: 2014 Rural-Urban Migration and Livelihoods in South Eastern Nigeria *Developing Country Studies*, Vol.4, No.6, 2014
- Elias, J., 2002: 'The Influence of Urban Land and Housing Policy on the Housing Behaviour of Low Income Households in Informal settlements: The Case of Kianda Village-Kibera', Catholic University.
- Government of Kenya, 2000: *Kenya: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2000-2003*. p.27
- Hoddinott, J., 1994: 'A Model of Migration and Remittances Applied to Western Kenya.' *Oxford Economic Papers* 46: 459-76.
- I.A. Madu, "Spatial inequality in Nigeria: the imperative of geographic perspectives in the development process," *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 105–120, 2006.

ISSAfrica.org. "Still No End in Sight for Africa's Refugee Crisis - ISS Africa." ISS Africa, 21 June 2018, issafrica.org/iss-today/still-no-end-in-sight-for-africas-refugee-crisis.

Kaul, I. (2003): 'Providing Global Public Goods; managing Globalisation (co-edited with Pedro Conceicao). New York, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Obudho, R.A. and Aduwo, G.O., 1989: 'Slum and Squatter Settlements in Urban Centres in Kenya', Netherlands Journal of Environmental Planning, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 17-29.

Odipo, G., 1994: 'Intercensal Net Migration in Kenya: Application of the National Growth Rate Method.' Unpublished MA Thesis, PSRI, University of Nairobi.

OHCHR, 2014: The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights Report, 2014

Oucho, J.O. and Odipo, G., 2000: Estimation of Internal Migration in Kenya, In J.O. Oucho, A.B.C. Ocholla-Ayayo, Ellias H.O. Ayiemba, and L. Odhiambo Omwanda (eds.), Population and Development in Kenya: Essays in Honour of S.H. Ominde; Population Studies and Research Institute; School of Journalism Press, Nairobi.

Ratha, D., 2003: 'Workers' Remittances: An Important and Stable Source of Development Finance'. Global Development Finance: Striving for Stability in Development Finance. W. Bank. Washington, DC, World Bank.

Raymer J and A Rogers. 2008, "Applying model migration schedules to represent age-specific migration flows," in Raymer, J and F Willekens (eds). International Migration in Europe: Data, Models and Estimates. Chichester: Wiley, pp. 175–192.

Republic of Kenya, 1977: 1969 Population Census, Volume IV; Analytical Volume

Republic of Kenya, 1982: 1979 Population Census, Volume II; Analytical Volume

Republic of Kenya, 1988: 1979 Population Census Report Volume III; Urban Population

Republic of Kenya, 1989: National Development Plan 1989-1993, Government Printer, Nairobi.

Republic of Kenya, 1994: Kenya Population Census 1989, Volume I; Kenya Population Census 1989, Volume II

Republic of Kenya, 1996: Kenya Population Census 1989, Analytical Report Volume VI

Republic of Kenya, 2001: Kenya Population Census 1999, Volume I; Kenya Population Census 1999, Volume II

Republic of Kenya, 2004: Kenya Population Census 1999, Analytical Report Volume VI

Republic of Kenya, 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; 2010: 2009 Population Census, Volume II; Population and Household Distribution by Socio-Economic Characteristics

Rogers A and J Watkins. 1987, "General versus elderly interstate migration and population redistribution in the United States", *Research on Aging* 9(4):483–529.

Shinn, M.R. (2002). Best practices in using curriculum-based management in a problem-solving model. In A. Thomas & J. Grimes (Eds.), *Best practices in school psychology IV* (pp. 671-697). Bethesda, MD. National Association of School Psychologists. ISBN: 0-932955-85-1

United Nations, 1970: 'Methods of Measuring Internal Migration', Population Studies No. 47, Manual VI. New York: Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), 1989: Patterns, Causes and Consequences of urbanization in Africa; Addis Ababa, September, 1989.

United Nations Statistics Division, 2016: Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2016.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). International Migration 2020 Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/452)

Victor Awuor, George Odipo & Alfred Agwanda, "Age schedules of intra-provincial migration in Kenya." *Africa Population Studies*. 2018;32(2):21.

World Bank 2018: Migration and remittances: Recent developments and outlook. Migration and Development Brief 30, December 2018.

World Migration Report, 2020: Challenging the Narrative

Appendices

Appendices 1: Questionnaires

(CONFIDENTIAL)



Republic of Kenya Population and Housing Census - 24th/25th August 2019



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Country		Sub-County		Division		Location		Sub-Location		E. A. Number		E. A. Type		E. A. Status		Household No.		Household Type		Serial No. 5														
Constituency		Ward																																
Total Household Population =																																		
Others =																																		
Males =																																		
Females =																																		
At Information Regarding All Persons																																		
Name	Line Number	Relationship	Sex	Age	Date of Birth	Line Number of Deceased	Usual member	Ethnicity/Nationality	Region	District Status	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Residence	Reason for Migration	Opinion	Particulars of All Live Births						Particulars of Still-Born Births												
(P-00)		(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)	(P-24)	(P-25)	(P-26)	(P-27)	(P-28)	(P-29)	(P-30)	(P-31)	(P-32)	(P-33)	(P-34)	(P-35)	(P-36)	(P-37)	(P-38)	(P-39)	(P-40)	(P-41)	
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
When was the person born? (Month/Day/Year)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2							

[illegible]



Statistics Act 2006

Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

HOTEL/LODGE RESIDENTS, HOSPITAL IN-PATIENTS, PRISON/POLICE CELLS AND SCHOOLS/CHILDREN HOMES

County=		Sub-County=		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 ☐ Schools/learning Institution											
Name of Institution:											

Line Number (SQ01)	Name (SQ02)	Sex (SQ03)	Age (SQ04)	Country/ Country of Birth (SQ05)	Nationality/ Ethnicity (SQ07)
	What are the names of all persons who spent the night of 24th/25th August, 2019 in this institution? (Record two names for each person.) <i>An illustration of how to write the names is shown below.</i>	What is <NAME>'s sex? 1=Male 2=Female 3=Other	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".)	What is <NAME>'s country/ country of birth?	What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity?
0 1	JOHN MOGAKA				
0 1					
0 2					
0 3					
0 4					
0 5					
0 6					
0 7					
0 8					
0 9					
1 0					



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



CONFIDENTIAL

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019 SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMIGRANTS

E-01: Serial No.	E-01(a): Line No. of Respondent	E-02: Name of Emigrant Please give me the name(s) of the emigrant(s) ?	E-03: Sex What is <NAME>'s Sex? Male=1 Female=2	E-04: Age How old was <NAME> at the time of his/her departure ?	E-05: Level of Education What was the highest level of education that <NAME> had completed at the time of his/her departure?	E-06: Professional training What professional training had <NAME> acquired before departure from Kenya? (Applicable to persons age 15 years & above)	E-07: Country of first Destination What was <NAME>'s country of first destination during his/her departure?	E-08: Year of Departure When did <NAME> depart from Kenya?	E-09: Main reason for Departure What was the main reason for <NAME> departing from Kenya?	E-10: Country of current residence What is the current country of residence of <NAME>?	E-10a: Select the Name of the Emigrant if currently in Kenya.	E-11: Remittances Did <NAME> remit money to any member of this household while outside Kenya in the last 12 months? Yes= 1 No= 2 DK= 9	E-12: Utilization of funds How was the money utilized? (Allow for maximum of 3 responses)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													



Republic of Kenya

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24TH/25TH AUGUST 2019

Republic of Kenya

TRAVELLERS AND PERSONS ON TRANSIT

[illegible]



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 24th /25th AUGUST 2019

CONFIDENTIAL

SHORT QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STREET PERSONS/OUTDOOR SLEEPERS/VAGRANTS

County Sub-county Division

Location Sub-Location EA Number

Constituency Ward

Name of the street.....Code.....

Line /NO	Name (List at least two names)	SEX 1. Male 2. Female 3. Other 4. Not Stated	AGE in Completed years	COUNTRY/ COUNTRY OF BIRTH	ETHNICITY/ NATIONALITY <i>What is <NAME>'s Nationality/Ethnicity?</i>
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

TOTAL: MALES _____ FEMALES _____ OTHER _____ UNSPECIFIED SEX _____ TOTAL _____

Appendix 2: Trends of Lifetime in Migrants, Out Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, County and Region, 2009-2020

	Total						Male						Female					
	In		Out		Net		In		Out		Net		In		Out		Net	
	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019
KENYA	7,878,709	9,653,603	7,878,709	9,653,603	0	-	3,789,567	4,523,272	3,789,567	4,523,272	0	-	4,089,142	5,129,961	4,089,142	5,129,961	0	-
COAST	475,703	924,557	179,973	605,585	295,730	318,972	253,618	466,329	90,173	300,409	163,445	165,920	222,085	458,212	89,800	305,158	132,285	153,054
Mombasa	517,527	591,710	121,301	163,850	396,226	427,860	273,835	299,563	59,493	80,612	214,342	218,951	243,692	292,137	61,808	83,232	181,884	208,905
Kwale	63,105	75,632	105,362	115,913	-42,257	-40,281	31,591	36,005	54,745	58,987	-23,154	-22,982	31,514	39,625	50,617	56,924	-19,103	-17,299
Kilifi	115,573	128,623	139,409	178,978	-23,836	-50,355	56,856	61,319	74,353	93,264	-17,497	-31,945	58,717	67,304	65,056	85,710	-6,339	-18,406
Tana River	28,223	27,672	32,969	33,317	-4,746	-5,645	14,990	15,060	17,256	17,167	-2,266	-2,107	13,233	12,611	15,713	16,149	-2,480	-3,538
Lamu	31,210	43,424	24,026	22,582	7,184	20,842	17,616	24,701	11,237	10,166	6,379	14,535	13,594	18,722	12,789	12,413	805	6,309
TaitaTaveta	45,116	57,496	81,957	90,945	-36,841	-33,449	24,090	29,681	38,125	40,213	-14,035	-10,532	21,026	27,813	43,832	50,730	-22,806	-22,917
NORTH EASTERN	35,904	28,606	104,069	120,868	-68,165	-92,262	21,112	17,972	55,759	62,099	-34,647	-44,127	14,792	10,631	48,310	58,760	-33,518	-48,129
Garissa	29,968	15,697	45,700	46,359	-15,732	-30,662	16,832	9,281	24,097	23,414	-7,265	-14,133	13,136	6,415	21,603	22,941	-8,467	-16,526
Wajir	10,641	7,654	36,929	31,187	-26,288	-23,533	6,388	5,003	19,667	16,040	-13,279	-11,037	4,253	2,649	17,262	15,143	-13,009	-12,494
Mandera	10,932	5,255	37,077	43,322	-26,145	-38,067	6,211	3,688	20,295	22,645	-14,084	-18,957	4,721	1,567	16,782	20,676	-12,061	-19,109
EASTERN	224,405	706,301	985,320	1,511,993	-760,915	-805,692	115,989	338,728	504,329	701,775	-388,340	-363,047	108,416	367,554	480,991	810,166	-372,575	-442,612
Marsabit	16,932	8,311	38,848	35,852	-21,916	-27,541	9,647	5,115	22,018	19,413	-12,371	-14,298	7,285	3,195	16,830	16,438	-9,545	-13,243
Isiolo	28,597	32,636	33,764	27,853	-5,167	-4,783	14,916	16,563	17,345	13,844	-2,429	2,719	13,681	16,072	16,419	14,006	-2,738	2,066
Meru	80,523	83,962	87,542	235,344	-7,019	-151,382	41,744	44,273	40,776	97,158	968	-52,885	38,779	39,688	46,766	138,175	-7,987	-98,487
Tharaka- Nithi	21,741	31,084	107,129	61,741	-85,388	-30,657	9,011	12,750	49,074	28,744	-40,063	-15,994	12,730	18,332	58,055	32,996	-45,325	-14,664
Embu	56,557	86,683	101,225	130,543	-44,668	-43,860	25,902	39,886	46,497	55,005	-20,595	-15,119	30,655	46,790	54,728	75,535	-24,073	-28,745
Kitui	37,918	47,791	263,723	321,563	-225,805	-273,772	16,907	21,594	143,079	162,542	-126,172	-140,948	21,011	26,196	120,644	159,006	-99,633	-132,810
Machakos	161,412	326,182	382,632	390,213	-221,220	-64,031	79,740	158,714	186,947	178,805	-107,207	-20,091	81,672	167,465	195,685	211,392	-114,013	-43,927
Makueni	89,703	89,652	239,435	308,884	-149,732	-219,232	40,109	39,833	120,096	146,264	-79,987	-106,431	49,594	49,816	119,339	162,618	-69,745	-112,802
CENTRAL	600,009	1,599,871	1,077,967	1,694,268	-477,958	-94,397	297,459	739,128	517,320	766,682	-219,861	-27,554	302,550	860,651	560,647	927,529	-258,097	-66,878
Nyandarua	199,856	207,877	164,037	227,612	35,819	-19,735	91,481	94,051	76,224	104,105	15,257	-10,054	108,375	113,820	87,813	123,497	20,562	-9,677
Nyeri	109,728	154,718	353,000	398,629	-243,272	-243,911	49,626	68,808	166,980	184,531	-117,354	-115,723	60,102	85,905	186,020	214,094	-125,918	-128,189
Kirinyaga	54,800	96,591	93,853	123,633	-39,053	-27,042	24,862	42,265	41,565	52,289	-16,883	-10,024	30,118	54,323	52,288	71,339	-22,170	-17,016
Murang'a	136,616	167,208	427,539	516,171	-290,923	-348,963	61,168	73,419	211,453	232,333	-150,285	-158,914	75,448	93,780	216,086	283,818	-150,638	-190,038
Kiambu	520,686	973,477	461,215	428,223	59,471	545,254	257,385	460,585	213,645	193,424	43,740	267,161	263,301	512,823	247,570	234,781	15,731	278,042
RIFT VALLEY	1,323,147	2,555,476	621,913	1,827,238	701,234	728,238	663,019	1,222,278	307,861	864,147	355,158	358,131	660,128	1,333,107	314,052	963,027	346,076	370,080
Turkana	20,146	22,739	41,622	31,258	-21,476	-8,519	10,851	12,951	23,981	17,571	-13,130	-4,620	9,295	9,787	17,641	13,687	-8,346	-3,900
West Pokot	15,534	15,883	33,239	29,627	-17,705	-13,744	7,653	7,858	16,707	14,324	-9,054	-6,466	7,881	8,025	16,532	15,303	-8,651	-7,278
Samburu	12,039	14,725	35,264	27,951	-23,225	-13,226	6,732	8,126	18,773	14,975	-12,041	-6,849	5,307	6,599	16,491	12,974	-11,184	-6,375
Trans Nzoia	245,151	235,260	126,418	192,184	118,733	43,076	115,610	106,603	58,469	88,659	57,141	17,944	129,541	128,653	67,949	103,520	61,592	25,133
UasinGishu	340,309	391,874	131,648	176,996	208,661	214,878	166,540	187,142	61,184	81,030	105,356	106,112	173,769	204,718	70,464	95,957	103,305	108,761
Elkeyo	31,472	32,303	83,030	95,685	-51,558	-63,382	14,715	15,026	39,087	43,855	-24,372	-28,829	16,757	17,276	43,943	51,829	-27,186	-34,553
Marakwet																		
Nandi	123,573	110,615	135,563	151,904	-11,990	-41,289	57,917	48,963	63,248	68,921	-5,331	-19,958	65,656	61,649	72,315	82,973	-6,659	-21,324
Baringo	33,719	32,834	102,055	119,066	-68,336	-86,232	16,315	16,022	50,337	56,761	-34,022	-40,739	17,404	16,810	51,718	62,298	-34,314	-45,488
Laikipia	159,017	184,615	84,519	130,272	74,498	54,343	76,378	88,747	40,653	60,528	35,725	28,219	82,639	95,865	43,866	69,738	38,773	26,127
Nakuru	589,323	753,757	288,469	390,814	300,854	362,943	292,002	363,750	136,405	183,198	155,597	180,552	297,321	389,967	152,064	207,606	145,257	182,361
Narok	144,887	148,232	57,502	80,727	87,385	67,505	74,131	72,202	28,292	40,696	45,839	31,506	70,756	76,026	29,210	40,029	41,546	35,997
Kajiado	255,503	453,825	43,499	69,574	212,004	384,251	129,619	223,552	22,969	34,983	106,650	188,569	125,884	230,261	20,530	34,589	105,354	195,672
Kericho	100,895	103,815	126,136	162,769	-25,241	-58,954	50,890	47,819	60,295	76,749	-9,405	-28,930	50,005	55,989	65,841	86,015	-15,836	-30,026
Bomet	65,541	54,999	146,911	168,411	-81,370	-113,412	30,771	23,517	73,421	81,897	-42,650	-58,380	34,770	31,482	73,490	86,509	-38,720	-55,027
WESTERN	221,657	460,078	960,309	1,570,149	-738,652	-1,110,071	95,238	172,586	486,571	738,067	-391,333	-565,481	126,419	287,484	473,738	831,988	-347,319	-544,504
Kakamega	208,999	188,725	436,782	598,246	-227,783	-409,521	79,741	69,483	207,404	280,611	-127,663	-211,128	119,238	229,378	317,605	-100,120	-198,367	-198,367
Vihiga	45,927	60,450	358,803	357,483	-312,876	-297,033	15,724	21,516	171,127	165,867	-155,403	-144,351	30,203	38,933	187,676	191,600	-157,473	-152,667
Bungoma	132,208	123,977	249,921	370,062	-117,713	-246,085	53,347	48,515	116,597	175,794	-63,250	-127,279	78,861	75,460	133,324	194,240,		

Appendix 3: Recent In-migrants, Out-migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, County and Region, 2019

	Recent Total			Recent Male			Recent Female		
	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET
KENYA	3,397,649	3,397,649	-	1,545,662	1,545,662	-	1,851,821	1,851,821	-
COAST	306,681	244,110	62,571	149,272	117,641	31,631	157,400	126,456	30,944
Mombasa	170,309	96,689	73,620	81,193	47,451	33,742	89,110	49,235	39,875
Kwale	30,591	39,669	-9,078	14,168	18,918	-4,750	16,422	20,750	-4,328
Kilifi	51,685	59,453	-7,768	24,302	28,687	-4,385	27,383	30,760	-3,377
Tana River	11,494	12,039	-545	6,362	6,353	9	5,131	5,685	-554
Lamu	16,035	8,952	7,083	9,926	4,306	5,620	6,108	4,644	1,464
Taita Taveta	26,567	27,308	-741	13,321	11,926	1,395	13,246	15,382	-2,136
NORTH EASTERN	18,244	46,904	-28,660	11,498	24,786	-13,288	6,743	22,114	-15,371
Garissa	9,808	20,804	-10,996	5,797	10,775	-4,978	4,010	10,026	-6,016
Wajir	4,999	9,915	-4,916	3,183	5,244	-2,061	1,814	4,670	-2,856
Mandera	3,437	16,185	-12,748	2,518	8,767	-6,249	919	7,418	-6,499
EASTERN	335,177	477,215	-142,038	161,705	217,766	-56,061	173,459	259,433	-85,974
Marsabit	4,827	11,742	-6,915	2,982	6,338	-3,356	1,844	5,404	-3,560
Isiolo	14,080	13,278	802	7,580	7,145	435	6,499	6,132	367
Meru	48,884	76,366	-27,482	25,496	32,461	-6,965	23,387	43,902	-20,515
Tharaka/Nithi	17,711	23,259	-5,548	7,608	11,235	-3,627	10,103	12,024	-1,921
Embu	42,085	41,900	185	19,862	17,773	2,089	22,218	24,126	-1,908
Kitui	30,620	102,671	-72,051	14,665	49,042	-34,377	15,954	53,624	-37,670
Machakos	128,767	116,332	12,435	60,909	52,288	8,621	67,855	64,039	3,816
Makueni	48,203	91,667	-43,464	22,603	41,484	-18,881	25,599	50,182	-24,583
CENTRAL	610,010	457,645	152,365	275,936	201,486	74,450	334,026	256,139	77,887
Nyandarua	71,792	65,801	5,991	32,962	29,019	3,943	38,828	36,778	2,050
Nyeri	82,952	91,858	-8,906	38,693	41,057	-2,364	44,254	50,799	-6,545
Kirinyaga	45,451	38,276	7,175	20,192	16,221	3,971	25,258	22,055	3,203
Murang'a	90,662	116,733	-26,071	40,810	50,152	-9,342	49,846	66,575	-16,729
Kiambu	319,153	144,977	174,176	143,279	65,037	78,242	175,840	79,932	95,908
RIFT VALLEY	879,074	711,142	167,932	417,627	335,166	82,461	461,412	375,946	85,466
Turkana	11,910	13,838	-1,928	6,709	7,617	-908	5,201	6,221	-1,020
West Pokot	7,969	9,753	-1,784	3,854	4,737	-883	4,115	5,016	-901
Samburu	7,884	11,147	-3,263	4,513	6,144	-1,631	3,371	5,001	-1,630
Trans Nzoia	76,823	71,411	5,412	34,736	32,151	2,585	42,084	39,256	2,828
Uasin Gishu	130,279	74,940	55,339	61,349	34,572	26,777	68,925	40,365	28,560
Elkeyo/Marakwet	15,795	31,513	-15,718	7,457	14,249	-6,792	8,338	17,263	-8,925
Nandi	43,239	53,513	-10,274	19,015	23,312	-4,297	24,222	30,197	-5,975
Baringo	16,104	46,772	-30,668	7,912	22,091	-14,179	8,191	24,678	-16,487
Laikipia	56,085	45,645	10,440	27,532	21,620	5,912	28,552	24,024	4,528
Nakuru	241,350	159,296	82,054	116,410	76,011	40,399	124,929	83,280	41,649
Narok	57,522	38,284	19,238	28,154	19,537	8,617	29,366	18,747	10,619
Kajiado	139,996	39,263	100,733	67,791	19,919	47,872	72,199	19,342	52,857
Kericho	45,104	56,902	-11,798	20,011	25,595	-5,584	25,089	31,306	-6,217
Bomet	29,014	58,865	-29,851	12,184	27,611	-15,427	16,830	31,250	-14,420
WESTERN	227,080	493,543	-266,463	87,453	215,896	-128,443	139,622	277,606	-137,984
Kakamega	90,650	185,886	-95,236	34,487	81,427	-46,940	56,160	104,444	-48,284
Vihiga	35,893	93,139	-57,246	13,803	39,683	-25,880	22,089	53,451	-31,362
Bungoma	58,801	130,973	-72,172	22,945	58,983	-36,038	35,855	71,973	-36,118
Busia	41,736	83,545	-41,809	16,218	35,803	-19,585	25,518	47,738	-22,220
NYANZA	379,566	555,300	-175,734	145,971	234,859	-88,888	233,581	320,418	-86,837
Siaya	72,861	99,684	-26,823	30,107	40,415	-10,308	42,752	59,266	-16,514
Kisumu	103,774	114,847	-11,073	42,440	46,765	-4,325	61,330	68,079	-6,749
Homa Bay	69,267	92,039	-22,772	22,848	35,949	-13,101	46,416	56,083	-9,667
Migori	55,664	61,345	-5,681	18,751	25,191	-6,440	36,911	36,153	758
Kisii	44,260	140,434	-96,174	18,864	64,994	-46,130	25,393	75,434	-50,041
Nyamira	33,740	46,951	-13,211	12,961	21,545	-8,584	20,779	25,403	-4,624
NAIROBI CITY	641,817	411,790	230,027	296,200	198,062	98,138	345,578	213,709	131,869

Appendix 4: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrants by County and Education Attainment, 2019 (Age 3+)

Region	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Kenya	3,371,540	424,356	108,387	1,189,733	1,030,507	564,705	53,852
Mombasa	169,218	25,000	7,409	60,138	48,791	25,062	2,818
Kwale	30,085	5,015	921	10,995	8,065	4,577	512
Kilifi	50,773	7,400	1,729	16,725	14,762	9,259	898
Tana River	11,066	2,596	452	4,065	2,736	1,024	193
Lamu	15,592	3,748	548	5,184	4,319	1,554	239
Taita-Taveta	26,103	3,731	1,030	9,727	7,222	4,093	300
Garissa	12,827	5,779	144	1,991	2,863	1,264	786
Wajir	4,930	2,242	64	902	1,066	527	129
Mandera	3,462	950	44	507	1,349	496	116
Marsabit	4,862	1,540	91	1,163	1,253	699	116
Isiolo	13,751	4,532	263	3,331	3,610	1,922	93
Meru	47,406	7,446	1,591	14,612	13,976	9,146	635
Tharaka-Nithi	16,879	1,965	566	5,855	4,734	3,518	241
Embu	40,630	4,512	1,674	14,666	11,911	7,497	370
Kitui	29,249	4,100	1,201	11,029	7,194	5,090	635
Machakos	125,389	12,113	3,500	41,252	40,464	26,110	1,950
Makueni	46,277	6,013	1,930	18,296	12,228	6,788	1,022
Nyandarua	68,965	9,993	2,524	30,210	18,667	7,005	566
Nyeri	79,904	8,625	2,427	27,992	24,486	15,546	828
Kirinyaga	43,838	4,709	1,458	15,849	13,623	7,627	572
Murang'a	86,947	11,900	3,575	35,555	24,395	10,878	644
Kiambu	318,197	26,505	7,714	100,818	107,965	71,565	3,630
Turkana	15,499	4,871	312	3,736	3,342	1,797	1,441
West Pokot	7,861	1,512	331	2,709	1,975	1,160	174
Samburu	7,689	2,747	133	1,647	2,077	890	195
Trans Nzoia	75,177	11,505	3,113	30,520	19,736	8,858	1,445
Uasin Gishu	128,203	14,910	3,788	43,704	39,098	24,662	2,041
Elgeyo-Marakwet	15,917	2,467	647	6,396	4,143	1,951	313
Nandi	41,915	6,165	1,882	18,289	9,998	4,955	626
Baringo	15,537	1,948	549	5,866	4,432	2,509	233
Laikipia	54,472	8,703	1,631	19,840	16,006	7,535	757
Nakuru	236,191	27,451	7,763	84,937	79,076	33,456	3,508
Narok	56,232	11,995	2,515	22,556	12,894	5,016	1,256
Kajiado	139,309	15,648	3,717	43,443	44,668	27,935	3,898
Kericho	43,771	5,060	1,488	17,918	11,697	7,151	457
Bomet	27,912	3,535	1,091	11,831	6,822	4,232	401
Kakamega	87,731	11,943	3,669	35,974	22,706	12,487	952
Vihiga	34,185	4,766	1,528	14,264	8,772	4,548	307
Bungoma	58,040	7,068	2,100	22,711	16,108	9,389	664
Busia	44,209	6,900	1,688	18,711	10,842	5,499	569
Siaya	71,442	9,965	2,548	32,565	17,498	7,829	1,037
Kisumu	101,671	11,423	3,504	37,827	30,773	17,142	1,002
Homabay	67,745	9,399	2,561	31,442	16,141	7,431	771
Migori	56,147	8,369	2,059	24,584	13,628	6,573	934
Kisii	43,116	5,101	1,717	13,063	14,529	8,403	303
Nyamira	32,526	5,204	1,240	11,329	10,103	4,275	375
Nairobi City	662,693	65,287	15,958	203,009	237,764	127,775	12,900

Appendix 5: Percentage distribution of lifetime migrant by sex, education attainment and region, 2019 (Age 3+)

	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Kenya	9,794,005	1,007,763	265,862	3,485,326	3,083,237	1,817,075	134,742
Male	4,589,821	426,472	123,816	1,541,527	1,510,076	913,899	74,031
Female	5,203,797	581,257	142,033	1,943,652	1,573,037	903,120	60,698
Region							
Coast	930,172	124,016	33,339	341,285	270,366	147,885	13,281
Male	468,466	51,121	15,972	166,617	147,616	79,580	7,560
Female	461,690	72,894	17,366	174,662	122,748	68,301	5,719
North	49,860	26,482	565	7,952	9,416	3,970	1,475
Eastern							
Male	28,223	12,416	303	4,517	7,247	2,917	823
Female	21,633	14,063	262	3,435	2,169	1,053	651
Eastern	682,521	76,920	21,367	238,620	203,072	133,843	8,699
Male	327,042	35,618	10,445	109,251	100,341	66,488	4,899
Female	355,459	41,299	10,922	129,360	102,725	67,353	3,800
Central	1,583,447	130,052	38,540	568,901	508,528	322,528	14,898
Male	731,986	57,790	18,890	255,158	235,022	157,040	8,086
Female	851,367	72,253	19,648	313,700	273,479	165,475	6,812
Rift Valley	2,598,963	314,583	79,182	997,687	761,514	405,214	40,783
Male	1,247,015	136,039	38,123	465,548	382,036	202,101	23,168
Female	1,351,856	178,540	41,057	532,105	379,446	203,098	17,610
Western	463,116	59,457	17,827	195,547	121,148	64,439	4,698
Male	171,592	21,797	6,951	65,736	46,384	28,538	2,186
Female	291,516	37,658	10,876	129,805	74,764	35,901	2,512
Nyanza	806,438	97,387	27,414	343,475	217,506	112,493	8,163
Male	290,023	33,567	10,233	109,023	83,769	49,742	3,689
Female	516,393	63,819	17,180	234,443	133,729	62,749	4,473
Nairobi	2,679,488	178,866	47,628	791,859	991,687	626,703	42,745
City							
Male	1,325,474	78,124	22,899	365,677	507,661	327,493	23,620
Female	1,353,883	100,731	24,722	426,142	483,977	299,190	19,121

Appendix 6: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region, Sex and Educational Attainment, 2019

National	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Total/Sex	100	10	2.6	34.6	30.6	18	4.1
Male	47	9	2.6	32.6	31.9	19.3	4.5
Female	53	10.9	2.7	36.4	29.4	16.9	3.7
Coast							
Total	100	13	3.5	35.7	28.3	15.5	4
Male	50.4	10.6	3.3	34.6	30.7	16.5	4.2
Female	49.6	15.4	3.7	36.8	25.9	14.4	3.8
North Eastern							
Total	100	51.9	1.1	15.6	18.5	7.8	5.2
Male	56.4	43.1	1.1	15.7	25.2	10.1	4.8
Female	43.6	63.2	1.2	15.4	9.8	4.7	5.7
Eastern							
Total	100	10.8	3	33.4	28.4	18.7	5.7
Male	48	10.4	3	31.8	29.2	19.4	6.1
Female	52	11.1	2.9	34.8	27.7	18.1	5.3
Central							
Total	100	8	2.4	34.8	31.1	19.7	4.1
Male	46.4	7.6	2.5	33.7	31	20.7	4.5
Female	53.6	8.2	2.2	35.8	31.2	18.9	3.7
Rift Valley							
Total	100	11.8	3	37.4	28.6	15.2	4
Male	48	10.6	3	36.4	29.8	15.8	4.4
Female	52	12.9	3	38.4	27.4	14.7	3.7
Western							
Total	100	12.3	3.7	40.5	25.1	13.4	5
Male	37.6	12	3.8	36.3	25.6	15.7	6.5
Female	62.4	12.5	3.6	43.1	24.8	11.9	4.1
Nyanza							
Total	100	11.7	3.3	41.2	26.1	13.5	4.3
Male	36.4	11	3.4	35.9	27.6	16.4	5.8
Female	63.6	12	3.2	44.2	25.2	11.8	3.5
Nairobi City							
Total	100	6.5	1.7	29	36.3	22.9	3.5
Male	49.5	5.8	1.7	27	37.5	24.2	3.8
Female	50.5	7.3	1.8	30.9	35.1	21.7	3.3

Appendix 7: Distribution of lifetime migrant by sex, education attainment and County, 2019 (Age 3+)

County	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
KENYA							
Total	9,794,005	1,007,763	265,862	3,485,326	3,083,237	1,817,075	134,742
Male	4,589,821	426,472	123,816	1,541,527	1,510,076	913,899	74,031
Female	5,203,797	581,257	142,033	1,943,652	1,573,037	903,120	60,698
Mombasa							
Total	598,618	70,653	22,650	218,970	180,490	97,427	8,428
Male	302,268	28,106	10,742	107,493	98,433	52,773	4,721
Female	296,340	42,546	11,908	111,473	82,056	44,651	3,706
Kwale							
Total	75,340	11,256	1,911	27,423	21,347	12,249	1,154
Male	35,870	4,608	908	12,396	10,954	6,329	675
Female	39,468	6,648	1,002	15,027	10,393	5,919	479
Kilifi							
Total	127,815	16,705	3,807	41,608	38,715	24,749	2,231
Male	61,020	6,898	1,808	18,951	19,705	12,416	1,242
Female	66,795	9,807	1,999	22,657	19,010	12,333	989
Tana River							
Total	26,743	6,277	1,160	10,903	5,875	2,193	335
Male	14,614	2,804	586	5,722	3,878	1,383	241
Female	12,128	3,473	574	5,181	1,997	810	93
Lamu							
Total	42,906	10,530	1,468	18,321	8,739	3,298	550
Male	24,452	4,704	743	9,940	6,390	2,348	327
Female	18,453	5,826	725	8,380	2,349	950	223
Taita-Taveta							
Total	58,750	8,595	2,343	24,060	15,200	7,969	583
Male	30,242	4,001	1,185	12,115	8,256	4,331	354
Female	28,506	4,594	1,158	11,944	6,943	3,638	229
Garissa							
Total	37,262	21,971	414	5,732	5,619	2,387	1,139
Male	19,665	9,974	214	3,167	4,099	1,620	591
Female	17,595	11,996	200	2,565	1,520	767	547
Wajir							
Total	7,381	2,859	92	1,456	1,907	869	198
Male	4,883	1,599	50	869	1,505	713	147
Female	2,496	1,258	42	587	402	156	51
Mandera							
Total	5,217	1,652	59	764	1,890	714	138
Male	3,675	843	39	481	1,643	584	85
Female	1,542	809	20	283	247	130	53
Marsabit							
Total	8,468	2,618	169	2,069	2,283	1,162	167
Male	5,220	1,286	95	1,278	1,635	815	111
Female	3,247	1,331	74	791	648	347	56
Isiolo							
Total	31,271	8,152	666	9,442	8,301	4,443	267
Male	15,920	3,640	347	4,470	4,835	2,471	157
Female	15,350	4,512	319	4,971	3,466	1,972	110
Meru							
Total	80,604	11,089	2,595	26,045	24,947	15,046	882

County	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Male	42,692	5,431	1,345	13,450	13,843	8,025	598
Female	37,910	5,658	1,250	12,594	11,103	7,021	284
Tharaka-Nithi							
Total	29,379	3,176	908	10,607	8,271	6,092	325
Male	11,909	1,390	385	4,034	3,282	2,647	171
Female	17,468	1,786	523	6,572	4,988	3,445	154
Embu							
Total	83,816	8,858	3,380	32,894	23,796	14,213	675
Male	38,392	3,826	1,644	15,248	10,664	6,601	409
Female	45,417	5,032	1,736	17,643	13,129	7,611	266
Kitui							
Total	45,253	6,455	2,003	17,671	10,808	7,559	757
Male	20,311	2,919	960	7,345	5,083	3,583	421
Female	24,941	3,536	1,043	10,325	5,725	3,976	336
Machakos							
Total	317,669	25,556	7,985	102,848	103,157	74,072	4,051
Male	154,570	12,374	3,924	47,869	51,264	36,947	2,192
Female	163,096	13,180	4,061	54,979	51,892	37,125	1,859
Makueni							
Total	86,061	11,016	3,661	37,044	21,509	11,256	1,575
Male	38,028	4,752	1,745	15,557	9,735	5,399	840
Female	48,030	6,264	1,916	21,485	11,774	5,856	735
Nyandarua							
Total	202,821	25,477	5,916	97,762	54,554	17,617	1,495
Male	91,563	9,266	2,834	44,380	25,222	9,136	725
Female	111,252	16,210	3,081	53,380	29,330	8,481	770
Nyeri							
Total	149,822	14,400	4,071	58,052	46,416	25,496	1,387
Male	66,350	6,641	2,002	25,006	19,822	12,181	698
Female	83,467	7,759	2,069	33,042	26,593	13,315	689
Kirinyaga							
Total	93,729	8,522	2,774	36,190	30,056	15,186	1,001
Male	40,936	3,809	1,369	15,611	12,708	6,870	569
Female	52,790	4,713	1,405	20,578	17,346	8,316	432
Murang'a							
Total	160,975	19,326	6,024	70,031	45,087	19,484	1,023
Male	70,455	8,838	2,949	29,932	19,470	8,741	525
Female	90,511	10,486	3,075	40,095	25,617	10,740	498
Kiambu							
Total	976,100	62,327	19,755	306,866	332,415	244,745	9,992
Male	462,682	29,236	9,736	140,229	157,800	120,112	5,569
Female	513,347	33,085	10,018	166,605	174,593	124,623	4,423

Appendix 8: Distribution of lifetime migrant by sex, education attainment and County, 2019 (Age 3+) cont.

County	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Turkana							
Total	83,486	33,276	2,961	28,028	12,088	4,427	2,706
Male	44,766	14,758	1,560	15,854	8,192	2,920	1,482
Female	38,719	18,518	1,400	12,174	3,896	1,507	1,224
West Pokot							
Total	15,975	2,804	653	5,618	4,292	2,296	312
Male	7,946	1,314	282	2,596	2,392	1,185	177
Female	8,029	1,490	371	3,022	1,900	1,111	135
Samburu							
Total	14,166	3,475	255	3,881	4,351	1,918	286
Male	7,879	1,754	132	1,987	2,705	1,122	179
Female	6,287	1,721	123	1,894	1,646	796	107
Trans Nzoia							
Total	234,335	31,947	9,018	98,797	63,433	27,454	3,686
Male	106,023	12,540	4,069	43,451	30,088	13,797	2,078
Female	128,308	19,407	4,949	55,344	33,344	13,656	1,608
Uasin Gishu							
Total	391,662	38,743	10,231	139,829	118,305	79,159	5,395
Male	187,056	16,298	5,013	65,416	58,789	38,427	3,113
Female	204,592	22,444	5,218	74,410	59,511	40,727	2,282
Elgeyo-Marakwet							
Total	33,729	5,451	1,337	14,485	8,305	3,604	547
Male	16,291	2,849	651	6,921	4,008	1,531	331
Female	17,436	2,602	686	7,564	4,296	2,073	215
Nandi							
Total	108,067	14,502	4,828	50,808	25,179	11,395	1,355
Male	47,711	6,085	2,175	22,287	11,355	5,115	694
Female	60,353	8,417	2,653	28,519	13,823	6,280	661
Baringo							
Total	31,766	3,679	1,023	13,418	8,953	4,286	407
Male	15,482	1,694	514	6,354	4,514	2,131	275
Female	16,282	1,985	509	7,062	4,439	2,155	132
Laikipia							
Total	181,017	24,777	4,241	74,580	52,354	22,825	2,240
Male	86,975	10,058	2,145	35,596	26,110	11,868	1,198
Female	94,039	14,718	2,096	38,983	26,243	10,957	1,042
Nakuru							
Total	746,790	74,001	21,816	293,605	238,597	109,116	9,655
Male	360,181	30,370	10,574	136,803	122,157	54,777	5,500
Female	386,569	43,630	11,242	156,784	116,423	54,337	4,153
Narok							
Total	146,401	26,242	6,395	63,123	34,878	13,234	2,529
Male	71,528	12,169	3,032	29,881	17,866	6,969	1,611
Female	74,869	14,072	3,363	33,242	17,010	6,265	917
Kajiado							
Total	456,818	40,431	11,313	144,557	148,519	101,848	10,150
Male	225,868	19,710	5,642	69,425	73,834	51,597	5,660
Female	230,938	20,721	5,671	75,130	74,683	50,244	4,489
Kericho							
Total	101,652	9,498	3,256	43,897	28,454	15,639	908
Male	46,728	3,968	1,503	19,741	13,811	7,155	550
Female	54,917	5,530	1,752	24,152	14,641	8,484	358
Bomet							
Total	53,099	5,757	1,855	23,061	13,806	8,013	607

County	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Male	22,581	2,472	831	9,236	6,215	3,507	320
Female	30,518	3,285	1,024	13,825	7,591	4,506	287
Kakamega							
Total	185,030	23,072	7,448	78,273	48,151	26,213	1,873
Male	67,272	8,191	2,972	25,586	18,000	11,718	805
Female	117,754	14,880	4,476	52,684	30,151	14,495	1,068
Vihiga							
Total	57,568	7,802	2,641	24,896	14,179	7,603	447
Male	19,949	3,209	1,117	7,561	4,878	3,011	173
Female	37,618	4,592	1,524	17,335	9,301	4,592	274
Bungoma							
Total	124,949	13,837	4,144	50,118	35,691	19,851	1,308
Male	48,533	5,311	1,556	17,692	14,287	9,049	638
Female	76,414	8,526	2,588	32,424	21,404	10,802	670
Busia							
Total	95,569	14,746	3,594	42,260	23,127	10,772	1,070
Male	35,838	5,086	1,306	14,897	9,219	4,760	570
Female	59,730	9,660	2,288	27,362	13,908	6,012	500
Siaya							
Total	139,915	19,222	5,139	67,757	32,553	13,534	1,710
Male	53,623	7,348	2,170	24,303	12,935	5,990	877
Female	86,289	11,874	2,969	43,451	19,618	7,544	833
Kisumu							
Total	257,666	23,548	7,780	98,509	77,993	47,533	2,303
Male	104,980	8,660	2,921	35,183	34,579	22,477	1,160
Female	152,679	14,888	4,859	63,323	43,410	25,056	1,143
Homabay							
Total	144,996	19,426	5,083	71,736	33,200	14,173	1,378
Male	41,410	5,831	1,648	17,956	10,253	5,182	540
Female	103,580	13,595	3,434	53,779	22,944	8,990	838
Migori							
Total	136,353	19,026	4,768	63,100	32,059	15,583	1,817
Male	43,161	5,642	1,574	16,863	11,617	6,777	688
Female	93,190	13,384	3,194	46,236	20,442	8,806	1,128
Kisii							
Total	70,904	7,610	2,518	21,564	23,698	15,033	481
Male	27,540	3,055	1,046	7,737	8,766	6,700	236
Female	43,360	4,554	1,472	13,826	14,931	8,332	245
Nyamira							
Total	56,604	8,555	2,126	20,809	18,003	6,637	474
Male	19,309	3,031	874	6,981	5,619	2,616	188
Female	37,295	5,524	1,252	13,828	12,384	4,021	286
Nairobi City							
Total	2,679,488	178,866	47,628	791,859	991,687	626,703	42,745
Male	1,325,474	78,124	22,899	365,677	507,661	327,493	23,620
Female	1,353,883	100,731	24,722	426,142	483,977	299,190	19,121

Appendix 9: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Region, Sex and Educational Attainment, 2019

National	None/Never Other			Not			
	Total	Attended	(Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Stated/DK
Total/Sex	100	10.0	2.6	34.6	30.6	18.0	4.1
Male	47.0	9.0	2.6	32.6	31.9	19.3	4.5
Female	53.0	10.9	2.7	36.4	29.4	16.9	3.7
Coast							
Total	100	13.0	3.5	35.7	28.3	15.5	4.0
Male	50.4	10.6	3.3	34.6	30.7	16.5	4.2
Female	49.6	15.4	3.7	36.8	25.9	14.4	3.8
North Eastern							
Total	100	51.9	1.1	15.6	18.5	7.8	5.2
Male	56.4	43.1	1.1	15.7	25.2	10.1	4.8
Female	43.6	63.2	1.2	15.4	9.8	4.7	5.7
Eastern							
Total	100	10.8	3.0	33.4	28.4	18.7	5.7
Male	48.0	10.4	3.0	31.8	29.2	19.4	6.1
Female	52.0	11.1	2.9	34.8	27.7	18.1	5.3
Central							
Total	100	8.0	2.4	34.8	31.1	19.7	4.1
Male	46.4	7.6	2.5	33.7	31.0	20.7	4.5
Female	53.6	8.2	2.2	35.8	31.2	18.9	3.7
Rift Valley							
Total	100	11.8	3.0	37.4	28.6	15.2	4.0
Male	48.0	10.6	3.0	36.4	29.8	15.8	4.4
Female	52.0	12.9	3.0	38.4	27.4	14.7	3.7
Western							
Total	100	12.3	3.7	40.5	25.1	13.4	5.0
Male	37.6	12.0	3.8	36.3	25.6	15.7	6.5
Female	62.4	12.5	3.6	43.1	24.8	11.9	4.1
Nyanza							
Total	100	11.7	3.3	41.2	26.1	13.5	4.3
Male	36.4	11.0	3.4	35.9	27.6	16.4	5.8
Female	63.6	12.0	3.2	44.2	25.2	11.8	3.5
Nairobi City							
Total	100	6.5	1.7	29.0	36.3	22.9	3.5
Male	49.5	5.8	1.7	27.0	37.5	24.2	3.8
Female	50.5	7.3	1.8	30.9	35.1	21.7	3.3

Appendix 10: Lifetime migrants by economic activity, sex and age

	Total Lifetime				Working Lifetime Migrants				Unemployed/No work available				Inactive Lifetime Migrants							
	Total	Male (%)	Male	Female (%)	Female	Total	Male (%)	Male	Female (%)	Female	Total	Male (%)	Male	Female (%)	Female	Total	Male (%)	Male	Female (%)	Female
KENYA	9,161,062	46.7	4,276,856	53.3	4,884,206	5,511,433	64.7	2,765,020	56.2	2,746,413	842,946	9.6	411,434	8.83	431,512	2,806,683	25.7	1,100,402	34.9	1,706,281
COAST	880,475	50.5	444,216	49.5	436,259	493,142	64.6	287,043	47.2	206,099	116,114	13.7	60,875	12.7	55,239	271,219	21.7	96,298	40.1	174,921
Mombasa	566,822	50.6	287,046	49.4	279,776	303,109	63.5	182,332	43.2	120,777	87,564	16	45,936	14.9	41,628	176,149	20.5	58,778	42	117,371
Kwale	71,302	47.5	33,844	52.5	37,458	43,762	66.4	22,461	56.9	21,301	6,636	10	3,371	8.7	3,265	20,904	23.7	8,012	34.4	12,892
Kilifi	121,444	47.6	57,780	52.4	63,664	68,646	63.7	36,790	50	31,856	12,756	10.8	6,242	10.2	6,514	40,042	25.5	14,748	39.7	25,294
Tana River	25,846	54.7	14,147	45.3	11,699	13,967	60.6	8,570	46.1	5,397	3,485	14.2	2,010	12.6	1,475	8,394	25.2	3,567	41.3	4,827
Lamu	41,544	57.2	23,745	42.8	17,799	29,732	76	18,056	65.6	11,676	2,049	5.6	1,331	4	718	9,763	18.4	4,358	30.4	5,405
Taita/Taveta	53,517	51.7	27,654	48.3	25,863	33,926	68.1	18,834	58.4	15,092	3,624	7.2	1,985	6.3	1,639	15,967	24.7	6,835	35.3	9,132
NORTH EASTERN	26,977	63.7	17,173	36.3	9,804	13,801	61.7	10,594	32.7	3,207	6,046	20.7	3,554	25.4	2,492	7,130	17.6	3,025	41.9	4,105
Garissa	14,954	59.5	8,904	40.5	6,050	7,029	57.9	5,154	31	1,875	3,571	22.7	2,025	25.6	1,546	4,354	19.4	1,725	43.5	2,629
Wajir	7,070	66.6	4,710	33.4	2,360	3,804	62	2,922	37.4	882	1,686	21.5	1,015	28.4	671	1,580	16.4	773	34.2	807
Mandera	4,953	71.9	3,559	28.1	1,394	2,968	70.8	2,518	32.3	450	789	14.4	514	19.7	275	1,196	14.8	527	48	669
EASTERN	650,619	47.7	310,653	52.3	339,966	390,916	62.6	194,496	57.8	196,420	47,943	8.1	25,105	6.7	22,838	211,760	29.3	91,052	35.5	120,708
Marsabit	7,527	63.1	4,748	36.9	2,779	4,249	65.3	3,101	41.3	1,148	1,253	16.9	804	16.2	449	2,025	17.8	843	42.5	1,182
Isiolo	30,310	51	15,450	49	14,860	17,889	65.9	10,185	51.8	7,704	3,878	13.4	2,069	12.2	1,809	8,543	20.7	3,196	36	5,347
Meru	76,730	53	40,683	47	36,047	48,079	67	27,259	57.8	20,820	4,851	6.7	2,742	5.9	2,109	23,800	26.3	10,682	36.4	13,118
Tharaka-Nithi	27,915	40	11,172	60	16,743	17,338	58.3	6,512	64.7	10,826	1,357	5.8	648	4.2	709	9,220	35.9	4,012	31.1	5,208
Embu	80,591	45.6	36,740	54.4	43,851	52,961	66.7	24,509	64.9	28,452	3,517	5.1	1,877	3.7	1,640	24,113	28.2	10,354	31.4	13,759
Kitui	42,657	44.5	18,970	55.5	23,687	26,854	61.1	11,596	64.4	15,258	1,816	4.8	903	3.9	913	13,987	34.1	6,471	31.7	7,516
Machakos	303,005	48.5	147,026	51.5	155,979	170,876	60.6	89,148	52.4	81,728	27,637	9.7	14,227	8.6	13,410	104,492	29.7	43,651	39	60,841
Makueni	81,884	43.8	35,864	56.2	46,020	52,670	61.9	22,186	66.2	30,484	3,634	5.1	1,835	3.9	1,799	25,580	33	11,843	29.9	13,737
CENTRAL	1,504,687	45.9	691,358	54.1	813,329	927,437	64.6	446,645	59.1	480,792	105,399	7.4	51,082	6.7	54,317	471,851	28	193,631	34.2	278,220
Nyandarua	195,933	44.9	88,038	55.1	107,895	140,775	69.8	61,425	73.5	79,350	3,932	2.5	2,216	1.6	1,716	51,226	27.7	24,397	24.9	26,829
Nyeri	142,565	43.9	62,613	56.1	79,952	88,751	60.6	37,955	63.5	50,796	5,667	4.3	2,696	3.7	2,971	48,147	35.1	21,962	32.8	26,185
Kirinyaga	89,968	43.3	38,992	56.7	50,976	59,577	65.8	25,659	66.5	33,918	3,906	4.8	1,853	4	2,053	26,485	29.4	11,480	29.4	15,005
Murang'a	150,823	43.3	65,247	56.7	85,576	88,437	56.3	36,723	60.4	51,714	5,369	4	2,583	3.3	2,786	57,017	39.8	25,941	36.3	31,076
Kiambu	925,398	47.2	436,468	52.8	488,930	549,897	65.3	284,883	54.2	265,014	86,525	9.6	41,734	9.2	44,791	288,976	25.2	109,851	36.6	179,125
RIFT VALLEY	2,434,917	47.7	1,161,817	52.3	1,273,100	1,520,556	65.7	763,270	59.5	757,286	184,640	8	93,367	7.2	91,273	729,721	26.3	305,180	33.3	424,541
Turkana	21,034	57.4	12,079	42.6	8,955	10,651	59.7	7,208	38.4	3,443	3,568	16.3	1,964	17.9	1,604	6,815	24.1	2,907	43.6	3,908
West Pokot	14,907	49.5	7,384	50.5	7,523	8,473	62.6	4,622	51.2	3,851	1,688	11.3	831	11.4	857	4,746	26.2	1,931	37.4	2,815
Samburu	13,658	55.7	7,611	44.3	6,047	8,586	67.8	5,161	56.6	3,425	1,065	7.9	602	7.7	463	4,007	24.3	1,848	35.7	2,159
Trans Nzoia	224,939	45.1	101,463	54.9	123,476	144,327	64.9	65,889	63.5	78,438	12,054	6.3	6,359	4.6	5,695	68,558	28.8	29,215	31.9	39,343
Uasin Gishu	376,733	47.7	179,669	52.3	197,064	224,027	63.8	114,567	55.5	109,460	35,182	10.1	18,076	8.7	17,106	117,524	26.2	47,026	35.8	70,498
Elgeyo/Marakwet	30,246	46.4	14,024	53.6	16,222	19,038	62.4	8,745	63.5	10,293	2,255	10.1	1,421	5.1	834	8,953	27.5	3,858	31.4	5,095
Nandi	104,416	43.9	45,841	56.1	58,575	67,876	64.2	29,447	65.6	38,429	5,127	5.7	2,597	4.3	2,530	31,413	30.1	13,797	30.1	17,616
Baringo	30,617	48.6	14,879	51.4	15,738	20,042	69.3	10,307	61.9	9,735	1,996	7.2	1,077	5.8	919	8,579	23.5	3,495	32.3	5,084
Laikipia	175,972	48	84,385	52	91,587	123,268	71.2	60,110	69	63,158	8,819	5.6	4,728	4.5	4,091	43,885	23.2	19,547	26.6	24,338
Nakuru	722,122	48.2	347,866	51.8	374,256	459,111	66.5	231,484	60.8	227,627	47,201	7.1	24,704	6	22,497	215,810	26.4	91,678	33.2	124,132
Narok	141,041	48.6	68,595	51.4	72,446	95,586	69.7	47,826	65.9	47,760	7,550	6	4,095	4.8	3,455	37,905	24.3	16,674	29.3	21,231
Kajiado	429,705	49.2	211,383	50.8	218,322	242,000	63.1	133,403	49.7	108,597	51,485	11.3	23,828	12.7	27,657	136,220	25.6	54,152	37.6	82,068
Kericho	98,495	45.8	45,125	54.2	53,370	65,222	68.5	30,915	64.3	34,307	4,791	5.2	2,352	4.6	2,439	28,482	26.3	11,858	31.1	16,624
Bomet	51,032	42.2	21,513	57.8	29,519	32,349	63.2	13,586	63.6	18,763	1,859	3.4	733	3.8	1,126	16,824	33.4	7,194	32.6	9,630
WESTERN	425,865	36.6	155,688	63.4	270,177	260,070	54.6	85,011	64.8	175,059	18,273	5.1	7,992	3.8	10,281	147,522	40.3	62,685	31.4	84,837
Kakamega	175,058	35.9	62,765	64.1	112,293	108,299	54.5	34,211	66	74,088	7,358	5.1	3,199	3.7	4,159	59,401	40.4	25,355	30.3	34,046
Vihiga	53,774	33.8	18,175	66.2	35,599	28,882	41.2	7,489	60.1	21,393	1,824	3.5	645	3.3	1,179	23,068	55.2	10,041	36.6	13,027
Bungoma	116,263	38.5	44,729	61.5	71,534	71,684	57	25,480	64.6	46,204	5,191	5.7	2,546	3.7	2,645	39,388	37.3	16,703	31.7	22,685
Busia	80,770	37.2	30,019	62.8	50,751	51,205	59.4	17,831	65.8	33,374	3,900	5.3	1,602	4.5	2,298	25,665	35.3	10,586	29.7	15,079
NYANZA	758,981	35.3	267,744	64.7	491,237	458,687	54.4	145,700	63.7	312,987	39,542	6.1	16,313	4.7	23,229	260,752	39.5	105,731	31.6	155,021
Siaya	129,445	37.2	48,096	62.8	81,349	74,564	49.2	23,656	62.6	50,908	4,631	3.9	1,889	3.4	2,742	50,250	46.9	22,551	34	27,699
Kisumu	246,458	40.4	99,642	59.6	146,816	142,101	58.1	57,916	57.3	84,185	17,534	7.6	7,567	6.8	9,967	86,823	34.3	34,159	35.9	52,664
Homa Bay	137,190	27.5	37,671	72.5	99,519	90,437	51.8	19,517	71.3	70,920	4,965	4.5	1,681	3.3	3,284	41,788	43.7	16,473	25.4	25,315
Migori	124,944	31	38,710	69	86,234	80,133	55.8	21,615	67.9	58,518	6,321	6.6	2,538	4.4	3,783	38,490	37.6	14,557	27.8	23,933
Kisii	66,879	38.2	25,534	61.8	41,345	38,460	54	13,798	59.6	24,662	3,819	6.6	1,681	5.2	2,138	24,600	39.4	10,055	35.2	14,545
Nyamira	54,065																			

Appendix 11: Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex, County and Region, 2019

	Lifetime Total			Lifetime Male			Lifetime Female		
	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET	IN	OUT	NET
KENYA	9,653,603	9,653,603	-	4,523,272	4,523,272	-	5,129,961	5,129,961	-
COAST	924,557	605,585	318,972	466,329	300,409	165,920	458,212	305,158	153,054
Mombasa	591,710	163,850	427,860	299,563	80,612	218,951	292,137	83,232	208,905
Kwale	75,632	115,913	(40,281)	36,005	58,987	(22,982)	39,625	56,924	(17,299)
Kilifi	128,623	178,978	(50,355)	61,319	93,264	(31,945)	67,304	85,710	(18,406)
Tana River	27,672	33,317	(5,645)	15,060	17,167	(2,107)	12,611	16,149	(3,538)
Lamu	43,424	22,582	20,842	24,701	10,166	14,535	18,722	12,413	6,309
Taita Taveta	57,496	90,945	(33,449)	29,681	40,213	(10,532)	50,730	27,813	(22,917)
NORTH EASTERN	28,606	120,868	(92,262)	17,972	62,099	(44,127)	10,631	58,760	(48,129)
Garissa	15,697	46,359	(30,662)	9,281	23,414	(14,133)	6,415	22,941	(16,526)
Wajir	7,654	31,187	(23,533)	5,003	16,040	(11,037)	5,143	2,649	(12,494)
Mandera	5,255	43,322	(38,067)	3,688	22,645	(18,957)	1,567	20,676	(19,109)
EASTERN	706,301	1,511,993	(805,692)	338,728	701,775	(363,047)	367,554	810,166	(442,612)
Marsabit	8,311	35,852	(27,541)	5,115	19,413	(14,298)	3,195	16,438	(13,243)
Isiolo	32,636	27,853	4,783	16,563	13,844	2,719	16,072	14,006	2,066
Meru	83,962	235,344	(151,382)	44,273	97,158	(52,885)	39,688	138,175	(98,487)
Tharaka/Nithi	31,084	61,741	(30,657)	12,750	28,744	(15,994)	18,332	32,996	(14,664)
Embu	86,683	130,543	(43,860)	39,886	55,005	(15,119)	46,790	75,535	(28,745)
Kitui	47,791	321,563	(273,772)	21,594	162,542	(140,948)	26,196	159,006	(132,810)
Machakos	326,182	390,213	(64,031)	158,714	178,805	(20,091)	167,465	211,392	(43,927)
Makueni	89,652	308,884	(219,232)	39,833	146,264	(106,431)	49,816	162,618	(112,802)
CENTRAL	1,599,871	1,694,268	(94,397)	739,128	766,682	(27,554)	860,651	927,529	(66,878)
Nyandarua	207,877	227,612	(19,735)	94,051	104,105	(10,054)	123,820	96,777	(27,043)
Nyeri	154,718	398,629	(243,911)	68,808	184,531	(115,723)	85,905	214,094	(128,189)
Kirinyaga	96,591	123,633	(27,042)	42,265	52,289	(10,024)	54,323	71,339	(17,016)
Murang'a	167,208	516,171	(348,963)	73,419	232,333	(158,914)	93,780	283,818	(190,038)
Kiambu	973,477	428,223	545,254	460,585	193,424	267,161	512,823	234,781	278,042
RIFT VALLEY	2,555,476	1,827,238	728,238	1,222,278	864,147	358,131	1,333,107	963,027	370,080
Turkana	22,739	31,258	(8,519)	12,951	17,571	(4,620)	9,787	13,687	(3,900)
West Pokot	15,883	29,627	(13,744)	7,858	14,324	(6,466)	8,025	15,303	(7,278)
Samburu	14,725	27,951	(13,226)	8,126	14,975	(6,849)	6,599	12,974	(6,375)
Trans Nzoia	235,260	192,184	43,076	106,603	88,659	17,944	128,653	103,520	25,133
Uasin Gishu	391,874	176,996	214,878	187,142	81,030	106,112	204,718	95,957	108,761
Elkeyo/Marakwet	32,303	95,685	(63,382)	15,026	43,855	(28,829)	17,276	51,829	(34,553)
Nandi	110,615	151,904	(41,289)	48,963	68,921	(19,958)	61,649	82,973	(21,324)
Baringo	32,834	119,066	(86,232)	16,022	56,761	(40,739)	16,810	62,298	(45,488)
Laikipia	184,615	130,272	54,343	88,747	60,528	28,219	95,865	69,738	26,127
Nakuru	753,757	390,814	362,943	363,750	183,198	180,552	389,967	207,606	182,361
Narok	148,232	80,727	67,505	72,202	40,696	31,506	76,026	40,029	35,997
Kajiado	453,825	69,574	384,251	223,552	34,983	188,569	230,261	34,589	195,672
Kericho	103,815	162,769	(58,954)	47,819	76,749	(28,930)	55,989	86,015	(30,026)
Bomet	54,999	168,411	(113,412)	23,517	81,897	(58,380)	31,482	86,509	(55,027)
WESTERN	460,078	1,570,149	(1,110,071)	172,586	738,067	(565,481)	287,484	831,988	(544,504)
Kakamega	188,725	598,246	(409,521)	69,483	280,611	(211,128)	119,238	317,605	(198,367)
Vihiga	60,450	357,483	(297,033)	21,516	165,867	(144,351)	38,933	191,600	(152,667)
Bungoma	123,977	370,062	(246,085)	48,515	175,794	(127,279)	75,460	194,240	(118,780)
Busia	86,926	244,358	(157,432)	33,072	115,795	(82,723)	53,853	128,543	(74,690)
NYANZA	809,492	1,753,022	(943,530)	292,783	807,915	(515,132)	516,688	945,045	(428,357)
Siaya	140,928	354,522	(213,594)	53,783	160,488	(106,705)	87,143	194,023	(106,880)
Kisumu	259,374	322,209	(62,835)	106,029	139,211	(33,182)	153,337	182,989	(29,652)
Homa Bay	146,118	281,059	(134,941)	42,094	121,365	(79,271)	104,019	159,677	(55,658)
Migori	131,491	159,873	(28,382)	41,966	69,418	(27,452)	89,523	90,448	(925)
Kisii	72,568	465,050	(392,482)	28,377	232,489	(204,112)	44,187	232,548	(188,361)
Nyamira	59,013	170,309	(111,296)	20,534	84,944	(64,410)	38,479	85,360	(46,881)
NAIROBI CITY	2,569,222	570,480	1,998,742	1,273,468	282,178	991,290	1,295,634	288,288	1,007,346

Appendix 12: EA Type, County by Remittance at Households, Remittances

	Households			Number of emigrants sending remittances			
	Total	Receiving Remittances	Not Receiving Remittances	Total	Yes	No	DK
EA Type							
Total	12,040,701	144,072	11,896,629	327,694	158,722	164,175	4,797
Rural	7,376,595	66,550	7,310,045	137,336	74,121	61,098	2,117
Urban	4,664,106	77,522	4,586,584	190,358	84,601	103,077	2,680
Kenya/County	12,040,701	144,072	11,896,629	327,694	158,722	164,175	4,797
Mombasa	376,212	8,235	367,977	17,476	9,184	8,094	198
Kwale	172,767	3,002	169,765	5,516	3,346	2,090	80
Kilifi	297,935	4,434	293,501	8,230	4,901	3,213	116
Tana River	66,964	198	66,766	380	209	163	8
Lamu	34,223	271	33,952	573	297	272	4
Taita-Taveta	94,453	1,378	93,075	2,806	1,536	1,247	23
Garissa	138,917	644	138,273	1,307	748	532	27
Wajir	126,874	199	126,675	362	213	140	9
Mandera	123,935	181	123,754	445	197	222	26
Marsabit	76,669	86	76,583	228	93	134	1
Isiolo	53,206	218	52,988	472	238	227	7
Meru	423,848	1,907	421,941	4,669	2,053	2,544	72
Tharaka-Nithi	109,425	581	108,844	1,392	629	750	13
Embu	182,413	1,461	180,952	3,272	1,559	1,675	38
Kitui	261,787	1,714	260,073	3,289	1,852	1,364	73
Machakos	399,453	4,777	394,676	10,323	5,257	4,899	167
Makueni	243,948	2,061	241,887	4,429	2,228	2,050	151
Nyandarua	178,205	2,675	175,530	4,902	2,945	1,905	52
Nyeri	244,542	3,905	240,637	7,707	4,295	3,290	122
Kirinyaga	203,554	1,853	201,701	3,676	1,990	1,633	53
Murang'a	317,459	3,885	313,574	7,551	4,263	3,153	135
Kiambu	792,147	20,177	771,970	42,984	22,270	20,215	499
Turkana	162,567	249	162,318	712	285	409	18
West Pokot	115,738	158	115,580	569	180	376	13
Samburu	63,947	143	63,804	340	147	176	17
Trans Nzoia	222,967	2,591	220,376	6,159	2,908	3,158	93
Uasin Gishu	301,065	4,157	296,908	9,921	4,655	5,069	197
Elgeyo-Marakwet	99,104	425	98,679	1,063	472	562	29
Nandi	199,024	2,032	196,992	3,927	2,325	1,538	64
Baringo	141,867	732	141,135	1,667	824	786	57
Laikipia	145,764	1,393	144,371	3,065	1,486	1,518	61
Nakuru	598,156	9,005	589,151	18,950	9,882	8,758	310
Narok	238,071	625	237,446	1,818	675	1,099	44
Kajiado	313,130	3,769	309,361	9,838	4,080	5,536	222
Kericho	205,890	831	205,059	2,267	937	1,300	30
Bomet	187,217	766	186,451	1,613	838	743	32
Kakamega	432,191	4,372	427,819	9,133	4,820	4,200	113
Vihiga	143,265	1,690	141,575	3,335	1,887	1,391	57
Bungoma	357,687	2,487	355,200	6,223	2,713	3,406	104
Busia	197,921	2,030	195,891	5,153	2,293	2,822	38
Siaya	249,279	2,989	246,290	6,812	3,370	3,342	100
Kisumu	296,766	3,390	293,376	8,802	3,751	4,977	74
Homabay	260,262	2,064	258,198	5,409	2,331	3,029	49
Migori	238,078	1,892	236,186	5,968	2,180	3,749	39
Kisii	307,224	4,482	302,742	8,994	5,040	3,888	66
Nyamira	150,489	1,819	148,670	3,690	2,075	1,590	25
Nairobi City	1,494,096	26,139	1,467,957	70,277	28,265	40,941	1,071

Appendix 13: Trends of Lifetime In-migration, Out-migration and Net Migration by Region, 1989-2019

	Lifetime In-Migrants				Lifetime Out Migrants				Lifetime Net-Migrants			
	1989	1999	2009	*2019	1989	1999	2009	2019	1989	1999	2009	2019
Nairobi	930,074	1,44,809	2,054,393	2,569,222	157,450	179,099	307,947	507,480	772,624	1,265,710	1,746,446	1,998,742
Central	242,969	403,021	600,009	1,599,871	639,782	766,224	1,077,967	1,694,268	-396,813	-363,203	-477,958	-94,397
Coast	275,123	376,092	475,703	924,557	79,940	101,607	179,973	605,585	195,183	274,485	295,730	318,972
Eastern	136,465	185,845	224,405	706,301	400,378	632,528	985,320	1,511,993	-263,913	-446,683	-760,915	-805,692
North Eastern	14,176	20,917	35,904	28,606	13,470	64,637	104,069	120,868	-17,294	-43,720	-68,165	-92,262
Nyanza	160,975	275,537	235,530	809,492	574,401	664,027	933,250	1,753,022	-413,426	-388,490	-697,720	-943,530
Rift Valley	901,347	1,101,590	1,323,147	2,555,476	219,507	361,230	621,913	1,827,238	681,840	740,360	701,234	728,238
Western	149,289	185,329	221,657	460,078	556,658	734,137	960,309	1,570,149	-407,369	-548,808	-738,652	-
												1,110,071

Appendix 14: Trends of Recent in Migration, Outmigration and Net migration by Sex, County and Region

	Total						Male						Female					
	In		Out		Net		In		Out		Net		In		Out		Net	
	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019
KENYA	1,270,890	3,397,649	1,270,890	3,397,649	-	-	621,638	1,545,662	621,638	1,545,662	-	-	649,252	1,851,821	649,252	1,851,821	-	-
COAST	67,849	306,681	42,008	244,110	25,841	62,571	34,536	149,272	22,036	117,641	12,500	31,631	33,313	157,400	19,972	126,456	13,341	30,944
Mombasa	71,036	170,309	39,678	96,689	31,358	73,620	33,674	81,193	20,085	47,451	13,589	33,742	37,362	89,110	19,593	49,235	17,769	39,875
Kwale	9,216	30,591	14,664	39,669	-5,448	-9,078	4,822	14,168	7,182	18,918	-2,360	-4,750	4,394	16,422	7,482	20,750	-3,088	-4,328
Kilifi	17,792	51,685	20,489	59,453	-2,697	-7,768	8,618	24,302	9,929	28,687	-1,311	-4,385	9,174	27,383	10,560	30,760	-1,386	-3,377
Tana River	4,911	11,494	4,519	12,039	392	-545	2,898	6,362	2,595	6,353	303	9	2,013	5,131	1,924	5,685	89	-554
Lamu	5,373	16,035	3,231	8,952	2,142	7,083	3,364	9,926	1,723	4,306	1,641	5,620	2,009	6,108	1,508	4,644	501	1,464
TaitaTaveta	9,238	26,567	9,144	27,308	94	-741	4,867	13,321	4,229	11,926	638	1,395	4,371	13,246	4,915	15,382	-544	-2,136
NORTH EASTERN	7,627	18,244	14,340	46,904	-6,713	-28,660	4,944	11,498	8,432	24,786	-3,488	-13,288	2,683	6,743	5,908	22,114	-3,225	-15,371
Garissa	5,688	9,808	7,811	20,804	-2,123	-10,996	3,418	5,797	4,604	10,775	-1,186	-4,978	2,270	4,010	3,207	10,026	-937	-6,016
Wajir	2,142	4,999	4,092	9,915	-1,950	-4,916	1,472	3,183	2,387	5,244	-915	-2,061	670	1,814	1,705	4,670	-1,035	-2,856
Mandera	1,020	3,437	3,660	16,185	-2,640	-12,748	720	2,518	2,107	8,767	-1,387	-6,249	300	919	1,553	7,418	-1,253	-6,499
EASTERN	51,427	335,177	146,021	477,215	-94,594	-142,038	28,374	161,705	69,196	217,766	-40,822	-56,061	23,053	173,459	76,825	259,433	-53,772	-85,974
Marsabit	3,181	4,827	6,695	11,742	-3,514	-6,915	2,120	2,982	4,172	6,338	-2,052	-3,356	1,061	1,844	2,523	5,404	-1,462	-3,560
Isiolo	4,734	14,080	5,803	13,278	-1,069	802	2,937	7,580	3,555	7,145	-618	435	1,797	6,499	2,248	6,132	-451	367
Meru	14,117	48,884	13,044	76,366	1,073	-27,482	7,926	25,496	6,291	32,461	1,635	-6,965	6,191	23,387	6,753	43,902	-562	-20,515
Tharaka/Nithi	4,633	17,711	14,552	23,259	-9,919	-5,548	2,417	7,608	6,721	11,235	-4,304	-3,627	2,216	10,103	7,831	12,024	-5,615	-1,921
Embu	8,526	42,085	14,688	41,900	-6,162	185	4,485	19,862	6,844	17,773	-2,359	2,089	4,041	22,218	7,844	24,126	-3,803	-1,908
Kitui	5,218	30,620	46,002	102,671	-40,784	-72,051	2,754	14,665	22,253	49,042	-19,499	-34,377	2,464	15,954	23,749	53,624	-21,285	-37,670
Machakos	31,321	128,767	41,485	116,332	-10,164	12,435	16,582	60,909	19,135	52,288	-2,553	8,621	14,739	67,855	22,350	64,039	-7,611	3,816
Makueni	7,930	48,203	31,985	91,667	-24,055	-43,464	4,159	22,603	15,231	41,484	-11,072	-18,881	3,771	25,599	16,754	50,182	-12,983	-24,583
CENTRAL	135,114	610,010	109,998	457,645	25,116	152,365	67,491	275,936	52,156	201,486	15,335	74,450	67,623	334,026	57,842	256,139	9,781	77,887
Nyandarua	26,357	71,792	23,057	65,801	3,300	5,991	12,892	32,962	10,918	29,019	1,974	3,943	13,465	38,828	12,139	36,778	1,326	2,050
Nyeri	24,838	82,952	33,451	91,858	-8,613	-8,906	13,268	38,693	15,970	41,057	-2,702	-2,364	11,570	44,254	17,481	50,799	-5,911	-6,545
Kirinyaga	9,979	45,451	11,595	38,276	-1,616	7,175	4,904	20,192	5,592	16,221	-688	3,971	5,075	25,258	6,003	22,055	-928	3,203
Murang'a	65,971	90,662	32,095	116,733	33,876	-26,071	32,820	40,810	14,410	50,152	18,410	-9,342	33,151	49,846	17,685	66,575	15,466	-16,729
Kiambu	95,710	319,153	97,541	144,977	-1,831	174,176	45,934	143,279	47,593	65,037	-1,659	78,242	49,776	175,840	49,948	79,932	-172	95,908
RIFT VALLEY	192,110	879,074	133,945	711,142	58,165	167,932	99,628	417,627	70,212	335,166	29,416	82,461	92,482	461,412	63,733	375,946	28,749	85,466
Turkana	4,070	11,910	4,694	13,838	-624	-1,928	2,311	6,709	2,906	7,617	-595	-908	1,759	5,201	1,788	6,221	-29	-1,020
West Pokot	2,193	7,969	3,487	9,753	-1,294	-1,784	1,284	3,854	1,955	4,737	-671	-883	909	4,115	1,532	5,016	-623	-901
Samburu	3,722	7,884	4,365	11,147	-643	-3,263	2,507	4,513	2,791	6,144	-284	-1,631	1,215	3,371	1,574	5,001	-359	-1,630
Trans Nzoia	22,624	76,823	21,361	71,411	1,263	5,412	11,018	34,736	10,518	32,151	500	2,585	11,606	42,084	10,843	39,256	763	2,828
Uasin Gishu	47,733	130,279	27,440	74,940	20,293	55,339	24,387	61,349	13,742	34,572	10,645	26,777	23,346	68,925	13,698	40,365	9,648	28,560
Elkeyo/Marakwet	4,715	15,795	9,476	31,513	-4,761	-15,718	2,607	7,457	4,529	14,249	-1,922	-6,792	2,108	8,338	4,947	17,263	-2,839	-8,925
Nandi	13,881	43,239	15,958	53,513	-2,077	-10,274	7,143	19,015	7,722	23,312	-579	-4,297	6,738	24,222	8,236	30,197	-1,498	-5,975
Baringo	5,763	16,104	10,951	46,772	-5,188	-30,668	3,121	7,912	5,598	22,091	-2,477	-14,179	2,642	8,191	5,353	24,678	-2,711	-16,487
Laikipia	20,053	56,085	18,195	45,645	1,858	10,440	10,160	27,532	9,901	21,620	259	5,912	9,893	28,552	8,294	24,024	1,599	4,528
Nakuru	78,356	241,350	67,245	159,296	11,111	82,054	40,704	116,410	34,497	76,011	6,207	40,399	37,652	124,929	32,748	83,280	4,904	41,649
Narok	19,685	57,522	11,618	38,284	8,067	19,238	10,793	28,154	6,280	19,537	4,513	8,617	8,892	29,366	5,338	18,747	3,554	10,619
Kajiado	47,136	139,996	13,483	39,263	33,653	100,733	23,178	67,791	7,697	19,919	15,481	47,872	23,958	72,199	5,786	19,342	18,172	52,857
Kericho	14,974	45,104	13,640	56,902	1,334	-11,798	7,625	20,011	6,678	25,595	947	-5,584	7,349	25,089	6,962	31,306	387	-6,217
Bomet	9,685	29,014	14,514	58,865	-4,829	-29,851	4,847	12,184	7,457	27,611	-2,610	-15,427	4,838	16,830	7,057	31,250	-2,219	-14,420
WESTERN	44,704	227,080	104,907	493,543	-60,203	-266,463	21,194	87,453	49,637	215,896	-28,443	-128,443	23,510	139,622	55,270	277,606	-31,760	-137,984
Kakamega	28,253	90,650	49,134	185,886	-20,881	-95,236	12,932	34,487	22,633	81,427	-9,701	-46,940	15,321	56,160	26,501	104,444	-11,180	-48,284
Vihiga	8,684	35,893	26,958	93,139	-18,274	-57,246	3,917	13,803	12,450	39,683	-8,533	-25,880	4,767	22,089	14,508	53,451	-9,741	-31,362
Bungoma	17,750	58,801	30,192	130,973	-12,442	-72,172	8,439	22,945	14,568	58,983	-6,129	-36,038	9,311	35,855	15,624	71,973	-6,313	-36,118
Busia	13,271	41,736	21,877	83,545	-8,606	-41,809	6,040	16,218	10,120	35,803	-4,080	-19,585	7,231	25,518	11,757	47,738	-4,526	-22,220
NYANZA	65,577	379,566	107,220	555,300	-41,643	-175,734	32,196	145,971	53,174	234,859	-20,978	-88,888	33,381	233,581	54,046	320,418	-20,665	-86,837
Siaya	24,622	72,861	31,922	99,684	-7,300	-26,823	11,4											

Appendix 15: Distribution of Recent Migrants by County and Education Attainment, 2019 (Age 3+)

Region	Total	None/Never Attended	Other (Informal)	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Not Stated/DK
Kenya	3,371,540	424,356	108,387	1,189,733	1,030,507	564,705	53,852
Mombasa	169,218	25,000	7,409	60,138	48,791	25,062	2,818
Kwale	30,085	5,015	921	10,995	8,065	4,577	512
Kilifi	50,773	7,400	1,729	16,725	14,762	9,259	898
Tana River	11,066	2,596	452	4,065	2,736	1,024	193
Lamu	15,592	3,748	548	5,184	4,319	1,554	239
Taita-Taveta	26,103	3,731	1,030	9,727	7,222	4,093	300
Garissa	12,827	5,779	144	1,991	2,863	1,264	786
Wajir	4,930	2,242	64	902	1,066	527	129
Mandera	3,462	950	44	507	1,349	496	116
Marsabit	4,862	1,540	91	1,163	1,253	699	116
Isiolo	13,751	4,532	263	3,331	3,610	1,922	93
Meru	47,406	7,446	1,591	14,612	13,976	9,146	635
Tharaka-Nithi	16,879	1,965	566	5,855	4,734	3,518	241
Embu	40,630	4,512	1,674	14,666	11,911	7,497	370
Kitui	29,249	4,100	1,201	11,029	7,194	5,090	635
Machakos	125,389	12,113	3,500	41,252	40,464	26,110	1,950
Makueni	46,277	6,013	1,930	18,296	12,228	6,788	1,022
Nyandarua	68,965	9,993	2,524	30,210	18,667	7,005	566
Nyeri	79,904	8,625	2,427	27,992	24,486	15,546	828
Kirinyaga	43,838	4,709	1,458	15,849	13,623	7,627	572
Murang'a	86,947	11,900	3,575	35,555	24,395	10,878	644
Kiambu	318,197	26,505	7,714	100,818	107,965	71,565	3,630
Turkana	15,499	4,871	312	3,736	3,342	1,797	1,441
West Pokot	7,861	1,512	331	2,709	1,975	1,160	174
Samburu	7,689	2,747	133	1,647	2,077	890	195
Trans Nzoia	75,177	11,505	3,113	30,520	19,736	8,858	1,445
Uasin Gishu	128,203	14,910	3,788	43,704	39,098	24,662	2,041
Elgeyo-Marakwet	15,917	2,467	647	6,396	4,143	1,951	313
Nandi	41,915	6,165	1,882	18,289	9,998	4,955	626
Baringo	15,537	1,948	549	5,866	4,432	2,509	233
Laikipia	54,472	8,703	1,631	19,840	16,006	7,535	757
Nakuru	236,191	27,451	7,763	84,937	79,076	33,456	3,508
Narok	56,232	11,995	2,515	22,556	12,894	5,016	1,256
Kajiado	139,309	15,648	3,717	43,443	44,668	27,935	3,898
Kericho	43,771	5,060	1,488	17,918	11,697	7,151	457
Bomet	27,912	3,535	1,091	11,831	6,822	4,232	401
Kakamega	87,731	11,943	3,669	35,974	22,706	12,487	952
Vihiga	34,185	4,766	1,528	14,264	8,772	4,548	307
Bungoma	58,040	7,068	2,100	22,711	16,108	9,389	664
Busia	44,209	6,900	1,688	18,711	10,842	5,499	569
Siaya	71,442	9,965	2,548	32,565	17,498	7,829	1,037
Kisumu	101,671	11,423	3,504	37,827	30,773	17,142	1,002
Homabay	67,745	9,399	2,561	31,442	16,141	7,431	771
Migori	56,147	8,369	2,059	24,584	13,628	6,573	934

Appendix 16: Percentage recent migrants by Age and Sex, Rural – Urban and region, 2019

Region	Kenya		Coast		North Eastern		Eastern		Central		Rift Valley		Western		Nyanza		Nairobi City
Sex/Age	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Urban
Total	2,192,552	2,411,596	131,537	296,528	39,407	24,149	313,288	162,421	354,336	389,584	678,497	531,567	282,731	67,401	392,756	142,589	797,357
0 - 14	1,121,880	800,997	80,381	101,354	32,293	13,612	165,004	55,823	155,511	125,715	339,992	175,758	154,023	25,620	194,676	52,640	250,475
15- 24	324,842	624,581	15,132	68,538	2,315	3,302	43,606	39,887	58,863	103,612	99,962	137,613	41,072	15,278	63,892	37,637	218,714
25- 59	644,581	932,522	31,400	118,633	4,495	7,026	92,616	63,753	122,923	153,638	198,513	204,825	76,696	24,883	117,938	49,924	309,840
60+	101,249	53,496	4,624	8,003	304	209	12,062	2,958	17,039	6,619	40,030	13,371	10,940	1,620	16,250	2,388	18,328
Male																	
Total	1,004,389	1,145,508	66,888	143,361	20,100	13,050	152,050	80,207	163,562	179,915	327,815	257,179	117,016	31,162	156,958	67,074	373,560
0 - 14	555,047	392,249	40,194	49,698	15,251	6,747	82,557	27,541	77,518	61,782	169,432	86,201	74,878	12,300	95,217	25,379	122,601
15- 24	140,460	257,149	7,491	28,939	1,498	1,531	20,541	16,879	26,747	40,650	46,473	58,640	15,291	6,177	22,419	15,597	88,736
25- 59	270,267	472,020	16,908	61,122	3,179	4,649	43,697	34,395	52,690	74,792	93,827	106,096	23,713	11,975	36,253	25,030	153,961
60+	38,615	24,090	2,295	3,602	172	123	5,255	1,392	6,607	2,691	18,083	6,242	3,134	710	3,069	1,068	8,262
Female																	
Total	1,188,102	1,265,949	64,647	153,159	19,306	11,096	161,225	82,208	190,753	209,639	350,670	274,359	165,711.0	36,236	235,790	75,505	423,747
0 - 14	566,807	408,731	40,185	51,656	17,041	6,865	82,441	28,280	77,986	63,931	170,555	89,555	79,144	13,319	99,455	27,258	127,867
15- 24	184,369	367,382	7,641	39,595	817	1,771	23,062	23,007	32,109	62,955	53,489	78,964	25,780	9,100	41,471	22,036	129,954
25- 59	374,294	460,431	14,492	57,507	1,316	2,375	48,915	29,355	70,226	78,825	104,680	98,711	52,982	12,907	81,683	24,891	155,860
60+	62,632	29,405	2,329	4,401	132	85	6,807	1,566	10,432	3,928	21,946	7,129	7,805	910	13,181	1,320	10,066

Appendices 17: Contributors to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census Monographs

Name and Institution	Role
Mr. Macdonald Obudho, MBS Director General, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	National Census Coordinator
Mr. Abdulkadir Amin Awes, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Deputy National Census Coordinator
Mr. Collins Omondi, OGW Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Benjamin Avusevwa Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Robert Nderitu, OGW Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Ms. Anne M. Mburu, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Mr. Samuel Ogola Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Technical Coordinator
Prof. Alfred Agwanda, MBS University of Nairobi	Lead Author - all Monographs
Mr. Ben O. Jarabi University of Nairobi	Lead Author - all Monographs
Mr. James Ng'ang'a, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Census Project Manager/ Author, Urbanization
Ms. Vivianne Nyarunda, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Labour /Gender Dimensions
Mr. Elias Nyaga Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Older & Vulnerable Populations/Population Projections
Mr. Michael Musyoka, HSC Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Fertility/ Gender Dimensions/ Population Dynamics/Population Projections
Mr. John Makau Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Migration/Population Dynamics/Population Projections

Mr. Paul Waweru, HSC
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ms. Priscilla Ndayara
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Andrew A. Imbwaga, HSC
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ms. Schola Kingi
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ms. Leah Wambugu
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. James Munguti
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ms. Rosemary Kong'ani
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ms. Caroline Gatwiri
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Francis Kundu
National Council for Population and
Development

Mrs. Judy Kilobi Otieno
Civil Registration Services

Dr. Andrew Mutuku
University of Nairobi

Mr. Lewis Ngari
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Godfrey Otieno
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Peter Wanjohi
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Mr. Robert Buluma
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Author, Fertility/ Population Projections/ Data
Processing/ Formatting

Author, Migration

Author, Mortality and Health /Population
Dynamics/ Gender Dimensions/ Population
Projections

Author, Mortality and Health/ Gender Dimensions/
Population Dynamics/ Population Projections

Author, Mortality and Health

Author, Household and Family Dynamics

Author, Older and Vulnerable Population

Author, Gender Dimensions/Household and Family
Dynamics/ Population Dynamics/ Population
Projections

Author, Older and Vulnerable Population

Author, Youth and Adolescents

Author, Youth and Adolescents / Reviewer;
Population Dynamics, Households & Family
Dynamics

Author, Youth and Adolescents / Gender
Dimensions

Author, Education and Training/ Gender
Dimensions/ Population Dynamics/ Population
Projections/ Disability

Author, Education and Training/ Labour Dynamics

Author, Disability/ Gender Dimensions

Mr. Stanley Wambua Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Disability/ Gender Dimensions
Ms. Renice Bunde Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Disability/ Gender Dimensions/ Population Dynamics/ Population Projections
Ms. Winnie Kemunto Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Disability
Mr. John Mburu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Agriculture
Mr. Joseph Kibor State Department for Livestock Development	Author, Agriculture
Mr. Rogers Mumo Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Agriculture/ Formatting
Mr. Alphonse Orang'o Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Agriculture
Mr. Jim Kirimi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets/ Population Projections
Ms. Tabitha Wambui Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets
Mr. Paul K. Samoei Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets
Ms. Linah Ngumba Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, ICT/ Gender Dimensions
Mrs. Rosemary Bowen Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, ICT
Mr. Kenneth Malakwen Communications Authority of Kenya	Author, ICT
Dr. George Odipo University of Nairobi	Author, Migration
Dr. Samuel Wakibi University of Nairobi	Author, Older and Vulnerable Population
Prof. Sam Owuor University of Nairobi	Author, Urbanization

Dr. Isaiah Bwila, OGW Ministry of Interior & Coordination of National Government	Author, Older and Vulnerable Population
Prof. George Orwa Bomet University College	Author, Education and Training
Dr. Caroline Odhiambo	Author, Education and Training
Dr. Francis Kiarie JKUAT University	Author, Education and Training
Prof. Owiti Kakumu University of Nairobi	Author, Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets
Prof. Antony Waititu JKUAT University	Author, Disability
Ms. Verity Mganga State Department for Gender	Author, Gender Dimensions
Mr. Caneble Oganga UN Women/KNBS	Author, Gender Dimensions/ Data Processing
Ms. Maureen Gitonga UN Women	Author, Gender Dimensions
Ms. Dinah Mutinda UNFPA	Author, Gender Dimensions
Ms Tabitha Weru Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Agriculture
Ms Monicah Karanja Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Author, Agriculture
Mr. Tom Dienya State Departments for Agriculture	Author, Agriculture
Ms. Jane Kioko State Departments for Agriculture	Author, Agriculture
Ms Jane Njeru State Departments for Agriculture	Author, Agriculture
Mr. Stephen Ndegwa Fisheries Authority and the Blue Economy	Author, Agriculture

Mr Alex Lukwenda State Departments for Fisheries	Author, Agriculture
Dr. Anne Khasakhala University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer, Adolescents & Youth/ Gender Dimensions
Prof. Kimani Murungaru University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Fertility & Nuptiality
Prof. Lawrence Ikamari University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Mortality & Health
Dr. Daniel Mutegi State Department for Housing and Urban Development	Peer Reviewer/ Urbanization
Mr. Sebastian Owanga University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Education
Dr. Edwin Oyaro Ondieki University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Housing Conditions, Amenities and Household Assets
Mr. Peter Musakhi Ministry of Devolution and ASAL	Peer Reviewer/ Disability
Dr. Wanjiru Gichuhi University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Older & Vulnerable Population
Dr. Owen Nyang'oro University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ ICT
Ms. Mary Muyonga University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer/ Migration
Mr. Peter Nyakwara National Council for Population and Development	Peer Reviewer/ Migration
Dr. Owuor Olunga University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer, Gender Dimensions
Dr. Jacob Omolo Kenyatta University	Peer Reviewer, Labour Dynamics
Dr. Jonathan Nzuma University of Nairobi	Peer Reviewer, Agriculture
Ms. Katunge Kiilu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Overall Editor

Dr. Dennis Shilabukha University of Nairobi	Editor, Gender Dimensions
Mr. Paul Kuria National Gender and Equality Commission	Editor, Gender Dimensions
Mr. Mutua Kakinyi Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing
Mr. Job Mose Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing/ Author, Education and Training/Population Projections/ Population Dynamics/ Gender Dimensions
Mr. Benson Karugu Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Data Processing
Mr. Maurice Kamau Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Information and Communication Technology
Mr. Silas Mulwa Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Mr. Anthony Makau Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Ms. Yvonne Chebet Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Mr. Silvester Mwendwa Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Formatting
Mrs. Hellen Wanyoike Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Cartography and GIS/ Author, Urbanization
Mr. Peter Muthama Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Cartography and GIS
Mr. David Alunga Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Cartography and GIS
Mr. Godfrey Ndeng'e UNICEF	Technical Support
Mr. Jacob Ochieng UNICEF	Technical Support
Mr. Ezekiel Ngure UNFPA	Technical Support

Mr. Peter Nyongesa, OGW
Monitoring and Evaluation Department

Data Processing

Mr. Omondi Omenya, OGW
The National Treasury

Data Processing



Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Real Towers, Hospital Road

P.O Box 30266-00100

Nairobi, Kenya

 Tel: (+254) 3317583/6

 Fax: (+254) 20 3315977

 Email: directorgeneral@knbs.or.ke

 Website: www.knbs.or.ke

 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (Kenya Stats)

 @KNBSStats

ISBN 978-9914-9986-2-7

