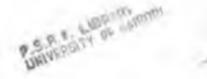# FERTILITY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS TO SABOTI LOCATION OF TRANS-NZIOA DISTRICT.

BY

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THIS PROJECT IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
OF DEGREE OF POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN POPULATION STUDIES OF
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.

OCTOBER, 1989

DECLARATION

This Project is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

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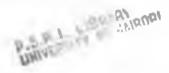
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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my Loving Wife, Beatrice Wasieba,

My Child, Felix Chobolla Wasieba and My Late Father, Ayub Wanyembi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my sincere gratitudes and appreciation to those individuals and organisations without whose support this work would not have been possible. Some individuals are however, singled out for special tribute.

I thank Ford Foundation and the University of Nairobi for offering me a one-year fulltime scholarship to take this course in Population Studies. I also appreciate the assistance given to me by the staff and students of Population Studies and Research Institute. I'm greatly indebted to my Supervisor, Prof. Warren Robinson for his guidance, scholarly suggestions and encouragement. I will really miss his highly scholarstic guidance and remarks. By acting on his advice, my work always took a better shape. To the Post-graduate students at the PSRI, I say thanks for the brotherly company that always made me feel at home.

I am also indebted to my loving father, the Late Ayub Wanyembi for the wise advice he used to give me before he died in December 198 My thanks also goes to Mrs. Wesa of PSRI library for the support services she provided and to Carolina Kamau for typing my work.

I would not forget to thank my wife Beatrice for her understandin and encouragement during the course. It will be unfair to forget my Mother, Dina Mwoba for her constant prayers and encouragement, my friend, Patrick Khaemba who also acted as my research assistant.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In Kenya, migration to settlement schemes started during the
late part of the colonial period where the colonial government re-
turned part of the land to the Africans following the Carter
Commission. Following the Carter Commission unemployed and land-
less Africans were encouraged to migrate to settlement schemes.
In the early part of 1960's the "White Highlands" were opened for
farming of all races. Large scale settlement schemes were start-
ed to ease land pressure and unemployment. The population policy
has continued to implement and expand this programme as part of
the Kenyanization process. Important settlement districts that
attracted rural-rural migrants were Laikipia, Nyandarua, Nakuru,
Uasin-Gishu and Trans-Nzioa districts.

Whereas mortality has been declining over the years, fer-
tility has remained high and stabilised. It is both high in the
level and rate (TFR) ranged between 6.0 and 7.0 in 1948 and in-
creased to 7.9 in 1979. Crude birth rate also increased from 50
per 1000 in 1948 to 52 per 1000 in 1979[1].

The declining mortality and the high fertility rate has con-
tributed to high population densities in some rural areas which
has led to increased rural-urban and rural-rural migration. Most
of internal migration in Kenya is rural-rural, for example in 1969
about 40% of all movement were rural-rural, about $\frac{1}{3}$ rural-urban,
about $\frac{1}{4}$ urban-rural and 4% urban-urban movements[2].

An important aspect of rural destinations is that they are
resettlement areas which were opened up for resettlement since the
closing years of colonial period. Trans-Nzioa district, for one,
is a settlement district which was created in that period to cater
for resettlement programme. An analysis of land settlement in

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Kenya indicates that the areas, were the heartland of former "white highland" or "scheduled areas" have become important destinations of rural-rural migration for purposes of securing agricultural land. They are distinct from rural destinations, for instance, Kericho, Mumias, Nzoia, Muhoroni etc, which are typical of migration for agricultural wage employment.

A distinct feature of migration to Trans-Nzoia district is that, the area has attracted people from different ethnic groups. The 1979 population census revealed the following ethnic composition: Luhya (49.5), Kalenjin (12.6%), Kikuyu (10.3%), Others (17.8%)[3]. The settlement district also attracted people from different socio-economic backgrounds. The poor and the landless seem to have been in greater need to migrant and look for land. Also highly densely populated and neighbouring districts such as Bungoma, Kakamega seem to have had alot of out-migrants to Trans-Nzoia district.

TRANS-NZIOA DISTRICT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Trans-Nzioa district covers an area of 2468 square kilo-metres. Its area is 0.42% of the republic and 1.4% of the Rift Valley Province. It borders Kakamega and Bungoma district of Western Province and Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet and West Pokot districts of Rift Valley Province and finally Uganda on the West.

ADMINISTRATIVE BREAKDOWN

A number of administrative units has been created and are shown below:

Division	Location	Sub-location
1. Kwanza	1. Kwanza	1. Kwanza
		2. Namanjalala
	2. Kapomboi	1. Kolongolo
		2. Kapomboi
	3. Chepchoina	1. Twiga
		2. Kaptega
	4. Endebes	1. Endebes
2. Saboti	1. Municipality	1. Milimani
		2. Bondeni
	2. Saboti	1. Sikhendu
		2. Saboti
		3. Machewa
		4. Kaboroa
		5. Machewa
	3. Kiminini	1. Kapkoi
		2. Kinyoro
		3. Kiminini
3. Cherangani	1. Makutano	1. Suwerwa
		2. Kapsara/Makutano
	2. Cherangani	1. Sirenda
		2. Kadibora
	3. Chepsiro	1. Top Suwerwa

The district is divided into three constituencies; that is Saboti, Kwanza and Cherangani. Both Kitale municipaltiy and Nzioa county council have 12 electoral wards each.

CLIMATE

Trans-Nzioa is a highland type of climate. The dry season

begins in December and ends in Februrary. The rainfall is fairly well distributed with the highest rainfall record in April/May and July/August. The average annual rainfall is 1120mm. The slopes of Mt. Elgon in the West and Cherangani in the North-East of the district have 1270mm. annual rainfall.

The average mean temperature in Kitale is 18.30°C with a maximum of 25°C and a minimum of 11.5°C. The highest temperature recorded is 28°C in February, while the lowest, 10.1°C occur in December. The highest variation between maximum and minimum monthly temperature is 16.1°C in January and lowest of 11.2°C in July.

VEGETATION

The largest part of Trans-Nzioa district was originally covered with scattered woodland and tall hyparrhenia grass. In the higher areas important grassland plants of Kenya occur on Mt. Kenya and in the Charangani highlands rain forest. Between the highland rain forest and the savannah along the slopes of Mt Elgon and and Cherangani, there is a transitional zone of red thron (Acacia Lakai), and further towards the plains the red thorn vegetation gives way to combretum. On the worth slopes towards West Pokot and in the Moiben areas, a zone with acacia herbecladoides and rhodes grass occur.

TOPOGRAPHY

The district is situated in the West-North wards of Kenya and borders Uganda. In the West is 4,313m Mt. Elgon, which is the second highest mountain in Kenya and in the East are the Cherangani hills with a highest peak of 3,371m. In the North, the district borders West Pokot, where the altitude drops fairly rapidly to 1,400m with low precipitation.

The main rivers are Kwaso, Rongai, Koitobos and Noigamet which drain to Lake Victoria through Nzioa while Suam drains to Lake Turkana.

AGRICULTURE

The main crops in the district are maize, grassleys, sunflower and coffee. These grow satisfactorilty in all parts of the district. Wheat can also be grown profitably on the volcanic soils of Mt. Elgon. Tea is grown successfully on the higher rainfall areas along Mt. Elgon and Kapolet forest.

The district is very suitable for intensive cattle production.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

At the time of the 1969 census the population of Trans-Nzioa district was 124,361 representing the grass density of 50 persons per square KM. By 1979 this figure has increased to 259,503 persons (124 per sq KM). It is now being estimated by CBS that by 1988 the population fo the district would be 445,883 persons. It is assumed that population growth rate (including migration and natural increase) will continue at the rate of 5.67%. This high growth rate indicates significant in-migration mainly due to settlement schemes which have attracted people from other areas of the republic.

POPULATION DENSITIES (PEOPLE PER SQUARE KM)

DIVISON	1979	1982	1983	1986	1988
Cherangani	132	162	171	203	227
Kwanza	90	110	116	137	154
Saboti	180	220	223	276	310

The table shows that the densities of Saboti and Cherangani divisions is quite high. These areas agriculturally have very high potential. They have attracted many people who, at present are engaged in farming and livestock rearing.

POPULATION PROJECTION 1979 to 1988 BY DIVISION

Year	Cherangani	Kwanza	Saboti	Total
1979	70,602	88,023	100,878	259,503
1980	77,009	96,011	110,033	283,053
1981	81,553	101,676	116,525	299,754
1982	86,342	107,647	123,368	317,357
1983	91,396	113,948	130,588	335,932
1986	108,343	135,076	154,803	398,222
1988	121,310	151,243	173,330	445,883

Source: CBS, Kenya population census, 1979 Vol 1 and population
          projection for Kenya, 1980-2000, March 1983. This
          projection assume constant proportions among divisions,
          which might vary of course, depending upon trends in
          new settlement.

ETHNIC STRUCTURE

ETHNIC COMPOSITION 1979

Tribe	Number	%tage
Luhya	128,025	49.5%
Kalengin	58,644	12.6%
Kikuyu	26,630	10.3%
Other	46,204	17.8%
Total	259,503	100.0%

Source: CBS, Kenya population census, 1979 Vol 1.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

INCOME

Trans-Nzioa's most valuable asset is land. Agriculture is
the main stay of the district economy. Therefore, income earning
opportunities and employment opportunities hinge on the agri-
culture industry and land holding system.

The district has four different categories of income groups:

1. squatters, the defauting farmers on the large scale farms,
   the nomadic Turkana and poor farmers with less than 3 acres.

2. Farmers owning 5 to 29 acres. Their farms suffer from poor
   management and lack of capital. Their income is about K£ 100
   per annum.

3. Farmers owning 30 to 200 acres. These farmers earn up to
   K£ 500 per annum.

4. Upper echelon, is the large scale farmers with mostly 200
   acres and over. They earn K£ 1,000 per annum.

EMPLOYMENT

Most people are employed in large farms as labourers.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The government policy since 1967, when national family
planning programme was officially lanched, is to reduce the pop-
ulation growth rate through reducing mortality and fertility.
Since that time, the government has embarked on the expansion of
medical facilities both in the rural and urban areas. Efforts
has also been made in other areas of socio-economic development
such as provision of clean water, education, improving housing
facilities and increasing agricultural output. All this are in-
tended to improve the standard of living of the people. In the
field of family planning, the government has embarked on the pro-
gramme of increasing family planning personnel and services through-
out the country. In an attempt to increase agricultural production
and also settle the landless people, the government has been engaged
in creating irrigation schemes and encouraging people to move to
them. Land settlement schemes have also been created and people
encouraged to settle there. Consequently, settlement schemes
have attracted people from different ethnic groups, and different
socio-economic background. This has made Trans-Nzioa district to
be one of those districts that gain population from other districts.

overall objective are several specific objectives which include:

a) To establish the district of origin of the migrants.

b) To examine the fertility pattern of the migrants.

c) To examine the income, occupational status and the educational levels of the migrants and the changes that occur after 15 years of settlement.

d) To draw conclusions on the fertility patterns of migrants and propose changes that will improve the family planning programme in the area.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The study covers Saboti location of Saboti division of Trans-Nzioa district which will include three sub-locations namely:

Saboti, Machewa and Sikhendu sub-locations. Municipality location is excluded because the study if focused on migrants to the rural settlement areas.

The study is limited to migrants who have stayed in the area for fifteen years or over. This period is regarded as long enough for migrants to develop unique characteristics different from those in their areas of origin. Only a total of 198 respondents were interviewed although the original aim was to interview 300 people. The reasons for such shortfalls were poor transport since we travelled on foot most of the distances. Other reasons were shortage of time and the large area which was covered.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Most of the study on the characteristics of migrants have been based on rural-urban migration. However, in Asia farm-farm migration has been discussed, but the bulk of the research has tended to be anthropological or semi-anthropological in scope with micro-level observation often substituted for data. Others are policy-oriented papers that set out to test whether or not a government's attempt to redistribute migration back to the country side has been fruitful. The works of Paul Simkins and Frederick Wernstedt

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As the government continue with its population policy, effort should be made to know what kind of people migrate to settlement schemes and what characteristics they develop in their new setting. This is so because information on the characteristics of migrants, are lacking. Such information include socio-economic factors such as income, occupation, housing, provision of water, health facilities, and education. Demographic factors such as age and sex are also important areas of study. Therefore this study tries to provide the necessary information, so that, the task is put before the health physicians and population policy-makers and implementors to take the needed necessary action.

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The usefulness of the study could be outlined as follows:

1. The study of fertility of migrants will provide information to the family planning personnels on the effect of the new setting on fertility to enable them to devise appropriate population policy.

2. It would also provide useful information about the economic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants. This will provide data on economic and socio-economic variables that effect both fertility and mortality and which would be utilized by population policy-makers in formulating relevant programmes and project for the area.

3. It will provide information to the locational and district development committees on the economic and socio-economic status of the people in the settlement schemes and it is on the basis of this that sound socio-economic policies can be made.

OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this research project is to investigate fertility and socio-economic characteristics of the migrants in settlement schemes. But under the banner of this

on the Philippines are probably the best examples of all those
that deal with rural-rural movement in the region. They followed
up the well-known trend to migrate from the central Visayas to
Mindanao and found that many of the migrants were rural settlers.
In the book entitled "Internal Migration in Developing Countries",
M. Todaro divided migrants characteristics into three broad
categories: Demographic, Educational and Economic. He wrote
that urban migrants in the 3rd - world countries tend mostly to be
young, single males between the ages of 15 and 25. Other writes,
Caldwell 1969; Byerlee 1974; Bridge 1971; Yap 1975 and Connel 1975
have said the same thing.

On education his study revealed that there is positive cor-
relation between educational attainment and migration. There seems
to be a clear association between the level of completed edu-
cation and the propensity to migrate, ie. those with more years
of schooling, everything else being equal, are more likely to mig-
rate than those with fewer years.

On economic characteristic, his studies revealed that recently
migrants come from two major economic classes:
a) Very poor, landless and illitrate peasants who are predominantly
    'pushed' into towns or towards other rural areas; and
b) Relatively well off, better educated workers who are more likely
    to be 'pushed' into larger towns by attractive economic oppor-
    tunities.

However, Todaro's study was only concentrated on rural-urban
migration and least attention was given to rural-rural migration
in his study.

Andrian P. Wood (1985) in their book "Circulation in the Third
World" discuss settlement and circulation in Illubabor province in
S.W. Ethopia. The study was concerned with variety and alteration
of residence, intention and material goals among persons who had

moved into an expanded clearing on the forest fringe in Eastern
part of Illubabor province, S.W. Ethopia. Among the frontier
people, 85% (131 out of 155) of the heads of household were
interviewed. However, as a number of these were children when
they they moved and had not been involved in the decision to do
so, they are excluded from the following decision. This reduced
the study population to 96, of whom 47 were from within Illubabor
(short-distance movers) and 49 from outside the province (long-
distance movers). Among the short distance movers, all but three
were established farmers when they moved and 70% were married and
moved with their families. Some of their movement was caused by
the start of the commercialization agriculture in the late 1960's
and early 1970's but other causes were social and ecological
problems whose incidence is relatively low and hence the less con-
centrated pattern of arrival. In constant to the short-distance
movers of whom only 64% were in the 15 to 35 age range on arrival,
long-distance movers were predominantly young, single men; 84% were
in the age range 15 to 35, only 37½ were married and only 2% of
these brought their wives. They were mainly interested in trade and
employment opportunities in the commercial frontier, and hence their
movements were concentrated in the periods of most rapid commercial
development which followed the improvements of communication.

Interviews was focussed on their migration histories, motivation
for moving and adaptation and establishment. Information was also
acquired about the intention and decision of moving. It was re-
vealed that 50% had moved with the objective of obtaining agricul-
tural land with one exception, permanent resentlement was intended.
The majority of these movers were born in Illubabor.

Some farmers who moved out of the forest because of better
communication and easier access to market, the remaining 12 short-
distance settlers moved either to fill kinship obligation, for

marriage, or to obtain assistance fro friends relatives in old
age, ill-health and at times of difficulties. In these cases the
direction of movement was determined by the location of friends
and relatives rather than by the characteristics of the frontier.

50% of the frontier people had moved to take advantage of
commercial enployment opportunities. 69% of those moving were
circulators and 94% were from outside Illubabor. Circulators were
attracted by the need to acquire economic independence. 16 of the
cirulators were young men.

Among 34 movers who had intended circulating 14% had settled
permanently in the frontier and another 2% were considering this.

Among the settlers, out of 62 reported that they were con-
sidering moving. Of the 5 settlers planning to move, 3 were
farmers from within Illubabor who planned to return home to be near
to relatives.

In his study of rural to rural migration, Abseysekerea (1984)
addressed himself to three questions:

a) Who migrated to the dry zone?

b) Why did they migrate to the dry zone?

c) What changes in selected socio-economic conditions, if any, have
    taken place among migrants since the move?

A review of research findings on internal migration makes the
following observation on the nature of available literature per-
taining to rural-rural migration in Asia.

"The bulk of the research has tended to be anthropological and
semi- anthropological in scope with micro-level oriented papers
that set out to test whether or not a government's attempt to re-
direct migrants back to the country side has been fruitful ....
There were few documented attempts to study patterns of migration
other than rural-urban".[4]

The situation is no better in Africa but perhaps slightly Latin America. However, even in Latin America very few studies have been done on rural-rural movement. Martine (1975), for example, attempted to document the volume of migration to rural destinations in Colobia. He found surprisingly high per cent in Bogota and 51.5 per cent in other urban places.

On the characteristics of the migrant, it is said that, since migration require some infrastructural support, it amy not be the most deprived villager who has the opportunity to migrate out the person who has some 'Maneuvering' space and is also at relatively deprived.

Census data are seriously limited in providing the details on migration histories or on social and economic correlates of migration. In order to analyse rural and rural migration in Sri-Lanka, a series of sample survey were undertaken in the dry zone, the survey focused on five colonization schemes within three districts. A total 1,439 male household heads were screened; 707 wore selected for interview and 535 were interviewed. For comparisons, a sample of three villages within one district of the West zone was selected. Of the 695 screened, 369 were selected for interviewing and 288 were successfully completed. A total of 823 interviews were collected to examine issues associated with rural to rural migration in Sri Lanka.

Analysis of the determinants of migration focuses on the time around the movement. The comparable time reference for the socio-economic situation of the natives of the wet zone was approximately 15 years before 1978.

Four groups were compared. Migrants were sub-divided into those who were resettled with government land and those who came to the dry zone on their own. The wet zone natives have also been sub-divided into natives who have never migrated out of their native village and those who have lived in two or more villages in the same

district.

A number of dterminants were identified namely: Age, Education,
Economic activity, housing income and social ties.

The study also analysed the consequences of rural to rural
migration. Here the study concentrated on socio-economic and
demographic changes that had occured among those who migrated to
the dry zone. The analysis focussed on the current characteristics
of five groups: in the dry zone migrant colonists, voluntary mig-
rants and natives; in the wet zone, zone - natives and mobiles
natives. They compared current with past characteristics at the
aggregate and individual levels. Many of the variables used in the
analysis of the determinants of out-migration are included her.

The study revealed the voluntary migrant had the worst housing
conditions.

It also revealed that migrants to the dry zone marry early
because they have the resources to be head of households. It also
showed that migrant to the dry zone achieve low level education.
Many of them are in farming.

Some studies have revealed that most of the migrant are
married people. Taoubar (1970) found that the association of
marital status with migration reveal that there is a considerely
higher prportion of married among movers than single, widowed and
divorse. Hollingsworth (1970) regards marriage as an important
cause of migration and observes in his study of migration in
Scotland that 78% of all people married less than one year and had
also lived their 1961 residence less than one year.

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THEORETICAL STATEMENT

My theoretical statement is that new social, socio-economic and economic conditions are likely to influence fertility patterns of the migrants. Secondly, social-economic conditons of the migrants are likely to change due to change of conditions in the new environment.

CONCEPTUAL HYPOTHESES

The following will form the conceptual hypotheses:

1. Migrants to settlement scheme are young in age and single men.

2. Fertility of the migrants to Saboti location is influenced by the social and economic factors and is higher as in the place of origin.

3. Migration to Saboti location were influenced by their economic and social backgrounds.

4. After fifteen years of stay in the settlement scheme migrants change in their socio-economic characterisitics.

OPERATIONAL HYPOTHESES

My operational hypotheses are as follows:

1. Migrants are young people and single men or women between the age 15 and 25.

2. Migrants have small family sizes.

3. Migrants are poor and landless people.

4. Migrants are unemployed people.

5. Migrants are illitrate people.

6. Migrants income improves with time.

7. Migrants occupation improve with time.

8. Migrants housing facilities improve with time.

9. Migrants health status improve with time.

METHODOLOGY: DATA SOURCES AND QUALITY

198 head of households were sampled out from the records kept by heads of villages in all the sub-locations. The technique used was systematic random sampling which gave us the 198 heads of households who had stayed in the location for over fifteen years.

It was after we had identified the respondents that I and the two research assistants set out to interview them individually at their respective homes. The questionnaire consisted of questions touching on the background information of the respondent, his fertility records, education background, acreage of his farm, housing condition, income, nutritional status and health status.

The response from the interviewers was positive since they had interpreted the project to be part of the census (1989) which was going to be carried out in a few days from the time. The positive response is also attributed to serious land conflict that are rampant in the area and the interviewers had once again, even after repeated explanation from me about its aims, had interpreted the exercise to mean an attempt to investigate the problems and find solutions to them. Due to these two reasons and more so with the latter one, there was a tendency by people to exaggerate the size of their families, ages, income and acreage. The information has therefore to be treated with caution.

Another serious pitfalls, is that most respondents could not remember the ages of their children and the age at which they married their wives. Therefore questions concerning the age at which their wives were married to them, the ages of their children and income should be treated with alot of care.

FOOTNOTES

1. Republic of Kenya, CBS, Kenya Population Census, 1979,
   Vol 1, P57

2. World Bank, Kenya: Population and Development, Washington,
   DC East Afric P7

3. Kenya Government, Trans-Nzioa Development Plan, 1989-93

4. Galvin Goldscheider (editor) "Rural to Rural Migration in
   Sri Lanka" in Rural Migration in
   Developing Nations: A Comparative
   Studies In Korea, Sri Lanka and
   Mali, 1984. P307

CHAPTER TWO

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A total of 198 respondents who had stayed in their present
settlement for fifteen years were interviewed. This study found
that 63 out of 198 or 31.8% respondents were born in the settle-
ment scheme. These are the people whose parents migrated to the
settlement scheme in search of employment and who after
employment became squatters in settler farms. This study also
found that the respondents were also employed to provide cheap
labour in settler farms and with time, like their parents,
assumed the status of squatters.

The remaining 135 or 68.2% of the respondents were migrants
from different parts of the republic. 98 out of 135 or 72.5% of
the migrants originated from Bungoma district; 16 out of 135 or
11.8% came from Kakamega district; 6 out of 135 or 4% came from
Busia district 12 out of 135 or 8.9% came from five districts in
Rift Valley namely: Uasin Gishu, (3); West Pokot, (2); Nakuru,
(2); Kericho, (1) and Nandi district, (4); while central and
eastern provinces had only 3 or 2.7% of the migrants. The study
therefore reveals that migrants in Saboti location in Trans-Nzioa
district are primarily from neighbouring districts mainly Bungoma,
Busia and Kakamega from western province, Uasin Gishu and Nandi
districts which borders Trans-Nzioa on the east and are in Rift
Valley province.

Respondents were also asked questions about their fertility
and the follwoing were the findings: Out of the total of 135
migrants , 92 of them or 68.1% were married at the time of migration
and the remaining 43 out of 135 or 31.9% were single at the time
of migration. There were no migrants who had divorced or widowed status.

51 out of 135 or 55.4% of the married migrants were monogamous husbands, 31 out of 135 or 33.6% were married to two wives and 10.8% had three wives.

The study found that at the time of migration, most migrants had large families. 48.9% (45 out of 135) were found to have five or over number of children at the time of migration and 45.7% (42 out of 135) had over between one and four children and only 4.3% had not had children. On the average the study found that every married woman had an average of seven children and an average family size of ten people. It is therefore possible that their migration was intended to acquire more land for settlement and for farming for purposes of food and other needs for the ever expanding family size. Both male and female migrants and non-migrants are found to marry at early ages. 62 or 31.3% male migrants married at the age of 20 and below years, and 63 or 31.5% married at 25 and above years and 23 years is the average age at marriage for all male respondents. As for females, 45 or 22.7% of the respondents married at 15 and below years, 28 or 14.1% at 16 or 16.7% at 17 years, 11.1% at 18 years, 12 or 6% at 19, 23 or 11.6% at 23 years and above and 20 or 10.2% of the respondents did not report the age at which they married their wives. On the average the common age at marriage for females is found to be 16 years.

Spacing of birth is another important area of this study of fertility of migrants. The study found out that 19.6% of all the births that occured at the district had one of destination year of birth interval, 60.9% have two years, 8.7% had three years, 5.6% had four years and 5.2% had a birth interval of five years.

Further still, this research found little or no significant difference between the length of birth intervals of migrants at the district of origin and that of district of destination. Of all the

birth that occured at the district of origin, 17.2% had a one year interval, 63.0% had two years interval, 6.8% had three years and 6.6% had four years birth interval. This information is presented in table 4 and 5.

This study found that most migrants have very low education and very few have had secondary or university education. 23.2% (or 46 out of 198) have never had any education, 49.3% have been to school up to standard four of primary education and 69.3% of the respondents had, had primary education up to standard eight. Only 6.5% of the respondents have had secondary education or above. High incidence of illitracy and low education is explained by the migration of illitrate people to the location and the squatter problem which is felt on both private and gobernment farms. Table 6 shows educational attainment of respondents.

Further analysis established close relationship between level of education and family size. The study found that average number of children is high for people with no education and those with limited years of schooling. For, example, the study found that people with no education and those with standard one level of education have an average of ten per family and those with standard two and three have an average of nine children per family. The research found that after standard four level of education, the average number of children starts declining, for example, respondents with standard five level of education have an average of six children and the average number declines as the education level increases.

Data collected on housing conditions of the migrants reveal that 96% (190 out of 198) of the migrants had their own houses during the initial years of settlement in Saboti location. 4% or 8 out of 198 did not have houses of their own. Of those who had houses, 75.8% (144 out of 190) had grass-thatched houses with mud walls and floors and 24.2% had houses built with iron-sheet roofs

with either mud walls or walls made of bricks or blocks with mud
or cemented floors.

Respondents were asked if they have ever built any other
houses since then. 17.7% said that they are now living in houses
made of iron sheet roofs, with walls made of bricks or blocks and
cemented floors. 26.8 (53 out of 198) said they were living in
houses made of iron-sheet roofs, mud walls and mud floors and
55.5 (110 out of 198) said they were living in houses made of grass
roofs, mud walls mud floors.

The study also identified close relationship between housing
conditions as revealed by the kind of materials used in construction,
and family size. Tabulation of data for the two variables shows
that those families with grass-thatched roofs, mud walls and mud
floors are found to have higher number of children (an average of
10 children) than those with iron-sheet roofs, bricks or block walls
and cemented floor. This means that people with better materials
welfare have lower average number of children than those with poor
social welfare facilities.

This information is presented in table 8.

About the occupation of migrants, the study reveals that
migrants were people of varied occupations. However, most of them
were small-scale farmers and labourers and a few were civil servants
and teachers. The picture appears as follows: 73 out of 198 or
36.9% were labourers, 42 or 21.1% were farmers, 12.1% were business-
men, 7 or 3.5% were teachers, 12 or 6.1% were civil servants and 40
out of 198 or 20.2 were of different occupation not mentioned above.

Investigation was carried to find out changes that may have
taken place after 15 years or over of settlement. It was found
that most migrants had changed their previous occupation and many
of them had opted for farming. For example, the number of labourers
had decreased from 73 or 36.9% to 68 or 34.3%.

The number of teachers and civil servants also decreased from 7 or 3.5% and 12 or 6.1% to 5 or 2.5% and 12 or 6.1 to 9 or 4.5% respectively. The number of businessmen and the others had also reduced though slightly, from 24 or 12.1% for businessmen to 21 or 10.6% and the others reduced from 40 or 20.2% to 18.2. Many of the respondents had changed their occupation in preference for farming. This led to the increase of the number of farmers from 42 or 21.2% to 59 or 29.9%.

Tables 9 and 10 shows the occupational status of migrants in the initial stages of settlement and after fifteen years or over of settlement in their present land.

Table 11 shows relationship between occupation and family size. It shows that farmers and labours have large families compared to teachers, civil servants, businessmen and supervisors. However, the difference between them is not so large and this is explained by the fact that teachers, civil servants, businessmen and supervisors are also farmers and that those factors behind large families for farmers also holds or apply to people from the four categories.

The study carried out on land ownership reveals that most people were either landless or owned small plots of five or less acres of land and very few people owned more than ten acres of land. 52 or 27.3% owned between 0.99 and 2.99 acres of land, 52 or 26.3% owned between 3.0 and 4.99 acres, 22 or 11.1% and only 5 or 2.5% owned twenty or over acres of land. The average acreage is found to be 1.75 acres the 52 or 26.3% who were reported landless and majority of those who own less than two acres were originally squatters. Though some had claimed that owned some land, that land belonged to the landlord who only gave them some few acres to grow crops of their own.

The study also tried to investigate on the changes that may have taken place over time especially after 15 or more years in land ownership. It was found that the number of landless reduced from the initial number of 52 or 26.3% to 24 or 12.1%. This means some people who were originally reported landless had bought some land from the rich land-owners. Further investigation had revealed that the squatters and other landless people had organized themselves into Co-operative organization and pooled their limited resources to purchase land which originally belonged to the white settlers. The number of those who owned between 0.5 to 2.99 acres had reduced from 54 or 27.3% to 39 or 19.7%. This means that more people had increased their acreage by buying more land. Those who owned between 3.0 and 4.99 acres had increased from 52 or 26.3% to 72 or 36.4% and those who owned between 5.0 to 10.0 acres had also increased from 22 or 11.1% to 31 or 15.6. Those with twenty or over acres had also increased from 5 or 2.5% to 7 or 3.5%. The average acreage is found to have increased from the original 1.75 acres to 4 acres. This shows a significant improvement in land holding over the years.

Tables 12 and 13 shows land ownership in the initial period of settlement in Saboti location and fifteen or over years after that This table 13 shows that over the years changes have taken place leading the acquisition of land by those who were previous landless, and those who had small plots had increased their acreage.

Further analysis found close relationship between the size of land holding and family size. This was done by tabulating data for land holding and family size. The study found that the average number of children per family increases with the size of land holding. For exmple, table 14 shows that 21 families who were found to be landless having an average of six children. The average number of children increases to seven for those with 2 to 5 acres of land

and for those with 10 acres of land, the average number of children increased to eleven. The explanation to this phenomenon is that acquistion of land drives people to marry early and also marry more wives and have more in order children to get enough labour for farming activities.

Table 14 shows relationship between land holding and family size.

Investigation carried out of the health facilities in the location and the district at large revealed shortage of facilities and personnel. There are twenty two health centres in the district. Two are hospitals . Kitale district hospital which is sponsored by the government and Mt Elgon hospital which is private maintained by public trustees. The rest are either dispensaries or health centres.

Most facilities are lacking in infrastructure, for example, out of 22 health facilities in the district, only 5 are adequately provided with water, only 3 are supplied with both water and electrictity (Kitale district hospital and Mt Elgon hospital and grassland dispensary). Most of these are accissible by road.

Saboti location which lies in Saboti divison has only one dispensary which is inadequatly provided with personnel and has no water or electricity. From the time the dispensary was built in 1960, it has not had any expansion. A number of vital facilities such as laboratory, ex-ray, staff houses, etc are not there. In terms of personnel, the dispensary is poorly supplied with qualified staff. It has no doctor nor clinical officer, it has three nurses, two family health field educators, one community nutritonist, one public health technician, two pharmacy attendants, one clerk and two patient attendants. Most of the respondents interviewed complained of drug shortage and long cues at the dispensary.

Due to the distance and inadequate facilities, the resdents of the location visit other health centres for treatment. In the initial period of settlement, 86 out of 198, used to go to Saboti for treatment, 20 to Kiminini dispensary, 4 to Lugulu, 11 to Kaptama 1 to Endebes and 34 to Kitale district hospital. Most people used to travel long distance before they reach their respective dispensaries. For example, 55.8% (or 48 out of 86 people) who used to go to Saboti dispensary used to travel five kilometres or over, 60% (12 out of 20) who used to go Kiminini dispensary lived five kilometres away and all the 34 who used to go to Kitale district hospital lived five kilometres away.

After 15 years of settlement in Saboti, the health facilities don't show any sign of improvement. 108 out of 198 said they go to Saboti for treatment, 10 to Kaptama, 31 to Kiminini, 50 to Kitale district hospital and nobody goes to Lugulu, Endebes or Bungoma. However, the distance don't seem to have changed. For, example, 63 out of 106 who visited Saboti lived five or more kilometres away. The proportion (59.4%) is grater than the earlier one recorded (55.8%). All the 31 respondents who go to Kiminini for treatment live five kilometres away and all the 50 who go to Kitale also live five kilometres away. This therefore shows that the health facilities in Saboti location has not improved for the last fifteen years. This information is presented in tables 16 and 17.

Kiminini dispensary is another centre which recieves the highest number of patients from Saboti location. Just like, Saboti dis-pensary, Kiminini is inadequatley supplied with personnel and infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity,etc are lacking. The centre is run by the Catholic mission. It has no medical doctor, no clinical officer, two nurses, one health family health field

educator, two community nutritionist, one public health technicians, two pharmacy attendants and four labourers.

Further investigation on the major disease in the area reveals that malaria, measles, anemia, malnutrition diarrhoea and respiratory diseases were common diseases in 1960's and even now, they are still serious and claim a large number of deaths. Most of those problems are associated with the squatter problem, poverty, ignorance and lack of infrstructural facilities such as clean water, adequate medical facilities and inadequate transport system.

The study carried out on income of Saboti residents revealed that at the initial years of settlement, most migrants were people with low incomes. For example, 71 out of 198 or 35.8% of the respondents had income between Ksh 0 and 2,000/- annually. Those whose income was more than Ksh 10,000/- annually were only 33 or 16.7%. The annual average income is found to be Ksh 5,553.60. This therefore agrees with the statement made earlier that migrants were from poverty stricken group and their migration to the settlement scheme was motivated by the desire to improve their economic and social welfare.

An attempt was made to find out changes that may have occured over the years in their economic welfare. The findings reveal that the number in the Ksh 0 - 2,000/- bracket had decreased from 71 or 35.9% to 38 or 19.2%. Those who were in 2,000 - 4,000%- bracket had increased from 21 or 10.6% to 36 or 18.2%. Those in 74000-6000/- bracket had also increased from 15 or 7.6% to 13.1% and those with more than Sh. 10,000/- annually had increased from 33 or 16.7 to 48 or 24.2%. The average annual income had increased from Ksh 5553.6 to Ksh 7485.3. This shows that people's income has increased over time as a result of utilization of land and cheap labour that the area provide

This study also made on attempt to analyse the relationship between income and family size. It was found that Migrants with no income have low fertility (an average of six children). This may be explained by the fact that they marry late because they don't have the resources to pay dowry. Those with slightly higher income have large families because they can afford to marry early and also marry many wives because they have the resources to pay dowry. However, this does not go on forever, because after a certain level of income, average family size declines drastically as income increases. For example on table 20, average family size declines drastically as an annual income reaches Ksh.14,000 from ten to five children.

This study looked at nutrition in two perspectives, namely; nutritional status shortly after migration and the current nutritional status of the migrants. The study found that migrants grew variety of food crops on small scale basis. The crops grown included maize, beans, bananas, cassava, vegetables, millet, sorghum, groundnuts and potatoes. Although maize is a stable food, majority of the people grow it on small scale and compared to the size of their families, they barely meet the food requirement with the exception of maize and beans the rest of the food crops were grown on small scale which rarely exceeded two acreas. This too was not enough to meet the food requirements of their families. This coupled with the squatter problems leads to other problems such as malnutrition and associated problems.

The current food base does not differ from the previous period which was shortly after migration to the present area. Maize is the dominant food crop whose average is higher than any other crops. The rest of the crops mentioned above are grown and just as in the previous period, they are grown on small scale which rarely exceeded

-35-

two acres. Most of the maize and beans grown is sold to provide
income to meet other needs such as school fees, medical facilities,
etc. This too leads to lack of sufficient food, hence malnutrition
and associated diseases.

Tables 21 and 22 shows various types of food crops
and their acreage.

CHAPTER THREE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The aim of this study is to indentify and discuss the fertility patterns, economic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants to Saboti location of Trans-Nzioa district using primary data collected from a sample of migrants. Fertility and socio-economic characteristics have been investigated.

Trans-Nzioa district is one of the settlement districts in Kenya that recieves people from different parts of the country. The attraction to the area is explained by the need to acquire land by people from high density districts such as Kakamega, Bungoma and Busia, etc.

The study revealed that most migrants originated from Bungoma followed by Kakamega and Busia districts of Western province. Migrants also came from other provinces such as Rift Valley, Central and Eastern provinces. However, the number from these provinces was minimal. The study also found that apart from the migrants, there were other people who were born and grew up in the location as squatters.

The study found that there is little or no difference between the length of birth intervals of migrants at the district of origin and that at the district of destination. Large family size is also a common feature for all migrants. This constrast with the hypothesis that migrants have small family sizes.

Marriage age for both female and male migrants was found to be very low, averaging 16 years for females and 23 years for males. Most of the migrants are mature and married men and women. This therefore renders the hypothesis that migrants are young and single men null and void.

On education, the study found that most migrants have low education levels and only a very small proportion have had secondary education or above. The study also established close relationship between educational attainment and family size. Those migrants with low education have higher average family size than those with higher education level. This finding leads to the rejection of the view that migrants are illitrate but I haste to add that most of them have limited educational attainment.

The study found that most migrants have poor housing conditions mostly made of grass-thatched roofs, mud walls and floor. On the relationship between housing conditions and family size, the study found that those migrants with poor housing conditions ie. grass-thatched roofs, mud floor and walls have higher average number of children than those with better housing facilities ie made of iron-sheet, brick or block walls and cemented floors.

Most of the migrants were found to be farmers, labourers and small-scale farmers by occupation. Over time, most of them change to full-time farmers from their previous occupations. Migrants who are farmers and labourers by occupation are found to have higher fertility than those who are teachers, civil servants and business-men.

In the initial years of migration, the study found that majority of the migrants were either landless (26.3) or small scale farmers. This leads us to accept the hypothesis that migrants were poor and landless. It was found that migrants who were originally landless and those who owned small plots of land, later acquire more land and became full-time farmers. The study found that those who acquire more land also opt for large family sizes for purposes of getting enough labour for farming purposes.

The study also found that migrants were low income earners who had moved to the settlement scheme to try their luck in farming to improve their income status. Most of them move to high income bracket with time as a result of farming. This leads us to accept the hypothesis that their income improves with time. As their income goes up, their family sizes also increases because they are now able to marry more wives because they can afford to pay dowry.

A simple survey and analysis found that the location has inadequate medical facilities and personnel. Most migrants travel over five kilometres before they reach the nearest health centre. The survey also found that all health facilities lack personnel, drugs and infrastructural facilities such as water and electricity. There is no noticeable changes in medical facilities over time as stated in the hypothesis earlier.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

All the policy recommendations contained here are based on the assumptions that migrants have already arrived and settled in the area of destination.

This study had found that many of the migrants in Saboti location do not have clean water in their homes. The study therefore recommends that the Ministry of Water in conjuction with the district development committee (DDC) should make every effort to provide clean water to people in their homes or nearby places. Infact many of the streams and boreholes in the area should be tapped for this purpose.

One of the finding of this study is that the location has a large number of people with no education or limited education. It is for this reason that extra effort should be made to increase adult education facilities and people to be motivated to attend such classes regularly. This will contribute to the Ministry of Health effort to curb deaths and also make people respond positively to family planning campaigns.

On income, the study recommends that marketing of agricultural goods should be improved by having the national cereal board increase buying centres in the location and alo by paying farmers promptly for their crops. This will prevent them from being exploited by middlemen who buy their crops at low prices. Secondly, farmers should be encouraged to diversify their farming by growing other crops such as coffee and tea since the climate and soil are conducive for growing such crops. This will increase their income which will enable them built better houses, provide better educational facilities for their children and also participate actively in Harambee functions that will further improve their social welfare.

Employment and training facilities should be increased and also diversified so that many unemployedpeople can find jobs. This can be done by constructing many youth polytechnics to provide skills to the people for practical work. Attitudes towards farm works should be changed so that many more people can pick up jobs in large farms especially during peak farming period.

Finally, the government should find a lasting solution to the squatter problem which has retarded the development of the area for a long time. This can be done by proving squatter with loans to purchase farms or by helping them to form Co- operatives to purchase land on their behalve(s).

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TABLE 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE POPULATION

Origin - Three districts of Western Province; Rift Valley, Eastern
        and Central Provinces.

Age - 40 years or over.

Marital Status - Married with many children.

Average Age at Marriage for Females - 16 years.

Average Age at Marriage for Males - 23 years.

Children Per Woman - 7.

Average Family Size - 10.

Average Level of Education - Standard 3.

Acreage Per Family - 4.0 Acres.

Average Annual Income - Ksh 7485.

Previous Occupation - Labourer, Small-scale Farmers, Teachers.

Common   Housing Structures - Grass-thatched, Mud walls and Mud
                                floors.

TABLE 2

AGE OF THE MALE RESPONDENTS AT MARRIAGE

AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
Below 20	36	18.2
At 20	26	13.1
At 21	13	6.6
At 22	23	11.6
At 23	19	9.6
At 24	14	7.1
At 25 and Over	63	31.8
Age not reported	4	
Total	198	100.0%

TABLE 3

AGE OF RESPONDENTS WIVES AT MARRIAGE

AGE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
Below 15	24	12.1
15	21	1o.6
16	28	14.1
17	33	16.7
18	22	11.1
19	12	6.1
20	8	4.0
21	4	2.0
22	3	1.5
23+	23	11.6
Age not reported	20	10.2
		100.0

TABLE 4

AVERAGE BIRTH INTERVAL OF MIGRANTS AT THE DISTRICTOF ORIGIN

BIRTH INTERVAL (Number of Years)	%tage
1	17.2
2	63.0
3	6.8
4	6.6
5	4.7
	100.0

TABLE 5

AVERAGE BIRTH INTERVAL OF MIGRANTS AT THE DISTRICT OF DESTINATION

BIRTH INTERVAL (Number of Years)	%age
1	19.6
2	60.9
3	8.7
4	5.6
5	5.2
	100.0

TABLE 6

EDUCATION LEVEL	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
No schooling	46	23.2
Standard 1	8	4.0
2	19	9.6
3	22	11.1
4	26	13.1
5	12	6.2
6	15	7.6
7	20	10.1
8	15	7.6
Secondary+	13	16.5
University		
Unstated	2	1.0
	198	100.0

TABLE 7

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND FAMILY SIZE

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
No Schooling										46			
Standard 1										8			
2									19				
3									22				
4								26					
5						12							
6						15							
7							20						
8						15							
Forms 1 to 6						13							
University						1							

TABLE 8

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FAMILY SIZE

MATERIAL USED	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Grass roof, Mud walls and Mud Floor										110		
Iron sheet, Mud walls and Mud floor										53		
Iron sheet, Bricks or Block walls and cement floor						35						

TABLE 9

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AT INITIAL STAGE OF SETTLEMENT

OCCUPATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%age
Farmers	42	21.2
Labourers	73	36.9
Teachers	7	3.5
Civil Servants	12	6.1
Businessmen	24	12.1
Others	40	20.2
Total	198	100.0

TABLE 10

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AT A LATER STAGES (AFTER 15 YEARS AND OVER)

OCCUPATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
Farmers	59	29.9
Labourers	68	34.3
Teachers	5	2.5
Civil Servants	9	4.5
Businessmen	21	10.6
Others	36	18.2
Total	198	100.0

TABLE 11

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OCCUPATION AND FAMILY SIZE

OCCUPATION	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Labourers								59				
Farmers								68				
Teachers						5						
Civil Servants							9					
Businessmen							21					
Supervisors					2							

TABLE 12

INITIAL ACREAGE OF MIGRANTS

CLASSES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
Landless	52	26.3
0.99 - 2.99	54	27.3
3.0 - 4.99	52	26.3
5.0 - 9.99	22	11.1
10.0 - 15.99	11	5.5
16.0 - 20.0	2	1.0
20+	5	2.5
Total	198	100.0

TABLE 13

ACREAGE AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS OF MIGRANTS

CLASSES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
Landless	24	12.1
0.99 - 2.99	39	19.7
3.0 - 4.99	72	36.4
5.0 - 9.99	31	15.6
10.0 - 15.99	11	5.6
16.0 - 20.0	14	7.6
20+	7	3.3
Total	198	100.0

TABLE 14

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SIZE OF LANDHOLDING AND FAMILY SIZE

SIZE OF LANDHOLDING	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN										
Measured in acres	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0						21					
Less than 2								13			
2 - 5									78		
5 - 10										57	
10+											29

TABLE 15

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT

DIVISION	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTRES	DISPENSARIES	NURSING HOMES	CLINICS
Saboti	2	-	8	2	2
Cherangani	-	2	1	-	-
Kwanza	-	2	6	-	-

Source: Trans-Nzioa district development plan, 1989-93, government printers

TABLE 16

INITITAL PLACE OF TREATMENT REPORTED BY RESPONDENTS

	0 - 1.99	2.0 - 2.99	3.0 - 3.9	4.0 - 4.9	5.0 - 5.9	6 - 6.9	7 - 7.9	8 - 8.9	9 -99	Tota.
Saboti	15	1	4	18	25	2	5	3	13	86
Kiminini	1	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	6	20
Lugulu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
Kaptama	0	7	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	11
Kitale	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	33	34
Endebes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bungoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	13
No where	-3									

TABLE 17

CURRENT PLACE OF TREATMENT REPORTED BY RESPONDENTS — TOTAL

	0-1.99	2-2.9	3.0-3.99	4.0-4.99	5.0-5.99	6.0-6.99	7.0-7.99	8.0-8.99	9+	TOTAL
Saboti	18	1	5	19	38	1	9	5	10	106
Kiminini	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	5	14	32
Kitale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	49	50
Kaptama		8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
Endebes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bungoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lugulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No where										

TABLE 18

INITIAL INCOME (IN Ksh) OF RESPONDENTS

CLASSES	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
0 - 2000	71	35.9
<2000 - 4000	21	10.6
<4000 - 6000	15	7.6
<6000 - 8000	8	4.0
<8000 - 10,000	14	7.1
<10,000 - 12,000	10	5.1
<12,000 - 14,000	3	1.5
<14,000 - 16,000	7	3.5
<16,000 - 18,000	3	1.5
<18,000 - 20,000	2	1.0
<20,000+	7	3.5
Unrecorded Income	37	18.7
	198	100.0

TABLE 19

CURRENT INCOME (IN Ksh) OF RESPONDENTS

CLASSES	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	%tage
0 - 2000	38	19.2
< 2000 - 4000	36	18.2
< 4000 - 6000	26	13.1
< 6000 - 8000	15	7.6
< 8000 - 10,000	17	8.5
< 10,000 - 12,000	10	5.1
< 12,000 - 14,000	5	2.5
< 14,000 - 16,000	5	2.5
< 16,000 - 18,000	5	2.5
< 18,000 - 20,000	3	1.5
< 20,000+	20	10.1
Unrecorded Income	18	9.2
	198	100.0

TABLE 20

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME LEVELS AND FAMILY SIZE

ANNUAL INCOME IN Ksh	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0						13				
Less than 2000								38		
2000-4000									37	
4000-6000							26			
6000-8000								15		
8000-10,000										17
10,000-12,000									10	
12,000-14,000										5
14,000-16,000					5					
16,000-18,000					5					
18,000-20,000						3				
20,000+					20					

TABLE 21

CROPS GROWN AND ACREAGE
THE PERIOD SHORTLY AFTER MIGRATION

TYPES OF FOOD CROPS

ACREAGE

	0	7.0-1.99	2.0-3.99	4.0-5.99	6.0-7.99	8.0-9.99	10+
Maize	0	75	41	7	6	6	4
Beans	0	93	34	4	3	4	1
Bananas	12	113	11	2	0	0	0
Cassava	0	101	28	9	1	1	0
Vegetables	1	130	6	2	0	0	0
Millet	0	125	12	1	0	0	0
Sorghum	0	101	29	6	0	0	1
Groundnuts	32	157	6	2	0	0	0
Potatoes	19	114	3	3	0	0	0
Not indicated	59						

TABLE 22

CROPS GROW AND ACREAGE
CURRENT FOOD CROPS

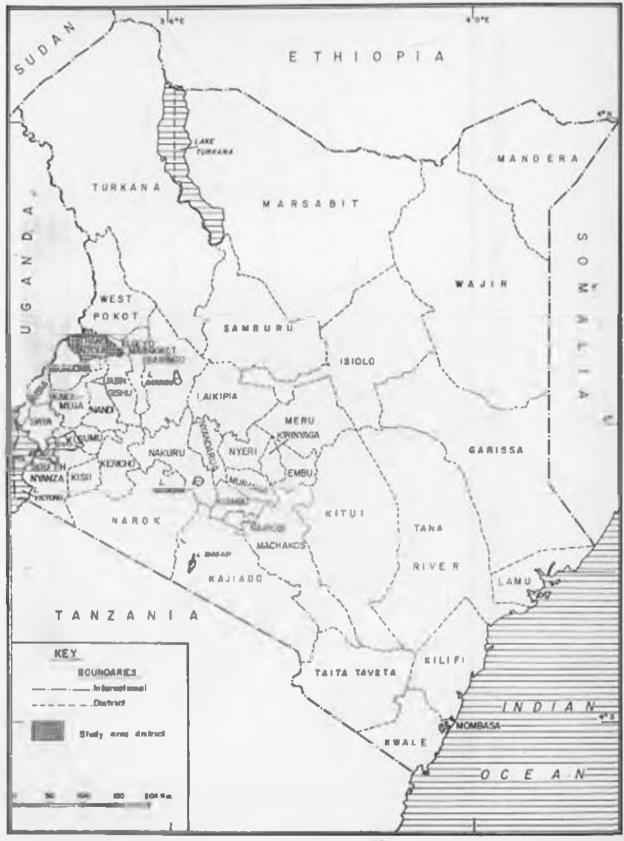| TYPES OF FOOD CROPS	ACREAGE						
	0	7.0-1.99	2.0-3.99	4.0-5.99	6.0-7.99	8.0-9.99	10+
Maize	0	81	43	9	7	4	4
Beans	0	102	29	6	5	3	3
Bananas	7	111	23	4	20	0	1
Cassava	1	117	20	6	1	2	1
Vegetables	0	129	6	2	11	0	0
Millet	0	131	14	1	20	0	0
Sorghum	1	135	6	4	0	1	1
Groundnuts	9	134	4	1	0	0	0
Potatoes	11	135	2	0	0	0	0

To be answered by migrants who are 40 years or over and those who have
stayed in their present place for fifteen years or over

1. (a) Name of the respondent ....

    (b) Sex of the respondent ....

    (c) Age of the respondent ....

    (d) Marital status of the respondent ....

    (e) Number of children of the respondent ....

    (f) Ages of the children ,...

    (g) District of origin ....

2. (a) When were you first married? ....

    (b) If it is a male, what was the age of the first wife at the
         time of marriage?
                     ....

    (c) Number of children ever born ....

    (d) Number of children alive ....

    (e) Their ages:

         1............   7............   3............   4............

         5............   6............   7............   8............

         9............   10............   11............   12............

3. (a) Age of the 2nd wife at the time of marriage ....

    (b) Number of children ever born ,............................

    (c) Number of children alive ....

    (d) Their ages:

         1........... 2........... 3........... 4........ 5............

         6.......... 7........ 8........... 9........ 10............

4. (a) Age of the 3rd wife at marriage ....

    (b) Number of children ever born ....

    (c) Number of children alive ....

    (d) Their ages:

         1........ 2........ 3........... 4........... 5............

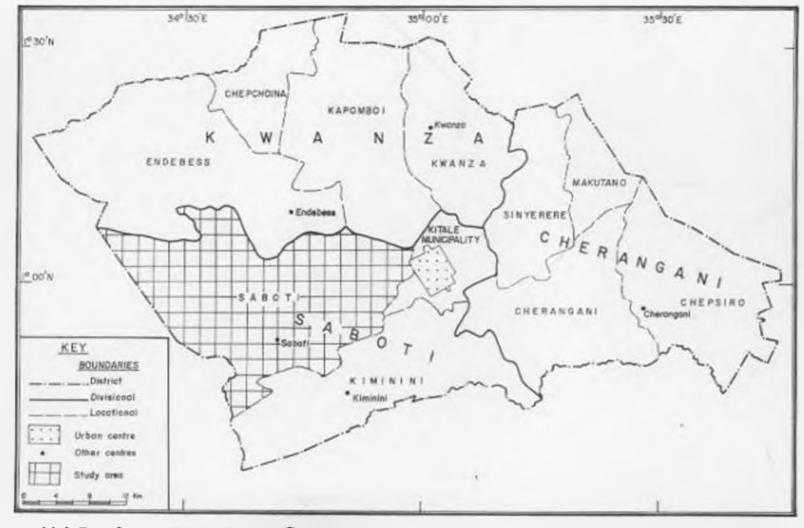   6........ 7........ 8........... 9........... 10............

5. (a) State whether you have been to school or not...............

   (b) What was your highest form or standard of full-time

   educational attainment?......................................

6. (a) During   the initial period of migration and settlement,

   did you have a house? ....

   (b) What materials did you use to construct it?

   1. Roofing ....   Wall ....   Floor ....

   (c) How many bedrooms were there? ....

   (d) Since that time, have you built any other house(s)?

   ....

   (e) What materials did you use?

   1. Roofing ....   Wall .... Floor ....

7. (a) What were you doing for a living at the time of migration?

   ....

   (b) How do you earn your living currently? ....

8. (a) What was the initial acreage of your farm? ....

   (b) How many acres do you have now? ....

9. (a) What was your annual income at the time of migration?

   ....

   (b) What is your current annual income? ....

10. (a) What food crops did you use   to grow in your farm?

   1.............. 2........ 3.......... 4........ 5...........

   (b) What was the acreage of each?

   1.............. 2........ 3.......... 4........ 5...........

   (c) What food crops do you grow now? ....

   1.............. 2........ 3.......... 4........ 5...........

   (d) What is the acreage of each crop?

   1.............. 2........ 3.......... 4........ 5...........

11. (a) Where did you used to go for treatment?..................

    (b) How many kilometres is it from your home? ....

    (c) Where do you go for treatment currently? ....

    (d) How many kilometres is it from your home?...............

MAP I: LOCATION OF TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT IN KENYA.

MAP 2: TRANS NZOIA DISTRICT: ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES.