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**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SOCIAL PROTECTION**  
**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION**

**STREET FAMILIES REHABILITATION TRUST FUND**

**2018 NATIONAL CENSUS OF STREET FAMILIES REPORT**

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## **List of Abbreviations**

<b>ABBREVIATION</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION</b>
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCIs	Charitable Children Institutions
COG	Council of Governors
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
HIV/AIDS	Human immuno deficiency/Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPS	Kenya Police Service
LoK	Laws of Kenya
MOH	Ministry of Health
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
RAs	Research Assistants
SD Cards	Scan Disk Cards
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSP	State Department for Social Protection
SFRTF	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TWC	Technical Working Committee
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children Education Fund

## Foreword

The 2018 National Census of Street Families report provides information on the structure, size and distribution of street families in Kenya. The census was the first of its kind to be conducted in the country. The main objective of the census was to create and provide a national data base of the street families population in Kenya. The specific objectives were to establish the magnitude and demographic characteristics of the street families in Kenya; assess the socio-economic and political push and pull factors of street families; generate a databank for street families; and map out existing services, opportunities and potential challenges for street families.

The census was conducted from 1st to 10th April, 2018 where a total of 46,639 street persons were enumerated. The results show that the majority of the street persons were age 10 to 34 years. The highest concentration of street persons was found in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Uasin Gishu Counties in this order. Following the promulgation of the constitution in Kenya in 2010 and devolution of administrative powers to the counties, the results of this census are valuable to managers and planners who make policies at national and county levels.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection would like to acknowledge and appreciate the institutions and agencies for roles they played that resulted in the success of this exercise: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, State Department for Interior, State Department for Social Protection, Council of Governors, National Council for Population & Development, Kenya Police Services, AMREF Health Africa, and Action for Children in Conflict.

The Fund is grateful to all the staff from the participating institutions and agencies, the Supervisors and Enumerators who worked tirelessly for long hours to collect data and ensure the success of this census, and most importantly to the respondents who sacrificed their time to volunteer and provide the information from which this report is developed.

Our special gratitude goes to UNICEF for financial and technical support, without which the census could not have been conducted.

SIMON K. CHELUGUI, EGH  
**CABINET SECRETARY**

## Preface

It is noted that today, tens of millions of children are living or working on the streets. Their numbers keep growing due to population growth, urbanization and migration, particularly in the developing world such as Kenya. Children are pushed into living and working on the street by many factors, such as poverty, death of parents, separation/divorce of parents, abandonment, parents living on the streets, mistreatment by parents or relatives, tribal displacement, inadequate food at home, influence by friends, insecurity, getting lost during traveling, being born on the streets, lack of school fees, fear of being reprimanded, corporal punishment, domestic violence, or in search of employment or income among others.

Once on the streets many other threats await these children. Some of the most pressing challenges street children face include difficulties in maintaining basic health and accessing services, violence (beaten up by the other street children) and abuse, and dangerous working conditions, not feeling any sense of belonging, girls fall into prostitution to make a living, glue sniffing which is one of the many surviving strategies that keep these children resilient to their own feelings and anxiety, and the harsh climatic conditions due to lack of proper shelter and clothing.

There is an illusion of freedom that these children get by living on the street. It is not a choice to leave their homes for the street but there is a conscious choice to stay on the street. Therefore, much is required to be done to counter the root causes that lead children to live and work on the streets, and to guarantee respect and full realization of the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These rights can only be realized with access to reliable information and data which can provide evidence-based decision making. The census results, therefore, will fill this gap as such information will guide programme design so as to generate appropriate strategies of supporting and empowering vulnerable families to resilient livelihoods thus curtailing more street families from finding the streets to be their places of abode.

The census of street families was undertaken in all major urban centers in the 47 counties of this country. Each area of abode in the urban centres was visited and information obtained using the individual questionnaire. In addition, institutions implementing interventions to mitigate the issues of street families were visited and information collected from the head of the institution using a data collection tool. This information provided data on the existing services, opportunities and potential challenges.

The results of this census will go a long way in supporting the implementation of the street families programmes for the realization of a country free of street families in line with the country's long term development plan (Kenya Vision 2030) and the Constitution of Kenya 2010. It is also in line with the international commitments which Kenya has ascribed to such as the Sustainable Development Goals with its clarion call of *leaving no one behind*, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The State Department wishes to thank all the institutions and agencies for the roles they played to ensure that the census was successfully carried out. In addition, we express our gratitude to the team from the various Ministries, Departments and Agencies that put together this report. Last but not least, we want to sincerely thank UNICEF for financial and technical support.

Nelson Marwa, CBS,  
Principal Secretary  
**State Department for Social Protection**

## **Preamble**

In order to inform policy formulation, planning, budgeting, programming and decision making in regard to issues of street persons, it is critical to have accurate and reliable data. The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund in collaboration with various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies conducted a national census of the street families in April 2018.

This report is organized into six chapters as follows: Chapter one on introduction provides the background, rationale and objectives of the census. Chapter two discusses the methodology used to conduct the census while Chapter three provides the demographic characteristics and the distribution of street families. Chapter four looks at the socio-economic factors that drive persons to the streets. Chapter five reviews information on the existing services, opportunities and challenges faced by street families undergoing rehabilitation while Chapter six sums up the report by giving conclusions, policy implications and recommendations.

Research studies and headcounts had been conducted in Kenya, but none had ever addressed the magnitude, impact and the numbers of street families. Consequently, the challenge in addressing the concerns of the street families is attributed to inadequate credible and reliable data on street families. It is against this background that the 2018 National Census of Street Families was conducted.

The report has highlighted the push and pulls factors that drive persons to streets and documented key recommendations to address the challenges. This census report will provide a framework for the stakeholders to understand the structure, size and distribution of street families towards rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and re-socialization. I am therefore calling upon all stakeholders to work together to fast track the implementation of the recommendations.

It is envisaged that the data from the census will inform the targeting of street families for inclusion in the safety net programme so as to ensure the street families benefit from the support.

Hon. Lina Jebii Kilimo

Chair Person

**Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund**

## Acknowledgement

The census was undertaken in April 2018 through a collaborative effort between the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies and supported by UNICEF.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the Cabinet Secretary Mr. Simon Chelugui, EGH, the Principal Secretary, Mr. Nelson Marwa, CBS and the Board of Trustees for providing strategic leadership towards the undertaking of the census, analyzing data and report writing. It is my expectation that through their commitment, the recommendations documented in the report will be implemented for the benefit of street families.

Further, the Fund appreciates UNICEF for providing financial support for the census exercise and also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Technical Working Committee drawn from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, line ministries, Council of Governors, National Council for Population and Development, Amref Health Africa and Action for Children in Conflict for providing their technical input that ensured successful completion of the census exercise.

Special thanks go to the Director General of KNBS, Mr. Zachary Mwangi Chege and Mr. Macdonald Obudho, Director - Population & Social Statistics, KNBS for their selfless efforts and invaluable guidance to the census exercise, data analysis and report writing. I also wish to thank Mrs. Maria Cheroni and Mr. Robert Njogu, former Chief Executive Officers at the Fund who steered the process of conducting the census.

It is my hope that the findings and recommendations of the census will inform policy and legislative frameworks for efficient and effective management of street families programmes.

**CAROLINE TOWETT,**  
**AG. CEO/ Secretary**  
**Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund**

## Street Families Census Results at a Glance

Indicator	Male	Female	Total (N)
<b>Proportion of Street Persons in the Streets of the Country</b>	72.4	27.6	46,639
<b>Proportion of Street Persons under Rehabilitation in Institutions</b>			7,206
<b>Proportion of Street Persons by Level of Education</b>			
No Education	60.9	39.1	7,786
Pre-primary/Primary	74.2	25.6	31,976
Post primary and Above	76.8	23.7	6,877
<b>Proportion of Street Persons by Marital Status</b>			
Never Married	69.0	31.0	3,630
Married/Living Together	68.2	31.8	9,592
seperated/ Divorced	52.8	47.2	6,300
<b>Proportion of Street Persons by Talents</b>			
No talent	65.6	34.4	24,662
Have some talent (Ball games, Singing, Art/Craft, etc.)	80.0	20.0	21,977
<b>Proportion of Street Persons With Vocational Skills</b>			
No skills	72.4	27.6	33,073
Have some skills (carpentry & joinery, masonry, welding etc.)	72.5	27.5	13,566
<b>Proportion of Street Persons Living with Parents in the Streets</b>			
Proportion not living with parents	69.8	30.2	36,057
Proportion living with parents	81.1	18.9	10,582
<b>Proportion of Street Persons Living with Parents in the Streets</b>			
Death of one or two Parents	75.3	24.7	5,868
Mistreatment	72.9	27.1	4,416
<b>Other</b>	70.7	29.3	39,744

## Executive Summary

Over the years, the Government has been promoting socio-economic interventions targeting the vulnerable and marginalized groups, with an aim of empowering them for sustainable livelihoods. This notwithstanding, the street families have not benefited from this support due to unavailability of accurate and credible data for planning, budgeting and decision making. The census of street families was conducted in April, 2018. Below are the key findings:

- a) The findings of the Census shows that there were 46,639 street persons spread across the 47 Counties. Most of the street persons were males comprising of 72.4 per cent. Majority (21,550 persons) were youth aged 19-34 years followed by children aged below 19 (15,752 persons). The counties with the highest concentrations of street persons were: Nairobi (15,337), Mombasa (7,529), Kisumu (2,746), Uasin Gishu (2,147) and Nakuru (2,005).
- b) 3 out of 4 street persons (75.8 per cent) comprises of the youth age 10 to 34 years old.
- c) 76 per cent of the street persons had reached primary school level of education (77 per cent females and 75 per cent males) while 14 per cent reached secondary level of education.
- d) 58 per cent of street persons had never been married while 22 per cent were either married or living together with partners.
- e) 5 per cent of children age 10 to 18 years reported to have either married or living together with a partner.
- f) Overall, over two-thirds of the street persons in a particular county were inter- county migrants implying that they moved from one place to another place of abode within the county.
- g) 2 in every 5 street persons reported to have lived in the streets for 10 years and above. More females (45 per cent) are more likely to have lived in the streets for 10 years and above than their male counterparts (39 per cent).
- h) Youthful street persons age 10 to 34 years were more talented in sporting and creative arts activities compared to the older persons.
- i) Females on the streets were more talented in hair dressing (93 per cent), tailoring & dressing making (78 per cent) and catering (65 per cent) while males were more talented in carpentry & joinery (99.3 per cent), masonry (99.3 per cent) and welding (98.8 per cent).
- j) 68 per cent of street persons aged 10 years and above have had sexual intercourse. Out of these, only 37 per cent of them used condoms during the last sexual intercourse. To 59 per cent



- k) 70 per cent of females compared to 59 per cent of males among street persons were not using condoms.
- l) More youth age 15 – 29 years (67.6 per cent) were more likely not to use condoms during sexual intercourse.
- m) One in 10 females age 15 -19 had given birth. And about a half (54 per cent) of women age 20 -29 years had at least a child.
- n) 87 per cent of women had given birth regardless of their marital status while 73 per cent of never married women had given birth.
- o) 24 per cent of children age 0 – 17 years and 27 per cent of those age 10 – 17 years were orphans. Girls (32 per cent) were more likely to be orphans than boys (23 per cent).
- p) 39 per cent of children lived with their parents on the streets. Girls were twice (62 per cent) more likely to live on the streets with their parents than boys (34 per cent).
- q) Majority (68 per cent) of the children who lived on the streets with their parents were below 10 years of age.
- r) 20 per cent of street persons (31 per cent of females and 19 per cent of males) did not know the whereabouts of their parents. Majority (56 per cent) of the children aged below 5 years did not know the whereabouts of their parents.
- s) Reasons for going to the streets are varied by gender with the major reason for males being fear of being reprimanded at 92 percent, followed by corporal punishment at 86 percent; lack of school fees at 86 percent; mistreatment by relatives at 81 percent; and death of parents at 72. Females cited domestic violence at 50 percent as being the main reason for going to the streets followed by being born on the streets at 46 percent and mistreatment by relatives at 36 percent.
- t) Corporal punishment ranked highest at 43 per cent, as the reason why street persons aged 15-19 years go to the streets. For children aged 10-14 years, the reasons for being in the streets was influence by friends (33.5 per cent) and influence by parents living in the streets (28.2 percent)

- u) Majority of the street persons frequent the streets every day from morning to evening (55.6 per cent), with females going to the streets during this time (56.2 percent) compared to males (55.4 percent).
- v) 41 percent of male and 40 percent of female street persons live permanently in the streets.
- w) 61.5 per cent of the respondents cited that they spent their nights on the streets ('base') while 22.9 (26 per cent females and 22 per cent males) per cent spent their nights at home.
- x) The most cited reason by the respondents for moving to a new location was personal choice (33 percent), followed by search for greener pastures at 29.7 per cent and search of employment at 23.1 per cent
- y) The most cited reason for moving to the streets was personal choice at 33.2 per cent, with those in polygamous marriage leading at 55 percent; those living together at 46 percent and the widows/widowers at 45 percent.
- z) Those who cited search for employment were those in monogamous marriages at 34 percent and those who were separated at 28 percent.
- aa) Most street persons engage in scrap metal collection, garbage collection and fetching water. About 92.2 percent of males were involved in peddling drugs and alcohol and 96.1 per cent of females engaged in sex work activity during the night.
- bb) 28 percent of the street persons engaged in begging, of whom 24.8 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. Another key activity for street persons during the day was garbage and scrap metal collection at 22 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.
- cc) The data indicates that 74 percent of the males suffered from skin diseases and 55 percent of the females suffered from HIV/STIs in the month preceding the census.
- dd) 37.7 percent of the street persons suffered from malaria, 17.7 percent of them suffered from chest related diseases, 13.9 percent of them suffered from fever and 10 percent of them suffered from diarrhoea/stomach aches.

- ee) 14 percent of the street persons have been rehabilitated or reintegrated. Out of these, 16 percent were Males and 8 percent were females.
- ff) 64 percent of street persons who had been rehabilitated or reintegrated back to society were those aged between 15 to 30 years
- gg)** Over 40 percent of the respondents have received rehabilitation and reintegration services from the government, and 22.7 percent from Non-Governmental Organizations and faith-based organizations respectively
- hh) The most common way street persons obtained their food was through buying at 43 percent, followed by begging at 21 percent. The street persons rarely cooked own food at 9 percent.

## **Chapter One: Introduction**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights the background, rationale and objectives of the 2018 National Census of Street Families.

### **1.1 Background**

According to the World Cities Report of 2016, worldwide, a big number of people are homeless, sleeping in the streets, abandoned buildings, makeshift structures, parks, or any available space but the exact number is unknown. The last global survey conducted by the United Nations in 2005 estimated that about 100 million people were homeless worldwide.

Street families in Kenya refers to persons who are experiencing homelessness and are subjected to living on the streets of major cities, towns, market centers and areas reserved for overnight public transport vehicles. The phenomenon of street families in Kenya can be traced back to post independence period. The exact number of the homeless which includes street families remains unknown. Street families are part of these categories and are rapidly increasing causing a concern to the Government. Factors that create homelessness and street families are varied but are often related to economic and social disruption including, poverty; dysfunctional families; political unrest; domestic violence; human trafficking, internet predators, begging syndicates; mental health problems; substance abuse; sexual orientation or gender identity issues, truancy and unemployment.

Street families continuously face many challenges including, premature deaths orchestrated through mob injustice, malnutrition, inadequate health care and exposure to substance abuse. Similarly, they pose challenges in urban centers including negative influence on social behavior, increased levels of insecurity and mushrooming of informal settlements. "In committing to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States recognized that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the Agenda's Goals and targets should be met for all nations, people and for all segments of society," (UN SDG Report 2016). In this regard implementation of the SDGs should endeavor to be all inclusive and reach out to the vulnerable in the society.

The Constitution of Kenya stipulates that all Kenyans irrespective of their social status enjoy all rights as enshrined in the Bill of Rights. In this regard the Government of Kenya is committed to improving the welfare of the street families. In the last two decades, the Government has put in place measures and interventions to address the plight of the street families. Key initiative being the establishment of the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) to address the concerns of all homeless, destitute and vulnerable persons in urban areas. The key mandate of the Trust Fund is to coordinate rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and re-socialization of street families. In order to realize this, there is need to formulate policies and enact laws to harmonize and regulate standards in the management of street families for long term sustainability. The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust

Fund in collaboration with the County governments and key stakeholders have the responsibility of ensuring a country free of street families.

## **1.2 Rationale for the Census**

According to Kenya's population and housing census of 2009, Kenya's population was 38.6 million, and this was projected to reach about 63 million by 2030. In addition, the population living in urban areas was projected to grow to more than 50 percent of the total population by 2030 from the current estimate of 32 percent. A similar trend is likely to be experienced among the street families. High population growth results into pressure on available resources leading to more people seeking alternative sources of livelihood in the streets.

Research studies and headcounts conducted in the country had not addressed the magnitude and impact of street families. Lack of a credible and reliable data on street families has impacted negatively on policy formulation, planning, budgeting and decision making. It is for this reason that the Government of Kenya conducted National Census of Street Families 2018 for the first time to obtain accurate data and information.

The census report provides data on the total number, size, structure and distribution of street families. This forms a baseline for other specialized studies on the street families' population and will inform future programmes. The census findings also provide data and information for evidence-based policy and decision making. This is critical to the realization of a country free of street families.

## **1.3 Objectives**

The main objective of the Census was to create and provide a national database of the street families population in Kenya.

The specific objectives were;

- a) To Establish the magnitude and demographic characteristics of the street families in Kenya
- b) To Assess the socio-economic and political push and pull factors of street families
- c) To Generate a databank for street families
- d) To Map out existing services, opportunities and potential challenges.

## **Chapter Two: Methodology**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the methods and procedures that were used to conduct the census. This includes description of study setting; the study design; identification of the target groups; choice and description of data collection instruments and the procedures for data collection and analysis; data quality assurance, study limitations and the ethical issues that were considered in the process.

### **2.2 Organizational structure**

A Technical Working Committee (TWC) was formed and operationalized to manage the census process. The Committee was chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, SFRTF. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics provided technical leadership and the management of the census. The other committee members consisted of technical representatives of major stakeholders in the public sector. The specific functions of the committee were to:

- i) Develop all the census instruments
- ii) Identify the best practices for preparatory activities, data collection and processing
- iii) Develop quality assurance guidelines
- iv) Monitor and evaluate all the technical activities of the census
- v) Review the census work plan
- vi) Provide updates to the Principal Secretary and other key stakeholders
- vii) Train enumerators and provide technical coordination of the census process

### **2.3 Ethical Considerations**

The purpose of the census was explained to the respondents and their consent to participate was sought. Taking cognizance of the need not to cause any interruption in the lives of the street families while ensuring the security of the enumerators, the individual census questionnaire was brief and it took an average of 5 minutes to administer. During the training, enumerators were taken through the ethics and ethical standards that are expected during data collection and afterwards. It was emphasized that they were expected to show integrity, honesty, and responsibility in all aspects of their work. They were instructed to respect the following rights of the census respondents:

- a) The right of informed consent, which referred to the requirement that respondents be given complete and accurate information so that they could make informed decisions about their participation in the census.
- b) The right to refuse, which referred to an individual's right to decline to participate in the census or to refuse to answer individual questions once an interview had begun.
- c) The right to accurate representation, which requires honesty in dealing with respondents and answering their questions about the census. For example, the interviewers could not tell the respondent that an interview would take only a few minutes if they knew it would last considerably longer.

Data collected through the census was confidential. During training, census personnel signed a confidentiality oath of office before they were allowed to undertake the census.

## **2.4 Data Collection Tools**

The questionnaire was the main data collection tool. Individual census questionnaire was used to capture data on demographics and socio-economic issues on street families. The questionnaire was programmed in a Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) device which is a handheld mobile data collection tool.

## **2.5 Pilot and Pre-test**

The survey tools were pre-tested and piloted in purposively sampled urban centres. These included Nairobi, Nakuru and Nyeri. This was informed by the need to have a city, a transit town and a busy town outside the main highways. The piloting exercise was done on the streets and specifically targeted *'bases'* such as dumpsites and makeshift settlements where street families slept. The pilot also targeted street families rehabilitation centres. The respondents were randomly sampled for interview. The outcome of the pilot exercise provided information on adequacy of field organisation; efficacy of the census instruments; training programme; data processing plan and other important aspects of the census including logistics. After piloting the questionnaires, the instruments were subjected to peer review and amendments effected. This was necessary in ensuring that the data collection instruments were reliable.

## **2.6 Publicity and Advocacy**

Publicity and advocacy campaigns were conducted through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government officials on the ground (i.e. County Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs) in all parts of the country. Messages were also communicated through media interviews and vernacular radio stations.

## **2.7 Recruitment and Training of Census Personnel**

The enumerators were recruited and assigned duties in their counties of origin. Supervisors were drawn from Children Officers working with the Department for Children Services while coordinators were drawn from the Technical Working Committee. The volunteers working in the streets identified census guides who comprised of reformed street persons and 'base' leaders.

Training of Supervisors and enumerators was conducted on the general administration of census instruments, collection and transmission of data to the KNBS server using the CAPI application to ensure quality, interviewing techniques, what to do and what not to do while interviewing, and use of CAPI devices. The supervisors and enumerators training was preceded by the training of Trainers. During the training and enumeration, each enumerator was issued with a smart phone for data collection and a census Field Interviewer Manual as a reference tool.

## **2.8 Preparation for Data Collection**

In preparation for the census, the National Census technical working committee was constituted and sensitized. This was followed by preparation of data collection instruments, census training manual for the supervisors and enumerators and mapping of streets and 'bases' in all the cities, urban areas and markets across the 47 counties in Kenya.

## **2.9 Data Collection**

The Census was a head count of persons who for one reason or the other were permanently or temporarily subjected to living on the streets of major cities, towns and market centers. The census was conducted from 1<sup>st</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2018. It involved the collection of demographic and socio-economic data in relation to street families population. Additionally, data was collected from a sample of the institutions providing support to street families using sample survey approach. The face-to-face interview was used to collect both quantitative and qualitative data from respondents at 'bases' and institutions using individual and institutional questionnaires respectively.

## **2.10 Data Transmission and Storage**

Data was collected by enumerators using mobile devices and subsequently transmitted to a central server at KNBS. The data was encrypted prior to transmission and was backed up in a different location within KNBS.

## **2.11 Data Quality Assurance**

In order to ensure quality of data, a coordination mechanism was put in place. The National Technical Working Committee monitored all technical aspects of the census process. County and Sub-County Children Officers facilitated the exercise at sub-national level. Field monitoring teams oversaw technical, logistical and administrative aspects of enumeration in each region. A team of technical persons monitored the incoming data and the movement of the enumerators. Specifically, the monitoring involved;

- i) Reviewing of data from the interviewers to identify problems with interview routing or 'missing' data.
- ii) Identifying questions with higher than expected rates of "don't know" or "refused" responses and flag them off. Supervisors accompanied the enumerator to the field to provide support and further guidance to reduce the rate of the "don't know" or "refused" responses
- iii) Identifying questions with higher than expected rates of "other" responses, rather than one of the pre-coded answer choices and minimized their occurrence through closer supervision of the specific interviewers who were generating them.
- iv) Reviewing of any "other, specify" responses which ensured that appropriate data was in a form that was easily coded and not a duplicate of one of the pre-coded options.
- v) Examining of timing of data to ensure that interviews were being completed in an efficient and reasonable time.
- vi) Monitoring time-per-questionnaire and cost-per-questionnaire and ensuring efficiency in travel time and effectiveness in time management.

To ensure complete coverage, reformed street persons (base leaders) and volunteers working on the streets provided information on locations where the street persons would be at a given point in time. In order to minimize double counting, counties with the highest concentration of street persons (Nairobi and Mombasa) were combed within the first two nights of exercise. The enumerators were then dispatched to other counties.



Census supervisors ensured that adherence to general questionnaire administration procedure and that the mobile devices were operational and online at all times. Further, supervisors held one-on-one meetings with the enumerators who were facing challenges to address them. Supervisors and the Coordinators closely monitored the quality of the interview data that was being transmitted to the server so as to ensure field staff adhered to census procedures.

### **2.12 Data Analysis**

The data was processed using CSPro software. In addition, validation checks were done to ensure that all bases were accounted for in the dataset. Outputs were generated based on administrative areas.

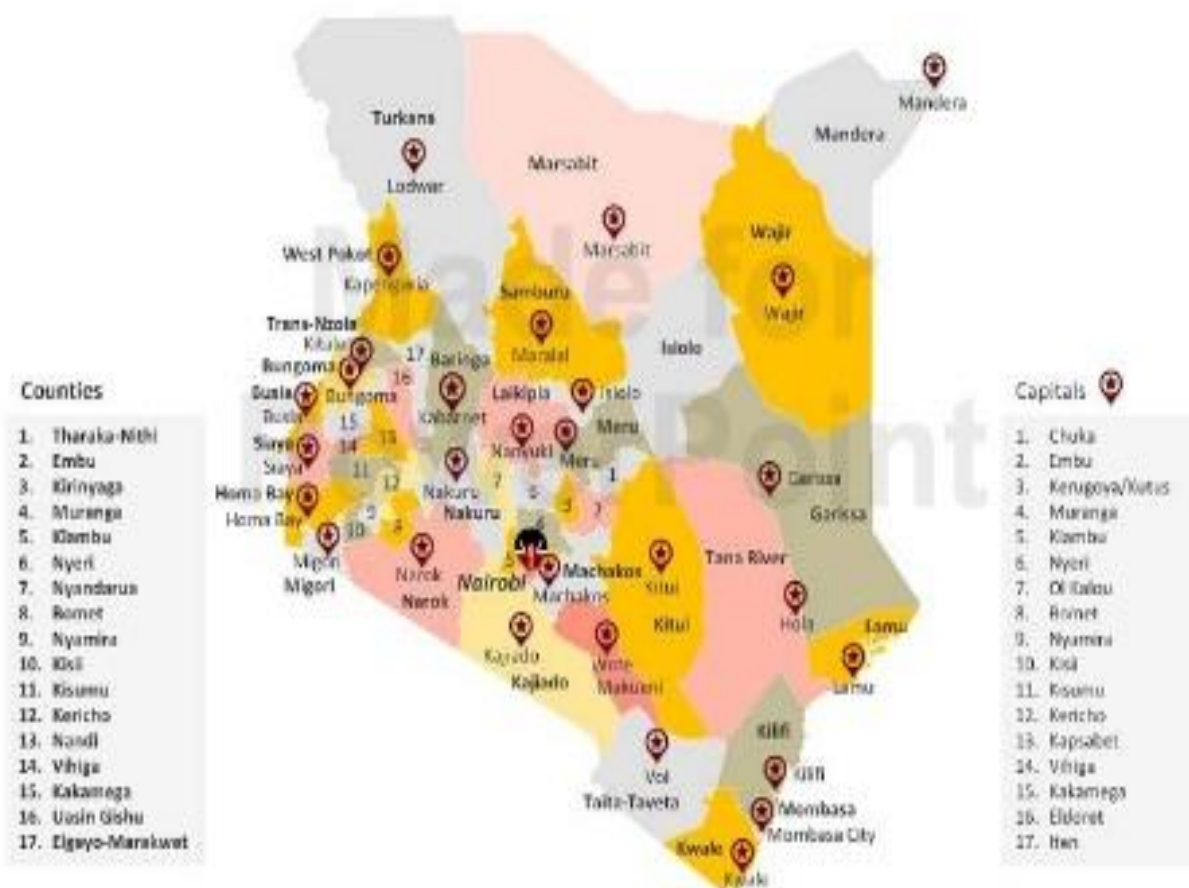
The frequency distribution tables in form of simple statistical measures like frequencies and percentages, graphics such as pie charts or bar charts were used for easier understanding, communication on demographic patterns and social economic factors affecting the street families in Kenya. The analysed data was presented in prose format.

### **2.13 Study Setting**

A map of Kenya with pins on hot-spot Counties with high concentration of Street Families

# Kenya

## National and county Capitals



Nairobi City has the highest number of street families. Other major urban centers include Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu among others whose streets are inhabited by persons who work and live in the streets. The census focused on 'bases' where street families lived such as dumpsites, pavements, abandoned buildings, car parks, tunnels, abandoned unserviceable vehicles and areas reserved for overnight public transport vehicles.

### 2.14 Limitations of the Study

The 2018 street families' census was successful but faced a number of constraints and challenges such as:

- a) Data fluctuation was evident due to security swoops that affected the street families causing constant state of mobility of the street persons. The street persons retreated into informal settlements thus disrupting the exercise which resulted to an extended enumeration time than planned.

- b) Rise of the cost of enumeration resulting from the hiring of additional security officers to accompany census personnel making staffing costs higher than budgeted for.
- c) Negative attitude of the street families towards security officers accompanying the census staff posed a great challenge. The security arrangement for the enumerators in some places was not received well by street persons.
- d) Criminal cartels (non-street families' individuals) working on the streets in some places interfered with the enumeration exercise. This slowed down the exercise and posed security risks to the census personnel.
- e) Language barrier. The language spoken by street persons varied from one region to the other. The terminologies used were not well understood by the interviewer thus slowing down the data collection process.

## **Chapter Three: Demographic Characteristics of Street Families**

### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter analyses demographic characteristics of the street families from the information collected from the street families. The chapter covers distribution of street persons, their education levels, marital status, migration patterns, duration of stay in the streets, training and talents, sexual behaviors, children ever born, orphanhood and whereabouts of their parents.

Information on demographic characteristics of street persons is important as it influences the places of abode, activities and the general behavior of street families. This information will therefore inform policy formulation, planning, and provision of resources, goods and services for street families.

### **3.2 Distribution of Street Persons by Age, Sex and County**

The distribution of street persons by age, sex and county is presented in Table 3.1. Overall, the total number of street persons enumerated during the census were 46,639. The proportion of male population is higher (72.4 per cent) compared with that of females (27.6 per cent). This may be expected as there has been more focus on girl child empowerment in the country than boy child in terms of programmes and interventions to empower girl child according to National Gender and Equality Commission, 2015. Further, boys are considered to be more vulnerable at young ages and this could be another reason as to why there are more boys than girls in the streets.

**Table 3. 1: Street persons by Sex and County**

S/No	County	Sex		Total	
		Male	Female	% Total	Count (N)
	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	46,639
1	Mombasa	69.3	30.7	16.1	7,529
2	Kwale	80.6	19.4	0.4	175
3	Kilifi	77.6	22.4	0.8	393
4	Tana River	94.5	5.5	0.5	217
5	Lamu	86.4	13.6	0.4	206
6	Taita Taveta	70.4	29.6	1.0	477
7	Garissa	87.2	12.8	0.7	337
8	Wajir	94.9	5.1	0.5	236
9	Mandera	83.5	16.5	0.4	170
10	Marsabit	80.3	19.7	0.6	299
11	Isiolo	86.6	13.4	0.6	291
12	Meru	72.3	27.7	2.8	1,293
13	Tharaka Nithi	64.7	35.3	0.5	218
14	Embu	91.7	8.3	1.5	677
15	Kitui	84.8	15.2	0.9	440
16	Machakos	70.3	29.7	1.2	545
17	Makueni	81.6	18.4	1.2	560
18	Nyandarua	67.7	32.3	0.5	232
19	Nyeri	64.8	35.2	2.1	972
20	Kirinyaga	89.7	10.3	0.4	203
21	Muranga	63.5	36.5	0.7	334
22	Kiambu	87.3	12.7	1.3	589
23	Turkana	64.8	35.2	0.5	244
24	West Pokot	86.4	13.6	0.4	191
25	Samburu	85.3	14.7	0.9	428
26	Trans Nzoia	83.6	16.4	0.6	299
27	Uasin Gishu	71.4	28.6	4.6	2,147
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	81.3	18.7	0.4	187
29	Nandi	100.0	0.0	0.3	152
30	Baringo	91.0	9.0	1.0	473
31	Laikipia	86.5	13.5	0.8	394
32	Nakuru	62.3	37.7	4.3	2,005
33	Narok	96.8	3.2	1.1	531
34	Kajiado	85.6	14.4	1.3	605
35	Kericho	100.0	0.0	0.4	204
36	Bomet	68.7	31.3	1.8	843
37	Kakamega	93.2	6.8	0.7	307
38	Vihiga	100.0	0.0	0.4	167
39	Bungoma	92.3	7.7	0.6	298
40	Busia	78.6	21.4	0.5	252
41	Siaya	62.1	37.9	1.4	663
42	Kisumu	73.2	26.8	5.9	2,746
43	Homa Bay	83.9	16.1	1.4	658
44	Migori	92.1	7.9	1.5	708
45	Kisii	87.9	12.1	0.4	206
46	Nyamira	77.6	22.4	0.4	201
47	Nairobi	66.0	34.0	32.9	15,337

Counties with the high concentration of street persons were Nairobi, accounting for 33 percent followed by Mombasa, 16 percent and Kisumu, 6 percent. This may be an indicator that street families is an urban area phenomenon. Counties with the lowest number of street persons were Nandi with 0.3 percent followed by Vihiga, Mandera, Kwale, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kericho, Lamu, Kisii, Kirinyaga, Nyamira and West Pokot Counties with 0.4 percent each.

### 3.2.1 Distribution of Street Persons by Age and Sex

The census study also sought to determine the ages of the individual street persons. A number of them were able to provide an estimate of their ages while others neither responded nor knew their ages. Table 3.2 presents the distribution of street persons by sex and age.

The study findings indicate that 3 out of 4 street persons (75.8 per cent) are youthful, ranging from age 10 to 34 years. Children below 9 years represent 4.1 per cent and the elderly persons, 60 years and above (2.4 per cent), accounted for the smallest proportion of the persons in the streets.

**Table 3. 2: Street persons by 5-year Age Group and Sex**

Age	Male	Female	Total	
			Per Cent	Count
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>46,639</b>
0 - 4	.6	1.9	0.9	443
5 - 9	2.8	4.1	3.2	1,485
10 - 14	15.4	7.5	13.2	6,178
15 - 19	22.8	11.4	19.7	9,169
20 - 24	18.3	17.5	18.1	8,448
25 - 29	13.6	16.8	14.4	6,738
30 - 34	9.5	12.6	10.4	4,841
35 - 39	6.9	8.7	7.4	3,446
40 - 49	5.7	10.7	7.1	3,290
50 - 59	2.6	4.6	3.1	1,464
60-69	1.1	1.9	1.3	616
70+	0.7	2.2	1.1	509
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.0	13

Table 3.3 provides street persons by selected age and sex. The results show that that 32.1 per cent of the street persons are children in the age bracket of 7 to 18 years. Out of these, 36.8 per cent are males and 19.8 per cent are females. These persons fall under primary and secondary school going ages.

**Table 3. 3: Street persons by Selected Age and Sex**

	Total		Male	Female
Kenya	46,640	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	443	.9	.6	1.9
5 - 6	335	.7	.7	.9
7- 18	14,974	32.1	36.8	19.8
19 -34	21,550	46.2	45.0	49.2
35 - 39	3,446	7.4	6.9	8.7
40- 44	1,884	4.0	3.2	6.2
45 - 49	1,406	3.0	2.4	4.5
50 - 54	977	2.1	1.8	3.0
55 -59	487	1.0	.8	1.6
65 +	1,125	2.4	1.8	4.1
Not Stated	14	.0	.0	.1

### 3.3 Street Persons' Level of Education Reached by Age, Sex and County

Table 3.4 presents data on street persons' level of education reached by age, sex and county. Nationally, 76 percent reported having reached primary school level, 14 percent having reached secondary school while 6 percent had reached pre-primary school. Further, the findings indicated that 77 percent of females and 75 percent of males had reached primary level of education. Across counties, most of the street persons reported having reached primary school except Lamu and Garissa where majority of the street persons had reached pre-primary school.

**Table 3. 4 :Level of Education Reached by Age, Sex, and County**

	Total	Pre-Primary	Primary	Post-Primary, Vocational	Secondary	College (Middle-Level)	University Undergraduate	University Postgraduate
<b>Kenya</b>	38,853	6.3	76	1	14.4	0.9	0.3	0
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	29,024	6.2	75.6	0.9	14.6	1.1	0.3	0
Female	9,829	6.4	77	1.4	13.8	0.6	0.1	0
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	98	62.8	37.2	0	0	0	0	0
6 - 13	5,102	13.5	84.7	0.2	0.1	0	0	0
14 - 17	6,022	4.9	87.3	0.5	6.3	0	0	0
18+	27,626	5	72.1	1.3	18.8	1.3	0.4	0
<b>Counties</b>								
Mombasa	6,059	6.2	72.1	1	16.9	1.3	0	0
Kwale	120	4.7	88.2	0	7.1	0	0	0
Kilifi	316	0	87.7	0	6.2	4.1	0	0
Tana River	217	7.3	85.5	0	0	0	0	0
Lamu	140	52.7	24.9	0	0	0	0	0
Taita Taveta	345	4.4	82.3	4.4	8.8	0	0	0
Garissa	63	93.2	6.8	0	0	0	0	0
Wajir	105	0	85.7	0	14.3	0	0	0
Mandera	74	15.8	70.7	0	13.5	0	0	0
Marsabit	248	12.7	73.8	2.7	10.8	0	0	0
Isiolo	259	30.3	62.9	1.2	5.6	0	0	0
Meru	970	1.4	90.6	0	6.4	0	0	0
Tharaka Nithi	196	0	80.1	1.1	16.5	1.7	0.6	0
Embu	585	6	91.5	0	2.6	0	0	0
Kitui	403	0.8	85.1	0	12.6	0.8	0	0
Machakos	360	10.9	77.3	0	11.8	0	0	0
Makueni	489	11.8	81.7	0	4.3	1.1	1.1	0
Nyandarua	191	11.9	73.9	0	13.2	0	1.1	0
Nyeri	859	5.8	79.2	1.8	13.2	0	0	0
Kirinyaga	193	16.1	69.3	5	9.7	0	0	0
Muranga	273	11.2	81.8	0	3.5	0	0	0
Kiambu	510	3.7	79	2.2	12.1	0.7	0	0
Turkana	208	0	99.3	0	0	0	0	0
West Pokot	132	16.5	77	0	5.6	0	0	0
Samburu	373	4.4	78.9	5.9	8.7	0	0	2.2
Trans Nzoia	238	1	86.6	0	11.9	0	0	0
Uasin Gishu	1,978	22.4	61.9	3.5	10	0	0	0
Elgeyo Marakwet	163	2.2	77	0	17.8	3	0	0
Nandi	115	4.5	95.5	0	0	0	0	0
Baringo	404	3.4	79.2	3.4	14	0	0	0
Laikipia	336	5.9	77.9	1.1	14.1	1.1	0	0
Nakuru	1,607	5	75.3	0.3	18.2	0.3	0.3	0
Narok	386	6.3	83.6	0	10	0	0	0
Kajiado	557	11	64.2	0	19.9	3.2	1.1	0
Kericho	190	9.1	76.4	0	12.7	0	1.8	0
Bomet	709	4.9	90.2	0	4.9	0	0	0
Kakamega	266	3.5	86.6	0	9.2	0.7	0	0
Vihiga	153	0	92.6	0	7.4	0	0	0
Bungoma	219	3.5	85.4	0	9	0	0	0
Busia	201	6.9	80.2	0	10	2.9	0	0
Siaya	560	10	70	6.6	11.7	1.7	0	0
Kisumu	2,466	0.7	88.8	0.7	8.7	0	0	0
Homa Bay	554	0	85.1	3.2	11.7	0	0	0
Migori	590	0.3	90.4	0	9.3	0	0	0
Kisii	193	15.3	77.2	0	7.6	0	0	0
Nyamira	113	11.4	71.3	0	14	0	0	0
Nairobi	13,168	4.3	72.5	0.7	19.6	1.6	0.6	0



### **3.4 Street Persons' Marital Status by Age, Sex and County**

Table 3.5 presents the distribution of street persons by marital status, age, sex and county. Nationally, 58 percent of the street persons had never been married, 22 percent of them were either married or living together with partner while 15 percent of them were either separated or divorced.

The data further shows that a significant proportion of the street females (26 percent) were either separated from their partners or were divorced compared to only 10 percent of the street males. Analyzed by age, the data shows that the proportion of street persons in marriage (monogamous or polygamous) increases with age. It was also noted that 5 percent of children aged 10-18 were reported to have either married or living together with a partner.

Across counties, the highest proportion of street persons in either monogamous marriage, polygamous marriage or living together with a partner was in Elgeyo Marakwet, at 47 percent followed by Mombasa and Mandera Counties at 38 percent and 37percent respectively. The proportion of those who reported to be single was highest in Narok, at 97 percent followed by Turkana and Nandi Counties, each at 92 percent.

**Table 3. 5: Distribution of street persons by marital status, age, sex and county**

Background characteristic	Total	Married	Living Together	Seperated	Divorced	Widow/Wi dower	Never Married	Other (Specify)
<b>Sex</b>								
Total	43009	18.6	3.7	11.8	2.9	3.6	57.8	1.7
Male	31262	17.3	3.6	8.4	2.2	1.4	65.6	1.4
Female	11748	21.8	4.2	20.7	4.6	9.3	36.8	2.5
<b>Age</b>								
15 - 19	9169	4.6	1.3	1.7	.4	.1	90.0	1.9
20 - 24	8448	16.8	4.4	8.9	.7	.6	66.8	1.7
25 - 29	6738	23.1	5.1	16.2	5.1	2.5	47.1	.8
30 - 34	4841	26.9	6.2	22.8	3.8	3.6	35.3	1.4
35 - 39	3446	31.8	4.5	17.3	9.0	5.9	30.6	.9
40 - 44	1884	36.3	6.5	21.2	6.3	12.8	16.3	.6
45 - 49	1406	40.8	6.6	20.8	5.6	15.6	10.2	.4
50 - 54	977	34.6	2.2	32.7	4.4	14.8	9.6	1.7
55 - 59	487	27.8	7.6	37.4	4.8	15.9	6.5	0.0
60+	1125	36.5	2.5	13.5	3.9	21.3	9.1	13.2
Not Stated	14	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	61.0	0.0	0.0
<b>County</b>								
Mombasa	6862	33.9	4.3	9.3	3.1	2.6	43.5	3.2
Kwale	107	2.7	0.0	12.8	0.0	12.8	71.7	0.0
Kilifi	361	30.2	3.6	5.3	5.4	10.7	35.8	9.0
Tana River	138	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.2	0.0
Lamu	196	1.4	0.0	21.8	2.9	12.1	61.8	0.0
Taita Taveta	391	19.5	0.0	7.8	0.0	3.9	68.8	0.0
Garissa	152	0.0	0.0	5.7	44.3	8.5	41.5	0.0
Wajir	236	6.3	0.0	12.7	8.0	3.4	69.6	0.0
Mandera	168	37.3	0.0	.9	10.0	3.9	47.0	1.0
Marsabit	261	21.7	0.0	3.8	1.3	5.7	67.5	0.0
Isiolo	261	18.4	5.5	6.7	1.2	3.0	65.1	0.0
Meru	1255	6.9	1.8	13.9	0.0	11.3	55.6	10.5
Tharaka Nithi	218	15.2	.6	9.0	16.9	7.1	50.2	1.0
Embu	651	4.0	5.9	9.2	1.4	4.6	74.9	0.0
Kitui	411	21.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	.8	75.3	.8
Machakos	483	1.1	2.1	33.7	.5	2.8	59.8	0.0
Makueni	528	13.9	3.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	76.1	0.0
Nyandarua	198	25.5	3.6	11.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0
Nyeri	898	12.0	9.3	13.6	0.0	4.4	60.7	0.0
Kirinyaga	201	2.7	12.5	9.3	4.6	0.0	70.9	0.0
Muranga	275	18.1	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	70.8	0.0
Kiambu	566	10.3	5.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	74.0	0.0
Turkana	161	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	92.3	0.0
West Pokot	178	14.1	0.0	8.5	1.3	3.9	72.2	0.0
Samburu	352	30.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.6	60.5	0.0
Trans Nzoia	287	20.6	.9	6.1	0.0	8.0	63.1	1.3
Uasin Gishu	2107	18.1	8.7	11.0	0.0	.9	61.4	0.0
Elgeyo Marakwet	183	46.7	0.0	13.8	0.0	4.6	34.9	0.0
Nandi	126	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.7	0.0
Baringo	362	3.8	0.0	15.6	0.0	0.0	80.6	0.0
Laikipia	372	16.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	4.3	61.1	1.2
Nakuru	1902	16.0	10.0	14.9	3.8	2.6	51.9	.9
Narok	430	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	96.7	0.0
Kajiado	578	15.3	3.6	13.7	.5	1.0	65.3	.5
Kericho	204	22.0	3.4	5.1	3.4	1.7	64.4	0.0
Bomet	785	13.5	0.0	18.1	0.0	0.0	68.4	0.0
Kakamega	289	8.9	4.6	6.5	2.7	.7	75.4	1.3
Vihiga	151	6.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	0.0	83.6	4.5
Bungoma	283	1.2	1.2	6.3	2.4	.8	88.2	0.0
Busia	204	7.2	6.1	7.4	5.5	0.0	73.7	0.0
Siaya	607	12.3	10.8	20.0	0.0	12.3	44.7	0.0
Kisumu	2700	21.9	1.3	3.0	1.5	.4	66.2	5.7
Homa Bay	636	6.2	0.0	15.8	0.0	10.7	67.4	0.0
Migori	566	10.6	0.0	12.4	0.0	.3	76.7	0.0
Kisii	181	10.6	1.9	10.6	.6	1.2	75.2	0.0
Nyamira	178	24.6	0.0	10.8	.7	3.8	60.1	0.0
Nairobi	14372	17.5	3.5	14.8	4.6	4.6	54.0	1.1

### **3.5 Migration Patterns of Street Families**

Migration patterns of street families presents both opportunities and challenges for society, communities and individuals as it alters the structure of street families. Migration patterns of street families observed in Kenya are inter-county, county to county and immigrants particularly from the neighboring countries.

Street persons migrate due to political, economic, social and physical reasons. These reasons can be classified into push and pull factors. Push factors are those associated with the area of origin, while pull factors are those that are associated with the area of destination.

Table 3.6 shows Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex and County. Overall, over two thirds of the street persons in a particular county were from the host county. An insignificant number were from other counties. About one percent of the street family persons migrate from the neighboring countries.

**Table 3. 6: Distribution of Lifetime In-Migrants, Out-Migrants and Net Migrants by Sex and County**

Background Characteristic	Enumerated within County of Birth	Moved from other County/ Country into the County of Enumeration	Not Stated	Total
<b>Kenya</b>	37,279	9,105	256	46,640
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	25,850	7,705	208	33,763
Female	11,429	1,400	48	12,876
<b>Counties</b>				
Mombasa	5,687	1,826	16	7,529
Kwale	161	14	-	175
Kilifi	309	84	-	393
Tana River	201	16	-	217
Lamu	132	74	-	206
Taita Taveta	446	31	-	477
Garissa	219	-	118	337
Wajir	217	19	-	236
Mandera	164	6	-	170
Marsabit	209	90	-	299
Isiolo	192	99	-	291
Meru	1,243	37	14	1,293
Tharaka Nithi	180	37	1	218
Embu	435	242	-	677
Kitui	315	125	-	440
Machakos	504	41	-	545
Makueni	507	53	-	560
Nyandarua	210	22	-	232
Nyeri	557	415	-	972
Kirinyaga	177	26	-	203
Muranga	156	148	31	334
Kiambu	461	128	-	589
Turkana	236	6	2	244
West Pokot	140	50	1	191
Samburu	398	24	6	428
Trans Nzoia	224	72	3	299
Uasin Gishu	1,585	555	7	2,147
Elgeyo Marakwet	134	53	-	187
Nandi	89	63	-	152
Baringo	418	56	-	473
Laikipia	292	102	-	394
Nakuru	1,803	197	4	2,005
Narok	381	150	-	531
Kajiado	461	141	3	605
Kericho	142	59	3	204
Bomet	642	201	-	843
Kakamega	216	86	5	307
Vihiga	142	25	-	167
Bungoma	264	34	-	298
Busia	219	33	-	252
Siaya	607	56	-	663
Kisumu	2,029	717	-	2,746
Homa Bay	554	104	-	658
Migori	679	29	-	708
Kisii	156	50	-	206
Nyamira	185	16	-	201
Nairobi	12,601	2,693	43	15,337

### 3.6 Duration of Stay in the Street by Age and Sex

Table 3.7 presents the duration of stay in streets by age and sex. The results show that, 2 in every 5 persons reported to have lived in the streets for 10 years and above. The proportion of females who had lived in the streets for 10 years and above was higher than their male counterparts, at 45 percent and 39 percent respectively. About 15 percent of males had lived in the streets for one year or less compared to 13 percent of their female counterparts. Duration of stay in streets is dependent on one's age. For instance, older persons are more likely to have stayed in the streets longer than the younger persons.

**Table 3. 7: Duration of Stay by Age and Sex**

		1 year and less	2-3	4-6	7-9	10+ years	Not stated	Total
Kenya		14.2	19.1	17.5	8.7	40.4	0.1	46,640
Sex	Male	14.8	19.4	18.4	8.4	38.8	0.2	33,763
	Female	12.5	18.3	15.1	9.5	44.6	0.1	12,876
Five year age groups	0 - 4	57.8	28.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	443
	5 - 9	33.2	19.3	21.7	25.9	0.0	0.0	1,485
	10 - 14	29.0	26.8	18.2	7.3	18.8	0.0	6,178
	15 - 19	19.9	25.5	24.1	9.1	21.1	0.3	9,169
	20 - 24	10.1	18.9	19.7	10.0	41.2	0.1	8,448
	25 - 29	8.2	17.7	17.5	9.0	47.5	0.1	6,738
	30 - 34	8.0	15.3	13.4	6.7	56.6	0.1	4,841
	35 - 39	5.8	14.8	10.9	6.3	62.1	0.1	3,446
	40 - 44	5.7	6.7	11.2	6.3	69.9	0.2	1,884
	45 - 49	3.1	8.1	9.2	2.8	76.8	0.0	1,406
	50 - 54	7.9	4.6	11.4	12.3	63.8	0.0	977
	55 - 59	1.3	7.6	9.1	5.5	76.5	0.0	487
	60+	2.4	11.3	7.3	8.4	70.6	0.0	1,125
Not Stated		0.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	61.0	0.0	14

### 3.7 Talents among Street Persons by Age, Sex and County

Talent is a natural aptitude or skill of an individual. Talent nurturing and promotion amongst the street persons can be key in rehabilitation. With proper guidance street persons can harness their talents and focus on constructive activities and break the cycle of addictive or negative habits. Further, talents present an avenue through which street persons, specifically those who lost the opportunity to join school or continue with schooling, can earn a living.

#### 3.7.1 Distribution of Talents amongst Street Persons by Age, Sex and County

Table 3.8 presents distribution of talents among street persons by age, sex and County. The findings show that, 40 percent of the respondents were talented in ball games, followed by singing and art and craft, at 23 percent and 10 percent respectively. Male street persons were more talented in ball games, at 46 percent while females were more talented in singing at 43 percent. In terms of age, youthful population aged 10 to 34 years, were more talented in sporting and creative arts activities compared to the older persons.



**Table 3. 8: Distribution of Talents amongst Street Persons by Age, Sex and County**

<b>Background Characteristic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Ball games</b>	<b>Singing</b>	<b>Art and Craft</b>	<b>Boxing</b>	<b>Acrobatic</b>	<b>Comedy</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	21,977	39.5	22.5	10	2.1	3.9	4.9
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	17,580	46.4	17.5	9.8	2.5	4.6	4.1
Female	4,397	11.9	42.6	10.8	0.6	1	8.2
<b>Age</b>							
10-14	3,090	49.4	20.1	7.3	0.9	4	2.5
15 - 18	4,904	46.9	17.4	7.1	1.3	3.8	4
19-25	6,520	37.1	25.3	9.8	2.5	4.6	6.1
26 - 30	3,227	39.3	23.6	10.7	2.8	2.8	6
31 - 35	1,731	33.3	22	10.2	3	4.7	3.1
36 - 40	1,206	25.1	26.8	16.3	3.1	5	7.4
41 - 45	580	20.2	23.7	22.4	3.9	0.9	6.1
46 -50	275	21	24.4	12.6	2.8	0.4	7.8
51 - 59	261	24.1	33	23.1	0.5	2.2	4.1
60+	180	22.9	35.1	24.3	2.5	0	0
Not Stated	5	0	0	100	0	0	0
Mombasa	3,465	26.7	24.3	12.2	2.7	5.1	5.3
Kwale	14	0	40	40	0	0	0
Kilifi	155	41.7	37.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	0
Tana River	32	50	50	0	0	0	0
Lamu	122	25.9	19.5	10.9	17.2	0	13.2
Taita Taveta	107	42.9	14.3	14.3	0	0	14.3
Garissa	59	0	100	0	0	0	0
Wajir	105	71.4	0	14.3	14.3	0	0
Mandera	60	50.6	32.6	5.6	0	2.8	2.8
Marsabit	85	39.3	33.1	3.9	0	3.9	7.9
Isiolo	159	38.4	20.2	1	1	7.1	2
Meru	513	38.9	23.3	33.4	1.5	0	0
Tharaka Nithi	83	31.1	33.3	6.8	0	2.7	4
Embu	228	23	5.2	7.7	0	7.7	3.8
Kitui	104	64	18	6	0	3	0
Machakos	127	34.5	26.4	10.2	0	6.1	6.1
Makueni	118	13.3	17.7	8.9	0	0	0
Nyandarua	100	41.6	27.3	6	0	4	4
Nyeri	451	34	24.2	0	3.8	5.7	1.9
Kirinyaga	160	51.7	17.1	5.4	2	8	2.7
Muranga	255	49.7	31.4	7.5	0	0	3.8
Kiambu	261	46	19.2	11.3	1.4	2.9	2.9
Turkana	34	50.1	45.3	0	0	0	0
West Pokot	55	40.1	42.1	11.1	0	2.2	0
Samburu	261	80.1	10.6	0	3.1	0	6.2
Trans Nzoia	178	44	22.8	8.9	2.1	3.4	5.5
Uasin Gishu	1,275	49.4	19.3	9.8	0	2.3	6.3
Elgeyo							
Marakwet	80	53	16.7	1.5	0	0	0
Nandi	42	62.5	37.5	0	0	0	0
Baringo	209	53.3	0	0	0	6.7	26.7
Laikipia	176	41.7	17	6.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nakuru	916	46.8	30.7	5.2	2.4	4.4	4.6
Narok	286	52.8	29.6	7	3.5	0	0
Kajiado	362	46.3	11.6	15.7	0	6.6	2.5
Kericho	48	57.1	14.3	21.4	0	0	0
Bomet	378	38.5	26.3	8.5	0	0	5.5
Kakamega	252	49.3	18.5	12.7	3.7	4.5	7.5
Vihiga	61	55.6	3.7	0	0	3.7	3.7
Bungoma	112	50	22.5	10.8	2	1	4.9
Busia	71	53.1	15.2	5.7	1.9	3.8	3.8
Siaya	271	65.5	27.6	0	0	0	0
Kisumu	1,280	50.6	12.2	8.6	2.3	1.4	14.2
Homa Bay	277	42.9	18.1	7.8	3.9	0	3.9
Migori	569	63.6	13.8	3.3	2.4	7.2	7.2
Kisii	106	52.1	11.7	5.3	1.1	0	2.1
Nyamira	58	36	34.3	17	0	2.1	0
Nairobi	7,861	34.4	24.3	11.3	2.3	4.8	3.7

### 3.8 Vocational Skills Amongst Street Persons

Vocational skills are practical skills that individuals acquire in a specific area such as tailoring, masonry, carpentry, shoe making and repair, hair dressing, shoe shining, crafts, electrical and wiring, plumbing, and mechanics among others. Acquisition of these skills prepares a person to work in various trades, crafts and technical jobs.

Table 3.9 presents the distribution of vocational skills among street persons by sex and age. Nationally, the popular vocational skills were carpentry at 16 percent, Masonry at 15 percent, tailoring/dress making at 14 percent, and hair dressing at 13 percent. Female respondents were mostly talented in hair dressing at 93 percent followed by tailoring/dress making at 78 percent and catering at 65 percent.

**Table 3. 9: Vocational Skills Among Street Persons by Sex and Age**

	Total	Carpentry And Joinery	Masonry	Welding	Tailoring/ Dress Making...	Plumbing. ...	Electrical Installation.. .....	Catering	Hair Dressing	Other (Specify)
<b>Kenya</b>	13566	2098	2018	1244	1919	520	1012	913	1791	3483
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	72.5	99.3	99.3	98.8	21.8	100	97.9	35.1	6.8	91.3
Female	27.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	78.2	0	2.1	64.9	93.2	8.7
<b>Age group</b>										
15 - 18	11.7	12.5	7.8	17.8	7.5	9.2	16.8	7.9	11.8	12.2
19-25	31.1	30	29	34.3	22.8	39.4	32.8	32.5	34.6	30.1
26 - 30	20.7	23.1	19.7	16.7	25.1	22.4	21.1	22.7	19.6	21.7
31 - 35	13.4	13.3	14.1	12.4	14.1	17.1	14.1	14.1	15.1	11.2
36 - 40	10.4	13.2	11.9	7.1	13.6	5.9	9.8	16.6	10.2	9
41 - 45	4.4	1.9	4.6	4.1	8.3	2.3	2.1	2.9	4.1	4.7
46 -50	3.4	2.5	6.4	2.9	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	2	5.1
51 - 59	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.3	3.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	2.1	3.6
60+	2.1	1.7	2.7	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	0.6	2.4
Not Stated	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.9 Use of Condoms During Sexual Intercourse

The use of condoms during sexual intercourse does not only help prevent unwanted pregnancies but also reduces the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The question on 'condom use during last sexual intercourse' was administered to street persons aged 10 years and above, who reported to have had sex.

Table 3.10 presents the distribution of street persons aged 10 years and above who have used condoms during last sexual intercourse by age and sex. The results show that 68 percent of the street persons aged 10 years and above have had sexual intercourse, out of this 63 percent of them did not use condom during the last sexual intercourse. The results further show that 70 percent of female street persons were not using condoms compared to 59 percent of their male counterparts. Analysis by age indicate that the percentage of the youthful population, aged 15-29 years who reported to have not used condom during the last sexual intercourse was higher compared to other age categories.



**Table 3. 10: Use of Condom during last sexual Intercourse**

Back Characteristic	Population 10 years and Above			Percentage that Used Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse	
	Total	Total that has had sex		Yes, used	No, did not
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>43,698</b>	<b>29,885</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>62.7</b>
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	31,868	20,049	62.9	41.0	59.0
Female	11,830	9,836	83.2	29.7	70.3
<b>Age group</b>					
10 - 14	5,164	524	10.2	1.1	2.2
15 - 19	9,169	4,390	47.9	17.5	13.0
20 - 24	8,448	6,760	80.0	30.7	17.8
25 - 29	6,738	5,772	85.7	19.4	19.3
30 - 34	4,841	4,222	87.2	12.7	15.0
35 - 39	3,446	3,024	87.8	8.0	11.4
40 - 44	1,884	1,582	83.9	3.2	6.5
45 - 49	1,406	1,313	93.4	2.8	5.3
50 - 54	977	877	89.8	1.8	3.6
55 - 59	487	413	84.9	.6	1.8
60+	1,139	1,007	88.5	2.2	4.1

### 3.10 Children Ever Born

One of the key indicators of fertility level is the number of children born per woman. Children born in the streets are more vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation. Understanding the fertility behavior of this category of population is critical so as to guide on which programmes to put in place to address the increasing street persons.

The question on live births was administered to all females aged 10 years and above. The responses obtained from the respondents were compared by asking them questions on children alive and children born alive and died.

#### 3.10.1 Children Ever Born by Age

The data on children ever born by age of respondent is presented in Table 3.11 below. The data indicate that the number of children increases with age of the mother. About one in every ten females aged 15-19 had given birth. Slightly more than half (54 percent) of the women aged 20-29 years had at least a child.

**Table 3. 11: Children Ever Born by Age of Respondent**

Age	Number of CEB			Total	
	0	1-3	4 and Above	%	Total (N)
<b>Kenya</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	9,828
<b>10 - 14</b>	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	87
<b>15 - 19</b>	32.2	10.2	.4	9.5	938
<b>20 - 24</b>	43.9	27.6	3.6	21.0	2,061
<b>25 - 29</b>	8.6	26.6	15.9	20.3	1,992
<b>30 - 34</b>	4.2	14.7	20.3	15.4	1,509
<b>35 - 39</b>	1.1	9.1	16.3	10.7	1,049
<b>40 - 44</b>	.1	4.8	12.2	6.9	678
<b>45 - 49</b>	.8	2.4	11.8	5.6	555
<b>50 - 54</b>	0.0	2.0	7.3	3.7	360
<b>55 - 59</b>	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.5	152
<b>60+</b>	1.3	1.3	10.1	4.6	448

### 3.10.2 Children Ever Born by Marital Status

Table 3.12 presents data on children ever born by marital status. The data shows that 87 percent of women had given birth regardless of their marital status. Further, the results show that 73 percent of the never married women had given birth.

**Table 3. 12: Children Ever Born by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Number of Children Ever Born			Total
	0	1 - 3	4 and Above	Women (N)
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9815</b>
<b>Monogamous Married</b>	12.8	39.5	47.7	2356
<b>Polygamous Married</b>	12.1	52.2	35.7	88
<b>Living Together</b>	9.8	63.7	26.5	464
<b>Seperated</b>	4.7	58.0	37.2	2240
<b>Divorced</b>	4.1	53.6	42.3	515
<b>Widow/ Widower</b>	2.3	30.6	66.6	951
<b>Never Married</b>	26.6	57.1	16.2	2920
<b>Other (Specify)</b>	3.8	35.9	60.4	281

### 3.11 Proportions of Street Persons with Parents Alive

Living status of parents is a factor that can influence the behavior of children during childhood and their later ages. The study undertook to find out whether the parents of the children 0-17 years were alive or not. Overall, 24 percent of the children aged 0-17 years reported that both of their parents were not alive. The proportion of street girls with both parents not alive was higher than that of boys,

at 32 percent and 23 percent respectively. In terms of age, 27 percent of the children aged 10-17 years had both of their parents not alive.

**Table 3. 13: Proportions of Street Persons with Parents Alive by Age, Sex and County**

	Total	Yes both alive	Yes mother alive	Yes father alive	No	DK	Not Stated
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>12,921</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	11,423	40.7	20	10.7	23.1	4.6	0.9
Female	1,498	26.2	34.3	5.9	31.6	1.2	0.7
<b>Age</b>							
0 - 4	253	27.4	61.3	3	4.5	2.4	1.4
5-9	1,424	38.4	27.6	21	10.7	2.1	0.2
10-14	6,451	41.6	19.7	9.4	22.9	5.5	1
15 - 17	4,790	36.4	20.6	8.2	30.5	3.2	1
<b>Counties</b>							
Mombasa	636	52.5	29.1	7.9	7.7	0	2.8
Kwale	117	60.2	11.6	23.3	4.8	0	0
Kilifi	97	80.3	0	13	6.7	0	0
Tana River	185	54.3	28.7	8.5	8.5	0	0
Lamu	44	0	50	23.9	26.1	0	0
Taita Taveta	217	7	64.9	7	7	14.1	0
Garissa	252	46.6	51.7	0	1.7	0	0
Wajir	60	25	50	0	25	0	0
Mandera	9	81.2	18.8	0	0	0	0
Marsabit	86	23.2	23.2	11.6	38.1	3.9	0
Isiolo	82	48.9	29.5	7.9	9.8	3.9	0
Meru	531	34.5	30.1	13.3	16.8	2.7	2.7
Tharaka Nithi	13	46.2	27.2	8.8	8.8	0	8.8
Embu	227	30.8	30.8	7.7	19.2	7.7	3.8
Kitui	125	55.3	27.3	9.9	7.4	0	0
Machakos	140	27.6	41.1	3.7	20.2	7.4	0
Makueni	229	59.8	18.3	19.6	2.3	0	0
Nyandarua	38	18.4	52.6	7.9	21.1	0	0
Nyeri	55	51.1	30.6	5.9	0	12.3	0
Kirinyaga	42	35.9	23.1	10.3	30.8	0	0
Muranga	128	45.5	30.3	6.1	6.1	12.1	0
Kiambu	199	59.7	16.6	4	15.8	4	0
Turkana	1,876	30.9	15.1	5.5	39.8	7.1	1.6
West Pokot	53	50.9	17	15.2	11.3	5.7	0
Samburu	163	58.2	12	0	14.9	9.9	5
Trans Nzoia	76	54.6	25.7	11.8	5.3	2.6	0
Uasin Gishu	334	54.3	19.1	4.5	14.3	7.7	0
Elgeyo							
Marakwet	9	55.6	22.2	0	22.2	0	0
Nandi	94	27.8	16.7	27.8	27.8	0	0
Baringo	389	50	10.7	10.7	28.6	0	0
Laikipia	103	60.6	28.1	4.3	7	0	0
Nakuru	207	45.2	15.7	9	19.8	10.3	0
Narok	357	25.4	37.9	8.5	11.3	16.9	0
Kajiado	135	42.2	35.6	6.7	8.9	6.7	0
Kericho	31	44.4	33.3	0	22.2	0	0
Bomet	218	53.2	25.5	0	10.6	5.3	5.3
Kakamega	128	33.7	23.5	20.5	15.5	4.4	2.3
Vihiga	111	36.7	24.5	12.2	22.4	4.1	0
Bungoma	139	50.4	22.3	11.5	15.1	0.7	0
Busia	143	33.7	4.7	19	33	9.7	0
Siaya	1,430	24.9	0	16.6	58.4	0	0
Kisumu	705	43.4	18.9	19.7	15.6	2.5	0
Homa Bay	162	46.7	6.7	13.3	26.7	6.7	0
Migori	447	9.9	29	16	45.1	0	0
Kisii	63	39.2	24	14.4	19.2	3.2	0
Nyamira	35	34.3	25.7	11.4	25.7	2.9	0
Nairobi	2,000	45.4	27	7.5	14.2	4.7	1.2

### **3.12 Proportion of Children Living with their Parents in the Streets**

Children living with their parent(s) develop differently from those who live without parent(s). Children with parents are assured of physical, psychological, emotional and social care.

Table 3.14 presents the proportion of children in the streets living with their parents. The findings indicate that 39 percent of the children live with their parents in the streets. Girls are more likely to live with their parents in the streets compared to boys, at 62 percent and 34 percent respectively. Further, the data shows that 68 percent of the children aged below 10 years live with their parents in the streets compared to 32 percent of those aged 10-17 years.

**Table 3. 14: Proportion of children living with their parent(s) in the streets**

Background Characteristic	Total	Live with Parent(s) in the street	Don't Live with Parent(s) in the street
<b>Kenya</b>	10,582	39.2	60.8
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	8,581	33.9	66.1
Female	2,001	61.5	38.5
<b>Age</b>			
0 - 4	390	66.7	33.3
5-9	1,333	70	30
10-14	4,860	41.2	58.8
15 -17	3,998	23.7	76.3
<b>Counties</b>			
Mombasa	1,477	73.1	26.9
Kwale	112	87.8	12.2
Kilifi	90	78.8	21.2
Tana River	170	22.1	77.9
Lamu	34	30.6	69.4
Taita Taveta	172	8.9	91.1
Garissa	248	0	100
Wajir	45	33.3	66.7
Mandera	10	34.2	65.8
Marsabit	50	13.3	86.7
Isiolo	70	29.5	70.5
Meru	234	13.1	86.9
Tharaka Nithi	10	67.7	32.3
Embu	157	44.4	55.6
Kitui	116	29.5	70.5
Machakos	102	36.7	63.3
Makueni	224	38.8	61.2
Nyandarua	53	88.4	11.6
Nyeri	217	45.7	54.3
Kirinyaga	29	18.5	81.5
Muranga	146	6.6	93.4
Kiambu	153	18.8	81.2
Turkana	119	19.4	80.6
West Pokot	54	11.4	88.6
Samburu	115	38.3	61.7
Trans Nzoia	85	23.3	76.7
Uasin Gishu	526	16.7	83.3
Elgeyo Marakwet	8	85.7	14.3
Nandi	68	23.1	76.9
Baringo	278	45	55
Laikipia	96	34	66
Nakuru	305	44.6	55.4
Narok	256	25.3	74.7
Kajiado	114	21.1	78.9
Kericho	24	28.6	71.4
Bomet	171	27.1	72.9
Kakamega	100	7.5	92.5
Vihiga	81	5.6	94.4
Bungoma	128	5.1	94.9
Busia	82	22.3	77.7
Siaya	47	0	100
Kisumu	578	15	85
Homa Bay	108	40	60
Migori	254	56.1	43.9
Kisii	64	7	93
Nyamira	33	39.2	60.8
Nairobi	2,969	46	54

### **3.13 Proportion of Persons with Knowledge on the Whereabouts of their Parents**

The question on the whereabouts of street persons' parents was asked to all individuals whose parents were reported as being alive and who were not living with them. Table 3.15 presents the proportion of street persons who knew where their parents were by age, sex and County. The data indicate that 20 percent of the street persons did not know the whereabouts of their parents. Further, the study shows that 31 percent of the females did not know where their parents were compared to 19 percent males. In terms of age, children aged below 5 years who did not know the whereabouts of the parents was 56 percent.

**Table 3. 15: Street Persons' Knowledge on the Whereabouts of Parents**

<b>Background Characteristic</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Know where parents are</b>	<b>Do not Know where parents are</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	6459	79.8	20.2
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	5678	81.3	18.7
Female	780	68.7	31.3
<b>Age</b>			
0-4	130	43.9	56.1
5-9	410	92.1	7.9
10-14	2857	80.1	19.9
15 -17	3061	79.4	20.6
<b>County</b>			
Mombasa	398	83.9	16.1
Kwale	14	100	0
Kilifi	19	0	100
Tana River	132	100	0
Lamu	24	100	0
Taita Taveta	156	9.8	90.2
Garissa	248	100	0
Wajir	30	100	0
Mandera	6	50	50
Marsabit	43	100	0
Isiolo	50	90.3	9.7
Meru	204	88.7	11.3
Tharaka Nithi	3	100	0
Embu	87	50	50
Kitui	82	81	19
Machakos	64	88	12
Makueni	137	100	0
Nyandarua	6	25	75
Nyeri	118	79.6	20.4
Kirinyaga	24	90.9	9.1
Muranga	137	78.8	21.2
Kiambu	124	95	5
Turkana	96	62.9	37.1
West Pokot	48	84.9	15.1
Samburu	71	65.5	34.5
Trans Nzoia	65	88.7	11.3
Uasin Gishu	438	90.8	9.2
Elgeyo Marakwet	1	0	100
Nandi	52	90	10
Baringo	153	54.5	45.5
Laikipia	63	94.3	5.7
Nakuru	169	70.8	29.2
Narok	191	57.9	42.1
Kajiado	90	80	20
Kericho	17	100	0
Bomet	125	81.5	18.5
Kakamega	92	83.7	16.3
Vihiga	77	82.4	17.6
Bungoma	122	54	46
Busia	64	85.3	14.7
Siaya	47	40	60
Kisumu	491	88.2	11.8
Homa Bay	65	100	0
Migori	111	66.2	33.8
Kisii	60	88.7	11.3
Nyamira	20	69.5	30.5
Nairobi	1625	80.3	19.7



## **Chapter Four: Socio- Economic Factors**

### **4.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights reasons why persons were on the streets; where they spent their nights; reasons for movement from one location to another; number of persons undergoing rehabilitation; facilitation for their rehabilitation and reintegration activities; medical assistance and source of food for street families.

Since Independence, there has been an increase of street families in major urban centers in Kenya. This is attributed to social and economic factors such as poverty, unemployment, physical and mental health, addictions, family breakdown among others. In order to address this, the government has supported street families through interventions such as: provision of basic needs (food, shelter and clothing), provision of health services, skills development, counselling, talent development and start up kits.

### **4.1 Why Persons were on the Streets**

The census sought to find out the reasons why the street families were on the streets. The respondents were given several options from which to choose from.

#### **4.1.1 Reasons why Street Persons were on the Streets by Sex**

Table 4.1 shows that the reasons for going to the streets are varied by gender with the major reason for males being fear of being reprimanded at 92 percent, followed by corporal punishment at 86 percent; lack of school fees at 86 percent; mistreatment by relatives at 81 percent; and death of parents at 72 percent. On the other hand, females cited domestic violence at 50 percent as being the main reason for going to the streets followed by being born on the streets at 46 percent and mistreatment by relatives at 36 percent.

**Table 4. 1: Reasons why street persons go to the street by sex**

Reasons	Population	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	46,504	72.3	27.7
Death of mother	1,823	82.6	17.4
Death of father	2,055	80.9	19.1
Death of both parents	6,002	72.0	28.0
Separation of parents	2,604	77.1	22.9
Abandoned	3,264	73.9	26.1
My parents live on the streets	2,222	61.8	38.2
Personal choice	8,803	77.4	22.6
Mistreatment by parents	2,107	81.2	18.8
Mistreatment by relatives	1,467	63.8	36.2
Mistreatment by step parent(s)	842	67.9	32.1
Tribal displacement	604	75.3	24.7
Inadequate food at home	4,690	68.5	31.5
Influence by friends	726	69.2	30.8
Insecurity	402	73.4	26.6
Got lost during travel/lost direction	185	80.5	19.5
Born in the streets.	1,302	53.8	46.2
Lack of school fees	1,881	85.6	14.4
In search of employment/income	14,004	71.5	28.5
Fear of being reprimanded	274	91.8	8.2
Corporal punishment	432	86.2	13.8
Domestic Violence	1,355	49.8	50.2
Any other (specify)	2,864	59.0	41.0

#### 4.1.2 Reasons why Street Persons go to the Street by Age

Table 4.2 shows the reasons why street persons go the streets by age. The findings indicate that corporal punishment ranked highest at 43 per cent, as the reason why street persons aged 15-19 years go to the streets. This necessitates the use of alternative measures such as guidance and counseling to discipline children instead of corporal punishment. For children aged 10-14 years, the reasons for being in the streets was influence by friends (33.5 per cent) and influence by parents living in the streets (28.2 percent). Getting lost while travelling is a contributing factor for going to the streets (37.7 percent) by persons aged 15-19 years.

**Table 4. 2: Reasons why street persons go to the streets by age**

Reasons	Five year age groups														
	Pop	0 - 4	05-09	10-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60+	Not Stated
Total	46,504	.9	3.2	13.3	19.7	18.1	14.3	10.4	7.4	4.0	3.0	2.1	1.0	2.4	.0
Death of mother	1,823	2.1	.7	15.6	21.6	18.4	20.3	8.1	8.0	2.0	.9	1.5	.1	.6	0.0
Death of father	2,055	.3	5.9	20.6	23.0	17.9	11.3	9.7	4.0	3.9	1.1	1.1	.9	.1	0.0
Death of both parents	6,002	0.0	1.5	12.8	20.3	20.7	15.7	10.6	7.6	3.8	3.0	1.6	.6	1.6	.1
Separation of parents	2,604	.7	5.6	20.1	24.7	22.0	14.3	3.6	5.2	2.5	.9	0.0	0.0	.4	0.0
Abandoned	3,264	2.2	2.3	23.5	23.1	15.5	12.7	7.0	4.2	4.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.2	0.0
My parents live on the streets	2,222	5.7	16.8	28.2	12.2	15.7	8.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	.8	1.2	.1	.8	0.0
Personal choice	8,803	.5	1.3	10.2	26.2	21.0	14.9	11.0	5.7	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.0	1.3	.0
Mistreatment by parents	2,107	0.0	.3	20.1	28.4	17.9	19.0	6.9	4.3	1.7	.5	0.0	.1	.8	0.0
Mistreatment by relatives	1,467	0.0	1.2	15.6	23.9	18.0	15.5	9.6	6.1	4.1	3.1	.9	1.4	.5	0.0
Mistreatment by step parent(s)	842	0.0	0.0	13.0	26.2	27.8	12.1	10.3	9.4	.8	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tribal displacement	604	0.0	2.3	7.4	9.3	20.5	14.8	16.0	14.2	.6	2.7	2.1	2.9	7.3	0.0
Inadequate food at home	4,690	.3	9.5	20.2	18.9	14.7	10.1	8.7	6.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	.9	2.7	0.0
Influence by friends	726	0.0	13.6	33.5	19.7	12.9	10.5	.9	4.3	4.4	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insecurity	402	0.0	1.1	4.8	19.4	22.2	13.7	6.6	15.2	6.2	0.0	2.6	4.3	3.9	0.0
Got lost during travel/lost direction	185	8.0	0.0	7.3	37.7	9.3	4.6	14.5	9.0	1.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	5.7	0.0
Born in the streets.	1,302	6.0	6.2	16.8	18.9	14.3	9.5	14.6	4.9	5.6	1.2	1.3	0.0	.6	0.0
Lack of school fees	1,881	1.1	.6	12.8	30.5	18.8	15.6	9.5	6.4	1.5	2.8	.3	0.0	.1	0.0
In search of employment/income	14,004	.1	.2	4.3	12.6	18.8	18.1	15.3	11.2	6.0	4.9	3.6	1.7	3.3	.0
Fear of being reprimanded	274	0.0	0.0	17.6	18.5	18.3	20.1	8.9	8.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Corporal punishment	432	0.0	0.0	14.7	43.1	12.9	15.1	7.8	3.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3	0.0
Domestic Violence	1,355	0.0	1.7	7.4	15.5	20.1	19.4	11.2	9.8	4.6	2.8	2.1	2.1	3.4	0.0
Any other (specify)	2,864	.9	3.6	10.2	14.5	9.5	12.1	12.5	6.5	5.0	9.3	4.1	1.7	10.0	.0

### 4.1.3 Reasons why Street Persons go to the Streets by Level of Education

Table 4.3 provides reasons why street persons go to the streets by level of education. The Table shows that most cited reason why those with pre-primary education were on the streets was as a result of getting lost during travel or losing direction (19 percent) and those with primary education cited corporal punishment (84 per cent). Those with post primary vocational education cited fear of being reprimanded (6 percent) while respondents with secondary education cited search of employment (20 percent) as their major reason for going to the streets.

Further, the data show that those with post-secondary education and middle level education cited domestic violence (2 percent) as the main reason why they are in the streets while those with university education cited fear of being reprimanded (4.3 percent) as their main reason. Those with postgraduate education cited insecurity (3 percent) as their main reason for going to the streets.

**Table 4. 3: Reasons why Street Persons go to the Streets by level of Education**

Reason	Level of Education									
	Pop	Pre-Primary	Primary	Post-Primary, Vocational	Secondary	College (Middle-Level)	University Undergraduate	University Postgraduate	Madrasa/Duksi	Not Stated
Total	46,504	6.3	76.0	1.0	14.4	.9	.3	.0	.2	.9
Death of mother	1,823	9.2	79.8	2.0	7.8	.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8
Death of father	2,055	2.7	79.0	3.1	10.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	.9	2.3
Death of both parents	6,002	7.4	80.1	1.5	9.9	.6	.1	0.0	0.0	.3
Separation of parents	2,604	5.5	80.5	1.6	10.2	.5	0.0	0.0	.3	1.5
Abandoned	3,264	7.2	79.6	3.6	8.4	.1	.4	0.0	0.0	.7
My parents live on the streets	2,222	8.5	76.1	.1	12.6	.6	.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
Personal choice	8,803	6.4	77.0	.4	14.7	.6	.2	0.0	0.0	.7
Mistreatment by parents	2,107	8.0	81.7	.6	9.0	.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	.3
Mistreatment by relatives	1,467	4.0	75.4	2.3	16.6	0.0	.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Mistreatment by step parent(s)	842	10.2	74.0	1.6	7.8	.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.2
Tribal displacement	604	4.4	77.7	4.6	11.5	.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Inadequate food at home	4,690	10.2	75.6	.6	10.9	.3	.1	.2	.3	1.7
Influence by friends	726	11.1	76.2	0.0	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insecurity	402	9.5	65.4	4.3	14.6	.4	0.0	2.5	3.4	0.0
Got lost during travel/lost direction	185	19.4	77.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Born in the streets.	1,302	5.3	75.5	.6	16.7	1.2	.1	0.0	0.0	.6
Lack of school fees	1,881	5.3	71.5	1.8	19.3	1.5	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
In search of employment/income	14,004	4.0	73.0	.6	19.7	1.7	.2	0.0	.1	.7
Fear of being reprimanded	274	12.0	67.5	5.5	10.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporal punishment	432	3.5	83.5	2.7	8.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	.3
Domestic Violence	1,355	8.2	71.1	2.2	14.1	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	.9
Any other (specify)	2,864	6.4	77.4	0.0	14.9	.8	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

## 4.2 Time when the Street Persons go to the Streets

Street persons were asked to indicate when they usually go to the streets. This was a multiple response question which elicited responses on the following: whether they go to the streets daily, morning to evening; in the evening after school; during the holidays; on weekends; if they live permanently on the streets; or go to the streets at night.

### 4.2.1 Time when the Street Persons go to the Streets by Sex

The census sought to establish the time when the street persons go to the streets. Table 4.4 shows the reasons why street persons go to the streets by sex. The results indicate that majority of the street persons frequent the streets every day from morning to evening (55.6 per cent), with females going to the streets during this time (56.2 percent) compared to males (55.4 percent). Among the street persons who live permanently in the streets, 41 percent are males and 40 percent are females. Further, the census indicated that street persons are rarely on the streets during weekends and holidays (males 1.4 percent and females 1 percent).

**Table 4. 4: Time when Street Persons go to the Streets by Sex**

Time	Sex		Overall	Population
	Male	Female		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	46,295
Every day morning to evening	55.4	56.2	55.6	25,750
In the evening after school	2.5	.9	2.1	966
During the holidays	1.4	1.2	1.3	612
On weekends	1.4	1.3	1.4	639
I live permanently on the streets	40.8	39.7	40.5	18,766
At night	1.4	1.2	1.3	612
Any other (specify)	1.6	2.6	1.9	866

### 4.2.2 Time when the Street Persons go to the Streets by level of Education

Table 4.5 shows time when street persons go to the streets by level of education. The census showed that on average 55.6 per cent of street persons across all levels of education, go to the street every day from morning to evening and 40.5 percent are permanently on the street.

**Table 4. 5: Time when the Street Persons go to the Streets by level of Education**

Time	Leducation Level									Overall	Population
	Pre-Primary	Primary	Post-Primary, Vocational	Secondary	College (Middle-Level)	University Undergraduate	University Postgraduate	Madrasa/Duksi	Not Stated		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	46,295
Every day morning to evening	50.1	55.3	61.7	63.6	66.2	32.6	100.0	27.0	71.1	55.6	25,750
In the evening after school	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.6	.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	966
During the holidays	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.1	.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	612
On weekends	.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	.8	1.4	639
I live permanently on the streets	48.5	40.2	44.2	33.2	31.9	56.0	0.0	73.0	20.4	40.5	18,766
At night	1.5	1.2	6.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	612
Any other (specify)	4.0	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.9	866

### 4.3 Places where Street Persons spend their Nights

The census sought to establish places where street persons spent their nights.

#### 4.3.1 Places where Street Persons spend their Nights by Sex

Table 4.6 shows places where street persons spent their nights by sex. From the analysis, 61.5 per cent of the respondents cited that they spend their nights on the streets ('base'). Further the findings indicated that 22.9 per cent of the respondents spend their nights at home, of whom 26 per cent are females and 22 per cent are males. The census also showed that both females and males spent the least amount of time with parents, in makeshift structures, at home with friends, with relatives and with other children.

**Table 4. 6: Places where Street Persons spend their Nights by Sex**

Where they spend	Sex		Kenya
	Male	Female	
Population	33,560	12,829	46,389
At home all the time	21.6	26.2	22.9
On the streets all the time (base)	62.6	58.7	61.5
Sometimes with parents	2.2	1.3	2.0
In a makeshift structure with other children	2.6	1.4	2.3
Sometimes at home with friends	.5	.8	.6
Sometimes at home with relatives	2.4	3.2	2.6
Sometimes at home with friends	1.8	2.0	1.9
In a rental house with other children	3.5	3.1	3.4
Any other	2.7	3.2	2.9

### 4.4 Reasons why Street Persons move to New Location

This section discusses reasons why street persons move to new locations by sex, age and marital status.

#### 4.4.1 Reasons for Moving to a New Location by Sex

Table 4.7 shows reasons given by respondents for moving to a new location by sex. The data showed that the most cited reason by the respondents for moving to a new location was personal choice (33 percent). This was followed by search for greener pastures at 29.7 per cent and search of employment at 23.1 per cent. Sexual harassment was the least cited reason for moving to a new location (0.7 per cent).

**Table 4. 7: Reasons for moving to a new location by sex**

Reason for Moving	Sex			
	Male	Female	Overall	Population
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	9,105
<b>Police harassment</b>	15.0	8.2	13.9	1,269
<b>Conflicts within the former base</b>	7.1	7.4	7.1	646
<b>Raids by county askaris</b>	6.5	10.1	7.0	640
<b>In search of employment</b>	23.1	25.1	23.4	2,128
<b>Sexual harassment at the former base</b>	.2	3.1	.7	60
<b>Peer influence</b>	8.4	9.4	8.5	778
<b>Personal choice</b>	33.3	32.4	33.2	3,020
<b>Greener pastures</b>	29.7	31.0	29.9	2,722
<b>Any other</b>	7.8	10.7	8.2	748

#### 4.4.2 Reasons for Moving to a New Place by Marital Status

Table 4.8 provides reasons why street families move to a new place by marital status. According to the findings, the most cited reason for moving to the streets was personal choice at 33.2 per cent, with those in polygamous marriage leading at 55 percent; those living together at 46 percent and the widows/widowers at 45 percent. Further, those who cited search for employment were those in monogamous marriages at 34 percent and those who were separated at 28 percent.

**Table 4. 8: Reason for Moving to Street by Marital Status**

Reason for Moving	Monogamous Married	Polygamous Married	Living Together	Seperated	Divorced	Wido w/Wid over	Never Married	Other (Specify)	Overall	Population
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	9,105
<b>Police harassment</b>	13.6	25.0	16.9	11.3	10.9	3.7	14.5	0.0	13.9	1,269
<b>Conflicts within the former base</b>	6.6	6.2	0.0	4.9	6.9	12.0	7.9	17.6	7.1	646
<b>Raids by county askaris</b>	6.5	0.0	4.3	7.6	7.9	7.4	7.4	1.5	7.0	640
<b>In search of employment</b>	34.1	18.7	21.6	27.9	29.8	22.5	20.2	9.9	23.4	2,128
<b>Sexual harassment at the former bas</b>	.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	.6	0.0	.7	60
<b>Peer influence</b>	10.6	11.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	17.6	8.5	778
<b>Personal choice</b>	30.9	55.4	46.0	27.6	15.2	45.4	34.5	35.9	33.2	3,020
<b>Greener pastures</b>	23.8	18.6	17.9	37.9	34.3	48.0	30.8	43.5	29.9	2,722
<b>Any other</b>	8.7	0.0	7.1	12.0	9.3	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.2	748

#### 4.5 Activities Undertaken by Street Persons

The census sought to establish activities undertaken by street persons. Among the options provided in the questionnaire included drug and alcohol peddling, water fetching, garbage collection, sex work, petty crime, parking and begging.

#### 4.5.1 Activities Undertaken by Street Persons during the Night by Sex

The street persons were required to respond on activities they undertake during the night by sex. **Table 4.9** shows that during the night, most street persons engage in scrap metal collection, garbage collection and fetching water. Further, the findings indicate that 92.2 percent of males were involved in peddling drugs and alcohol and 96.1 per cent of females engaged in sex work activity during the night.

**Table 4. 9: Activities undertaken by Street Families during the Night by Sex**

Activities	Pop	Sex	
		Male	Female
Overall	43,133	73.3	26.7
Scrap metal collection	11,130	83.6	16.4
Parking	1,800	84.5	15.5
Garbage collection and sale	13,326	72.4	27.6
Begging	9,375	62.7	37.3
Sex work	406	3.9	96.1
Peddling Drugs and alcohol	528	92.2	7.8
Potters	582	55.6	44.4
Hand cart pushers	6,398	75.8	24.2
Fetching water	13,021	78.7	21.3

#### 4.5.2 Activities undertaken by Street Persons during the Day by Sex

Table 4.10 presents data on the activities undertaken by street persons during the day by sex. The results findings show that during the day, 28 per cent of the street persons engaged in begging, of whom 24.8 per cent were males and 34 per cent were females. Further, the findings indicate that street persons were least engaged in peddling of drugs and alcohol during the day (3 percent). Another key activity for street persons during the day was garbage and scrap metal collection at 22 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.



**Table 4. 10: Activities undertaken by Street Persons during the Day by Sex**

Activity	Male	Female	Overall	Population
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	17,356
<b>Scrap metal collection</b>	22.0	13.8	19.6	3,403
<b>Parking boys/girls</b>	5.8	4.0	5.3	918
<b>Garbage collection and sale</b>	21.8	21.0	21.6	3,747
<b>Begging</b>	24.8	34.0	27.5	4,772
<b>Sex work</b>	.3	17.0	5.2	903
<b>Peddling Drugs and alcohol</b>	3.4	.4	2.5	438
<b>Potters</b>	2.4	3.9	2.9	498
<b>Hand cart pushers</b>	6.1	.9	4.6	792
<b>Fetching water</b>	9.9	.4	7.1	1,239
<b>Other (Specify)</b>	5.3	5.4	5.3	928
<b>None</b>	16.9	12.7	15.7	2,718

#### 4.6 Major Diseases suffered by Street Families

This section highlights diseases suffered by street persons one month preceding the census, by age, sex, marital status, levels of education and Counties.

##### 4.6.1 Diseases suffered by Street Persons one Month preceding the Census by Sex

Table 4.11 presents data on the diseases suffered by street persons one month preceding the census. The data indicates that 74 percent of the males suffered from skin diseases and 55 percent of the females suffered from HIV/STIs in the month preceding the census. For females, this situation is likely to be attributed to forced sexual activities that exposes them to HIV/STIs.

**Table 4. 11: Diseases suffered by Street Persons in by Sex**

		Total	Malaria	Chest related diseases	HIV/AIDS, STI	Fever	Diarrhea/ Stomach Ache	Skin Diseases	Other (Specify) .....	None
Sex	1 Male	72.4	69.7	73.2	45.1	68.4	65.3	74.3	67.0	76.7
	2 Female	27.6	30.3	26.8	54.9	31.6	34.7	25.7	33.0	23.3

##### 4.6.2 Diseases that affected Street Persons by Marital Status

Table 4.12 shows major diseases suffered by street persons by marital status. From the analysis, 37.7 percent of the street persons suffered from malaria, 17.7 percent of them suffered from chest related diseases, 13.9 percent of them suffered from fever and 10 percent of them suffered from diarrhoea/stomach aches.

**Table 4. 12: Major Diseases suffered by Street Persons by Marital Status**

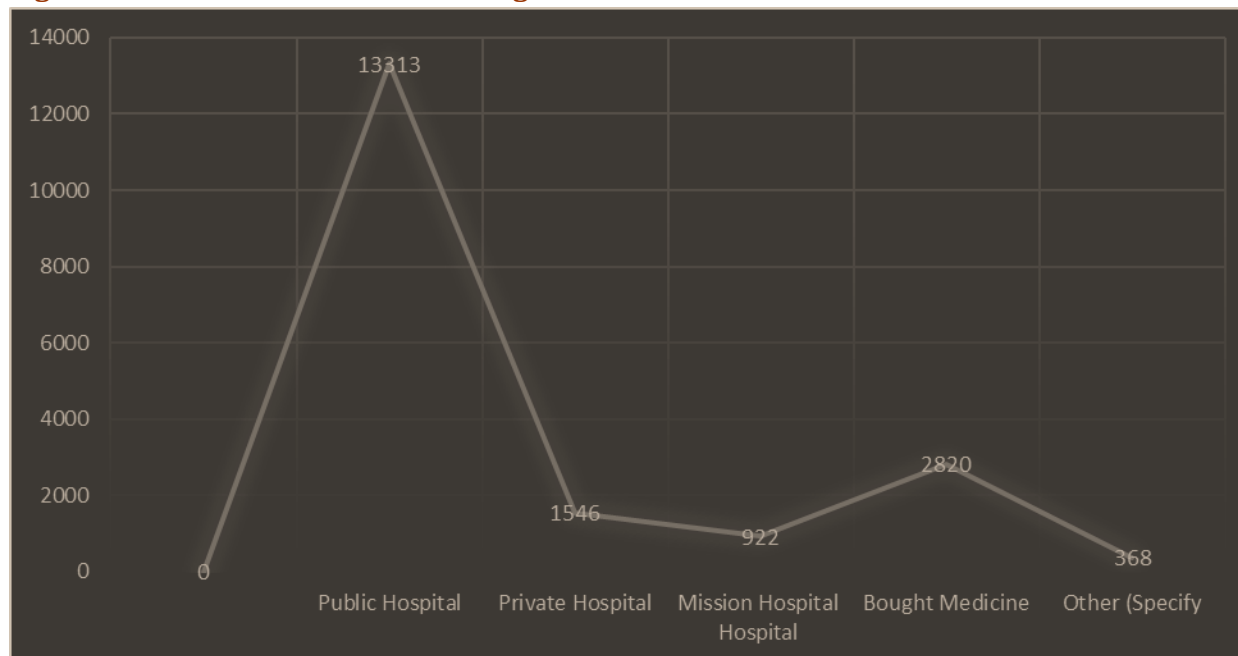
Diseases	Total	Malaria	Chest related diseases	HIV/AIDS , STI	Fever	Diarrhea/ Stomach Ache	Skin Diseases	Other	None
<b>Population</b>	46,232	11,334	8,201	1,197	6,404	4,615	3,141	4,376	17,969
Monogamous Married	17.5	20.2	20.8	11.8	18.6	19.3	15.5	17.9	15.9
Polygamous Married	1.1	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.1	.8
Living Together	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.4	6.0	5.0	4.3	2.9	2.9
Seperated	11.9	12.2	12.7	25.7	9.8	13.0	9.7	14.3	11.0
Divorced	2.7	2.6	3.0	4.5	3.1	3.8	1.8	3.7	1.9
Widow/Widower	3.6	2.7	4.8	7.8	4.7	3.3	2.0	7.6	2.2
Never Married	57.7	52.4	51.1	42.2	55.7	49.5	63.3	51.6	63.8
Other (Specify)	1.7	3.0	1.6	1.3	1.0	4.3	1.8	1.0	1.5

## 4.7 Treatment Seeking Behaviour

Street persons are vulnerable in terms of their health because they live under difficult environments that predispose them to many conditions. They represent minority population which has been under-represented in health research. The nature of their lifestyle makes them more vulnerable to health risks and problems. The findings of the census give information on prevalence of Malaria, Chest related diseases, HIV/AIDS and STI's, Fever, Diarrhea, Stomach Ache and skin diseases.

### 4.7.1 Where Street Persons sought Treatment

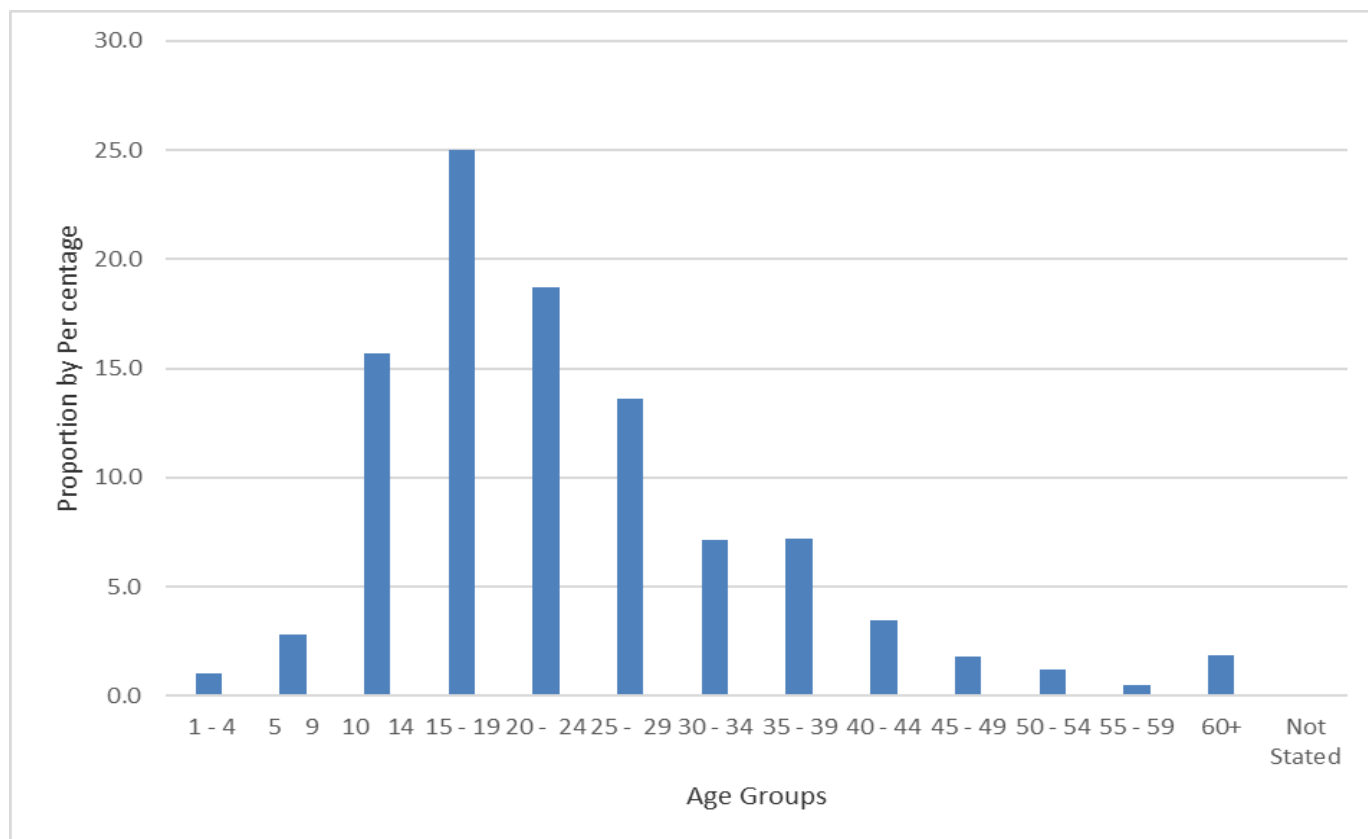
Figure 4.1, shows where street persons sought treatment. The findings showed that 13,313 street persons sought medication from public hospitals and 2,820 street persons bought medicine to treat themselves. Other facilities that the street persons sought treatment are private hospitals and mission hospitals.

**Figure 4. 1: Where Street Persons sought Treatment**

#### 4.7.2 Treatment seeking Behaviour of Street Persons by Age

Figure 4.2: Depicts the proportion of those who did not seek treatment amongst street persons by age. The results indicate that the highest number of street persons who did not seek treatment during illness were those aged 15-19 years at 25 percent.

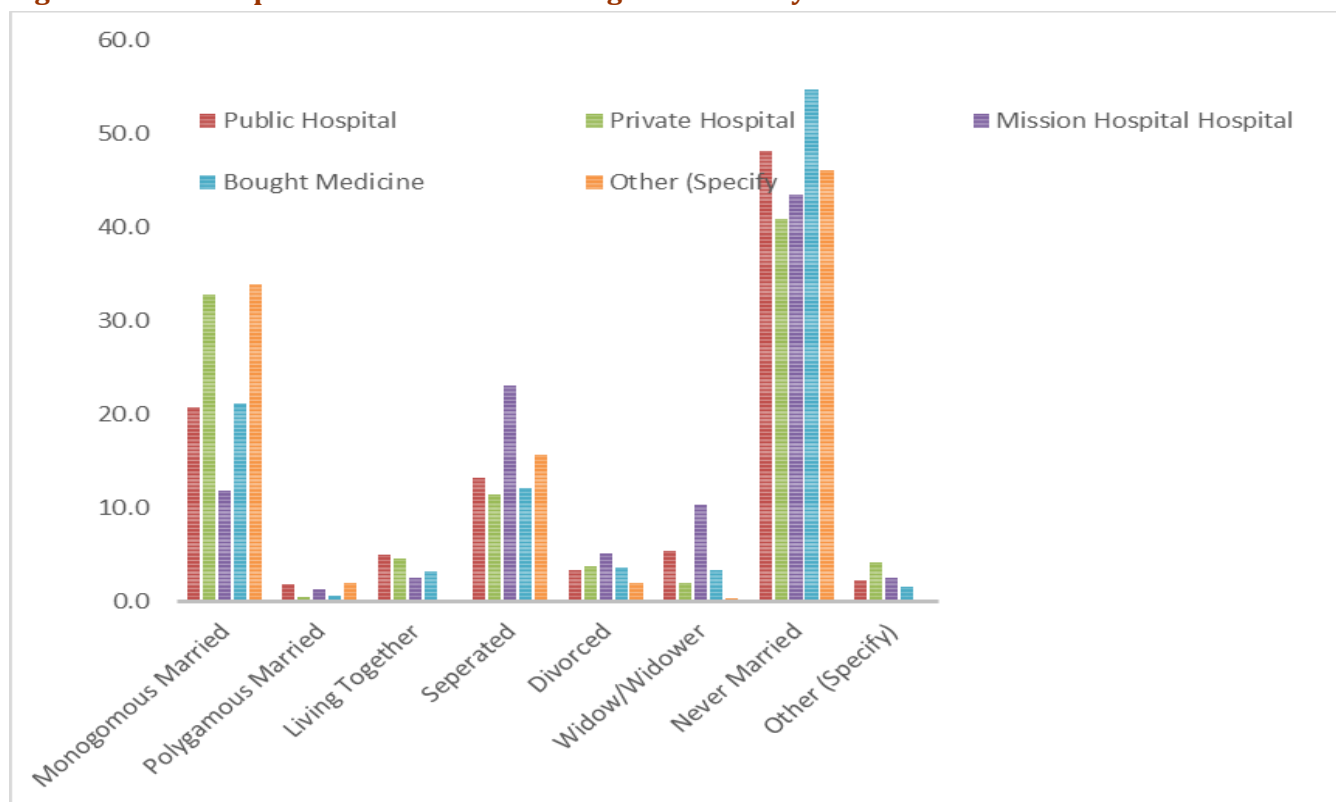
**Figure 4. 2: Street persons who did not seek Treatment by Age**



#### 4.7.3 Where Street Persons sought Treatment by Marital Status

Figure 4.3 presents information on use of different health facilities to purchase drugs by marital status. The graphical presentation in Figure 4.3 paints a picture that the never married street persons led in seeking medication from different facilities. The category that reported least on seeking of medication was the polygamous married.

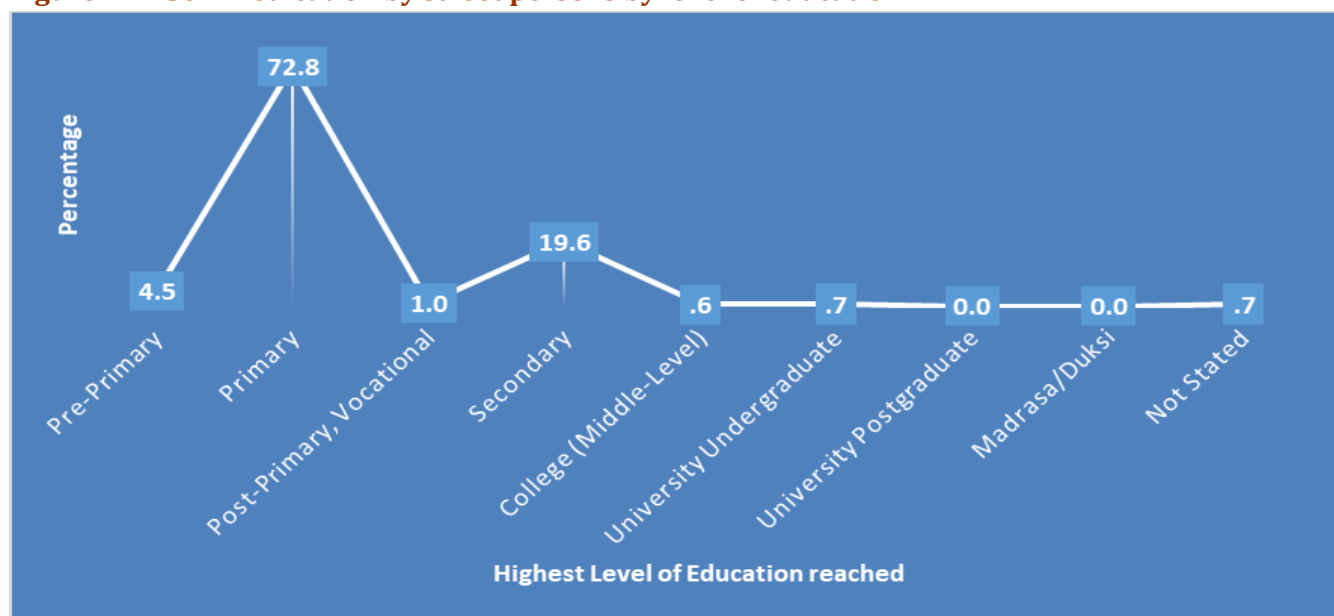
**Figure 4. 3: Street person's treatment seeking behaviour by marital status**



#### 4.7.4 Street Persons who Self-Medicate by level of Education Reached

Figure 4.4 represents the proportion of street persons who self-medicated when they got ill. The data shows that the highest number of street persons who self-medicated were those who had attained primary school education at 73 percent. This was followed by those who had attained secondary education at 20 percent. This shows that awareness on the importance of seeking medical attention from qualified personnel increases with the level of education attained

**Figure 4. 4: Self-medication by street persons by level of education**



#### **4.8 Street Persons who have ever been Rehabilitated or Reintegrated**

Table 4.13 presents information on street persons who have ever undergone rehabilitation or reintegration by sex and age. The findings showed that 14 percent of the street persons have been rehabilitated or reintegrated. Out of these, 16 percent were Males and 8 percent were females. Further the census indicated that 64 percent of street persons who had been rehabilitated or reintegrated back to society were those aged between 15 to 30 years.

**Table 4. 13: Street Persons Rehabilitated or Reintegrated by Sex and Age**

Reason	Pop	Yes	No	Not Stated
<b>Overall</b>	46,640	14.1	85.4	.5
Male	33,763	16.3	83.1	.6
Female	12,876	8.2	91.4	.4
<b>Age</b>				
1 - 4	443	5.7	81.4	12.9
5 - 9	1,485	1.3	98.6	.1
10 - 14	6,178	11.9	87.1	1.0
15 - 19	9,169	21.1	78.7	.2
20 - 24	8,448	17.6	82.2	.2
25 - 29	6,738	15.0	84.0	1.1
30 - 34	4,841	12.5	87.3	.2
35 - 39	3,446	12.1	87.7	.2
40 - 44	1,884	6.8	92.6	.6
45 - 49	1,406	6.0	94.0	0.0
50 - 54	977	3.8	96.2	0.0
55 - 59	487	6.6	93.4	0.0
60+	1,125	4.2	95.8	0.0
Not Stated	14	0.0	100.0	0.0

#### 4.9 Providers of Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services

Table 4.14 shows the distribution of providers of rehabilitation and reintegration services and persons rehabilitated and reintegrated by sex. A total of 6,567 street persons were rehabilitated at a government institution, NGO, Church and Good Samaritan. The census established that over 40 percent of the respondents have received rehabilitation and reintegration services from the government. 22.7 percent of street persons and 13.8 percent of street persons received rehabilitation and reintegration services from Non-Governmental Organizations and faith based organizations respectively.

**Table 4. 14: Providers of Rehabilitation and Reintegration Services and Persons Rehabilitated and Reintegrated by Sex**

Providers	Pop	Government	NGO	Church	Good Samaritan	Other (Specify)	Not Stated
<b>Overall</b>	6,567	39.6	22.7	13.8	18.6	4.9	.3
Male	5,506	40.1	22.8	13.3	19.1	4.6	.1
Female	1,061	37.1	22.3	16.4	15.9	6.9	1.4

#### 4.10 Sources of Food for Street Persons

Street persons often get challenges in accessing food due to their living conditions. Without regular access to nutritious meals, street persons experience preventable illnesses compromising their

quality of life. This section presents ways through which the street persons get their food by sex, age, marital status and level of education.

#### **4.10.1 Sources of Food for Street Persons by Sex**

Table 4.15 presents sources of food for street persons by sex. The data shows that the most common way street persons got their food was through buying food at 43 percent, followed by begging at 21 percent. Further, the census established that street persons rarely cooked own food at 9 percent.

**Table 4. 15: Sources of Food for Street Persons by Sex**

<b>Source of Food</b>	<b>Begging</b>	<b>Scavenging</b>	<b>Food in kind</b>	<b>Buying</b>	<b>Cooking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Population</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>46,135</b>
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	18.9	16.1	9.4	47.2	6.3	2.2	33,377
Female	25.4	12.9	10.5	34.2	14.9	2.1	12,758

#### **4.10.2 Sources of Food for Street Persons by level of Education**

Table 4.16 highlights sources of food for street persons by level of education. The findings shows that, the percentage of street persons who buy food increases with level of education, with preprimary education at 26.1 percent and university post graduate at 100 percent. Further, the census established that those who were predominant for begging were street persons who had attained pre-primary education at 31.6 percent.

**Table 4. 16: Sources of Food for Street Persons by level of Education**

Source of Food	Begging	Scavenging	Food in kind	Buying	Cooking	Other	Population
<b>Overall</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>46,135</b>
Pre-Primary	31.6	22.8	9.2	26.1	7.9	2.3	2,389
Primary	19.4	14.6	9.6	45.2	8.9	2.3	29,396
Post-Primary, Vocational	15.6	14.4	5.8	53.1	9.1	2.1	403
Secondary	11.7	13.7	7.9	56.0	8.4	2.3	5,557
College (Middle-Level)	8.5	8.5	4.6	70.2	6.9	1.5	365
University Undergraduate	5.6	10.5	0.0	78.2	5.7	0.0	94
University Postgraduate	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	8
Madrasi/Duks	0.0	16.0	0.0	67.0	17.0	0.0	66
Not Stated	12.2	20.6	9.3	51.4	5.2	1.5	368

#### 4.10.3 Sources of Food for Street Persons by Marital Status

Table 4.17 presents information on sources of food for street persons by marital status. The findings show street persons irrespective of their marital status bought food for their living. Further, the data indicated that the highest proportion of those who acquired their food through; begging were the divorced at 27 percent; scavenging were the monogamous married at 18 percent, food in kind were the polygamous married at 11 percent and cooking were the widowed at 17 percent.



**Table 4. 17: Sources of Food for Street Persons by Marital Status**

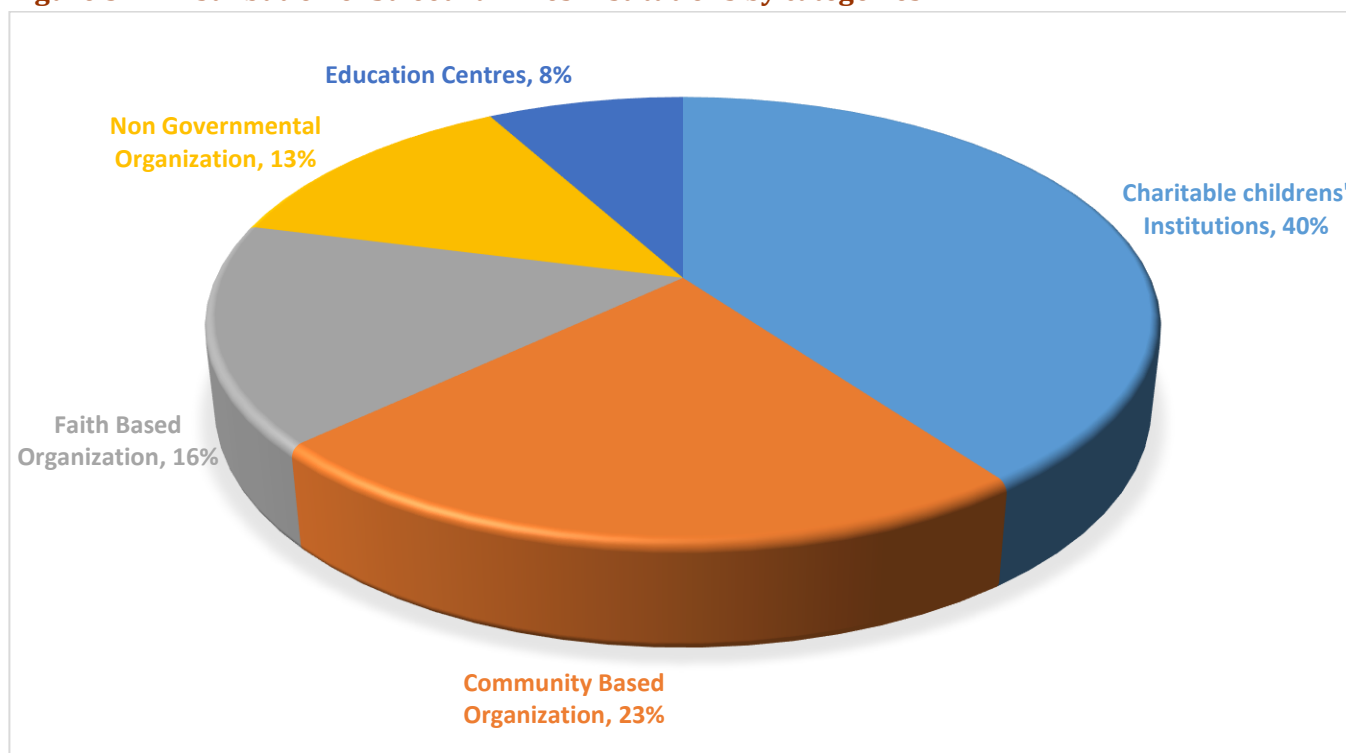
<b>Source of Food</b>	<b>Begging</b>	<b>Scavenging</b>	<b>Food in kind</b>	<b>Buying</b>	<b>Cooking</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Population</b>
<b>Overall</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>46,135</b>
Monogamous Married	9.7	17.6	6.5	49.4	15.6	1.2	7,472
Polygamous Married	15.6	11.9	11.1	55.4	6.0	0.0	487
Living Together	7.3	14.4	4.8	63.1	7.7	2.7	1,565
Separated	19.5	14.0	10.6	45.3	8.1	2.4	5,043
Divorced	26.8	17.5	4.7	39.1	10.9	.9	1,145
Widowed	23.3	11.4	9.7	36.7	16.7	2.1	1,530
Never Married	22.7	15.3	9.8	44.3	6.1	1.8	24,617
Other (Specify)	4.3	16.5	4.1	67.1	2.6	5.4	736

## Chapter 5: Existing Services and Challenges in Street Families Rehabilitation Institutions

### 5.0 Introduction

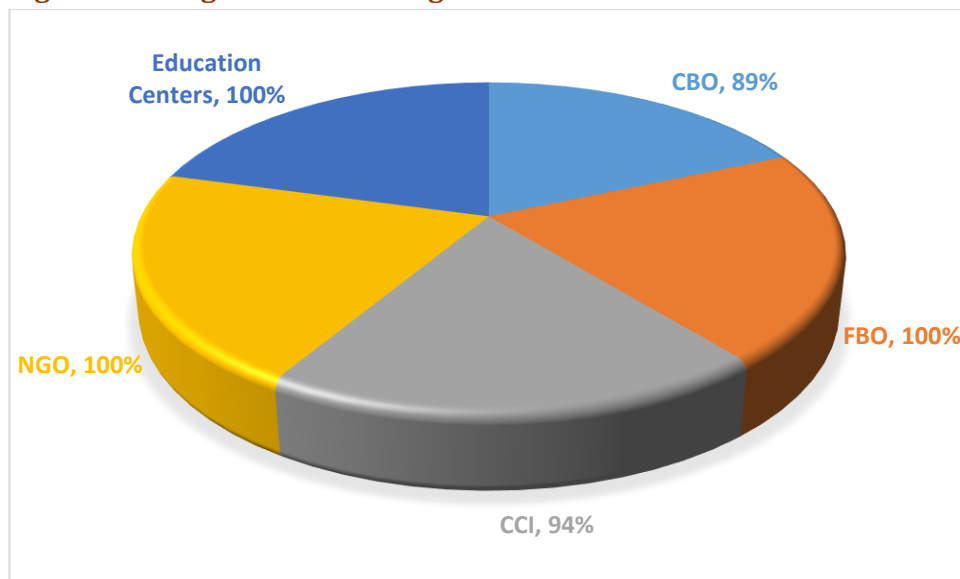
The Constitution of Kenya envisages a country where all citizens, irrespective of their social status, enjoy all the rights espoused in the Bill of Rights. The Government has been promoting socio-economic interventions targeting the vulnerable and marginalized groups, with an aim of empowering them for sustainable livelihoods. This notwithstanding, the street families have not adequately benefited from these support due to unavailability of accurate and credible data for planning, budgeting and decision making.

**Figure 5. 1: Distribution of Street Families Institutions by categories**



The census established that 13 percent of the street families rehabilitation institutions were Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 40 percent were Charitable Children's Institutions (CCIs), 16 percent were Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), 23 percent were Community Based Organization (CBOs) and 8 percent were Educational Centers.

**Figure 5. 2: Registration and Legal Status of Street Families' Rehabilitation Institutions**

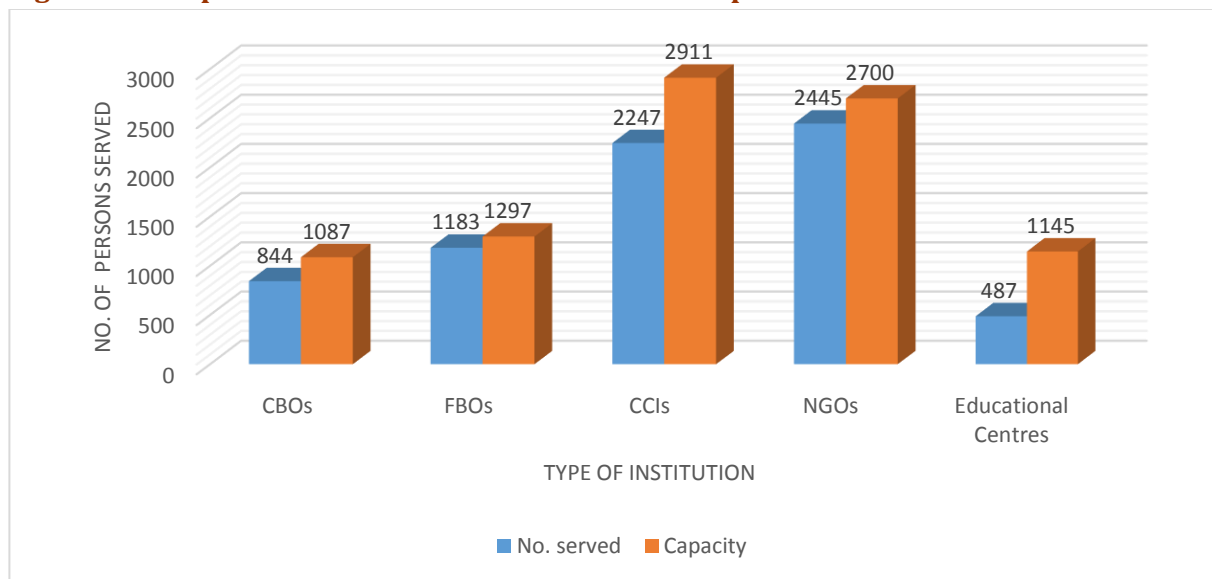


The findings established that, out of the 90 street families rehabilitation institutions covered during the census, 100 percent of those categorized as FBOs, NGOs and Educational centers were registered whereas 89 percent of those categorized as CBOs and 94 percent of those categorized as CCIs were registered.

### **5.1 The Population of the Institutions and their Capacities**

Figure 5.3: presents data on population of the institutions and their capacities. The results show that the total population of the street families in the 90 institutions stood at 7206 against maximum capacity of 9,140. There is an unutilized capacity of 21 per cent distributed as follows: CBOs (2.7 per cent), FBOs (1.3 per cent), CCIs (7.3 per cent), NGOs (2.8 per cent) and educational centers (7.2 per cent). This implies that Educational centers and CCIs have the largest unutilized capacity.

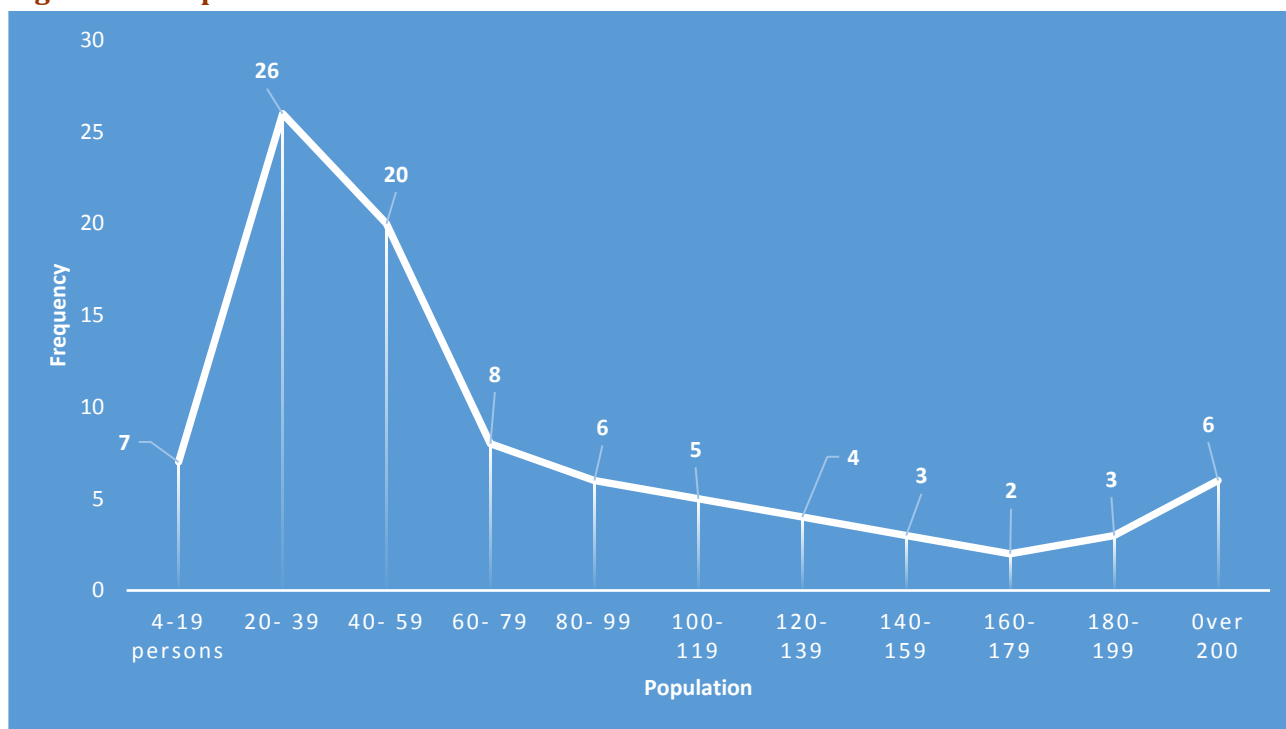
**Figure 5. 3: Population of the Institutions and their Capacities**



### 5.1.1 The Population per Institution

Figure 5.4 presents information on the population of the institutions. The census established that the institutions had a population ranging from 4 to 700 persons. Further, the findings showed that 29 percent of the institutions had 20-39 persons and 22 percent of them had 40-59 persons.

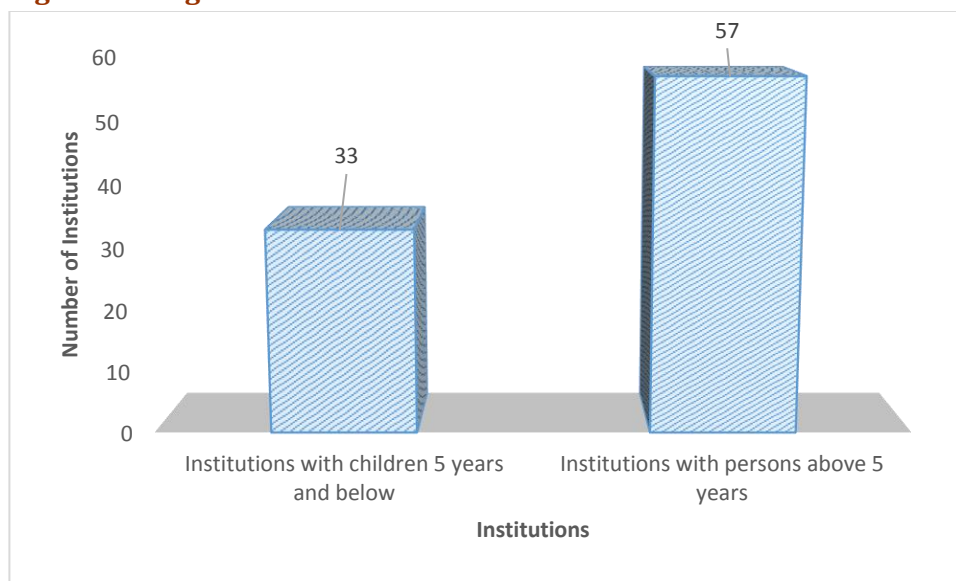
**Figure 5. 4: Population of the Institution**



### **5.1.2 The Age Distribution of Persons in the Institutions**

Figure 5.5 highlights age distribution of persons in the institutions. The census established that the ages of persons in the 90 institutions ranged from one month to 49 years. The results showed that 37 percent of the institutions reported to host under 5-year old street persons and 63 per cent of them hosted over 5 year old persons.

**Figure 5. 5: Age Distribution of Persons in the Institutions**



### **5.1.3 The Services offered in the Institutions**

Table 5.1 highlights the services offered by the institutions. The results show that the institutions covered during census offered more than one service. The services offered were: provision of food (75 institutions), rehabilitation (65 institutions), family tracing and empowerment (65 institutions), accommodation (55 institutions) and spiritual nourishment (50 institutions). Other services offered included child care, outreach services, psychological support, sports, rescue, vocational training and basic education. The highest weighted percentage was feeding program at 15.6 percent, followed by family tracing/placement in schools at 13.5 per cent and rehabilitation/re-integration at 13.5 per cent.

**Table 5. 1: Types of Services offered by Institutions with Weighted Percentages**

<b>Type of service</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Weighted percentage</b>
Arts & craft/Family empowerment	5	1.1
Family tracing/placement in schools	65	13.5
Remedial classes	13	2.7
Talent identification and development	8	1.7
Spiritual nourishment	50	10.4
Outreach services	10	2.1
Feeding program	75	15.6
Psychological support	42	8.7
Sports and extra-curricular	12	2.5
Child care/Medical aid	17	3.5
Rescue/Transitional/Follow up	3	0.01
Rehabilitation/Re-Integration	65	13.5
Accommodation	55	11.4
Educational services	23	4.8
Life skills	15	3.1
Guidance and Counselling	14	2.9
Vocational training	11	2.4

## 5.2 Success Stories from Rescued Persons

Table 5.2 presents information on success stories as reported by heads of institutions that were covered during the census. The census established that a total of 2,755 street persons had been successfully rescued and 2,100 successfully reformed. Further the findings indicate that a total of 950 were rehabilitated, out of whom 607 secured employment (Employed/Self-employed). In terms of reintegration and follow ups, it was reported that 1,990 were successfully reunited with their families and successful follow ups were undertaken.

**Table 5. 2: Success Stories for Rescued Persons**

Considered as a success	Number of persons
Reformed street persons	2100
Passed grade test in driving	420
Employed	520
Self employed	87
Completed tailoring	45
Completed catering	155
Trained in various skills	750
Supporting college education	450
Supporting secondary education	715
Successful reintegration with family	1990
Successful follow up	3025
Successful rescue	2755

### **5.3 The Budgets and Funding of the Institutions**

The 90 institutions visited had budgets ranging from Ksh. 150,000 to Ksh. 17 million. Out of these institutions, 17 of them did not give information regarding their budgets. Further the census revealed that the institutions were supported by; Street Families Trust Fund, Well-wishers (Internal and External), Religious organizations, National and county Governments, Foreign Donors, Business enterprises, and Individual philanthropists.

### **5.4 Challenges in Street Families Rehabilitation Institutions**

The census identifies challenges in the street families rehabilitation institutions that were categorized as policy and legal, institutional and structural, management and coordination and budgetary. Table 35 provides the area of focus and specific challenges:



**Table 5. 3: Area of Focus and Specific Challenges**

Area	Challenges
Policy and legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug addiction and relapse of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Drop outs</li> <li>• Street children refuse reunification and families refuse unification</li> <li>• Stigmatization of street children</li> <li>• Lack of community participation</li> <li>• Limited resources leading to reduced enrolment in the institutions.</li> <li>• Availability of handouts on the streets as an income generating activity</li> <li>• Teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Difficult to deal with adolescent boys and girls</li> <li>• Health care challenges</li> <li>• Harassment from police</li> <li>• Movement and migration of street persons</li> <li>• Over Staying in an institution</li> <li>• Keeping the street persons under control</li> <li>• Failure to hire qualified social workers</li> </ul>
Institutional and structural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not all institutions are supported by the Government</li> </ul>
Management and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No coordination with other street organizations</li> </ul>
Budgetary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate resources to run the institutions efficiently and effectively in terms of infrastructure, equipment, and human resource.</li> <li>• No bursary for children in institutions</li> </ul>

## 5.5 The Exit Strategies from Institutions

- a) Reintegration to their families and the community
- b) Provision of start-up kits
- c) Linking the reformed persons to job market
- d) Referral to other institutions
- e) Government to set standards and guidelines on institutions dealing with street children and youth
- f) Mentorship programmes
- g) Small scale business initiatives for the reformed youth
- h) Attachment and internship

## **5.6 Recommendations**

The institutions recommended the following:

- a) Education for the street children, classes, teachers, accommodation, transport and boarding facilities.
- b) Adopt strategies for the individual, family and community
- c) Put in place comprehensive strategies aimed at solving the problems of street children including providing a safe and supportive environment, provision of skills, information, counselling and improved access to health services
- d) Encourage Peer education with oversight from social workers
- e) Community and family empowerment

## **Chapter Six: Conclusions, Policy and Legal Implications and Recommendations**

### **6.0 Introduction**

This chapter highlights the key conclusions as well as policy and legal implications drawn from the National Census for Street Families 2018. Further, it makes recommendations for coordinated management of street families to enable them live dignified lives and sustainable livelihoods.

### **6.1 Conclusion**

- a. The National Census for Street Families 2018 was the first of its kind in Kenya and fulfilled its objectives of establishing the magnitude and demographic characteristics of the street families in Kenya; assessing their socio-economic and political push and pull factors; and mapping out existing services and challenges. The census established that there were 46,639 persons living on the streets of Kenya, majority of whom were young people aged between 10 and 34 years and males being more than females. A significant proportion of street families have lived in the streets for 10 years and above.
- b. Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Nakuru counties have the highest concentration of the street families due to the fact that these counties are the homes of major towns which have resources and livelihood opportunities.
- c. The reasons for being on the streets vary by gender, with most males doing so as a result of fear of being reprimanded, fear of corporal punishment, lack of school fees and mistreatment by relatives. Females are mostly on streets due to domestic violence, being born on the streets or mistreatment by relatives.
- d. In regard to education, most of the street persons have at least reached primary school level. The most prominent skills and talent among them are carpentry, masonry, tailoring/dress making, hair dressing, ball games, singing and art & craft.
- e. Activities undertaken by street persons include drug and alcohol peddling, water fetching, garbage collection, sex work, petty crime, parking and begging. At night, males mostly engage in garbage collection, drug and alcohol peddling while most females engage in sex work. During the day, most of them engage in begging.
- f. Majority of the street families seek medication from public hospitals while a significant number undertake self-medication. The main source of food for the street families is begging, though a small proportion either cook or buy food.
- g. Majority of street persons aged 10 years and above had engaged in sex, most of the encounters being without the use of condoms, leading to exposure to sexually transmitted infections. Lowest levels of condom use were reported among the youthful population aged 15-29 years and most females aged 15-19 years had given birth.
- h. The census found the push and pull factors for street families to be social family breakdown, high poverty levels, corporal punishment, begging and scavenging, unemployment, inability to cope with school life, peer pressure, being born in the streets and insecurity among others. The families have a tendency of migrating or moving from one county to another. Counties with the highest in-migrants are Murang'a, Nyeri and Nandi. Such movements could be associated with political, economic and social factors.

- i. Institutions offering rehabilitation services to street families are categorized as; Charitable Children's Institutions, Community Based Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations and Educational centres. Though none of the institutions is managed by the Government, they are regulated by it.

## **6.2 Policy and Legal Implications**

The findings will provide reliable data and information for evidence-based policy and decision making. This is critical to the realization of a country free of street families. The policy and legal implications of the census findings are discussed below.

### **6.2.1 Lack of Policy**

There is lack of a policy to harmonize coordination and management of street families' resources and programmes.

### **6.2.2 Lack of Legislation**

There is no legislation for regulating the standards in the management of street families; ensuring continuity of support and programmes; and guiding access to National Government empowerment initiatives and documents, including identity cards, birth certificates, passports, Cash transfers, Medical cover, Immunization for children, Universal Health Care and funds for special interest groups.

### **6.2.3 Insufficient Mandate of the Street Families Trust Fund**

There is lack of professionalism and empathy in rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and re-socialization activities as well as handling by caregivers. Further, communication on programmes implemented for street families is uncoordinated, which impairs ownership and sustainability.

### **6.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

Programme monitoring and evaluation is yet to be institutionalized and standardized, which leads to poor tracking of programme implementation and sub optimal results.

## **6.3 Recommendations**

### **6.3.1 Development of Street Families' Policy**

There is need to develop a street families' policy to guide implementation of programmes; harmonization, coordination and management of street families' resources and programmes; and ensuring of transparency and accountability.

### **6.3.2 Enactment and Implementation of the National Street Families Act**

There is need to enact a National Street Families Act to regulate the standards in the management of street families and ensuring continuity of support and programmes. Further, such a law will also ensure that street families have access to National Government empowerment initiatives and documents and provide the necessary institutional structures to facilitate implementation of the act.

### **6.3.3 Redefinition of the Mandate of the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund**

The mandate of the SFRTF should be redefined to include a supervisory role and ensure professionalism and empathy in rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and re-socialization activities as well as handling by caregivers. Further, the redefinitions will facilitate coordination of communication on programmes implemented for street families and promote ownership and sustainability. In addition, a communication strategy should be developed.

### **6.3.4 Development of Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework should be developed for use in assessment of programme implementation against clearly defined targets and indicators.

### **6.3.5 Conducting of Future Street Families Censuses**

There is need to conduct Street Families Census after every 5 years to monitor and evaluate the progress of the implementation of projects/programmes put in place to reduce the number of street persons in the country.

### **6.3.6 Scaling up of support in Major Urban Areas**

There is need to scale up support in major urban areas of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Nakuru counties to reduce the phenomenon of street persons.

### **6.3.7 Support Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Street Persons**

There is need to enhance the support of street persons' rehabilitation and reintegration programmes in order to reduce their numbers on the streets. This can be done in an enhanced collaboration between the government and the stakeholders.

### **6.3.8 Support of Livelihood of Street Persons**

There is need for stakeholders to develop other programmes to support the livelihood of street persons to reduce their dependence on sourcing of food from garbage which affects their health conditions.

### **6.3.9 Programmes for Safe Sex**

There is need to initiate programmes to educate street persons on the issue of safe sex to prevent them from unwanted pregnancies and HIV/STIs.

## Annexes

### 7.1. Annex I – List of Census Coordinators

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Designation</b>
Caroline Towett	SFRTF	AG. CEO/SECRETARY
Christine Ondieki	SFRTF	Programme Officer
Lucy Kamuri	SFRTF	Programme Officer
Nicholas Kitua	SDSP	Chief Economist
Robert Buluma	KNBS	Manager, Governance, Peace and Security
Michael Musyoka	KNBS	Assistant Manager, Population
Silas Mulwa	KNBS	Manager, ICT – Data Analyst
Samuel Muraya	COG	Programme Assistant, Education and Youth
Kefa Kegeni	State Department for Interior	Assistant Secretary
Justus Muthoka	SDSP	Assistant Director, Children Services
Sammy Tanui	NCPD	Senior Programme Population Officer
Fredrick Odhiambo	MOE	Principle Education Officer
Charles M. Mabakha	MOH	Programme Officer
Joshua Aseto	KPS	Senior Superintendent of Police
Catherine Kimotho	UNICEF	Child Protection Specialist
Patricia Kwamboka	AMREF Health Africa	Project Director
John Muiruri	Action for Children in Conflict	Director

## 7.2. Annex II – List of Census Supervisors and Research Assistants

S/NO	NAME	COUNTY	DESIGNATION
1	<b>Judith Nabwire</b>	<b>Baringo</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
2	Brenda M. Orumo	Baringo	Research Assistant
3	Everlyn S. Mukanzi	Baringo	Research Assistant
4	Felix Ndavi	Baringo	Research Assistant
5	<b>Nehemiah Kibet Kones</b>	<b>Bomet</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
6	Joyce Chepkoech	Bomet	Research Assistant
7	Korir Evans	Bomet	Research Assistant
8	Morara B. Sarange	Bomet	Research Assistant
9	<b>Lineti Atieli</b>	<b>Bungoma</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
10	Felix P. Simiyu	Bungoma	Research Assistant
11	Gaudencia N. Sichangi	Bungoma	Research Assistant
12	Stella M. Nabwire	Bungoma	Research Assistant
13	<b>Grace Nyawira</b>	<b>Busia</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
14	Eugene Wafula	Busia	Research Assistant
15	Ochieng L. Richard	Busia	Research Assistant
16	Pauline N. Orodi	Busia	Research Assistant
17	<b>Maxwel Simiyu</b>	<b>Elgeyo Marakwet</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
18	Odhiambo W. Nyawara	Elgeyo Marakwet	Research Assistant
19	Osano J. Akinyi	Elgeyo Marakwet	Research Assistant
20	Patrick K. Bore	Elgeyo Marakwet	Research Assistant
21	<b>Peter Mito</b>	<b>Embu</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
22	Gerald K Mugwe	Embu	Research Assistant
23	Joy M. Njeru	Embu	Research Assistant
24	<b>Benjamin Kinywa</b>	<b>Garissa</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
25	<b>John Wafula</b>	<b>Homabay</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
26	Solet Bunde	Homabay	Research Assistant
27	Vera Simwa	Homabay	Research Assistant
28	Abonyoj. V. Chwanya	Homabay	Research Assistant
29	<b>Sara Jillo</b>	<b>Isiolo</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
30	Brenda W. Mathenge	Isiolo	Research Assistant
31	Ronald S. Nyabuto	Isiolo	Research Assistant
32	<b>Caroline Munge</b>	<b>Kajiado</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
33	Charity K. Keoye	Kajiado	Research Assistant
34	Omondi A. Odhiambo	Kajiado	Research Assistant
35	Purity Musila	Kajiado	Research Assistant

<b>36 Stephen Mule</b>	<b>Kakamega</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
37 Ambani G. Enos	Kakamega	Research Assistant
38 Emily Imbuka	Kakamega	Research Assistant
39 Joseph Ngata Wichenje	Kakamega	Research Assistant
40 Sidney Ifedha	Kakamega	Research Assistant
<b>41 Hillary Mutai</b>	<b>Kericho</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
42 Job K. Maina	Kericho	Research Assistant
43 Raphael N. Nyabuga	Kericho	Research Assistant
<b>44 Rebecca W. Kariuki</b>	<b>Kiambu</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
45 Agatha Wanjiku	Kiambu	Research Assistant
46 Elizabeth Wangonde	Kiambu	Research Assistant
47 Margaret W. Nyokabi	Kiambu	Research Assistant
48 Mary Wamuyu	Kiambu	Research Assistant
49 Simon Maina Mbugua	Kiambu	Research Assistant
<b>50 Kennedy Owino</b>	<b>Kilifi</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
51 Alex M. Mong'ore	Kilifi	Research Assistant
52 Cornel M. Shehemi Hemi	Kilifi	Research Assistant
53 Jan Bosire	Kilifi	Research Assistant
54 Joseph M. Kyalo	Kilifi	Research Assistant
<b>55 Winfred K. Kaluku</b>	<b>Kirinyaga</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
56 Esther Muthoni	Kirinyaga	Research Assistant
57 Joshua Wang'onde	Kirinyaga	Research Assistant
58 Simon Gichuki Njagi	Kirinyaga	Research Assistant
<b>59 Joyce Keno</b>	<b>Kisii</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
60 Isaiah Mong'are	Kisii	Research Assistant
61 Japhet O. Griffins	Kisii	Research Assistant
62 Justine O. Ondimu	Kisii	Research Assistant
63 Zipporah Kemunto	Kisii	Research Assistant
<b>64 Mark O Keya</b>	<b>Kisumu</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
65 Akeng'o O. Dancan	Kisumu	Research Assistant
66 Benard O. Odhiambo	Kisumu	Research Assistant
67 Bernadette J. Achieng	Kisumu	Research Assistant
68 George O. Asugo	Kisumu	Research Assistant
69 Linet A. Odhiambo	Kisumu	Research Assistant
70 Oscar Robert Oduor	Kisumu	Research Assistant
71 Timon Omondi	Kisumu	Research Assistant
<b>72 Francis K. Katiku</b>	<b>Kitui</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
73 Pellinah M. Nduva	Kitui	Research Assistant
74 Priscilla N. Kivuva	Kitui	Research Assistant
<b>75 Patroba Onsongo</b>	<b>Kwale</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>



76	June Nancy Ayiengah	Kwale	Research Assistant
77	Kevin O. Otieno	Kwale	Research Assistant
78	<b>Thomas Tinega</b>	<b>Laikipia</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
79	Dominic N. Wambugu	Laikipia	Research Assistant
80	Dorcas W. Macharia	Laikipia	Research Assistant
81	Edwin M. Kihara	Laikipia	Research Assistant
82	<b>Maxwel N. Titima</b>	<b>Lamu</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
83	John G. Karanja	Lamu	Research Assistant
84	John N. Gachuhi	Lamu	Research Assistant
85	Kevin O. Sunga	Lamu	Research Assistant
86	<b>Mercy M. Muli</b>	<b>Machakos</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
87	Elizabeth M. Matheka	Machakos	Research Assistant
88	Jane A. Asiachi	Machakos	Research Assistant
89	Lynet K. Nyamau	Machakos	Research Assistant
90	Martin M. Kyalo	Machakos	Research Assistant
91	<b>Chebon Abdallah</b>	<b>Makueni</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
92	Boniface M. Nzyuko	Makueni	Research Assistant
93	Mulei B. Mbatha	Makueni	Research Assistant
94	<b>Mohamed Issa Deke</b>	<b>Mandera</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
95	Carol Omondi	Mandera	Research Assistant
96	Joyce W. Mwaniki	Mandera	Research Assistant
97	<b>Francis Githae Muchiri</b>	<b>Marsabit</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
98	<b>John Mwangi</b>	<b>Meru</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
99	Bancy Odanga	Meru	Research Assistant
100	Martha W. Njuguna	Meru	Research Assistant
101	Michael Githinji	Meru	Research Assistant
102	<b>Mildred Gimonge</b>	<b>Migori</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
103	Roselyne Dede	Migori	Research Assistant
104	Wanga A. Jabuya	Migori	Research Assistant
105	Joshuasoon B. Aseto	Migori	Research Assistant
106	<b>Kenneth M. Mvurya</b>	<b>Mombasa</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
		ALL COAST TEAMS	
107	<b>Peter Nzeva</b>	<b>Muranga</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
108	Alex N. Mwangi	Muranga	Research Assistant
109	Ephantus G. Gichohi	Muranga	Research Assistant
110	Mary N. Kimani	Muranga	Research Assistant
111	<b>Ombasa P.O.</b>	<b>Nairobi</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>

113	Winnie L. Okoth	Nairobi	Research Assistant
114	Veronica M. Musina	Nairobi	Research Assistant
115	Violet R. Naliaka	Nairobi	Research Assistant
116	Edwin Wamukoya	Nairobi	Research Assistant
117	Emily N. Oichoe	Nairobi	Research Assistant
118	Sidney K. Kong'ani	Nairobi	Research Assistant
119	Lydia W. Kibandi	Nairobi	Research Assistant
120	Belinda Odenyo	Nairobi	Research Assistant
121	Laura N.S. Ayodi	Nairobi	Research Assistant
122	<b>Bett Cosmas</b>	<b>Nakuru</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
123	Albertine A. Oyondi	Nakuru	Research Assistant
124	Caleb Thuku Kimani	Nakuru	Research Assistant
125	Evans K. Rono	Nakuru	Research Assistant
126	Francis Nderitu	Nakuru	Research Assistant
127	Susan Karwanja	Nakuru	Research Assistant
128	Susan W. Maina	Nakuru	Research Assistant
129	<b>James Chebon</b>	<b>Nandi</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
130	Moses T. Mboya	Nandi	Research Assistant
131	Anyambu A. Ambunya	Nandi	Research Assistant
132	Eric . S. Liyai	Nandi	Research Assistant
133	<b>Ivy W. Kihara</b>	<b>Narok</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
134	Isaac Otachi Ochogo	Narok	Research Assistant
135	<b>Purity Kamonya</b>	<b>Nyamira</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
136	Nyarunda H. Abuga	Nyamira	Research Assistant
137	Redemptor Nyamongo	Nyamira	Research Assistant
138	Stella Moraa Mwebi	Nyamira	Research Assistant
139	<b>Simon Chege</b>	<b>Nyandarua</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
140	Karen W. Muthoni	Nyandarua	Research Assistant
141	Shampton K. Nyawira	Nyandarua	Research Assistant
142	<b>Paul Ndungu</b>	<b>Nyeri</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
143	Brenda Maina	Nyeri	Research Assistant
144	Dennis G. Muriuki	Nyeri	Research Assistant
145	Felix Wambugu	Nyeri	Research Assistant
146	<b>Lawrence Ogutu</b>	<b>Samburu</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
147	John K. Kinyua	Samburu	Research Assistant
148	James K. Ngaithe	Samburu	Research Assistant
149	<b>Allan Victor Onguka</b>	<b>Siaya</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
150	Agnes Asiko Sanda	Siaya	Research Assistant
151	Amatta D. Adhiambo	Siaya	Research Assistant
152	David O. O. Odhuongo	Siaya	Research Assistant

<b>153</b>	<b>Peter Ngunjiri</b>	<b>Taita Taveta</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>154</b>	Abraham N. Ondieki	Taita Taveta	Research Assistant
<b>155</b>	Deborah A. Ochieng	Taita Taveta	Research Assistant
<b>156</b>	Denzel Owuor	Taita Taveta	Research Assistant
<b>157</b>	<b>Peter Ngunjiri</b>	<b>Tana River</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>158</b>	<b>Teresa Warui Njagi</b>	<b>Tharaka Nithi</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>159</b>	Ann W. Wafula	Tharaka Nithi	Research Assistant
<b>160</b>	Edward N. Kirumba	Tharaka Nithi	Research Assistant
<b>161</b>	Micheni D. Kimathi	Tharaka Nithi	Research Assistant
<b>162</b>	<b>Winfred Azegele</b>	<b>Trans-Nzoia</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>163</b>	Harriet N. Wangoliko	Trans Nzoia	Research Assistant
<b>164</b>	Joy Nyanchoka	Trans Nzoia	Research Assistant
<b>165</b>	Kimkung' C. Carolyne	Trans Nzoia	Research Assistant
<b>166</b>	<b>Charity Kosgei</b>	<b>Turkana</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>167</b>	Deborah Alimlim	Turkana	Research Assistant
<b>168</b>	Rehema Echoto	Turkana	Research Assistant
<b>169</b>	<b>Vitalis Kipyogo</b>	<b>Uasin Gishu</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>170</b>	Celestine Ekesa	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
<b>171</b>	Enock Sigilai	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
<b>172</b>	Lily Tsikhulo	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
<b>173</b>	Maureen W. Musili	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
<b>174</b>	Osuka O. Sammy	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
<b>175</b>	Ruth Momanyi	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
<b>176</b>	<b>Michael Nanjira</b>	<b>Vihiga</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>177</b>	George Chaling'a	Vihiga	Research Assistant
<b>178</b>	Pamela L. Luvandale	Vihiga	Research Assistant
<b>179</b>	Teresia W. Munderu	Vihiga	Research Assistant
<b>180</b>	<b>Adan Abdi Majid</b>	<b>Wajir</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>181</b>	Abdirizak Ali Adan	Wajir	Research Assistant
<b>182</b>	<b>Fredrick Nyatigi</b>	<b>West Pokot</b>	<b>Supervisor</b>
<b>183</b>	Erick Chache	West Pokot	Research Assistant
<b>184</b>	Menelik W. Wanjala	West Pokot	Research Assistant

### 7.3. Annex III – Key Informant Guide

#### Key Informant Interview Guide

##### Institutions handling street persons

##### Identifier Panel

County Code:	County Name:
List of participants:	Institution/organizations

##### INTRODUCTION:

My Name is ..... I am working for Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund. We are conducting a census of street families to enable the Government plan for them. Can I ask you questions? (If yes, then go ahead. If no, then terminate the interview)

##### Questions

1. How many street persons do you serve? Number of street persons served

Institution Name	Type (Day-dare or residential or both)	Numbers served	Ages	Sex

2. What is your geographical coverage?
3. Which Programmes/services does the institutions offer?
4. What physical facilities do you have?
5. Who funds programmes for street persons?

- a. What is your annual budget?
  - b. What proportion of the budget is funded?
- 
- 6. How many staff do you have?
    - a. What are their qualifications?
    - b. How do you ensure their well-being?
  - 7. What do you consider as your successes?
  - 8. How do you deal with the death street persons under your support?
  - 9. What are your Challenges/experience serving street persons?
- 
- 10. What are your recommendations to enhance support for street person?

## 7.4. Annex IV – Main Respondent Questionnaire

**STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**



### S CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

THIS  
CEN  
SD IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

#### SECTION A-1: AREA IDENTIFICATION

A01. COUNTY	.....	<input type="text"/>	A08. LONGITUDE	<input type="text"/>
A03. CONSTITUENCY	.....	<input type="text"/>	A09. ALTITUDE	<input type="text"/>
A04. TOWN	.....	<input type="text"/>		
A05. ESTATE/STREET	.....	<input type="text"/>		
A06. BASE	.....	<input type="text"/>		
A07. LATITUDE	.....	<input type="text"/>		

#### INTERVIEWER VISITS

VISIT	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
A10. DATE	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__
A11. SECTIONS	__	__	__	__
A12. RESULT	__	__	__	__
A13. NEXT VISIT: DATE	__/__/__	__/__/__	__/__/__	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
A14. TIME	__:	__:	__:	<input type="text"/>

#### RESULTS CODES:

- 01 - COMPLETED
- 02 - PARTIALLY COMPLETE (INCOMPLETE)
- 03 - POSTPONED
- 04 - REFUSED
- 10 - OTHER \_\_\_\_\_ (SPECIFY)

#### SECTION A-2: CENSUS DETAILS

A15. NAME OF INTERVIEWER: .....	CODE: <input type="text"/>
A16. NAME OF SUPERVISOR: .....	CODE: <input type="text"/>

CIAL

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE RESPONDENT

INTRODUCTION: My Name is ..... I am working for Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund. We are conducting a census of street families to enable the Government plan for them. Can I ask you questions? (If yes, then go ahead. If no, then terminate the interview)

SF01	SF02	SF03	SF04	Persons Aged 12 Years and	SF06	SF07	SF08	Persons Aged 3 Years and Above		Persons Aged 10 Years and		Persons Aged 15 Years and	
				SF05				SF09	SF10	SF11	SF12	SF13	SF14
L I N E  N U M B E R	Name	Sex	Age in Completed Years	What is your marital status?	In which County/ Country were you born?	In which County/ Country did you reside before coming to the streets?	For how long have you stayed in the streets?	Have you ever been to school?	What is the highest level reached?	Do you have any special talent(s)?	Which is your main talent?	Do you possess any vocational skills?	Which one?
	.....	MALE ....1 FEMALE...2											
				MARRIED MONOGAMOUS 1 MARRIED POLYGAMOUS 2 LIVING TOGETHER 3 SEPARATED..... 4 DIVORCED..... 5 WIDOW OR WIDOWE 6 NEVER MARRIED..... 7 Other (Specify) 8				YES 1 NO 2 If NO Skip to SF 11	LEVEL PRE-PRIMARY.....1 PRIMARY.....2 VOCATIONAL.....3 SECONDARY.....4 (MIDDLE-LEVEL).....5 UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE 6 UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE 7 MADRASADUKSI 8	Yes 1 NO 2 If NO Skip to SF 13	BALL GAME 1 SINGING...2 ART AND 3 ..... 4 ACROBATICS 5 COMEDY 6 (SPECIFY) 7	Yes 1 NO 2 If NO Skip to SF 15	CARPENTRY AND CARPENTRY 1 MASONRY.....2 WELDING.....3 TAILORING/.....4 PLUMBING.....5 ELECTRICAL.....6 CATERING.....7 DRESSING.....8 (SPECIFY) 9
01													

SF01	Persons Aged 10 Years and		Females Aged 10 Years and Above				SF21	SF22	SF23	18 Years and
	SF15	SF16	SF17	SF18	SF19	SF20				SF24
L I N E  N U M B E R	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sex, did you use a condom?	you ever given	How many children?	How many children?	How many children have died?	Are your parent(s) alive?	Do you live/stay with your parent(s) on the streets?	Do you know where your parent(s) live/stay?	Why are you not staying with your parents?
	YES...1 NO....2	YES...1 NO....2	YES 1 NO 2 If No skip to SF21				Yes mother 1 Yes father 2 Yes both 3 .. 4 No 5 DK 6	YES 1 NO 2 If Yes skip to SF18	YES 1 NO 2 If No skip to SF	They are A They are B They are C They did D They are E They are F
01										

