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STATE DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN SERVICES

STREET FAMILIES REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

2025 NATIONAL CENSUS FOR STREET FAMILIES REPORT



STREET FAMILIES REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

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MINISTRY OF GENDER, CULTURE AND CHILDREN SERVICES
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR CHILDREN SERVICES

STREET FAMILIES REHABILITATION TRUST FUND

2025
NATIONAL CENSUS
FOR STREET FAMILIES
REPORT

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List Of Contents

List Of Contents i
List Of Tables vi
List Of Figures ix
List Of Abbreviations & Acronyms x
Foreword xi
Preface xii
Preamble xiii
Acknowledgement xiv
Street Families Census Results at a Glance xv
Executive Summary xvi

Chapter 01: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction 29
1.1 Background 30
1.2 Legal Mandate and Institutional Roles 32
1.3 Rationale 32
1.4 Purpose of the 2025 National Census of Street Families 32
1.5 Objectives of the Census 33
1.6 Scope of the 2025 National Census of Street Persons 33
1.7 Target Population 33

Chapter 02: METHODOLOGY FOR THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF STREET FAMILIES

2.0 Introduction 35
2.1 Preparatory Phase 36
2.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement 36
2.1.2 Identification of Key Stakeholders 37
2.1.3 Planning Meetings to Align Objectives, Roles and Resources 37
2.2 Development and Testing of Tools and Protocols 37
2.2.1 Design of Questionnaires and Mapping Tools 37
2.2.2 Preparation of Field Manuals and Standard Operating Pro procedures (SOPs) 37
2.2.3 Pre-Test of the Census Tools 37
2.2.4 Pilot of the Census Tools 38
2.3 Recruitment and Training 38
2.3.1 Selection of Enumerators, Supervisors and Field Coordinators 38
2.3.2 Training on Tools, Interviewing Techniques, Ethics and Safety 38

2.4 Mapping and Listing Phase 39
2.4.1 Identification of hotspots 39
2.5 Data Collection Phase 40
2.5.1 Quantitative Data Collection 40
2.5.2 Qualitative Data Collection 40
2.5.3 Safety Measures for Enumerators and Equipment 40
2.6 Field Operations and Quality Assurance 41
2.6.1 Field operations 41
2.6.2 Ethical Considerations, Confidentiality & Limitations 41
2.7 Data Management and Processing 42
2.7.1 Cleaning, Validation and Tabulation 42
2.7.2 Data Analysis 43
2.8 Report Writing and Dissemination 44
2.8.1 Preparation of Technical Report 44
2.8.2 Stakeholder Validation Workshop 44

Chapter 03: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET FAMILIES

3.0 Introduction 45
3.1 Total Population of Street Persons Enumerated by County 46
3.2 Distribution of Street Persons by Sex, Age and County 48
3.2.1 Distribution of Street Persons by Sex and County 48
3.2.2 Distribution of Street Persons by Age and Sex 50
3.3 Distribution of Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Reached 52
3.4 Literacy levels among Street Persons 54
3.5: Vocational Skills, Talents and Access to Training Opportunities 56
3.6 Mobile Phone Ownership among Street Persons 58
3.7 Distribution of Street Persons by Disability Status 59
3.7.1 Distribution of Street Persons by Type of Disability, Age and Sex 59
3.7.2 Distribution of Street Persons with Disability by Need for Special Assistance or Assistive Devices 61
3.7.3 Distribution of Street Persons with Disability and Type of Special Assistance or Assistive Devices Needed 63

Chapter 04: BACKGROUND, FAMILY AND RELATIONSHIPS

4.0 Introduction 67
4.1 Previous Residence Before Living on the Streets 68
4.2 Place of Birth (Kenyan Nationals) 70
4.3 Street Persons' Duration of Stay in the Streets 73

4.4 Mobility Across Locations 75
4.5 Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base 76
4.6 Orphanhood 80
4.7 Family Living Arrangement 82
4.7.1 Distribution of Street Children Living with Parents on the Streets 82
4.7.2 Distribution of Street Children with Living Relatives 84
4.8 Reasons for Street Children Separating from Parents/Family 86

Chapter 05: MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY AMONG STREET PERSONS

5.1 Marriage Among Street Persons Age 12 years and Above 89
5.2 Sexual Intercourse among Street Persons 91
5.3 Condoms Use During Sexual Intercourse Among the Street Persons 91
5.4: Number of Women who had Given Birth 93
5.5: Street Women Living with their Children in the Streets 96

Chapter 06: LIVELIHOODS, SHELTER & SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

6.1: Income Sources and Economic Activities 97
6.1.1. Distribution of Street Persons by Main Sources of Income, Sex and Age 97
6.1.2. Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Food by Sex and Age 99
6.1.3. Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Going to the Street and Main Source of Income 99
6.2 Street Persons by Places where they Spend Their Nights 101
6.3 Street Persons by Time they go to the Streets 103
6.4: Sleeping Arrangements and Shelter Insecurity 104
6.4.1: Sleeping Arrangements of Street Persons 104
6.4.2. Street Children with Living Parents by Sleeping Arrangements 105

Chapter 07: PROTECTION, SUBSTANCE USE & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

7.1 Experience of Violence and Harassment 107
7.2 Experience of Violence by Perpetrator 110
Counties with Highest Proportions of Street Persons who Received Assistance after Violent Incidents 112
7.3 Experience of Violence and Help Seeking Behaviour 112
7.4. Arrests and Detention Experiences Among Street Persons 114
7.4.1 Ever Been Arrested or Detained While on the Streets 114
7.4.2 Reasons for Arrest or Detention 116
7.5. Substance Use Among Street Persons 119
7. 6 Rehabilitation and Reintegration support 121

Highest Rehabilitation Rates Occurred in Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Kisumu Counties. 121
7.6.1 Street Persons and Rehabilitation 121
7.6.2 Street Persons and Reintegration 123

Chapter 08: Documentation, Health, Talent & Skills

8.0 Introduction 125
8.1 Possession of Selected Documents among Street Persons 126
8.2 Health status and Access to Services 128
8.2.1 Health-Seeking Behaviour and Access to Treatment Services among Street Persons 128
8.2.2 Barriers Faced By Street Persons in Accessing Health and Social Services 135
8.2.3 Barriers Faced by Street Persons in Accessing Health and Social Services By Level of Education 136
8.3 Special Talents and Vocational & Technical Skills among Street Persons 138
8.3.1 Special Talents among Street Persons 138
8.3.2 Types of Special Talents among Street Persons 140
8.3.3 Vocational and Technical Skills Among Street Persons 140
8.3.4: Skill Acquisition 142

Chapter 09: ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND WATER AND SANITATION

9.1 Distribution of Street Persons Affected by Environmental Factors on the Streets 143
9.2 Main Source of Drinking Water 149
9.3 Personal Hygiene Practices among Street Persons 153
9.4 Waste disposal methods 156
9.5 Aspirations and Reintegration among Street Persons 159
9.5.1: Willingness to Leave the Streets 159
9.5.2: Support Need after Reintegration 161

Chapter 10: INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON REHABILITATION OF STREET FAMILIES

10.0 Introduction 165
10.1 Response Rate 166
10.2 Type of Institutions Covered 166
10.3 Years of Operation by Rehabilitation Institutions 167
10.4 Target Groups Served by Rehabilitation Institutions 167
10.5 Services Provided by Rehabilitation Institutions 168
10.6 Mechanisms for Identifying and Reaching Street Families 168
10.7 Institutional Service Capacity 169

10.8 Direct Service Delivery Staffing Levels 169
10.9 Age Groups of the Street Families Served 170
10.10 Key Challenges Experienced by Rehabilitation Institutions 170
10.11 Reasons for Avoiding or Resisting Services 170
10.12 Methods of Measuring Effectiveness of Programmes 171
10.13 Overall Service Effectiveness 171
10.14 Institutional Perspectives on Rehabilitation Results 172
10.15 Estimated Reintegration Rates 172
10.16 Institutional Collaboration 173
10.17 Nature of Collaboration 173
10.18 Collaboration Challenges 173
10.19 Assessment of Coordination Among Rehabilitation Institutions 173
10.20 Need for Additional Partnerships 174
10.21 Priority Policy Changes Required 174
10.22 Institutional Engagement with Policymakers 174
10.23 Priority Gaps in Support for Street Families 175
10.24 Other Comments 175

Chapter 11: CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Conclusions 177
11.2 Policy Implications 181
11.3 Recommendations 182

ANNEX

Annex I - Tables 185
Annex II - List of Census Technical Coordinators 189
Annex III - List of Census Supervisors and Research Assistants 190
ANNEX IV – Key Informant Questionnaire 197
ANNEX V – Main Respondent Questionnaire 202

List Of Tables

Table 3.1:	Total Population of Street Persons by County	47
Table 3.2:	Street Persons by Sex and County	48
Table 3.3:	Street Persons by Sex and Age	50
Table 3.4:	Street Persons by Age and County	51
Table 3.5:	Distribution of Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by School Attendance Status	52
Table 3.6:	Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Reached and County	53
Table 3.7:	Distribution of Street Persons by Literacy, Sex and Age	54
Table 3.8:	Distribution of Literate Street Persons by County	55
Table 3.9:	Distribution of Street Persons Age 12 and Above by Technical/Vocational Skills, Sex and Age	56
Table 3.9c:	Distribution of Street Persons with Technical/Vocational Skills by County	57
Table 3.11:	Distribution of Street Persons who Own a Mobile Phone by Sex and Age	58
Table 3.12:	Street Persons by Disability Status, Sex and Age	59
Table 3.13:	Street Persons with Disability by Type of Disability, Sex and Age	59
Table 3.13c:	Street Persons by Type of Disability and County	60
Table 3.14:	Distribution of Street Persons with Disability by Need for Special Assistance or Assistive Devices by Sex and Age	61
Table 3.15:	Distribution of Street Persons with Disability by Need for Special Assistance or Assistive Devices and County	62
Table 3.16:	Street Persons with Disability by Type of Special Assistance or Assistive Devices Needed and Sex and Age	64
Table 4.1:	Previous Residence Before Living on the Streets by Sex and County	69
Table 4.2:	Street Persons by Sex, Age and County of Birth	71
Table 4.3:	Distribution of Street Persons by Duration of Stay in the street, Sex and Age	73
Table 4.3c:	Distribution of Street Persons by Duration of Stay in the street and County	74
Table 4.4:	Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Sex and County	75
Table 4.5:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base, Sex and Age	77
Table 4.5c:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base and County	78
Table 4.7:	Street Children Living with Parents on the Streets	82
Table 4.8:	Street Children with Living Relatives by Sex, Age and County	84
Table 4.9:	Proportion of Children by Reasons for Separation from Parents/Family by Sex, Age and County	86
Table 5.1:	Distribution of Street Persons Age 12 years and Above by Marital Status and Sex	90
Table 5.2:	Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons Age 10 years and above by Sex and Age	91
Table 5.3:	Condom Use During Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons by Sex, Age and County	92
Table 5.4:	Distribution of Female Street Persons by Motherhood Status and County	94
Table 5.5:	Distribution of Female Street Persons Living with their Children in the Streets by Age and County	96
Table 6.1:	Distribution of Street Persons by Main Sources of Income, Sex and Age	98
Table 6.2:	Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Food, Sex and Age	99
Table 6.3:	Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Income and Reasons for Going to the Street	100
Table 6.4:	Distribution of Street Persons by Places where they Spend Their Nights by Sex and Age	102

Table 6.5:	Distribution of Street Persons by Time of Going to the Streets, Sex, Age and County	103
Table 6.6:	Distribution of Street Children with/without Living Relatives by Sleeping Arrangements	105
Table 6.7:	Distribution of Street Children by Whether They Live with Their Parents on The Streets and Sleeping Arrangements	106
Table 7.1:	Distribution of Street Persons who Experienced Violence by Type, Sex and Age.	108
Table 7.1c:	Distribution of Street Persons who Experienced Violence by Type and County	109
Table 7.2:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Experienced Violence or Harassment by Perpetrator, Sex and Age	111
Table 7.3:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Received Help Following Violence by Sex and Age	112
Table 7.3c:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Received Help Following Violence by County	113
Table 7.4:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Been Arrested or Detained While on the Streets by Sex and Age	114
Table 7.4c:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Been Arrested or Detained While on the Streets by and County	115
Table 7.5:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Arrest or Detention, Sex and Age	117
Table 7.5c:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Arrest or Detention and County	118
Table 7.6:	Distribution of Street Persons who use various substances by Sex and Age	119
Table 7.6c:	Distribution of Street Persons who Use Various Substances by County	120
Table 7.7:	Distribution of Street Persons by Rehabilitation Status, Sex and Age	121
Table 7.7c:	Distribution of Street Persons by Rehabilitation Status and County	122
Table 7.8:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reintegration Outcomes, Sex and Age	123
Table 7.8c:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reintegration Outcomes and County	124
Table 8.1:	Proportion of Street Persons with Selected Documents by Sex and Age	126
Table 8.2:	Proportion of Street Person with Selected Documents by County	127
Table 8.3:	Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Lacking Identification, Sex and Age	128
Table 8.4:	Distribution of Street Persons by Whether they fell sick in the last one month, Sex and Age	129
Table 8.5:	Distribution of Street Persons by whether they fell sick in the last one month by County	130
Table 8.6:	Distribution of Street Persons with Major health challenges in the past month by Sex and Age	131
Table 8.7:	Distribution of Street Persons with Major health challenges in the past month by County	132
Table 8.8:	Distribution of Street Persons by Whether They Sought Treatment, Sex and Age	133
Table 8.9:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Sought treatment by County	134
Table 8.10:	Distribution of Street Persons by Places Where Treatment was Sought, Sex and Age	135
Table 8.11:	Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by Sex and Age	136
Table 8.12:	Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by Level of Education	136
Table 8.13:	Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by County	137
Table 8.14:	Distribution of Street Persons age 10 years and above by Whether They Have Special Talents, Sex and Age	138
Table 8.15:	Distribution of Street Persons age 10 years and above by Whether They Have Special Talents and County	139
Table 8.16:	Distribution of Street Persons with Special Talents by Main Type of Talent, Sex and Age	140
Table 8.17:	Distribution of Street Persons with Vocational/Technical skills by Type of Skill, Sex and Age	141
Table 8.18:	Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Skill Acquisition, Sex and Age	142
Table 9.1:	Distribution of Street Persons by Whether they are Affected by Environmental Factors on the Streets, Sex and Age	144
Table 9.2:	Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions, Sex and Age	145

Table 9.3:	Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions and County	147
Table 9.4:	Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Drinking Water, Sex and Age	150
Table 9.5:	Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Drinking Water and County	151
Table 9.6:	Distribution of Street Persons by Means of Maintaining Personal Hygiene by Sex and Age	154
Table 9.7:	Distribution of Street Persons by Means of Maintaining Personal Hygiene by County	154
Table 9.8:	Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Waste Disposal, Sex and Age	156
Table 9.9:	Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Waste Disposal and County	157
Table 9.10:	Distribution of Street Persons by Willingness to Leave the Streets, Sex and Age	159
Table 9.11:	Distribution of Street Persons by Willingness to Leave the Streets and County	160
Table 9.12:	Distribution of Street Persons by Support Need after Reintegration by Sex and Age	162
Table 9.13:	Distribution of Street Persons by Support Need after Reintegration by Sex and Age	163

List Of Figures

Figure 3.1:	Distribution of Street Families by County	46
Figure 3.2:	Distribution of Street Families	49
Figure 5.1:	Distribution of Female Street Persons by Motherhood Status	94
Figure 7.1:	Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Experienced Violence	108

List Of Abbreviations & Acronyms

4Rs + P	Rescue,Rehabilitation,Reintegration, Resocialization and Prevention
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCI	Charitable Children Institution
CoG	Council of Governors
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
KII	Key Informant Interview
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPS	Kenya Police Service
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTP IV	Fourth Medium Term Plan
NCC	Nairobi City County
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disability
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PwD	Persons with Disabilities
SDCS	State Department for Children Services
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSP	State Department for Social Protection
SFRTF	Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TWC	Technical Working Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Foreword

The 2025 National Census of Street Families builds up on the first ever Street Families Census carried out in 2018. This report gives a detailed picture of the current situation of street families across the Country. The main objective of the Census was to provide data and information on the population of Street Families in our Country. The specific objectives were to establish the magnitude and demographic characteristics of street families in Kenya; identify the causal, push and pull factors, the lifestyle in the country including economic activities and the family structure and relationships. The census further sort to establish the gender distribution, roles and migration patterns among other critical information like health and education which are essential in the government of Kenya's commitment to implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) Vision 2030 and the principle of ***Leaving No One Behind***. Furthermore, the Census exercise is driven by the spirit of the implementation of the Bill of Rights as provided for under the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The census was a collaborative exercise carried out by SFRTF, KNBS, line Ministries, NPS, COG and partner implementing Agencies and was preceded by thorough planning. This census was conducted from 2nd to 7th July 2025 by a team of professional Social Workers from partner organizations that work with Street Families where a total of 18,049 Street Persons across the 47 Counties were enumerated. Data shows that the majority of Street Persons were aged between age 18 to 34 and children. Nairobi, Mombasa and Nakuru City Counties led with the highest population of Street Persons followed closely by Kiambu and Uasin Gishu Counties while Nyandarua, Lamu and Tana River recorded the lowest populations of Street Persons. This report provides very valuable information for planning and allocation of resources for responding to the needs of the most vulnerable populations in our society.

The Ministry of Gender, Culture and Children Services acknowledges with great appreciation the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, State Department for National Security and Internal Administration, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Police Service, Council of Governors, National Council for Population and Development, Action for Children in Conflict and Koinonia Community for the unwavering commitment to the success of the Census.

The Ministry is grateful to all the staff from all participating institutions and partner organizations, the Technical Working Group, Supervisors and Enumerators who invested their time and worked long hours in sometimes difficult circumstances to ensure that they collected the right data. Furthermore, it is with great admiration that I wish to recognize the important voluntary role played by the Street Persons in responding to the questions which form the basis for this report.

Our special gratitude goes to the partner implementing organizations that continue to interact, rescue and rehabilitate Street Persons and in addition for availing Social Workers to assist in data collection for the Census and for opening their facilities for key informant interviews.





Hanna Wendot Cheptumo

Cabinet Secretary
Ministry of Gender, Culture and Children Services

Preface

Our world is increasingly facing major challenges like global warming and climate change that have driven people to extremes including migration to the streets for various reasons. According to a report by the UN Habitat (September 2025) there are 318 million people who are homeless. Whereas living in the streets does not necessarily mean one is homeless, Street Persons can be defined as homeless (primary homelessness) for lack of proper shelter, sanitation, water and access to health. Poverty, death of parents, separation and domestic violence, lack of parental care, search for employment, lack of school fees and displacement including mistreatment and mental health issues are some of the factors pushing people to the streets.

It seems quite easy for individuals to be attracted to the streets as a place of refuge from the challenges. However, the streets and the bases have their own unique, unpredictable and often hostile problems that require a person with a real hard skin to survive, this include and not limited to absence of basic sanitation facilities, water, access to health, harsh weather, exposure to disease including malaria in malaria endemic counties, physical abuse by other Street Persons and law enforcement officers, sexual exploitation of girls, involuntary use of drugs among others so as to belong.

Analysis of the data collected in the census calls for deliberate, structured and strategic short term and long-term interventions to mitigate the life-threatening impact of the above challenges and problems. In particular, the need to come up with age and gender specific interventions will facilitate enjoyment of the guarantees provided for under the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the enabling Acts of Parliament and the various International Conventions that Kenya is signatory to. This report gives very clear and concise information and the attendant recommendations which will form the basis for the development of interventions and programmes with the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund 4R (rescue, rehabilitate, re-integrate and resocialise) plus P framework.

It is encouraging to note that the census was conducted in every urban center in all the 47 counties. The teams visited every hot spot and area where Street Persons spent their days and nights and obtained detailed information pertaining to individual respondents as regards why they are, who they are, what pushed them to the streets, what they do and what they wish to do in the future. Furthermore, the report contains important information on existing services and interventions provided by the Government and implementing partners. According to the Heads of the Institutions which included Government, Charitable and Religious Institutions Street Persons once rescued were rehabilitated, re-integrated and resocialized with some Institutions running outreach services to keep the Street Persons out of the streets.

As Kenya works on ensuring the guarantees provided under the Bill of Rights are achieved and the attainment of its long-term development goal Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the Sustainable Development Goals and other international obligations the country has made, the report provides a very firm foundation for supporting implementation of programmes that will ensure that Kenya is free of Street Persons.

The State Department for Children Services wishes to thank all the Institutions and agencies for the roles that they played to make sure that the census was conducted successfully.





CPA, Carren Ageng'o

Principal Secretary
State Department For Children Services

Preamble

The phenomenon of Street Persons in Kenya remains a matter of deep concern that requires collective responsibility. Driven by interrelated factors such as poverty, family disintegration, rural–urban migration, unemployment, substance abuse and climate-related shocks. The phenomenon reflects structural social and economic challenges that demand sustained governance oversight and coordinated response. As affirmed by the Constitution of Kenya (2010) in the bill of rights, every individual is entitled to dignity, protection and equal opportunities. It is our duty to ensure that these rights extend fully to street-connected children, youth and families.

As, the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF), I am pleased to present this National Census of Street Families Report based on the 2025 nationwide enumeration conducted in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

The census enumerated 18,049 street-connected persons across all 47 counties, providing an updated national profile since the 2018 count of approximately 46,639. While the reduction reflects the positive impact of sustained rehabilitation programmes, expanded social protection measures and economic empowerment initiatives under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), emerging pressures including post-pandemic recovery challenges, urbanization and climate change continue to pose risks.

The report underscores critical governance and service-delivery gaps, including limited access to identification documents, educational barriers, exposure to extreme weather conditions and family vulnerabilities. A substantial proportion of respondents lack national identification, limiting their access to social protection and financial inclusion initiatives. Family-based vulnerabilities are also evident, reinforcing the importance of strengthening tracing, reunification and community reintegration frameworks.

Exposure to hazardous work environment remains a serious concern, with most street-connected persons reporting vulnerability working conditions and extreme unhealthy situations under very harsh weather conditions. This calls for stronger institutional coordination in shelter provision, health services, toxic waste disposal and climate-responsive programming.

From a governance perspective, this report will strengthen accountability and provide a framework for strategic planning within the mandate of the Trust Fund. It provides a comprehensive databank to guide policy direction, programme oversight, resource prioritization and multi-sectoral partnerships. As a Board, we reaffirm our stewardship role in ensuring that interventions are evidence-based, sustainable and aligned with Kenya Vision 2030, BETA and the Sustainable Development Goals particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

We remain committed to strengthening institutional systems for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation and long-term reintegration. Through enhanced coordination between national and county governments, development partners, civil society and communities, we can transform vulnerability into opportunity and ensure that street-connected individuals become empowered contributors to national development.



Hon. Mary Wambui Munene

Chairperson, Board of Trustees
Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund

Acknowledgement

As a follow up to the recommendations of the 1st National Census of Street Families conducted in 2018, the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and various Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Civil Society Organizations conducted the 2nd National census on street families across the 47 counties.

We extend our sincere appreciation to the Cabinet Secretary Hanna Wendot Cheptumo, the Principal Secretary CPA Carren Ageng'o and the Board of Trustees for the strategic leadership, guidance and support throughout the planning and execution of this census. With this level of commitment from the top leadership in the Ministry, the Kenya that is free of street families is for sure a possibility.

It would have been an uphill task for task for the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund to conduct this census, including carrying out the preliminary preparations and the report writing without the technical leadership and ownership of the process by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. We therefore commend the entire technical team of statisticians, data managers field supervisors and the research assistants for the amazing work and dedication. It was really a great opportunity to work with all of you in delivering this national undertaking.

Further we recognize and appreciate the invaluable contribution of the Technical Working Committee drawn from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), line Ministries, Council of Governors, National Council of Population and Development, Koinonia Community and Action for Children in Conflict (AfCIC). Their technical input and guidance was instrumental in the preparation, implementation and finalization of this report.

To all our implementing partners, civil society organizations, religious organizations and individuals who work with Street Persons on a daily basis, we wish to thank you for your commitment and the enumeration work your social workers did without which this census would not have been possible. Further, we express our gratitude for the day-to-day work that you do within the framework of the 4R plus P that has greatly contributed to the reduction of street persons in our streets.

As we focus on ensuring a Kenya free of street families, we believe that the findings and the recommendations of this census will help the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Gender, Culture and Children Services, line Ministries, County Governments and all implementing partners to have what it requires to inform policy, legislation and programming for Street Persons.



Caroline Chepkemoi Towett

Ag. Chief Executive Officer
Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund



Dr. Macdonald Obudho EBS,MBS

Director General
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Street Families Census Results at a Glance

Indicator	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Proportion of street persons in the streets of the country	**13,569**	78.6	**3,688**	21.4	17,264	100
Proportion of Street Persons aged 3 years and above by						
School Attendance	**13,298**	79.0	**3,502**	20.8	16,827	100
Literacy levels	6,926	80.5	1,677	19.5	8,604	100
Post primary and Above	3,291	79.9	828	20.1	4,119	100
Proportion of street persons aged 12+ years with technical/ vocational Skills						
No skills	8,109	79.3	2,115	20.7	10,228	100
Have some skills	4,443	81.3	1,019	18.6	5,465	100
Proportion of street persons by marital status						
Never Married	7,760	96.8	258	3.2	8,018	100
Married/Living Together	1,956	72.0	762	28.0	2,718	100
Separated/ Divorced /Widowed	2,488	66.3	1,266	33.7	3,754	100
Proportion of street persons by						
Disability status	818	80.8	194	19.2	1,012	100
No disability	12,732	78.5	3,486	21.5	16,225	100
Need for special assistance/assistive devices	491	80.9	116	19.1	607	100
Proportion of street children	2,602	81.1	607	18.9	3,209	100
With living relatives	2,602	81.1	607	18.9	3,209	100
With no living relatives	504	76.9	150	22.9	655	100
Proportion of street children						
Living with parents on the street	934	60.8	602	39.2	1,536	100
Not living with parents on the street	2,160	91.0	214	9.0	2,374	100
Proportion of street persons who						
Ever experienced violence	5,981	82.2	1,288	17.7	7,275	100
Received help following violence	1,641	79.1	433	20.9	2,075	100
Proportion of street persons who have						
Ever been rehabilitated	2,688	88.1	362	11.9	3,052	100
Never been rehabilitated	10,849	76.6	3,308	23.4	14,162	100
Proportion of street persons who have						
Ever fallen sick in the last one month	5,795	75.8	1,851	24.2	7,646	100
Sought treatment	3,994	73.9	1,407	26.0	5,405	100
Proportion of street persons who are						
Affected by environmental factors	11,588	77.9	3,276	22.0	14,870	100
Not affected by environmental factors	1,948	83.2	393	16.8	2,342	100
Proportion of street persons who are						
Willing to leave the streets	12,011	78.2	3336	21.7	15,351	100
Not willing to leave the streets	967	81.5	198	16.7	1,187	100

Note: Any differences in percentages adding up to 100% implies that there is some minor percentage by the intersex values

Executive Summary

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) in collaboration with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and other stakeholders, undertook the 2025 National Census of Street Families to generate updated, reliable data on individuals and families living in street situations across Kenya. This census builds on the landmark 2018 enumeration, which counted 46,639 street-connected persons and provided the first national evidence base for planning and resource allocation. Rapid urbanization and changing socio-economic dynamics necessitated a second census to inform effective rehabilitation, reintegration and social protection interventions.

1.1 Background

Street families represent one of the least-documented and most vulnerable populations globally and in Kenya. Factors such as poverty, unemployment, family breakdown, substance abuse and social instability continue to drive homelessness. In Kenya, the government has demonstrated commitment to inclusive development through constitutional guarantees, Vision 2030 and initiatives such as the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. SFRTF plays a central role in coordinating rehabilitation and reintegration efforts.

1.2 Legal Mandate and Institutional Roles

The census was implemented under the legal mandates of KNBS, as provided by the Statistics Act (CAP 112) and SFRTF established through Legal Notice No. 1558 of 2003. KNBS provided technical leadership in census design, data collection and processing while SFRTF coordinated institutional support, stakeholder engagement and linkage to rehabilitation programmes.

1.3 Rationale

Street families are largely excluded from conventional household-based surveys resulting in limited visibility in national statistics. A dedicated census was therefore essential to accurately enumerate this population, understand their characteristics and vulnerabilities and provide evidence for targeted policies, resource allocation and monitoring of progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

1.4 Purpose of the 2025 National Census of Street Families

The census aimed to generate comprehensive data on street families to inform evidence-based policies, support coordinated multi-sectoral interventions, guide planning and budgeting and advance the implementation of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Vision 2030.

1.5 Objectives of the Census

The census sought to determine the size, distribution, demographic characteristics, living conditions, vulnerabilities and drivers of street life, while establishing a national databank to guide rehabilitation, reintegration and long-term solutions.

1.6 Scope of the 2025 National Census of Street Families

The census achieved nationwide coverage of all persons living on the streets in all the 47 counties and major urban centres, ensuring comprehensive geographic representation.

1.7 Target Population

The target population comprised of vulnerable children, youth, adults and elderly persons connected to the streets across Kenya.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY FOR THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF STREET FAMILIES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology applied in the National Census of Street Families, detailing the study design, preparatory activities, stakeholder engagement, tool development, mapping and listing, data collection, quality assurance, ethical safeguards and data management processes, thereby enhancing transparency, credibility and replicability of findings.

2.1 Preparatory Phase and Stakeholder Engagement

The census commenced with the formation of a multi-sectoral Technical Working Committee (TWC) comprising representatives from government institutions and civil society organizations. The TWC prepared all the documents for the census.

2.2 Development, Testing and Piloting of Tools

Structured and semi-structured questionnaires, enumerators training manuals and key informant guides were developed to capture the required data. The tools were pre-tested in selected urban hotspots and subsequently piloted in both low and high-density urban settings.

2.3 Recruitment and Training

Enumerators, supervisors and coordinators were strategically recruited based on technical competence, local knowledge, language skills, gender balance and experience working with vulnerable populations. Comprehensive training covered census objectives, tool administration, ethical and trauma-sensitive interviewing, child safeguarding, safety protocols and quality control, supported by practical simulations.

2.4 Mapping, Data Collection and Safety

A national mapping exercise identified street-family hotspots, which were clustered into manageable enumeration areas. Quantitative data were collected using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) through face-to-face interviews. Qualitative data were gathered through key informant interviews with institutions supporting street families. Enumerator safety and equipment security were ensured through risk assessments, community engagement, security coordination and strict safety protocols.

2.5 Quality Assurance, Ethics and Data Management

Supervisors conducted real-time oversight, daily reviews and spot checks to ensure data quality. Ethical standards were upheld through informed consent, confidentiality and data protection measures. The collected data were cleaned, validated, coded and analyzed using statistical and thematic techniques to produce robust evidence for policy formulation, programming and advocacy.

CHAPTER THREE: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET FAMILIES

3.1 Size and County Distribution of Street Population

The census enumerated 18,049 street persons nationally, of whom 17,264 (95.7%) gave consent to be interviewed. Street populations were heavily concentrated in Nairobi City County which recorded the highest number (4,690), followed by Nakuru (1,546), Mombasa (1,428) and Kiambu (1,370). In contrast, Nyandarua (20), Lamu (30) and Tana River (50) recorded the lowest numbers, reflecting limited street concentration in these counties.

3.2 Sex and Age Structure

The majority of street persons were predominantly male (78.6%) while females constituted 21.4% and intersex persons 0.04%. The data shows that 26.1% were children (0–17 years), 50.4% were youth (18–34 years) and 22.6% were adults aged 35 years and above. Notably, 2.1% were aged 60 years and above.

3.3 Education and Literacy Levels

Among street persons aged three years and above, 13.3% had never attended school, with higher non-attendance among females (18.7%) than males (11.8%). Most street children age 6-11 years (58.0%),12 -14 years (78%) and 15-17 years (72.9%) had reached primary education, while only 19.5% of adults had attained post-primary education. Despite low educational attainment, 82.1% reported being able to read and write, though literacy levels varied significantly by county.

3.4 Nationality, Skills and Technology Access

The street population was majorly Kenyan (98.4%), with 1.6% foreign nationals mainly from Uganda and Tanzania. About 35% of street persons aged 12 years and above reported having technical or vocational skills, with higher prevalence among males (35.4%) and adults aged 35–39 years (44.8%). Mobile phone ownership was low (28.0%), but higher among females (39.4%) compared to males (25.0%).

3.5 Disability and Special Needs

Overall, 5.9% of street persons reported having a disability. Physical disabilities were most prevalent (46.9%), followed by cognitive (21.3%) and visual impairments 19.8%. Among persons with disabilities, 60% required special assistance or assistive devices, highlighting substantial unmet support needs across counties.

CHAPTER FOUR: BACKGROUND, FAMILY & RELATIONSHIPS

4.1 Previous Residence before Street Life

Most street persons had lived in conventional settings prior to street life. The data shows that 61.6% of them previously resided in their own homes, 26.3% in rented housing, while 9.3% were born on the streets and 1.4% came from children's homes. Males (64.2%) were more likely than females (52.2%) to come from their own homes while females reported higher proportions born on the streets (14.6%).

4.2 Place of Birth and Duration on the Streets

Among Kenyan nationals, 8.6% were born in Nairobi City County and 7.6% in Nakuru. Long-term street exposure was common: as 62% reported having lived on the streets for 10 years or more, with slightly higher proportions among females than males.

4.3 Mobility and Reasons for Relocation

Street mobility was substantial as 47.3% of street persons were migrants from other counties, with females 49.8% showing slightly higher mobility than males 46.7%. The main reason for relocating was the search for employment (44.7%), followed by personal choice (22.4%) and peer influence (13.7%). Females were more likely to relocate due to sexual harassment (4.5%) while males cited peer influence (14.9%) more frequently.

4.4 Orphanhood and Family Connections

Nearly half of street children (49.3%) had lost at least one parent, including 9.0% who were total orphans. Nairobi City recorded the highest number of total orphans 8.4%. Despite this, 70.9% of street children had at least one living relative, suggesting potential reintegration pathways.

4.5 Living Arrangements and Family Separation

Most street children (60.7%) lived without parents on the streets, though girls were more likely to live with parents than boys (73.8% vs. 30.2%). The leading causes of separation from family were poverty (52.2%), corporal punishment (20.9%), denial of food (20.2%) and parental alcoholism (18.7%), underscoring deep-rooted household vulnerabilities driving children to the streets.

CHAPTER FIVE: MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY AMONG STREET PERSONS

5.1 Marital Status of Street Persons

Among street persons aged 12 years and above, 59.1% had never married, while 12.3% were in monogamous marriages, 18.6% were separated and 3.6% were cohabiting. Never-married status was more common among males (64.9%) than females (36.1%). In contrast, separation was significantly higher among females (28.4%) compared to males (16.1%), particularly among those aged 25–49 years. Widowhood increased with age, reaching 19.9% among persons aged 60 years and above, reflecting cumulative life-course disruptions.

5.2 Sexual Activity and Condom Use

Overall, 72.5% of street persons aged 10 years and above had ever engaged in sexual intercourse, with a notably higher proportion among females (87.0%) than males (69.0%). Early sexual debut was evident, with 14.4% of children aged 10–14 years and 55.4% of those aged 15–19 years reporting sexual experience. Despite high sexual activity, condom use was low: only 41.2% used a condom during their most recent sexual encounter.

5.3 Parenthood among Female Street Persons

Parenthood was widespread among female street persons. The results indicate that 69.9% of women aged 10 years and above had given birth with childbirth prevalence increasing sharply from adolescence and peaking among women aged 30–49 years. Female respondents reported 3,608 biological boys and 3,318 biological girls, while foster children were far fewer (328 foster boys and 311 foster girls).

5.4 Children Living on the Streets with Their Mothers

Among women who had given birth, 58.2% were living with their children on the streets, including over two-thirds of mothers aged 10–24 years.

CHAPTER SIX: LIVELIHOODS, SHELTER & SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

6.1 Income Sources and Economic Activities

Street persons relied primarily on informal and insecure livelihoods. Over half (52.0%) depended on casual labour, followed by waste picking (43.5%) and begging (33.4%). Livelihoods were strongly gendered: males mainly engaged in casual labour and waste picking, while 40.3% of females relied on begging and 9.5% on commercial sex work, highlighting heightened economic vulnerability among women. The results further reveal that children depended highly on begging, with over 70% of those aged 5–14 years relying on it, indicating child labour and survival risks.

6.2 Food Access and Survival

Food security remained fragile. Although 64.7% reported buying food, substantial proportions relied on begging (34.8%), scavenging (28.9%) and well-wishers (30.6%). Females and children were less able to purchase food and more dependent on begging and charity. Children aged 10–14 years showed the highest dependence on begging for food (67.7%).

6.3 Pathways into Street Life and Livelihood Linkages

The main drivers of street life were search for employment (32.0%) and economic hardship (21.5%), followed by mistreatment at home 11.5% and peer influence 10.8%. Those migrating in search of work primarily engaged in casual labour 37.5% and waste picking 37.7%.

6.4 Sleeping Arrangements and Shelter Insecurity

Shelter conditions were highly unstable. One-third (33.5%) slept on the streets all the time, while only 23.6% stayed at home consistently. Males and younger age groups were more likely to sleep permanently on the streets, with 61.5% of children aged 0–4 years doing so.

CHAPTER SEVEN: PROTECTION, SUBSTANCE USE & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

7.1 Experience of Violence and Harassment

Violence was widespread among street persons. The results reveal that 42.3% had ever experienced violence or harassment, with males reporting higher exposure (44.1%) than females (35.4%). Physical abuse was the most prevalent form (81.5%), followed by emotional abuse (17.7%), exploitation (16.4%) and forced labour (10.1%). Sexual violence disproportionately affected females, with 41.5% of female survivors reporting sexual abuse compared to 2.6% of males.

7.2 Perpetrators of Violence

Violence was primarily intra-community and institutional. About 62.9% of street persons experienced violence from other street persons, 52.3% from law enforcement and 28.7% from the general public. Older persons (70+ years) were more likely to experience violence from the general public (68.9%) while children and adolescents were mainly victimized by fellow street persons, underscoring age-specific protection risks

7.3 Help-Seeking after Violence

Help-seeking remained low. Only 28.4% of those who experienced violence received any form of assistance, with females more likely to seek or receive help (33.2%) than males (27.4%).

7.4 Arrests, Detention and Access to Justice

Contact with the justice system was common. About 43.1% of street persons had been arrested or detained, with males (48.5%) far more affected than females (22.9%). Arrest prevalence increased with age, peaking among young adults aged 20–24 years (53.0%). Loitering (59.0%) was the leading reason for arrest, followed by drug use and conflict with law enforcement (17.4% each).

7.5 Substance Use Patterns

Substance use was widespread, with 71.5% reporting use of at least one substance. The most common were bhang (32.2%), alcohol (31.2%), tobacco (28.1%) and miraa/muguka (25.5%). The use of substances was higher among males than females and peaked in young adults aged 20-24 years. Glue use was most prevalent among children and adolescents, especially those aged 10–14 years 34.5%.

7.6 Rehabilitation and Reintegration

Engagement with formal support systems remained limited. Only 17.7% had ever been rehabilitated and 15.3% reintegrated, with higher success among adolescents than adults .

CHAPTER EIGHT: DOCUMENTATION, HEALTH, TALENT & SKILLS

8.1 Documentation and Legal Identity

Lack of legal documentation remains a major exclusion factor among street persons. About 43.5% possessed none of the key documents assessed (birth certificate, national ID, SHIF card, NSSF card, or refugee ID). Among the 7,495 street persons without documentation, the most common reasons were; never sought documentation (37%), never issued (29%) and loss of documents (24%). Males 37.1% were more likely than females 35.4% to report never having sought documentation, while children (10–14 years) 43.7% and adolescents (15–19 years) 46.3% had the highest proportions who had never attempted to obtain documents.

8.2 Health Status of Street Persons

Ill health was common as reported. About 44.4% of street persons reported having fallen sick in the month preceding the census with females (50.4%) more affected than males (42.8%). Illness prevalence increased with age, peaking among persons aged 60–69 years (54.2%) and remaining high among those aged 50–59 and 70+ years.

8.3 Major Health Challenges

The leading health challenges reported were malaria (22.6%), chest-related diseases (22.2%) and fever (20.4%). Malaria was the dominant condition among males 23.9% and among adolescents (24.2%) and young adults age 20-24 years (25.3%), while fever was most prevalent among young children 0–4 years (45.1%).

8.4 Health-Seeking Behaviour and Access to Care

Despite high illness prevalence, 70.7% of those who fell sick sought treatment, with females demonstrating higher treatment-seeking behaviour (76.1%) than males (69.0%). Public hospitals were the primary source of care (66.2%), followed by pharmacies/shops (24.3%),

reflecting reliance on public health infrastructure and informal treatment channels. Use of public hospitals was particularly high among children age 5-9 years (75.2%) and the elderly age 70+ (75.5%), while males (25.7%) were more likely than females (20.5%) to use pharmacies.

8.5 Barriers to Health and Social Services

Access to health and social services was constrained primarily by financial barriers, cited by 69.3% of respondents. Other key challenges included stigma and discrimination (21.9%) and lack of identification (9.2%), directly linking documentation gaps to health exclusion. Only 21.7% reported facing no barriers.

8.6 Special Talents among Street Persons

Over half (51.5%) of street persons aged 10 years and above reported having special talents, with males (53.7%) more likely than females (39.0%) to report talents. Talents were most common among adolescents (15–17 years) (65.8%) and declined sharply with age, reaching the lowest levels among those aged 70 years and above (19.3%).

8.7 Types of Special Talents

Among those with talents, ball games (45.3%), singing (24.8%) and dancing (19.7%) dominated. Clear gender differences emerged: males (61.91%) primarily reported sports-related talents, while females (21.82%) reported singing and dancing.

8.8 Vocational and Technical Skills

A total of 5,465 street persons reported having at least one vocational or technical skill. The most common skills were masonry, motor vehicle repair and driving largely dominated by males. Females were concentrated in hairdressing/beauty therapy, tailoring/dressmaking and catering. Skill prevalence increased with age, though adolescents already demonstrated early entry into technical trades such as welding, masonry and vehicle repair.

8.9 Skill Acquisition Pathways

Skill acquisition was largely informal. On-the-job training (36.2%) and formal education (32.0%) were the main pathways, followed by peer learning (19.7%) and self-teaching (14.9%). Youths aged 20–29 years relied most heavily on on-the-job training (38.3%).

CHAPTER NINE: ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND WATER AND SANITATION

9.1 Exposure to Environmental Conditions

Environmental exposure was nearly universal among street persons. The census shows that 86.4% of street families reported being affected by environmental factors, particularly extreme weather. Females were more affected (89.3%) than males (85.6%). Across all age groups, at least four in five street persons reported exposure, indicating that environmental stressors cut across the life course.

9.2 Coping Mechanisms and Shelter from Extreme Weather

Street persons relied heavily on unsafe and temporary coping mechanisms. The most common forms of protection were makeshift shelters (42.7%), corridors (41.7%) and abandoned or incomplete buildings (28.6%). Older persons (60–69 years) were most likely to rely on makeshift shelters, while adolescents (15–19 years) were more likely to use public buildings.

9.3 Access to Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water remained precarious. Hotels, eateries, kiosks and carwashes were the main source of drinking water for 58.9% of street persons, indicating dependence on informal or commercial goodwill rather than structured public provision. Bottled water use was negligible (2.1%), reflecting affordability constraints.

9.4 Personal Hygiene Practices

Personal hygiene conditions were poor and highly variable. Streams and rivers were the primary means of maintaining hygiene for 52.8% of street persons, followed by public toilets or showers (44.6%), while 12.0% reported having no access to any hygiene facility. Gender differences were notable: males (56.0%) relied more on streams and rivers, while females (55.1%) were more likely to use public toilets or showers, yet also reported slightly higher levels of having no access. Children aged 0–4 years faced the most severe hygiene deprivation with over one-fifth of them having no access to hygiene facilities.

9.5 Waste Disposal and Sanitation

Sanitation conditions were largely unsafe. More than half of street persons (53.9%) relied on open defecation or bush/field disposal, with children being the most affected across all young age groups. Although some improved sanitation methods were reported, their use remained limited.

9.6 Aspirations to Exit Street Life

About 89.2% of street persons expressed willingness to leave the streets if given the opportunity. Females (90.9%) showed slightly higher willingness than males (88.7%) and the highest aspirations were reported among young adults aged 20–24 years (90.8%).

9.7 Support Needs for Reintegration

Post-reintegration needs were mainly economic. Employment opportunities were the most cited support need (43.9%), followed by education and vocational training (41.1%) and start-up kits or seed capital (30.7%).

CHAPTER TEN: INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON REHABILITATION OF STREET FAMILIES

10.1 Institutional Coverage and Response

The Key Informant Interviews achieved a high completion rate (98.9%), providing a strong qualitative foundation for understanding rehabilitation systems nationwide. Interviews covered 173 institutions across most counties.

10.2 Nature and Ownership of Rehabilitation Institutions

Rehabilitation of street families in Kenya is largely driven by non-state actors. Over half of the institutions were Charitable Children Institutions (54.3%), followed by Community-Based Organizations, Faith-Based Organizations and NGOs. Direct government-run institutions accounted for only 4.0%, indicating limited public-sector leadership in service provision. Nairobi City stood out as having a more diverse institutional mix, while many counties relied almost exclusively on CCIs, highlighting regional dependence on charitable models.

10.3 Institutional Maturity and Experience

The rehabilitation sector is relatively mature, with over 70% of institutions operating for more than 10 years. However, many institutions continue to face persistent structural and financial constraints.

10.4 Target Populations and Service Focus

Rehabilitation efforts remain heavily child-centered. Over 92% of institutions focus primarily on children, while far fewer serve adults, families, older persons, or persons with disabilities. This narrow focus leaves significant service gaps for street families as units and adult street populations, except in counties such as Turkana and Nairobi City, where more inclusive programming was reported.

10.5 Types of Services Provided

Institutions prioritize immediate welfare and social reintegration services, including food, shelter, education, health and family reintegration. While these services are widely available, economic empowerment and legal support remain underprovided. Less than 60% of institutions offer economic empowerment programs and fewer than half provide legal aid or protection services. This imbalance limits long-term reintegration sustainability and leaves beneficiaries vulnerable to repeated street entry.

10.6 Identification and Outreach Mechanisms

Identification and support of street families rely strongly on referral systems, partnerships with government agencies, community networks and inter-institutional collaboration. Direct street outreach is common but not universal. Counties such as Kiambu, Kajiado, Turkana, Trans Nzoia and Nairobi City demonstrated strong multi-channel outreach approaches, reflecting the importance of coordinated and locally embedded identification strategies.

10.7 Institutional Capacity and Staffing

Most rehabilitation institutions operate at small to medium scale, serving fewer than 200 beneficiaries per month. Staffing levels mirror this pattern, with the majority employing between 6 and 20 direct service staff. While this allows for personalized care, it also constrains scalability and limits the ability to address the current street families population, particularly in high-burden urban counties.

10.8 Age Coverage of Services

Service provision is mainly skewed toward children under 18 years, with sharply declining coverage for young adults, adults and older persons. Only Nairobi City demonstrated substantial multi-age coverage. This age imbalance contributes to service discontinuity, particularly for youths transitioning to adulthood and for families attempting long-term reintegration.

10.9 Key Operational Challenges

Institutions consistently identified lack of funding, social stigma, reintegration failure and legal or bureaucratic barriers as the most severe constraints. Additional challenges included inadequate shelter capacity, limited food supplies, weak long-term rehabilitation programming, insufficient trained staff and security concerns. These constraints collectively undermine programme effectiveness and sustainability.

10.10 Barriers to Uptake of Rehabilitation Services

Street families' reluctance to engage with institutions was attributed mainly to concern about legal status and documentation, mistrust and stigma and fear of family separation. Past negative encounters with authorities and a preference for independence further reduced uptake.

10.11 Monitoring, Evaluation and Perceived Effectiveness

Institutions rely largely on qualitative methods, including case studies, beneficiary feedback and follow-up surveys, to assess programme effectiveness. While some track reintegration and recidivism, formal impact measurement remains limited. Overall service effectiveness was

rated as moderate to low, with over one-third of institutions perceiving current interventions as ineffective indicating systemic weaknesses despite extensive service coverage.

10.12 Rehabilitation Outcomes and Reintegration

Institutions reported strong outcomes in education access, psychosocial recovery, health improvement and family reintegration, with over half estimating reintegration success rates above 50%. However, economic reintegration outcomes lag behind, reinforcing earlier findings on insufficient livelihood and employment support.

10.13 Collaboration and Coordination

Collaboration among institutions is widespread and multi-sectoral, involving government agencies, civil society, community leaders and donors. Most institutions rated coordination positively, though over 60% still reported collaboration-related challenges, including role overlap, communication gaps and coordination inefficiencies.

10.14 Policy Priorities and Institutional Advocacy

Institutions strongly advocated for increased funding, legal recognition of street families as a vulnerable group, stronger reintegration frameworks and expanded access to housing, healthcare, education and economic opportunities. Engagement with policymakers is active and multi-channel, combining consultations, committee participation, public awareness and joint initiatives.

10.15 Priority Gaps and Strategic Needs

The most critical unmet needs identified were education for children, shelter and housing, employment and livelihoods, healthcare, legal protection and family reintegration support. These gaps are interlinked and demand integrated, multi-sectoral policy responses rather than fragmented interventions.

10.16 Institutional Reflections

Additional comments reinforced the urgency of sustainable financing, effective policy implementation, family strengthening, vocational training and legal documentation access. Institutions emphasized the importance of the census as an evidence base for improved planning, coordination and budgeting and called for continued stakeholder engagement to translate findings into action.

CHAPTER ELEVEN: SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

11.1 Conclusions

11.1.1 Scale and Persistence of Street Families

The 2025 National Census of Street Families establishes a comprehensive and reliable evidence base on street-connected populations in Kenya since the 2018 enumeration. The census identified 18,049 street persons nationally, of whom 95.7 percent were successfully interviewed, demonstrating a coverage of a mobile and floating population. This figure is substantially lower than the 46,639 street-connected persons counted in 2018. Despite the reduction in number of persons living in the streets, 29 percent of the population had stayed in the streets for over 10 years, reflecting structural exclusion from housing, employment, healthcare and education which are core dimensions that Vision 2030 seeks to universalize.

11.1.2 Demographic Composition and Vulnerabilities

The census confirms that street families are predominantly urban and youthful, with over 76 percent aged below 35 years. Gender disparities are pronounced. Males constitute 78.6 percent of street persons, while females account for 21.4 percent, yet women experience disproportionate vulnerabilities. Older persons and persons with disabilities, though lesser in number, face compounded exclusion. About 5.9 percent of street persons reported having a disability, with 60 percent requiring assistive devices or special support services. Meanwhile, 2.1 percent were aged 60 years and above, many of whom reported declining health and limited access to care. These realities directly challenge Vision 2030's commitment to social equity, dignity and protection of vulnerable groups across the life cycle.

11.1.3 Structural Drivers of Street Life

The census data clearly shows that street life in Kenya is driven by structural socio-economic factors which include search for employment, economic hardship, family-level vulnerabilities including poverty, corporal punishment and parental alcoholism. These drivers point to weak family resilience, limited access to social protection initiatives and insufficient community-based prevention systems directly targeted by Vision 2030's social development agenda and BETA's household-level economic strengthening focus.

11.1.4 Living Conditions, Protection Risks and Exclusion

Findings show that a third of the street persons sleep on the streets all the time while majority of the children (61.5%) aged 0–4 years, lived permanently on the streets, highlighting child protection concerns. From the findings, street persons majorly relied on buying food, begging, scavenging and donations from well-wishers highlighting economic challenges to food access. Inadequate Access to water and sanitation was reported. Majority of the respondents depended on the good will of Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/ Carwash for safe drinking water at 58.9 per cent, while 2.1 percent relied on bottled water. 53.9 percent reported relying on open defecation, while 12 percent reported having no access to hygiene facilities at all. These conditions undermine universal access to safe, clean and reliable drinking water as well as public health and environmental sustainability goals.

The report indicates that 42.3 percent of street persons experienced violence or harassment, with 52.3 percent highlighting conflict with law enforcement officers.

11.1.5 Rehabilitation and Institutional Gaps

Only 17.7 percent of street persons reported ever being rehabilitated, and 15.3 percent had ever been reintegrated, highlighting the need to enhance current interventions. Institutional analysis shows that over 54 percent of rehabilitation institutions are Charitable Children Institutions focus primarily on children, leaving adults and older persons largely excluded.

11.1.6 Human Capital and Willingness to Exit Street Life

Despite prolonged hardship, the census reveals significant untapped human capital. About 35 percent of street persons aged 12 years and above reported having vocational or technical skills. Additionally, 51.5 percent of persons aged 10 years and above reported having special talents.

The findings indicate 89.2 percent of street persons expressed willingness to leave the streets if given the opportunity. Employment was the most frequently cited support need (43.9 percent), followed by skills training and start-up capital. These aspirations align with BETA's focus on livelihoods, job creation and inclusion of economically marginalized populations.

11.2 Policy Implications

11.2.1 Prevention and Early Intervention

The census shows that poverty, school dropout, family instability and substance abuse are major pathways into street life, particularly for children and adolescents. Preventive policies should therefore strengthen household resilience through expanded social protection, education retention initiatives, parenting support and community-based child protection systems.

11.2.2 Differentiated and Inclusive Policy Responses

There is need to adopt inclusive, life-course policy frameworks that respond to the diverse realities of street-connected populations. With children accounting for 26.1 percent and youth 50.4 percent of street persons, there is need to go beyond child-centred approaches to address the youth, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Gender-responsive interventions are essential to address the heightened risks faced by women, including sexual violence and caregiving burdens.

11.2.3 Integration of Legal Identity into Social Policy

Legal identity remains a structural barrier to inclusion, 43.5 percent of street persons cited lack of documentation excluding them from healthcare, education, social protection, employment and financial services. Strengthening civil registration systems and outreach will enhance access to services and facilitate long-term reintegration.

11.2.4 Urban Governance and County-Level Action

There is need to integrate street families responses into county-level governance frameworks, County governments should mainstream street families issues into urban planning, housing, water and sanitation (WASH), public health and safety strategies. Shifting from criminalization toward inclusive urban management will promote social cohesion.

11.2.5 Economic Empowerment as a Pillar to successful reintegration

Search for employment opportunities is one of the leading pathways into street life therefore economic empowerment through skills development, employment creation, enterprise support and access to productive assets is critical for sustainable exits from the streets. Policies that prioritize livelihoods will not only support reintegration but also contribute to broader poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth.

11.3 Recommendations

11.3.1 Strengthen Prevention and Family Support Systems

Enhance linkage to social protection programmes, family strengthening initiatives, parenting support, and substance abuse prevention services in counties with high street entry rates. Community-based prevention should focus on keeping children in school, supporting vulnerable households and addressing early signs of family breakdown.

11.3.2 Adopt a Life-Course and Differentiated Programming Approach

Enhance age and gender-responsive programmes that support children, facilitate youth transitions into employment or further training, enable adult economic reintegration, and provide care and social assistance for older persons and persons with disabilities connected to the street.

11.3.3 Scale Up Livelihoods, Skills Development and Employment Linkages

Integrate late to join school street persons into vocational training, apprenticeship, enterprise development, and job creation programmes at both national and county levels. Recognition of prior learning and informal skills should be strengthened to enhance employability and income generation.

11.3.4 Expand Safe Shelter and Housing Solutions

Align transitional shelter provision and affordable housing initiatives with Vision 2030 housing targets and county urban development plans. Housing solutions should be linked to livelihoods and social services to ensure stability and sustainability.

11.3.5 Improve Access to Legal Documentation and Civil Registration

Acquisition of registration documents should be embedded within rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

11.3.6 Strengthen Health, Mental Health and WASH Services

Promote inclusion into universal health coverage, regular awareness creation, WASH services and substance use treatment to all persons on the streets as well as targeted health outreach programmes is essential to reduce health-related vulnerability.

11.3.7 Reform Protection, Policing and Justice Responses

Enhance immediate removal upon entry into the streets to minimize peer influence into criminal activities strengthening diversion mechanisms, rights-based policing and access to justice. Law enforcement responses should prioritize protection and referral to services rather than punitive measures.

11.3.8 Enhance Institutional Capacity, Coordination, and Financing

Embed street families interventions within national and county planning, budgeting and performance management frameworks. Strengthened programmes evaluation systems are required to track reintegration outcomes and inform policy adjustments.

11.3.9 Promote Talent Development and Youth Engagement

Leverage sports, arts and cultural programmes as pathways for rehabilitation, psychosocial support and economic inclusion, particularly for adolescents and young adults.

11.3.10 Institutionalize Regular Street Families Data Collection

Integrate periodic street families censuses and administrative data collection undertaken after every five years into the national statistical system to support evidence-based planning, monitoring and accountability.



CHAPTER 01

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF), established in 2003 to coordinate the rehabilitation of homeless and vulnerable people in urban areas, partnered with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and other agencies to conduct the first National Census of Street Families in 2018. The census provided national data on the size, characteristics and distribution of street families, enabling evidence-based planning and resource allocation.



46,639

The 2018 Census counted 46,639 street-connected persons, with Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Nakuru reporting the largest populations.

Street families include individuals and family units experiencing homelessness and spending most of their time in streets, public spaces and transit areas across towns and urban centres. Their vulnerabilities limit participation in social and economic activities, yet their exact numbers had long remained unknown, affecting policy, budgeting and service delivery.

The 2018 Census counted 46,639 street-connected persons, with Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu and Nakuru reporting the largest populations. Given these changing dynamics, SFRTF, in collaboration with KNBS and other stakeholders, planned to undertake the second National Census of Street Families in 2025 to generate updated, reliable data for effective planning, interventions and rehabilitation programmes.

1.1 Background

Globally, large numbers of people live without formal shelter, often sleeping in streets, makeshift structures, parks, abandoned buildings or other public spaces, yet the true scale of street dwelling remains difficult to quantify. In 2005, the United

In 2005, the United Nations estimated that about

100 million

People worldwide were homeless



Nations estimated that about 100 million people worldwide were homeless (United Nations, 2005). Evidence shows that street-based homelessness persists across both developed and developing countries, even though many statistics tend to capture general homelessness rather than specifically those living on the streets. Variations in definitions and counting methods contribute to major global data gaps, making street persons one of the least-documented populations.

The Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF) has adopted "street families" as the working term for describing homeless individuals and groups who reside on the streets of urban centers, towns, marketplaces, bus, truck and rail parks and cities across the country. Street families presence on our streets is a very recent development whose origin can be traced to the early 1960's when huge groups of rural communities moved into urban centers looking for jobs and greener pastures.

Street families form a significant and rapidly growing segment of the homeless population, raising concern for the Government and other stakeholders. The factors contributing to homelessness and the emergence of street families are diverse, but they are commonly linked to economic and social disruptions. These include poverty, dysfunctional family structures, political unrest, domestic violence, human trafficking, internet predators, organised begging syndicates, mental health challenges, substance abuse, issues related to sexual orientation or gender identity, truancy and unemployment.

In Kenya, the first National Census of Street Persons in Kenya was conducted in 2018 through a joint effort by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund. The exercise provided the first comprehensive, data-driven estimate of the street population, establishing the number of individuals and families living in street situations at approximately 47,000. This marked an important milestone in generating official statistics on a population group that had previously lacked accurate documentation and laid the foundation for evidence-based planning and intervention.

The Government of Kenya is committed to upholding the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, particularly the Bill of Rights, which guarantees fundamental freedoms and entitlements to all citizens without discrimination. Street families are beneficiaries of these rights and over the years the government has implemented various social protection and rehabilitation initiatives aimed at integrating this vulnerable population into national development. A key milestone in safeguarding the welfare of street persons was the establishment of the SFRTF, which formalized the government's commitment to rescue, rehabilitate and reintegrate individuals living in street situations.

In advancing Kenya's long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030, government institutions have adopted measures to ensure that no one is left behind, including populations living in street situations. The SFRTF contributes to the realization of the Vision's three pillars i.e. economic, social and political by supporting programmes that facilitate rehabilitation and reintegration of street families. Street-connected individuals participate in various economic activities, including informal recycling and waste management, forming part of industrial symbiosis within urban systems. Equally significant is their potential contribution to a more cohesive, educated and environmentally conscious society once adequately supported. Through its mandate, the SFRTF targets street families as a primary focus group, working to reintegrate them into mainstream society so they can access social protection services and contribute meaningfully to national development.

The welfare of street families aligns with the Government of Kenya's commitment to inclusive development, as reflected in the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). Through this model, street-connected populations have benefited directly and indirectly from government interventions such as the Hustler Fund, Nyota and Youth Funds, which promote economic empowerment and access to financial opportunities. Visibility gained from the 2018 Street Families Census enabled these programmes to better recognize and reach this population.

As the Kenyan population continues to grow and urbanize, it becomes increasingly important to understand the demographic and socio-economic

characteristics of street families including age, sex, ethnicity, skills, health status and levels of vulnerability. Insights into living arrangements, mobility patterns within and across counties, health-seeking behaviours and livelihood activities are essential for tailoring policies and interventions. Such information helps answer critical questions about who street families are, how they live and what targeted measures can best support their rehabilitation, integration and long-term wellbeing.

1.2 Legal Mandate and Institutional Roles

The 2025 Street Families Census was undertaken through a multi-stakeholder effort led by the SFRTF and KNBS playing central roles in line with their legal mandates.

The KNBS, which was established under the Statistics Act (CAP 112) of 2006, is mandated to collect, compile, analyze and disseminate official statistics and to conduct censuses and surveys across the country. In this exercise, KNBS provided technical leadership in statistical design, data collection, processing and dissemination to ensure production of credible and nationally recognized results.

The SFRTF, established through *Legal Notice No. 1558 of 2003,* is mandated to address the needs of homeless, destitute and vulnerable persons in urban areas. Its functions include coordinating rehabilitation programmes, creating public awareness, resource mobilization, capacity building and advocacy for street families. During the census, the Trust Fund offered institutional coordination, sector expertise and programme linkage to support the identification and rehabilitation of street families.

1.3 Rationale

In Kenya, street families have become an increasingly visible social concern, particularly within urban centers such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and all other major towns. Their presence is often linked to poverty, family instability, domestic violence, substance abuse, rural–urban migration and limited access to social protection. Street-connected children encounter multiple forms of vulnerability lacking consistent access to education, healthcare, protection and shelter, while adults face unemployment, stigma, insecurity and limited livelihood opportunities.

Despite these challenges, street families are rarely captured in conventional household surveys and censuses, since most sampling frames are household-based and exclude individuals without a fixed residence. Consequently, existing administrative or programme data provides only partial visibility, making it difficult to design responsive interventions or monitor progress. A dedicated census therefore provides an opportunity to enumerate a population that is largely invisible in national statistics, offering accurate, up-to-date evidence needed to guide policy formulation, resource allocation and rehabilitation programming.

In line with recommendations for periodic enumeration, the census was undertaken across urban centres in all 47 counties to generate updated insights on the size, distribution and characteristics of street families, understand drivers of street life and support programmes that promote empowerment, reintegration and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the principle of Leaving No One Behind, which calls for special attention to populations traditionally under-represented in data systems.

1.4 Purpose of the 2025 National Census of Street Families

The purpose of the 2025 National Census of Street Families was to;

a). Generate accurate, reliable and comprehensive data on street families, including their demographic characteristics, living conditions and priority needs.

b). Inform evidence-based policies, programmes and interventions aimed at improving the welfare and protection of street families.

c). Support the development of coordinated multi-sectoral strategies involving government institutions, NGOs and other stakeholders.

d). Guide effective planning, resource allocation and targeting of interventions

by Government and partners.

e). Support the implementation of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) under Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-Up Transformation Agenda.

1.5 Objectives of the Census

The main objective of the census was to conduct a nationwide census of street families, capturing their characteristics, socio-economic status, health and access to basic services.

The specific objectives were;

a). Identify the number and geographical distribution of street families across urban centers in Kenya.

b). Assess the living conditions and vulnerabilities of street families, including access to shelter, food, healthcare and education.

c). Assess and understand the socio-economic and political push and pull factors driving individuals and families into street life and identify the key barriers to their reintegration into society.

d). Inform policy development by providing data to enhance the effectiveness of social programs targeting street families to ensure that policies address their specific needs.

e). Establish the magnitude and demographic characteristics of street families in Kenya, including age, gender and family composition.

f). Generate a comprehensive databank on street families to guide future interventions and support program planning.

g). Map out existing services, opportunities and potential challenges in addressing the needs of street families, including government, non-governmental and community-based support systems.

h). Develop an implementation plan and strategies for managing street families, focusing on long-term solutions for reintegration, empowerment and the prevention of further marginalization.

1.6 Scope of the 2025 National Census of Street Persons

The 2025 National Census of Street Families involved the following scope:

a). **Geographical Coverage:** nationwide, covering all counties and urban centres where street families are present.

b). **Target Population:** enumerated all categories of street families, including children, youth, adults, women, men and elderly individuals living in street situations.

c). **Mapping of Street Locations:** identification and mapping of hotspots, settlements and areas where street families are commonly found across the country.

d). **Pilot Testing:** pre-test census in selected towns to test the tools, procedures and operational arrangements before full implementation.

1.7 Target Population

The census covered street families across all 47 counties, focusing on individuals living and/or working in street situations nationwide. The target population comprised street-connected children, youth, adults, the elderly, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups lacking permanent shelter or residing regularly in open public spaces, temporary structures, pavements, markets, bus stops and similar locations. The exercise also enumerated individuals who spend most of their time on the streets for livelihood activities, as well as those who intermittently moved between the streets and informal shelters.


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CHAPTER 02

METHODOLOGY FOR THE NATIONAL CENSUS OF STREET FAMILIES

2.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methodology used in the National Census of Street Families. The census aimed to produce reliable, comprehensive and policy-relevant data on the size, distribution, characteristics and living conditions of street-connected individuals and families. Due to the mobile and often hidden nature of this population, a rigorous and adaptive approach was applied to ensure adequate coverage, accuracy and ethical compliance.



Stakeholder engagement involved systematic process of identifying, communicating with and involving individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest in, are affected by, or can influence the census undertaking.

The chapter describes the study design, operational definitions, mapping and listing processes, sampling approach, data collection tools and field procedures. It also explains enumerator training, supervision and quality assurance measures implemented to maintain data integrity. Ethical considerations including informed consent, confidentiality and safeguarding of children and other vulnerable groups are highlighted.

Specific strategies were adopted to identify both visible street dwellers and less visible groups. The methodology further incorporated stakeholder engagement at national and county levels, collaboration with local leaders and use of technology for data capture and geo-referencing to enhance precision and reduce duplication. Overall, this chapter ensures transparency and strengthens the credibility and replicability of the census findings.

2.1 Preparatory Phase

Conducting a census of street families requires a robust methodology tailored to the unique challenges posed by this mobile and often hidden population. The 2025 census involved integrated activities to ensure accurate data collection. It began with national-level planning, development of work plans and tools and mapping street-family hotspots. The preparatory phase involved the following key activities:

2.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement involved systematic process of identifying, communicating with and involving individuals, groups, or organizations that have an interest in, are affected by, or can influence the census undertaking.

2.1.2 Identification of Key Stakeholders

Key stakeholders comprising of the Technical Working Committee were identified and brought together during the first meeting held in February, 2025. This TWC for the 2nd National Census of Street Families was constituted with representatives from key government agencies, state departments, civil society and implementing partners. Members included officials from the Council of Governors, National Police Service, National Council for Population and Development, Directorate of Children's Services, State Departments for Children Services, Interior and Citizen Services, Social Protection and the National Council for Persons with Disability. Civil society organizations such as Koinonia Community and Action for Children in Conflict were also represented. The KNBS provided multiple technical experts to coordinate and oversee the census process.

2.1.3 Planning Meetings to Align Objectives, Roles and Resources

Several planning meetings were held by stakeholders to align the census objectives, timelines, resources and responsibilities. The stakeholders also used these sessions to clarify roles, identify gaps, develop a joint action plan and establish coordination and accountability frameworks. These engagements built consensus, strengthened collaboration and promoted shared ownership of the process.

2.2 Development and Testing of Tools and Protocols

During this phase, all instruments and procedures for data collection and management were designed and standardized. Specifically, this involved:

- Designing data collection tools: Developing structured and semi-structured questionnaires to capture both quantitative and qualitative information on demographics, socio-economic conditions, living arrangements, vulnerabilities and access to services.
- Establishing protocols: developing guidelines for enumerators and supervisors on ethical conduct, confidentiality, standard operating procedures and data quality assurance and how to collect the data.

2.2.1 Design of Questionnaires and Mapping Tools

The TWC developed structured and semi-structured tools to collect both quantitative and qualitative data on street families. The questionnaire captured demographic details (age, sex, marital status, place of origin) and socio-economic information (education, employment, income, livelihoods and living conditions). It also gathered data on street-living circumstances, contributing factors such as domestic violence, family breakdown, unemployment, conflict, or migration and access to essential services, including shelter, food, water, sanitation, healthcare, education and social support.

2.2.2 Preparation of Field Manuals and Standard Operating Pro procedures (SOPs)

The team also prepared a comprehensive training manual to guide enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the census. The manual covered data collection procedures, use of questionnaires, ethical considerations, respondent engagement and standard operating protocols. It also included instructions on handling sensitive information, quality control measures and troubleshooting common field challenges. This manual ensured that all personnel have a standardized understanding of the methodology, tools and expectations, promoting accuracy, consistency and professionalism throughout the census process.

The team also prepared a comprehensive training manual to guide enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the census.

2.2.3 Pre-Test of the Census Tools

A pre-test of the census tools was conducted in selected urban hotspots such as parks, transport hubs, dumping sites and informal settlements, where street families are commonly found. The aim was to assess clarity, relevance and whether respondents easily understood the questions. The pre-test also evaluated how well both structured and semi-structured tools captured the intended information and tested the functionality of any digital data collection platforms. Feedback

from enumerators, supervisors and respondents informed revisions, including refining question wording, improving sequencing, enhancing inclusivity and tailoring sections for children, youth, women and persons with disabilities. Technical experts and key stakeholders validated the final tools to ensure they were robust and user-friendly.

2.2.4 Pilot of the Census Tools

A pilot was then carried out in two contrasting environments: one high-density urban area and one semi-rural urban area. The urban site tested the tools in settings with large, Mobile Street populations, while the semi-rural setting assessed their performance where street families may be fewer and more dispersed. The pilot simulated real field conditions, involving trained enumerators, supervisors and community guides. It evaluated question clarity, field procedures, logistics and respondent cooperation. Insights from both sites informed final adjustments to strengthen the accuracy, inclusivity and effectiveness of the main census.

2.3 Recruitment and Training

2.3.1 Selection of Enumerators, Supervisors and Field Coordinators

To ensure effective data collection, a strategic recruitment process was developed that included engaging individuals with technical skills and a deep understanding of street-connected populations. Priority was given to social workers, community health volunteers, youth mentors, outreach workers and others familiar with vulnerable groups. Recruitment considered language skills, gender balance and local representation, with female enumerators assigned to female respondents and male enumerators to male respondents. People with lived street experience were also included to enhance trust and legitimacy. All the field personnel underwent intensive training on census tools, data ethics, child protection, gender sensitivity, safety and communication protocols to ensure professionalism, empathy and quality throughout the census.

2.3.2 Training on Tools, Interviewing Techniques, Ethics and Safety

A comprehensive training program was conducted for all personnel involved in the Street Families Census to ensure standardized, ethical and effective data collection. Enumerators, supervisors and support staff were equipped to work respectfully with street-connected populations facing complex vulnerabilities. The training covered the census objectives, use of structured and semi-structured tools, probing techniques and accurate data recording. Emphasis was placed on ethics, including informed consent, confidentiality, child safeguarding and gender- and trauma-sensitive interviewing. Practical sessions, including role-plays, mock interviews and field simulations, enhanced readiness. The supervisors received additional guidance on quality control, troubleshooting and team management. The participatory training approach fostered professionalism, empathy and accuracy in capturing data that informs policies and interventions for street families. The training was done in phases as follows:

Enumerators, supervisors and support staff were equipped to work respectfully with street-connected populations facing complex vulnerabilities. The training covered the census objectives, use of structured and semi-structured tools, probing techniques and accurate data recording.

2.3.2.1 Training of Personnel for the Mapping Exercise

All recruited personnel were convened at a central location for comprehensive training prior to the mapping exercise. The sessions covered all key activities, clarifying roles and responsibilities for each team member. Trainees were taken through the core census documents essential for standardized data collection, including:

- Main Census Questionnaire – for structured data collection.
- Mapping Tool – for identifying and delineating mapping zones and enumeration areas.



- Key Informant Interview (KII) Guide – for collecting qualitative information from managers of rehabilitation institutions.
- Manuals – providing instructions on tool use and mapping procedures.

The training also sensitized participants on advocacy, inclusivity, cultural awareness and community engagement to ensure an ethical and effective mapping process.

2.3.2.2 Training for the Main Census of Street Families

a) Training of Trainers (ToT)

TWG members received intensive training on census methodology, tools, ethics and engagement with vulnerable populations, preparing them to lead all subsequent training activities.

b) Training of Supervisors and Enumerators

TWG members trained all supervisors and enumerators in a centralized location in Nakuru, focusing on questionnaire administration, use of manuals, quality assurance, field coordination, logistics and managing challenges during enumeration. This training emphasized practical interviewing skills, correct tool application, ethical conduct and respectful engagement with street families.

Across all phases, personnel were taken through the **main census questionnaire, KII guide, enumerator and supervisor manuals and advocacy approaches** to ensure consistent, accurate and professional census implementation.

2.4 Mapping and Listing Phase

2.4.1 Identification of hotspots

The TWC trained a team of enumerators to conduct a national mapping exercise to identify key hotspots where street families live, including urban centres, transport hubs, dumping sites, parks and informal settlements. The urban areas were then divided into manageable clusters, recognising higher concentrations in major towns for ease of allocation of enumerators during the main census. The teams worked in collaboration with the National Government Administrators during this phase. Enumerators were assigned appropriately, ensuring female respondents were

interviewed by trained female enumerators and male respondents by male enumerators for accuracy and inclusivity.

2.5 Data Collection Phase

The census began by identifying locations where street families live, including urban hotspots, transport hubs, parks and informal settlements. This process was guided by National Government Administrative Officers after making a courtesy call by the enumeration teams at County Commissioners' offices, the Department of Children Services and community-based stakeholders. Trained census teams were then deployed to counties and supported by individuals trusted by street families such as social workers, community leaders and base leaders, to facilitate access and build rapport.

2.5.1 Quantitative Data Collection

Quantitative data was captured using mobile technology Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) to enhance efficiency, accuracy and get data on-real time and reduce operational costs.

Enumeration Techniques:

- Face-to-Face Interviews: Conducted during early mornings and evenings when street families are more accessible.
- Service-Point Enumeration: Coverage at feeding centres, makeshift shelters and service points.
- Night Enumeration: To reach individuals who slept in public spaces or temporary shelters.
- Snowball Technique: Peer referrals helped identify hidden or hard-to-reach groups.

2.5.2 Qualitative Data Collection

The qualitative phase targeted institutions involved in supporting, rehabilitating, or providing services to street families, including NGOs, government agencies, shelters and community-based organisations. Through face-to-face engagements, the census assessed available services, institutional challenges, collaboration mechanisms and barriers affecting access to support. **In-depth interviews** with managers, social workers and frontline staff provided detailed insights into their experiences and operational realities.

Key areas of focus included:

- Types and effectiveness of support services.
- Impact of interventions and success factors.
- Coordination with other actors.
- Barriers faced by street families in accessing help.
- Resource and capacity challenges within institutions.

2.5.3 Safety Measures for Enumerators and Equipment

The safety of enumerators and equipment during the street family census was ensured through careful planning, stakeholder collaboration and adherence to strict protocols. **Community engagement** involved working with community leaders, street family representatives and local organizations to build trust and facilitate smooth operations. **Security collaboration** included partnering with local police and involving experienced social workers to guide enumerators safely and provide context on approaching street families sensitively.

The safety of enumerators and equipment during the street family census was ensured through careful planning, stakeholder collaboration and adherence to strict protocols.

A **pre-census risk assessment** identified high-risk areas and guided additional precautions. Enumeration activities were scheduled during **daylight hours** and teams were deployed in pairs or small groups to enhance safety. **Equipment security** measures included minimizing visibility of tablets, securing devices with protective gear and encrypting sensitive data. Enumerators received comprehensive **training on safety protocols,** situational awareness, respectful community engagement, emergency procedures and use of communication tools. They were provided with identification badges and reflective vests. Additional protocols included avoiding confrontations, accompaniment by plainclothes security personnel in volatile areas and secure transport for equipment. These measures ensured enumerator safety, protected equipment and supported smooth data collection operations.

2.6 Field Operations and Quality Assurance

2.6.1 Field operations

The census was implemented through a well-coordinated field operation structure that involved 252 personnel engaged in leadership, coordination, supervision, enumeration and logistical support. Of these, 156 were enumerators who conducted direct interviews, while 47 served as supervisors overseeing daily implementation. All enumerators were social workers drawn from organizations involved in rehabilitation and support programmes for street persons, ensuring familiarity with the target population and sensitivity during engagement. Supervisors were Children Officers from county offices, working closely with County Statistical Officers from KNBS to guide field activities and ensure adherence to data collection procedures.

Each field team comprised one supervisor and five enumerators, deployed across counties. All 47 counties were assigned one team each, except Nairobi, which had eight teams and Mombasa, which had two, owing to the higher concentration and spread of street populations in these urban centres, which demanded more extensive coverage.

To maintain data quality, supervisors conducted real-time oversight of enumerators and reviewed completed interviews for completeness and accuracy. Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) was used to reduce manual errors, enable automated skip patterns and facilitate secure transmission of data to the central server. Daily debrief sessions were held to resolve inconsistencies, clarify instructions and address field challenges. In addition, spot checks and continuous monitoring by county and national coordination teams strengthened quality assurance throughout the exercise.

2.6.2 Ethical Considerations, Confidentiality & Limitations

The census was conducted in adherence to ethical standards to ensure the dignity, safety and rights of respondents. Informed consent was obtained prior to engagement, with participation remaining voluntary and respondents being briefed on the purpose of the exercise and their right to decline or withdraw. Confidentiality and privacy were upheld throughout data collection and identifying information was protected to ensure that responses could not be traced back to individuals. Data security measures were applied to safeguard all collected information, including secure data storage and restricted access to prevent unauthorized use and access.





> The quantitative analysis examined key demographic characteristics such as age, gender, family structure and education profile street families.

Despite these measures, the exercise faced some limitations, including the transient nature of street populations, mobility during enumeration and potential reluctance to disclose personal information due to mistrust or stigma. These factors may have affected the completeness of coverage and should be taken into account when interpreting results.

2.7 Data Management and Processing

Collected data was securely stored, organized and processed to ensure accuracy and integrity. This included validation, coding and integration of quantitative and qualitative data, preparing it for analysis and reporting. Proper data management ensured reliability and facilitated timely dissemination of findings to stakeholders.

2.7.1 Cleaning, Validation and Tabulation

After data collection, the dataset was thoroughly **reviewed and cleaned** by the TWC members to ensure accuracy and reliability. This involved identifying and resolving inconsistencies, duplicates and missing values. Data cleaning addressed errors from data entry and variations in responses, ensuring the final dataset was consistent, complete and suitable for analysis.

The TWC conducted tabulations by organizing and summarizing the collected data into structured tables. Quantitative responses were grouped by key variables such as age, gender, family structure and socio-economic indicators. These tables facilitated a clear understanding of patterns, trends and relationships within the street family population, providing a solid basis for analysis and reporting.

2.7.2 Data Analysis

Quantitative Data

All data from CAPI interviews and observations were **integrated into a single database**. Quantitative data were analyzed for trends, while qualitative insights offered depth and context. This blended approach ensured a comprehensive and reliable picture of the situation of street families to inform policy and programme interventions.

The quantitative analysis examined key demographic characteristics such as age, gender, family structure and education profile street families. Socio-economic factors, including income sources, access to healthcare, education and social support, were assessed to identify vulnerabilities. Push and pull factors such as family breakdown, domestic violence, economic hardship and perceived opportunities were explored. Geographic distribution was mapped using GIS to identify hotspots and spatial patterns. Additional information on interactions with authorities, reasons for street life and barriers to reintegration provided deeper insight into the complex challenges faced by street families and

Socio-economic factors, including income sources, access to healthcare, education and social support, were assessed to identify vulnerabilities.

helped inform targeted interventions. The analysis involved the used SPSS statistical software to generate frequency distributions, cross-tabulations and summary statistics, ensuring consistency, accuracy and robustness in the analysis.

Qualitative Data

First, after data collection through CAPI, the qualitative responses particularly open-ended questions and narrative sections were extracted from the system and prepared for analysis. This involved reviewing all responses for completeness, consistency and clarity. Data cleaning was conducted to correct obvious entry errors, remove duplications and ensure that responses were accurately attributed to the correct respondent categories and locations.

Second, the qualitative data were organized and coded. A coding framework was developed based on the study objectives, research questions and recurring themes emerging from the interviews. This framework included both deductive codes (derived from the interview guide and conceptual framework) and inductive codes (emerging directly from respondents' narratives). Each open-ended response was carefully read and assigned relevant thematic codes. Similar responses were grouped together to identify patterns, similarities and variations across respondents, counties, or stakeholder categories.

Although SPSS was used to generate tables, its primary role was to support the organization and summarization of coded responses rather than to perform deep qualitative interpretation. Coded qualitative data were transformed into categorical variables, allowing the generation of frequency distributions and cross-tabulations. This enabled the research team to quantify the prevalence of specific themes or perspectives while preserving the qualitative meaning behind them. The core qualitative analysis relied on thematic analysis. After coding, themes were reviewed and refined to ensure internal coherence and distinction between categories. The analysis focused on identifying key issues, emerging trends, stakeholder perceptions, challenges and proposed solutions. Attention was given to both dominant views and divergent opinions to provide a balanced interpretation of the findings.

Interpretation went beyond merely describing tables. The research team examined relationships between themes, contextual factors and respondent characteristics. Narrative summaries were developed to explain why certain issues were prominent and how different stakeholders understood them. To enhance rigor, the analysis process followed principles of credibility and consistency. Coding decisions were reviewed to ensure alignment with study objectives and thematic interpretations were cross-checked against raw responses to avoid misrepresentation. This iterative process ensured that conclusions were firmly grounded in the data.

2.8 Report Writing and Dissemination

2.8.1 Preparation of Technical Report

After data analysis, the TWC compiled a **detailed report** presenting the findings of the census. The report highlights the **magnitude** of street families, their **demographic and socio-economic structure** and the **spatial distribution** of populations across urban areas. Based on these findings, actionable **intervention recommendations** were proposed to support street families and address underlying challenges.

To enhance accessibility and understanding, the report incorporated **visual aids. Maps** illustrate geographic hotspots, **charts** depicting demographic and socio-economic data and **infographics** summarizing key findings and recommendations in a clear and concise format, ensuring that policymakers and stakeholders easily interpret and use the information for planning and program development.

The draft report was thoroughly **edited and reviewed** to ensure clarity, accuracy and consistency. Technical experts checked the data, analysed it and made recommendations before **stakeholder validation**. Following approval, the final report was **launched and disseminated** to relevant government agencies, NGOs and partners to inform policy, planning and interventions for street families.

2.8.2 Stakeholder Validation Workshop

Following completion of data analysis and finalization of the report, a stakeholders' validation workshop was convened, bringing together representatives from NGOs, County Governments, law enforcement agencies and community-based organizations. The workshop provided a platform to review the findings, verify interpretations and gather constructive feedback to enhance accuracy, relevance and policy alignment.

The validated findings were subsequently disseminated through stakeholder workshops, policy briefs and online platforms to ensure broad accessibility. The engagement process strengthened ownership of the results and fostered consensus on priority actions. Advocacy efforts were undertaken to promote evidence-based policies and informed resource allocation aimed at addressing the root causes of street family homelessness and to support rehabilitation, access to housing and essential social services.



CHAPTER 03

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF STREET FAMILIES

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the demographic profiles of the street families from the information collected during the census. The chapter covers distribution of street persons by county, age, sex, disability status, marital status, nationality, ethnicity, orphanhood, whereabouts of their parents and relatives, family composition, migration patterns, duration of stay in the streets among others.

3.1 Total Population of Street Persons Enumerated by County

Table 3.1 presents the population of street persons enumerated by county. In total, 18,049 street persons were enumerated during the Census period. Nairobi City County had the highest number of street persons at 4,690 followed by Nakuru (1,546), Mombasa (1,428) and Kiambu (1,370) counties. Nyandarua, Lamu and Tana River counties had the least number of street persons at 20, 30 and 50 respectively. Of the total number of street persons enumerated, a total of 17,264 (95.7%) were interviewed. Therefore, the information provided in subsequent chapters will refer to responses from the population interviewed (17,264).

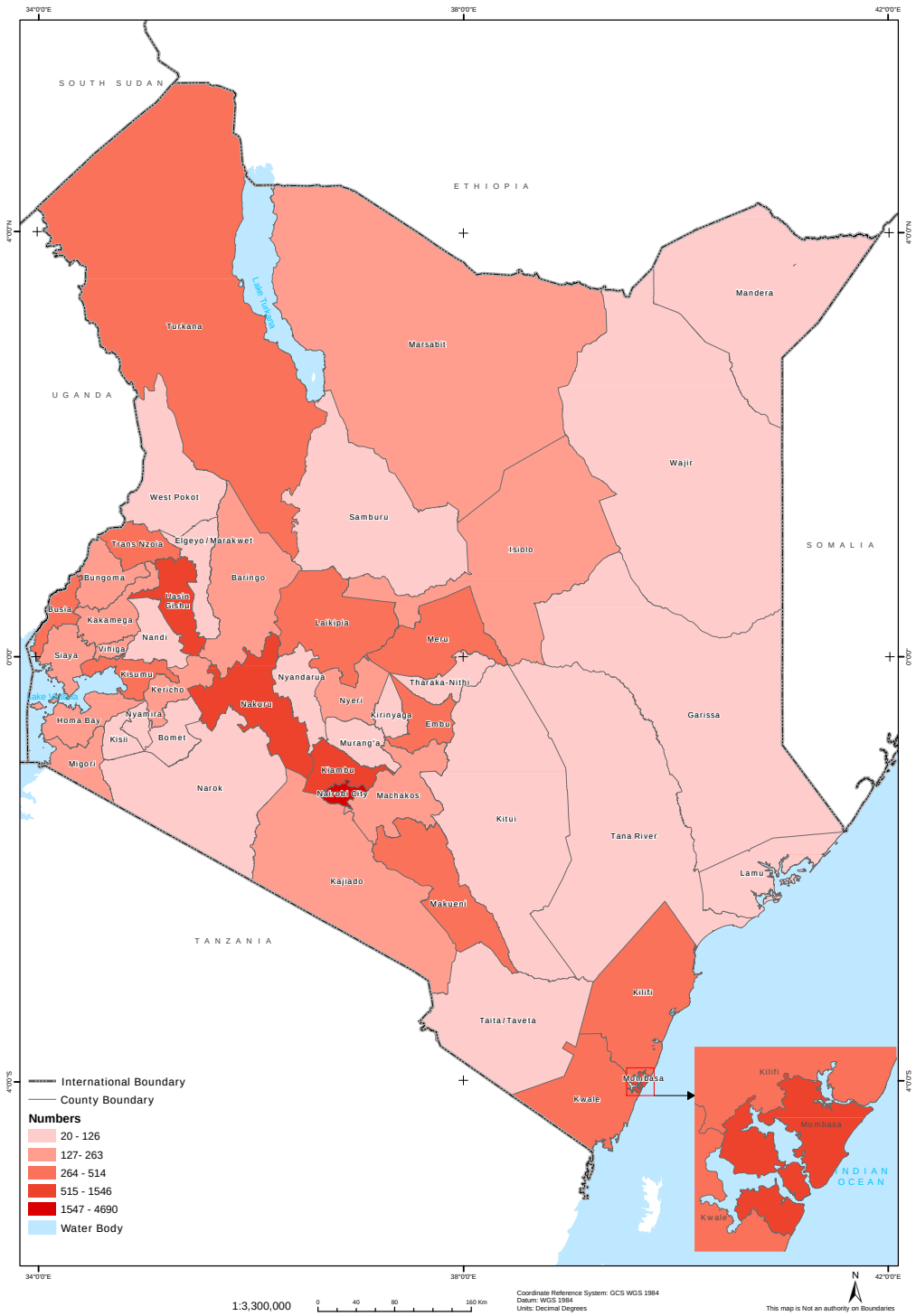


Figure 3.1: Distribution of Street Families by County

Table 3.1: Total Population of Street Persons by County

County	Total		Consent given			
			Yes		No	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**18,049**	**100.0**	**17,264**	**95.7**	**785**	**4.3**
Mombasa	1,428	100.0	1,422	99.6	6	0.4
Kwale	290	100.0	249	85.9	41	14.1
Kilifi	396	100.0	321	81.1	75	18.9
Tana River	50	100.0	50	100.0	0	0.0
Lamu	30	100.0	28	93.3	2	6.7
Taita-Taveta	92	100.0	68	73.9	24	26.1
Garissa	101	100.0	91	90.1	10	9.9
Wajir	89	100.0	81	91.0	8	9.0
Mandera	111	100.0	107	96.4	4	3.6
Marsabit	203	100.0	195	96.1	8	3.9
Isiolo	162	100.0	160	98.8	2	1.2
Meru	377	100.0	350	92.8	27	7.2
Tharaka-Nithi	83	100.0	56	67.5	27	32.5
Embu	470	100.0	449	95.5	21	4.5
Kitui	69	100.0	60	87.0	9	13.0
Machakos	223	100.0	202	90.6	21	9.4
Makueni	405	100.0	388	95.8	17	4.2
Nyandarua	20	100.0	16	80.0	4	20.0
Nyeri	224	100.0	199	88.8	25	11.2
Kirinyaga	126	100.0	116	92.1	10	7.9
Murang'a	106	100.0	78	73.6	28	26.4
Kiambu	1,370	100.0	1,317	96.1	53	3.9
Turkana	327	100.0	327	100.0	0	0.0
West Pokot	95	100.0	95	100.0	0	0.0
Samburu	62	100.0	62	100.0	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	100.0	324	100.0	0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,184	100.0	1,096	92.6	88	7.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	68	100.0	66	97.1	2	2.9
Nandi	123	100.0	123	100.0	0	0.0
Baringo	143	100.0	143	100.0	0	0.0
Laikipia	326	100.0	285	87.4	41	12.6
Nakuru	1,546	100.0	1,510	97.7	36	2.3
Narok	86	100.0	86	100.0	0	0.0
Kajiado	218	100.0	158	72.5	60	27.5
Kericho	153	100.0	149	97.4	4	2.6
Bomet	72	100.0	63	87.5	9	12.5
Kakamega	195	100.0	194	99.5	1	0.5
Vihiga	205	100.0	205	100.0	0	0.0
Bungoma	263	100.0	263	100.0	0	0.0
Busia	307	100.0	306	99.7	1	0.3
Siaya	201	100.0	183	91.0	18	9.0
Kisumu	514	100.0	514	100.0	0	0.0
Homabay	164	100.0	160	97.6	4	2.4
Migori	155	100.0	155	100.0	0	0.0
Kisii	116	100.0	116	100.0	0	0.0
Nyamira	87	100.0	79	90.8	8	9.2
Nairobi City	4,690	100.0	4,599	98.1	91	1.9

3.2 Distribution of Street Persons by Sex, Age and County

3.2.1 Distribution of Street Persons by Sex and County

Table 3.2 presents the distribution of street persons by sex and county comprising of 13,569 males (78.6), 3,688 females (21.4%) and 7 intersex (0.04%). Nairobi City County had the highest proportion of both male (26.6%) and female (24.5%).

Table 3.2: Street Persons by Sex and County

County	Total*		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**17,264**	**100**	**13,569**	**78.6**	**3,688**	**21.4**
Mombasa	1,422	100	955	67.2	466	32.8
Kwale	249	100	203	81.5	46	18.5
Kilifi	321	100	270	84.1	51	15.9
Tana River	50	100	25	50.0	25	50.0
Lamu	28	100	27	96.4	1	3.6
Taita-Taveta	68	100	64	94.1	4	5.9
Garissa	91	100	81	89.0	10	11.0
Wajir	81	100	46	56.8	35	43.2
Mandera	107	100	85	79.4	22	20.6
Marsabit	195	100	108	55.4	87	44.6
Isiolo	160	100	132	82.5	28	17.5
Meru	350	100	299	85.4	51	14.6
Tharaka-Nithi	56	100	49	87.5	7	12.5
Embu	449	100	393	87.5	56	12.5
Kitui	60	100	49	81.7	11	18.3
Machakos	202	100	181	89.6	21	10.4
Makueni	388	100	277	71.4	110	28.4
Nyandarua	16	100	11	68.8	5	31.3
Nyeri	199	100	157	78.9	42	21.1
Kirinyaga	116	100	102	87.9	14	12.1
Murang'a	78	100	69	88.5	9	11.5
Kiambu	1,317	100	1,069	81.2	248	18.8
Turkana	327	100	263	80.4	64	19.6
West Pokot	95	100	93	97.9	2	2.1
Samburu	62	100	61	98.4	1	1.6
Trans Nzoia	324	100	295	91.0	29	9.0
Uasin Gishu	1,096	100	812	74.1	283	25.8
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	100	55	83.3	11	16.7
Nandi	123	100	104	84.6	19	15.4
Baringo	143	100	66	46.2	77	53.8
Laikipia	285	100	255	89.5	30	10.5
Nakuru	1,510	100	1,195	79.1	313	20.7
Narok	86	100	85	98.8	1	1.2

Table 3.2: Street Persons by Sex and County (Cont'd)

County	Total*		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kajiado	158	100	119	75.3	38	24.1
Kericho	149	100	147	98.7	2	1.3
Bomet	63	100	49	77.8	14	22.2
Kakamega	194	100	191	98.5	3	1.5
Vihiga	205	100	191	93.2	14	6.8
Bungoma	263	100	260	98.9	3	1.1
Busia	306	100	292	95.4	13	4.2
Siaya	183	100	150	82.0	33	18.0
Kisumu	514	100	487	94.7	27	5.3
Homabay	160	100	145	90.6	15	9.4
Migori	155	100	118	76.1	37	23.9
Kisii	116	100	107	92.2	9	7.8
Nyamira	79	100	51	64.6	28	35.4
Nairobi City	4,599	100	3,326	72.3	1,273	27.7

** Includes intersex*

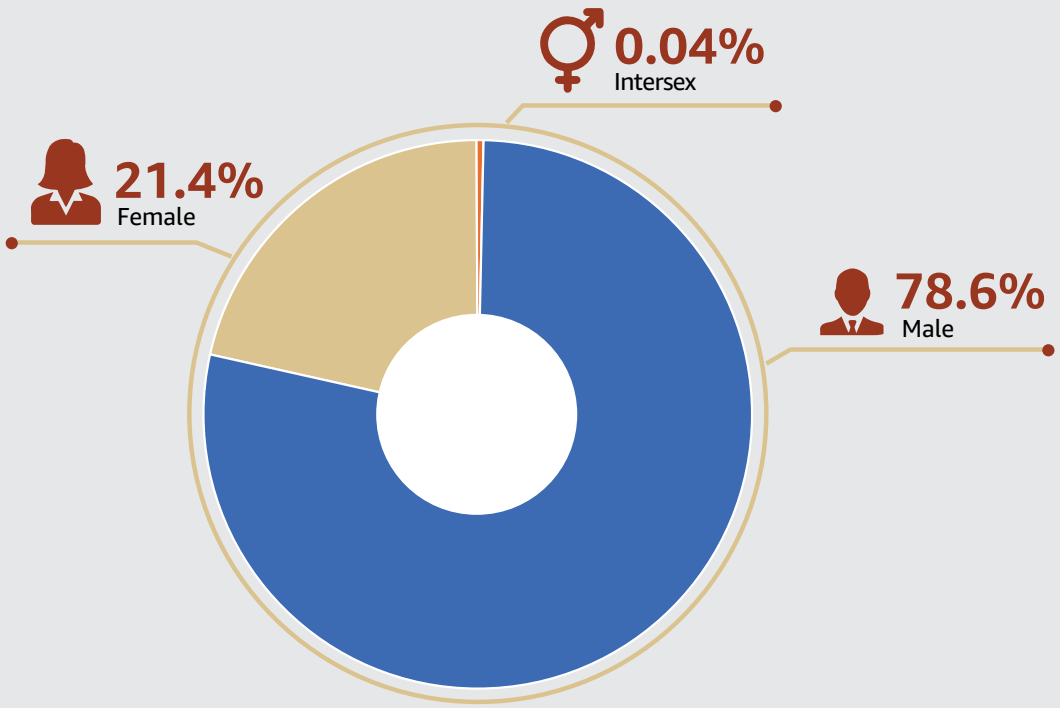


Figure 3.2: Distribution of Street Families



50.4 %

The findings indicate that **26.1** per cent of street persons were children (0-17 years), **50.4** percent were youths (18 - 34 years) and **22.6** percent were adults aged 35 years and above.

3.2.2 Distribution of Street Persons by Age and Sex

The census sought to determine the age and sex distribution of street persons. The findings as shown in **Table 3.3** indicate that 26.1 per cent of street persons were children (0-17 years), 50.4 percent were youths (18 - 34 years) and 22.6 percent were adults aged 35 years and above.

Among the males, 26.7 percent were children, 51.7 percent were youths and 21.6 percent were adults aged 35 years and above. Similarly, 25.0 percent of females were children, 45.5 percent were youths and 29.5 percent were adults aged 35 years and above. Further, 2.1 percent of the street population were aged 60 years and above. The distribution of street persons by age and county is shown in **Table 3.4.**

Table 3.3: Street Persons by Sex and Age

Age (Years)	Total		Male		Female		Intersex	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	**17,264**	**100**	**13,569**	**100**	**3,688**	**100**	**7**	**100**
0 - 3	386	2.2	197	1.5	189	5.1	0	0
04-May	160	0.9	80	0.6	80	2.2	0	0
06-Nov	870	5	622	4.6	248	6.7	0	0
Dec-14	1,352	7.8	1,165	8.6	187	5.1	0	0
15 - 17	1,759	10.2	1,541	11.4	217	5.9	1	14.3
18 - 24	4,318	25	3,575	26.3	741	20.1	2	28.6
25 - 34	4,381	25.4	3,443	25.4	936	25.4	2	28.6
35 - 39	1,421	8.2	1,035	7.6	386	10.5	0	0
40 - 49	1,542	8.9	1,137	8.4	404	11	1	14.3
50 - 59	585	3.4	416	3.1	168	4.6	1	14.3
60 - 69	216	1.3	157	1.2	59	1.6	0	0
70+ years	140	0.8	95	0.7	45	1.2	0	0
Age not known	93	0.5	75	0.6	18	0.5	0	0
Not stated	41	0.2	31	0.2	10	0.3	0	0

Table 3.4: Street Persons by Age and County

County	Total		0 - 17		18+		Age not known		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**17,258**	**100**	**4,527**	**26.2**	**12603**	**73.0**	**93**	**0.5**	**35**	**0.2**
Mombasa	1,422	100	457	32.1	963	67.7	1	0.1	1	0.1
Kwale	249	100	60	24.1	189	75.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kilifi	321	100	25	7.8	290	90.3	4	1.2	2	0.6
Tana River	50	100	11	22.0	39	78.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lamu	28	100	0.0	0.0	27	96.4	1	3.6	0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	68	100	4	5.9	46	67.6	12	17.6	6	8.8
Garissa	91	100	20	22.0	71	78.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wajir	81	100	21	25.9	60	74.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mandera	107	100	3	2.8	104	97.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Marsabit	195	100	84	43.1	108	55.4	0	0.0	3	1.5
Isiolo	160	100	42	26.3	116	72.5	2	1.3	0	0.0
Meru	350	100	91	26.0	257	73.4	2	0.6	0	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	100	5	8.9	51	91.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Embu	449	100	101	22.5	329	73.3	19	4.2	0	0.0
Kitui	60	100	26	43.3	29	48.3	4	6.7	1	1.7
Machakos	202	100	37	18.3	165	81.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Makueni	388	100	89	22.9	298	76.8	1	0.3	0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	100	5	31.3	10	62.5	0	0.0	1	6.3
Nyeri	199	100	15	7.5	183	92.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Kirinyaga	116	100	20	17.2	93	80.2	2	1.7	1	0.9
Murang'a	78	100	53	67.9	25	32.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kiambu	1,317	100	129	9.8	1179	89.5	6	0.5	3	0.2
Turkana	327	100	154	47.1	173	52.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
West Pokot	95	100	18	18.9	75	78.9	2	2.1	0	0.0
Samburu	62	100	29	46.8	33	53.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	100	80	24.7	242	74.7	2	0.6	0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,091	100	501	45.9	588	53.9	1	0.1	1	0.1
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	100	9	13.6	57	86.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nandi	123	100	33	26.8	90	73.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baringo	143	100	70	49.0	73	51.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laikipia	285	100	88	30.9	194	68.1	3	1.1	0	0.0
Nakuru	1,510	100	471	31.2	1021	67.6	14	0.9	4	0.3
Narok	86	100	50	58.1	36	41.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kajiado	158	100	3	1.9	149	94.3	0	0.0	6	3.8
Kericho	149	100	24	16.1	125	83.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bomet	63	100	15	23.8	47	74.6	1	1.6	0	0.0
Kakamega	194	100	90	46.4	104	53.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Vihiga	205	100	54	26.3	151	73.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bungoma	263	100	164	62.4	99	37.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Busia	306	100	88	28.8	218	71.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Siaya	183	100	9	4.9	174	95.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kisumu	514	100	200	38.9	314	61.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Homabay	160	100	18	11.3	141	88.1	1	0.6	0	0.0
Migori	155	100	33	21.3	119	76.8	3	1.9	0	0.0
Kisii	115	100	56	48.7	59	51.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nyamira	79	100	4	5.1	75	94.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nairobi City	4,599	100	968	21.0	3614	78.6	11	0.2	6	0.1

3.3 Distribution of Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Reached

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of street persons age 3 years and above by school attendance status, sex and Age. Among 16,827 street persons age 3 years and above, 13.3 per cent had never attended school as shown in Table 3.5. A higher proportion of females age 3 years and above (18.7%) have never attended school compared with their male counterparts (11.8%).

Notably, 67.3 percent of children age 3 to 5 years have never attended school. More than half of children age 6-11 years (58.0%) have reached primary school level of education. Seventy-eight percent of street children age 12 to 14 years and 72.9 percent of those age 15 to 17 years had reached primary school level. Moreover, 19.5 percent of those age 18 years and above had reached beyond primary school, including vocational, secondary and tertiary levels.

Distribution of street person age three years and above by highest level of education reached and county is shown in **Table 3.6.**

Table 3.5: Distribution of Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by School Attendance Status

	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Sex					
Male	13,298	11,724	88.2	1,574	11.8
Female	3,522	2,864	81.3	658	18.7
Total*	**16,827**	**14,594**	**86.7**	**2,233**	**13.3**
Age					
3 - 5	263	86	32.7	177	67.3
6 - 11	867	654	75.4	213	24.6
12 - 14	1,344	1,215	90.4	129	9.6
15 - 17	1,758	1,627	92.5	131	7.5
18 - 24	4,315	3,911	90.6	404	9.4
25+	8,280	7,101	85.8	1,179	14.2
Total	**16,827**	**14,594**	**86.7**	**2,233**	**13.3**

**Total includes Intersex*



16,827

Among **16,827** street persons age 3 years and above, **13.3** per cent had never attended school. A higher proportion of females age 3 years and above **(18.7%)** have never attended school compared with their male counterparts **(11.8%).**

Table 3.6: Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Reached and County

Education Level Reached	Total		Pre-Primary	Primary	Post Primary	Junior School	Secondary	College - Middle College	University (Undergraduate & Posgraduate)	Madarasa/ Duksi
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex										
Male	11,724	100	3.14	68.83	1.24	2.32	21.95	1.81	0.68	0.03
Female	2,864	100	5.69	65.40	1.36	2.62	22.97	1.54	0.38	0.03
Intersex	6	100	0.00	33.33	16.67	0.00	16.67	0.00	16.67	16.67
Age Groups										
3 - 5	86	100	81.40	17.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16
6 - 11	654	100	19.72	76.91	0.00	3.21	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 - 14	1,215	100	5.27	86.09	0.33	7.57	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 - 17	1,627	100	2.52	78.86	1.41	7.56	9.53	0.12	0.00	0.00
18 - 24	3,911	100	1.56	64.00	1.46	1.46	29.92	1.33	0.28	0.00
25+	7,101	100	2.34	64.71	1.42	0.76	26.71	2.84	1.14	0.07
National	**14,594**	**100**	**3.64**	**68.14**	**1.27**	**2.38**	**22.15**	**1.75**	**0.63**	**0.04**
Mombasa	1,126	100	7.99	65.99	0.62	3.02	19.45	2.31	0.44	0.18
Kwale	233	100	2.15	72.96	0.00	3.00	19.31	2.58	0.00	0.00
Kilifi	290	100	4.14	66.90	1.03	0.00	23.79	2.07	1.72	0.34
Tana River	31	100	6.45	90.32	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lamu	22	100	0.00	68.18	0.00	0.00	31.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taita-Taveta	43	100	2.33	79.07	0.00	0.00	16.28	0.00	2.33	0.00
Garissa	69	100	5.80	56.52	1.45	0.00	31.88	2.90	1.45	0.00
Wajir	36	100	16.67	58.33	0.00	2.78	19.44	2.78	0.00	0.00
Mandera	37	100	2.70	64.86	2.70	0.00	29.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Marsabit	97	100	7.22	68.04	0.00	6.19	11.34	5.15	1.03	1.03
Isiolo	145	100	2.07	62.07	3.45	8.28	22.07	1.38	0.69	0.00
Meru	290	100	1.72	76.90	0.00	1.38	17.59	2.07	0.34	0.00
Tharaka-Nithi	39	100	15.38	69.23	5.13	0.00	10.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Embu	396	100	2.53	69.70	1.77	1.52	23.99	0.51	0.00	0.00
Kitui	50	100	2.00	86.00	2.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
Machakos	164	100	4.88	64.02	3.66	3.05	20.73	3.66	0.00	0.00
Makueni	324	100	4.32	71.30	0.93	2.78	18.21	1.85	0.62	0.00
Nyandarua	11	100	0.00	90.91	0.00	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nyeri	173	100	6.36	60.69	1.16	0.00	28.32	3.47	0.00	0.00
Kirinyaga	95	100	1.05	78.95	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Murang'a	70	100	12.86	67.14	0.00	10.00	7.14	0.00	2.86	0.00
Kiambu	1,085	100	2.12	63.23	0.74	0.92	29.95	2.30	0.74	0.00
Turkana	285	100	2.81	83.51	0.35	4.21	9.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Pokot	83	100	3.61	84.34	0.00	1.20	9.64	1.20	0.00	0.00
Samburu	59	100	1.69	67.80	0.00	8.47	18.64	1.69	0.00	1.69
Trans Nzoia	287	100	0.70	82.23	0.00	6.62	10.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uasin Gishu	832	100	3.73	66.59	8.89	4.09	14.66	1.68	0.24	0.12
Elgeyo-Marakwet	37	100	5.41	81.08	0.00	0.00	10.81	0.00	2.70	0.00
Nandi	101	100	2.97	85.15	3.96	0.00	6.93	0.00	0.99	0.00
Baringo	77	100	44.16	44.16	0.00	0.00	11.69	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 3.6: Street Persons Age 3 Years and Above by Highest Level of Education Reached and County (Cont'd)

Education Level Reached	Total		Pre-Primary	Primary	Post Primary	Junior School	Secondary	College - Middle College	University (Undergraduate & Posgraduate)	Madarasa/ Duksi
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Laikipia	241	100	4.56	71.78	0.41	2.49	17.84	2.49	0.41	0.00
Nakuru	1,308	100	5.12	67.28	0.54	4.13	21.41	1.15	0.38	0.00
Narok	80	100	1.25	83.75	1.25	1.25	12.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kajiado	140	100	7.14	57.14	0.00	0.00	30.71	2.14	2.86	0.00
Kericho	141	100	1.42	58.87	0.00	18.44	19.86	1.42	0.00	0.00
Bomet	50	100	0.00	86.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kakamega	186	100	1.61	90.86	0.00	1.08	6.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vihiga	188	100	0.00	70.21	2.13	3.19	21.28	2.13	1.06	0.00
Bungoma	240	100	1.25	88.33	0.00	0.42	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Busia	252	100	7.54	71.03	0.40	1.59	15.48	1.59	2.38	0.00
Siaya	173	100	1.73	47.98	0.58	19.08	26.59	2.31	1.73	0.00
Kisumu	506	100	2.77	81.42	2.77	0.20	12.06	0.59	0.20	0.00
Homabay	152	100	0.66	62.50	0.00	0.66	28.95	3.95	3.29	0.00
Migori	123	100	1.63	77.24	0.00	0.00	19.51	0.81	0.81	0.00
Kisii	104	100	7.69	68.27	0.96	4.81	18.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nyamira	46	100	2.17	65.22	2.17	0.00	30.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nairobi City	4,077	100	2.04	63.80	0.71	0.86	29.53	2.28	0.78	0.00

3.4 Literacy levels among Street Persons

Table 3.7 distribution of street persons by literacy, sex and age. Majority of street persons (82.1%) reported being able to read and write, with similar literacy levels among males (82.0%) and females (82.3%). Literacy varied by age, from a low of 31.8 percent among those aged 3-5 years to a high of 86.3 per cent among those aged 18-24 years. Adults aged 25 years and above also showed high literacy levels at about 83.4 per cent.

Table 3.7: Distribution of Street Persons by Literacy, Sex and Age

	Total No.	No			
		No.	%	No.	%
Sex					
Male	8,446	6,926	82.0	1,520	18.0
Female	2,037	1,677	82.3	360	17.7
Total*	**10,485**	**8,604**	**82.1**	**1,881**	**17.9**
Age					
3 - 5	85	27	31.8	58	68.2
6 - 11	632	424	67.1	208	32.9
12 - 14	1,110	864	77.8	246	22.2
15 - 17	1,324	1,099	83.0	225	17.0
18 - 24	2,564	2,212	86.3	352	13.7
25+	4,770	3,978	83.4	792	16.6
Total	**10,485**	**8,604**	**82.1**	**1,881**	**17.9**

**Total includes Intersex*

Table 3.8 presents the distribution of literate street persons by county. The results highlight significant county level disparities among street populations, with some counties exhibiting consistently higher literacy rates. Counties that recorded high literacy rates include Samburu at 95.1 percent, Elgeyo Marakwet at 93.1 percent, Kisumu at 90.4 percent, Kiambu 89.1 percent and Machakos at 89.4 percent. In contrast, counties with the lowest literacy levels were Meru at 43.9 followed by Mandera at 44.0 percent and Baringo at 55.9 percent.

Table 3.8: Distribution of Literate Street Persons by County

County	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
National	**10,485**	**8,604**	**82.1**	**1,881**	**17.9**
Mombasa	834	697	83.6	137	16.4
Kwale	175	157	89.7	18	10.3
Kilifi	206	179	86.9	27	13.1
Tana River	30	20	66.7	10	33.3
Lamu	15	8	53.3	7	46.7
Taita/Taveta	35	31	88.6	4	11.4
Garissa	44	37	84.1	7	15.9
Wajir	27	27	100.0	0	0.0
Mandera	25	11	44.0	14	56.0
Marsabit	74	59	79.7	15	20.3
Isiolo	93	73	78.5	20	21.5
Meru	228	100	43.9	128	56.1
Tharaka-Nithi	33	20	60.6	13	39.4
Embu	286	238	83.2	48	16.8
Kitui	44	31	70.5	13	29.5
Machakos	113	101	89.4	12	10.6
Makueni	245	160	65.3	85	34.7
Nyandarua	10	8	80.0	2	20.0
Nyeri	116	99	85.3	17	14.7
Kirinyaga	76	61	80.3	15	19.7
Murang'a	56	42	75.0	14	25.0
Kiambu	709	632	89.1	77	10.9
Turkana	246	215	87.4	31	12.6
West Pokot	73	46	63.0	27	37.0
Samburu	41	39	95.1	2	4.9
Trans Nzoia	238	188	79.0	50	21.0
Uasin Gishu	585	437	74.7	148	25.3
Elgeyo/Marakwet	33	31	93.9	2	6.1
Nandi	90	76	84.4	14	15.6
Baringo	68	38	55.9	30	44.1
Laikipia	184	151	82.1	33	17.9
Nakuru	949	805	84.8	144	15.2
Narok	68	60	88.2	8	11.8
Kajiado	91	72	79.1	19	20.9
Kericho	85	70	82.4	15	17.6
Bomet	43	26	60.5	17	39.5

Table 3.8: Distribution of Literate Street Persons by County (Cont'd)

County	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Kakamega	172	149	86.6	23	13.4
Vihiga	132	100	75.8	32	24.2
Bungoma	215	139	64.7	76	35.3
Busia	198	159	80.3	39	19.7
Siaya	86	69	80.2	17	19.8
Kisumu	426	385	90.4	41	9.6
Homa Bay	96	78	81.3	18	18.8
Migori	97	86	88.7	11	11.3
Kisii	79	70	88.6	9	11.4
Nyamira	31	20	64.5	11	35.5
Nairobi City	2,685	2,304	85.8	381	14.2

3.5: Vocational Skills, Talents and Access to Training Opportunities

Table 3.9 shows the distribution of street persons age 12 and above by technical/vocational skills, sex and age. Nationally, about one in three street persons (35%) had a technical or vocational skill. The proportion of males with vocational skills was higher than that of females, at 35.4 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively. Street persons age 35-39 reported to have the highest proportion with technical/vocational skills at 44.8 per cent compared to those age 15-19 at 23.6 per cent.

Table 3.9: Distribution of Street Persons Age 12 and Above by Technical/Vocational Skills, Sex and Age

	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Sex					
Male	12,552	4,443	35.4	8,109	64.6
Female	3,134	1,019	32.5	2,115	67.5
Total*	**15,693**	**5,465**	**34.8**	**10,228**	**65.2**
Age					
12 - 14	1,344	91	6.8	1,253	93.2
15 - 19	3,085	727	23.6	2,358	76.4
20 -24	2,988	1,133	37.9	1,855	62.1
25 -29	2,563	1,086	42.4	1,477	57.6
30 - 34	1,813	787	43.4	1,026	56.6
35 - 39	1,420	636	44.8	784	55.2
40 - 49	1,540	672	43.6	868	56.4
50 - 59	584	213	36.5	371	63.5
60+	356	120	33.7	236	66.3
Total	**15,693**	**5,465**	**34.8**	**10,228**	**65.2**

**Total includes Intersex*

Table 3.9c: Distribution of Street Persons with Technical/Vocational Skills by County

County	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
National	**15,693**	**5,465**	**34.8**	**10,228**	**65.2**
Mombasa	1,185	460	38.8	725	61.2
Kwale	237	61	25.7	176	74.3
Kilifi	299	148	49.5	151	50.5
Tana River	50	16	32.0	34	68.0
Lamu	27	12	44.4	15	55.6
Taita/Taveta	50	20	40.0	30	60.0
Garissa	84	15	17.9	69	82.1
Wajir	79	4	5.1	75	94.9
Mandera	107	28	26.2	79	73.8
Marsabit	147	13	8.8	134	91.2
Isiolo	141	106	75.2	35	24.8
Meru	324	94	29.0	230	71.0
Tharaka-Nithi	52	7	13.5	45	86.5
Embu	404	146	36.1	258	63.9
Kitui	48	3	6.3	45	93.8
Machakos	193	59	30.6	134	69.4
Makueni	347	67	19.3	280	80.7
Nyandarua	11	3	27.3	8	72.7
Nyeri	192	114	59.4	78	40.6
Kirinyaga	105	31	29.5	74	70.5
Murang'a	58	3	5.2	55	94.8
Kiambu	1,272	397	31.2	875	68.8
Turkana	280	34	12.1	246	87.9
West Pokot	91	45	49.5	46	50.5
Samburu	53	17	32.1	36	67.9
Trans Nzoia	311	75	24.1	236	75.9
Uasin Gishu	885	302	34.1	583	65.9
Elgeyo/Marakwet	64	6	9.4	58	90.6
Nandi	119	23	19.3	96	80.7
Baringo	94	5	5.3	89	94.7
Laikipia	266	109	41.0	157	59.0
Nakuru	1,331	427	32.1	904	67.9
Narok	72	32	44.4	40	55.6
Kajiado	151	69	45.7	82	54.3
Kericho	143	76	53.1	67	46.9
Bomet	59	13	22.0	46	78.0
Kakamega	191	80	41.9	111	58.1
Vihiga	202	69	34.2	133	65.8
Bungoma	236	52	22.0	184	78.0
Busia	295	167	56.6	128	43.4
Siaya	183	112	61.2	71	38.8
Kisumu	508	98	19.3	410	80.7
Homa Bay	159	99	62.3	60	37.7
Migori	145	41	28.3	104	71.7
Kisii	105	38	36.2	67	63.8
Nyamira	79	8	10.1	71	89.9
Nairobi City	4,259	1,661	39.0	2,598	61.0

3.6 Mobile Phone Ownership among Street Persons

Table 3.11 shows the distribution of street persons who own a mobile phone by sex and age.

Overall, 28.0 per cent of street persons reported owning a mobile phone. Ownership was higher among females (39.4%) than males (25.0%). Mobile phone ownership generally increased with age. The highest ownership rates were observed among respondents aged 50–59 years (41.4%), followed by those aged 25–29 years (37.8%) and 20–24 years (34.8%).

Table 3.11: Distribution of Street Persons who Own a Mobile Phone by Sex and Age

Mobile Phone Ownership	Total		Yes		No	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**17,212**	**100.0**	**4,838**	**28.1**	**12,374**	**71.9**
Male	13,536	100.0	3,389	25.0	10,147	75.0
Female	3,669	100.0	1,445	39.4	2,224	60.6
Age Groups						
0 - 4 years	458	100.0	10	2.2	448	97.8
5 - 9 years	524	100.0	5	1.0	519	99.0
10 - 14 years	1,760	100.0	53	3.0	1,707	97.0
15 - 19 years	3,082	100.0	513	16.6	2,569	83.4
20 - 24 years	2,987	100.0	1,038	34.8	1,949	65.2
25 - 29 years	2,562	100.0	969	37.8	1,593	62.2
30 - 34 years	1,812	100.0	688	38.0	1,124	62.0
35 - 39 years	1,420	100.0	546	38.5	874	61.5
40 - 49 years	1,539	100.0	614	39.9	925	60.1
50 - 59 years	584	100.0	242	41.4	342	58.6
60 - 69 years	216	100.0	87	40.3	129	59.7
70+ years	140	100.0	55	39.3	85	60.7
Age not known	93	100.0	16	17.2	77	82.8
Not stated	35	100.0	2	5.7	33	94.3



3.7 Distribution of Street Persons by Disability Status

Table 3.12 shows that 5.9 per cent of street persons reported having a disability, with slightly higher prevalence among males (6.0 percent) than females (5.3 percent). Disability is more prevalent among adults (6.9%) compared with children (2.7%).

Table 3.12: Street Persons by Disability Status, Sex and Age

	Total		Yes		No	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**17,237**	**100**	**1012**	**5.9**	**16,225**	**94.1**
Male	13,550	100	818	6.0	12,732	94.0
Female	3,680	100	194	5.3	3,486	94.7
Age Groups						
0 - 4	459	100	6	1.3	453	98.7
5 - 9	527	100	14	2.7	513	97.3
10 - 13	1,274	100	29	2.3	1,245	97.7
14 - 17	2,253	100	74	3.3	2,179	96.7
18+	12,596	100	873	6.9	11,723	93.1
Age not known	93	100	10	10.8	83	89.2
Not stated	35	100	6	17.1	29	82.9

3.7.1 Distribution of Street Persons by Type of Disability, Age and Sex

Table 3.13 shows the distribution of street persons by type of disability, age and sex. Majority of street persons with disability had physical disability (46.9%). This was followed by cognitive disabilities (mental, intellectual and developmental) at 21.3 per cent and visual disabilities (19.8%).

Further, hearing and cognitive disabilities were more prevalent among females at 12.4 and 26.8 per cent respectively, compared to males at 9.0 and 20.0 per cent, respectively. Among males, visual (19.9%), physical (47.9%) and speech, communication and language difficulties (7.6%) disability were more prevalent.

Certain disability types were more pronounced in among specific age groups where speech, communication and language difficulties were more common among children aged 5–13 years (27.6%), while physical disabilities dominated among adolescents (14–17 years) at (31.1%) and adults (49.6%).

Table 3.13: Street Persons with Disability by Type of Disability, Sex and Age

Persons With Disability	Total*		Visual		Hearing		Physical		Mental, Intellectual and developmental		Speech, Communication and language difficulties		Albinism	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex														
Male	818	100	163	19.9	74	9.0	392	47.9	164	20.0	62	7.6	3	0.4
Female	194	100	37	19.1	24	12.4	83	42.8	52	26.8	12	6.2	1	0.5
Total	**1,012**	**100**	**200**	**19.8**	**98**	**9.7**	**475**	**46.9**	**216**	**21.3**	**74**	**7.3**	**4**	**0.4**
Age														
0 - 4	6	100	3	50.0	1	16.7	3	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5 - 9	14	100	3	21.4	3	21.4	3	21.4	2	14.3	4	28.6	0	0.0
10 - 13	29	100	6	20.7	5	17.2	8	27.6	7	24.1	8	27.6	1	3.4
14 - 17	74	100	18	24.3	9	12.2	23	31.1	15	20.3	15	20.3	0	0.0
18+	873	100	169	19.4	78	8.9	433	49.6	184	21.1	44	5.0	3	0.3
Age not known	10	100	1	10.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	3	30.0	2	20.0	0	0.0
Not stated	6	100	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	16.7	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0

**Number of individuals with disability does not equal the sum of cases across domains.*

Table 3.13c: Street Persons by Type of Disability and County

Persons with Disability	Total*		Visual	Hearing	Physical	Mental, Intellectual and developmental	Speech, Communication and language difficulties	Albinism
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**1,012**	**100**	**19.8**	**9.7**	**46.9**	**21.3**	**7.3**	**0.4**
Mombasa	79	100	34.2	7.6	53.2	11.4	7.6	0.0
Kwale	9	100	33.3	0.0	55.6	11.1	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	15	100	26.7	13.3	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tana River	9	100	0.0	22.2	55.6	22.2	11.1	0.0
Lamu	9	100	11.1	0.0	66.7	22.2	0.0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	4	100	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	17	100	11.8	47.1	35.3	0.0	5.9	0.0
Mandera	25	100	4.0	4.0	16.0	76.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	30	100	6.7	10.0	60.0	30.0	6.7	0.0
Isiolo	19	100	26.3	5.3	63.2	15.8	0.0	0.0
Meru	9	100	22.2	0.0	77.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	5	100	40.0	20.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embu	17	100	11.8	11.8	58.8	11.8	11.8	0.0
Kitui	2	100	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Machakos	9	100	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0
Makueni	30	100	6.7	3.3	26.7	56.7	3.3	3.3
Nyandarua	2	100	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	13	100	23.1	0.0	69.2	15.4	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	9	100	22.2	22.2	33.3	0.0	22.2	0.0
Murang'a	2	100	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	39	100	23.1	17.9	43.6	10.3	5.1	2.6
Turkana	12	100	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	6	100	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samburu	2	100	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	10	100	10.0	10.0	70.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	62	100	16.1	17.7	38.7	22.6	19.4	1.6
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6	100	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	0.0
Nandi	9	100	0.0	0.0	55.6	33.3	11.1	0.0
Baringo	7	100	0.0	0.0	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0
Laikipia	11	100	9.1	27.3	45.5	18.2	0.0	0.0
Nakuru	61	100	23.0	9.8	55.7	13.1	1.6	1.6
Kajiado	12	100	0.0	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
Kericho	6	100	16.7	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bomet	5	100	0.0	0.0	80.0	40.0	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	7	100	42.9	14.3	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0
Vihiga	36	100	11.1	2.8	22.2	61.1	8.3	0.0
Bungoma	9	100	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	55.6	0.0
Busia	20	100	10.0	25.0	10.0	45.0	15.0	0.0
Siaya	48	100	27.1	14.6	41.7	16.7	6.3	0.0
Kisumu	29	100	31.0	6.9	51.7	6.9	6.9	0.0
Homabay	48	100	2.1	2.1	35.4	62.5	6.3	0.0
Migori	9	100	0.0	11.1	77.8	11.1	0.0	0.0
Kisii	3	100	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
Nyamira	36	100	0.0	5.6	33.3	55.6	13.9	0.0
Nairobi City	205	100	33.2	6.3	48.8	8.8	5.9	0.0

**Number of individuals with disability does not equal the sum of cases across domains.*

3.7.2 Distribution of Street Persons with Disability by Need for Special Assistance or Assistive Devices

Table 3.14 shows that 60.0 percent of street persons with disability reported requiring special assistance or assistive devices. All children aged 0–4 years required special assistance or assistive devices compared with 60.5 percent of adults aged 18 years and above.

Siaya (93%), Mombasa (82.3%), Kiambu (71.8%), Nairobi (62.4%) and Uasin Gishu (61.3%) counties recorded the highest need for special assistance or assistive devices as shown in **Table 3.15.**

Table 3.14: Distribution of Street Persons with Disability by Need for Special Assistance or Assistive Devices by Sex and Age

	Total		Need Special assistance/ Assistive Devices		Not In need of Special assistance/ Assistive Devices	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**1,012**	**100**	**607**	**60.0**	**405**	**40.0**
Male	818	100	491	60.0	327	40.0
Female	194	100	116	59.8	78	40.2
Age Groups						
0 - 4	6	100	6	100.0	0	0.0
5 - 9	14	100	8	57.1	6	42.9
10 - 13	29	100	18	62.1	11	37.9
14 - 17	74	100	43	58.1	31	41.9
18+	873	100	528	60.5	345	39.5
Age not known	10	100	2	20.0	8	80.0
Not stated	6	100	2	33.3	4	66.7



Table 3.15: Distribution of Street Persons with Disability by Need for Special Assistance or Assistive Devices and County

County	Total		Need Special Assistance/Assistive Devices		Not In need of Assistive Devices	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**1,012**	**100**	**607**	**60.0**	**405**	**40.0**
Mombasa	79	100	65	82.3	14	17.7
Kwale	9	100	7	77.8	2	22.2
Kilifi	15	100	14	93.3	1	6.7
Tana River	9	100	3	33.3	6	66.7
Lamu	9	100	4	44.4	5	55.6
Taita-Taveta	4	100	3	75.0	1	25.0
Wajir	17	100	8	47.1	9	52.9
Mandera	25	100	3	12.0	22	88.0
Marsabit	30	100	20	66.7	10	33.3
Isiolo	19	100	16	84.2	3	15.8
Meru	9	100	5	55.6	4	44.4
Tharaka-Nithi	5	100	4	80.0	1	20.0
Embu	17	100	10	58.8	7	41.2
Kitui	2	100	0	0.0	2	100.0
Machakos	9	100	9	100.0	0	0.0
Makueni	30	100	14	46.7	16	53.3
Nyandarua	2	100	2	100.0	0	0.0
Nyeri	13	100	10	76.9	3	23.1
Kirinyaga	9	100	3	33.3	6	66.7
Murang'a	2	100	1	50.0	1	50.0
Kiambu	39	100	28	71.8	11	28.2
Turkana	12	100	8	66.7	4	33.3
West Pokot	6	100	3	50.0	3	50.0
Samburu	2	100	2	100.0	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	10	100	5	50.0	5	50.0
Uasin Gishu	62	100	38	61.3	24	38.7
Elgeyo-Marakwet	6	100	4	66.7	2	33.3
Nandi	9	100	3	33.3	6	66.7
Baringo	7	100	5	71.4	2	28.6
Laikipia	11	100	4	36.4	7	63.6
Nakuru	61	100	25	41.0	36	59.0
Kajiado	12	100	7	58.3	5	41.7
Kericho	6	100	4	66.7	2	33.3
Bomet	5	100	5	100.0	0	0.0
Kakamega	7	100	6	85.7	1	14.3
Vihiga	36	100	11	30.6	25	69.4
Bungoma	9	100	1	11.1	8	88.9
Busia	20	100	11	55.0	9	45.0
Siaya	48	100	45	93.8	3	6.3
Kisumu	29	100	18	62.1	11	37.9
Homabay	48	100	13	27.1	35	72.9
Migori	9	100	7	77.8	2	22.2
Kisii	3	100	2	66.7	1	33.3
Nyamira	36	100	23	63.9	13	36.1
Nairobi City	205	100	128	62.4	77	37.6

3.7.3 Distribution of Street Persons with Disability and Type of Special Assistance or Assistive Devices Needed

Among the 607 individuals who indicated that they require special assistance or assistive devices, 23.6 per cent needed eyeglasses, 22.7 per cent crutches and 22.7 per cent medication or ongoing treatment indicating high prevalence of visual and mobility-related challenges.

Males accounted for the majority of those requiring support, representing 80.9 per cent. Adults aged 18 years and above formed the largest group in need of assistance, particularly for eyeglasses, crutches, medication and wheelchairs. Although children and adolescents recorded lower proportions, they still demonstrated notable needs, especially for therapy services and mobility aids.



607

Among the **607** individuals who indicated that they require special assistance or assistive devices, **23.6** per cent needed eyeglasses, **22.7** per cent crutches and **22.7** per cent medication or ongoing treatment.

Table 3.16: Street Persons with Disability by Type of Special Assistance or Assistive Devices Needed and Sex and Age

	Total	Wheelchair	White cane	Hearing aid	Crutches	Eyeglasses	Others	Prosthesis	Therapy	Medication, treatment and incontinents	Disability Assessment	Sign language interpretor	Orthopedic boots	Supportive belt
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**607**	**10.0**	**1.3**	**11.4**	**22.7**	**23.6**	**2.6**	**0.8**	**4.6**	**22.7**	**2.6**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**
Male	491	10.2	1.4	11.2	23.8	23.0	2.9	1.0	5.1	21.0	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Female	116	9.5	0.9	12.1	18.1	25.9	1.7	0.0	2.6	30.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
0 - 4 years	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 13 years	26	15.4	0.0	26.9	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	7.7	30.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
14 - 17 years	43	4.7	0.0	18.6	11.6	30.2	4.7	0.0	7.0	11.6	7.0	2.3	2.3	0.0
18+ years	528	10.2	1.5	9.8	24.8	23.5	2.5	0.9	4.4	23.1	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Age not known	2	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	2	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National	607	10.0	1.3	11.4	22.7	23.6	2.6	0.8	4.6	22.7	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Mombasa	65	15.4	1.5	3.1	20.0	23.1	1.5	0.0	3.1	38.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Kwale	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.1	42.9	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	14	0.0	0.0	7.1	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	21.4	21.4	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tana River	3	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamu	4	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita/ Taveta	3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garissa	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	8	12.5	0.0	75.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	20	5.0	5.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Isiolo	16	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	18.8	0.0	6.3	0.0	68.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meru	5	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	4	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.16: Street Persons with Disability by Type of Special Assistance or Assistive Devices Needed and Sex, Age (Cont'd)

	Total	Wheelchair	White cane	Hearing aid	Crutches	Eyeglasses	Others	Prosthesis	Therapy	Medication, treatment and incontinents	Disability Assessment	Sign language interpretor	Orthopedic boots	Supportive belt
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Embu	10	10.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kitui	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machakos	9	11.1	0.0	0.0	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Makueni	14	28.6	0.0	7.1	14.3	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	28.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyandarua	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	3	0.0	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murang'a	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	28	7.1	3.6	21.4	28.6	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkana	8	0.0	0.0	37.5	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
West Pokot	3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samburu	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	5	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	38	10.5	2.6	21.1	15.8	23.7	2.6	0.0	13.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	4	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Baringo	5	20.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laikipia	4	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nakuru	25	12.0	0.0	8.0	24.0	24.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Narok	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kajiado	7	28.6	0.0	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kericho	4	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bomet	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	6	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vihiga	11	27.3	0.0	18.2	18.2	36.4	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bungoma	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.16: Street Persons with Disability by Type of Special Assistance or Assistive Devices Needed and Sex, Age (Cont'd)

	Total	Wheelchair	White cane	Hearing aid	Crutches	Eyeglasses	Others	Prosthesis	Therapy	Medication, treatment and incontinents	Disability Assessment	Sign language interpretor	Orthopedic boots	Supportive belt
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Busia	11	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	0.0
Siaya	45	2.2	2.2	11.1	15.6	20.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	37.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.2
Kisumu	18	5.6	0.0	0.0	38.9	33.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homabay	13	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	30.8	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migori	7	0.0	0.0	14.3	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kisii	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamira	23	30.4	0.0	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	128	7.8	1.6	4.7	25.8	34.4	3.1	0.8	3.9	19.5	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.0

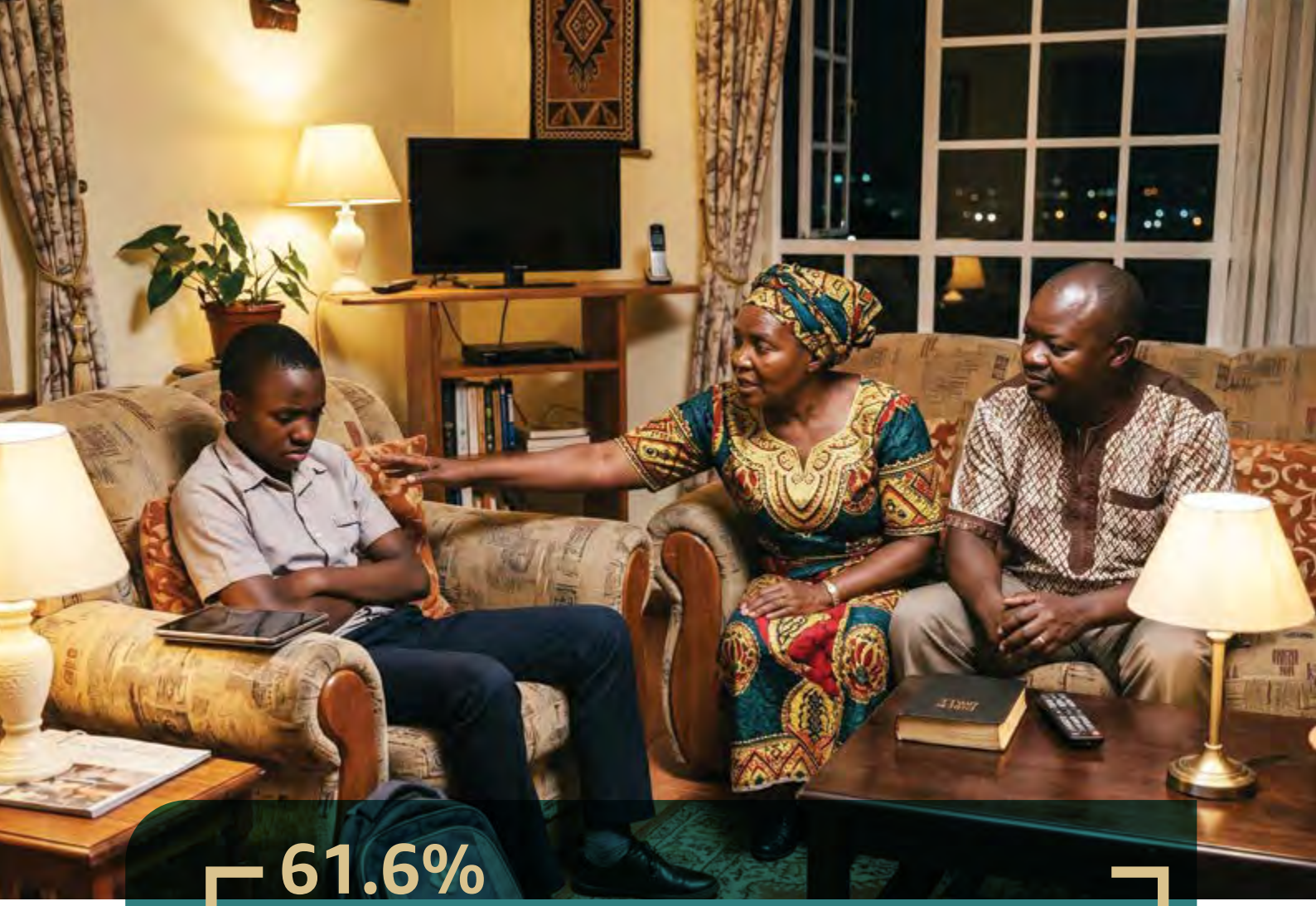


CHAPTER 04

BACKGROUND, FAMILY AND RELATIONSHIPS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the migration pattern of individuals living on the streets. It covers their previous residence, place of birth, length of time on the streets, as well as their mobility across locations. The chapter also reviews parental survival and contact, reasons for separation from parents or family and the support received from extended family or the community.



61.6%

Overall, **61.6** percent of street persons previously resided in a family home, **26.3** per cent in a rented house, **9.3** percent were born in the streets and 1.4 percent lived in a children's home.

4.1 Previous Residence Before Living on the Streets

The census sought to find out the previous living arrangements before coming to the streets. **Table 4.1** shows the previous living arrangements before going to the streets by sex and county. Overall, 61.6 percent of street persons previously resided in a family home, 26.3 per cent in a rented house, 9.3 percent were born in the streets and 1.4 percent lived in a children's home.

Previous living arrangements before going to the streets varies by sex and county. The major place of previous residence for males was family home at 64.2 per cent, followed by rental house at 25.1 percent and born in the streets at 7.9 per cent. On the other hand, females cited family home (52.2%) as the main living arrangement before going to the streets followed by living in a rental house and born in the streets at 30.5 and 14.6 per cent, respectively.

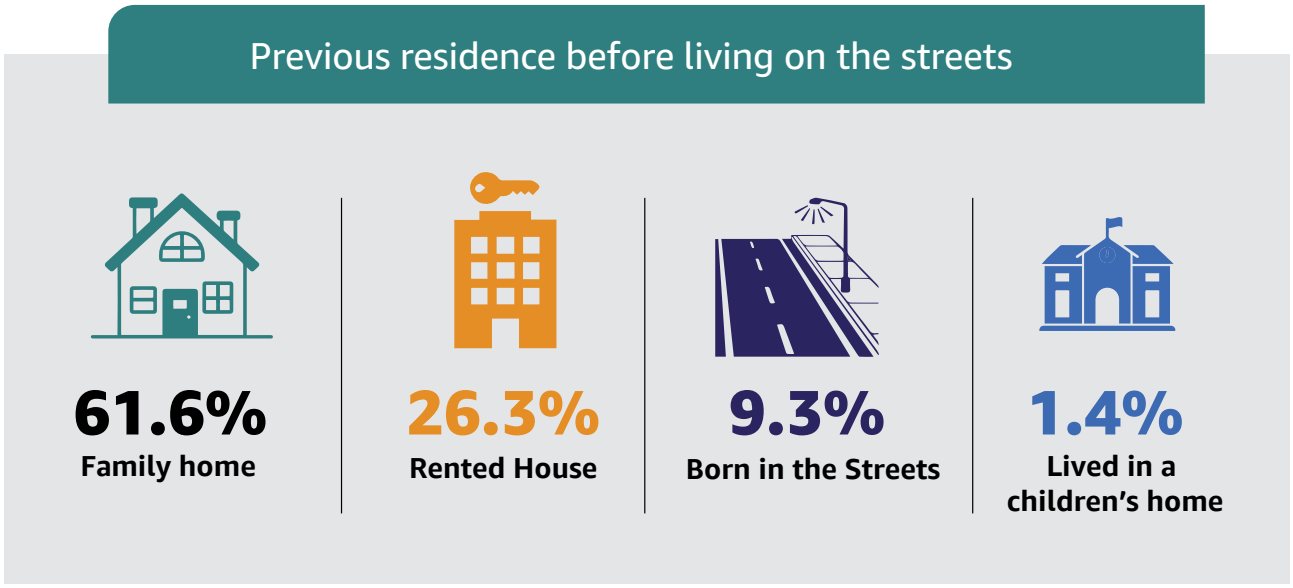
Wajir county had the highest proportion of street persons born in the streets at 49.4 per cent while Tana River, Trans Nzoia, Garissa, West Pokot, Bungoma and Nyamira had no street persons born in the streets.

Table 4.1: Previous Residence Before Living on the Streets by Sex and County

	Total	Family home	Rental House	Foster care	Children's Home/CCI	Born in the streets	Others	Don't Know	Employment
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenya	**17242**	**61.6**	**26.3**	**0.9**	**1.4**	**9.3**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**
Male	13554	64.2	25.1	0.9	1.5	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Female	3681	52.2	30.5	1.1	0.8	14.6	0.6	0.0	0.1
Intersex	7	28.6	42.9	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
County									
Mombasa	1422	52.7	23.9	0.4	1.2	21.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Kwale	249	61.8	31.3	0.0	1.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	321	77.3	11.5	0.9	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tana River	50	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamu	28	89.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	68	88.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.9	0.0	0.0
Garissa	91	39.6	60.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	81	21.0	28.4	1.2	0.0	49.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	107	76.6	5.6	1.9	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	195	53.3	16.9	7.2	0.0	7.2	15.4	0.0	0.0
Isiolo	160	82.5	6.9	5.6	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
Meru	350	67.1	23.1	0.9	0.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	87.5	7.1	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embu	449	65.5	19.2	0.7	1.3	13.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kitui	60	86.7	1.7	3.3	0.0	5.0	1.7	0.0	1.7
Machakos	202	55.0	37.6	0.0	3.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Makueni	388	63.4	14.7	0.5	0.3	20.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	62.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	199	43.7	31.7	1.5	2.5	18.1	1.5	0.0	1.0
Kirinyaga	116	62.9	31.0	0.9	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murang'a	78	65.4	24.4	0.0	2.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	1317	68.0	24.9	0.2	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkana	327	94.5	3.4	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	95	48.4	46.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samburu	62	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1084	69.6	20.8	0.5	0.8	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	80.3	12.1	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	123	92.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.8
Baringo	143	43.4	29.4	9.8	7.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.7
Laikipia	285	49.8	29.8	1.1	0.7	17.9	0.4	0.0	0.4
Nakuru	1504	39.3	45.7	0.3	2.7	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
Narok	86	43.0	41.9	3.5	1.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.1: Previous residence before living on the streets by sex and county (Cont'd)

	Total	Family home	Rental House	Foster care	Children's Home/CCI	Born in the streets	Others	Don't Know	Employment
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kajiado	158	88.6	5.7	0.0	0.6	3.8	0.6	0.0	0.6
Kericho	149	77.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bomet	63	87.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	194	88.7	5.2	0.0	4.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vihiga	205	83.4	15.1	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bungoma	263	82.9	16.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busia	306	75.2	18.0	2.0	0.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Siaya	183	34.4	57.9	2.7	1.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
Kisumu	514	84.6	8.6	3.1	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Homabay	160	65.6	12.5	0.6	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Migori	155	63.2	18.1	2.6	1.3	13.5	0.0	1.3	0.0
Kisii	115	89.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	5.2	0.9	0.0	0.9
Nyamira	79	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	4596	52.4	36.1	0.9	1.7	8.6	0.1	0.0	0.2



4.2 Place of Birth (Kenyan Nationals)

Table 4.2 shows the place of birth of street persons by sex and county. Among street persons who were Kenyans, 8.6 per cent were born in Nairobi City County, while 7.6 per cent were born in Nakuru county.

Table 4.2: Street Persons by Sex, Age and County of Birth

	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	0 - 17	18+	Age not known	Not stated	Total	0 - 17	18+	Age not known	Not stated	Total	0 - 17	18+	Age not known	Not stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17,264**	**4,527**	**12,603**	**93**	**41**	**13,569**	**3,605**	**9,858**	**75**	**31**	**3,688**	**921**	**2,739**	**18**	**10**
Mombasa	8.2	10.1	7.6	1.1	2.4	7.0	7.7	6.9	1.3	0.0	12.6	19.4	10.4	0.0	10.0
Kwale	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	1.9	0.6	2.3	4.3	4.9	2.0	0.5	2.5	5.3	3.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	10.0
Tana River	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Lamu	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	0.4	0.1	0.4	12.9	14.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	14.7	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.6	0.0
Garissa	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Wajir	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
Mandera	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.0	7.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	6.5	2.4	3.1	2.1	0.0	10.0
Isiolo	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Meru	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.2	5.6	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Embu	2.6	2.2	2.6	20.4	0.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	22.7	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.4	11.1	0.0
Kitui	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.3	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	16.7	10.0
Machakos	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Makueni	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.1	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.0	3.0	3.4	2.9	0.0	0.0
Nyandarua	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.3	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	5.6	0.0
Murang'a	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	7.6	2.8	9.4	6.5	7.3	7.9	2.7	9.8	6.7	9.7	6.7	3.3	7.9	5.6	0.0
Turkana	1.9	3.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Samburu	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 4.2: Street Persons by Sex, Age and County of Birth (Cont'd)

	Total					Male					Female				
	Total	0 - 17	18+	Age not known	Not stated	Total	0 - 17	18+	Age not known	Not stated	Total	0 - 17	18+	Age not known	Not stated
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Trans Nzoia	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	6.3	11.1	4.7	1.1	14.6	6.0	10.8	4.2	0.0	19.4	7.7	12.1	6.2	5.6	0.0
Elgeyo-Marakwet	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Nandi	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Baringo	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	1.4	0.0	0.0
Laikipia	1.7	1.9	1.5	3.2	0.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	4.0	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0
Nakuru	8.7	10.4	8.1	15.1	9.8	8.8	10.0	8.3	13.3	6.5	8.5	11.9	7.2	22.2	20.0
Narok	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kajiado	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	14.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.0	16.1	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	10.0
Kericho	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bomet	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	1.1	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Vihiga	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Bungoma	1.5	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Busia	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Siaya	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
Kisumu	3.0	4.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	5.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Homabay	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Migori	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.2	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0
Kisii	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nyamira	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	26.6	21.4	28.7	11.8	14.6	24.5	20.2	26.3	9.3	9.7	34.5	26.2	37.4	22.2	30.0

4.3 Street Persons' Duration of Stay in the Streets

The census sought to find out the duration street persons have lived in the streets. **Table 4.3** presents the duration of stay in streets by age and sex. The results show that 29 per cent of street persons had 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 slightly higher than that of their male counterparts, at 29.4 per cent and 28.9 per cent respectively. About 15 per cent of males had lived in the streets for one year or less compared to 13 per cent of their female counterparts. Duration of stay in the streets is dependent on one's age with older persons more likely to have stayed in the streets longer than the younger persons.

The county with the highest proportion of persons who had lived in the streets for 10 years and above was Tharaka Nithi ounty at 67.9 per cent while Wajir county had the least proportion at 11.1 per cent as shown in Table 4.3c.

29%

The results show that **29 per cent** of street persons had 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 slightly higher than that of their male counterparts,

Table 4.3: Distribution of Street Persons by Duration of Stay in the street, Sex and Age

	Total	1 year or less	2 to 3 years	4 to 9 years	10+ years	Not Stated
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**17,264**	**14.4**	**20.1**	**29.8**	**29.0**	**6.6**
Male	13,569	14.9	20.2	30.5	28.9	5.5
Female	3,688	12.8	19.8	27.3	29.4	10.8
Intersex	7	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	0.0
Age						
0 - 4	462	27.7	25.1	5.2	0.0	42.0
5 - 9	529	25.1	15.5	27.8	0.0	31.6
10 - 14	1,777	33.2	29.5	21.3	7.5	8.6
15 - 17	1,759	22.1	30.8	32.0	9.4	5.7
18 - 24	4,318	13.4	23.1	37.7	21.4	4.3
25 - 29	2,567	10.2	18.4	35.2	31.7	4.4
30 - 34	1,814	8.4	15.9	32.1	40.1	3.4
35 - 39	1,421	7.4	14.1	25.4	49.2	3.9
40 - 49	1,542	6.6	9.3	22.1	58.1	3.8
50 - 59	585	4.1	10.6	18.1	63.8	3.4
60 - 69	216	3.2	7.4	17.1	70.4	1.9
70+	140	5.0	7.9	25.0	57.9	4.3
Age not known	93	11.8	16.1	23.7	36.6	11.8
Not stated	35	11.4	5.7	34.3	31.4	17.1

Table 4.3c: Distribution of Street Persons by Duration of Stay in the street and County

	Total	1 year or less	2 to 3 years	4 to 9 years	10+ years	Not Stated
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17,264**	**14.4**	**20.1**	**29.8**	**29.0**	**6.6**
Mombasa	1,422	9.3	16.3	27.6	30.0	16.7
Kwale	249	10.0	27.7	43.0	17.7	1.6
Kilifi	321	8.4	14.6	22.4	53.6	0.9
Tana River	50	14.0	36.0	26.0	18.0	6.0
Lamu	28	21.4	25.0	32.1	21.4	0.0
Taita-Taveta	68	19.1	22.1	25.0	32.4	1.5
Garissa	91	45.1	23.1	22.0	9.9	0.0
Wajir	81	6.2	7.4	21.0	11.1	54.3
Mandera	107	4.7	8.4	22.4	62.6	1.9
Marsabit	195	5.6	20.0	54.4	17.4	2.6
Isiolo	160	10.0	13.8	35.0	37.5	3.8
Meru	350	10.9	16.3	28.9	38.3	5.7
Tharaka-Nithi	56	0.0	12.5	16.1	67.9	3.6
Embu	449	24.5	22.0	22.9	15.4	15.1
Kitui	60	16.7	20.0	33.3	30.0	0.0
Machakos	202	12.4	32.7	38.6	13.4	3.0
Makueni	388	10.6	17.0	24.2	39.9	8.2
Nyandarua	16	31.3	25.0	12.5	31.3	0.0
Nyeri	199	2.0	3.5	22.6	57.8	14.1
Kirinyaga	116	7.8	19.0	29.3	37.1	6.9
Murang'a	78	41.0	24.4	19.2	14.1	1.3
Kiambu	1,317	9.9	24.8	36.9	23.8	4.6
Turkana	327	18.0	29.7	35.2	16.5	0.6
West Pokot	95	6.3	16.8	28.4	47.4	1.1
Samburu	62	30.6	14.5	21.0	33.9	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	21.3	20.7	25.3	32.1	0.6
Uasin Gishu	1,096	20.1	23.3	25.8	23.5	7.3
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	4.5	13.6	36.4	45.5	0.0
Nandi	123	12.2	22.8	28.5	35.8	0.8
Baringo	143	28.7	30.1	18.9	14.7	7.7
Laikipia	285	14.0	12.6	25.3	32.3	15.8
Nakuru	1,510	16.0	18.5	26.4	31.4	7.7
Narok	86	23.3	26.7	38.4	11.6	0.0
Kajiado	158	6.3	10.8	33.5	48.1	1.3
Kericho	149	12.8	12.8	28.9	44.3	1.3
Bomet	63	11.1	9.5	23.8	49.2	6.3
Kakamega	194	24.7	20.1	34.0	20.6	0.5
Vihiga	205	20.5	28.8	27.3	23.4	0.0
Bungoma	263	33.1	26.2	28.1	12.5	0.0
Busia	306	23.2	19.6	31.7	22.5	2.9
Siaya	183	13.1	20.8	28.4	37.2	0.5
Kisumu	514	19.8	25.7	29.8	24.5	0.2
Homabay	160	20.0	19.4	29.4	30.6	0.6
Migori	155	9.0	23.2	38.1	20.0	9.7
Kisii	116	23.3	21.6	31.0	23.3	0.9
Nyamira	79	10.1	21.5	43.0	25.3	0.0
Nairobi City	4,599	12.5	19.4	31.1	30.2	6.8

4.4 Mobility Across Locations

Migration patterns of street persons present both opportunities and challenges for society, communities and individuals as it alters the structure of street families. Migration patterns of street persons observed in Kenya are inter-county and county to county.

Table 4.4 shows distribution of lifetime migrants by sex and county. Overall, 51.0 percent of the street persons in a particular county were from the county of enumeration while 47.3 percent were from other counties. Females living in the streets had a slightly higher proportion of lifetime migrants at 49.8 percent compared to their males counterparts at 46.7 percent.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Sex and County

	Total	Enumerated within Countyof Birth		Has Ever Migrated		Not Stated	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**17,264**	**8,798**	**51.0**	**8,173**	**47.3**	**293**	**1.7**
Male	13,569	7,018	51.7	6,331	46.7	220	1.6
Female	3,688	1,779	48.2	1,837	49.8	72	2.0
Intersex	7	1	14.3	5	71.4	1	14.3
County							
Mombasa	1,422	580	40.8	829.0	58.3	13	0.9
Kwale	249	131	52.6	106.0	42.6	12	4.8
Kilifi	321	201	62.6	119.0	37.1	1	0.3
Tana River	50	43	86.0	7.0	14.0	0	0.0
Lamu	28	15	53.6	13.0	46.4	0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	68	44	64.7	23.0	33.8	1	1.5
Garissa	91	21	23.1	70.0	76.9	0	0.0
Wajir	81	80	98.8	1.0	1.2	0	0.0
Mandera	107	90	84.1	-	-	17	15.9
Marsabit	195	168	86.2	11.0	5.6	16	8.2
Isiolo	160	118	73.8	42.0	26.3	0	0.0
Meru	350	340	97.1	9.0	2.6	1	0.3
Tharaka-Nithi	56	43	76.8	12.0	21.4	1	1.8
Embu	449	369	82.2	77.0	17.1	3	0.7
Kitui	60	57	95.0	3.0	5.0	0	0.0
Machakos	202	95	47.0	106.0	52.5	1	0.5
Makueni	388	303	78.1	85.0	21.9	0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	8	50.0	8.0	50.0	0	0.0
Nyeri	199	144	72.4	55.0	27.6	0	0.0
Kirinyaga	116	82	70.7	34.0	29.3	0	0.0
Murang'a	78	73	93.6	5.0	6.4	0	0.0
Kiambu	1,317	569	43.2	745.0	56.6	3	0.2
Turkana	327	319	97.6	7.0	2.1	1	0.3
West Pokot	95	68	71.6	27.0	28.4	0	0.0
Samburu	62	57	91.9	5.0	8.1	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	191	59.0	132.0	40.7	1	0.3
Uasin Gishu	1,096	520	47.4	550.0	50.2	26	2.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	53	80.3	13.0	19.7	0	0.0
Nandi	123	84	68.3	39.0	31.7	0	0.0

Table 4.4: Distribution of Lifetime Migrants by Sex (Cont'd)

	Total	Enumerated within Countyof Birth		Has Ever Migrated		Not Stated	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Baringo	143	92	64.3	51.0	35.7	0	0.0
Laikipia	285	163	57.2	121.0	42.5	1	0.4
Nakuru	1,510	934	61.9	565.0	37.4	11	0.7
Narok	86	23	26.7	62.0	72.1	1	1.2
Kajiado	158	39	24.7	118.0	74.7	1	0.6
Kericho	149	79	53.0	69.0	46.3	1	0.7
Bomet	63	34	54.0	29.0	46.0	0	0.0
Kakamega	194	155	79.9	35.0	18.0	4	2.1
Vihiga	205	179	87.3	25.0	12.2	1	0.5
Bungoma	263	201	76.4	60.0	22.8	2	0.8
Busia	306	132	43.1	103.0	33.7	71	23.2
Siaya	183	106	57.9	73.0	39.9	4	2.2
Kisumu	514	135	26.3	369.0	71.8	10	1.9
Homabay	160	109	68.1	50.0	31.3	1	0.6
Migori	155	110	71.0	34.0	21.9	11	7.1
Kisii	116	103	88.8	12.0	10.3	1	0.9
Nyamira	79	67	84.8	10.0	12.7	2	2.5
Nairobi City	4,599	1,271	27.6	3,254.0	70.8	74	1.6

4.5 Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base

Table 4.5 shows reasons for relocating to the current base by age and sex. The most common reason for moving was the search for employment at 44.7 per cent, followed by personal choice at 22.4 percent and peer influence at 13.7 per cent.

A higher proportion of female street persons (4.5%) reported to have relocated due to sexual harrassement at the former base compared to males at 0.7 per cent. In contrast, 14.9 per cent of males relocated to their current base due to peer influence compared to 8.7 per cent of females.

County differences highlight how local factors shape mobility as shown in Table 4.5c. In Nairobi, 53.1 percent of street persons relocated for employment and 21.7 percent due to personal choice, reflecting economic pull factors

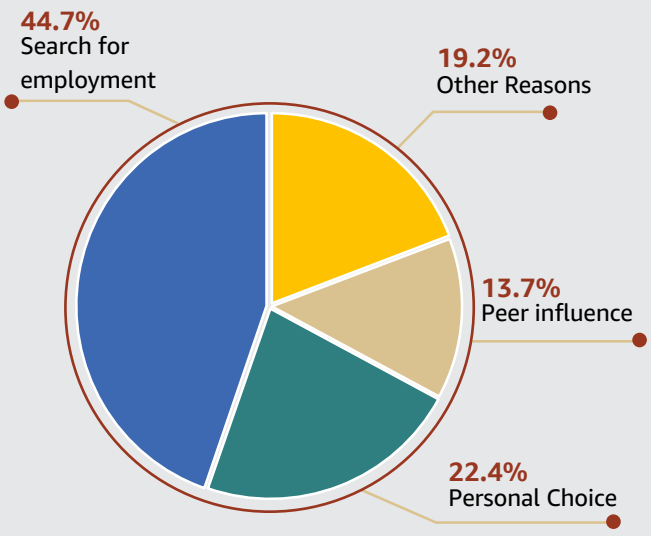


Table 4.5: Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base, Sex and Age

	Total	Police harassment	Conflicts within the former base	Raids by county askaris	In search of employment	Sexual harassment at the former base	Peer influence	Personal choice	Greener pastures	Never moved	Others	Disasters	Sickness	Not Stated
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**15,638**	**4.3**	**5.6**	**3.7**	**44.7**	**1.5**	**13.7**	**22.4**	**2**	**17.9**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Sex														
Male	12,490	4.6	5.3	3.8	43.3	0.7	14.9	23.7	1.8	18	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Female	3,142	3	6.8	3.2	50.6	4.5	8.7	17.3	2.5	17.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Intersex	6	16.7	0	0	16.7	0	16.7	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0
Age														
0 - 4 years	157	4.5	3.2	3.2	12.7	0	2.5	8.3	14	54.8	1.9	0	0	0
5 - 9 years	331	1.2	5.4	2.1	12.1	0.6	22.1	8.2	10.3	42.9	0.6	0	0	0
10 - 14 years	1,572	2.9	5.7	3.7	13.4	0.8	28.6	25.8	6	25.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
15 - 19 years	2,863	6.8	7.5	5.6	29	1.5	22.6	30.3	2	18	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
20 - 24 years	2,796	4.6	5.5	4.1	45.4	2	14.8	23.9	0.9	16.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
25 - 29 years	2,409	4.6	5.1	3.7	52.2	1.7	10.4	22	1	16.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
30 - 34 years	1,715	3.1	3.8	3	59.5	1.7	7.5	19.3	0.6	15.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
35 - 39 years	1,340	3.4	5.2	3	62.8	1.2	5.6	17.7	1.2	13.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
40 - 49 years	1,447	3.3	4.4	2.2	64.1	1.2	4.6	17.8	1.1	12.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
50 - 59 years	559	3.6	4.8	2	61.2	1.1	3.4	17.5	0.4	16.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0
60 - 69 years	208	3.4	11.5	1.9	64.9	0.5	1.4	13.5	1.9	12.5	1.4	0.5	0	0
70+ years	133	2.3	15.8	0.8	49.6	0.8	0.8	15.8	2.3	15	0	0.8	2.3	0
Age not known	75	5.3	5.3	2.7	25.3	1.3	9.3	21.3	1.3	38.7	1.3	0	2.7	0
Not stated	33	3	3	0	42.4	3	3	21.2	0	21.2	6.1	0	0	3

Table 4.5c: Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base and County

	Total	Police harassment	Conflicts within the former base	Raids by county askaris	In search of employment	Sexual harassment at the former base	Peer influence	Personal choice	Greener pastures	Never moved	Others	Disasters	Sickness	Not Stated
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**1,115**	**0.4**	**2.8**	**0**	**59**	**0.6**	**7.6**	**14.4**	**10**	**6.3**	**0.4**	**0.2**	**0**	**0.1**
Mombasa	235	3.4	7.2	6	61.7	1.7	11.9	11.9	1.7	23	0	0.4	0	0
Kwale	288	0.3	2.8	0.3	69.1	3.5	9.7	14.6	1.4	13.5	0.7	0	1.4	0
Kilifi	50	0	2	0	12	0	2	18	0	64	0	4	2	0
Tana River	27	0	0	0	77.8	0	11.1	14.8	3.7	0	0	3.7	3.7	0
Lamu	62	3.2	3.2	3.2	30.6	0	6.5	8.1	4.8	50	0	0	0	0
Taita/ Taveta	91	0	1.1	1.1	40.7	0	0	7.7	0	48.4	0	1.1	0	0
Garissa	41	7.3	43.9	0	26.8	36.6	41.5	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wajir	90	0	1.1	0	58.9	0	48.9	42.2	0	0	3.3	0	3.3	0
Mandera	181	0	47	0	11	0	2.8	3.3	5.5	32.6	0	0	0.6	0
Marsabit	156	1.9	0.6	0.6	44.2	0	5.8	13.5	2.6	33.3	1.9	0	0	0
Isiolo	321	3.7	3.1	3.4	28.3	1.2	5.3	49.8	0	13.1	0	0	0	0
Meru	53	0	0	0	37.7	0	1.9	20.8	1.9	37.7	1.9	0	0	0
Tharaka-Nithi	389	0.3	2.1	0.3	18.5	0.8	13.1	43.2	0.3	28.3	0.3	0	0	0.3
Embu	57	0	3.5	0	43.9	0	17.5	35.1	7	0	0	1.8	0	0
Kitui	193	1.6	1.6	2.6	73.6	1	25.9	43	1	1	0	0	0	0
Machakos	307	2.6	7.2	0	64.2	1.3	3.3	20.8	1	5.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0
Makueni	12	8.3	8.3	0	33.3	0	0	33.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0
Nyandarua	163	2.5	3.7	0	40.5	0	0.6	44.2	5.5	8.6	1.8	0.6	0	0
Nyeri	110	2.7	3.6	0	18.2	0.9	6.4	16.4	0	50.9	0	1.8	0	0
Kirinyaga	72	0	1.4	0	19.4	0	16.7	25	6.9	37.5	2.8	0	0	0
Murang'a	1237	4.9	1.2	2	65.9	0.6	14.5	10.3	0.4	9	0.3	0.2	0	0.2
Kiambu	326	0.6	0.6	0	23.9	0.6	38.3	19.6	1.8	15	0	0	0	0
Turkana	95	6.3	3.2	5.3	7.4	1.1	14.7	18.9	0	47.4	0	6.3	0	0
West Pokot	61	0	0	3.3	93.4	1.6	3.3	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samburu	324	0.6	7.7	5.9	16	0.9	9.3	33.6	2.5	31.5	0.6	0.3	0	0
Trans Nzoia	996	2.2	2.7	20.9	27.9	2.3	15.9	12	5.4	19.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4

Table 4.5c: Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Relocating to the Current Base and County (Cont'd)

	Total	Police harassment	Conflicts within the former base	Raids by county askaris	In search of employment	Sexual harassment at the former base	Peer influence	Personal choice	Greener pastures	Never moved	Others	Disasters	Sickness	Not Stated
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Uasin Gishu	61	1.6	4.9	0	32.8	1.6	24.6	34.4	0	1.6	0	0	6.6	0
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	117	3.4	5.1	0.9	37.6	0	11.1	35	7.7	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0
Nandi	129	5.4	15.5	1.6	49.6	0	10.9	10.9	1.6	14.7	0	0	0	0
Baringo	234	0.9	1.3	2.1	38	0.4	6.4	43.2	4.3	24.8	0	3.4	0	0
Laikipia	1327	4.4	6.4	2.3	30.5	1.1	12.1	18.2	0.6	31.2	0.2	0.4	0	0.9
Nakuru	77	5.2	14.3	1.3	36.4	0	29.9	49.4	0	3.9	0	0	0	0
Narok	152	1.3	3.3	0	78.9	3.9	3.3	12.5	2	1.3	0	0	0	0.7
Kajiado	144	0	1.4	0.7	33.3	0	15.3	30.6	1.4	27.1	2.1	0	0	0
Kericho	56	8.9	5.4	3.6	51.8	7.1	5.4	26.8	1.8	5.4	0	0	0	0
Bomet	191	10.5	4.2	5.2	17.8	0	11	50.3	1	19.9	2.6	0.5	0.5	0
Kakamega	204	2	1.5	0.5	45.6	1	25.5	54.9	0	15.2	0	0	0.5	0
Vihiga	263	10.3	18.6	8.4	7.2	0	10.3	14.8	0.4	40.7	0	0	0	0
Bungoma	293	1	3.1	1	57	0.3	4.8	18.8	3.4	12.6	1.7	1.7	0.3	0
Busia	178	0.6	3.4	1.7	77	2.2	17.4	31.5	0	0.6	0.6	0	1.1	0
Siaya	511	9.8	3.9	6.5	16.2	0.6	28.8	41.7	0.6	5.5	0	0	0	0.2
Kisumu	126	0	2.4	0.8	53.2	0.8	5.6	24.6	4.8	15.9	0.8	0.8	3.2	0
Homa Bay	134	0	0.7	0	67.9	3	2.2	14.2	0.7	13.4	0	0	0	0.7
Migori	109	2.8	11.9	0.9	8.3	0	23.9	50.5	4.6	18.3	2.8	0.9	0.9	0
Kisii	79	0	1.3	0	49.4	0	0	3.8	0	46.8	0	0	0	1.3
Nyamira	4201	8	8	3.9	53.1	2.4	15.5	21.7	0.2	17.9	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
Nairobi City	33	3	3	0	42.4	3	3	21.2	0	21.2	6.1	0	0	3

4.6 Orphanhood

A child is referred to as a total orphan when both biological parents are deceased, meaning they have no living mother or father while a partial orphan is when one biological parent is deceased and the other parent is still living. The surviving parent may or may not be present/capable of providing care.

Nationally, about half (49.3%) of street children reported to have lost at least one parent. Nine per cent of street children are total orphans, 32.6 per cent have lost their father only, while 7.8 per cent have lost their mother only, as shown in Table 4.6. Overall, 86.3 percent of street children have at least one living parent and 4.4 per cent do not know the survival status of either or both parents. A higher proportion of girls (9.5%) have lost both parents compared with boys (6.5%). Total orphanhood was more prevalent among children age 14 to17 years at 12.9 per cent. Nairobi City County reported the highest number of total orphans at 81, followed by Kisumu at 46 and Nakuru at 39.

Table 4.6 Street Children by Orphanhood Status

	Total	Both Parents Alive	Partial Orphans		Total Orphans	Don't Know	Not Stated
			Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive			
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenya	**4,527**	**45.9**	**32.6**	**7.8**	**8.9**	**4.4**	**0.3**
Sex							
Male	3,605	47.1	30	8.7	9.5	4.4	0.3
Female	921	41.5	42.8	4.3	6.5	4.3	0.5
Intersex	1	0	0	0	100	0	0
Age							
0 - 4	462	47.8	47.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.6
5 - 9	529	45.4	40.1	3	4.2	7	0.4
10 - 13	1,276	46.9	32.6	8.3	6.3	5.6	0.2
14 - 17	2,260	45.1	27.9	10	12.9	3.8	0.3
County							
Mombasa	457	58.4	29.3	4.8	6.3	1.1	0
Kwale	60	53.3	28.3	11.7	6.7	0	0
Kilifi	25	44	56	0	0	0	0
Tana River	11	72.7	18.2	9.1	0	0	0
Taita-Taveta	4	100	0	0	0	0	0
Garissa	20	50	25	20	5	0	0
Wajir	21	4.8	9.5	0	85.7	0	0
Mandera	3	66.7	0	0	33.3	0	0
Marsabit	84	39.3	40.5	10.7	9.5	0	0
Isiolo	42	61.9	21.4	7.1	7.1	2.4	0
Meru	91	59.3	20.9	8.8	6.6	4.4	0
Tharaka-Nithi	5	60	0	40	0	0	0
Embu	101	56.4	24.8	5.9	8.9	4	0
Kitui	26	61.5	26.9	7.7	0	3.8	0

Table 4.6 Street Children by Orphanhood Status (Cont'd)

	Total	Both Parents Alive	Partial Orphans		Total Orphans	Don't Know	Not Stated
			Mother Only Alive	Father Only Alive			
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Machakos	37	32.4	32.4	13.5	18.9	2.7	0
Makueni	89	37.1	58.4	2.2	1.1	1.1	0
Nyandarua	5	0	100	0	0	0	0
Nyeri	15	46.7	46.7	0	0	6.7	0
Kirinyaga	20	25	35	10	5	25	0
Murang'a	53	22.6	54.7	5.7	13.2	3.8	0
Kiambu	129	37.2	46.5	6.2	7	3.1	0
Turkana	154	53.2	23.4	14.3	9.1	0	0
West Pokot	18	72.2	5.6	11.1	5.6	5.6	0
Samburu	29	82.8	10.3	3.4	3.4	0	0
Trans Nzoia	80	60	8.8	18.8	12.5	0	0
Uasin Gishu	501	40.1	34.5	5.8	3.8	14	1.8
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	9	11.1	11.1	0	44.4	33.3	0
Nandi	33	51.5	36.4	9.1	0	3	0
Baringo	70	40	21.4	5.7	28.6	4.3	0
Laikipia	88	60.2	20.5	9.1	4.5	5.7	0
Nakuru	471	50.7	32.5	5.3	8.3	2.3	0.8
Narok	50	34	28	6	18	14	0
Kajiado	3	66.7	33.3	0	0	0	0
Kericho	24	50	29.2	12.5	8.3	0	0
Bomet	15	53.3	33.3	13.3	0	0	0
Kakamega	90	68.9	20	10	0	1.1	0
Vihiga	54	57.4	13	22.2	7.4	0	0
Bungoma	164	47.6	23.2	15.2	7.3	6.7	0
Busia	88	53.4	14.8	12.5	10.2	9.1	0
Siaya	9	33.3	11.1	22.2	33.3	0	0
Kisumu	200	36.5	25	15.5	23	0	0
Homa Bay	18	27.8	11.1	16.7	44.4	0	0
Migori	33	30.3	15.2	0	18.2	36.4	0
Kisii	56	23.2	48.2	14.3	10.7	3.6	0
Nyamira	4	25	50	0	25	0	0
Nairobi City	968	38.2	44.1	5.5	8.4	3.6	0.2

4.7 Family Living Arrangement

4.7.1 Distribution of Street Children Living with Parents on the Streets

At the National level, 60.7 percent (2,374) of street children live separately without any parent. About 74 per cent of girls and 30.2 percent of boys have parents on the streets as shown in **Table 4.7.** Majority of the children living with their parents on the street were concentrated in Nairobi City (418), Mombasa (345) and Nakuru (182). Nairobi City County (432) also had the highest number of children not living with their parents on the streets followed by Uasin Gishu with 250.

418

Majority of the children living with their parents on the street were concentrated in Nairobi City **(418),** Mombasa **(345)** and Nakuru **(182).**

Table 4.7: Street Children Living with Parents on the Streets

	Total		Yes		No	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Kenya	**3,910**	**100.0**	**1,536**	**39.3**	**2,374**	**60.7**
Sex						
Male	3,094	100.0	934	30.2	2,160	69.8
Female	816	100.0	602	73.8	214	26.2
Age						
0 - 4	446	100.0	425	95.3	21	4.7
5 - 9	468	100.0	328	70.1	140	29.9
10 - 13	1,120	100.0	375	33.5	745	66.5
14 - 17	1,876	100.0	408	21.7	1,468	78.3
County						
Mombasa	423	100.0	345	81.6	78	18.4
Kwale	56	100.0	20	35.7	36	64.3
Kilifi	25	100.0	22	88.0	3	12.0
Tana River	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
Taita-Taveta	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Garissa	19	100.0	3	15.8	16	84.2
Wajir	3	100.0	2	66.7	1	33.3
Mandera	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
Marsabit	76	100.0	46	60.5	30	39.5
Isiolo	38	100.0	9	23.7	29	76.3
Meru	81	100.0	23	28.4	58	71.6
Tharaka-Nithi	5	100.0	2	40.0	3	60.0
Embu	88	100.0	38	43.2	50	56.8
Kitui	25	100.0	9	36.0	16	64.0
Machakos	29	100.0	7	24.1	22	75.9

Table 4.7: Street Children Living with Parents on the Streets (Cont'd)

	Total		Yes		No	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Makueni	87	100.0	52	59.8	35	40.2
Nyandarua	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0
Nyeri	14	100.0	12	85.7	2	14.3
Kirinyaga	14	100.0	5	35.7	9	64.3
Murang'a	44	100.0	9	20.5	35	79.5
Kiambu	116	100.0	55	47.4	61	52.6
Turkana	140	100.0	11	7.9	129	92.1
West Pokot	16	100.0	1	6.3	15	93.8
Samburu	28	100.0	0	0.0	28	100.0
Trans Nzoia	70	100.0	3	4.3	67	95.7
Uasin Gishu	403	100.0	153	38.0	250	62.0
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Nandi	32	100.0	3	9.4	29	90.6
Baringo	47	100.0	23	48.9	24	51.1
Laikipia	79	100.0	29	36.7	50	63.3
Nakuru	417	100.0	182	43.6	235	56.4
Narok	34	100.0	3	8.8	31	91.2
Kajiado	3	100.0	1	33.3	2	66.7
Kericho	22	100.0	2	9.1	20	90.9
Bomet	15	100.0	6	40.0	9	60.0
Kakamega	89	100.0	2	2.2	87	97.8
Vihiga	50	100.0	3	6.0	47	94.0
Bungoma	141	100.0	12	8.5	129	91.5
Busia	71	100.0	1	1.4	70	98.6
Siaya	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Kisumu	154	100.0	13	8.4	141	91.6
Homa Bay	10	100.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
Migori	15	100.0	4	26.7	11	73.3
Kisii	48	100.0	2	4.2	46	95.8
Nyamira	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Nairobi City	850	100.0	418	49.2	432	50.8

4.7.2 Distribution of Street Children with Living Relatives

Table 4.8 shows the distribution of street children with living relatives by sex, age and county. Nationally, seven out of ten street children (70.9%) have at least one living relative, while 14.5 per cent have no known living relatives and 4.3 per cent do not know the whereabouts of their relatives. A higher proportion of boys (72.2 %) compared to girls (65.9%) are more likely to have living relatives.

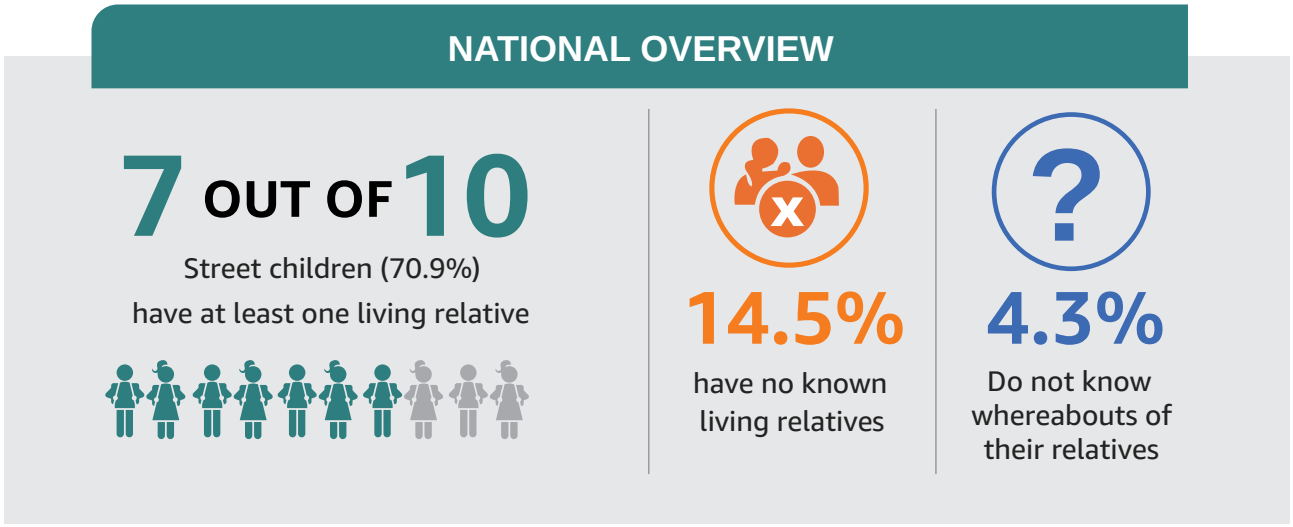


Table 4.8: Street Children with Living Relatives by Sex, Age and County

	Total		Yes		No		Don't Know		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kenya	**4,527**	**100**	**3,209**	**70.9**	**655**	**14.5**	**647**	**14.3**	**16**	**0.4**
Sex										
Male	3,605	100	2,602	72.2	504	14	488	13.5	11	0.3
Female	921	100	607	65.9	150	16.3	159	17.3	5	0.5
Intersex	1	100	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0
Age										
0 - 4	462	100	316	68.4	70	15.2	73	15.8	3	0.6
5 - 9	529	100	328	62	79	14.9	120	22.7	2	0.4
10 - 13	1,276	100	888	69.6	196	15.4	188	14.7	4	0.3
14 - 17	2,260	100	1,677	74.2	310	13.7	266	11.8	7	0.3
County										
Mombasa	457	100	376	82.3	30	6.6	51	11.2	0	0
Kwale	60	100	24	40	11	18.3	25	41.7	0	0
Kilifi	25	100	24	96	1	4	0	0	0	0
Tana River	11	100	9	81.8	2	18.2	0	0	0	0
Taita/ Taveta	4	100	3	75	1	25	0	0	0	0
Garissa	20	100	17	85	3	15	0	0	0	0
Wajir	21	100	2	9.5	17	81	2	9.5	0	0
Mandera	3	100	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3	0	0
Marsabit	84	100	67	79.8	17	20.2	0	0	0	0

Table 4.8: Street Children with Living Relatives by Sex, Age and County (Cont'd)

	Total		Yes		No		Don't Know		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Isiolo	42	100	40	95.2	2	4.8	0	0	0	0
Meru	91	100	83	91.2	6	6.6	2	2.2	0	0
Tharaka-Nithi	5	100	3	60	0	0	2	40	0	0
Embu	101	100	53	52.5	36	35.6	12	11.9	0	0
Kitui	26	100	25	96.2	0	0	1	3.8	0	0
Machakos	37	100	35	94.6	1	2.7	1	2.7	0	0
Makueni	89	100	44	49.4	37	41.6	8	9	0	0
Nyandarua	5	100	2	40	3	60	0	0	0	0
Nyeri	15	100	10	66.7	2	13.3	3	20	0	0
Kirinyaga	20	100	12	60	3	15	5	25	0	0
Murang'a	53	100	36	67.9	9	17	8	15.1	0	0
Kiambu	129	100	103	79.8	9	7	17	13.2	0	0
Turkana	154	100	148	96.1	6	3.9	0	0	0	0
West Pokot	18	100	17	94.4	1	5.6	0	0	0	0
Samburu	29	100	1	3.4	28	96.6	0	0	0	0
Trans Nzoia	80	100	77	96.3	3	3.8	0	0	0	0
Uasin Gishu	501	100	166	33.1	113	22.6	212	42.3	10	2
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	9	100	3	33.3	1	11.1	5	55.6	0	0
Nandi	33	100	19	57.6	7	21.2	7	21.2	0	0
Baringo	70	100	41	58.6	20	28.6	9	12.9	0	0
Laikipia	88	100	68	77.3	10	11.4	10	11.4	0	0
Nakuru	471	100	314	66.7	95	20.2	58	12.3	4	0.8
Narok	50	100	29	58	9	18	12	24	0	0
Kajiado	3	100	3	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kericho	24	100	23	95.8	1	4.2	0	0	0	0
Bomet	15	100	13	86.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	0	0
Kakamega	90	100	88	97.8	2	2.2	0	0	0	0
Vihiga	54	100	52	96.3	1	1.9	1	1.9	0	0
Bungoma	164	100	145	88.4	5	3	14	8.5	0	0
Busia	88	100	67	76.1	15	17	6	6.8	0	0
Siaya	9	100	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kisumu	200	100	188	94	12	6	0	0	0	0
Homa Bay	18	100	18	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Migori	33	100	13	39.4	3	9.1	17	51.5	0	0
Kisii	56	100	42	75	11	19.6	3	5.4	0	0
Nyamira	4	100	3	75	0	0	1	25	0	0
Nairobi City	968	100	693	71.6	120	12.4	153	15.8	2	0.2

4.8 Reasons for Street Children Separating from Parents/Family

Table 4.9 highlights reasons for children not staying with their parents. The major reason for separation was poverty at 52.2 per cent, followed by corporal punishment at 20.9 per cent; denied food at 20.2 per cent; drunkenness on the part of parents/family at 18.7 per cent; and sent to the streets by parents at 5.6 per cent.

Males indicated poverty as the main reason at 51.5 per cent, followed by corporal punishment and drunkard parents at 21.4 and 18.8 per cent, respectively. Similarly, females indicated family poverty at 59.8 per cent, drunkard parents at 18.7 per cent; and corporal punishment at 15.4 per cent.

Table 4.9: Proportion of Children by Reasons for Separation from Parents/Family by Sex, Age and County

	Total	Poverty	Coporal Punishment	Drunkardness	Lack of Food	Sent to the Streets by Parents	Parents Health Condition	Other Reasons
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenya	**2,374**	**52.2**	**20.9**	**18.7**	**20.2**	**5.6**	**1.9**	**17.0**
Sex								
Male	2,160	51.5	21.4	18.8	20.7	5.2	1.6	17.2
Female	214	59.8	15.4	18.7	15.0	8.9	4.7	15.0
Age								
0 - 4	21	57.1	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	28.6
5 - 9	140	59.3	18.6	22.1	17.1	5.7	1.4	11.4
10 - 13	745	51.1	20.5	20.5	22.7	6.0	2.1	15.4
14 - 17	1,468	52.0	21.5	17.6	19.4	5.4	1.8	18.2
County								
Mombasa	78	67.9	3.8	3.8	5.1	7.7	2.6	23.1
Kwale	36	86.1	30.6	13.9	50.0	5.6	11.1	5.6
Kilifi	3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7
Tana River	11	81.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
Taita/Taveta	4	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0
Garissa	16	50.0	0.0	6.3	43.8	0.0	0.0	6.3
Wajir	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	30	70.0	0.0	6.7	6.7	23.3	3.3	33.3
Isiolo	29	58.6	17.2	13.8	34.5	3.4	0.0	20.7
Meru	58	65.5	17.2	31.0	19.0	3.4	0.0	1.7
Tharaka-Nithi	3	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Embu	50	66.0	28.0	16.0	12.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
Kitui	16	56.3	12.5	0.0	18.8	6.3	0.0	31.3
Machakos	22	68.2	13.6	22.7	50.0	9.1	0.0	4.5
Makueni	35	85.7	14.3	8.6	11.4	8.6	2.9	2.9
Nyandarua	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Table 4.9: Proportion of Children by Reasons for Separation from Parents/Family by Sex, Age and County (Cont'd)

	Total	Poverty	Coporal Punishment	Drunkardness	Lack of Food	Sent to the Streets by Parents	Parents Health Condition	Other Reasons
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nyeri	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kirinyaga	9	44.4	0.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	33.3
Murang'a	35	28.6	5.7	62.9	54.3	5.7	11.4	34.3
Kiambu	61	72.1	9.8	18.0	13.1	3.3	0.0	8.2
Turkana	129	63.6	13.2	10.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	5.4
West Pokot	15	13.3	26.7	33.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	40.0
Samburu	28	96.4	7.1	10.7	21.4	3.6	0.0	3.6
Trans Nzoia	67	44.8	40.3	10.4	23.9	1.5	0.0	17.9
Uasin Gishu	250	38.0	22.4	19.6	19.6	2.4	0.0	23.6
Elgeyo/Marakwet	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	29	31.0	3.4	10.3	6.9	6.9	3.4	41.4
Baringo	24	79.2	41.7	66.7	16.7	4.2	4.2	0.0
Laikipia	50	54.0	8.0	4.0	20.0	16.0	0.0	34.0
Nakuru	235	46.4	13.6	18.7	13.6	5.1	0.9	16.6
Narok	31	51.6	22.6	54.8	29.0	16.1	3.2	0.0
Kajiado	2	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Kericho	20	80.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	5.0
Bomet	9	66.7	22.2	22.2	44.4	11.1	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	87	62.1	28.7	23.0	43.7	4.6	0.0	17.2
Vihiga	47	23.4	12.8	17.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	46.8
Bungoma	129	38.0	31.0	26.4	10.1	1.6	0.8	19.4
Busia	70	44.3	11.4	5.7	17.1	25.7	2.9	24.3
Siaya	6	33.3	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7
Kisumu	141	41.8	18.4	19.1	25.5	2.1	2.8	17.7
Homa Bay	10	50.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	10.0	10.0
Migori	11	45.5	27.3	27.3	18.2	0.0	9.1	18.2
Kisii	46	67.4	15.2	52.2	39.1	8.7	15.2	15.2
Nyamira	3	66.7	33.3	100.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	432	50.9	33.6	16.7	22.0	6.5	1.2	13.2

52.2%

The major reason for separation was poverty at 52.2 per cent, followed by corporal punishment at 20.9 per cent; denied food at 20.2 per cent; drunkenness on the part of parents/family at 18.7 per cent; and sent to the streets by parents at 5.6 per cent.





CHAPTER 05

MARRIAGE AND FERTILITY AMONG STREET PERSONS

5.1 Marriage Among Street Persons Age 12 years and Above

Table 5.1 shows the distribution of street persons age 12 and above by marital status, age and sex. More than half (59.1%) of street persons were never married, 12.3 per cent were in a monogamous marriage, 18.6 per cent were separated and 3.6 per cent were living together as if married. Among males, the majority (64.9%) had never married compared to 36.1 per cent of females. Separation was especially high among females (28.4%) compared to males (16.1%) and also common among street persons age 25 to 59. Street persons age 50 and above had a high proportion of widows and widowers, at 19.9 per cent among those age 60 and above.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Street Persons Age 12 years and Above by Marital Status and Sex

	Total						Married Monogamous				Married Polygamous				Living Together			Separated			Divorced			Widow or Widower			Never Married			
	Male		Female		Intersex		Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Inter-Sex	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Inter-Sex
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	%
Total	**12,664**	**79.9**	**3,171**	**20.0**	**7**	**0.0**	**1,945**	**73.3**	**26.6**	**0.1**	**212**	**73.1**	**26.4**	**0.5**	**564**	**66.8**	**33.2**	**2,944**	**69.4**	**30.6**	**467**	**61.2**	**38.8**	**346**	**46.8**	**53.2**	**9,364**	**87.7**	**12.2**	**0.0**
Age																														
12-14	1,165	86.2	187	13.8	0	0.0	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100	2	50.0	50.0	1	100	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1,346	86.3	13.7	0.0
15 - 19	2,663	86.3	422	13.7	2	0.1	75	42.7	57.3	0.0	4	100.0	0.0	0.0	52	32.7	67.3	74	44.6	55.4	4	25.0	75.0	2	50.0	50.0	2,876	89.5	10.4	0.1
20 - 24	2,453	82.0	536	17.9	1	0.0	321	65.7	34.0	0.3	19	68.4	31.6	0.0	118	71.2	28.8	302	63.9	36.1	37	35.1	64.9	15	33.3	66.7	2,178	88.8	11.2	0.0
25 - 29	2,078	81.0	487	19.0	2	0.1	382	77.5	22.5	0.0	22	59.1	36.4	4.5	136	71.3	28.7	542	70.3	29.7	84	53.6	46.4	25	44.0	56.0	1,376	89.8	10.2	0.1
30 - 34	1,365	75.2	449	24.8	0	0.0	328	72.0	28.0	0.0	24	87.5	12.5	0.0	78	60.3	39.7	592	70.8	29.2	83	60.2	39.8	29	41.4	58.6	680	85.3	14.7	0.0
35 - 39	1,035	72.8	386	27.2	0	0.0	274	74.1	25.9	0.0	24	62.5	37.5	0.0	71	76.1	23.9	558	68.8	31.2	77	64.9	35.1	47	46.8	53.2	370	83.0	17.0	0.0
40 - 49	1,137	73.7	404	26.2	1	0.1	343	77.3	22.4	0.3	49	87.8	12.2	0.0	82	72.0	28.0	561	72.2	27.8	118	68.6	31.4	81	50.6	49.4	308	78.9	21.1	0.0
50 - 59	416	71.1	168	28.7	1	0.2	132	84.1	15.9	0.0	28	75.0	25.0	0.0	14	78.6	21.4	208	71.6	28.4	36	77.8	22.2	72	41.7	58.3	95	69.5	29.5	1.1
60 - 64	92	73.0	34	27.0	0	0.0	29	82.8	17.2	0.0	9	77.8	22.2	0.0	6	66.7	33.3	34	70.6	29.4	4	75.0	25.0	30	63.3	36.7	14	78.6	21.4	0.0
60+	160	69.6	70	30.4	0	0.0	55	81.8	18.2	0.0	32	53.1	46.9	0.0	2	100.0	0.0	53	79.2	20.8	23	60.9	39.1	41	51.2	48.8	24	79.2	20.8	0.0
Age not known	75	80.6	18	19.4	0	0.0	2	50.0	50.0	0.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	4	50.0	50.0	14	78.6	21.4	0	0.0	0.0	3	0.0	100.0	69	87.0	13.0	0.0
Not stated	25	71.4	10	28.6	0	0.0	2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	4	50.0	50.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	100.0	28	82.1	17.9	0.0

59.1%

More than half (59.1%) of street persons were never married, 12.3 per cent were in a monogamous marriage, 18.6 per cent were separated and 3.6 per cent were living together as if married.

5.2 Sexual Intercourse among Street Persons

Table 5.2 shows sexual intercourse among street persons age 10 and above. Seventy-three per cent of street persons had ever had sexual intercourse. A higher proportion of females reported to have had sexual intercourse (87.0%) compared to males (69.0%). Fourteen per cent of young adolescents (10-14 years) and 55.4 per cent of street persons age 15-19 had engaged in sexual intercourse.

Kilifi (93.7%), Kiambu (86.3%), Meru (81%) and Isiolo (77.2%) had high proportions of sexual intercourse experience among street persons. In contrast, Garissa (27.3%), Lamu (29.6%) and Nandi (37.7%) counties reported low proportions of street persons who had sexual intercourse.

Table 5.2: Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons Age 10 years and above by Sex and Age

	Total		Ever had Sex	Never had Sex
	No.	%	%	%
Sex				
Male	12,886	100	69	31
Female	3,209	100	87	13
Intersex	7	100	57.1	42.9
Total	**16,102**	**100**	**72.5**	**27.5**
Age				
10 - 14	1,760	100	14.4	85.6
15 - 19	3,082	100	55.4	44.6
20 - 24	2,987	100	83.4	16.6
25 - 29	2,562	100	86.5	13.5
30 - 34	1,812	100	88.9	11.1
35 - 39	1,420	100	88	12
40 - 49	1,539	100	88.6	11.4
50 - 59	584	100	84.8	15.2
60 - 69	216	100	80.6	19.4
70+	140	100	85	15

5.3 Condoms Use During Sexual Intercourse Among the Street Persons

Table 5.3 shows condom use during sexual intercourse among street persons by sex, age and county. Among 11,680 street persons who have had sexual intercourse, 41.2 per cent used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse. Males reported slightly higher condom use (42.5%) compared with females (36.9%). Condom use was lowest among street persons age 10-14 at 20.6 per cent and among those age 70 and above at 20.2 per cent.

Kajiado (89.6%), Baringo (90.2%), Samburu (84.2%) and Taita-Taveta (83.3%) counties recorded high levels of use, while Wajir (11.8%), Marsabit (11.7%), Mandera (13.8%) and Busia (26.1%) counties reported markedly low uptake.

20.6%

Condom use was lowest among street persons age 10-14 at 20.6 per cent and among those age 70 and above at 20.2 per cent.

Table 5.3: Condom Use During Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons by Sex, Age and County

	Total		Used Condom		Did not Use Condom	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**11,680**	**100**	**4,809**	**41.2**	**6,871**	**58.8**
Male	8,885	100	3,778	42.5	5,107	57.5
Female	2,791	100	1,030	36.9	1,761	63.1
10 - 14	253	100	52	20.6	201	79.4
15 - 19	1,708	100	701	41.0	1,007	59.0
20 - 24	2,491	100	1,133	45.5	1,358	54.5
25 - 29	2,216	100	907	40.9	1,309	59.1
30 - 34	1,611	100	719	44.6	892	55.4
35 - 39	1,249	100	507	40.6	742	59.4
40 - 49	1,364	100	542	39.7	822	60.3
50 - 59	495	100	177	35.8	318	64.2
60 - 69	174	100	47	27.0	127	73.0
70+	119	100	24	20.2	95	79.8
Mombasa	931	100	301	32.3	630	67.7
Kwale	211	100	107	50.7	104	49.3
Kilifi	282	100	164	58.2	118	41.8
Tana River	39	100	9	23.1	30	76.9
Lamu	8	100	3	37.5	5	62.5
Taita-Taveta	24	100	20	83.3	4	16.7
Garissa	24	100	13	54.2	11	45.8
Wajir	34	100	4	11.8	30	88.2
Mandera	65	100	9	13.8	56	86.2
Marsabit	111	100	13	11.7	98	88.3
Isiolo	115	100	51	44.3	64	55.7
Meru	269	100	66	24.5	203	75.5
Tharaka-Nithi	42	100	7	16.7	35	83.3
Embu	287	100	169	58.9	118	41.1
Kitui	23	100	9	39.1	14	60.9
Machakos	157	100	69	43.9	88	56.1
Makueni	235	100	147	62.6	88	37.4
Nyandarua	7	100	2	28.6	5	71.4
Nyeri	173	100	65	37.6	108	62.4
Kirinyaga	87	100	24	27.6	63	72.4
Murang'a	36	100	4	11.1	32	88.9
Kiambu	1,107	100	327	29.5	780	70.5
Turkana	170	100	100	58.8	70	41.2
West Pokot	58	100	26	44.8	32	55.2
Samburu	38	100	6	15.8	32	84.2
Trans Nzoia	228	100	107	46.9	121	53.1
Uasin Gishu	609	100	174	28.6	435	71.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	53	100	6	11.3	47	88.7
Nandi	46	100	18	39.1	28	60.9

Table 5.3: Condom Use During Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons by Sex, Age and County. (Cont'd)

	Total		Used Condom		Did not Use Condom	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Baringo	82	100	8	9.8	74	90.2
Laikipia	162	100	93	57.4	69	42.6
Nakuru	949	100	469	49.4	480	50.6
Narok	48	100	26	54.2	22	45.8
Kajiado	144	100	129	89.6	15	10.4
Kericho	104	100	65	62.5	39	37.5
Bomet	41	100	15	36.6	26	63.4
Kakamega	111	100	58	52.3	53	47.7
Vihiga	139	100	42	30.2	97	69.8
Bungoma	111	100	56	50.5	55	49.5
Busia	184	100	48	26.1	136	73.9
Siaya	153	100	61	39.9	92	60.1
Kisumu	297	100	132	44.4	165	55.6
Homabay	139	100	46	33.1	93	66.9
Migori	115	100	63	54.8	52	45.2
Kisii	59	100	33	55.9	26	44.1
Nyamira	47	100	13	27.7	34	72.3
Nairobi City	3,326	100	1,432	43.1	1,894	56.9

5.4: Number of Women who had Given Birth

Proportion of street family women who reported having given birth, based on a total of 3,209 respondents is shown in figure 5.1. Overall, 2,243 women, representing 69.9 % of the total respondents, indicated that they had given birth, while 966 women (30.1%) had not. The data indicates that age was a key factor influencing these responses. Among the youngest group, those aged 10–14 years, only a very small fraction (1.1 %) reported having given birth, with the vast majority (98.9%) not having done so. The proportion increased among adolescents aged 15–19 years, with 25.6 % indicating childbirth experience. For women in their twenties and thirties, the %ages rose sharply: 68.2 % of those aged 20–24, 80.8 % of those aged 25–29 and 89.1 % of those aged 30–34 reported having given birth. High proportions persisted among older age groups, with over 90 % of women aged 35–39, 40–49 and 50–59 reporting childbirth. Even among the oldest street persons aged 60–69 and 70+, 88.1 % and 93.3 %, respectively, had given birth .These findings illustrate a clear trend: the likelihood of having given birth increased with age, reflecting natural reproductive pattern.

The data further shows considerable variation across counties in **Table 5.4**. Nairobi City accounted for the largest portion of the total, with 1,149 women, out of whom 74.9 % had given birth. High proportions were also recorded in counties such as Nyeri (92.3%), Tana River (92.0%) and Kajiado (91.7%). In Lamu and Samburu counties, all enumerated women reported having given birth. Other counties, including Kilifi (83.0%), Kitui (85.7%), Turkana (80.6%) and Kiambu (78.5%), also showed relatively high proportions of women who had given birth. In contrast, some counties reported lower proportions of childbirth among street women. Wajir had only 34.3 % of women indicating they had given birth, while Kisii and Bungoma both had 33.3 %. Counties such as Baringo (41.8%), Vihiga (42.9%) and Kisumu (44.4%) also recorded lower levels of childbirth among street women, highlighting regional disparities. A few counties, including Mandera and Elgeyo-Marakwet, showed roughly equal distribution between women who had given birth and those who had not.

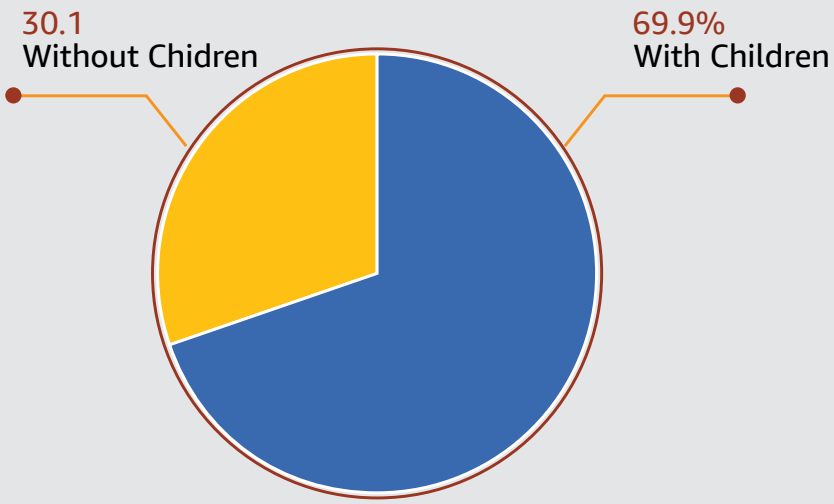


Figure 5.1: Distribution of Female Street Persons by Motherhood Status

Table 5.4: Distribution of Female Street Persons by Motherhood Status and County

	Motherhood status					
	Total		With children		Without children	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**3,209**	**100**	**2,243**	**69.9**	**966**	**30.1**
Mombasa	373	100	243	65.1	130	34.9
Kwale	44	100	29	65.9	15	34.1
Kilifi	47	100	39	83	8	17
Tana River	25	100	23	92	2	8
Lamu	1	100	1	100	0	0
Taita/Taveta	3	100	1	33.3	2	66.7
Garissa	9	100	5	55.6	4	44.4
Wajir	35	100	12	34.3	23	65.7
Mandera	22	100	11	50	11	50
Marsabit	75	100	53	70.7	22	29.3
Isiolo	25	100	18	72	7	28
Meru	40	100	29	72.5	11	27.5
Tharaka-Nithi	5	100	4	80	1	20
Embu	50	100	29	58	21	42
Kitui	7	100	6	85.7	1	14.3
Machakos	18	100	9	50	9	50
Makueni	89	100	65	73	24	27
Nyandarua	2	100	2	100	0	0
Nyeri	39	100	36	92.3	3	7.7
Kirinyaga	11	100	8	72.7	3	27.3
Murang'a	8	100	5	62.5	3	37.5
Kiambu	237	100	186	78.5	51	21.5
Turkana	62	100	50	80.6	12	19.4
West Pokot	2	100	1	50	1	50

Table 5.4: Distribution of Female Street Persons by Motherhood Status and County (Cont'd)

	Motherhood status					
	Total		With children		Without children	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Samburu	1	100	1	100	0	0
Trans Nzoia	28	100	21	75	7	25
Uasin Gishu	216	100	135	62.5	81	37.5
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	11	100	5	45.5	6	54.5
Nandi	19	100	13	68.4	6	31.6
Baringo	55	100	23	41.8	32	58.2
Laikipia	26	100	16	61.5	10	38.5
Nakuru	246	100	155	63	91	37
Kajiado	36	100	33	91.7	3	8.3
Kericho	2	100	1	50	1	50
Bomet	12	100	9	75	3	25
Kakamega	3	100	1	33.3	2	66.7
Vihiga	14	100	6	42.9	8	57.1
Bungoma	3	100	1	33.3	2	66.7
Busia	13	100	11	84.6	2	15.4
Siaya	33	100	24	72.7	9	27.3
Kisumu	27	100	12	44.4	15	55.6
Homabay	15	100	11	73.3	4	26.7
Migori	34	100	23	67.6	11	32.4
Kisii	9	100	3	33.3	6	66.7
Nyamira	28	100	13	46.4	15	53.6
Nairobi City	1,149	100	861	74.9	288	25.1



5.5: Street Women Living with their Children in the Streets

Table 5.5 shows the distribution of female street persons living with their children in the streets by age and county. Among the 2,243 female street persons age 10 and above, 58.2 per cent were living with their children in the street. Two-thirds (66.6%) of female street persons age 10-24 were living with their children in the streets compared to 55.8 per cent of those age 25 and above.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Female Street Persons Living with their Children in the Streets by Age and County

	Total		Living with Children in the streets		Not Living with Children in the streets	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**2,243**	**100**	**1,305**	**58.2**	**938**	**41.8**
10 - 14	3	100	2	66.7	1	33.3
15 - 19	108	100	68	63	40	37
20 - 24	364	100	249	68.4	115	31.6
25 - 29	391	100	233	59.6	158	40.4
30 - 34	400	100	234	58.5	166	41.5
35 - 39	360	100	194	53.9	166	46.1
40 - 49	371	100	199	53.6	172	46.4
50 - 59	152	100	76	50	76	50
60 - 69	52	100	29	55.8	23	44.2
70+	42	100	21	50	21	50



CHAPTER 06

LIVELIHOODS, SHELTER & SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

6.1: Income Sources and Economic Activities

6.1.1. Distribution of Street Persons by Main Sources of Income, Sex and Age

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of street persons by main sources of income, sex and age. More than half (52.0%) of the street population depended on casual labour. This was followed by waste picking (43.5%) and begging (33.4%). Among males, 55.3 per cent relied on casual labour and 46.2 per cent on waste picking. By contrast, 40.3 per cent of females relied on begging and 9.5 per cent depended on commercial sex work. Street children age 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14, depended heavily on begging at 64.8, 76.2 and 70.1 per cent, respectively. Waste picking was also common among children age 10-14 at 44.8 per cent.

In Nairobi City, waste picking was the leading source of income at 57.0 per cent, followed by casual labour at 46.6 percent. Counties such as Wajir and Marsabit displayed high dependence on begging at 96.3 per cent and 81.5 per cent, respectively. Kiambu county also showed strong reliance on waste picking (56.3%) and casual labour (42.9%).

Table 6.1: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Sources of Income, Sex and Age

	Total		Begging	Casual labor	Street vending	Petty crime	Commercial sex work	Waste picking	Drug peddling	Car washing	Car parking	Others	Parent/ Guardian	Income from Talent/ Art
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**17,220**	**100**	**33.4**	**52.0**	**6.6**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**43.5**	**2.9**	**4.0**	**2.7**	**0.3**	**1.6**	**0.2**
Male	13541	100	31.6	55.3	6.4	1.9	0.2	46.2	2.9	4.8	3.2	0.3	1.0	0.2
Female	3,672	100	40.3	39.8	7.3	1.4	9.5	33.8	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	3.7	0.1
Intersex	7	100	42.9	42.9	0.0	0.0	14.3	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0 - 4	458	100	64.8	4.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.8	25.5	0.0
5 - 9	526	100	76.2	6.8	3.8	0.6	0.2	21.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	13.7	0.0
10 - 14	1,763	100	70.1	24.8	6.5	1.7	0.4	44.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.2	2.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,083	100	40.5	51.5	6.5	2.1	1.9	49.3	2.8	4.0	3.4	0.3	0.8	0.1
20 - 24	2,987	100	21.3	61.6	6.9	1.9	2.9	44.7	4.4	5.4	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
25 - 29	2,562	100	21.1	61.4	7.2	3.1	3.2	44.8	4.5	5.7	3.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	1,813	100	21.7	60.3	6.5	2.0	3.3	44.9	2.9	5.4	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
35 - 39	1420	100	20.6	61.1	7.2	1.5	3.0	46.1	2.0	4.8	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
40 - 49	1540	100	22.0	58.4	7.1	1.0	1.6	45.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.3
50 - 59	584	100	26.4	61.0	7.9	0.7	1.0	40.2	2.4	2.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
60 - 69	216	100	38.0	57.9	7.4	0.5	0.0	35.2	1.4	2.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
70+	140	100	47.1	45.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	31.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.7
Age not known	93	100	52.7	45.2	3.2	2.2	0.0	40.9	7.5	4.3	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
Not stated	35	100	62.9	34.3	8.6	2.9	2.9	28.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.6	0.0

6.1.2. Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Food by Sex and Age

Table 6.2 shows the distribution of street persons by main source of food, sex and age.

More than a third (35.3%) of street persons obtained their food by buying while 28.9 per cent depended on scavenging. About a fifth (19.0%) depended on begging for food while those who relied on well-wishers accounted for 16 .7 per cent.

Sex-disaggregated data highlights almost similar patterns among males and females. Children ages 5-9 mostly depend on begging (38.7%) while those 20-24 depend mostly on buying (42.9%).

Table 6.2: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Food, Sex and Age

	Begging	Scavenging	Food in kind	Buying	Well wishers	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**19.0**	**15.8**	**12.4**	**35.3**	**16.7**	**0.8**
Male	18.4	15.9	12.4	36.3	16.5	0.5
Female	21.3	15.3	12.3	31.9	17.6	1.6
0 - 4	34.4	9.2	11.3	10.2	17.5	17.5
5 - 9	38.7	16.3	13.2	8.7	18.0	5.1
10 - 14	33.8	17.3	12.3	19.3	16.6	0.7
15 - 19	20.4	16.0	13.7	32.5	17.1	0.3
20 - 24	14.8	14.6	11.2	42.9	16.3	0.2
25 - 29	14.3	16.1	12.2	41.8	15.4	0.2
30 - 34	14.0	16.5	11.9	41.4	16.2	0.1
35 - 39	13.4	15.3	12.8	41.0	17.4	0.2
40 - 49	13.7	16.3	12.0	40.5	17.4	0.2
50 - 59	15.6	16.5	12.5	39.6	15.6	0.1
60 - 69	20.4	14.2	14.0	31.5	19.9	0.0
70+	25.3	12.7	10.2	24.1	26.9	0.8
Age not known	27.7	18.6	12.2	23.4	18.1	0.0
Not stated	37.3	23.7	8.5	15.3	10.2	5.1

6.1.3. Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Going to the Street and Main Source of Income

Table 6.3 shows distribution of street persons by main source of income and reasons for going to the street. The most prominent reason individuals moved to the streets was the search for employment at 32.0 per cent, followed by economic hardship at 21.5 per cent. Mistreatment at home accounted for 11.5 per cent while the influence of friends was 10.8 per cent. Those who came to the streets in search of employment predominantly engaged in casual labour and waste picking, at 37.5 per cent and 37.7 per cent, respectively. Those who cited economic hardship exhibited a similar pattern with 23.9 per cent engaged in casual labour and 25.5 per cent in waste picking.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Income and Reasons for Going to the Street

		%	Begging	Casual labor	Street vending	Petty crime	"Commercial sex work"	Waste picking	Drug peddling	Car washing	Car parking	"Parent/ Guardian"	Income from Talent/ Art	Others
	17,220		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Death of mother	607	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.7	6.1	4.3	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.9	0.4	3.7	1.7
Death of father	738	4.3	5.4	4.4	4.6	2.9	3.8	3.8	4.9	4.0	3.9	0.0	3.7	0.0
Death of both parents	1,380	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.6	11.9	16.2	7.5	10.0	11.0	10.7	1.1	18.5	1.7
Separation of parents	1,316	7.6	9.7	7.3	9.8	10.6	6.7	8.2	9.4	12.8	11.4	6.6	3.7	8.3
Abandoned	200	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.3	5.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
My parents live on the streets	718	4.2	6.6	3.6	6.1	7.1	2.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	5.2	1.5	3.7	10.0
Personal choice	821	4.8	7.3	2.7	3.4	3.8	1.6	3.7	3.3	1.5	1.9	40.7	0.0	8.3
Mistreatment by parents	1,974	11.5	10.4	13.1	10.6	14.7	10.2	11.9	17.1	14.4	11.8	1.8	18.5	11.7
Mistreatment by relatives	923	5.4	6.9	5.2	8.4	10.9	3.5	6.4	4.7	4.8	7.3	0.7	3.7	1.7
Mistreatment by step parent(s)	630	3.7	4.5	4.0	5.1	13.1	6.7	4.4	9.8	7.8	4.5	0.7	3.7	0.0
Tribal displacement	403	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.5	6.7	4.9	2.5	5.1	2.9	2.8	0.7	7.4	0.0
Inadequate food at home	180	1.0	1.7	1.0	2.3	5.4	3.2	0.8	3.1	1.6	0.6	0.0	3.7	0.0
Influence by friends	1,867	10.8	15.1	10.0	14.0	16.3	9.7	13.5	14.7	11.7	13.1	3.3	11.1	11.7
Insecurity	1,373	8.0	10.8	7.6	9.2	16.7	10.2	9.2	16.7	11.2	10.7	0.7	7.4	3.3
Got lost during travel/lost direction	234	1.4	2.3	1.2	2.6	6.7	2.7	1.0	3.7	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.0	3.3
Born in the streets.	117	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.9	6.4	2.7	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0
Lack of school fees	1,108	6.4	8.0	7.0	8.9	12.5	11.6	7.9	12.2	9.3	6.7	3.3	0.0	8.3
In search of employment/ income	5,510	32.0	17.8	37.5	28.9	24.7	38.3	37.7	34.8	33.5	25.5	4.0	44.4	11.7
Fear of being reprimanded	146	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.2	7.4	4.0	1.1	4.3	1.9	0.9	0.7	3.7	0.0
Corporal punishment	251	1.5	2.5	1.4	3.1	12.8	4.6	1.8	3.7	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Domestic Violence	564	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.6	9.0	14.6	3.5	8.4	5.6	4.1	0.7	0.0	3.3
Economic hardship	3,698	21.5	15.2	23.9	19.6	28.8	32.3	25.5	18.9	20.3	17.6	4.0	33.3	18.3
Depression	495	2.9	3.5	3.1	3.6	11.2	11.6	2.4	6.5	3.5	2.1	0.0	14.8	1.7
Drugs	352	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.2	4.0	1.7	6.7	3.2	1.3	0.0	7.4	3.3
Displacement(Natural disasters eg Fire, drought, floods)	175	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	5.4	2.4	1.1	2.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.7
Previously in prison	352	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	11.2	4.0	1.7	6.7	3.2	1.3	0.0	7.4	3.3
Not Stated	1,113	6.5	8.9	4.2	3.7	5.8	2.2	4.8	5.7	4.0	4.3	31.9	3.7	30.0

6.2 Street Persons by Places where they Spend Their Nights

Table 6.4 shows the distribution of street persons by places where they spend their nights by sex and age. Most street persons, 33.5 per cent reported to be sleeping on the streets all the time (at the base), while 7.3 per cent spent nights in varied arrangements, such as with friends, relatives, parents and with other people. Conversely, 23.6 per cent of them stayed at home all night and 6.5 per cent slept at home with parents.

Majority of the males reported to stay on the streets all night at 35.3 per cent compared to females at 28.9 per cent. In contrast, a higher proportion of females reported to stay at home all the time (27.4%) compared to males (22.1%)

Age patterns indicate children age 0-17 slept on the streets all the time (base), at (41.2%) while those 60+ slept at home all the time at (43.7%).

Wajir (95.9%) and Garissa (81.6%) reported the highest proportions of street persons spending their nights in the street all the time, while counties like Murang'a (41.3%) and Laikipia (52.5%) had higher proportions of street persons spending their nights at home all the time.



33.5%

Most street persons, 33.5 per cent reported to be sleeping on the streets all the time (at the base), while 7.3 per cent spent nights in varied arrangements, such as with friends, relatives, parents and with other people.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Street Persons by Places where they Spend Their Nights by Sex and Age

	No.	At home all the time	On the streets all the time (base)	Sometimes at home with parents	In a makeshift with other people	Sometimes at home with friend's parents	Sometimes at home with relatives	Sometimes at home with friends	In a rental house with other people	Others	Sometimes on the streets	On the streets (elsewhere)	IDP Camp
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	6,818	23.6	33.5	6.5	8.9	1.2	2.9	3.2	18.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4
Male	4,880	22.1	35.3	7.0	9.0	1.1	2.8	3.3	18.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2
Female	1,937	27.4	28.9	5.3	8.8	1.2	3.0	3.1	20.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.9
0 - 17	1,916	20.9	41.2	14.8	6.4	1.9	2.9	2.0	7.9	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.2
18 - 34	3,277	21.2	32.4	4.1	9.5	1.0	2.6	4.0	24.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1
35 - 59	1,429	31.1	26.2	1.5	11.6	0.6	3.3	3.4	21.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
60+	151	43.7	19.9	0.7	4.6	0.7	6.0	1.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
Age not known	33	15.2	51.5	9.1	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not stated	12	0.0	83.3	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0



6.3 Street Persons by Time they go to the Streets

Table 6.5 shows the distribution of street persons by time of going to the streets, sex, age and county. Street persons (64.5%) reported living permanently on the streets while 33.0 per cent of them reported that they frequent the streets daily from morning to evening. Males were more likely to live permanently on the streets at 67.4 per cent compared to 52.7 per cent of females. Permanent street residence was most common among youths aged 15–19 years (69.6%) and 20–24 years (65.3%). Bomet county recorded the highest proportion of street persons who permanently live on the street at 98.3 per cent. This was followed by Tharaka Nithi county (96.3%) and Kajiado (93.6%).

Table 6.5: Distribution of Street Persons by Time of Going to the Streets, Sex, Age and County

	No.	Every day morning to evening	In the evening after school	During the holidays	On weekends	I live permanently on the streets	At night	During the day	Seasonal	Others
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**16,121**	**33.0**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**64.5**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Male	12,825	30.4	1.9	0.7	1.0	67.6	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Female	3,289	43.1	2.1	0.9	1.5	52.7	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
0 - 4	268	26.5	1.9	0.0	0.4	70.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.7
5 - 9	362	30.4	12.7	4.1	5.5	55.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8
10 - 14	1,625	26.8	6.6	3.3	4.1	64.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.9
15 - 19	2,931	27.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	69.6	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	2,861	32.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	65.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
25 - 29	2,452	34.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	64.3	2.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
30 - 34	1,752	36.8	1.0	0.1	0.6	62.2	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
35 - 39	1,365	39.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	60.8	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1
40 - 49	1,483	38.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	62.2	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
50 - 59	565	36.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	64.2	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
60 - 69	212	36.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	60.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
70+	134	39.6	0.0	0.7	2.2	57.5	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0
Age not known	82	25.6	2.4	1.2	1.2	73.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2
Not stated	29	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mombasa	1,184	17.8	1.9	1.0	0.6	79.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Kwale	245	41.6	1.6	0.0	0.4	53.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	318	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	79.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tana River	47	70.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamu	28	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	67	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garissa	91	50.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	46.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	37	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	78.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	105	44.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	190	52.6	16.3	4.2	1.6	23.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.1
Isiolo	154	44.2	2.6	0.0	0.6	53.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meru	330	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	85.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	54	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	96.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embu	381	71.9	3.4	2.1	2.6	23.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kitui	60	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machakos	196	27.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Makueni	356	7.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	91.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 6.5 Distribution of Street Persons by Time of Going to the Streets, Sex, Age and County (Cont'd)

	No.	Every day morning to evening	In the evening after school	During the holidays	On weekends	I live permanently on the streets	At night	During the day	Seasonal	Others
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Nyandarua	16	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	171	29.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	69.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0
Kirinyaga	108	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Murang'a	77	67.5	6.5	1.3	9.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	1,257	49.7	1.7	0.7	1.0	48.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkana	325	34.2	0.6	0.0	1.8	56.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	93	32.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	59.1	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
Samburu	62	6.5	9.7	1.6	3.2	77.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	322	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	67.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Uasin Gishu	1,015	35.6	3.6	2.6	2.8	60.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.2
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	75.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	122	47.5	2.5	0.0	3.3	46.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Baringo	132	66.7	10.6	8.3	18.2	6.8	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laikipia	240	47.5	3.8	0.4	0.0	51.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Nakuru	1,393	26.2	3.3	0.7	1.2	68.2	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
Narok	86	8.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	90.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kajiado	156	57.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Kericho	147	31.3	2.0	0.7	0.0	65.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Bomet	59	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	193	57.5	2.1	0.5	1.6	37.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0
Vihiga	205	42.4	1.5	2.0	1.0	53.7	2.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Bungoma	263	24.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	75.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Busia	297	44.4	1.3	0.0	2.0	50.8	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Siaya	182	64.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	24.2	12.1	0.0	0.5	0.0
Kisumu	513	17.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	81.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homabay	159	42.8	3.1	1.9	1.3	52.2	3.1	0.0	1.3	0.0
Migori	140	42.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	55.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kisii	115	14.8	3.5	0.9	1.7	75.7	3.5	1.7	0.9	0.9
Nyamira	79	75.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	4,285	28.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	71.8	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0

6.4: Sleeping Arrangements and Shelter Insecurity

6.4.1: Sleeping Arrangements of Street Persons

Fourty one percent of street children who were total orphans and those who did not know the whereabouts of their parents reported to have slept on the street all the time while 20.9 per cent of them reported to have slept at home all the time as shown in Table 6.6.

Among those who reported to have living relatives, 36.3 per cent slept on the streets all the time while 25.1 per cent slept at home all the time. Similarly, among those without living relatives, 51.0 per cent reported to have slept on the streets all the time while 13.5 per cent slept at home all the time.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Street Children with/without Living Relatives by Sleeping Arrangements

	Total		With Living Relative		Without Living Relative		Don't Know	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**1,916**	**100**	**1,363**	**100**	**259**	**100**	**294**	**100**
At home all the time	401	20.9	342	25.1	35	13.5	24	8.2
On the streets all the time (base)	789	41.2	495	36.3	132	51	162	55.1
Sometimes at home with parents	283	14.8	199	14.6	26	10	58	19.7
In a makeshift with other people	122	6.4	75	5.5	22	8.5	25	8.5
Sometimes at home with friend's parents	36	1.9	31	2.3	3	1.2	2	0.7
Sometimes at home with relatives	55	2.9	51	3.7	3	1.2	1	0.3
Sometimes at home with friends	38	2	31	2.3	4	1.5	3	1
In a rental house with other people	151	7.9	116	8.5	22	8.5	13	4.4
Others	19	1	8	0.6	7	2.7	4	1.4
Sometimes on the streets	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0	0	0
On the streets (elsewhere)	18	0.9	11	0.8	5	1.9	2	0.7
IDP Camp	3	0.2	3	0.2	0	0	0	0

6.4.2. Street Children with Living Parents by Sleeping Arrangements

Table 6.7 shows the distribution of street children by sleeping arrangements and whether they live with their parents on the streets. Among street children with either parent alive, 38.8 per cent reported to have slept in the streets all the time while 22.4 per cent slept at home all the time.

Close to half (48.0%) of street children with either parent alive and staying with them on the street, slept on the streets all the time while 20.6 per cent of them reported to have slept home all the time. Similarly, 29.4 per cent of street children with either parent alive and are not staying with them on the street, reported to have slept on the street all the time while 24.2 per cent of them slept at home all the time.

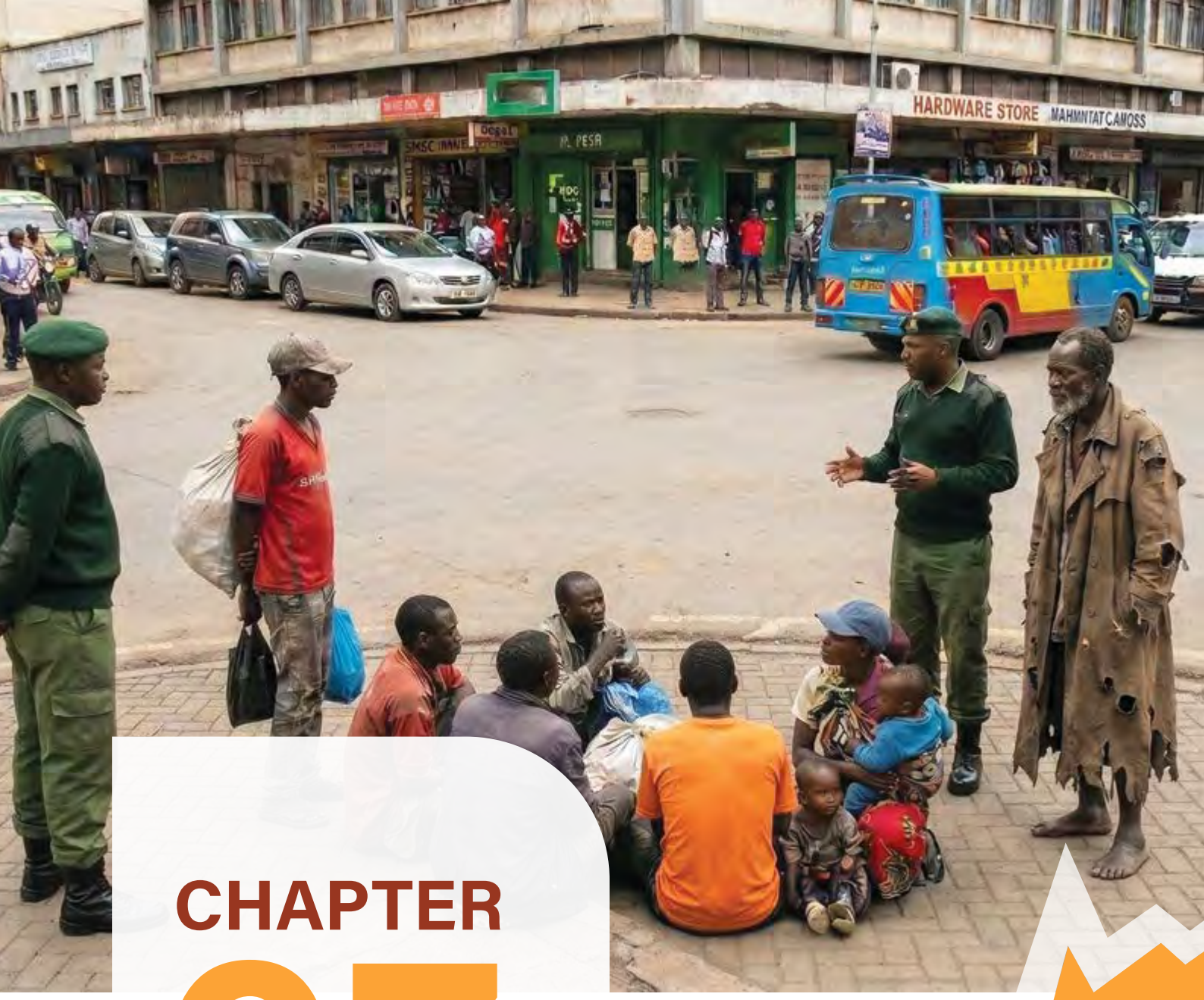
48.0%

Close to half (48.0%) of street children with either parent alive and staying with them on the street, slept on the streets all the time while 20.6 per cent of them reported to have slept home all the time

Table 6.7: Distribution of Street Children by Whether They Live with Their Parents on The Streets and Sleeping Arrangements

	Total		Stay with Parent on the streets		Do not Stay with Parent on the streets	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**1,710**	**100**	**862**	**100**	**848**	**100**
At home all the time	383	22.4	178	20.6	205	24.2
On the streets all the time (base)	663	38.8	414	48	249	29.4
Sometimes at home with parents	277	16.2	94	10.9	183	21.6
In a makeshift with other people	106	6.2	63	7.3	43	5.1
Sometimes at home with friend's parents	36	2.1	12	1.4	24	2.8
Sometimes at home with relatives	44	2.6	18	2.1	26	3.1
Sometimes at home with friends	32	1.9	12	1.4	20	2.4
In a rental house with other people	136	8	64	7.4	72	8.5
Sometimes on the streets	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
On the streets (elsewhere)	15	0.9	4	0.5	11	1.3
IDP Camp	3	0.2	3	0.3	0	0
Others	14	0.8	0	0	14	1.7





CHAPTER 07

PROTECTION, SUBSTANCE USE & ACCESS TO JUSTICE

7.1 Experience of Violence and Harassment

Figure 7.1 shows that 42.4 per cent of street persons reported to have ever experienced some form of violence or harassment. A higher proportion of males (44.2%) had experienced some form of violence compared to females at 35.5 per cent.

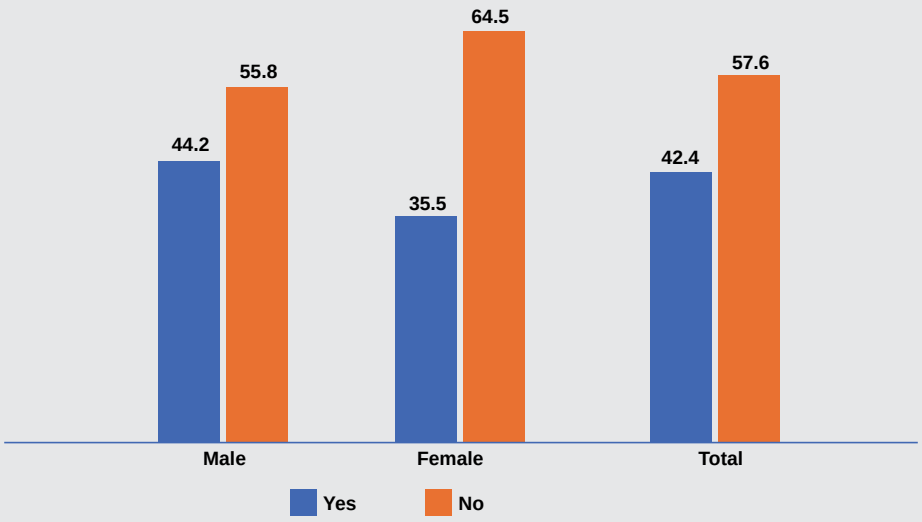


Figure 7.1: Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Experienced Violence

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of street persons who experienced violence by type, sex, age and county. Physical abuse was the most prevalent form of violence ever experienced by street persons at 81.5 per cent, followed by emotional abuse (17.7%), exploitation (16.4%) and forced labour (10.1%).

Sexual violence was reported by 9.6 per cent of street persons who have ever experienced violence with a higher proportion of females (41.5%) being affected more than males (2.6%). Emotional abuse was also higher among females (26.3%) than males (15.8%)

Table 7.1: Distribution of Street Persons who Experienced Violence by Type, Sex and Age.

	Total		Forced Labour	Exploitation	Trafficking	Physical Abuse	Sexual	Emotional	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenya	**7,299**	**100**	**10.1**	**16.4**	**2.5**	**81.5**	**9.6**	**17.7**	**0.2**
Male	5,988	100	10.8	16	2.4	84.9	2.6	15.8	0.2
Female	1,305	100	7	18.5	3.1	66.2	41.5	26.3	0.2
Intersex	6	100	16.7	33.3	0	83.3	16.7	33.3	0
Age									
0 - 4 years	20	100	20	20	5	45	0	30	0
5 - 9 years	86	100	10.5	10.5	0	73.3	7	24.4	0
10 - 14 years	699	100	13	14.4	2	79.5	10.6	16	0.1
15 - 19 years	1,471	100	12	15.6	2.2	82.3	9.8	16.6	0
20 - 24 years	1,413	100	8.8	15.4	3.1	83.9	9.3	15.6	0.3
25 - 29 years	1,170	100	9.1	18.1	2.1	83.6	9.9	15.4	0
30 - 34 years	831	100	10.2	15.8	3.2	81.2	12	15.9	0.1
35 - 39 years	623	100	9.3	17.3	2.2	80.4	8.8	20.5	0.5
40 - 49 years	620	100	8.4	17.3	2.6	80.2	8.2	22.4	0.2
50 - 59 years	199	100	9	25.6	2.5	77.9	5.5	25.6	0.5
60 - 69 years	81	100	11.1	16	2.5	67.9	3.7	33.3	1.2
70+ years	45	100	4.4	17.8	4.4	71.1	8.9	44.4	0
Age not known	28	100	3.6	17.9	7.1	85.7	3.6	17.9	0
Not stated	13	100	7.7	30.8	7.7	69.2	23.1	30.8	0

Kakamega (99.1%), Samburu (98.0%) and Laikipia (94.1%) counties reported high proportions of street persons who had experienced physical violence as shown in Table 7.1c. Moreover Wajir (30.8%) and Kwale (20.8%) reported high proportions of street persons who had experienced sexual violence. Marsabit (61.5%) and Vihiga (55.8%) reported high proportions of street persons who had experienced emotional violence.

Table 7.1c: Distribution of Street Persons who Experienced Violence by Type and County

County	Total		Forced Labour	Exploitation	Trafficking	Physical Abuse	Sexual	Emotional	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenya	7,299	100	10.1	16.4	2.5	81.5	9.6	17.7	0.2
Mombasa	525	100	6.1	24	0.4	70.9	6.5	17.5	0.2
Kwale	120	100	21.7	34.2	2.5	94.2	20.8	7.5	0
Kilifi	91	100	3.3	46.2	0	62.6	6.6	27.5	0
Tana River	14	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Lamu	10	100	100	80	0	60	10	0	0
Taita/Taveta	25	100	0	16	4	88	0	28	0
Garissa	30	100	6.7	20	0	70	3.3	0	0
Wajir	65	100	27.7	63.1	64.6	81.5	30.8	9.2	0
Mandera	54	100	1.9	20.4	0	72.2	14.8	29.6	3.7
Marsabit	169	100	14.2	6.5	0.6	53.8	6.5	61.5	0
Isiolo	61	100	6.6	14.8	1.6	91.8	1.6	3.3	1.6
Meru	119	100	21	22.7	1.7	89.1	10.1	8.4	0
Tharaka-Nithi	22	100	0	4.5	0	100	0	4.5	0
Embu	71	100	0	15.5	0	85.9	2.8	4.2	0
Kitui	18	100	22.2	5.6	0	88.9	0	0	5.6
Machakos	120	100	0	37.5	0.8	87.5	13.3	21.7	0.8
Makueni	88	100	31.8	10.2	6.8	39.8	6.8	11.4	0
Nyandarua	5	100	0	0	0	80	20	0	0
Nyeri	89	100	18	14.6	0	70.8	9	5.6	0
Kirinyaga	43	100	0	0	0	95.3	0	9.3	0
Murang'a	38	100	7.9	39.5	0	57.9	15.8	10.5	0
Kiambu	421	100	9.5	9.3	3.6	83.1	8.6	4.5	0
Turkana	151	100	0.7	6.6	0	92.1	1.3	0.7	0
West Pokot	65	100	4.6	47.7	0	83.1	0	16.9	0
Samburu	50	100	2	0	0	98	0	2	0
Trans Nzoia	148	100	2.7	37.8	6.8	88.5	2	16.9	0
Uasin Gishu	388	100	5.9	4.4	2.3	83.8	13.9	13.7	0.3
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	33	100	0	3	15.2	63.6	12.1	9.1	0
Nandi	47	100	0	14.9	0	76.6	2.1	21.3	0
Baringo	45	100	48.9	31.1	13.3	66.7	13.3	8.9	0
Laikipia	68	100	0	8.8	0	94.1	2.9	2.9	0
Nakuru	608	100	16.4	18.3	3.5	73.4	12.5	20.2	0
Narok	53	100	0	13.2	0	92.5	0	13.2	0
Kajiado	133	100	29.3	18	0.8	92.5	17.3	17.3	0
Kericho	68	100	10.3	7.4	0	97.1	2.9	0	0
Bomet	31	100	3.2	35.5	0	80.6	19.4	3.2	0

Table 7.1: Distribution of Street Persons who Experienced Violence by Type, Sex and Age. (Cont'd)

County	Total		Forced Labour	Exploitation	Trafficking	Physical Abuse	Sexual	Emotional	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kakamega	108	100	0	9.3	0	99.1	4.6	7.4	0
Vihiga	77	100	9.1	11.7	1.3	89.6	7.8	55.8	0
Bungoma	172	100	38.4	18	0	62.8	0.6	0.6	0
Busia	136	100	14.7	22.8	5.1	84.6	3.7	5.9	0
Siaya	98	100	0	7.1	0	84.7	23.5	2	2
Kisumu	300	100	25.3	1.7	0.7	69.3	5.3	13	0
Homa Bay	68	100	0	19.1	1.5	82.4	8.8	36.8	0
Migori	53	100	5.7	18.9	0	73.6	13.2	5.7	1.9
Kisii	76	100	23.7	52.6	3.9	86.8	6.6	5.3	0
Nyamira	11	100	0	0	0	63.6	63.6	9.1	0
Nairobi City	2,114	100	5.2	13.4	2.2	88.2	11.6	25.9	0.1

7.2 Experience of Violence by Perpetrator

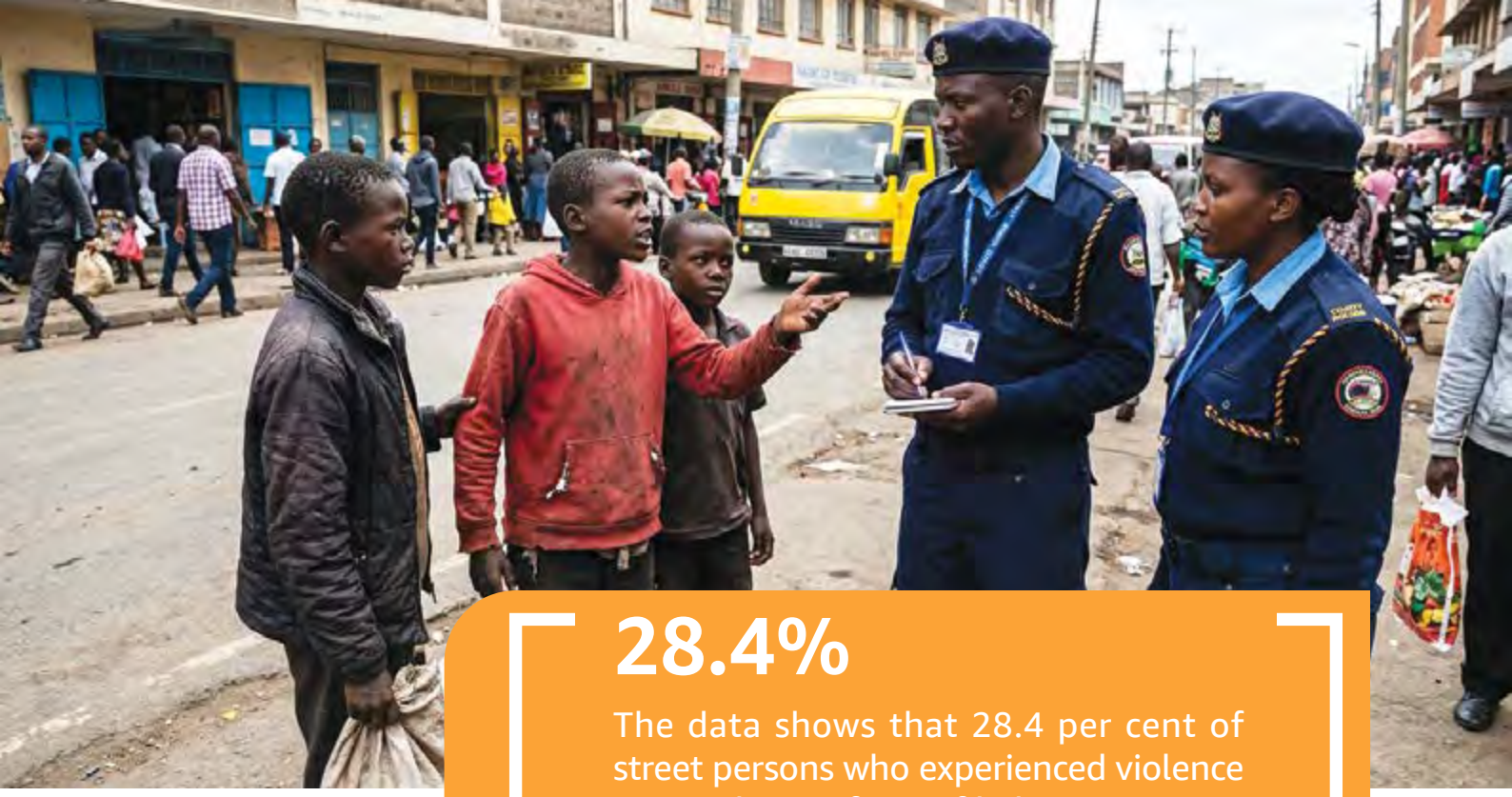
Table 7.2 shows the distribution of street persons who have ever experienced violence or harassment by perpetrator, sex and age. Majority of street persons (62.9%) reported to experience violence from other street persons, 52.3 per cent from law enforcement personnel and 28.7 per cent from the general public.

A similar pattern was reported across age and sex with the exception of older persons (70+) who reported to have experienced violence from the general public at 68.9 per cent, followed by law enforcement personnel at 35.6 per cent while 26.7 per cent reported to have experienced violence by other street persons.

62.9%

Majority of street persons (62.9%) reported to experience violence from other street persons, 52.3 per cent from law enforcement personnel and 28.7 per cent from the general public.





28.4%

The data shows that 28.4 per cent of street persons who experienced violence received some form of help.

Table 7.2: Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Experienced Violence or Harassment by Perpetrator, Sex and Age

	Total		Other Street Families	Law Enforcement	General Public	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**7,275**	**100**	**62.9**	**52.3**	**28.7**	**0.3**
Male	5,981	100	61.6	54.9	27.1	0.3
Female	1,288	100	68.9	40.3	36.3	0.3
Intersex	6	100	83.3	33.3	50	0
Age						
0 - 4	19	100	78.9	15.8	26.3	0
5 - 9	86	100	83.7	17.4	19.8	0
10 - 14	697	100	75.5	33.1	25.4	0.3
15 - 19	1,468	100	67.9	50.7	26.9	0
20 - 24	1,410	100	60.1	55.8	25	0.2
25 - 29	1,167	100	61.5	57.2	27.7	0.2
30 - 34	829	100	59	54.8	32.1	0.7
35 - 39	617	100	61.1	56.9	33.2	0.5
40 - 49	617	100	55.9	60.5	33.1	0.2
50 - 59	199	100	51.8	52.8	33.7	1
60 - 69	80	100	52.5	51.3	41.3	1.3
70+	45	100	26.7	35.6	68.9	0
Age not known	28	100	75	42.9	25	0
Not stated	13	100	92.3	23.1	53.8	0

7.3 Experience of Violence and Help Seeking Behaviour

Table 7.3 shows the distribution of street persons who received help following violence by sex, age and county. The data shows that 28.4 per cent of street persons who experienced violence received some form of help. A higher proportion of females (33.2%) reported to have received support after experiencing violence compared to males (27.4%). Help-seeking behaviour after violence varied across age groups.

Table 7.3: Distribution of Street Persons Who Received Help Following Violence by Sex and Age

	Total		Received Help Following Violence		Did Not Receive Help Following Violence	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**7,299**	**100**	**2,075**	**28.4**	**5,224**	**71.6**
Male	5,988	100	1,641	27.4	4,347	72.6
Female	1,305	100	433	33.2	872	66.8
Intersex	6	100	1	16.7	5	83.3
Age						
0 - 4	20	100	11	55	9	45
5 - 9	86	100	21	24.4	65	75.6
10 - 14	699	100	221	31.6	478	68.4
15 - 19	1,471	100	488	33.2	983	66.8
20 - 24	1,413	100	394	27.9	1,019	72.1
25 - 29	1,170	100	296	25.3	874	74.7
30 - 34	831	100	217	26.1	614	73.9
35 - 39	623	100	168	27	455	73
40 - 49	620	100	169	27.3	451	72.7
50 - 59	199	100	45	22.6	154	77.4
60 - 69	81	100	22	27.2	59	72.8
70+	45	100	15	33.3	30	66.7
Age not known	28	100	5	17.9	23	82.1
Not stated	13	100	3	23.1	10	76.9

Counties such as Bungoma (54.7%), Kericho (52.9%) and Bomet (48.4%) had the highest proportions of street persons who received assistance after violent incidents as shown in **Table 7.3c.** Conversely, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Tana River counties reported not to have received support after experiencing violence.



Table 7.3c: Distribution of Street Persons Who Received Help Following Violence by County

County	Total		Received Help Following Violence		Did Not Receive Help Following Violence	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kenya	**7,299**	**100.0**	**2,075**	**28.4**	**5,224**	**71.6**
Mombasa	525	100.0	129	24.6	396.0	75.4
Kwale	120	100.0	14	11.7	106.0	88.3
Kilifi	91	100.0	17	18.7	74.0	81.3
Tana River	14	100.0	0	0.0	14.0	100.0
Lamu	10	100.0	1	10.0	9.0	90.0
Taita/Taveta	25	100.0	1	4.0	24.0	96.0
Garissa	30	100.0	2	6.7	28.0	93.3
Wajir	65	100.0	8	12.3	57.0	87.7
Mandera	54	100.0	21	38.9	33.0	61.1
Marsabit	169	100.0	66	39.1	103.0	60.9
Isiolo	61	100.0	23	37.7	38.0	62.3
Meru	119	100.0	31	26.1	88.0	73.9
Tharaka-Nithi	22	100.0	4	18.2	18.0	81.8
Embu	71	100.0	10	14.1	61.0	85.9
Kitui	18	100.0	7	38.9	11.0	61.1
Machakos	120	100.0	32	26.7	88.0	73.3
Makueni	88	100.0	14	15.9	74.0	84.1
Nyandarua	5	100.0	2	40.0	3.0	60.0
Nyeri	89	100.0	23	25.8	66.0	74.2
Kirinyaga	43	100.0	5	11.6	38.0	88.4
Murang'a	38	100.0	4	10.5	34.0	89.5
Kiambu	421	100.0	88	20.9	333.0	79.1
Turkana	151	100.0	14	9.3	137.0	90.7
West Pokot	65	100.0	20	30.8	45.0	69.2
Samburu	50	100.0	4	8.0	46.0	92.0
Trans Nzoia	148	100.0	71	48.0	77.0	52.0
Uasin Gishu	388	100.0	172	44.3	216.0	55.7
Elgeyo/Marakwet	33	100.0	0	0.0	33.0	100.0
Nandi	47	100.0	13	27.7	34.0	72.3
Baringo	45	100.0	20	44.4	25.0	55.6
Laikipia	68	100.0	10	14.7	58.0	85.3
Nakuru	608	100.0	188	30.9	420.0	69.1
Narok	53	100.0	20	37.7	33.0	62.3
Kajiado	133	100.0	25	18.8	108.0	81.2
Kericho	68	100.0	36	52.9	32.0	47.1
Bomet	31	100.0	15	48.4	16.0	51.6
Kakamega	108	100.0	31	28.7	77.0	71.3
Vihiga	77	100.0	11	14.3	66.0	85.7
Bungoma	172	100.0	94	54.7	78.0	45.3
Busia	136	100.0	10	7.4	126.0	92.6
Siaya	98	100.0	32	32.7	66.0	67.3
Kisumu	300	100.0	66	22.0	234.0	78.0
Homa Bay	68	100.0	29	42.6	39.0	57.4
Migori	53	100.0	24	45.3	29.0	54.7
Kisii	76	100.0	29	38.2	47.0	61.8
Nyamira	11	100.0	1	9.1	10.0	90.9
Nairobi City	2,114	100.0	638	30.2	1476.0	69.8

7.4. Arrests and Detention Experiences Among Street Persons

7.4.1 Ever Been Arrested or Detained While on the Streets

Table 7.4 shows the distribution of street persons who have ever been arrested or detained while on the streets by sex, age and county. Out of 17,264 respondents, 7,415 (43.1%) reported having ever been arrested or detained, while 9,805 (56.9%) had not.

Nearly half of all males (48.5%) had ever been arrested, compared with only 22.9 per cent of females.

Arrest prevalence was low among young children at 3.1 per cent for ages 0-4 and 4.2 per cent for ages 5-9; but it rose through adolescence (10-14) to 23.8 per cent, then escalated to 42.3 percent in the 15-19 group. The highest proportions was recorded among young adults (20-24) at 53.0 per cent.

High arrest prevalence were reported in Kericho (68.5%), Vihiga (67.8%) and Kakamega (67.5%) counties as shown in Table 7.4c. In contrast, low rates were observed in Nyamira (8.9%), Wajir (11.1%) and Baringo (17.5%) counties.

Table 7.4: Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Been Arrested or Detained While on the Streets by Sex and Age

	Total		Have Ever Been Arrested or Detained		Have Never Been Arrested or Detained		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**17,264**	**100.0**	**7,415**	**43.1**	**9,805**	**56.9**	**44**	**0.3**
Male	13,569	100.0	6,570	48.5	6,971	51.5	28	0.2
Female	3,688	100.0	841	22.9	2,831	77.1	16	0.4
Intersex	7	100.0	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0
Age								
0 - 4	462	100.0	14	3.1	444	96.9	4	0.9
5 - 9	529	100.0	22	4.2	504	95.8	3	0.6
10 - 14	1,777	100.0	419	23.8	1,344	76.2	14	0.8
15 - 19	3,087	100.0	1,303	42.3	1,780	57.7	4	0.1
20 - 24	2,990	100.0	1,583	53	1,404	47	3	0.1
25 - 29	2,567	100.0	1,335	52.1	1,227	47.9	5	0.2
30 - 34	1,814	100.0	925	51	888	49	1	0.1
35 - 39	1,421	100.0	709	49.9	711	50.1	1	0.1
40 - 49	1,542	100.0	734	47.7	806	52.3	2	0.1
50 - 59	585	100.0	223	38.2	361	61.8	1	0.2
60 - 69	216	100.0	80	37	136	63	0	0.0
70+	140	100.0	33	23.6	107	76.4	0	0.0
Age Not Known	93	100.0	26	28	67	72	0	0.0
Not stated	41	100.0	9	25.7	26	74.3	6	14.6

Table 7.4c: Distribution of Street Persons Who Have Ever Been Arrested or Detained While on the Streets by and County

County	Total		Have Ever Been Arrested or Detained		Have Never Been Arrested or Detained		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**17,264**	**100.0**	**7,415**	**43.0**	**9,805**	**56.8**	**44**	**0.3**
Mombasa	1,422	100.0	546	38.4	876	61.6	0	0.0
Kwale	249	100.0	113	45.4	136	54.6	0	0.0
Kilifi	321	100.0	127	39.6	194	60.4	0	0.0
Tana River	50	100.0	14	28.0	36	72.0	0	0.0
Lamu	28	100.0	9	32.1	19	67.9	0	0.0
Taita-Taveta	68	100.0	25	36.8	43	63.2	0	0.0
Garissa	91	100.0	20	22.0	71	78.0	0	0.0
Wajir	81	100.0	9	11.1	72	88.9	0	0.0
Mandera	107	100.0	45	42.1	62	57.9	0	0.0
Marsabit	195	100.0	38	19.5	157	80.5	0	0.0
Isiolo	160	100.0	78	48.8	82	51.3	0	0.0
Meru	350	100.0	159	45.4	190	54.3	1	0.3
Tharaka-Nithi	56	100.0	22	39.3	34	60.7	0	0.0
Embu	449	100.0	116	25.8	333	74.2	0	0.0
Kitui	60	100.0	25	41.7	35	58.3	0	0.0
Machakos	202	100.0	68	33.7	134	66.3	0	0.0
Makueni	388	100.0	119	30.7	269	69.3	0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	100.0	8	50.0	8	50.0	0	0.0
Nyeri	199	100.0	112	56.3	86	43.2	1	0.5
Kirinyaga	116	100.0	70	60.3	46	39.7	0	0.0
Murang'a	78	100.0	35	44.9	43	55.1	0	0.0
Kiambu	1,317	100.0	512	38.9	804	61.0	1	0.1
Turkana	327	100.0	136	41.6	191	58.4	0	0.0
West Pokot	95	100.0	59	62.1	35	36.8	1	1.1
Samburu	62	100.0	34	54.8	28	45.2	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	100.0	182	56.2	142	43.8	0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,096	100.0	336	30.7	734	67.0	26	2.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	66	100.0	14	21.2	52	78.8	0	0.0
Nandi	123	100.0	73	59.3	50	40.7	0	0.0
Baringo	143	100.0	25	17.5	118	82.5	0	0.0
Laikipia	285	100.0	153	53.7	132	46.3	0	0.0
Nakuru	1,510	100.0	681	45.1	823	54.5	6	0.4
Narok	86	100.0	42	48.8	44	51.2	0	0.0
Kajiado	158	100.0	89	56.3	69	43.7	0	0.0
Kericho	149	100.0	102	68.5	47	31.5	0	0.0
Bomet	63	100.0	33	52.4	30	47.6	0	0.0
Kakamega	194	100.0	131	67.5	63	32.5	0	0.0
Vihiga	205	100.0	139	67.8	66	32.2	0	0.0
Bungoma	263	100.0	124	47.1	139	52.9	0	0.0
Busia	306	100.0	154	50.3	152	49.7	0	0.0
Siaya	183	100.0	114	62.3	69	37.7	0	0.0
Kisumu	514	100.0	278	54.1	236	45.9	0	0.0
Homabay	160	100.0	81	50.6	79	49.4	0	0.0
Migori	155	100.0	79	51.0	75	48.4	1	0.6
Kisii	116	100.0	53	45.7	62	53.4	1	0.9
Nyamira	79	100.0	7	8.9	72	91.1	0	0.0
Nairobi City	4,599	100.0	2,026	44.1	2,567	55.8	6	0.1

7.4.2 Reasons for Arrest or Detention

Table 7.5 shows distribution of street persons by reasons for arrest or detention, sex, age and county. Among the 7,415 respondents who reported a reason for their arrest or detention, the most common reason was loitering at 59.0 per cent. Other highly reported reasons included using drugs and conflict with law enforcement both at 17.4 per cent.

Females had a lower proportion for drug use (14.6%) compared to males (17.7%) but slightly higher in drug peddling related offences (7.8%) compared to males (4.9%). Age patterns show younger children (0–9 years) were mostly arrested for loitering (Over 85%).

Reasons for Arrest or Detention



59.0 %
Loitering

17.4%
Drugs & conflict with law enforcement

14.6%
Drug use

7.8%
Drug peddling

17.7%
Drug use

4.9%
Drug peddling

85%
Loitering
children (0–9 years)

> **85%**
>
> Age patterns show younger children (0–9 years) were mostly arrested for loitering (Over 85%).

Table 7.5: Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Arrest or Detention, Sex and Age

	Total		Loitering	Snatching	Fighting	Stealing	Conflict with law enforcement	Using drugs	Running away from Home	Robbery with violence	Mugging	Drug peddling	Sexual violence offences	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**7,415**	**100**	**59.0**	**5.6**	**10.9**	**14.3**	**17.4**	**17.4**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**5.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Male	6,570	100	58.8	5.8	10.8	15.2	17.2	17.7	1.9	2.0	1.2	4.9	0.9	0.9
Female	841	100	60.3	4.3	11.9	7.7	18.8	14.6	2.5	0.8	0.8	7.8	2.3	1.3
Intersex	4	100	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age														
0 - 4	14	100	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	22	100	90.9	4.5	0.0	9.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	419	100	77.6	5.0	6.0	15.0	5.3	5.0	8.8	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5
15 - 19	1,303	100	70.3	6.0	7.6	14.6	13.2	11.3	3.7	1.2	0.7	3.4	0.8	1.2
20 - 24	1,583	100	60.0	5.9	10.5	13.7	17.7	16.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	5.4	0.8	1.2
25 - 29	1,335	100	54.2	5.8	12.4	15.7	16.9	20.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	6.4	1.5	0.7
30 - 34	925	100	52.8	4.4	13.3	15.0	20.1	21.2	0.5	2.7	1.6	6.2	1.2	1.0
35 - 39	709	100	54.2	5.6	13.8	13.3	20.5	21.9	0.7	1.8	1.6	4.2	2.0	0.8
40 - 49	734	100	48.8	5.9	12.4	13.5	22.9	21.0	0.7	2.7	1.4	6.5	1.1	0.3
50 - 59	223	100	55.2	6.3	8.1	12.1	25.1	24.2	0.4	2.2	1.8	6.3	0.9	0.4
60 - 69	80	100	52.5	3.8	13.8	13.8	17.5	21.3	0.0	2.5	2.5	10.0	1.3	1.3
70+	33	100	51.5	6.1	24.2	6.1	18.2	9.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	3.0
Age not known	26	100	50.0	3.8	7.7	19.2	23.1	23.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	11.5	3.8	3.8
Not stated	9	100	33.3	11.1	22.2	22.2	44.4	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.1

Loitering was reported as the most common reason for arrest/detention across most counties as shown in Table 7.5c. Some counties showed unusually high figures for specific offences, such as drug use in Marsabit (57.9%) and Mandera (46.7%); fighting in Samburu (29.4%) and stealing in Tana River (28.6%).

Table 7.5c: Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Arrest or Detention and County

County	Total		Loitering	Snatching	Fighting	Stealing	Conflict with law enforcement	Using drugs	Running away from Home	Robbery with violence	Mugging	Drug peddling	Sexual violence offences	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Kenya	**7,415**	**100**	**59.0**	**5.6**	**10.9**	**14.3**	**17.4**	**17.4**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.2**	**5.2**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Mombasa	546	100	71.2	3.8	4.4	8.6	20.5	7.5	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.6	1.5
Kwale	113	100	67.3	13.3	13.3	26.5	41.6	29.2	3.5	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9
Kilifi	127	100	35.4	3.1	7.1	14.2	29.1	34.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	12.6	1.6	0.0
Tana River	14	100	14.3	0.0	28.6	28.6	7.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamu	9	100	22.2	11.1	66.7	44.4	22.2	22.2	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	25	100	60.0	4.0	28.0	8.0	12.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Garissa	20	100	60.0	0.0	30.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	9	100	11.1	11.1	55.6	33.3	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	45	100	6.7	8.9	46.7	24.4	20.0	46.7	0.0	4.4	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0
Marsabit	38	100	57.9	0.0	21.1	7.9	2.6	57.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Isiolo	78	100	21.8	1.3	5.1	17.9	33.3	11.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	9.0	2.6	3.8
Meru	159	100	78.6	4.4	9.4	11.3	12.6	3.8	1.3	1.3	0.0	6.3	1.3	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	22	100	4.5	4.5	18.2	0.0	81.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0
Embu	116	100	46.6	3.4	10.3	18.1	11.2	15.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0
Kitui	25	100	80.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	20.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machakos	68	100	58.8	7.4	10.3	27.9	22.1	11.8	0.0	1.5	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.0
Makueni	119	100	43.7	2.5	12.6	18.5	29.4	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	1.7
Nyandarua	8	100	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.5	12.5	0.0
Nyeri	112	100	44.6	4.5	6.3	16.1	32.1	3.6	1.8	3.6	0.0	8.9	1.8	0.9
Kirinyaga	70	100	44.3	0.0	17.1	7.1	15.7	10.0	5.7	2.9	0.0	4.3	2.9	0.0
Murang'a	35	100	54.3	0.0	0.0	8.6	14.3	17.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	2.9	11.4
Kiambu	512	100	45.5	9.2	16.0	17.8	18.0	26.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	5.7	0.2	0.6
Turkana	136	100	50.0	0.7	11.0	37.5	1.5	2.9	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	59	100	45.8	1.7	13.6	32.2	15.3	8.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.4
Samburu	34	100	85.3	11.8	29.4	38.2	8.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Trans Nzoia	182	100	61.0	0.0	12.1	11.0	31.9	18.1	7.1	2.7	0.0	2.2	1.1	2.2
Uasin Gishu	336	100	70.2	4.8	8.0	10.7	6.0	12.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	5.7	1.2	2.1
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	14	100	7.1	7.1	28.6	50.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	73	100	72.6	4.1	9.6	1.4	9.6	1.4	5.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4
Baringo	25	100	48.0	32.0	28.0	52.0	4.0	24.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
Laikipia	153	100	45.8	2.6	5.2	9.2	34.0	10.5	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.0
Nakuru	681	100	63.1	6.2	10.9	16.9	15.3	11.5	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.6	1.8	0.4
Narok	42	100	57.1	11.9	9.5	9.5	16.7	4.8	4.8	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kajiado	89	100	65.2	10.1	16.9	11.2	39.3	5.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.4	1.1
Kericho	102	100	70.6	2.0	3.9	4.9	7.8	19.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
Bomet	33	100	72.7	6.1	6.1	12.1	21.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0
Kakamega	131	100	77.1	0.0	6.1	18.3	22.1	4.6	0.8	3.1	0.0	4.6	0.8	1.5
Vihiga	139	100	68.3	4.3	20.9	8.6	12.2	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Bungoma	124	100	94.4	2.4	8.1	7.3	3.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Busia	154	100	57.1	1.3	7.1	6.5	11.7	16.2	2.6	1.3	0.0	11.0	3.2	1.3
Siaya	114	100	50.9	2.6	13.2	7.9	10.5	21.9	2.6	0.9	1.8	9.6	0.9	0.9
Kisumu	278	100	43.5	6.5	8.3	11.9	2.2	33.8	4.3	1.8	0.7	11.5	0.7	0.7
Homa Bay	81	100	40.7	0.0	22.2	33.3	9.9	51.9	2.5	1.2	0.0	9.9	2.5	1.2
Migori	79	100	64.6	1.3	8.9	8.9	5.1	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	1.3
Kisii	53	100	79.2	3.8	15.1	15.1	26.4	18.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.9	0.0
Nyamira	7	100	85.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	2,026	100	61.1	8.0	10.2	13.4	18.3	21.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	6.0	0.9	0.8

7.5. Substance Use Among Street Persons

Table 7.6 shows distribution of street persons who use various substances by sex, age and county. Overall, substance use is widespread among street persons, with bhang at 32.2 percent, alcohol at 31.2 per cent, tobacco at 28.1 per cent, miraa/muguka at 25.5 per cent, glue at 16.0 percent and jet fuel at 9.4 percent. Use of hard drugs was low at 3.9 per cent. Those who reported not to use substances were 28.5 per cent. For most categories, males reported higher proportions of substance use compared to females.

Age patterns indicate minimal use among children 0-4 and 5-9, reported none at 96.3 percent and 81.5 per cent. Notably, glue usage was prevalent among street persons age 5-29, peaked at 10-14 years at 34.5 per cent and reduced to 2.1 per cent at 70 and above years.

Table 7.6: Distribution of Street Persons who use various substances by Sex and Age

	Total		Alcohol	Tobacco	Bhang (marijuana)	Hard drugs (e.g., heroin, cocaine)	Jet Fuel	Glue	Miraa/ Muguka	Medical pills	Other substances	None	Not Stated
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**17,264**	**100.0**	**31.2**	**28.1**	**32.2**	**3.9**	**9.4**	**16.0**	**25.5**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**28.5**	**0.3**
Male	13,569	100.0	33.1	31.8	36.5	4.3	10.1	18.4	28.2	2.4	0.0	21.2	0.2
Female	3,688	100.0	24.0	14.6	16.4	2.3	6.9	7.2	15.3	2.2	0.0	55.2	0.5
Intersex	7	100.0	28.6	42.9	28.6	14.3	14.3	28.6	71.4	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0
Age													
0 - 4	462	100.0	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	96.3	0.9
5 - 9	529	100.0	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.4	9.7	13.9	0.6	0.8	0.0	81.5	0.8
10 - 14	1,777	100.0	3.4	5.5	9.9	0.9	16.7	34.5	5.2	1.2	0.0	50.0	0.8
15 - 19	3,087	100.0	14.9	18.2	37.3	2.2	18.5	29.5	18.8	2.7	0.0	26.4	0.2
20 - 24	2,990	100.0	32.2	30.6	49.0	5.4	9.9	15.3	34.0	3.0	0.0	17.0	0.1
25 - 29	2,567	100.0	43.0	37.4	44.7	5.6	7.6	13.3	37.2	3.4	0.0	15.9	0.2
30 - 34	1,814	100.0	47.7	39.2	35.2	5.8	4.6	8.2	36.9	3.1	0.0	18.8	0.1
35 - 39	1,421	100.0	49.9	38.9	29.9	4.9	3.6	6.4	32.0	1.8	0.0	22.8	0.1
40 - 49	1,542	100.0	49.9	40.7	24.3	4.6	3.2	4.6	25.5	1.6	0.0	25.7	0.2
50 - 59	585	100.0	47.4	39.4	15.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	19.9	1.9	0.0	30.1	0.2
60 - 69	216	100.0	39.4	36.6	13.9	4.6	0.9	3.2	17.1	0.5	0.0	39.4	0.0
70+	140	100.0	25.0	41.4	4.3	1.4	4.3	2.1	16.4	0.0	0.0	44.3	0.0
Age not known	93	100.0	24.7	35.5	30.1	2.2	2.2	18.3	38.7	2.2	0.0	26.9	0.0
Not stated	41	100.0	42.9	25.7	34.3	5.7	14.3	5.7	31.4	5.7	2.9	37.1	14.6

Kajiado reported high alcohol use at 78.5 per cent, Machakos had high bhang use at 64.4 percent, while Kwale had high bhang use (55.8%) and tobacco use (53.4%) as shown in Table 7.6c. Mandera presents a unique pattern characterized by miraa/muguka dominance at 85.0 percent. Uasin Gishu shows pronounced jet fuel use at 36.5 percent and glue use at 28.7 percent. Marsabit and Tana River stand out for the highest proportions reporting no use at 60.0 percent and 58.0 per cent, respectively.

78.5%

Kajiado reported high alcohol use at 78.5 per cent, Machakos had high bhang use at 64.4 percent, while Kwale had high bhang use (55.8%) and tobacco use (53.4%)

Table 7.6c: Distribution of Street Persons who Use Various Substances by County

County	Total		Alcohol	Tobacco	Bhang (Marijuana)	Hard drugs (e.g., Heroin, Cocaine)	Jet Fuel	Glue	Miraa/ Muguka	Medical Pills	Other Substances	None
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17,264**	**100.0**	**31.2**	**28.1**	**32.2**	**3.9**	**9.4**	**16.0**	**25.5**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**28.5**
Mombasa	1,422	100.0	20.6	16.7	25.7	0.9	0.7	8.9	20.1	1.7	0.0	46.4
Kwale	249	100.0	43.8	53.4	55.8	31.3	1.2	5.6	43.4	6.0	0.0	14.5
Kilifi	321	100.0	38.6	39.9	33.0	20.9	0.6	0.6	39.9	4.7	0.0	21.5
Tana River	50	100.0	10.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	58.0
Lamu	28	100.0	67.9	67.9	28.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	60.7	3.6	0.0	7.1
Taita/Taveta	68	100.0	51.5	44.1	50.0	1.5	1.5	7.4	70.6	0.0	0.0	8.8
Garissa	91	100.0	26.4	38.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	20.9	74.7	3.3	0.0	12.1
Wajir	81	100.0	6.2	33.3	7.4	0.0	13.6	39.5	49.4	6.2	0.0	14.8
Mandera	107	100.0	13.1	68.2	43.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	85.0	28.0	0.0	13.1
Marsabit	195	100.0	8.2	23.6	11.8	0.5	0.0	12.3	26.2	0.0	0.0	60.0
Isiolo	160	100.0	14.4	30.6	30.0	5.6	3.8	18.1	40.0	0.6	0.0	21.9
Meru	350	100.0	22.6	39.8	20.9	0.6	0.3	39.0	46.1	0.0	0.0	17.5
Tharaka-Nithi	56	100.0	58.9	57.1	17.9	0.0	0.0	3.6	42.9	1.8	0.0	23.2
Embu	449	100.0	24.7	25.6	24.5	0.2	0.4	10.9	34.1	1.1	0.0	31.6
Kitui	60	100.0	25.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	43.3	0.0	0.0	23.3
Machakos	202	100.0	58.9	41.6	64.4	8.9	31.7	21.3	50.0	4.0	0.0	2.5
Makueni	388	100.0	21.6	17.0	25.3	14.7	2.1	3.1	46.4	0.0	0.0	38.9
Nyandarua	16	100.0	18.8	31.3	43.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	56.3
Nyeri	199	100.0	25.3	36.9	22.2	0.5	2.0	19.7	31.3	3.5	0.0	34.3
Kirinyaga	116	100.0	31.9	31.9	19.0	1.7	0.0	29.3	38.8	0.9	0.0	16.4
Murang'a	78	100.0	32.1	12.8	30.8	1.3	0.0	5.1	28.2	1.3	0.0	51.3
Kiambu	1,317	100.0	51.0	31.4	33.2	5.2	9.0	12.5	28.3	2.1	0.0	16.9
Turkana	327	100.0	23.5	17.7	15.0	0.0	0.3	37.3	19.9	0.6	0.0	26.3
West Pokot	95	100.0	25.5	37.2	24.5	0.0	4.3	29.8	21.3	2.1	0.0	23.4
Samburu	62	100.0	11.3	35.5	19.4	1.6	0.0	50.0	27.4	0.0	0.0	25.8
Trans Nzoia	324	100.0	26.5	33.6	26.9	1.2	3.1	37.0	17.3	3.7	0.0	22.8
Uasin Gishu	1,096	100.0	27.7	22.8	25.7	5.1	36.5	28.7	9.2	1.4	0.1	32.4
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66	100.0	40.9	36.4	24.2	0.0	1.5	25.8	24.2	1.5	0.0	12.1
Nandi	123	100.0	41.5	41.5	25.2	0.0	0.0	35.8	7.3	0.0	0.0	20.3
Baringo	143	100.0	53.8	37.1	4.9	2.1	4.9	24.5	11.2	1.4	0.0	32.2
Laikipia	285	100.0	24.9	38.2	23.5	1.4	0.0	26.3	38.9	1.4	0.0	24.2
Nakuru	1,510	100.0	30.7	28.7	31.4	1.1	5.4	23.1	20.3	1.7	0.1	30.8
Narok	86	100.0	23.3	12.8	32.6	0.0	1.2	48.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	23.3
Kajiado	158	100.0	78.5	56.3	34.8	0.6	0.6	3.2	55.7	5.1	0.0	8.9
Kericho	149	100.0	45.0	47.7	33.6	0.7	0.7	31.5	19.5	2.0	0.0	18.1
Bomet	63	100.0	58.7	58.7	41.3	17.5	22.2	19.0	17.5	7.9	0.0	25.4
Kakamega	194	100.0	15.5	23.2	43.8	1.5	2.1	29.9	17.5	0.0	0.0	33.5
Vihiga	205	100.0	43.9	34.6	45.4	1.5	0.5	22.9	7.3	0.5	0.0	24.4
Bungoma	263	100.0	10.3	11.4	16.3	0.8	1.1	33.1	12.5	0.8	0.0	51.7
Busia	306	100.0	23.2	8.5	32.0	1.3	19.3	4.9	17.6	0.7	0.0	30.1
Siaya	183	100.0	56.3	26.8	38.3	1.1	2.2	7.1	8.7	0.5	0.0	20.2
Kisumu	514	100.0	28.0	15.2	36.8	2.1	1.8	33.1	10.1	2.1	0.0	16.1
Homa Bay	160	100.0	46.9	34.4	52.5	2.5	0.6	4.4	18.1	0.6	0.0	24.4
Migori	155	100.0	41.2	15.7	39.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	16.3	0.0	0.0	37.9
Kisii	116	100.0	40.9	25.2	44.3	2.6	3.5	33.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	22.6
Nyamira	79	100.0	38.0	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	54.4
Nairobi City	4,599	100.0	29.8	28.7	39.8	4.9	17.4	6.9	25.7	3.7	0.0	28.4

7. 6 Rehabilitation and Reintegration support

7.6.1 Street Persons and Rehabilitation

Table 7.7 and **Table 7.7c** show the distribution of street persons by rehabilitation status, sex, age and county. Eighteen per cent (3,052) reported to have been rehabilitated. Males had a higher rehabilitation rate (19.9%) than females (9.9%). Rehabilitation increased with age through adolescence, peaking among 15–19-year-olds (28.5%) and 10–14-year-olds (26.5%), then declined in adulthood. The highest rehabilitation rates occurred in Trans Nzoia (50.9%), Uasin Gishu (40.3%) and Kisumu (38.1%) counties. Taita-Taveta and Elgeyo/Marakwet counties recorded no cases of rehabilitation.

Table 7.7: Distribution of Street Persons by Rehabilitation Status, Sex and Age

	Total		Rehabilitated		Not Rehabilitated		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**17,264**	**100.0**	**3,052**	**17.7**	**14,162**	**82.0**	**50**	**0.3**
Male	13,569	100.0	2,688	19.8	10,849	80.0	32	0.2
Female	3688	100.0	362	9.8	3308	89.7	18	0.5
Intersex	7	100.0	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0
Age								
0 - 4	462	100.0	11	2.4	447	96.8	4	0.9
5 - 9	529	100.0	36	6.8	489	92.4	4	0.8
10 - 14	1777	100.0	467	26.3	1294	72.8	16	0.9
15 - 19	3087	100.0	879	28.5	2203	71.4	5	0.2
20 - 24	2990	100.0	640	21.4	2347	78.5	3	0.1
25 - 29	2567	100.0	417	16.2	2145	83.6	5	0.2
30 - 34	**1,814**	**100.0**	**226**	**12.5**	**1,586**	**87.4**	**2**	**0.1**
35 - 39	1,421	100.0	145	10.2	1,275	89.7	1	0.1
40 - 49	1542	100.0	162	10.5	1377	89.3	3	0.2
50 - 59	585	100.0	40	6.8	544	93.0	1	0.2
60 - 69	216	100.0	12	5.6	204	94.4	0	0.0
70+	140	100.0	3	2.1	137	97.9	0	0.0
Age not known	93	100.0	10	10.8	83	89.2	0	0.0
Not stated	41	100.0	4	9.8	31	75.6	6	14.6

Rehabilitation Rates

Highest Rehabilitation Rates Occurred in Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Kisumu Counties.

Trans Nzoia	Uasin Gishu	Kisumu
50.9%	**40.3%**	**38.1%**

Table 7.7c: Distribution of Street Persons by Rehabilitation Status and County

County	Total		Rehabilitated		Not Rehabilitated		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**17,264**	**100.0**	**3,052**	**17.7**	**14,162**	**82.0**	**50**	**0.3**
Mombasa	1,422	100.0	196	13.8	1,225	86.1	1	0.1
Kwale	249	100.0	50	20.1	199	79.9	0	0.0
Kilifi	321	100.0	61	19.0	260	81.0	0	0.0
Tana River	50	100.0	1	2.0	49	98.0	0	0.0
Lamu	28	100.0	2	7.1	26	92.9	0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	100.0	0	0.0	68	100.0	0	0.0
Garissa	91	100.0	7	7.7	84	92.3	0	0.0
Wajir	81	100.0	1	1.2	80	98.8	0	0.0
Mandera	107	100.0	5	4.7	102	95.3	0	0.0
Marsabit	195	100.0	3	1.5	192	98.5	0	0.0
Isiolo	160	100.0	34	21.3	126	78.8	0	0.0
Meru	350	100.0	57	16.3	292	83.4	1	0.3
Tharaka-Nithi	56	100.0	2	3.6	54	96.4	0	0.0
Embu	449	100.0	33	7.3	416	92.7	0	0.0
Kitui	60	100.0	1	1.7	59	98.3	0	0.0
Machakos	202	100.0	14	6.9	188	93.1	0	0.0
Makueni	388	100.0	11	2.8	377	97.2	0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	100.0	6	37.5	10	62.5	0	0.0
Nyeri	199	100.0	29	14.6	169	84.9	1	0.5
Kirinyaga	116	100.0	17	14.7	99	85.3	0	0.0
Murang'a	78	100.0	19	24.4	59	75.6	0	0.0
Kiambu	1,317	100.0	131	9.9	1,185	90.0	1	0.1
Turkana	327	100.0	86	26.3	241	73.7	0	0.0
West Pokot	95	100.0	12	12.6	82	86.3	1	1.1
Samburu	62	100.0	1	1.6	61	98.4	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	100.0	165	50.9	159	49.1	0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,096	100.0	430	39.2	636	58.0	30	2.7
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66	100.0	0	0.0	66	100.0	0	0.0
Nandi	123	100.0	12	9.8	111	90.2	0	0.0
Baringo	143	100.0	7	4.9	136	95.1	0	0.0
Laikipia	285	100.0	66	23.2	219	76.8	0	0.0
Nakuru	1,510	100.0	260	17.2	1,244	82.4	6	0.4
Narok	86	100.0	10	11.6	76	88.4	0	0.0
Kajiado	158	100.0	17	10.8	141	89.2	0	0.0
Kericho	149	100.0	54	36.2	95	63.8	0	0.0
Bomet	63	100.0	8	12.7	55	87.3	0	0.0
Kakamega	194	100.0	51	26.3	143	73.7	0	0.0
Vihiga	205	100.0	65	31.7	140	68.3	0	0.0
Bungoma	263	100.0	31	11.8	232	88.2	0	0.0
Busia	306	100.0	13	4.2	293	95.8	0	0.0
Siaya	183	100.0	12	6.6	171	93.4	0	0.0
Kisumu	514	100.0	196	38.1	318	61.9	0	0.0
Homa Bay	160	100.0	20	12.5	140	87.5	0	0.0
Migori	155	100.0	6	3.9	147	94.8	2	1.3
Kisii	116	100.0	25	21.6	90	77.6	1	0.9
Nyamira	79	100.0	1	1.3	78	98.7	0	0.0
Nairobi City	4,599	100.0	824	17.9	3,769	82.0	6	0.1

7.6.2 Street Persons and Reintegration

Table 7.8 shows the distribution of street persons by reintegration outcomes, sex and age. Overall, 15.3 percent (2,642) had ever been reintegrated back to society. Reintegration was higher among males (17.1%) compared to females (8.8%).

The data further revealed that ages 10-19 had more persons reintegrated at 20.9 per cent for ages 10–14 and 24.5 percent for ages 15–19. Reintegration was lowest among children aged 0–4 years (2.8%) and the elderly age 60 and above at 5.9 per cent. Table 7.8c shows high reintegration was seen in Samburu (85.5%) and Homa Bay (76.9%) counties. Low reintegration was reported in Taita-Taveta (2.9%) and Marsabit (4.1%) counties while there was no reintegration in Wajir county. Notably, Nairobi, with the highest number of street persons (4,593 individuals), had a reintegration rate of 10.4 per cent.

Table 7.8: Distribution of Street Persons by Reintegration Outcomes, Sex and Age

	Total		Re-Intergrated		Not Re-Intergrated		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	**17,264**	**100.0**	**2,642**	**15.3**	**14,572**	**84.4**	**50**	**0.3**
Male	13,569	100.0	2,318	17.1	11,219	82.7	32	0.2
Female	3,688	100.0	323	8.8	3,347	90.8	18	0.5
Intersex	7	100.0	1	14.3	6	85.7	0	0.0
Age								
0 - 4	462	100.0	13	2.8	445	96.3	4	0.9
5 - 9	529	100.0	32	6.0	493	93.2	4	0.8
10 - 14	1,777	100.0	372	20.9	1,389	78.2	16	0.9
15 - 19	3,087	100.0	755	24.5	2,327	75.4	5	0.2
20 - 24	2,990	100.0	507	17.0	2,480	82.9	3	0.1
25 - 29	2,567	100.0	360	14.0	2,202	85.8	5	0.2
30 - 34	1,814	100.0	197	10.9	1,615	89.0	2	0.1
35 - 39	1,421	100.0	149	10.5	1,271	89.4	1	0.1
40 - 49	1,542	100.0	168	10.9	1,371	88.9	3	0.2
50 - 59	585	100.0	53	9.1	531	90.8	1	0.2
60 - 69	216	100.0	13	6.0	203	94.0	0	0.0
70+	140	100.0	9	6.4	131	93.6	0	0.0
Age not known	93	100.0	9	9.7	84	90.3	0	0.0
Not stated	41	100.0	5	12.2	30	73.2	6	14.6

15.3 %

Overall, 15.3 percent (2,642) had ever been reintegrated back to society. Reintegration was higher among males (17.1%) compared to females (8.8%).

Table 7.8c: Distribution of Street Persons by Reintegration Outcomes and County

County	Total		Re-Intergrated		Not Re-Intergrated		Not Stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	**17,264**	**100.0**	**2,642**	**15.3**	**14,572**	**84.4**	**50**	**0.3**
Mombasa	1,422	100.0	142	10.0	1,279	89.9	1	0.1
Kwale	249	100.0	18	7.2	231	92.8	0	0.0
Kilifi	321	100.0	78	24.3	243	75.7	0	0.0
Tana River	50	100.0	6	12.0	44	88.0	0	0.0
Lamu	28	100.0	6	21.4	22	78.6	0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	100.0	2	2.9	66	97.1	0	0.0
Garissa	91	100.0	6	6.6	85	93.4	0	0.0
Wajir	81	100.0	0	0.0	81	100.0	0	0.0
Mandera	107	100.0	7	6.5	100	93.5	0	0.0
Marsabit	195	100.0	8	4.1	187	95.9	0	0.0
Isiolo	160	100.0	25	15.6	135	84.4	0	0.0
Meru	350	100.0	57	16.3	292	83.4	1	0.3
Tharaka-Nithi	56	100.0	3	5.4	53	94.6	0	0.0
Embu	449	100.0	39	8.7	410	91.3	0	0.0
Kitui	60	100.0	2	3.3	58	96.7	0	0.0
Machakos	202	100.0	12	5.9	190	94.1	0	0.0
Makueni	388	100.0	95	24.5	293	75.5	0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	100.0	6	37.5	10	62.5	0	0.0
Nyeri	199	100.0	20	10.1	178	89.4	1	0.5
Kirinyaga	116	100.0	16	13.8	100	86.2	0	0.0
Murang'a	78	100.0	10	12.8	68	87.2	0	0.0
Kiambu	1,317	100.0	105	8.0	1,211	92.0	1	0.1
Turkana	327	100.0	93	28.4	234	71.6	0	0.0
West Pokot	95	100.0	25	26.3	69	72.6	1	1.1
Samburu	62	100.0	53	85.5	9	14.5	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	100.0	113	34.9	211	65.1	0	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,096	100.0	146	13.3	920	83.9	30	2.7
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66	100.0	5	7.6	61	92.4	0	0.0
Nandi	123	100.0	51	41.5	72	58.5	0	0.0
Baringo	143	100.0	5	3.5	138	96.5	0	0.0
Laikipia	285	100.0	49	17.2	236	82.8	0	0.0
Nakuru	1,510	100.0	246	16.3	1,258	83.3	6	0.4
Narok	86	100.0	17	19.8	69	80.2	0	0.0
Kajiado	158	100.0	25	15.8	133	84.2	0	0.0
Kericho	149	100.0	41	27.5	108	72.5	0	0.0
Bomet	63	100.0	21	33.3	42	66.7	0	0.0
Kakamega	194	100.0	86	44.3	108	55.7	0	0.0
Vihiga	205	100.0	57	27.8	148	72.2	0	0.0
Bungoma	263	100.0	44	16.7	219	83.3	0	0.0
Busia	306	100.0	45	14.7	261	85.3	0	0.0
Siaya	183	100.0	16	8.7	167	91.3	0	0.0
Kisumu	514	100.0	198	38.5	316	61.5	0	0.0
Homa Bay	160	100.0	123	76.9	37	23.1	0	0.0
Migori	155	100.0	8	5.2	145	93.5	2	1.3
Kisii	116	100.0	16	13.8	99	85.3	1	0.9
Nyamira	79	100.0	18	22.8	61	77.2	0	0.0
Nairobi City	4,599	100.0	478	10.4	4,115	89.5	6	0.1







CHAPTER 08

DOCUMENTATION, HEALTH, TALENT & SKILLS

8.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the distribution of street persons by possession of key documents such as identification cards and birth certificates. It also explores reasons for lack of documentation. Further, this chapter highlights diseases suffered by street persons one month preceding the census and accessibility to healthcare and social services. Additionally, the chapter examines street persons' talents and the vocational skills they have acquired.



45.6%
of street persons had none of the documents of interest

8.1 Possession of Selected Documents among Street Persons

Table 8.1 shows that 45.6 per cent of street persons had none of the documents of interest (birth certificate, national ID, SHIF card, NSSF card or Refugee ID).

Table 8.1: Proportion of Street Persons with Selected Documents by Sex and Age

	Total	Birth certificate		National ID		SHIF Card		NSSF Card		Refugee registration		None	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex													
Male	13,536	3,611	26.7	4,911	36.3	187	1.4	94	0.7	18	0.1	6,175	45.6
Female	3,669	812	22.1	1,837	50.1	94	2.6	15	0.4	2	0.1	1,316	35.9
Total*	**17,212**	**4,425**	**25.7**	**6,748**	**39.2**	**281**	**1.6**	**109**	**0.6**	**21**	**0.1**	**7,495**	**43.5**
Age													
0 - 4	458	94	20.5	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.2	361	78.8
5 - 9	524	156	29.8	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	368	70.2
10 - 14	1,760	705	40.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	1,051	59.7
15 - 19	3,082	1,326	43.0	166	5.4	8	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.1	1,641	53.2
20 - 24	2,987	853	28.6	1,218	40.8	41	1.4	11	0.4	1	0.0	1,305	43.7
25 - 29	2,562	541	21.1	1,460	57.0	59	2.3	23	0.9	8	0.3	956	37.3
30 - 34	1,812	275	15.2	1,129	62.3	37	2.0	23	1.3	1	0.1	634	35.0
35 - 39	1,420	188	13.2	948	66.8	49	3.5	24	1.7	0	0.0	442	31.1
40 - 49	1,539	180	11.7	1,100	71.5	47	3.1	12	0.8	1	0.1	415	27.0
50 - 59	584	65	11.1	429	73.5	24	4.1	9	1.5	0	0.0	149	25.5
60 - 69	216	18	8.3	160	74.1	9	4.2	5	2.3	0	0.0	53	24.5
70+	140	9	6.4	109	77.9	4	2.9	2	1.4	1	0.7	30	21.4
Age not known	93	11	11.8	22	23.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	63	67.7
Not stated	35	4	11.4	7	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	77.1
Total	**17,212**	**4,425**	**25.7**	**6,748**	**39.2**	**281**	**1.6**	**109**	**0.6**	**21**	**0.1**	**7,495**	**43.5**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 8.2 shows that Narok (75.6%) and Bomet (65.1%) recorded the highest proportions of street persons who reported having none of the key documents of interest. Meru followed, with 59.0 per cent reporting the same

Table 8.2: Proportion of Street Person with Selected Documents by County

County	Total	Birth certificate		National ID		SHIF Card		NSSF Card		Refugee registration		None	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
National	17,212	4,425	25.7	6,748	39.2	281	1.6	109	0.6	21	0.1	7,495	43.5
Mombasa	1,421	406	28.6	620	43.6	62	4.4	19	1.3	3	0.2	528	37.2
Kwale	249	40	16.1	93	37.3	4	1.6	2	0.8	0	0.0	136	54.6
Kilifi	321	19	5.9	156	48.6	2	0.6	6	1.9	0	0.0	157	48.9
Tana River	50	4	8.0	27	54.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	38.0
Lamu	28	3	10.7	24	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	14.3
Taita/Taveta	68	11	16.2	37	54.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	41.2
Garissa	91	7	7.7	39	42.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	56.0
Wajir	81	44	54.3	60	74.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	1.2
Mandera	107	9	8.4	41	38.3	2	1.9	2	1.9	0	0.0	61	57.0
Marsabit	195	62	31.8	94	48.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	48	24.6
Isiolo	160	73	45.6	35	21.9	6	3.8	3	1.9	0	0.0	69	43.1
Meru	349	69	19.8	88	25.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	206	59.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	5	8.9	26	46.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	44.6
Embu	449	188	41.9	223	49.7	6	1.3	3	0.7	1	0.2	133	29.6
Kitui	60	20	33.3	9	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	33	55.0
Machakos	202	30	14.9	78	38.6	4	2.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	103	51.0
Makueni	388	36	9.3	164	42.3	4	1.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	201	51.8
Nyandarua	16	9	56.3	7	43.8	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	18.8
Nyeri	198	67	33.8	142	71.7	20	10.1	10	5.1	1	0.5	35	17.7
Kirinyaga	116	38	32.8	39	33.6	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	51	44.0
Murang'a	78	35	44.9	12	15.4	3	3.8	1	1.3	0	0.0	38	48.7
Kiambu	1,316	219	16.6	673	51.1	4	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	507	38.5
Turkana	327	82	25.1	100	30.6	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	153	46.8
West Pokot	94	31	33.0	21	22.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	49	52.1
Samburu	62	27	43.5	10	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	41.9
Trans Nzoia	324	120	37.0	80	24.7	3	0.9	0	0.0	2	0.6	146	45.1
Uasin Gishu	1,064	330	31.0	256	24.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.3	559	52.5
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66	5	7.6	29	43.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	48.5
Nandi	123	31	25.2	30	24.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	53.7
Baringo	143	21	14.7	60	42.0	4	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	48.3
Laikipia	285	100	35.1	107	37.5	10	3.5	6	2.1	0	0.0	114	40.0
Nakuru	1,504	422	28.1	565	37.6	17	1.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	611	40.6
Narok	86	18	20.9	4	4.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	75.6
Kajiado	158	29	18.4	81	51.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	73	46.2
Kericho	149	50	33.6	51	34.2	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	63	42.3
Bomet	63	10	15.9	13	20.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	65.1
Kakamega	194	87	44.8	31	16.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	86	44.3
Vihiga	205	68	33.2	79	38.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	91	44.4
Bungoma	263	104	39.5	24	9.1	2	0.8	1	0.4	3	1.1	145	55.1
Busia	306	104	34.0	70	22.9	3	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	162	52.9
Siaya	183	40	21.9	136	74.3	17	9.3	1	0.5	0	0.0	41	22.4
Kisumu	514	200	38.9	159	30.9	7	1.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	200	38.9
Homa Bay	160	57	35.6	78	48.8	7	4.4	3	1.9	0	0.0	58	36.3
Migori	153	29	19.0	60	39.2	9	5.9	1	0.7	0	0.0	79	51.6
Kisii	115	58	50.4	26	22.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	34.8
Nyamira	79	19	24.1	32	40.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	37	46.8
Nairobi City	4,593	989	21.5	1,959	42.7	77	1.7	36	0.8	2	0.0	2,052	44.7

Table 8.3 presents the distribution of street persons by reasons for lacking documentation, sex and age. Most street persons reported never to have sought for them at 36.6 per cent, followed by never issued at 28.9 per cent. A higher proportion of males (37.1%) cited having never sought for documentation compared to their female counterparts (34.5%).

Children aged 10 - 14 and adolescents aged 15-19 show higher proportions who never sought documentation at 43.7 and 46.3 per cent, respectively. Older respondents (40+ years) increasingly cited lost documents and theft as reasons.

Table 8.3: Distribution of Street Persons by Reasons for Lacking Identification, Sex and Age

	Total	Lost	Never issued	Stolen	Lack of pre-requisite documents	Never sought for them	Other	Cost
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Male	6,175	25.4	28.1	1.4	11.1	37.1	2.7	0.2
Female	1,316	19.8	32.5	1.7	14.3	34.5	2.2	0.0
Total*	**7,495**	**24.4**	**28.9**	**1.5**	**11.6**	**36.6**	**2.6**	**0.1**
0 - 4	361	2.5	38.0	0.0	11.4	46.3	2.8	0.0
5 - 9	368	6.0	38.0	0.3	11.7	45.7	3.0	0.0
10 - 14	1,051	6.3	39.7	0.4	7.7	43.7	6.9	0.0
15 - 19	1,641	9.5	34.6	0.5	13.7	46.3	2.9	0.1
20 - 24	1,305	21.2	30.0	1.2	17.9	35.6	1.8	0.1
25 - 29	956	37.4	21.3	2.0	12.9	30.4	1.5	0.2
30 - 34	634	49.7	18.5	3.5	8.8	25.7	0.6	0.5
35 - 39	442	53.8	16.1	3.8	7.7	21.9	0.2	0.7
40 - 49	415	53.5	17.3	4.6	4.3	22.4	0.7	0.2
50 - 59	149	64.4	11.4	2.7	8.1	16.8	0.7	0.0
60 - 69	53	67.9	17.0	3.8	1.9	11.3	0.0	0.0
70+	30	60.0	10.0	0.0	3.3	26.7	3.3	0.0
Age not known	63	17.5	23.8	0.0	4.8	52.4	7.9	0.0
Not stated	27	18.5	25.9	0.0	7.4	37.0	11.1	0.0
Total	**7,495**	**24.4**	**28.9**	**1.5**	**11.6**	**36.6**	**2.6**	**0.1**

** - Includes Intersex*

8.2 Health status and Access to Services

8.2.1 Health-Seeking Behaviour and Access to Treatment Services among Street Persons

Table 8.4 shows the distribution of street persons by whether they fell sick in the last one month, disaggregated by sex and age. The table shows that 44.4 per cent of street persons had fallen ill during the reference period. A higher proportion of females (50.4%) than males (42.8%) fell ill during the month preceding the census.

The age groups with the highest proportion of street persons who fell ill during the reference period were 60-69 (54.2%) followed by 70 and 50-59 at 52.7 percent and 49.0 percent, respectively. Those in the age groups 5-9 and 25-29 had the lowest proportions at 34.0 percent and 42.4 percent, respectively.

Table 8.4: Distribution of Street Persons by Whether they fell sick in the last one month, Sex and Age

	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Sex					
Male	13,536	5,795	42.8	7,741	57.2
Female	3,669	1,850	50.4	1,819	49.6
Total*	**17,212**	**7,646**	**44.4**	**9,566**	**55.6**
Age					
0 - 4	458	213	46.5	245	53.5
5 - 9	524	178	34.0	346	66.0
10 - 14	1,760	766	43.5	994	56.5
15 - 19	3,082	1,334	43.3	1,748	56.7
20 - 24	2,987	1,311	43.9	1,676	56.1
25 - 29	2,562	1,087	42.4	1,475	57.6
30 - 34	1,812	821	45.3	991	54.7
35 - 39	1,420	675	47.5	745	52.5
40 - 49	1,539	742	48.2	797	51.8
50 - 59	584	286	49.0	298	51.0
60 - 69	216	117	54.2	99	45.8
70+	140	74	52.9	66	47.1
Age not known	93	28	30.1	65	69.9
Not stated	35	14	40.0	21	60.0
Total	**17,212**	**7,646**	**44.4**	**9,566**	**55.6**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 8.5 shows distribution of street persons by whether they fell sick in the last one month by county. The highest proportion of street persons who fell ill during the reference period were reported in Tana River at 80.0 percent followed by Wajir (77.8%) and Siaya (76.0%) counties. Counties with the lowest proportions were Nyamira at 8.9 percent followed by Elgeyo Marakwet (12.1%) and Laikipia (23.9%).

80%

The highest proportion of street persons who fell ill during the reference period were reported in Tana River.

Table 8.5: Distribution of Street Persons by whether they fell sick in the last one month by County

County	Total	Yes	No
	No.	%	%
National	**17,212**	**44.4**	**55.6**
Mombasa	1,421	57.6	42.4
Kwale	249	45.0	55.0
Kilifi	321	52.6	47.4
Tana River	50	80.0	20.0
Lamu	28	50.0	50.0
Taita/Taveta	68	44.1	55.9
Garissa	91	41.8	58.2
Wajir	81	77.8	22.2
Mandera	107	48.6	51.4
Marsabit	195	46.7	53.3
Isiolo	160	55.0	45.0
Meru	349	39.0	61.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	58.9	41.1
Embu	449	31.2	68.8
Kitui	60	55.0	45.0
Machakos	202	26.2	73.8
Makueni	388	43.0	57.0
Nyandarua	16	43.8	56.3
Nyeri	198	30.8	69.2
Kirinyaga	116	34.5	65.5
Murang'a	78	47.4	52.6
Kiambu	1,316	39.8	60.2
Turkana	327	57.2	42.8
West Pokot	94	47.9	52.1
Samburu	62	53.2	46.8
Trans Nzoia	324	61.1	38.9
Uasin Gishu	1,064	44.0	56.0
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66	12.1	87.9
Nandi	123	29.3	70.7
Baringo	143	65.0	35.0
Laikipia	285	23.9	76.1
Nakuru	1,504	39.9	60.1
Narok	86	40.7	59.3
Kajiado	158	58.9	41.1
Kericho	149	46.3	53.7
Bomet	63	46.0	54.0
Kakamega	194	49.5	50.5
Vihiga	205	42.4	57.6
Bungoma	263	46.0	54.0
Busia	306	44.4	55.6
Siaya	183	76.0	24.0
Kisumu	514	45.5	54.5
Homa Bay	160	54.4	45.6
Migori	153	55.6	44.4
Kisii	115	62.6	37.4
Nyamira	79	8.9	91.1
Nairobi City	4,593	40.8	59.2



Table 8.6 shows the distribution of street persons with major health challenges in the past month by sex and age. The main health challenges that the street persons reported to have faced during the reference period were malaria (22.6%), chest related diseases (22.2%) and fever (20.4%).

The main health challenge reported by male respondents was malaria (23.9%) while female respondents reported fever as the main health challenge at 24.7 per cent.

Adolescents age 15-19 and young adults age 20-24 who had the highest number of respondents reported to have suffered Malaria at 24.1 per cent and 25.3 per cent, respectively. Fever was prevalent among children age 0-4 and 5-9 at 45.1 per cent and 34.8 per cent, respectively.

Table 8.6: Distribution of Street Persons with Major health challenges in the past month by Sex and Age

	Total	Malaria	Chest related diseases	HIV/ AIDS, STI	Fever	Diarrhea/ Stomach Ache	Skin Diseases	Injuries/ Wounds	Dental issues	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex										
Male	5,795	23.9	22.2	2.1	19.0	9.7	3.2	13.7	2.6	3.7
Female	1,850	18.6	22.1	7.2	24.7	10.6	1.8	8.1	1.6	5.2
Total*	**7,646**	**22.6**	**22.2**	**3.3**	**20.4**	**10.0**	**2.9**	**12.3**	**2.4**	**4.1**
Age										
0 - 4	213	19.7	20.2	0.0	45.1	8.9	1.9	1.4	0.0	2.8
5 - 9	178	24.2	20.2	0.6	34.8	13.5	1.1	3.9	0.6	1.1
10 - 14	766	24.2	19.5	0.7	20.5	14.8	4.4	10.8	1.4	3.8
15 - 19	1,334	24.1	18.6	3.0	19.5	11.5	3.1	13.3	3.0	4.0
20 - 24	1,311	25.3	21.2	3.7	17.8	10.2	3.3	11.9	2.9	3.7
25 - 29	1,087	23.7	23.0	4.2	21.4	7.7	2.5	12.3	2.8	2.3
30 - 34	821	23.8	23.9	4.1	18.0	8.6	2.6	13.0	1.9	4.0
35 - 39	675	19.6	25.6	3.6	20.4	8.9	1.8	12.7	2.5	4.9
40 - 49	742	19.7	27.1	4.9	17.4	8.5	2.3	14.4	1.6	4.2
50 - 59	286	16.8	21.7	4.2	18.2	7.3	4.2	16.1	3.1	8.4
60 - 69	117	14.5	26.5	5.1	19.7	6.0	0.0	17.1	1.7	9.4
70+	74	8.1	23.0	2.7	23.0	5.4	4.1	16.2	5.4	12.2
Age not known	28	3.6	17.9	0.0	21.4	25.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	17.9
Not stated	14	7.1	35.7	0.0	21.4	7.1	7.1	14.3	0.0	7.1
Total	**7646**	**22.6**	**22.2**	**3.3**	**20.4**	**10.0**	**2.9**	**12.3**	**2.4**	**4.1**

**Total includes Intersex*

Table 8.7 shows the distribution of street persons with major health challenges in the past month by county. Malaria was highest in Turkana (70.1%), Bungoma (50.4%) and Kakamega (46.9%) while chest-related diseases dominated in Kirinyaga (60.0%), Murang'a (51.4%) and Tharaka Nithi (48.5%). Fever was more common in Mombasa (48.7%), Tana River (35.0%) and Samburu (33.3%).

Table 8.7: Distribution of Street Persons with Major health challenges in the past month by County

County	Total	Major Health Challenges								
		Malaria	Chest related diseases	HIV/AIDS, STI	Fever	Diarrhea/ Stomach Ache	Skin Diseases	Injuries/ Wounds	Dental issues	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**7,646**	**22.6**	**22.2**	**3.3**	**20.4**	**10.0**	**2.9**	**12.3**	**2.4**	**4.1**
Mombasa	819	21.9	10.1	2.1	48.7	5.5	2.1	6.0	1.0	2.7
Kwale	112	23.2	29.5	5.4	8.9	19.6	0.9	8.9	2.7	0.9
Kilifi	169	23.7	24.3	7.7	22.5	5.3	2.4	8.3	0.6	5.3
Tana River	40	30.0	20.0	0.0	35.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	10.0
Lamu	14	35.7	21.4	7.1	14.3	7.1	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	30	26.7	20.0	0.0	20.0	3.3	3.3	23.3	0.0	3.3
Garissa	38	39.5	26.3	0.0	10.5	7.9	5.3	10.5	0.0	0.0
Wajir	63	22.2	14.3	3.2	23.8	15.9	9.5	7.9	3.2	0.0
Mandera	52	42.3	9.6	5.8	21.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Marsabit	91	13.2	38.5	4.4	14.3	6.6	1.1	11.0	2.2	8.8
Isiolo	88	20.5	23.9	1.1	8.0	15.9	2.3	10.2	0.0	18.2
Meru	136	6.6	44.9	2.9	8.1	16.9	1.5	11.0	6.6	1.5
Tharaka-Nithi	33	12.1	48.5	0.0	3.0	15.2	0.0	3.0	0.0	18.2
Embu	140	13.6	41.4	2.1	16.4	9.3	3.6	8.6	3.6	1.4
Kitui	33	42.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	12.1	3.0	6.1
Machakos	53	13.2	34.0	1.9	7.5	7.5	11.3	20.8	0.0	3.8
Makueni	167	38.9	23.4	4.8	4.8	9.0	1.2	6.6	4.2	7.2
Nyandarua	7	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6
Nyeri	61	4.9	27.9	3.3	19.7	6.6	3.3	13.1	1.6	19.7
Kirinyaga	40	12.5	60.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	5.0	7.5	2.5	0.0
Murang'a	37	0.0	51.4	0.0	8.1	5.4	10.8	21.6	2.7	0.0
Kiambu	524	14.7	28.2	7.8	13.0	10.9	5.5	12.4	2.5	5.0
Turkana	187	70.1	12.8	0.0	8.0	3.2	0.5	3.2	1.6	0.5
West Pokot	45	26.7	17.8	0.0	17.8	13.3	2.2	15.6	2.2	4.4
Samburu	33	3.0	18.2	0.0	33.3	27.3	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	198	33.8	20.7	3.5	12.1	6.6	3.0	13.6	2.5	4.0
Uasin Gishu	468	22.0	20.1	4.7	17.5	13.7	1.9	11.8	2.4	6.0
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	8	12.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	12.5	0.0	37.5	0.0	0.0
Nandi	36	22.2	13.9	5.6	19.4	5.6	2.8	19.4	2.8	8.3
Baringo	93	34.4	10.8	2.2	22.6	9.7	2.2	12.9	4.3	1.1
Laikipia	68	7.4	23.5	1.5	16.2	14.7	4.4	17.6	2.9	11.8
Nakuru	600	22.0	22.5	3.2	18.7	12.2	1.5	14.7	2.5	2.8
Narok	35	14.3	22.9	5.7	0.0	8.6	2.9	34.3	11.4	0.0
Kajiado	93	6.5	47.3	2.2	18.3	4.3	3.2	16.1	0.0	2.2
Kericho	69	18.8	18.8	2.9	1.4	8.7	1.4	18.8	1.4	27.5
Bomet	29	3.4	24.1	3.4	24.1	10.3	6.9	20.7	0.0	6.9
Kakamega	96	46.9	14.6	0.0	7.3	9.4	2.1	12.5	6.3	1.0
Vihiga	87	29.9	2.3	2.3	19.5	6.9	11.5	19.5	4.6	3.4
Bungoma	121	50.4	5.0	3.3	14.0	9.9	3.3	13.2	0.8	0.0
Busia	136	45.6	12.5	2.2	4.4	13.2	2.2	11.8	2.2	5.9
Siaya	139	31.7	25.2	7.9	10.8	6.5	2.2	9.4	1.4	5.0
Kisumu	234	46.2	9.4	2.6	9.0	14.1	4.7	12.4	0.4	1.3
Homa Bay	87	36.8	26.4	3.4	9.2	1.1	1.1	16.1	1.1	4.6
Migori	85	38.8	18.8	4.7	10.6	7.1	2.4	9.4	1.2	7.1
Kisii	72	44.4	4.2	0.0	18.1	8.3	4.2	11.1	2.8	6.9
Nyamira	7	28.6	28.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	1,873	11.3	25.3	3.0	25.2	11.1	2.7	15.6	3.1	2.7

Table 8.8: Distribution of Street Persons by Whether They Sought Treatment, Sex and Age

	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Sex					
Male	5,795	3,997	69.0	1,798	31.0
Female	1,850	1,407	76.1	443	23.9
Total*	**7,646**	**5,405**	**70.7**	**2,241**	**29.3**
Age					
0 - 4	213	156	73.2	57	26.8
5 - 9	178	125	70.2	53	29.8
10 - 14	766	521	68.0	245	32.0
15 - 19	1,334	931	69.8	403	30.2
20 - 24	1,311	907	69.2	404	30.8
25 - 29	1,087	755	69.5	332	30.5
30 - 34	821	577	70.3	244	29.7
35 - 39	675	499	73.9	176	26.1
40 - 49	742	553	74.5	189	25.5
50 - 59	286	215	75.2	71	24.8
60 - 69	117	88	75.2	29	24.8
70+	74	53	71.6	21	28.4
Age not known	28	17	60.7	11	39.3
Not stated	14	8	57.1	6	42.9
Total	**7,646**	**5405**	**70.69**	**2,241**	**29.3**

**Total includes Intersex*

Table 8.9 shows the distribution of street persons who sought treatment by county. Nyandarua (100%), Kilifi (91.1%) and Bungoma (90.9%) counties reported the highest proportions of street persons who sought treatment in the reference period. Counties with the lowest proportions of street persons who sought treatment were Baringo (17.2%), Elgeyo/Marakwet (25.0%) and Murang'a (37.8%).

Table 8.9: Distribution of Street Persons Who Sought treatment by County

County	Total	Yes	No
	No.	%	%
National	**7,646**	**70.7**	**29.3**
Mombasa	819	77.3	22.7
Kwale	112	87.5	12.5
Kilifi	169	91.1	8.9
Tana River	40	77.5	22.5
Lamu	14	85.7	14.3
Taita/Taveta	30	73.3	26.7
Garissa	38	57.9	42.1
Wajir	63	79.4	20.6
Mandera	52	61.5	38.5
Marsabit	91	49.5	50.5
Isiolo	88	77.3	22.7
Meru	136	42.6	57.4
Tharaka-Nithi	33	81.8	18.2
Embu	140	68.6	31.4
Kitui	33	66.7	33.3
Machakos	53	62.3	37.7
Makueni	167	55.7	44.3
Nyandarua	7	100.0	0.0
Nyeri	61	68.9	31.1
Kirinyaga	40	65.0	35.0
Murang'a	37	37.8	62.2
Kiambu	524	50.0	50.0
Turkana	187	78.6	21.4
West Pokot	45	75.6	24.4
Samburu	33	63.6	36.4
Trans Nzoia	198	82.8	17.2
Uasin Gishu	468	76.1	23.9
Elgeyo/Marakwet	8	25.0	75.0
Nandi	36	61.1	38.9
Baringo	93	17.2	82.8
Laikipia	68	67.6	32.4
Nakuru	600	77.0	23.0
Narok	35	65.7	34.3
Kajiado	93	81.7	18.3
Kericho	69	75.4	24.6
Bomet	29	58.6	41.4
Kakamega	96	81.3	18.8
Vihiga	87	66.7	33.3
Bungoma	121	90.9	9.1
Busia	136	72.1	27.9
Siaya	139	84.9	15.1
Kisumu	234	75.2	24.8
Homa Bay	87	83.9	16.1
Migori	85	69.4	30.6
Kisii	72	70.8	29.2
Nyamira	7	71.4	28.6
Nairobi City	1,873	69.1	30.9



Table 8.10 shows the distribution of street persons by places where treatment was sought, sex and age. Among the 5,406 street persons who sought treatment, public hospitals were the most used facilities at 66.2 per cent, followed by pharmacies/ shops at 24.3 per cent, mission hospitals at 6.8 per cent and private hospitals at 5.6 per cent. Across all age groups, public hospitals were the primary source of care with the highest use among children ages 0–9 years at over 73 per cent and older adults 70+ years at 75.5 percent.

Females relied more on public hospitals at 73.2 per cent than males at 63.8 per cent. Males showed slightly higher use of pharmacies/shops at 25.7 per cent and mission hospitals at 7.1 per cent compared to females at 20.5 per cent and 6.1 per cent, respectively.

Table 8.10: Distribution of Street Persons by Places Where Treatment was Sought, Sex and Age

	Total	Public Hospital	Private Hospital	Mission Hospital	Pharmacy/ Shop	Medical camp	Traditional Medicine/ Herbalist	NGO	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex									
Male	3,998	63.8	5.6	7.1	25.7	2.4	1.7	0.2	0.3
Female	1,407	73.2	5.8	6.1	20.5	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.1
Total*	**5,406**	**66.2**	**5.6**	**6.8**	**24.3**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**
Age									
0 - 4	156	73.7	2.6	9.0	16.7	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	125	75.2	2.4	5.6	17.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	522	69.7	4.4	9.6	16.9	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.4
15 - 19	931	61.8	3.0	9.1	27.3	3.1	1.5	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	907	64.4	6.8	5.8	27.2	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.2
25 - 29	755	65.0	6.1	5.4	27.2	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.1
30 - 34	577	67.1	6.1	5.9	24.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	0.2
35 - 39	499	67.3	6.8	6.2	25.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
40 - 49	553	65.3	8.3	6.0	23.0	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.0
50 - 59	215	72.1	7.4	6.0	16.7	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.0
60 - 69	88	72.7	8.0	6.8	17.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
70+	53	75.5	1.9	1.9	26.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Age not known	17	52.9	0.0	0.0	41.2	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Not stated	8	62.5	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**5,406**	**66.2**	**5.6**	**6.8**	**24.3**	**2.3**	**1.5**	**0.2**	**0.2**

**Total includes Intersex*

8.2.2 Barriers Faced By Street Persons in Accessing Health and Social Services

This section highlights the barriers to health and social services that street persons experienced.

Table 8.11 shows the distribution of street persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by sex and age. Approximately 11,921 respondents highlighted lack of finances as the major barrier to medical care. Overall, 21.7 percent of street persons faced no challenge in accessing health care services. The main challenges reported to have been faced by street persons while accessing health and social services were Lack of finances (69.3%), stigma and discrimination (21.9%) and lack of identification (9.2%).

Table 8.11: Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by Sex and Age

	Total	Lack of Finances	Lack of information	Lack of identification documents	Stigma and Discrimination	Distance to service centers	Mobility	Lack of tailor made health services	Lack of Drugs in Health Facilities	Bureaucratic processes	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex												
Male	13,535	68.9	6.4	9.3	22.6	5.1	2.0	2.4	0.1	0.1	22.1	0.1
Female	3,669	70.7	6.5	9.0	19.4	5.8	3.0	2.8	0.2	0.1	20.3	0.1
Total*	**17,211**	**69.3**	**6.4**	**9.2**	**21.9**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**21.7**	**0.1**
Age												
0 - 4	458	62.2	4.6	7.9	13.5	5.2	2.6	2.0	0.0	0.2	27.5	0.0
5 - 9	524	54.8	6.5	3.8	10.7	4.2	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.0	38.0	0.0
10 - 14	1,759	60.1	6.4	4.9	18.2	3.8	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	29.8	0.0
15 - 19	3,082	65.3	6.5	10.3	24.6	4.7	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	25.0	0.0
20 - 24	2,987	69.3	5.6	9.8	23.3	5.3	2.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	20.6	0.0
25 - 29	2,562	71.2	6.9	10.5	25.2	5.3	1.8	2.7	0.1	0.0	18.7	0.1
30 - 34	1,812	74.1	6.6	9.8	21.4	5.8	2.8	3.8	0.2	0.1	18.3	0.1
35 - 39	1,420	76.3	7.1	10.0	19.8	6.1	3.3	2.3	0.1	0.3	15.8	0.1
40 - 49	1,539	75.6	6.4	9.3	22.0	5.7	2.3	2.7	0.3	0.1	17.5	0.1
50 - 59	584	75.5	7.4	9.6	19.5	5.1	1.7	3.9	0.3	0.0	17.5	0.0
60 - 69	216	73.6	5.6	7.9	20.8	9.3	2.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0
70+	140	79.3	8.6	7.1	17.1	13.6	3.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Age not known	93	65.6	9.7	14.0	32.3	4.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	1.1
Not stated	35	68.6	8.6	11.4	42.9	5.7	8.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0
Total	**17,211**	**69.3**	**6.4**	**9.2**	**21.9**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**21.7**	**0.1**

**Total includes Intersex*

8.2.3 Barriers Faced by Street Persons in Accessing Health and Social Services By Level of Education

Table 8.12 presents the distribution of street persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by level of education. Across all education levels, a higher proportion of street persons with university level of education (71.7%) reported lack of finances as the main challenge experienced in accessing health and social services.

Table 8.12: Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by Level of Education

Education Level	Total	Lack of Finances	Lack of information	Lack of identification documents	Stigma and Discrimination	Distance to service centers	Mobility	Lack of tailor made health services	Lack of Drugs in Health Facilities	Bureaucratic processes	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	**16,806**	**69.5**	**6.5**	**9.2**	**21.9**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**2.5**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**21.6**	**0.1**
None/Never	2,223	67.2	7.6	9.2	22.1	7.5	3.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	20.6	0.0
Pre-Primary	531	68.5	7.0	8.1	17.1	4.9	2.8	3.4	0.0	0.2	23.9	0.2
Primary	9,935	69.8	6.7	9.3	22.7	4.6	2.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	21.4	0.0
Post-Primary, Vocational	185	69.7	2.7	7.6	16.8	3.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.5	25.4	0.5
Junior School	347	66.3	2.3	8.6	15.9	9.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	28.5	0.3
Secondary	3,231	70.7	5.4	9.3	21.3	5.5	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1	21.2	0.1
College (Middle Level)	256	65.6	7.0	5.9	21.5	5.5	2.7	2.7	1.2	0.4	25.4	0.4
University	83	71.7	4.3	5.4	21.7	6.5	2.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0
Madrasa/ Duksi	6	66.7	33.3	50.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0

Table 8.13 shows the distribution of street persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by county. Nyamira (98.7%), Kajiado (98.7%), Garissa (95.6%) and Machakos (94.6%), counties reported the highest proportions of street persons who cited lack of finances as the main challenge faced in accessing health and social services. Contrary, Vihiga (54.6%), Elgeyo/ Marakwet (50.0%) and Meru (46.4%) and Isiolo (44.4%) reported not to have faced any challenges.

Table 8.13: Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by County

County	Total	Lack of Finances	Lack of information	Lack of identification documents	Stigma and Discrimination	Distance to service centers	Mobility	Lack of tailor made health services	Lack of Drugs in Health Facilities	Bureaucratic processes	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17,211**	**69.3**	**6.4**	**9.2**	**21.9**	**5.3**	**2.2**	**2.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**21.7**	**0.1**
Mombasa	1,421	73.9	3.2	4.5	9.0	4.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	20.1	0.0
Kwale	249	85.9	38.2	19.3	58.6	18.9	8.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0
Kilifi	321	71.0	22.7	15.6	25.2	4.4	2.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.9
Tana River	50	72.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0
Lamu	28	82.1	0.0	7.1	57.1	32.1	7.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	80.9	1.5	11.8	20.6	4.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0
Garissa	91	95.6	1.1	2.2	9.9	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Wajir	81	92.6	76.5	32.1	38.3	23.5	1.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Mandera	107	93.5	0.0	8.4	41.1	33.6	3.7	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0
Marsabit	195	66.7	8.7	0.0	20.0	13.3	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	29.7	0.0
Isiolo	160	53.1	0.0	2.5	34.4	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0
Meru	349	39.5	4.6	6.0	41.0	1.4	1.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	91.1	0.0	8.9	30.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Embu	449	68.8	0.2	6.0	16.3	4.9	0.2	8.0	0.4	0.0	20.3	0.0
Kitui	60	58.3	3.3	21.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0
Machakos	202	94.6	3.0	38.6	51.5	0.0	1.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0
Makueni	388	69.8	6.4	2.8	1.5	1.3	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.0	27.1	0.5
Nyandarua	16	68.8	6.3	6.3	12.5	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Nyeri	198	66.7	2.0	16.7	7.1	1.0	0.5	3.0	0.5	1.0	27.8	0.0
Kirinyaga	116	80.2	11.2	5.2	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0
Murang'a	78	80.8	11.5	5.1	38.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0
Kiambu	1,316	76.1	2.4	6.0	18.9	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.1	13.6	0.0
Turkana	327	89.9	0.0	0.3	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0
West Pokot	94	53.2	4.3	6.4	22.3	19.1	11.7	2.1	0.0	1.1	31.9	0.0
Samburu	62	90.3	8.1	6.5	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	89.5	19.4	66.4	47.8	10.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.3
Uasin Gishu	1,063	53.4	2.7	11.8	20.2	4.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	35.7	0.2
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	66	43.9	1.5	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Nandi	123	75.6	5.7	17.9	27.6	5.7	3.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
Baringo	143	72.0	12.6	11.2	17.5	11.9	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0
Laikipia	285	56.8	9.1	6.7	7.0	0.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.0
Nakuru	1,504	43.4	7.0	6.0	21.5	3.3	0.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.1
Narok	86	45.3	7.0	11.6	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	34.9	0.0
Kajiado	158	98.7	20.9	21.5	36.7	6.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Kericho	149	77.2	0.7	4.7	12.1	5.4	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	0.0
Bomet	63	81.0	3.2	0.0	27.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0
Kakamega	194	82.5	14.9	23.7	20.6	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	13.4	0.0
Vihiga	205	27.8	4.4	3.4	18.0	2.9	7.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	54.6	0.0

Table 8.13: Distribution of Street Persons who faced challenges accessing health and social services by County (Cont'd)

County	Total	Lack of Financ-es	Lack of informa-tion	Lack of identifica-tion docu-ments	Stigma and Discrimi-nation	Dis-tance to service centers	Mobility	Lack of tailor made health services	Lack of Drugs in Health Facili-ties	Bureau-cratic processes	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bungoma	263	50.2	6.8	4.2	36.9	6.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	28.9	0.0
Busia	306	58.8	1.6	2.0	10.5	2.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.0	31.4	0.0
Siaya	183	92.9	4.9	6.0	14.8	25.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Kisumu	514	67.7	2.9	2.9	14.8	1.6	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	23.9	0.0
Homa Bay	160	92.5	5.0	2.5	16.9	2.5	3.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Migori	153	88.9	0.0	4.6	6.5	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
Kisii	115	93.9	33.0	13.9	35.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
Nyamira	79	98.7	25.3	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Nairobi City	4,593	73.3	5.6	9.1	26.3	7.9	4.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0

8.3 Special Talents and Vocational & Technical Skills among Street Persons

8.3.1 Special Talents among Street Persons

Table 8.14 shows the distribution of street persons age 10 years and above by whether they have special talents, sex and age. Overall, 51.5 percent of street persons age 10 and above reported having special talents. More males (53.7%) reported to have special talents compared to females (39.0%). Teenagers age 15–17 reported the highest proportion of special talents at 65.8 per cent, followed by age 10–14 at 58.7 per cent. In contrast, elderly street persons age 70 and above recorded the lowest proportion, at 19.3 per cent.

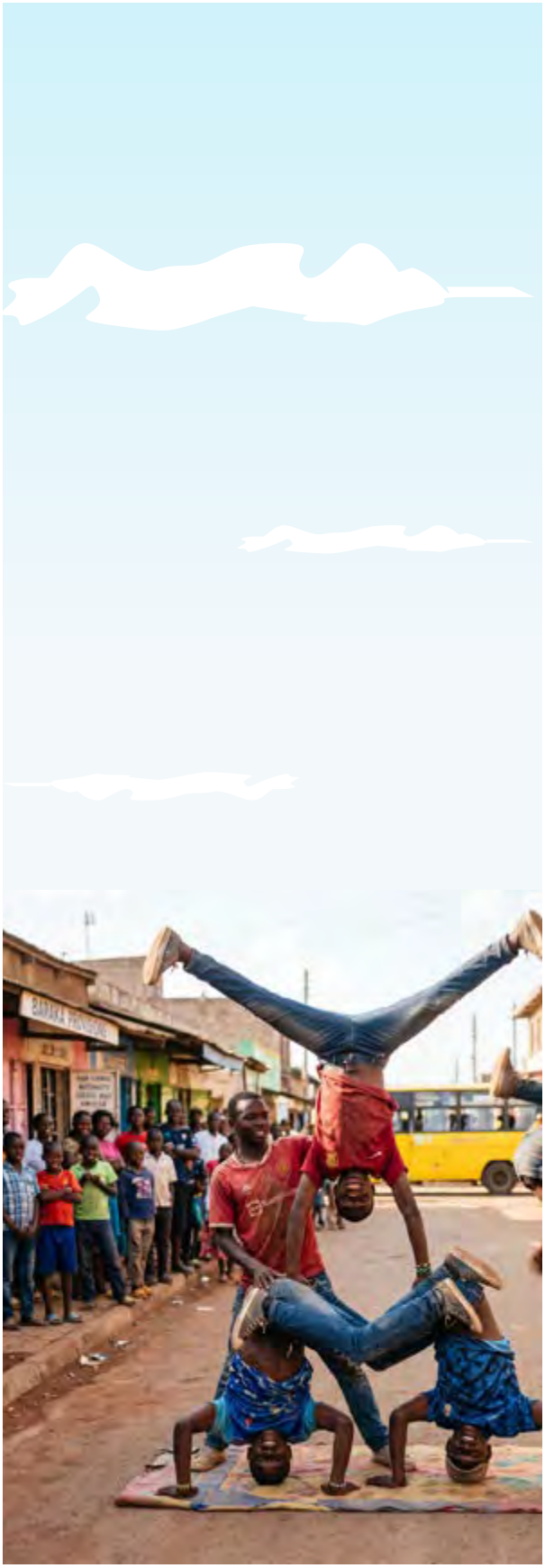
Table 8.14: Distribution of Street Persons age 10 years and above by Whether They Have Special Talents, Sex and Age

	Total	Yes		No	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%
Sex					
Male	13,208	7,096	53.7	6,112	46.3
Female	3,429	1,339	39.0	2,090	61.0
Total*	**16,117**	**8,302**	**51.5**	**7,815**	**48.5**
Age					
10 - 14	1,766	1,036	58.7	730	41.3
15 - 17	1,758	1,156	65.8	602	34.2
18 - 34	8,691	4,837	55.7	3,854	44.3
35 - 69	3,762	1,246	33.1	2,516	66.9
70+	140	27	19.3	113	80.7
Total	**16,644**	**8,439**	**50.7**	**8,205**	**49.3**

Table 8.15 shows the distribution of street persons age 10 years and above by whether they have special talents and county. Trans Nzoia County had the highest proportion at 86.3 per cent followed by Vihiga at 80.5 per cent and Bungoma at 76.8 per cent.

Table 8.15: Distribution of Street Persons age 10 years and above by Whether They Have Special Talents and County

County	Total	Yes	No
	No.	%	%
National	**16,644**	**50.7**	**49.3**
Mombasa	1,331	51.5	48.5
Kwale	246	56.5	43.5
Kilifi	306	22.9	77.1
Tana River	50	26.0	74.0
Lamu	27	37.0	63.0
Taita/Taveta	50	24.0	76.0
Garissa	89	23.6	76.4
Wajir	81	43.2	56.8
Mandera	107	27.1	72.9
Marsabit	183	14.2	85.8
Isiolo	155	74.2	25.8
Meru	337	33.5	66.5
Tharaka-Nithi	56	8.9	91.1
Embu	426	47.2	52.8
Kitui	55	52.7	47.3
Machakos	197	57.9	42.1
Makueni	370	44.9	55.1
Nyandarua	13	61.5	38.5
Nyeri	195	44.1	55.9
Kirinyaga	111	49.5	50.5
Murang'a	76	63.2	36.8
Kiambu	1,290	43.3	56.7
Turkana	325	45.2	54.8
West Pokot	92	67.4	32.6
Samburu	61	72.1	27.9
Trans Nzoia	321	86.3	13.7
Uasin Gishu	1,022	60.9	39.1
Elgeyo/Marakwet	66	13.6	86.4
Nandi	122	46.7	53.3
Baringo	119	29.4	70.6
Laikipia	274	60.6	39.4
Nakuru	1,436	47.6	52.4
Narok	86	72.1	27.9
Kajiado	151	35.1	64.9
Kericho	149	47.7	52.3
Bomet	61	26.2	73.8
Kakamega	194	59.8	40.2
Vihiga	205	80.5	19.5
Bungoma	263	76.8	23.2
Busia	306	54.6	45.4
Siaya	183	46.4	53.6
Kisumu	513	65.7	34.3
Homa Bay	159	69.8	30.2
Migori	151	38.4	61.6
Kisii	115	61.7	38.3
Nyamira	79	32.9	67.1
Nairobi City	4,440	50.9	49.1



8.3.2 Types of Special Talents among Street Persons

Table 8.16 shows the distribution of street persons with special talents by main type of talent, sex and age. Among street persons with a special talents, ball games were the most common at 45.3 per cent followed by singing at 24.8 per cent and dancing at 19.7 percent. Lower proportions were reported in acting (0.2%), craftsmanship (1.7%) and boxing (2.5%). Male street persons reported being talented in ball games (51.2%), while females cited singing (43.3%) and dancing (34.1%) as the main talent.

Table 8.16: Distribution of Street Persons with Special Talents by Main Type of Talent, Sex and Age

	Total	Ball Games	Singing	Dancing	Poetry	Art & Craft	Boxing	Acrobatic	Comedy	Athletics	Acting	Craft-manship	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex													
Male	7,095	51.2	21.4	16.9	1.6	12.0	2.8	3.9	4.8	7.9	0.2	1.3	0.6
Female	1,338	14.5	43.3	34.1	3.1	12.1	0.4	0.7	4.2	7.0	0.4	3.8	1.0
Total*	**8,437**	**45.3**	**24.8**	**19.7**	**1.8**	**12.0**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**7.7**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.7**
Age													
0 - 4	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 9	137	51.1	27.0	23.4	0.0	7.3	0.7	1.5	2.9	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
10 - 14	1,036	56.5	19.4	21.3	1.1	9.1	0.7	2.1	1.9	9.3	0.2	1.0	0.3
15 - 19	2,005	50.9	21.0	22.1	0.9	11.2	1.7	3.2	3.3	6.8	0.0	0.9	0.3
20 - 24	1,822	45.3	24.6	22.7	1.9	11.6	3.2	4.3	5.4	8.2	0.2	1.5	0.3
25 - 29	1,346	42.6	26.8	18.8	2.3	12.0	4.0	3.0	6.5	7.6	0.2	1.3	0.4
30 - 34	820	40.2	28.8	14.5	3.0	12.9	2.4	3.7	6.7	8.4	0.2	2.0	1.0
35 - 39	548	36.1	31.2	13.9	1.6	16.1	2.0	3.8	4.2	7.8	0.7	3.3	1.6
40 - 49	502	34.3	27.1	13.7	3.4	14.1	2.8	4.6	5.0	8.4	0.0	3.8	2.6
50 - 59	147	27.2	35.4	15.0	2.7	20.4	2.7	2.7	7.5	5.4	0.7	5.4	3.4
60 - 69	74	14.9	40.5	12.2	4.1	23.0	5.4	5.4	8.1	4.1	0.0	10.8	1.4
70+	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**8,437**	**45.3**	**24.8**	**19.7**	**1.8**	**12.0**	**2.5**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**7.7**	**0.2**	**1.7**	**0.7**

**Total includes Intersex*

8.3.3 Vocational and Technical Skills Among Street Persons

Table 8.17 shows the distribution of street persons with vocational/technical skills by type of skill, sex and age. The data shows that 5,465 street persons reported having at least one vocational or technical skill. The most common skills were masonry at 14.9 per cent, motor vehicle repair at 13.0 per cent and driving at 12.4 percent. Males dominated most technical skills with masonry (18.2%), motor vehicle repair (15.8%) and driving (14.9%) while hairdressing/beauty therapy (51.9%), tailoring/dressmaking (21.7%) and catering (16.8%) were mainly reported by females.

Skill levels increased with age. Adolescents age 15-19 showed early entry into skills such as motor vehicle repair at 14.4 per cent, welding at 9.6 per cent and masonry at 9.1 per cent. Among those age 40-49, majority reported having masonry skills.

Table 8.17: Distribution of Street Persons with Vocational/Technical skills by Type of Skill, Sex and Age

	Total	Carpentry & Joinery	Masonry	Welding	Tailoring/ Dress Making	Plumbing	Electrical Installation	Catering	Hair Dressing/ Beauty Therapy	Motor Vehicle Repair	Arts & Crafts	Driving	Agriculture	Professional Trained	Business	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex																
Male	4,443	12.6	18.2	9.7	2.4	5.2	10.1	5.9	2.3	15.8	8.1	14.9	4.4	2.3	2.2	0.3
Female	1,019	0.7	0.6	0.3	21.7	0.4	0.3	16.8	51.9	0.9	6.2	1.4	2.4	2.8	1.9	0.4
Total*	**5,465**	**10.4**	**14.9**	**8.0**	**6.0**	**4.3**	**8.3**	**8.0**	**11.6**	**13.0**	**7.7**	**12.4**	**4.0**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**0.3**
Age																
12 - 14	91	7.7	8.8	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.8	8.8	14.3	15.4	19.8	5.5	8.8	0.0	2.2	0.0
15 - 19	727	10.5	9.1	9.6	3.3	4.0	13.1	8.0	14.2	14.4	10.5	7.8	5.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	1,133	9.0	12.2	8.0	3.8	4.8	11.1	8.9	14.1	17.0	6.4	9.5	2.8	2.6	1.8	0.4
25 - 29	1,086	10.3	15.7	9.3	4.6	5.2	8.3	7.7	12.3	12.0	6.5	12.5	3.3	2.8	1.8	0.2
30 - 34	787	8.9	17.7	7.8	7.1	5.6	6.6	9.0	11.9	13.3	7.0	14.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	0.3
35 - 39	636	10.2	16.7	6.9	7.5	4.4	5.2	8.2	9.7	9.9	7.2	17.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.5
40 - 49	672	14.0	19.6	6.3	10.1	2.7	5.8	7.3	7.7	9.5	7.9	13.7	6.0	2.8	3.0	0.4
50 - 59	213	12.2	17.4	8.5	12.7	1.9	2.3	4.7	5.6	10.3	8.5	16.9	6.6	4.7	3.8	0.5
60+	120	13.3	17.5	5.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.7	11.7	10.0	11.7	10.0	3.3	10.0	0.8
Total	**5,465**	**10.4**	**14.9**	**8.0**	**6.0**	**4.3**	**8.3**	**8.0**	**11.6**	**13.0**	**7.7**	**12.4**	**4.0**	**2.4**	**2.1**	**0.3**

**Total includes Intersex*



8.3.4: Skill Acquisition

Table 8.18 shows the distribution of street persons by mode of skill acquisition, sex and age.

On Job Training was the most common skills acquisition mode among the 5,465 street persons at 36.2 per cent. This was followed by Formal Education at 32.0 per cent, Peer Learning at 19.7 percent and Self Taught at 14.9 per cent. Among males, On Job Training and Formal Education was the highest at 38.3 per cent and 32.6 per cent, respectively while the same trend was reported among females with Formal Education at 29.3 per cent and On Job Training at 27.4 per cent. Youths ages 20-24 and 25-29, who accounted for the highest number of respondents, mainly cited On Job Training at 34.3 per cent and 39.7 percent, respectively.

Table 8.18: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Skill Acquisition, Sex and Age

	Total	Formal Education	On Job Training	Peer Learning	Online	Volunteering	Workshop/ Seminars	Self Taught
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex								
Male	4,443	32.6	38.3	18.5	0.1	4.5	4.3	13.4
Female	1,019	29.3	27.4	24.8	0.5	5.1	4.0	21.5
Total*	**5,465**	**32.0**	**36.2**	**19.7**	**0.2**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**14.9**
Age								
12 - 14	91	11.0	16.5	41.8	0.0	2.2	7.7	35.2
15 - 19	727	20.4	31.6	26.0	0.4	8.0	4.8	19.9
20 - 24	1,133	34.4	34.3	19.9	0.2	5.5	4.1	14.1
25 - 29	1,086	32.5	39.7	18.3	0.1	3.6	4.4	12.8
30 - 34	787	34.1	38.1	17.2	0.1	4.4	3.4	13.6
35 - 39	636	36.9	37.7	18.9	0.3	3.1	3.5	12.6
40 - 49	672	33.3	37.9	17.0	0.0	2.5	3.7	15.6
50 - 59	213	37.1	35.7	16.4	0.5	4.2	8.0	15.5
60+	120	35.8	36.7	15.8	0.0	7.5	5.8	11.7
Total	**5,465**	**32.0**	**36.2**	**19.7**	**0.2**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**14.9**

**Total includes Intersex*



CHAPTER 09

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND WATER AND SANITATION

9.1 Distribution of Street Persons Affected by Environmental Factors on the Streets

Table 9.1 shows the distribution of street persons by whether they are affected by environmental factors on the streets, sex and age. The data shows that 86.4 per cent of street persons were affected by environmental factors. A higher proportion of

females (89.3%) reported that they were affected by environmental factors compared to 85.6 per cent of males. At least 4 in 5 street persons across all age groups reported that they were affected by extreme weather conditions.

Table 9.1: Distribution of Street Persons by Whether they are Affected by Environmental Factors on the Streets, Sex and Age

	Total	Affected by Environmental Factors		Not Affected by Environmental Factors		Not Stated	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex							
Male	13,569	11,588	85.4	1,948	14.4	33	0.2
Female	3,688	3,276	88.8	393	10.7	19	0.5
Total*	**17,264**	**14,870**	**86.1**	**2,342**	**13.6**	**52**	**0.3**
Age							
0 - 3	386	322	83.4	61	15.8	3	0.8
4 - 5	160	139	86.9	18	11.3	3	1.9
6- 11	870	726	83.4	138	15.9	6	0.7
12 - 14	1,352	1100	81.4	238	17.6	14	1.0
15 -17	1,759	1463	83.2	292	16.6	4	0.2
18 - 24	4,318	3702	85.7	612	14.2	4	0.1
25 -34	4,381	3866	88.2	508	11.6	7	0.2
35 - 39	1,421	1259	88.6	161	11.3	1	0.1
40 - 49	1,542	1358	88.1	181	11.7	3	0.2
50 - 59	585	528	90.3	56	9.6	1	0.2
60 - 69	216	189	87.5	27	12.5	0	0.0
70+	140	123	87.9	17	12.1	0	0.0
Age not known	93	62	66.7	31	33.3	0	0.0
Not stated	41	33	80.5	2	4.9	6	14.6
Total	**17,264**	**14870**	**86.1**	**2342**	**13.6**	**52**	**0.3**

Table 9.2 shows the distribution of street persons by mode of protection from extreme weather conditions, sex and age. The data revealed that makeshift shelters were the most common mode of protection at 42.7 per cent, followed by corridors at 41.7 per cent and abandoned or incomplete buildings at 28.6 per cent. Street Persons age 60-69 reported the highest proportion that use makeshift shelters (48.6%) while those age 15-19 had the highest proportion reporting public buildings at 31.3 per cent.



Table 9.2: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions, Sex and Age

	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions											
	Total	Makeshift shelters	Public buildings	Community support	Corridors	Home	Abandoned/ Incomplete buildings	Using nylon/ protective gear	Public Shades/ Stalls	Abandoned vehicles	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex												
Male	13,536	41.6	27.4	5.1	44.4	9.6	29.5	24.0	0.2	0.0	2.4	0.2
Female	3,669	46.7	23.3	9.1	31.9	14.8	24.9	21.9	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.1
Total*	**17,212**	**42.7**	**26.5**	**6.0**	**41.7**	**10.7**	**28.6**	**23.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.3**	**0.2**
Age												
0 - 4	458	47.6	20.3	9.6	32.3	14.6	19.0	16.2	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.2
5 - 9	524	41.2	23.7	8.0	27.7	15.1	24.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
10 - 14	1,760	37.1	30.3	5.7	43.6	10.6	29.0	19.5	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
15 - 19	3,082	40.9	31.3	6.1	48.1	9.9	32.1	23.1	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.3
20 - 24	2,987	44.4	29.1	6.0	44.9	10.2	28.7	20.8	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1
25 - 29	2,562	42.3	27.6	5.6	42.2	10.3	29.0	24.1	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.2
30 - 34	1,812	43.2	22.2	5.8	42.5	10.3	28.8	27.9	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.2
35 - 39	1,420	45.4	22.5	5.0	38.3	11.1	28.0	27.5	0.1	0.1	2.2	0.5
40 - 49	1,539	44.1	21.2	5.1	34.6	10.8	26.4	29.6	0.3	0.1	3.0	0.1
50 - 59	584	46.4	20.9	4.6	33.4	11.5	27.1	27.1	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.3
60 - 69	216	48.6	21.8	8.8	31.9	14.8	25.5	19.9	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0
70+	140	38.6	19.3	15.0	32.1	8.6	20.7	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Age not known	93	44.1	22.6	5.4	53.8	7.5	23.7	20.4	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.0
Not stated	35	45.7	28.6	8.6	40.0	8.6	40.0	28.6	2.9	0.0	5.7	0.0
Total	**17,212**	**42.7**	**26.5**	**6.0**	**41.7**	**10.7**	**28.6**	**23.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.3**	**0.2**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 9.3 shows the distribution of street persons by mode of protection from extreme weather conditions and county. Lamu county reported the highest proportion of street persons using makeshift shelter as protection from extreme weather at 82.1 per cent. This was followed by Kajiado (75.3%) and Machakos (66.8%). Moreover, Mandera (79.4%), Samburu (75.8%) and West Pokot (73.4%) counties reported using corridors as protection from extreme weather.

Mandera (79.4%), Samburu (75.8%) and West Pokot (73.4%) counties reported using corridors as protection from extreme weather.



Table 9.3: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions and County

County	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions											
	Total	Makeshift shelters	Public buildings	Community support	Corridors	Home	Abandoned/ Incomplete buildings	Using nylon/ protective gear	Public Shades/ Stalls	Abandoned vehicles	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17,212**	**42.7**	**26.5**	**6.0**	**41.7**	**10.7**	**28.6**	**23.5**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**2.3**	**0.2**
Mombasa	1,421	56.7	20.3	0.6	18.5	8.2	15.3	23.8	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.2
Kwale	249	65.9	51.8	0.8	60.6	1.2	39.4	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Kilifi	321	23.7	7.2	0.6	37.1	1.2	40.5	85.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.9
Tana River	50	68.0	20.0	4.0	12.0	4.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamu	28	82.1	85.7	28.6	10.7	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita/ Taveta	68	20.6	29.4	1.5	45.6	1.5	36.8	4.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Garissa	91	26.4	0.0	0.0	26.4	1.1	0.0	47.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Wajir	81	7.4	76.5	54.3	66.7	1.2	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0
Mandera	107	16.8	6.5	13.1	79.4	0.9	15.9	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8
Marsabit	195	34.9	14.9	38.5	20.5	3.6	17.9	6.7	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Isiolo	160	24.4	8.1	13.8	42.5	15.0	7.5	23.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0
Meru	349	25.2	28.9	17.8	65.6	8.0	38.1	26.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	32.1	30.4	0.0	30.4	1.8	33.9	3.6	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Embu	449	53.5	18.3	0.0	14.7	24.5	4.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Kitui	60	11.7	26.7	8.3	45.0	15.0	51.7	16.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Machakos	202	66.8	5.0	2.0	48.5	11.4	57.9	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Makueni	388	15.5	5.2	1.0	14.9	0.8	67.5	23.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.3
Nyandarua	16	18.8	31.3	6.3	50.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	6.3
Nyeri	198	22.7	13.6	2.0	32.8	18.7	13.6	37.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.5
Kirinyaga	116	49.1	5.2	1.7	51.7	10.3	34.5	35.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0
Murang'a	78	39.7	7.7	1.3	14.1	38.5	42.3	10.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiambu	1,316	43.4	16.3	1.0	36.3	4.8	19.7	30.6	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.1
Turkana	327	22.9	55.4	0.0	13.8	1.2	26.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
West Pokot	94	8.5	38.3	0.0	73.4	8.5	16.0	22.3	3.2	0.0	2.1	1.1

Table 9.3: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions and County (Cont'd)

County	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions											
	Total	Makeshift shelters	Public buildings	Community support	Corridors	Home	Abandoned/ Incomplete buildings	Using nylon/ protective gear	Public Shades/ Stalls	Abandoned vehicles	None	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Samburu	62	3.2	9.7	0.0	75.8	19.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	58.3	79.0	3.7	57.7	6.8	25.0	57.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,064	22.9	36.4	14.8	48.6	18.2	32.4	12.9	0.3	0.1	2.9	0.1
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	66	12.1	36.4	3.0	36.4	6.1	47.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Nandi	123	27.6	37.4	7.3	39.0	7.3	23.6	8.9	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.6
Baringo	143	25.2	37.8	32.2	46.9	14.0	46.2	11.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Laikipia	285	45.3	33.3	3.2	39.6	12.6	36.1	28.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Nakuru	1,504	47.9	17.9	3.9	33.4	8.7	26.7	11.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0
Narok	86	59.3	32.6	9.3	34.9	0.0	53.5	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kajiado	158	75.3	30.4	5.1	45.6	0.6	80.4	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kericho	149	22.8	5.4	0.7	49.0	22.1	10.1	29.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	8.7
Bomet	63	4.8	65.1	9.5	50.8	0.0	22.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Kakamega	194	31.4	63.9	1.0	58.8	20.6	33.5	36.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vihiga	205	15.1	21.5	3.9	50.2	31.7	51.7	31.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Bungoma	263	36.5	16.0	1.5	52.1	16.0	33.5	12.5	0.4	0.0	3.8	0.0
Busia	306	33.3	15.7	3.3	48.4	13.7	21.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0
Siaya	183	44.3	15.3	18.0	33.9	19.1	43.7	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Kisumu	514	26.1	24.3	1.0	38.1	6.2	17.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0
Homa Bay	160	6.3	20.0	6.3	51.3	39.4	13.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Migori	153	27.5	10.5	0.7	59.5	9.8	18.3	4.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Kisii	115	53.0	65.2	5.2	66.1	7.0	57.4	56.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamira	79	5.1	13.9	1.3	55.7	5.1	45.6	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nairobi City	4,593	55.5	31.2	7.7	51.0	11.8	29.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0

9.2 Main Source of Drinking Water

Table 9.4 shows the distribution of Street Persons by main source of drinking water, sex and age. Overall, Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash was the most reported main source of drinking water at 58.9 per cent, while bottled water was the least used at 2.1 per cent. Males (62.7%) obtained drinking water from Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash and 1.7 per cent used bottled water. Among females, Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash also ranked highest at 44.9 per cent, while bottled water was lowest at 3.3 %.

Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash recorded the highest usage across age categories, peaking among persons age 15-19 at 66.7 per cent, followed by those age 10-14 (62.4 %) and 25-29 (61.0 %). The lowest reliance on Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash was observed among persons aged 70 years and above (34.3 %). Bottled water consistently recorded the lowest proportions across age groups, with the minimum observed among children aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years both at 1.1 %.



Table 9.4: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Drinking Water, Sex and Age

	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions										
	Total	Piped Water	Tube well or Borehole	Dugwell	Water from spring	Rain water	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Hotels/Eateries/ Kiosks/Carwash etc	Surface water (River/Dam/ Lake/Pond/ Stream/Canal/ Irrigation Channel)	Bottled Water
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex											
Male	13,536	34.2	6.4	2.9	5.1	4.5	3.2	4.5	62.7	19.1	1.7
Female	3,669	42.9	8.5	5.6	4.6	7.2	5.0	6.3	44.9	17.4	3.3
Total*	**17,212**	**36.1**	**6.8**	**3.5**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**58.9**	**18.7**	**2.1**
Age											
0 - 4	458	39.1	11.6	3.9	4.4	7.9	2.4	3.3	45.9	12.7	3.3
5 - 9	524	33.6	8.0	4.4	2.9	4.8	3.8	5.5	50.8	21.4	1.1
10 - 14	1,760	30.0	7.1	4.5	5.5	5.5	2.5	3.7	62.4	20.7	1.1
15 - 19	3,082	32.9	6.6	3.2	6.1	5.2	3.2	4.1	66.7	17.6	2.0
20 - 24	2,987	37.0	5.8	3.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.2	60.0	20.3	2.3
25 - 29	2,562	37.0	7.3	3.0	5.3	4.5	3.9	5.5	61.0	18.7	2.1
30 - 34	1,812	37.0	7.1	3.9	4.7	5.4	4.1	5.8	57.9	17.6	2.5
35 - 39	1,420	40.6	6.1	2.9	4.9	6.1	4.4	6.7	54.6	17.9	2.0
40 - 49	1,539	39.8	6.2	3.1	4.1	5.5	3.1	5.6	52.4	18.7	2.3
50 - 59	584	41.8	7.2	3.1	5.0	5.3	3.6	6.0	47.8	17.3	2.2
60 - 69	216	42.6	5.6	6.5	3.7	7.4	5.6	5.6	47.2	19.4	1.9
70+	140	26.4	14.3	15.0	5.0	6.4	3.6	4.3	34.3	15.0	1.4
Age not known	93	20.4	5.4	1.1	3.2	0.0	2.2	3.2	73.1	30.1	2.2
Not stated	35	14.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	65.7	34.3	2.9
Total	**17,212**	**36.1**	**6.8**	**3.5**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**58.9**	**18.7**	**2.1**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 9.5 shows the distribution of Street Persons by main source of drinking water and county. Lamu County (96.4 %) had the highest reliance on Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash followed by Narok (95.3%) and Samburu (93.5 %). The lowest reliance on this source was recorded in Wajir (1.2 %). Bottled water use was minimal across counties, with many reporting zero, while Nairobi City recorded the highest bottled water use at 2.9 %, in Kenya.

Table 9.5: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Drinking Water and County

County	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions										
	Total	Piped Water	Tube well or Borehole	Dugwell	Water from spring	Rain water	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Hotels/ Eateries/ Kiosks/ Carwash etc	Surface water (River/Dam/ Lake/Pond/ Stream/Canal/ Irrigation Channel)	Bottled Water
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17212**	**36.1**	**6.8**	**3.5**	**5.0**	**5.1**	**3.6**	**4.9**	**58.9**	**18.7**	**2.1**
Mombasa	1421	44.4	9.6	1.5	0.3	2.7	5.0	1.4	43.6	2.4	4.2
Kwale	249	26.1	36.9	6.4	0.8	4.0	1.6	8.8	74.7	36.9	4.0
Kilifi	321	41.1	19.6	0.0	0.3	5.0	0.9	0.0	53.9	5.0	5.6
Tana River	50	36.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.0
Lamu	28	89.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	96.4	0.0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	22.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.5	79.4	8.8	7.4
Garissa	91	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	85.7	5.5	0.0
Wajir	81	30.9	16.0	64.2	24.7	74.1	53.1	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Mandera	107	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.2	15.9	72.0	1.9	0.0
Marsabit	195	0.0	24.6	34.4	0.5	4.1	4.6	3.1	38.5	29.2	0.0
Isiolo	160	48.8	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	28.1	30.0	3.8
Meru	349	9.2	2.3	0.3	42.7	4.9	6.9	2.3	49.0	37.2	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	75.0	55.4	0.0
Embu	449	34.5	2.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.9	51.2	43.2	1.1
Kitui	60	5.0	1.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	48.3	0.0
Machakos	202	17.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.5	29.7	85.6	35.6	0.0
Makueni	388	17.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	35.8	51.0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	37.5	18.8	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0
Nyeri	198	32.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.0	22.2	63.6	0.5
Kirinyaga	116	4.3	4.3	11.2	1.7	1.7	8.6	0.9	50.9	55.2	0.0

Table 9.5: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Drinking Water and County (Cont'd)

County	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions										
	Total	Piped Water	Tube well or Borehole	Dugwell	Water from spring	Rain water	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Hotels/ Eateries/ Kiosks/ Carwash etc	Surface water (River/Dam/ Lake/Pond/ Stream/Canal/ Irrigation Channel)	Bottled Water
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Murang'a	78	20.5	9.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.0	1.3	74.4	71.8	0.0
Kiambu	1316	29.0	1.0	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.8	1.1	62.8	18.9	2.1
Turkana	327	22.6	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	37.6	45.9	0.3
West Pokot	94	1.1	0.0	0.0	18.1	2.1	0.0	1.1	74.5	30.9	3.2
Samburu	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	93.5	6.5	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	7.1	1.2	0.3	17.0	0.0	4.3	2.5	84.0	19.8	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1064	28.1	14.4	13.5	5.9	7.1	3.9	7.2	69.2	21.7	0.8
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	66	48.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	30.3	0.0
Nandi	123	7.3	2.4	1.6	23.6	9.8	0.8	1.6	78.9	8.1	0.0
Baringo	143	7.7	44.8	21.7	21.7	36.4	18.9	10.5	3.5	15.4	0.0
Laikipia	285	43.2	2.5	3.9	11.6	6.0	0.4	1.4	50.2	21.4	0.7
Nakuru	1504	21.3	4.7	1.9	3.6	15.4	8.0	12.8	61.6	10.9	2.3
Narok	86	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.7	2.3	23.3	95.3	20.9	2.3
Kajiado	158	3.8	0.6	0.0	1.3	4.4	15.2	64.6	84.8	64.6	1.3
Kericho	149	16.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	6.0	67.8	14.8	0.0
Bomet	63	1.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	15.9	23.8	0.0	69.8	69.8	3.2
Kakamega	194	19.1	28.9	4.1	7.2	5.2	2.6	0.0	91.8	52.1	0.5
Vihiga	205	15.6	18.5	2.4	59.0	26.8	1.0	0.0	76.1	41.5	0.0
Bungoma	263	66.2	3.8	0.4	4.2	0.4	0.8	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0
Busia	306	4.6	24.2	9.8	2.6	4.6	0.0	11.1	56.2	26.5	0.7
Siaya	183	16.4	4.4	4.9	4.9	11.5	0.5	3.8	53.0	43.2	1.6
Kisumu	514	70.8	0.8	2.7	0.2	2.9	0.2	2.5	62.8	10.3	0.8

Table 9.5: Distribution of Street Persons by Main Source of Drinking Water and County (Cont'd)

County	Mode of Protection from Extreme Weather Conditions										
	Total	Piped Water	Tube well or Borehole	Dugwell	Water from spring	Rain water	Tanker truck	Cart with small tank	Hotels/ Eateries/ Kiosks/ Carwash etc	Surface water (River/Dam/ Lake/Pond/ Stream/Canal/ Irrigation Channel)	Bottled Water
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Homa Bay	160	66.3	20.6	12.5	1.9	6.9	0.0	0.6	40.6	13.1	7.5
Migori	153	47.7	18.3	2.6	6.5	2.6	0.7	0.7	23.5	18.3	6.5
Kisii	115	34.8	10.4	0.0	78.3	20.9	0.9	12.2	78.3	15.7	3.5
Nyamira	79	1.3	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	91.1	0.0
Nairobi City	4593	57.6	3.0	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.7	4.0	64.0	7.2	2.9

9.3 Personal Hygiene Practices among Street Persons

Table 9.6 shows the distribution of street persons by means of maintaining personal hygiene, sex and age. Overall, most street persons rely on streams and rivers (52.8%) as their main means of maintaining hygiene, (44.6%) use public toilets or showers and 12.0% report having no access to any hygiene facility.

Among males (56.0%) rely on streams and rivers, while 41.8 per cent use public toilets or showers. In contrast, females reported using public toilets or showers (55.1%), streams and rivers (41.0%). A higher proportion of females (13.5%) reported having no access to any hygiene compared to 11.6 per cent of males.

Findings revealed that children age 0–4 show 44.5 per cent use public toilets and 39.3 per cent use streams, while 22.3 per cent have no access to means of maintaining personal hygiene. Among those aged 5–9 years and 10–14 years, streams and rivers become the dominant source (48.1% and 63.5%, respectively). Most street persons age 70 and above, rely on the use of public toilets or showers at 43.6%.

Findings revealed that children age 0–4 show 44.5 per cent use public toilets and 39.3 per cent use streams, while 22.3 per cent have no access to means of maintaining personal hygiene

Table 9.6: Distribution of Street Persons by Means of Maintaining Personal Hygiene by Sex and Age

	Total	Public toilets/ showers	Streams/rivers	No access	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%
Sex					
Male	13,536	41.8	56.0	11.6	0.1
Female	3,669	55.1	41.0	13.5	0.1
Total*	**17,212**	**44.6**	**52.8**	**12.0**	**0.1**
Age					
0 - 4	458	44.5	39.3	22.3	0.9
5 - 9	524	36.3	48.1	21.4	0.0
10 - 14	1,760	30.6	63.5	13.2	0.1
15 - 19	3,082	43.8	58.8	8.2	0.0
20 - 24	2,987	45.5	56.2	8.5	0.1
25 - 29	2,562	48.6	51.5	10.5	0.0
30 - 34	1,812	46.0	48.6	14.0	0.1
35 - 39	1,420	49.6	48.2	11.9	0.0
40 - 49	1,539	48.5	44.1	15.5	0.0
50 - 59	584	50.5	43.3	14.0	0.0
60 - 69	216	52.8	43.5	13.4	0.0
70+	140	43.6	42.1	23.6	0.0
Age not known	93	24.7	58.1	23.7	0.0
Not stated	35	40.0	48.6	22.9	2.9
Total	**17,212**	**44.6**	**52.8**	**12.0**	**0.1**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 9.7 shows the distribution of street persons by means of maintaining personal hygiene, sex and age. Tana River Lamu and Nairobi city counties cited heavy reliance on public toilets or showers at 78.0%,75,0% and 73,0% respectively. In contrast, West Pokot (96.8%), Trans Nzoia (97.5%), Bomet (95.2%) counties show reliance on streams and rivers. Wajir (87.7%), Garissa (78.0%), Mandera (67.3%) counties reported lack of access to any hygiene facility.

Table 9.7: Distribution of Street Persons by Means of Maintaining Personal Hygiene by County

County	Total	Public toilets/ showers	Streams/rivers	No access	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%
National	**17,212**	**44.6**	**52.8**	**12.0**	**0.1**
Mombasa	1,421	57.3	28.1	19.1	0.1
Kwale	249	44.2	64.7	9.6	0.0
Kilifi	321	35.8	15.9	50.2	0.0
Tana River	50	78.0	10.0	14.0	0.0
Lamu	28	75.0	7.1	17.9	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	38.2	23.5	39.7	0.0
Garissa	91	16.5	5.5	78.0	0.0
Wajir	81	1.2	12.3	87.7	0.0
Mandera	107	21.5	11.2	67.3	0.0
Marsabit	195	39.5	35.4	26.2	0.0
Isiolo	160	23.8	71.3	10.0	0.0

Table 9.7: Distribution of Street Persons by Means of Maintaining Personal Hygiene by County (Cont'd)

County	Total	Public toilets/ showers	Streams/rivers	No access	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%
Meru	349	38.4	77.4	5.7	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	48.2	41.1	12.5	0.0
Embu	449	28.5	70.2	6.0	0.0
Kitui	60	6.7	80.0	13.3	0.0
Machakos	202	26.7	69.8	16.8	0.0
Makueni	388	16.5	67.0	17.5	0.0
Nyandarua	16	12.5	81.3	12.5	0.0
Nyeri	198	13.1	86.4	2.5	1.0
Kirinyaga	116	6.9	93.1	3.4	0.9
Murang'a	78	6.4	80.8	17.9	0.0
Kiambu	1,316	30.0	64.4	10.6	0.0
Turkana	327	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	94	1.1	96.8	3.2	0.0
Samburu	62	6.5	91.9	1.6	1.6
Trans Nzoia	324	9.6	97.5	1.2	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,064	27.2	65.3	17.9	0.1
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	66	50.0	45.5	12.1	0.0
Nandi	123	55.3	44.7	8.1	0.0
Baringo	143	12.6	80.4	17.5	0.0
Laikipia	285	17.5	75.8	9.8	0.0
Nakuru	1,504	56.3	35.4	16.6	0.1
Narok	86	19.8	82.6	0.0	0.0
Kajiado	158	44.3	79.1	8.9	0.0
Kericho	149	19.5	83.2	2.7	0.7
Bomet	63	4.8	95.2	3.2	0.0
Kakamega	194	20.6	91.8	0.5	0.0
Vihiga	205	17.1	89.8	11.2	0.0
Bungoma	263	10.6	92.8	6.5	0.0
Busia	306	26.1	76.8	4.2	0.0
Siaya	183	59.6	40.4	7.1	0.5
Kisumu	514	71.2	40.3	1.2	0.0
Homa Bay	160	11.9	91.3	0.6	0.0
Migori	153	11.8	89.5	4.6	0.0
Kisii	115	32.2	87.0	1.7	0.0
Nyamira	79	7.6	64.6	30.4	0.0
Nairobi City	4,593	73.0	35.0	6.7	0.1

9.4 Waste disposal methods

Table 9.8 shows distribution of street persons by mode of waste disposal, sex and age. The findings showed that there was lack of good waste disposal methods, with the majority relying on no facility/ bush/field (53.9%). The findings also revealed that more than half of the street persons used improved methods, that is, flush/pour toilet and pit latrine with slap. More females (30.2%) use pit latrines with slabs compared to males (26.5%). Across the age groups, no facility/bush/field had high proportions with 0-4 years at (55.9), 5-9 at (63.7 10-14 at (64.5%).

Table 9.8: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Waste Disposal, Sex and Age

	Total	Flush/Pour toilet	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket toilet	No facility/ Bush/ Field	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex							
Male	13,536	26.4	26.5	15.9	1.5	55.9	0.0
Female	3,669	24.9	30.2	17.9	3.5	46.9	0.0
Total*	**17,212**	**26.1**	**27.3**	**16.3**	**1.9**	**53.9**	**0.0**
Age							
0 - 4	458	17.9	16.6	13.1	7.2	55.9	0.2
5 - 9	524	14.1	22.1	19.1	1.5	63.7	0.0
10 - 14	1,760	17.0	24.1	18.0	1.6	64.5	0.0
15 - 19	3,082	27.9	27.5	16.3	1.6	56.8	0.0
20 - 24	2,987	30.3	27.3	15.6	1.6	51.9	0.0
25 - 29	2,562	28.6	27.9	16.6	2.3	51.2	0.0
30 - 34	1,812	27.4	28.5	14.8	2.0	53.3	0.0
35 - 39	1,420	27.9	28.4	16.5	2.0	49.6	0.0
40 - 49	1,539	25.7	29.0	16.3	2.1	48.7	0.0
50 - 59	584	26.4	29.5	16.4	0.7	49.1	0.0
60 - 69	216	24.1	31.9	20.4	2.3	45.4	0.0
70+	140	15.0	47.1	17.9	1.4	35.7	0.0
Age not known	93	16.1	20.4	19.4	0.0	66.7	0.0
Not stated	35	11.4	5.7	8.6	0.0	82.9	2.9
Total	**17,212**	**26.1**	**27.3**	**16.3**	**1.9**	**53.9**	**0.0**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 9.9 shows the distribution of street persons by mode of waste disposal and county. Turkana (98.5%), Trans Nzoia (97.2%) and Samburu (95.2%) Counties showed use of unimproved method of waste disposal. However, counties where improved waste disposal methods were highly used were Kisumu (47.1%), Nandi (38.2%) and Kakamega (37.6%).

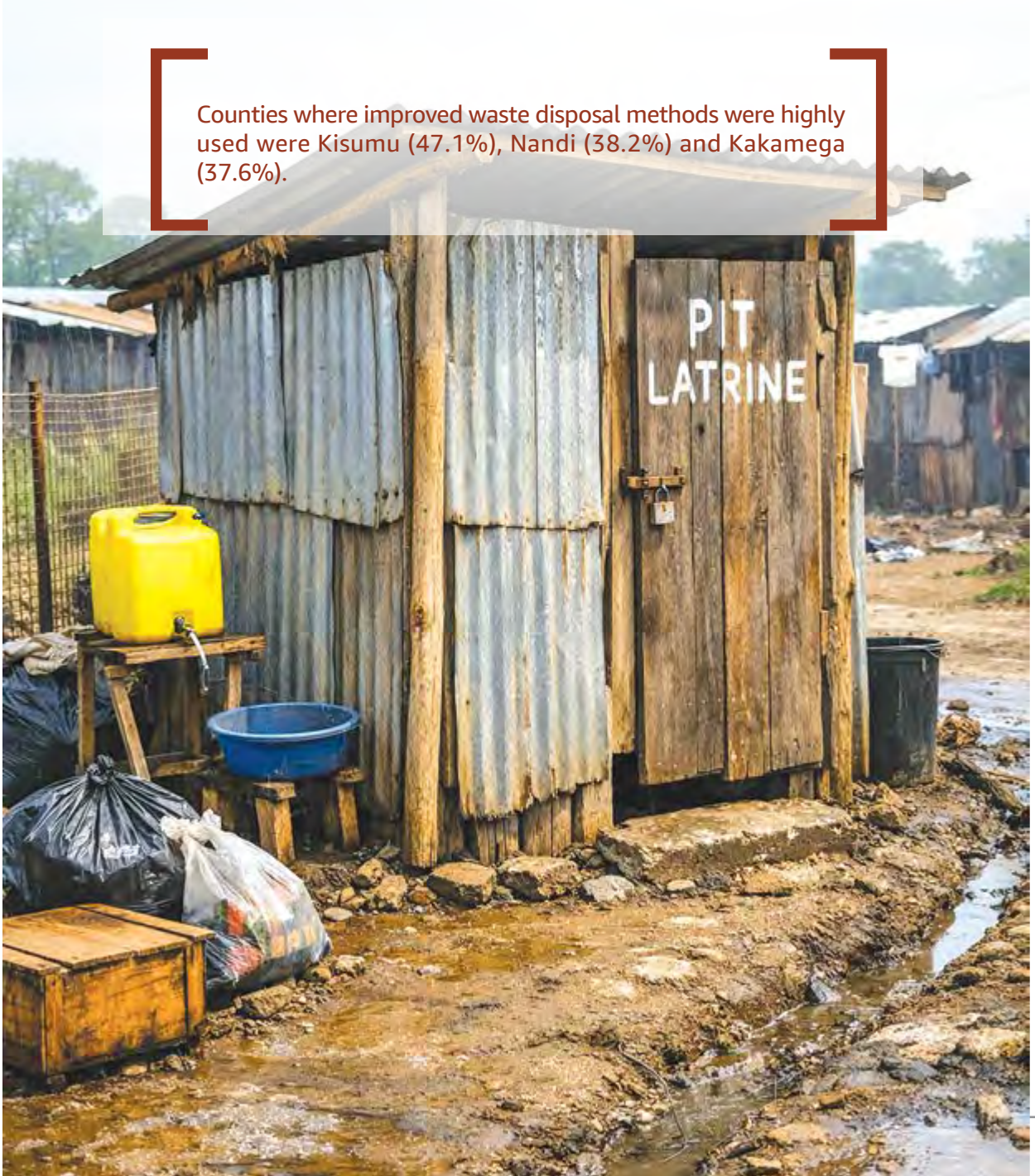
Table 9.9: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Waste Disposal and County

County	Total	Flush/ Pour toilet	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket toilet	No facility/ Bush/ Field	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**17,212**	**26.1**	**27.3**	**16.3**	**1.9**	**53.9**	**0.0**
Mombasa	1,421	26.6	26.9	2.9	0.4	54.1	0.0
Kwale	249	21.7	54.2	18.9	0.8	86.7	0.0
Kilifi	321	14.6	32.1	0.0	0.3	66.4	0.0
Tana River	50	14.0	50.0	2.0	0.0	34.0	0.0
Lamu	28	0.0	3.6	17.9	0.0	85.7	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	11.8	14.7	5.9	2.9	88.2	0.0
Garissa	91	0.0	29.7	2.2	0.0	68.1	0.0
Wajir	81	1.2	90.1	16.0	27.2	76.5	0.0
Mandera	107	0.0	19.6	9.3	4.7	71.0	0.0
Marsabit	195	1.5	49.7	9.2	0.0	41.0	0.0
Isiolo	160	3.8	43.1	3.1	0.0	59.4	0.0
Meru	349	14.3	18.9	20.1	1.1	74.8	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	56	5.4	80.4	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0
Embu	449	27.6	44.8	28.1	0.4	26.5	0.0
Kitui	60	6.7	51.7	3.3	0.0	45.0	0.0
Machakos	202	22.3	25.2	6.9	0.0	78.2	0.0
Makueni	388	0.5	14.9	31.2	0.8	59.0	0.0
Nyandarua	16	31.3	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Nyeri	198	16.2	49.0	11.1	1.0	30.8	0.5
Kirinyaga	116	34.5	49.1	3.4	1.7	45.7	0.0
Murang'a	78	0.0	15.4	46.2	0.0	69.2	0.0
Kiambu	1,316	20.8	13.0	12.2	0.4	66.6	0.0
Turkana	327	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	98.5	0.0
West Pokot	94	26.6	48.9	4.3	0.0	55.3	0.0
Samburu	62	0.0	3.2	4.8	0.0	95.2	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	6.2	13.9	5.2	0.0	97.2	0.0
Uasin Gishu	1,064	16.9	25.8	30.3	7.6	66.4	0.1
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	66	7.6	39.4	34.8	1.5	27.3	0.0
Nandi	123	38.2	43.1	6.5	0.8	24.4	0.0
Baringo	143	4.2	19.6	13.3	13.3	78.3	0.0
Laikipia	285	23.2	21.8	19.6	0.4	55.1	0.0
Nakuru	1,504	27.9	12.8	25.3	3.1	56.7	0.1
Narok	86	4.7	29.1	5.8	1.2	69.8	0.0
Kajiado	158	7.0	40.5	41.8	5.1	55.7	0.0
Kericho	149	22.8	17.4	10.1	0.0	59.7	0.0
Bomet	63	0.0	92.1	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0
Kakamega	194	37.6	67.5	2.1	0.0	44.8	0.0

Table 9.9: Distribution of Street Persons by Mode of Waste Disposal and County (Cont'd)

County	Total	Flush/ Pour toilet	Pit latrine with slab	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket toilet	No facility/ Bush/ Field	Others
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vihiga	205	3.4	58.5	73.2	0.0	18.0	0.0
Bungoma	263	7.6	51.3	44.9	6.8	49.8	0.0
Busia	306	5.9	49.3	22.2	0.0	47.1	0.0
Siaya	183	2.7	4.4	72.7	0.5	32.2	0.0
Kisumu	514	47.1	16.7	11.1	0.4	54.9	0.0
Homa Bay	160	3.1	73.1	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0
Migori	153	3.3	61.4	3.3	2.0	48.4	0.0
Kisii	115	13.0	20.0	66.1	0.9	50.4	0.0
Nyamira	79	1.3	7.6	46.8	0.0	54.4	0.0
Nairobi City	4,593	47.8	25.5	11.8	2.0	41.4	0.0

Counties where improved waste disposal methods were highly used were Kisumu (47.1%), Nandi (38.2%) and Kakamega (37.6%).



9.5 Aspirations and Reintegration among Street Persons

9.5.1: Willingness to Leave the Streets

Table 9.10 shows the distribution of street persons by willingness to leave the streets, sex and age. Overall, 89.2 per cent of street persons reported that, if given the opportunity, they would leave street life. A higher proportion of females (90.9%) compared to males (88.7%) expressed willingness to exit street life. Street persons age 20–24 reported the highest willingness to leave (90.8%). This was followed by those age 35–39 (90.2%) and 40–49 (90.0%).

Table 9.10: Distribution of Street Persons by Willingness to Leave the Streets, Sex and Age

	Total	Willing to leave the streets		Not willing to leave the streets		Not sure	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex							
Male	13,536	12,011	88.7	987	7.3	538	4.0
Female	3,669	3,336	90.9	198	5.4	135	3.7
Total*	**17,212**	**15,351**	**89.2**	**1,187**	**6.9**	**674**	**3.9**
Age							
0 - 4	458	389	84.9	32	7.0	37	8.1
5 - 9	524	462	88.2	30	5.7	32	6.1
10 - 14	1,760	1562	88.8	137	7.8	61	3.5
15 - 19	3,082	2767	89.8	214	6.9	101	3.3
20 - 24	2,987	2713	90.8	174	5.8	100	3.3
25 - 29	2,562	2283	89.1	167	6.5	112	4.4
30 - 34	1,812	1603	88.5	128	7.1	81	4.5
35 - 39	1,420	1281	90.2	101	7.1	38	2.7
40 - 49	1,539	1385	90.0	96	6.2	58	3.8
50 - 59	584	516	88.4	47	8.0	21	3.6
60 - 69	216	185	85.6	19	8.8	12	5.6
70+	140	121	86.4	12	8.6	7	5.0
Age not known	93	59	63.4	26	28.0	8	8.6
Not stated	35	25	71.4	4	11.4	6	17.1
Total	**17,212**	**15351**	**89.2**	**1187**	**6.9**	**674**	**3.9**

** - Includes Intersex*

Table 9.11 shows the distribution of street persons by willingness to leave the streets and County. Lamu and Samburu counties recorded the highest proportions of willingness to leave the streets (100% each), followed by Kilifi (99.1%) and Isiolo (98.8%). Conversely, lower levels of willingness were observed in Elgeyo/Marakwet (39.4%), Makueni (50.8%) and Vihiga (64.9%) counties.

Table 9.11: Distribution of Street Persons by Willingness to Leave the Streets and County

County	Total	Willing to leave the streets		Not willing to leave the streets		Not sure	
	No.	No	%	No	%	No	%
National	**17,212**	**15351**	**89.2**	**1187**	**6.9**	**674**	**3.9**
Mombasa	1,421	1354	95.3	29	2.0	38	2.7
Kwale	249	171	68.7	30	12.0	48	19.3
Kilifi	321	318	99.1	3	0.9	0	0.0
Tana River	50	49	98.0	0	0.0	1	2.0
Lamu	28	28	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	68	53	77.9	12	17.6	3	4.4
Garissa	91	88	96.7	3	3.3	0	0.0
Wajir	81	62	76.5	1	1.2	18	22.2
Mandera	107	86	80.4	7	6.5	14	13.1
Marsabit	195	186	95.4	5	2.6	4	2.1
Isiolo	160	158	98.8	2	1.3	0	0.0
Meru	349	288	82.5	50	14.3	11	3.2
Tharaka-Nithi	56	49	87.5	5	8.9	2	3.6
Embu	449	357	79.5	67	14.9	25	5.6
Kitui	60	50	83.3	4	6.7	6	10.0
Machakos	202	166	82.2	30	14.9	6	3.0
Makueni	388	197	50.8	155	39.9	36	9.3
Nyandarua	16	15	93.8	0	0.0	1	6.3
Nyeri	198	185	93.4	5	2.5	8	4.0
Kirinyaga	116	93	80.2	9	7.8	14	12.1
Murang'a	78	72	92.3	1	1.3	5	6.4
Kiambu	1,316	1099	83.5	169	12.8	48	3.6
Turkana	327	316	96.6	7	2.1	4	1.2
West Pokot	94	81	86.2	10	10.6	3	3.2
Samburu	62	62	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	324	305	94.1	15	4.6	4	1.2
Uasin Gishu	1,064	904	85.0	127	11.9	33	3.1
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	66	26	39.4	14	21.2	26	39.4
Nandi	123	117	95.1	3	2.4	3	2.4
Baringo	143	125	87.4	5	3.5	13	9.1
Laikipia	285	268	94.0	8	2.8	9	3.2
Nakuru	1,504	1328	88.3	82	5.5	94	6.3
Narok	86	80	93.0	1	1.2	5	5.8
Kajiado	158	156	98.7	1	0.6	1	0.6
Kericho	149	142	95.3	4	2.7	3	2.0
Bomet	63	58	92.1	5	7.9	0	0.0
Kakamega	194	188	96.9	3	1.5	3	1.5
Vihiga	205	133	64.9	26	12.7	46	22.4

Table 9.11: Distribution of Street Persons by Willingness to Leave the Streets and County (Cont'd)

County	Total	Willing to leave the streets		Not willing to leave the streets		Not sure	
	No.	No	%	No	%	No	%
Bungoma	263	246	93.5	11	4.2	6	2.3
Busia	306	253	82.7	45	14.7	8	2.6
Siaya	183	164	89.6	15	8.2	4	2.2
Kisumu	514	453	88.1	60	11.7	1	0.2
Homa Bay	160	129	80.6	16	10.0	15	9.4
Migori	153	135	88.2	6	3.9	12	7.8
Kisii	115	86	74.8	29	25.2	0	0.0
Nyamira	79	61	77.2	4	5.1	14	17.7
Nairobi City	4,593	4411	96.0	103	2.2	79	1.7

9.5.2: Support Need after Reintegration

Table 9.12 shows the distribution of street persons by support need after reintegration by sex and age. Overall, Employment opportunities was the most reported support need after reintegration at 43.9 per cent, while Provision of Identification Documents was the least reported at 0.25 per cent. Among males, employment opportunities were identified as the highest priority need (45.2%), followed by education/vocational training (42.6%) and start-up kits/seed capital (28.5%). A similar pattern was observed among females, with employment opportunities ranking highest (39.3%), followed by start-up kits/seed capital (38.8%) and education/vocational training (35.8%).

Across age groups, Employment opportunities was the highest among persons age 30-34 years (60.3%), followed by 25-29 years (59.9%) and 35-39 years (57.4%). Provision of Identification Documents consistently recorded the lowest proportions across age groups, with 15-19, 20-24 and 35-39 years reporting the lowest at 0.2%.



Employment opportunities ranking highest for males at

45.2%



Employment opportunities ranking highest for females at

39.3 %

Table 9.12: Distribution of Street Persons by Support Need after Reintegration by Sex and Age

	Total	Housing/ shelter	Education/ vocational training	Employment opportunities	Rehabilitation for substance use	Family reunification	Startup kit/Seed capital	Provision of Identification Documents	Medical Care	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex										
Male	12,550	32.2	42.6	45.2	7.9	10.9	28.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Female	3,471	44.5	35.8	39.3	6.0	7.7	38.8	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total*	**16,026**	**34.9**	**41.1**	**43.9**	**7.5**	**10.2**	**30.7**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Age										
0 - 4	426	66.0	43.9	4.0	2.8	11.0	5.6	0.9	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	494	35.0	86.2	1.4	2.8	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0
10 - 14	1,623	27.9	80.7	6.7	8.0	17.7	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
15 - 19	2,869	29.3	65.6	33.1	8.4	14.2	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	2,813	29.5	41.8	54.6	7.9	7.2	32.8	0.2	0.3	0.2
25 - 29	2,395	32.6	29.1	59.9	7.5	7.6	38.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
30 - 34	1,684	36.9	21.9	60.3	7.7	8.4	45.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
35 - 39	1,319	37.1	19.1	57.4	7.3	7.8	46.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
40 - 49	1,443	41.4	13.9	55.8	7.2	8.2	48.5	0.4	0.1	0.8
50 - 59	537	48.6	8.9	45.4	7.6	11.0	52.7	0.4	0.4	1.5
60 - 69	197	57.4	4.1	42.6	2.0	9.6	41.6	0.0	0.0	3.6
70+	128	73.4	7.0	32.8	5.5	9.4	31.3	0.0	0.8	3.1
Age not known	67	52.2	32.8	38.8	17.9	19.4	16.4	4.5	1.5	0.0
Not stated	31	58.1	16.1	32.3	16.1	16.1	12.9	3.2	0.0	3.2
Total	**16,026**	**34.9**	**41.1**	**43.9**	**7.5**	**10.2**	**30.7**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**

** - Includes Intersex*

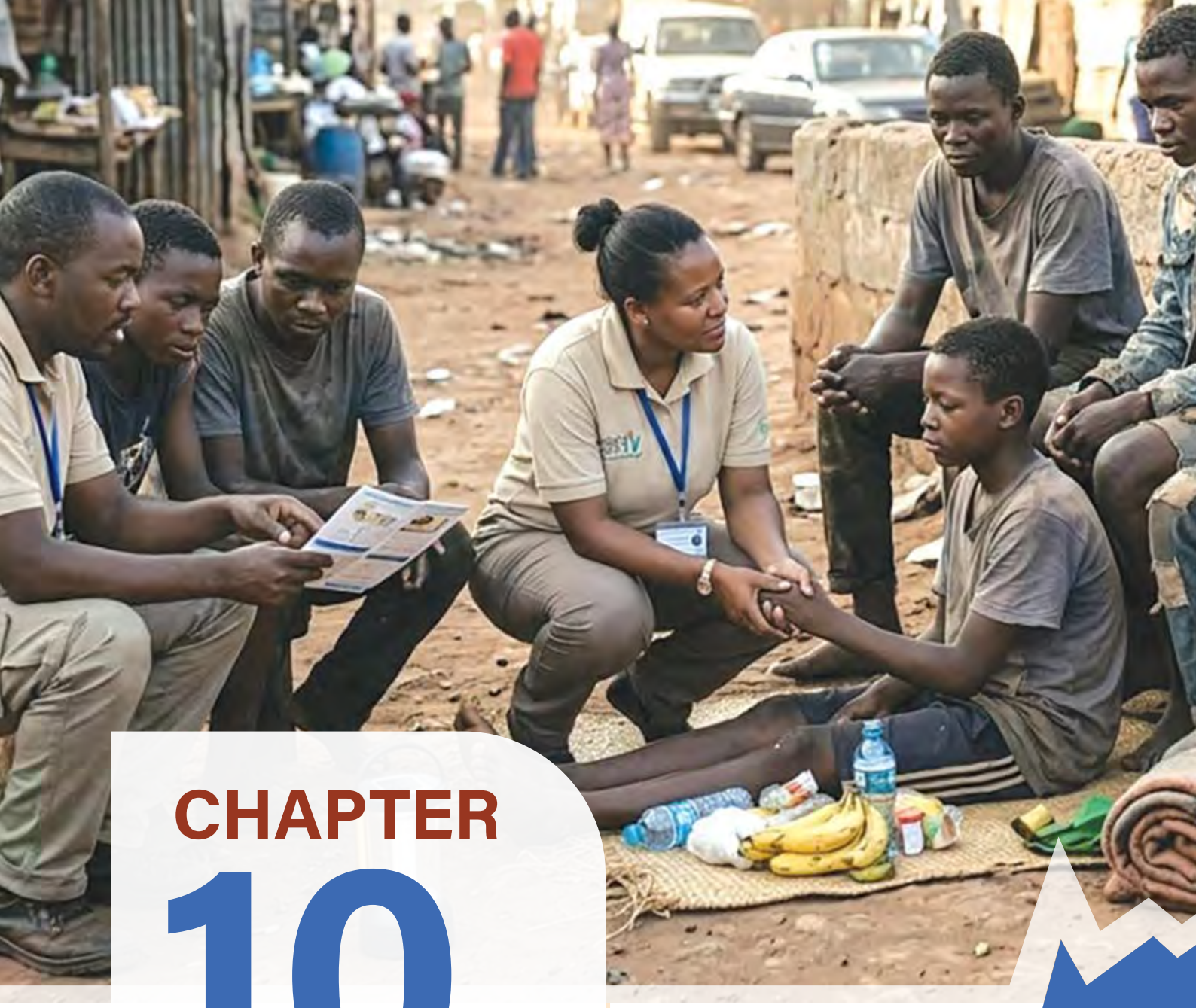
Table 9.13 shows the distribution of street persons by support need after reintegration by county. Lamu County (85.7%) recorded the highest need for Employment opportunities, followed by Mandera County (78.0%) and Wajir County (77.5%).

Table 9.13: Distribution of Street Persons by Support Need after Reintegration by Sex and Age

County	Total	Housing/ shelter	Education/ vocational training	Employment opportunities	Rehabilitation for substance use	Family reunification	Startup kit/Seed capital	Provision of Identification Documents	Medical Care	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
National	**16,026**	**34.9**	**41.1**	**43.9**	**7.5**	**10.2**	**30.7**	**0.3**	**0.2**	**0.4**
Mombasa	1,392	33.3	37.1	39.0	0.9	3.1	32.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Kwale	219	45.7	37.9	74.0	3.7	3.7	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kilifi	318	54.1	35.5	60.1	19.5	16.4	56.3	0.0	2.2	1.6
Tana River	50	74.0	40.0	26.0	6.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lamu	28	96.4	3.6	85.7	100.0	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taita/Taveta	56	25.0	14.3	46.4	8.9	16.1	28.6	12.5	0.0	1.8
Garissa	88	23.9	22.7	38.6	5.7	9.1	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wajir	80	87.5	90.0	77.5	32.5	22.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mandera	100	79.0	9.0	78.0	14.0	18.0	60.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Marsabit	190	52.1	43.7	26.8	13.7	2.6	11.6	0.0	0.5	1.1
Isiolo	158	51.3	57.0	59.5	20.3	10.8	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Meru	299	26.8	38.8	42.1	2.3	5.7	31.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tharaka-Nithi	51	72.5	31.4	76.5	7.8	3.9	11.8	0.0	0.0	2.0
Embu	382	27.2	40.8	23.6	1.6	1.6	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Kitui	56	33.9	51.8	30.4	17.9	35.7	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machakos	172	53.5	47.1	68.6	32.6	2.3	18.6	0.0	1.2	0.6
Makueni	233	37.8	41.6	41.2	6.0	0.4	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
Nyandarua	16	50.0	18.8	43.8	6.3	25.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyeri	193	59.6	24.4	48.7	4.7	2.6	40.9	0.0	0.5	0.0
Kirinyaga	107	28.0	44.9	49.5	0.9	3.7	16.8	0.9	0.0	0.0
Murang'a	77	44.2	66.2	20.8	5.2	26.0	19.5	3.9	1.3	0.0
Kiambu	1,147	15.1	28.0	48.9	3.1	3.6	43.4	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table 9.13: Distribution of Street Persons by Support Need after Reintegration by Sex and Age (Cont'd)

County	Total	Housing/ shelter	Education/ vocational training	Employment opportunities	Rehabilitation for substance use	Family reunification	Startup kit/Seed capital	Provision of Identification Documents	Medical Care	Other
	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Turkana	320	10.9	61.9	17.5	0.0	0.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Pokot	84	16.7	44.0	42.9	2.4	15.5	31.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Samburu	62	17.7	80.6	32.3	3.2	4.8	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trans Nzoia	309	18.4	27.2	34.0	4.2	24.9	46.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Uasin Gishu	938	29.1	55.9	41.3	6.9	10.6	14.0	0.4	0.3	0.4
Elgeyo/ Marakwet	52	57.7	7.7	26.9	5.8	21.2	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nandi	120	83.3	18.3	15.8	2.5	9.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
Baringo	138	85.5	38.4	48.6	22.5	24.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laikipia	277	40.1	61.4	54.9	5.1	7.2	12.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
Nakuru	1,422	26.5	49.0	37.5	5.9	10.0	14.9	0.2	0.1	0.1
Narok	85	47.1	74.1	29.4	2.4	2.4	8.2	0.0	1.2	0.0
Kajiado	157	75.8	7.0	74.5	4.5	11.5	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kericho	145	15.2	33.1	59.3	4.8	5.5	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bomet	58	51.7	37.9	24.1	13.8	20.7	39.7	0.0	0.0	1.7
Kakamega	191	24.6	53.9	29.8	10.5	14.7	50.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Vihiga	179	46.4	43.0	46.4	9.5	20.1	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bungoma	252	26.2	74.6	26.2	2.8	6.7	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Busia	261	24.1	19.2	31.4	0.8	6.5	33.3	0.0	1.9	1.9
Siaya	168	47.6	18.5	53.0	17.9	10.7	45.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kisumu	454	32.4	39.6	31.1	5.1	19.2	38.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Homa Bay	144	34.0	51.4	68.1	6.9	15.3	35.4	1.4	2.1	0.7
Migori	147	53.7	20.4	38.1	0.0	3.4	28.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Kisii	86	20.9	55.8	34.9	0.0	14.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nyamira	75	22.7	13.3	36.0	6.7	42.7	21.3	0.0	0.0	13.3
Nairobi City	4,490	36.9	40.9	48.6	10.6	12.9	35.9	0.2	0.1	0.2



CHAPTER 10

INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON REHABILITATION OF STREET FAMILIES

10.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the various managers of institutions involved in rehabilitating street families across Kenya. It complements the quantitative census data by examining institutional mandates, programs, geographic coverage and beneficiary profiles. The chapter highlights key challenges including funding constraints, failure of reintegration, mobility and policy gaps.

It also evaluates stakeholder coordination, program effectiveness and monitoring practices. Finally, the chapter also looks at resource and capacity needs of the institutions, policy engagement efforts and long-term sustainability strategies. The findings provide feasible insights to strengthen rehabilitation systems and inform evidence-based policy and programming for street families in Kenya.

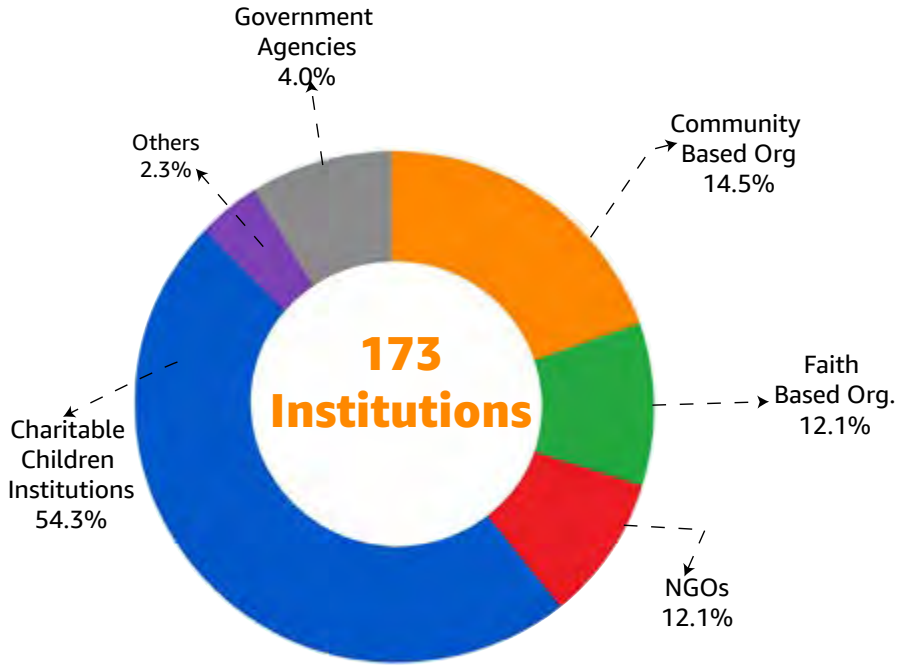
10.1 Response Rate

During the planning stage, a total of 175 KIIs were anticipated to be done. However, only 173 interviews were successfully completed, yielding a 98.9 percent completion rate. There were no responses obtained from institution managers in Garissa and Samburu counties. The results show that coverage was nationally representative, with the highest number of interviews undertaken in the following counties: Migori (21) and Nairobi City (21), followed by Kiambu (12), Trans Nzoia (11) and Kajiado (11). Other counties had between 1 and 7 interviews that were held, showing broad geographical distribution of the institutions involved in rehabilitation of the street families across the country. Overall, the high response rate and wide county coverage provide a reliable qualitative foundation for the census findings.



10.2 Type of Institutions Covered

Out of 173 institutions interviewed, Charitable Children Institutions (CCIs) were the majority at 54.3 percent. This was followed by Community-Based Organizations (14.5%), Faith-Based Organizations (12.7%) and Non-Governmental Organizations (12.1%). The data shows that institutions falling under Government agencies accounted for only 4.0%, while other institutions falling under "other categories" were at 2.3%. CCIs dominated in several counties, including Kajiado (90.9%), Nakuru (83.3%), Samburu (80.0%) and Migori (76.2%). Nairobi City represented a more



diverse mix of organisations with representation from CCIs, NGOs, government agencies and faith-based organizations. Overall, the findings show that rehabilitation services are largely run by charitable and community-based actors with relatively limited direct government involvement.

10.3 Years of Operation by Rehabilitation Institutions

The results show that majority (71.5%) of the institutions covered have been in operation for over 10 years, demonstrating a well-established rehabilitation sector. A smaller proportion of the institutions (14.0 %) operated for 1 to 5 years while 12.8 percent operated for 6 to 10 years. The results further show that only 1.7 percent have been in existence for less than one year. Most of the institutions that have been operational for over a decade are found in many counties, including Mombasa, Marsabit, Kitui, Baringo, Laikipia, Kisii, Nyamira and Siaya. Counties such as Kiambu, Kajiado, Uasin Gishu and Migori also showed strong institutional existence. Overall, the findings reveal substantial experience and stability among institutions supporting street families across the country.

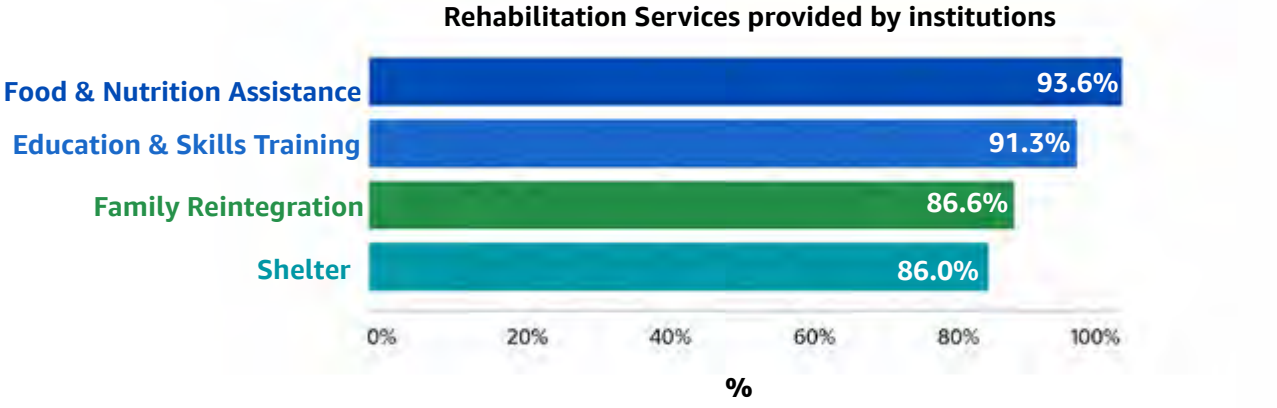
10.4 Target Groups Served by Rehabilitation Institutions

The KIIs data showed that rehabilitation services are mainly child-centered, with comparatively limited focus on adults and whole families. Out of 166 institutions that indicated their target population of their services, majority (92.2%) mainly focus on rescuing children from the streets. This shows that rehabilitation initiatives are largely centered on interventions for children. The data further showed that only a smaller proportion of the institutions serve other vulnerable groups such as the elderly and persons with disabilities (17.5%), adults rescued from the streets (13.9%) and families (13.9%). The results showed that all institutions in Kiambu, Kajiado, Nakuru, Kisii and Kakamega counties focus on children while those in Turkana County support children, families and other vulnerable groups equally. Institutions in Nairobi City County are more diversified in their approach to rehabilitation services as they serve children (90.5%), adults (33.3%) and families (28.6%).



10.5 Services Provided by Rehabilitation Institutions

The census sought to find out the specific type of services offered by the institutions. The findings show a strong emphasis on immediate care, education and reintegration, with somewhat less focus on legal support and long-term economic empowerment. Out of the 172 institutions that indicated the specific rehabilitation services that they provide, most provide food and nutrition assistance (93.6%), education and skills training (91.3%), family reintegration services (86.6%) and shelter (86.0%). The results showed that 85.5 percent of the institutions offer health and psychological support services. Fewer institutions offer rehabilitation services such as substance abuse and trauma support (68.6%) and economic empowerment programs (55.8%). The results also showed that less than a half (49.4%) of the institutions offer legal aid and protection services while only 8.1 percent reported offering other services.



10.6 Mechanisms for Identifying and Reaching Street Families

The findings indicate that institutional coordination and inter-agency referrals play a central role in identifying and supporting street families. Among the 171 institutions that responded to this question, 84.8 percent indicated that the most common method of identifying and reaching street families is through referral systems from other organizations. This is followed by partnership with local government agencies (77.2%) and community-based identification mechanisms (74.3%). The data showed that about 70.2 percent of the institutions conduct direct street outreach programs, such as visits and patrols. Only 4.1 percent of the institutions reported using other methods. Several counties, including Kiambu, Kajiado, Trans Nzoia, Turkana and Nairobi City had strong multi-channel approaches, combining referrals, outreach, community networks and government collaboration for the identification of street families and outreach approaches.

84.8%

Institutions indicated that the most common method of identifying and reaching street families is through referral systems from other organizations.

10.7 Institutional Service Capacity

The census collected data on the number of beneficiaries each institution can handle on a monthly basis. The findings indicated that rehabilitation services are largely delivered through modest-capacity institutions, with few large-scale service providers. Out of 172 institutions, nearly half (49.4%) serve 1–50 beneficiaries per month, while 44.2 percent serve 51–200 beneficiaries. A small share of institutions (4.7%) serve between 201 and 500 beneficiaries, while only 1.7 percent support more than 500 beneficiaries per month. The results further showed that institutions in Kiambu, Kajiado, Trans Nzoia and Migori counties mainly had capacities below 200 beneficiaries per month. Institutions in Nairobi City County had relatively higher capacity, with some institutions serving over 200 beneficiaries per month.

10.8 Direct Service Delivery Staffing Levels

The census results showed that there exist varying operational scales in terms of staffing levels as most institutions have moderate staffing levels while a smaller proportion have large service teams. About one-third (31.4%) of the institutions employ 6–10 staff in direct service delivery. This is followed by institutions with 11–20 staff (27.3%), 1–5 staff (21.5%) and 21 or more staff (19.8%). Counties with institutions that had relatively higher staffing levels, with several institutions employing more than 10 members of staff, include Kajiado, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Migori and Nairobi City.



About one-third (31.4%) of the institutions employ 6–10 staff in direct service delivery.

10.9 Age Groups of the Street Families Served

The data from the census showed that institutional services are heavily concentrated on serving children, with comparatively limited coverage of adults. Out of 170 institutions, majority (94.7%) serve children under 18 years while about 31.2 percent support young adults (18–24 years). Only 10.0 percent of the institutions serve adults aged 25–50 years while 5.9 percent cater for older adults (50+ years). The results showed that institutions in Kiambu, Kajiado, Turkana, Nakuru, Kisii and Migori counties predominantly focus on children while institutions in Nairobi City County had a broader age reach, serving children (95.2%), young adults age 18-24 (57.1%), adults age 25-50 (33.3%) and adults age 50+ (28.6%).

10.10 Key Challenges Experienced by Rehabilitation Institutions

Most of the institutions cited financial limitations, social stigma and reintegration barriers as the most pressing challenges affecting service delivery. Lack of funding/resources and stigmatization of street families were cited as constraints by 84.7 percent and 59.4 percent of the institutions, respectively. This was followed by resistance from street families (54.1%) and legal or bureaucratic barriers (42.9%). The institutions also mentioned operational constraints such as inadequate food supplies (40.6%), limited shelter space (39.4%) and limited long-term rehabilitation programs (38.8%) as significant constraints. About one-third mentioned lack of access to healthcare (34.7%) and infrastructure/logistical challenges (34.1%). About 1 in 4 institutions cited lack of trained staff (27.6%), poor coordination (24.1%) and security concerns (23.5%).

10.11 Reasons for Avoiding or Resisting Services

Rehabilitation institutions that participated in the census reported that street families often avoid or resist services due to several barriers. Among the 167 institutions that responded to this question, 63.5 percent indicated that concerns about legal status or lack of documentation was the main barrier. This was followed by mistrust arising from experiences of stigmatization or discrimination (56.9%), fear of family separation (41.9%) and previous negative encounters with authorities (39.5%).

Other reasons highlighted by institutions included a preference among street families to remain independent (35.3%), concerns about privacy and confidentiality (31.1%) and a general lack of trust in institutions (29.9%). Only 4.2 percent of the institutions reported additional reasons outside these main categories.

These findings underscore that institutions recognize legal insecurity, stigma and fear of family separation as the primary barriers limiting access to rehabilitation services.

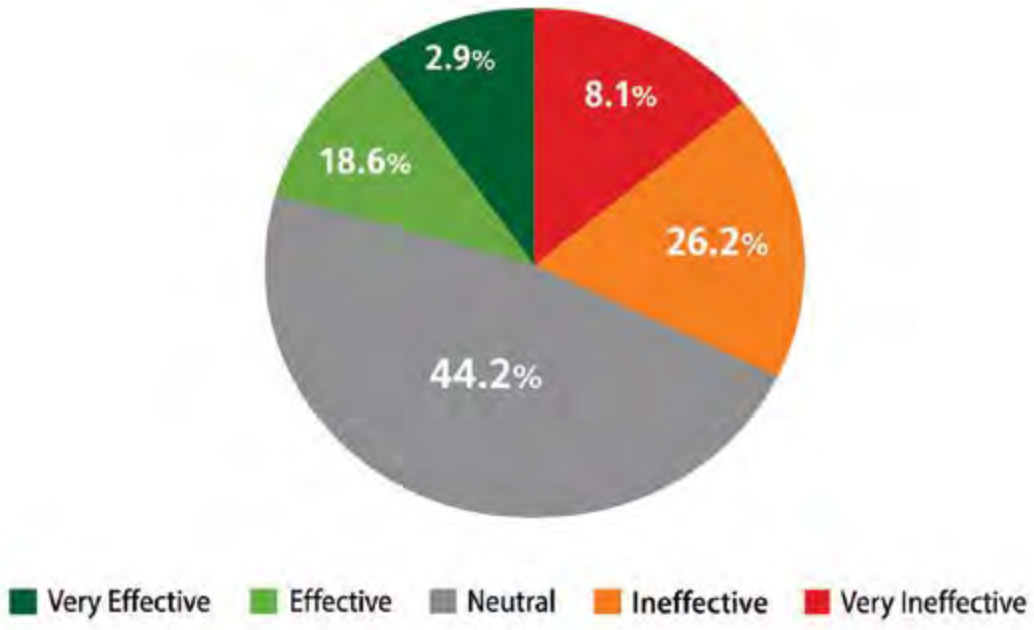
Institutions recognize legal insecurity, stigma and fear of family separation as the primary barriers limiting access to rehabilitation services.

10.12 Methods of Measuring Effectiveness of Programmes

The responses from the managers of the institutions handling rehabilitation issues showed that institutions rely heavily on qualitative documentation and beneficiary feedback, complemented by structured Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) tools and follow-up mechanisms to measure the effectiveness of their programmes. Among 171 institutions, the most common method of measuring effectiveness is through success stories and case studies (92.4%). This is followed by feedback from beneficiaries (86.5%) and follow-up surveys after reintegration (84.8%). The data further indicated that a substantial proportion use M&E surveys (75.4%) and reports from local government or partner organizations (64.3%). In measuring programme effectiveness, about half of the institutions (50.3%) reported tracking recidivism rates—such as cases where beneficiaries return to the streets after rehabilitation—while only a small proportion (2.9%) indicated using other evaluation methods.

10.13 Overall Service Effectiveness

The census found that while services exist, their impact is perceived as limited or inconsistent. This implies that strengthening quality, reach, coordination and sustainability of interventions is critical to improving outcomes for street families nationwide. Overall perceptions of service effectiveness are largely moderate to critical. Only 2.9 percent of the institutions rated services as very effective and 18.6 percent as effective. The largest proportion (44.2%) of institutions rated services as neutral, while 26.2 percent considered them ineffective and 8.1 percent very ineffective. This means more than one-third (34.3%) view current services negatively, compared to just 21.5 percent who view them positively. At county level, institutions in many counties including Kiambu, Vihiga, Isiolo, Meru and Siaya reported predominantly neutral ratings. Others—including Kakamega, Kitui, Busia, Migori and counties in parts of the Coast region—had notable proportion of institutions that rated their services as ineffective or very ineffective.



10.14 Institutional Perspectives on Rehabilitation Results

The census data on the observed outcomes of rehabilitation services showed strong progress in reintegration, education, health and psychosocial recovery while economic empowerment outcomes remained comparatively moderate. Among 171 institutions, the most commonly reported outcomes were improved access to education for children (91.2%) and successful reintegration into family or community (90.6%). A large majority also report improved psychological well-being (86.5%) and improved health outcomes (84.8%). The results also showed other significant outcomes that include reduced substance abuse (80.1%) and increased social support or community involvement (74.9%). However, comparatively fewer institutions reported increased employment or income generation (60.2%).



90.6%
Successful family/ community reintegration



60.2%
Employment and income generation remains lowest outcome



91.2%
Improved access to education

10.15 Estimated Reintegration Rates

The census data on the estimated reintegration rates in the last 5 years reflected a positive trend in long-term reintegration endeavors by the various rehabilitation institutions. Out of 172 institutions, about a half (56.4%) estimated that more than 50 percent of their beneficiaries have been successfully reintegrated into family or community life. About 23.8 percent reported reintegration rates ranging from 30 to 50 percent, while 12.2 percent estimated 10–30 percent and only 7.6 percent reported rates below 10 percent. These findings suggest generally strong reintegration outcomes across most counties, with many institutions reporting high success levels. However, a smaller proportion indicate moderate or low reintegration rates, highlighting variations in program effectiveness and contextual challenges.

10.16 Institutional Collaboration

The census found that most service providers operated within strong inter-agency and community-based networks. This collaboration is likely to enhance coordination, resource mobilization and service delivery effectiveness. Out of 171 institutions, collaboration is widespread and multi-sectoral. The majority of the institutions reported partnering with Ministries, Departments and Agencies (85.4%) and Local Government Agencies (84.8%) indicating strong public-sector engagement. Similarly, a high proportion of institutions work with local community groups or leaders (80.7%) and other NGOs/CBOs (73.7%) which reflects robust grassroots and civil society networks. The results further indicated that collaboration with donor agencies is practiced by about 61.4 percent of the institutions thereby suggesting moderate external funding partnerships. However, only 33.9 percent of institutions engage with international organizations (e.g., UNICEF, WHO) indicating comparatively lower global-level linkages. The results showed that there were very few institutions (7.6%) reporting other forms of collaboration.

10.17 Nature of Collaboration

The census sought to find out whether there were other partnerships that extended beyond funding to include service integration, information exchange, capacity strengthening and policy engagement suggesting a comprehensive and multi-dimensional collaboration framework that supports service delivery to street families. Among 172 institutions, collaboration is largely programmatic and strategic. The most common form of partnership, other than funding, is capacity building and training (83.7%) followed by financial support (80.8%) and data sharing and reporting (78.5%). This indicates a strong technical and resource-based partnerships. About 71.5 percent of institutions engage in joint service delivery, reflecting integrated service provision such as shared shelters and health services. Additionally, 68.6 percent of the institutions indicated having collaboration on advocacy and policy work while 62.8 percent participate in joint monitoring and evaluation, demonstrating coordinated oversight and accountability mechanisms. Very few institutions (2.3%) reported other forms of collaboration.

10.18 Collaboration Challenges

The census found that while collaboration remains central to service delivery for street families, there is the need to strengthen coordination mechanisms, clarify roles and enhance communication to reduce partnership-related constraints. Out of 172 institutions, 63.4 percent reported experiencing challenges in their collaborations, while 36.6 percent indicated that they had no collaboration challenges. This implies that, although partnerships are widespread and multi-dimensional, a significant proportion of institutions face operational or coordination difficulties. In several counties, majority of the institutions reported collaboration-related challenges. These included Kiambu (91.7%), Nakuru (100%), Baringo (100%), Kakamega (100%), Busia (83.3%) and Nairobi City (66.7%). However, institutions in some counties such as Mandera, Isiolo, Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Murang'a and Homabay reported no challenges, indicating smoother collaboration experiences in those areas.

10.19 Assessment of Coordination Among Rehabilitation Institutions

The findings suggest generally strong inter-institutional coordination, though there remains room to improve consistency and address localized gaps. Overall, coordination between institutions and other service providers is rated positively by the responding institutions. Out of 172 institutions, 59.3 percent rated coordination as Good and 20.9 percent as Very good, meaning

over four-fifths (80.2%) perceive coordination favorably. About 16.3 percent of the institutions rated coordination as Fair, while those that rated coordination as Poor and Very poor were 1.7 percent each, indicating minimal dissatisfaction. Institutions in most counties mainly rated coordination as Good or Very good. These counties included Kiambu, Turkana, Trans Nzoia, Migori and Nairobi City. Institutions in a few counties (e.g., Baringo, Kajiado and Nyamira) had moderate ratings with some Fair responses and isolated cases of Poor or Very poor.

10.20 Need for Additional Partnerships

The census data underscored the need for a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder partnership framework involving government, civil society, private sector, communities and international actors to strengthen service delivery and sustainability. The findings indicated strong demand for expanded partnerships to improve services for street families. Out of 170 institutions, the most frequently identified need was government partnerships (90.0%), highlighting the importance of stronger county and national government support. This was followed by NGO and CBO partnerships (81.2%), community-based partnerships (78.8%) and private sector partnerships (75.9%), reflecting the value of multi-sectoral collaboration. Additionally, 73.5 percent of institutions identified international donor organizations as beneficial partners. Across most counties including Kiambu, Turkana, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Migori and Nairobi City institutions overwhelmingly supported expanding partnerships across multiple sectors.

10.21 Priority Policy Changes Required

A question was asked on policy changes that the rehabilitation institutions would like to see implemented. The data highlighted the need for comprehensive, well-funded, rights-based policy reforms integrating social protection, legal recognition, service access and reintegration support. The findings showed strong consensus on key policy reforms needed to improve conditions for street families. The most cited priority was increased funding for services (92.4%), underscoring the need for greater resource allocation. Other reforms mentioned by majority of the institutions included strengthening family reintegration programs (86.0%), legal recognition of street families as a vulnerable group (82.5%) and enhanced access to healthcare and mental health services (79.5%). Additionally, improved access to housing and shelter (78.4%) and education and vocational training (78.4%) were widely endorsed by the said institutions. Protection from harassment and discrimination by enforcement agencies was also mentioned by 77.2 percent of the institutions. Across most counties, including Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Migori and Nairobi City, support for these reforms was consistently high.

10.22 Institutional Engagement with Policymakers

The managers of the street family rehabilitation institutions were asked to comment on their engagement with policy makers. The results indicated that advocacy efforts were largely structured and collaborative, combining formal consultations, committee participation and public sensitization. This reflected a proactive, multi-channel engagement model aimed at influencing policy, strengthening institutional partnerships and advancing the rights and protection of street families. The results showed that majority (87.1%) of the institutions primarily engage policymakers through regular meetings and consultations, making this the most common

advocacy approach. Other key strategies included participation in national or local committees (76.6%), public awareness campaigns (72.5%) and joint projects or initiatives (57.9%). In Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Migori, Kisii and Nairobi City counties, rehabilitation institutions used multiple engagement approaches simultaneously.



10.23 Priority Gaps in Support for Street Families

Managers of rehabilitation institutions participating in the census highlighted several critical areas where support for street families remains insufficient and requires urgent prioritization. The findings underscore that improving living conditions demands integrated interventions spanning housing, education, economic empowerment, healthcare, legal protection and strengthened reintegration systems.

According to institutional reporting, the most pressing gaps are in education for children (73.7%) and shelter and housing (73.1%), both identified as the top areas of unmet need. These were closely followed by employment and economic empowerment (70.8%), reflecting the importance of sustainable livelihood opportunities. Other significant deficits reported include healthcare services (65.5%), family reintegration support (64.3%) and legal protection and services (62.6%).

Across counties, managers consistently emphasized that these challenges are multi-dimensional rather than isolated, with institutions often reporting simultaneous needs across several sectors. Counties such as Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Kajiado, Nairobi City, Migori and Busia stood out for their high reporting across multiple areas, pointing to the need for comprehensive, multi-sectoral interventions.

10.24 Other Comments

Respondents were requested to make any other comments to reinforce earlier findings. The results showed that the respondents prioritized increased funding, stronger policy enforcement, coordinated government action, family empowerment and sustainable rehabilitation pathways for street families in Kenya. Many respondents emphasized inadequate funding for institutions serving street families, limited infrastructure and the need for higher budget allocations at both county and national levels. Calls were made for consistent funding through the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF), grants for institutions and equitable resource distribution.

A second major theme was stronger government involvement and policy implementation. Respondents urged the government to:

- Fully implement existing policies, including the Children Act (2022).
- Legally recognize street children as a vulnerable group.
- Simplify registration processes for child care institutions (CCIs).
- Strengthen regulation, coordination and oversight of institutions.
- Enhance collaboration between national and county governments.



Family strengthening and reintegration also featured prominently. Several comments stressed economic empowerment of families, prevention strategies and structured reintegration to reduce the number of children returning to the streets. Some noted challenges such as family rejection and reluctance of older youths to return to rural homes.

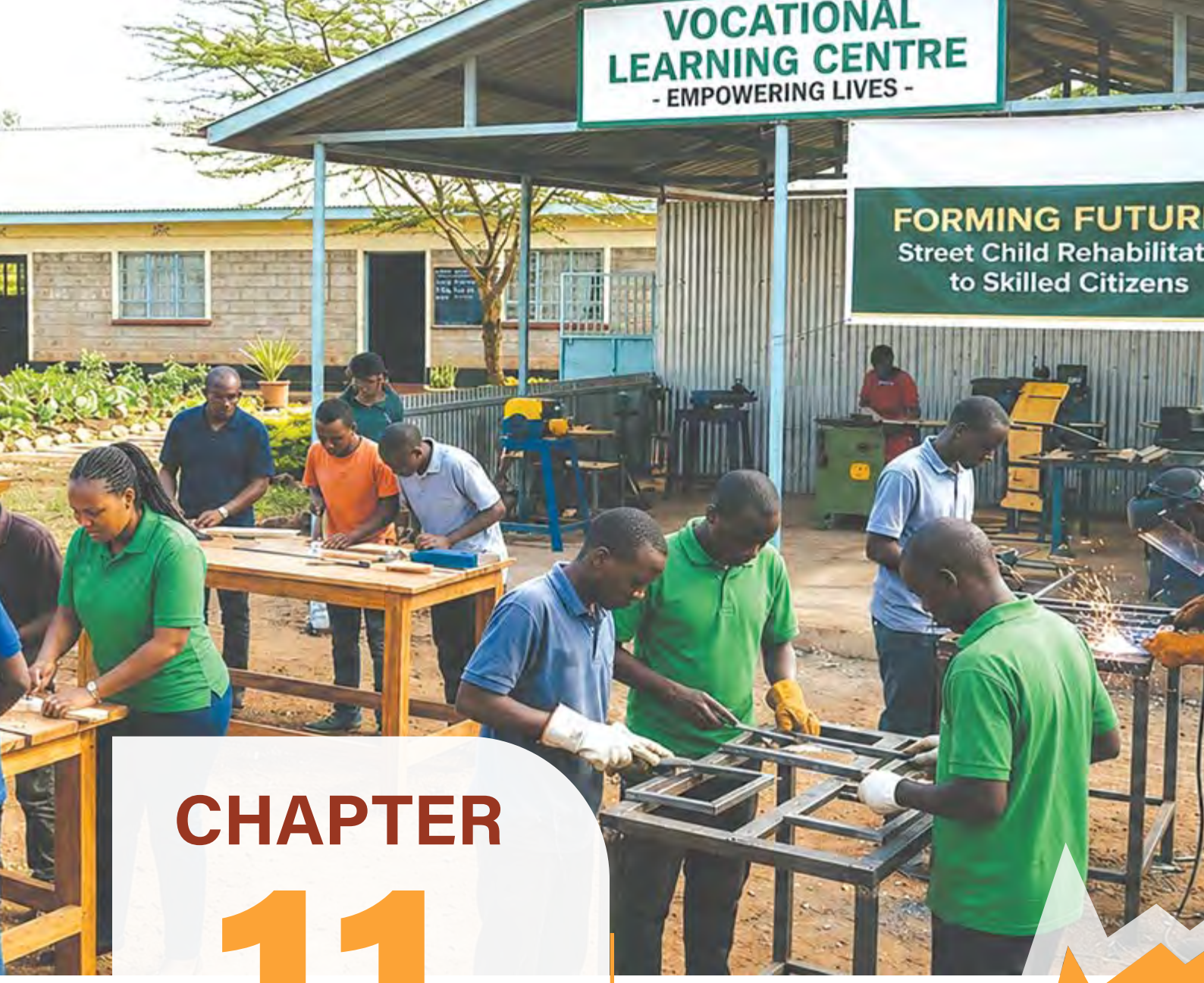
Economic empowerment and vocational training were repeatedly mentioned, particularly for older street youths. Respondents advocated for livelihood programs, vocational centers and employment pathways to support sustainable reintegration.

Access to legal documentation and protection services emerged as another concern. Challenges in obtaining IDs and birth certificates were highlighted, alongside the need for legal support in cases of harassment or discrimination. Some called for reduced force during street round-ups and greater respect for children's rights.

Psychosocial support, healthcare and specialized services were also identified as gaps. Respondents requested better mental health services, medical care, trained personnel and well-equipped rehabilitation centers.

Respondents requested better mental health services, medical care, trained personnel and well-equipped rehabilitation centers.

Finally, several institutions commended the census exercise and expressed optimism that the findings would inform stronger policy, planning and budgeting. There were calls for multi-sectoral collaboration, data-sharing platforms and continued stakeholder engagement.



CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSIONS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Conclusions

a). **Scale and Persistence of Street Families**

The 2025 National Census of Street Families establishes a comprehensive and reliable evidence base on street-connected populations in Kenya since the 2018 enumeration. The census identified 18,049 street persons nationally, of whom 95.7 percent were successfully interviewed, demonstrating a coverage of a mobile and

floating population. This figure is substantially lower than the 46,639 street-connected persons counted in 2018.

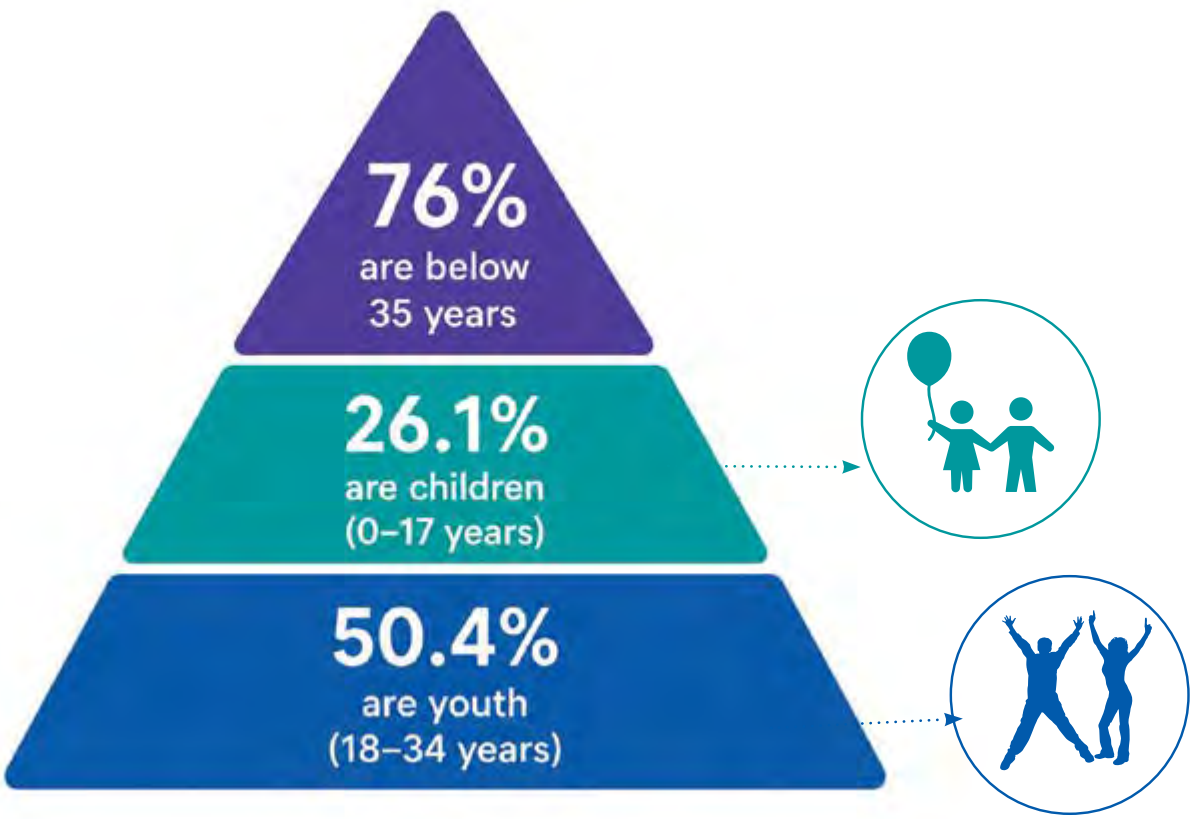
Despite the reduction in number of persons living in the streets, 29 percent of the population had stayed in the streets for over 10 years, reflecting structural exclusion from housing, employment, healthcare and education which are core dimensions that Vision 2030 seeks to universalize.

b). **Demographic Composition and Vulnerabilities**

The census confirms that street families are predominantly urban and youthful, with over 76 percent aged below 35 years. Children aged 0–17 years account for 26.1 percent, while youth aged 18–34 years constitute 50.4 percent of the street population. This age structure highlights the long-term development costs of street life, as prolonged exposure during formative years undermines education outcomes, employability and future productivity.

Gender disparities are pronounced. Males constitute 78.6 percent of street persons, while females account for 21.4 percent, yet women experience disproportionate vulnerabilities. For example, 41.5 percent of female survivors of violence reported sexual abuse, compared to 2.6 percent of males, highlighting gender-based violence risks among the females. In addition, 58.2 percent of women who had given birth were living with their children on the streets, exposing infants and young children to deprivation from birth.

Older persons and persons with disabilities, though lesser in number, face compounded exclusion. About 5.9 percent of street persons reported having a disability, with 60 percent requiring assistive devices or special support services. Meanwhile, 2.1 percent were aged 60 years and above, many of whom reported declining health and limited access to care. These realities directly challenge Vision 2030's commitment to social equity, dignity and protection of vulnerable groups across the life cycle.



c). **Structural Drivers of Street Life**

The census data clearly shows that street life in Kenya is driven by structural socio-economic factors, aligning closely with the problem statement addressed by the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda. The leading reason for entering street life was search for employment (32.0 %), followed by economic hardship (21.5 %).

Migration plays a major role, with 47.3 percent of street persons classified as lifetime migrants, often moving from rural counties to urban centres such as Nairobi, Nakuru and Mombasa, demonstrating how displacement and lack of local economic opportunities fuel street migration.

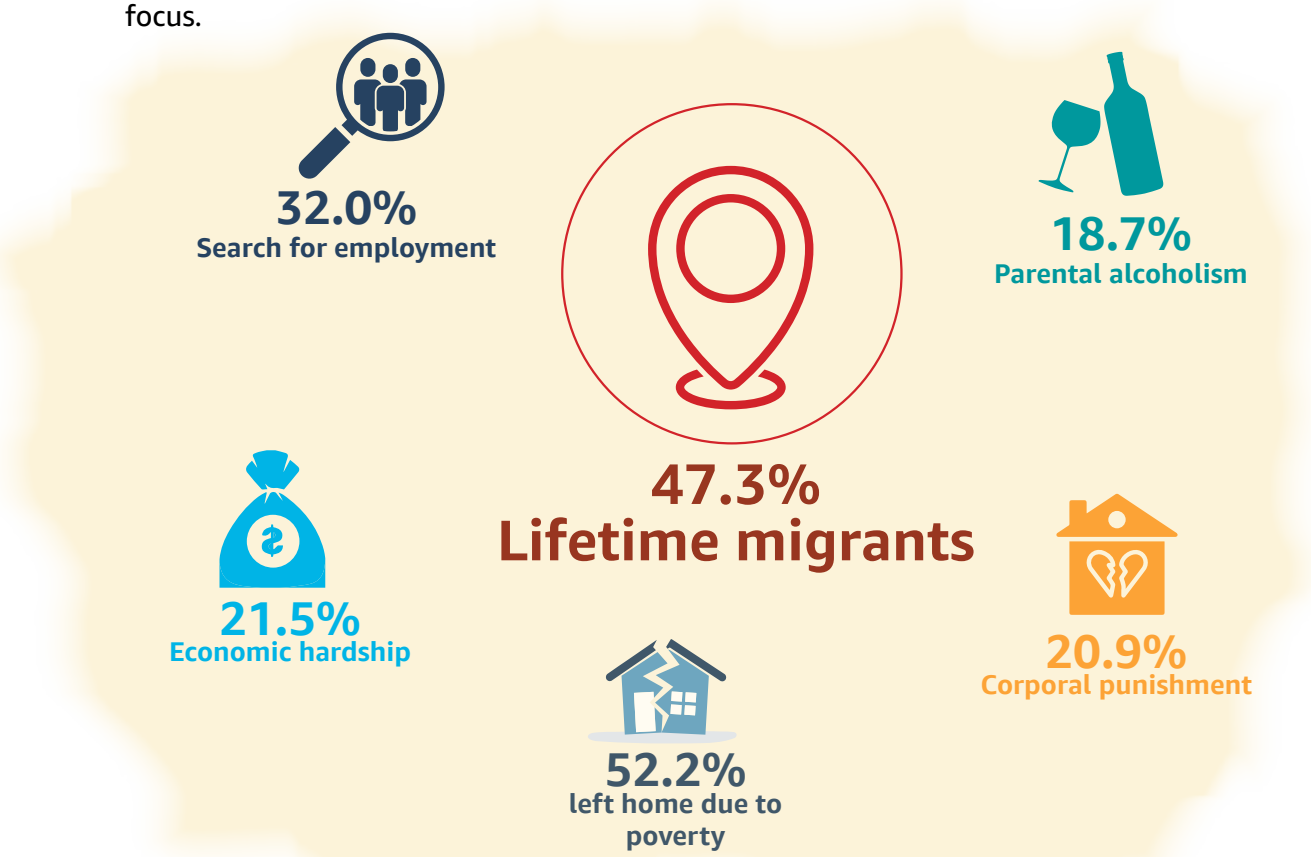
Family-level vulnerabilities further compound economic pressures. Among street children, 52.2 percent left home due to poverty, 20.9 percent due to corporal punishment and 18.7 percent due to parental alcoholism. These drivers point to weak family resilience, limited access to social protection initiatives and insufficient community-based prevention systems directly targeted by Vision 2030's social development agenda and BETA's household-level economic strengthening focus.

d). **Living Conditions, Protection Risks and Exclusion**

One-third (33.5 %) of street persons reported sleeping on the streets all the time, while only 23.6 percent reported consistently sleeping at home. 61.5 percent of children aged 0–4 years, lived permanently on the streets, highlighting child protection concerns.

From the findings, 64.7 percent of the street persons reported buying food while a large proportion relied on begging (34.8 %), scavenging (28.9 %) or well-wishers (30.6 %) highlighting economic challenges to food access.

Inadequate Access to water and sanitation was reported. Majority of the respondents depended on the good will of Hotels/Eateries/ Kiosks/Carwash for safe drinking water at 58.9 per cent, while 2.1 percent relied on bottled water. 53.9 percent reported relying on open defecation, while 12 percent reported having no access to hygiene facilities at all. These conditions undermine universal access to safe, clean and reliable drinking water as well as public health and environmental sustainability goals.



The report indicates that 42.3 percent of street persons experienced violence or harassment, with 52.3 percent identifying law enforcement as perpetrators. Arrests were common, with 43.1 percent reporting having been arrested or detained, primarily for minor offences such as loitering (59.0 %).

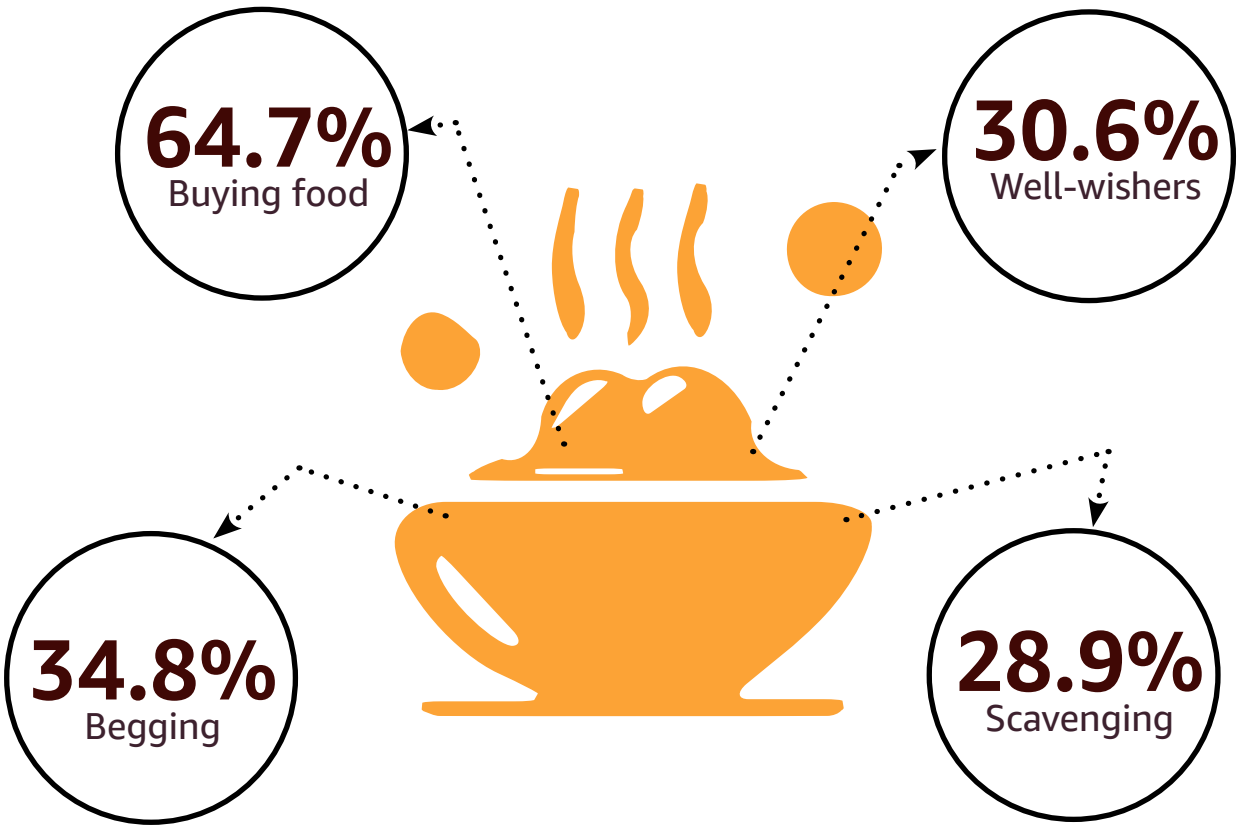
e). **Rehabilitation and Institutional Gaps**

Only 17.7 percent of street persons reported ever being rehabilitated and 15.3 percent had ever been reintegrated, highlighting sustainability gaps in current interventions. Institutional analysis shows that over 54 percent of rehabilitation institutions are Charitable Children Institutions, while only 4 percent are government-run. Moreover, over 92 percent of institutions focus primarily on children, leaving adults, families and older persons largely excluded. Less than 60 percent of institutions offer economic empowerment programmes and fewer than 50 percent provide legal aid.

f). **Human Capital and Willingness to Exit Street Life**

Despite prolonged hardship, the census reveals significant untapped human capital. About 35 percent of street persons aged 12 years and above reported having vocational or technical skills, including masonry, vehicle repair, tailoring and catering. Additionally, 51.5 percent of persons aged 10 years and above reported having special talents, particularly in sports, singing and dancing.

The findings indicate 89.2 percent of street persons expressed willingness to leave the streets if given the opportunity. Employment was the most frequently cited support need (43.9 percent), followed by skills training and start-up capital. These aspirations align with BETA's focus on livelihoods, job creation and inclusion of economically marginalized populations.



11.2 Policy Implications

a). **Prevention and Early Intervention**

The census shows that poverty, school dropout, family instability and substance abuse are major pathways into street life, particularly for children and adolescents. Preventive policies should therefore strengthen household resilience through expanded social protection, education retention initiatives, parenting support and community-based child protection systems. Early identification of at-risk households and children can significantly reduce inflows into street situations and lower long-term social and economic costs.

b). **Differentiated and Inclusive Policy Responses**

There is need to adopt inclusive, life-course policy frameworks that respond to the diverse

51.1%

of persons aged 10 years and above reported having special talents, particularly in sports, singing and dancing.



realities of street-connected populations. With children accounting for 26.1 percent and youth 50.4 percent of street persons, there is need to go beyond child-centred approaches to address youth transitions, adult livelihoods, family reintegration and care for older persons and persons with disabilities. Gender-responsive interventions are essential to address the heightened risks faced by women, including sexual violence and caregiving burdens.

c). **Integration of Legal Identity into Social Policy**

Legal identity remains a structural barrier to inclusion, 43.5 percent of street persons cited lack of documentation excluding them from healthcare, education, social protection, employment and financial services. Legal identity should therefore be integrated as a foundational component of policies and programmes, rather than treated as a stand-alone administrative issue. Strengthening civil registration systems and outreach will enhance access to services and facilitate long-term reintegration.

d). **Urban Governance and County-Level Action**

There is need to integrate street families responses into county-level governance frameworks, County governments should mainstream street families issues into urban planning, housing, water and sanitation (WASH), public health and safety strategies. Shifting from criminalization toward inclusive urban management will promote social cohesion.

e). **Economic Empowerment as a Pillar to successful reintegration**

Search for employment opportunities is one of the leading pathways into street life therefore economic empowerment through skills development, employment creation, enterprise support and access to productive assets is critical for sustainable exits from the streets. Policies that prioritize livelihoods will not only support reintegration but also contribute to broader poverty reduction and inclusive economic growth.

11.3 Recommendations

a). **Strengthen Prevention and Family Support Systems**

Enhance linkage to social protection programmes, family strengthening initiatives, parenting support and substance abuse prevention services in counties with high street entry rates. Community-based prevention should focus on keeping children in school, supporting vulnerable households and addressing early signs of family breakdown.

b). **Adopt a Life-Course and Differentiated Programming Approach**

Enhance age and gender-responsive programmes that support children, facilitate youth transitions into employment or further training, enable adult economic reintegration and provide care and social assistance for older persons and persons with disabilities connected to the street.

c). **Scale Up Livelihoods, Skills Development and Employment Linkages**

Integrate late to join school street persons into vocational training, apprenticeship, enterprise development and job creation programmes at both national and county levels. Recognition of prior learning and informal skills should be strengthened to enhance employability and income generation.

d). **Expand Safe Shelter and Housing Solutions**

Align transitional shelter provision and affordable housing initiatives with Vision 2030 housing targets and county urban development plans. Housing solutions should be linked to livelihoods and social services to ensure stability and sustainability.

e). **Improve Access to Legal Documentation and Civil Registration**

Acquisition of registration documents should be embedded within rehabilitation and reintegration programmes.

f). **Strengthen Health, Mental Health and WASH Services**

Promote inclusion into universal health coverage, regular awareness creation, WASH services and substance use treatment to all persons on the streets as well as targeted health outreach programmes is essential to reduce health-related vulnerability.

g). **Reform Protection, Policing and Justice Responses**

Enhance immediate removal upon entry into the streets to minimize peer influence into criminal activities strengthening diversion mechanisms, rights-based policing and access to justice. Law enforcement responses should prioritize protection and referral to services rather than punitive measures.

h). **Enhance Institutional Capacity, Coordination and Financing**

Embed street families interventions within national and county planning, budgeting and performance management frameworks. Strengthened programmes evaluation systems are required to track reintegration outcomes and inform policy adjustments.

i). **Promote Talent Development and Youth Engagement**

Leverage sports, arts and cultural programmes as pathways for rehabilitation, psychosocial support and economic inclusion, particularly for adolescents and young adults.

j). **Institutionalize Regular Street Families Data Collection**

Integrate periodic street families censuses and administrative data collection undertaken after every five years into the national statistical system to support evidence-based planning, monitoring and accountability under Vision 2030 and BETA.



Annex

ANNEX I- Tables

ANNEX II- Technical Coordinators

ANNEX III– List of Census Supervisors and Research Assistants

ANNEX IV – Key Informant Questionnaire

ANNEX V – Main Respondent Questionnaire

Annex I - Tables

Table 5.1c: Distribution of Street Persons by Marital Status and County

Table : Distribution of street persons by marital status, age, sex and county																
County	Total		Total													
	Count	percent	Married Monogamous		Married Polygamous		Living Together		Separated		Divorced		Widow or Widower		Never Married	
			Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent
Mombasa	1,187	100.0	160	13.5	33	2.8	138	11.6	190	16.0	15	1.3	39	3.3	612	51.6
Kwale	237	100.0	18	7.6	2	0.8	5	2.1	15	6.3	45	19.0	8	3.4	144	60.8
Kilifi	305	100.0	74	24.3	3	1.0	0	0.0	76	24.9	45	14.8	14	4.6	93	30.5
Tana River	50	100.0	13	26.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.0	4	8.0	11	22.0	19	38.0
Lamu	28	100.0	3	10.7	1	3.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	50.0	0	0.0	10	35.7
Taita-Taveta	68	100.0	10	14.7	1	1.5	0	0.0	14	20.6	1	1.5	2	2.9	40	58.8
Garissa	84	100.0	8	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	14.3	17	20.2	0	0.0	47	56.0
Wajir	79	100.0	1	1.3	2	2.5	0	0.0	3	3.8	25	31.6	0	0.0	48	60.8
Mandera	107	100.0	6	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	5.6	30	28.0	9	8.4	56	52.3
Marsabit	150	100.0	19	12.7	50	33.3	0	0.0	4	2.7	5	3.3	4	2.7	68	45.3
Isiolo	143	100.0	11	7.7	0	0.0	22	15.4	13	9.1	2	1.4	2	1.4	93	65.0
Meru	327	100.0	41	12.5	1	0.3	3	0.9	43	13.1	0	0.0	6	1.8	233	71.3
Tharaka-Nithi	52	100.0	4	7.7	1	1.9	0	0.0	10	19.2	7	13.5	3	5.8	27	51.9
Embu	423	100.0	37	8.7	12	2.8	10	2.4	82	19.4	3	0.7	7	1.7	272	64.3
Kitui	53	100.0	8	15.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9	1	1.9	42	79.2
Machakos	193	100.0	13	6.7	0	0.0	9	4.7	46	23.8	10	5.2	1	0.5	114	59.1
Makueni	348	100.0	12	3.4	23	6.6	3	0.9	54	15.5	16	4.6	14	4.0	226	64.9
Nyandarua	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	75.0
Nyeri	193	100.0	57	29.5	5	2.6	2	1.0	40	20.7	1	0.5	11	5.7	77	39.9
Kirinyaga	108	100.0	5	4.6	1	0.9	3	2.8	27	25.0	1	0.9	3	2.8	68	63.0
Murang'a	58	100.0	3	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	25.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	69.0
Kiambu	1,282	100.0	194	15.1	2	0.2	27	2.1	256	20.0	12	0.9	15	1.2	776	60.5
Turkana	280	100.0	59	21.1	7	2.5	2	0.7	4	1.4	28	10.0	1	0.4	179	63.9

Table 5.2c: Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons Distributed by County (Cont'd)

Table : Distribution of street persons by marital status, age, sex and county																
County	Total		Total													
	Count	percent	Married Monogamous		Married Polygamous		Living Together		Separated		Divorced		Widow or Widower		Never Married	
			Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent	Count	percent
West Pokot	94	100.0	4	4.3	1	1.1	0	0.0	10	10.6	7	7.4	1	1.1	71	75.5
Samburu	53	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	98.1
Trans Nzoia	313	100.0	44	14.1	4	1.3	7	2.2	55	17.6	0	0.0	10	3.2	193	61.7
Uasin Gishu	898	100.0	104	11.6	4	0.4	37	4.1	122	13.6	51	5.7	20	2.2	560	62.4
Elgeyo-Marakwet	64	100.0	4	6.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	4.7	2	3.1	1	1.6	53	82.8
Nandi	119	100.0	5	4.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	6	5.0	2	1.7	2	1.7	103	86.6
Baringo	94	100.0	37	39.4	1	1.1	1	1.1	9	9.6	0	0.0	2	2.1	44	46.8
Laikipia	269	100.0	23	8.6	3	1.1	8	3.0	41	15.2	8	3.0	2	0.7	184	68.4
Nakuru	1,351	100.0	181	13.4	8	0.6	28	2.1	200	14.8	50	3.7	16	1.2	868	64.2
Narok	72	100.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	97.2
Kajiado	157	100.0	8	5.1	0	0.0	6	3.8	71	45.2	1	0.6	4	2.5	67	42.7
Kericho	143	100.0	15	10.5	0	0.0	2	1.4	19	13.3	0	0.0	2	1.4	105	73.4
Bomet	60	100.0	3	5.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	6	10.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	49	81.7
Kakamega	191	100.0	7	3.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	5.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	173	90.6
Vihiga	202	100.0	18	8.9	2	1.0	0	0.0	47	23.3	3	1.5	1	0.5	131	64.9
Bungoma	236	100.0	13	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	210	89.0
Busia	295	100.0	29	9.8	3	1.0	11	3.7	44	14.9	4	1.4	1	0.3	203	68.8
Siaya	183	100.0	21	11.5	2	1.1	18	9.8	69	37.7	4	2.2	6	3.3	63	34.4
Kisumu	508	100.0	52	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	10.6	1	0.2	6	1.2	395	77.8
Homabay	160	100.0	13	8.1	1	0.6	9	5.6	43	26.9	0	0.0	4	2.5	90	56.3
Migori	149	100.0	14	9.4	1	0.7	0	0.0	34	22.8	1	0.7	8	5.4	91	61.1
Kisii	105	100.0	9	8.6	2	1.9	12	11.4	6	5.7	0	0.0	2	1.9	74	70.5
Nyamira	79	100.0	15	19.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	7.6	1	1.3	4	5.1	53	67.1
Nairobi City	4,280	100.0	569	13.3	33	0.8	201	4.7	1,156	27.0	50	1.2	102	2.4	2,169	50.7

Table 5.2c: Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons Distributed by County

Ever had Sexual Intercourse (SF50)						
County	Total		Total			
	Count	percent	Yes		No	
			Count	percent	Count	percent
Total	**16,102**	**100.0**	**11,680**	**72.5**	**4,422**	**27.5**
Mombasa	1,230	100.0	931	75.7	299	24.3
Kwale	242	100.0	211	87.2	31	12.8
Kilifi	301	100.0	282	93.7	19	6.3
Tana River	50	100.0	39	78.0	11	22.0
Lamu	27	100.0	8	29.6	19	70.4
Taita-Taveta	50	100.0	24	48.0	26	52.0
Garissa	88	100.0	24	27.3	64	72.7
Wajir	81	100.0	34	42.0	47	58.0
Mandera	107	100.0	65	60.7	42	39.3
Marsabit	161	100.0	111	68.9	50	31.1
Isiolo	149	100.0	115	77.2	34	22.8
Meru	332	100.0	269	81.0	63	19.0
Tharaka-Nithi	54	100.0	42	77.8	12	22.2
Embu	410	100.0	287	70.0	123	30.0
Kitui	54	100.0	23	42.6	31	57.4
Machakos	193	100.0	157	81.3	36	18.7
Makueni	354	100.0	235	66.4	119	33.6
Nyandarua	12	100.0	7	58.3	5	41.7
Nyeri	193	100.0	173	89.6	20	10.4
Kirinyaga	107	100.0	87	81.3	20	18.7
Murang'a	69	100.0	36	52.2	33	47.8
Kiambu	1,282	100.0	1,107	86.3	175	13.7
Turkana	305	100.0	170	55.7	135	44.3
West Pokot	92	100.0	58	63.0	34	37.0
Samburu	59	100.0	38	64.4	21	35.6
Trans Nzoia	319	100.0	228	71.5	91	28.5
Uasin Gishu	919	100.0	609	66.3	310	33.7
Elgeyo-Marakwet	64	100.0	53	82.8	11	17.2
Nandi	122	100.0	46	37.7	76	62.3
Baringo	102	100.0	82	80.4	20	19.6
Laikipia	271	100.0	162	59.8	109	40.2
Nakuru	1,369	100.0	949	69.3	420	30.7
Narok	83	100.0	48	57.8	35	42.2
Kajiado	151	100.0	144	95.4	7	4.6
Kericho	148	100.0	104	70.3	44	29.7
Bomet	59	100.0	41	69.5	18	30.5

Table 5.2: Sexual Intercourse Among Street Persons Distributed by County (Cont'd)

Ever had Sexual Intercourse (SF50)						
County	Total		Total			
	Count	percent	Yes		No	
			Count	percent	Count	percent
Kakamega	194	100.0	111	57.2	83	42.8
Vihiga	205	100.0	139	67.8	66	32.2
Bungoma	256	100.0	111	43.4	145	56.6
Busia	303	100.0	184	60.7	119	39.3
Siaya	183	100.0	153	83.6	30	16.4
Kisumu	513	100.0	297	57.9	216	42.1
Homabay	159	100.0	139	87.4	20	12.6
Migori	148	100.0	115	77.7	33	22.3
Kisii	114	100.0	59	51.8	55	48.2
Nyamira	79	100.0	47	59.5	32	40.5
Nairobi City	4,339	100.0	3,326	76.7	1,013	23.3

Annex II - List of Census Technical Coordinators

Name	Organization	Role
Caroline Towett	SFRTF	Census Director
Rosemary Bowen	KNBS	Census Director
Francis Kundu	KNBS	Census Director
Robert Buluma	KNBS	Technical Lead
Lucy Kamuri	SFRTF	Technical Lead
John Bore	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Paul Waweru	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Morris Kamau	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Renice Bunde	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Miriam Mwaura	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Winnie Kemuto	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Kelvin Nyawenda	KNBS	Technical Committee Member
Sammy K. Tanui	NCPD	Technical Committee Member
Nancy Murega	State Department for Internal Security and National Administration	Technical Committee Member
Juliet Githinji	KPS	Technical Committee Member
Winfred Mbugua	NCPWD	Technical Committee Member
Elizabeth Njoroge	SDCS	Technical Committee Member
Eunice Moraa	SDCS	Technical Committee Member
Gideon Tinkoi	SDSP	Technical Committee Member
John Muiruri	Action for Children in Conflict	Technical Committee Member
John Nganga	Koinonia Community	Technical Committee Member
Candita Njeri	SFRTF	Technical Coordinator
Kelvin Njoroge	SFRTF	Technical Coordinator
Peter Mwita	SFRTF	Technical Coordinator
Elizabeth Kihoi	SFRTF	Technical Coordinator
Miriam Chepkirui	SFRTF	Technical Coordinator
Wiliam Okoba	SFRTF	Technical Coordinator
Melaniah Kiburu	SFRTF	Secretariat
Jackline sadera	SFRTF	Secretariat
Rahab Chemutai	SFRTF	Secretariat
Richard Njagi	SFRTF	Secretariat
Jacqueline Dama Tundu	KNBS	Report Layout and Publishing
Maureen Khaoya	Public Works	Report Layout and Publishing
Stephen Wathuri	Public Works	Report Layout and Publishing
Robert Kambo	Public Works	Report Layout and Publishing
Enock Kiptum	Public Works	Report Layout and Publishing

Annex III - List of Census Supervisors and Research Assistants

S/NO	NAME	COUNTY	DESIGNATION
1	**Elvis Kipkoech Kurgat**	**Baringo**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
2	**Rhoda Kimiti**	**Baringo**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
3	Victor Chochoi	Baringo	Research Assistant
4	Alex Kipsang Yator	Baringo	Research Assistant
5	**Joyce Nyandika**	**Bomet**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
6	**Daniel Okoo**	**Bomet**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
7	Nelly Chepngetich	Bomet	Research Assistant
8	**Jonna Maingi Musee**	**Bungoma**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
9	**Denzel Obunga Ii**	**Bungoma**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
10	Francis Sifuna Masicha	Bungoma	Research Assistant
11	Paulus Sanya	Bungoma.	Research Assistant
12	Valarie Wamanga	Bungoma	Research Assistant
13	**Eric Lee Mugaisi**	**Busia**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
14	**Alice Omondi**	**Busia**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
15	Brenda Akemo	Busia	Research Assistant
16	Rolyne Ajwang	Busia	Research Assistant
17	**Livingstone Omuse Otijom**	**Elgeyo Marakwet**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
18	David Otieno	**Elgeyo Marakwet**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
19	Viola Yego	Elgeyo Marakwet	Research Assistant
20	**Davelyne Mundi**	**Embu**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
21	**Eunice Muriithi**	**Embu**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
22	Rolence Wakesho	Embu	Research Assistant
23	Lynn Waitaga Mwangi	Embu	Research Assistant
24	Kavembe Njagi	Embu	Research Assistant
25	**Benjamin Kinyua**	**Garissa**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
26	**Khalid Hujale**	**Garissa**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
27	Bashir Hattari Hallo	Garissa	Research Assistant
28	Abdikarim Adan Gedi	Garissa	Research Assistant
29	**Kennedy Kiribwa**	**Homa Bay**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
30	**Serfine Atieno Akumu**	**Homa Bay**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
31	Solet Amondi	Homa Bay	Research Assistant
32	Victorine Odhiambo Orondo	Homa Bay	Research Assistant
33	**Franklin Kibaara Mbiuki**	**Isiolo**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
34	**Ralia Bidu Halake**	**Isiolo**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
35	Veldain Nkatha Maingi	Isiolo	Research Assistant

36	Mkola Alfred Kituri	Isiolo	Research Assistant
37	**Anne Kang'Ethe**	**Kajiado**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
38	**Barbra Mbithe**	**Kajiado**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
39	Jotham Kiogora	Kajiado	Research Assistant
40	Rufas Karanja Njeri	Kajiado	Research Assistant
41	**Stephen Mule Muutu**	**Kakamega**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
42	**Margaret Okaka Aboka**	**Kakamega**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
43	Felix Otieno	Kakamega	Research Assistant
44	Vincent Manewa	Kakamega	Research Assistant
45	**Carol Chelangat**	**Kericho**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
46	**Vincent Kipkurui Koskei**	**Kericho**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
47	Maxwell O. Oloo	Kericho	Research Assistant
48	Velerie Cheptoo	Kericho	Research Assistant
49	Sr. Esther Jeruto Koros	Kericho	Research Assistant
50	**Rose Barine**	**Kiambu**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
51	**Joyce Gathoni Kimani**	**Kiambu**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
52	Elizabeth Njeri Ngure	Kiambu	Sign Language Interpreter
53	Gerald Ndungu Gichuhi	Kiambu	Research Assistant
54	Vivian Muiya	Kiambu	Research Assistant
55	Edwin Gitau Wariara	Kiambu	Research Assistant
56	Julius Mwanzia Musembi	Kiambu	Research Assistant
57	Pascaline Chelimo	kiambu	Research Assistant
58	Daniel Machua Nyore	Kiambu	Research Assistant
59	Newton Njoroge	Kiambu	Research Assistant
60	Charles N. Katiku	Kiambu	Research Assistant
61	Thomas Kimanthi Njiru	Kiambu	Research Assistant
62	Anita Kendi Betty	Kiambu	Research Assistant
63	Robert Kinyua	Kiambu	Research Assistant
64	**Winifred Kambua Kaluku**	**Kilifi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
65	**Rachael Chizi Mwachaga**	**Kilifi**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
66	Vivian Chepkiyech Rotich	Kilifi	Research Assistant
67	Samson Tsofa Birya	Kilifi	Research Assistant
68	**Kamwila Ngeke**	**Kirinyaga**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
69	**Njeri Jeff Bradon Kahuthu**	**Kirinyaga**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
70	Shelomith Wawira Njiru	Kirinyaga	Research Assistant
71	Mary Wambui Kimani	Kirinyaga	Research Assistant
72	**Patrick Adero Awino**	**Kisii**	**Supervisor - SDCS**

73	**Douglas Nyakango Sagwe**	**Kisii**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
74	Washington Mayaba	Kisii	Research Assistant
75	Isabella Nyaboke Onchieku	Kisii	Research Assistant
76	**Geoffrey Musoko**	**Kisumu**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
77	**Humphrey Kennedy**	**Kisumu**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
78	Mary Achieng	Kisumu	Research Assistant
79	Peter Onyango Oyoo	Kisumu	Research Assistant
80	Silas Paul Oyuga	Kisumu	Research Assistant
81	Keziah Adhiambo Kutte	Kisumu	Research Assistant
82	Zaynab Maende Olum	Kisumu	Research Assistant
83	**Francis Kisilu Katiku**	**Kitui**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
84	**Brenda Mutio**	**Kitui**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
85	Gladys Munai Musyaisya	Kitui	Research Assistant
86	Janice Kasyoka Mulandi	Kitui	Research Assistant
87	**Zephaniah Apoko**	**Kwale**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
88	**Brian Churchill Otieno**	**Kwale**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
89	Dalmas Osoro	Kwale	Research Assistant
90	**Thomas Tinega**	**Laikipia**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
91	**Harriet Wawira Githinji**	**Laikipia**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
92	Felix Wambugu	Laikipia	Research Assistant
93	Fidelis Nkatha Muthomi	Laikipia	Research Assistant
94	George Maigo Muregi	Laikipia	Research Assistant
95	**Mwasiwa Juma Boga**	**Lamu**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
96	**Abdi Shally**	**Lamu**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
97	Abdile Khalif Sagar	Lamu	Research Assistant
98	**Rhoda Kanini Muisyo**	**Machakos**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
99	**Edward Juma Okumu**	**Machakos**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
100	John Wanjohi Maina	Machakos	Research Assistant
101	Victoria N Muindi	Machakos	Research Assistant
102	Margaret Wairimu Maina	Machakos	Research Assistant
103	**Thomas Kiema Mulwa**	**Makueni**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
104	**Juddy Musengya Mativo**	**Makueni**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
105	Winnfred Mwikali Nzioki	Makueni	Research Assistant
106	Dorothy Wavinya Musyimi	Makueni	Research Assistant
107	Milka Ndunge Mwau	Makueni	Research Assistant
108	**Abdikadir Abdinoor**	**Mandera**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
109	**Yussuf Mohamud Ali**	**Mandera**	**Supervisor - KNBS**

110	Alikheir Haji Somo	Mandera	Research Assistant
111	Billow Hassan Ali	Mandera	Research Assistant
112	**Maxwell Njeru Titima**	**Marsabit**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
113	**Bokayo Galgallo**	**Marsabit**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
114	Augustine M. Nyamai	Marsabit	Research Assistant
115	Mukanzi Leackey	Marsabit	Research Assistant
116	**Loise Mugure Gikuhi**	**Meru**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
117	**Omondi Kepha**	**Meru**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
118	Joy Kawira Kinoti	Meru	Research Assistant
119	William Mutwiri	Meru	Research Assistant
120	**Simion Orenge Ochego**	**Migori**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
121	**Olgah Achieng Otieno**	**Migori**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
122	Winnie Nyangi	Migori	Research Assistant
123	Matiko Nelson Marwa	Migori	Research Assistant
124	**Gabriel Kitili**	**Mombasa**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
125	**Vincent Alwala**	**Mombasa**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
126	Kelvin Mugwanga	Mombasa	Research Assistant
127	George Konde	Mombasa	Research Assistant
128	Grace Mueni Mutuku	Mombasa	Research Assistant
129	Janet Anyango Otieno	Mombasa	Research Assistant
130	Christopher Almasi Waliaro	Mombasa	Research Assistant
131	Richard Chando	Mombasa	Research Assistant
132	Esther Onyango	Mombasa	Research Assistant
133	Ndege Onyango Wycliffe	Mombasa	Research Assistant
134	Alex Esau	Mombasa	Research Assistant
135	Kalume Timothy Kalume	Mombasa	Research Assistant
136	**Peter Kyambi Nzeva**	**Murang'a**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
137	**Maxwell Kirima Macharia**	**Muranga**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
138	Rose Nyambura Kimani	Muranga	Research Assistant
139	Erick Wandera Ojiambo	Murang'a	Research Assistant
140	**Nancy Waswa**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
141	**Samuel Maosa**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
142	**Julister Nyaboke Mark**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
143	**Derick Junior Liech**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
144	**Fredrick Chacha Robi**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
145	**Lemmy Kinyua**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
146	**George . N. Ginonno**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
147	**Victor Owiti**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
148	**Maureen Achieng Wanga**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
149	**Faith Chabari**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**

150	**Margaret K Kirera**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
151	**Valentine Mkamburi Maole**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
152	**Julian Murimi Marwa**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
153	**Zipporah Ndunge**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
154	**Bismarck Ouko Aminga**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
155	**Ruth Nabwire Omolo**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
156	**Amos Mwita Mwita**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
157	**Lawrence Otieno Sadia**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
158	**Lilian Nzembi Mulevu**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
159	**Margaret Sandiri**	**Nairobi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
160	Maria Kirika	Nairobi	Sign Language Interpreter
161	Fridah Nyala	Nairobi	Research Assistant
162	Francis Mburu Kibathi	Nairobi	Research Assistant
163	Elizabeth Wangari Gacheru	Nairobi	Research Assistant
164	David Saruni Kesier	Nairobi	Research Assistant
165	Esbon Kariuki	Nairobi	Research Assistant
166	Sr. Dorothy Atieno	Nairobi	Research Assistant
167	Gerald Mutie	Nairobi	Research Assistant
168	Truphena Khayechia Tieni	Nairobi	Research Assistant
169	Ignatius Anyango Ouma	Nairobi	Research Assistant
170	Charles Ngotho Kamande	Nairobi	Research Assistant
171	Robert Imbalabala Kheyi	Nairobi	Research Assistant
172	Wycliffe Muwanga Watibini	Nairobi	Research Assistant
173	Monica Gitau	Nairobi	Research Assistant
174	Francis Kibathi	Nairobi	Research Assistant
175	Susan Wawira	Nairobi	Research Assistant
176	Peter Kimani Wanjiru	Nairobi	Research Assistant
177	Susan Wawira Njeru	Nairobi	Research Assistant
178	Francis Mbugua Mwaniki	Nairobi	Research Assistant
178	Lydia Nduta Mukubwa	Nairobi	Research Assistant
178	Pauline Mbithe Ngila	Nairobi	Research Assistant
179	Jotham Kiogora	Nairobi	Research Assistant
180	Justine Chesock Opa	Nairobi	Research Assistant
181	John Kangethe	Nairobi	Research Assistant
182	Robert Oyoo	Nairobi	Research Assistant
183	Kamanda Geoffrey	Nairobi	Research Assistant
184	Paul Thuo	Nairobi	Research Assistant
185	Lilian Nyokabi Mwaura	Nairobi	Research Assistant
186	Linda Ntinyari Mwiti	Nairobi	Research Assistant
187	Kennedy Chindi Otieno	Nairobi	Research Assistant
188	Elly Hosam Okumu	Nairobi	Research Assistant
189	Jeniffer Muendo	Nairobi	Research Assistant
190	Susan Wanjiru Ngugi	Nairobi	Research Assistant
191	Benard Githaiga Ndirangu	Nairobi	Research Assistant

192	**Pilot Khaemba**	**Nakuru**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
193	**Dorine Moraa Orindo**	**Nakuru**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
194	Agatha Wanjiku	Nakuru	Sign Language Interpreter
195	Francis Gichobe Kamau	Nakuru	Research Assistant
196	Lawrence Kanyingi	Nakuru	Research Assistant
197	Rackel Rita	Nakuru	Research Assistant
198	John Onyango Odindo	Nakuru	Research Assistant
199	Isaac Gitau	Nakuru	Research Assistant
200	Elizabeth Mokoro	Nakuru	Research Assistant
201	Kilalin Sikengei	Nakuru	Research Assistant
202	Kilalin Sikengei	Nakuru	Research Assistant
203	Samwel Kiprono Langat	Nakuru	Research Assistant
204	Sinteria Vincent	Nakuru	Research Assistant
205	**James Chebon Chepkoiwo**	**Nandi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
206	**Milcah Letting**	**Nandi**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
207	Eric Liyai	Nandi	Research Assistant
208	**Sammy Korir**	**Narok**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
209	**Thomas Orenge**	**Narok**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
210	Isaac Ngara	Narok	Research Assistant
211	Marion Bwari Ondieki	Narok	Research Assistant
212	**Rasto Omolo Orwa**	**Nyamira**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
213	**Lornah Omwamba**	**Nyamira**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
214	Phylis Moraa Nyaanga	Nyamira	Research Assistant
215	Mabera Onyancha	Nyamira	Research Assistant
216	**Ngugi Bernard**	**Nyandarua**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
217	**Francis Aiyan**	**Nyandarua**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
218	Pauline Muthoni Gathii	Nyandarua	Research Assistant
219	Mauline Nyareso Omwenga	Nyandarua	Research Assistant
220	**Joseph Kabuthia Mburu**	**Nyeri**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
221	**Vivian Kerubo**	**Nyeri**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
222	Fridah Nyaguthii Muinde	Nyeri	Research Assistant
223	David Kiarie	Nyeri	Research Assistant
224	Kaguta Margaret Muthoni	Nyeri	Research Assistant
225	**John Kungu Mwaniki**	**Samburu**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
226	**Gilbert Mwandeje**	**Samburu**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
227	Peter Mwangi	Samburu	Research Assistant
228	**Imbayi Genvieve**	**Siaya**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
229	**Ivan Okuku**	**Siaya**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
230	David Ochieng Otieno	Siaya	Research Assistant

231	Pamela Atieno Were	Siaya	Research Assistant
232	**Mbito Mvurya**	**Taita Taveta**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
233	**Laurah Warige**	**Taita Taveta**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
234	**Daniel Wachira Waiti**	**Tana River**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
235	**Rashid Mohamed**	**Tana River**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
236	Gift Komora Benjamin	Tana River	Research Assistant
237	**Julius Wachira Kiragu**	**Tharaka Nithi**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
238	**Pauline Kamau**	**Tharaka Nithi**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
239	Joseph Njoroge Rugia	Tharaka Nithi	Research Assistant
240	Joash Murithi Njeru	Tharaka Nithi	Research Assistant
241	**Nalimae Oscar Wanjala**	**Trans Nzoia**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
242	Moses S Mushule	Trans Nzoia	**Supervisor - KNBS**
243	Samuel Samal Lobolia	Trans Nzoia	Research Assistant
244	**Peter Mito**	**Turkana**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
245	**Stephen Koopun Koel**	**Turkana**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
246	Imoni Nancy	Turkana	Research Assistant
247	Muya Beatrice	Turkana	Research Assistant
248	Longacha Ekiteles Yuka	Turkana	Research Assistant
249	**Alice Wanyonyi**	**Uasin Gishu**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
250	**Evans Otieno**	**Uasin Gishu**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
251	Ezekiel Kamau	Uasin Gishu	Sign Language Interpreter
252	Joseph Maska Nelmah	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
253	Dennis Kiprono Kipchumba	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
254	Wesely Kimutai	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
255	Sylvia Akinyi Ouma	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
256	Barasa Denis	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
257	Brian Chelanga	Uasin Gishu	Research Assistant
258	**Alfred B Dieto Abomah**	**Vihiga**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
259	**Annete Oliaro**	**Vihiga**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
260	Wilson Musuni	Vihiga	Research Assistant
261	Cecilia Shikutwa	Vihiga	Research Assistant
262	**Jillo Roba**	**Wajir**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
263	**Said Salim**	**Wajir**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
264	Feisal Abdi Dahir	Wajir	Research Assistant
265	**Philip Khisa Wapopa**	**West Pokot**	**Supervisor - SDCS**
266	**Jonathan Koech**	**West pokot**	**Supervisor - KNBS**
267	Kalijon Mwotot	West Pokot	Research Assistant
268	Linet Nginne	West pokot	Research Assistant

ANNEX IV – Key Informant Questionnaire

Section 1: General Information

Name of the Institution/Organization:

Type of Institution:

- ☐ Charitable Children Institution
- ☐ Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
- ☐ Government Agency
- ☐ Faith-Based Organization
- ☐ Community-Based Organization (CBO)
- ☐ Other: _____

Area(s) of Operation:

_____

Years of Operation:

- ☐ Less than 1 year
- ☐ 1-5 years
- ☐ 6-10 years
- ☐ Over 10 years

Target Population:

- ☐ Children
- ☐ Adults
- ☐ Families
- ☐ Vulnerable groups (e.g., elderly, persons with disabilities, etc.)

Section 2: Services Provided

What services does your institution provide to street families? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Shelter/Temporary Accommodation
- ☐ Food and Nutrition Assistance
- ☐ Health Services (Physical and Mental Health)
- ☐ Education/Skills Training
- ☐ Legal Aid/Protection
- ☐ Psychological and Emotional Support
- ☐ Rehabilitation Services (Substance Abuse, Trauma, etc.)
- ☐ Family Reintegration Services
- ☐ Economic Empowerment (Microfinance, Job Training)
- ☐ Other: _____

How do you identify and reach out to street families? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Street outreach programs (e.g., street visits, patrols)
- ☐ Referral systems from other organizations
- ☐ Community-based identification (community leaders, local networks)
- ☐ Through local government agencies (e.g., social workers)
- ☐ Other: _____

What is the capacity of your institution to serve street families?

Number of beneficiaries served per month:

- ☐ 1-50
- ☐ 51-200
- ☐ 201-500
- ☐ 500+

Number of staff involved in direct service delivery:

- ☐ 1-5
- ☐ 6-10
- ☐ 11-20
- ☐ 21+

Which age group(s) of street families does your institution serve? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Children (under 18 years)
- ☐ Young adults (18-24 years)
- ☐ Adults (25-50 years)
- ☐ Older adults (50+ years)

Section 3: Challenges Faced

What are the primary challenges your institution faces in providing services to street families? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Lack of funding/resources
- ☐ Limited shelter space
- ☐ Inadequate food/nutrition supplies
- ☐ Lack of trained staff or volunteers
- ☐ Limited coordination with other organizations
- ☐ Lack of access to healthcare and mental health services
- ☐ Stigmatization of street families by society
- ☐ Legal or bureaucratic barriers (e.g., lack of legal recognition for street families)
- ☐ Resistance from street families (e.g., unwillingness to seek help)
- ☐ Security concerns (violence or threats from external sources)
- ☐ Inadequate infrastructure or logistics (e.g., transportation)

- [ ] Limited long-term rehabilitation programs
- [ ] Other: _____

What are the main reasons street families may avoid or resist accessing your services? (Select all that apply)

- [ ] Lack of trust in institutions
- [ ] Fear of separation from family members
- [ ] Previous negative experiences with authorities or organizations
- [ ] Mistrust due to stigmatization or discrimination
- [ ] Concerns about their legal status or documentation
- [ ] Concerns about privacy and confidentiality
- [ ] Preference to remain independent
- [ ] Other: _____

Section 4: Impact and Effectiveness

How do you measure the effectiveness of your services for street families? (Select all that apply)

- [ ] Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) surveys
- [ ] Feedback from beneficiaries
- [ ] Follow-up surveys with families after reintegration
- [ ] Recidivism rates (e.g., number of families returning to the streets)
- [ ] Success stories and case studies
- [ ] Reports from local government or partner organizations
- [ ] Other: _____

What outcomes have been observed among the street families you have served? (Select all that apply)

- [ ] Successful reintegration into family or community
- [ ] Improved access to education for children
- [ ] Improved health outcomes
- [ ] Increased employment or income generation
- [ ] Reduced substance abuse
- [ ] Improved psychological well-being
- [ ] Increased social support or community involvement
- [ ] Other: _____

What percentage of your beneficiaries do you estimate successfully reintegrate into family or community life?

- [ ] Less than 10%
- [ ] 10-30%
- [ ] 30-50%
- [ ] More than 50%

Section 5: Collaboration and Partnerships

Does your institution collaborate with any of the following organizations? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Local Government Agencies
- ☐ National Government Agencies
- ☐ International Organizations (e.g., UNICEF, WHO)
- ☐ Other NGOs and CBOs
- ☐ Donor Agencies
- ☐ Local community groups or leaders
- ☐ Other: _____

What is the nature of your collaboration with these organizations? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Financial support (grants, donations)
- ☐ Joint service delivery (e.g., shared shelters, health services)
- ☐ Data sharing and reporting
- ☐ Capacity building and training
- ☐ Advocacy and policy work
- ☐ Joint monitoring and evaluation
- ☐ Other: _____

How would you rate the level of coordination between your institution and other service providers for street families?

- ☐ Very good
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Very poor

What additional partnerships would be beneficial in improving services for street families? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Government partnerships (County, National)
- ☐ NGO and CBO partnerships
- ☐ Private sector partnerships (e.g., companies, banks)
- ☐ Community-based partnerships (local leaders, community members)
- ☐ International donor organizations
- ☐ Other: _____

Section 6: Policy and Advocacy

What policy changes would most effectively improve the living conditions and support for street families? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Increased funding for services
- ☐ Legal recognition of street families as a vulnerable group

- [ ] Improved access to housing and shelter
- [ ] Enhanced access to healthcare and mental health services
- [ ] Strengthening family reintegration programs
- [ ] Protection from police harassment and discrimination
- [ ] Improved access to education and vocational training
- [ ] Other: _____

How does your institution engage with policymakers or government agencies to advocate for the rights of street families?

- [ ] Regular meetings and consultations
- [ ] Participation in national or local committees
- [ ] Public awareness campaigns
- [ ] Joint projects or initiatives
- [ ] Other: _____

Section 7: Closing Questions

What is the primary area of support you believe is most lacking for street families in Kenya?

- [ ] Shelter and housing
- [ ] Education for children
- [ ] Healthcare (physical and mental)
- [ ] Legal protection and services
- [ ] Family reintegration
- [ ] Employment and economic empowerment
- [ ] Other: _____

How would you rate the overall effectiveness of the services currently available to street families in Kenya?

- [ ] Very effective
- [ ] Effective
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] Ineffective
- [ ] Very ineffective

What additional resources or support would enhance your ability to serve street families more effectively?

- [ ] More financial support
- [ ] More trained staff or volunteers
- [ ] Better coordination and collaboration with other organizations
- [ ] Access to more data or research on street families
- [ ] Improved infrastructure (e.g., transportation, shelter facilities)
- [ ] Other: _____

ANNEX V – Main Respondent Questionnaire

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

2025 STREET FAMILIES CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

THIS CENSUS IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS AS MANDATED BY THE STATISTICS ACT (ACT 2006 OF THE LAWS OF KENYA).
THIS INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND IS TO BE USED FOR STATISTICAL PURPOSES ONLY.

SECTION A-1: AREA IDENTIFICATION

A01. COUNTY ..... ☐☐

A03. CONSTITUENCY ..... ☐☐
A04. TOWN ..... ☐☐
A05. ESTATE/STREET ..... ☐☐
A06. BASE ..... ☐☐
A07 LATITUDE .....

A08. LONGITUDE ☐☐☐☐

A09 ALTITUDE ☐☐☐

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	VISIT	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
A10.	DATE	/ /	/ /	/ /	/ /
A11	SECTIONS				
A12	RESULT	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|	|_|_|
A13	NEXT VISIT : DATE	/ /	/ /	/ /	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS ☐
A14	TIME	:	:	:	

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: ☐☐☐

A16. NAME OF SUPERVISOR: ..... CODE: ☐☐☐

SPECIAL REMARKS/COMMENTS

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)

DEMOGRAPHICS

SF01	SF02	SF03	SF04	SF 05	SF06
LINE NUMBER	Name(Optional) …… ……	Age in Completed Years 95 YEARS AND OVER CODE 95. AGE IS NOT KNOWN, CODE 98. NOT STATED, CODE 99.	Sex MALE . . .. . .1 FEMALE. . . 2 INTERSEX……3	What is your marital status? (TO BE ASKED OF ONLY PERSONS AGED 12 YEARS AND ABOVE) MARRIED MONOGAMOUS…….. MARRIED POLYGAMOUS…… LIVING TOGETHER …….. SEPARATED……. DIVORCED……. WIDOW OR WIDOWER …… NEVER MARRIED……	Nationality SOUTH SUDAN RWANDA BURUND I ERITRIEA ETHIOPIA DRC SOMALI LAND FOR NON KENYANS , SKIP TO SF10

SF07	SF08	SF09	SF10	SF11	SF12	SF12A	SF13	SF14
Ethnicity (TO BE ASKED OF KENYANS ONLY) (USE THE LIST PROVIDED TO SELECT)	In which County were you born?(Kenyan Nationals only)	In which County did you reside before coming to the streets?(Kenyan Nationals only)	What was your previous living arrangement before you came to the streets Family home 1 **Rental House** 2 Foster care 3 Children's Home/CCI 4 Born in the streets 5 **Other(specify)** 6 If SF10=5, skip QS SF28,29 and 30	Why did you move to this New location? Police harassment …… Conflicts within the former base…….. Raids by county askaris…….. In search of employment…….. Sexual harassment at the former base……. Peer influence…….. Personal choice…….. Greener pastures…….. Never moved…….. Any other……..	Do you have any form of disability? YES NO -- SKIP TO SF15	If Yes specify Visual……..A Hearing……..B Physical……..C Mental, Intellectual and developmental ……D Speech, Communication and language difficulties……..E Albinism……..F	Do you receive disability-related support from any organization/individual? YES….1 NO……2	Do you require special assistance or assistive devices? YES….1 NO……2 If Yes specify what kind? Wheelchair……..A White cane …….B Hearing aid …….C Other (Specify).. D

SF15(BELOW AGE 18 YRS)	SF 16	SF17	SF18	SF19
Are your parent(s) alive? Yes mother alive ....1 Yes father alive .....2 Yes both alive ....3 No ....4 DK ....5 If No skip to SF 19 If DK skip to SF 19	Do you live/stay with your parent(s) on the streets? YES 1 NO 2 If YES skip to SF19	Do you know where your parent(s) live/stay? YES 1 NO 2 If No skip to SF 19	Why are you not staying with your parent(s) They are poor A They beat me (corporal punishment) B They are drunkard C They did not give me food D	Do you have any living relatives YES...1 NO.....2 **DK**

EDUCATION AND SKILL

SF01	Persons Aged 3 Years and Above			Persons Aged 10 Years and Above		Persons Aged 15 Years and Above		
	SF20	SF21	SF22	SF23	SF24	SF25	SF26	SF27
LINE NUMBER	Have you ever attended school? YES 1 NO 2 If NO Skip to SF 22	If YES what is the highest level reached? **LEVEL** PRE-PRIMARY..... PRIMARY..... POST-PRIMARY, VOCATIONAL..... JUNIOR SCHOOL..... SECONDARY..... ..... COLLEGE (MIDDLE-LEVEL)..... UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE.... UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE.....	Can you read and write Yes 1 No 2 To be asked for those with primary and below level of education	Do you have any special talent(s)? Yes 1 NO 2 If NO Skip to SF 25	Which is your main talent? BALL GAMES..... A SINGING..... ... B DANCING..... ..... C POETRY..... ... D ART AND CRAFT..... E BOXING..... ... F ACROBATIC.... G COMMEDY..... H ATHLETICS I OTHER (SPECIFY) J	Do you have any vocational or technical skills? Yes 1 NO 2 If NO Skip to SF 28	If YES list the skills CARPENTRY AND JOINERY A MASONRY B WELDING C TAILORING/ DRESS MAKING... D PLUMBING.... E ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION... .... F CATERING H HAIR DRESSING/BEAUTY THERAPY I MOTOR VEHICLE REPAIR J ARTS&CRAFTS K DRIVING L AGRICULTURE M OTHER (SPECIFY)	How did you acquire the skill FORMAL EDUCATION A ON JOB TRAINING B PEER LEARNING C ONLINE D VOLUNTERING E WORKSHOP/SEMINARS F

REASONS FOR LIVING ON THE STREET

SF01	SF28	SF29	SF 30
LINE NUMBER	For how long have you stayed in the streets? Days Week Months Years Born on the streets If response is Born on the streets SKIP TO SF31	What led you to live on the streets Death of mother A Death of father B Death of both parents C Separation of parents D Death of a spouse E Abandoned F My parents live on the streets G Personal choice H Mistreatment by parents I Mistreatment by relatives J Mistreatment by step parent(s) K Tribal displacement L Inadequate food at home M Influence by friends N Insecurity P Got lost during travel/lost direction Q Lack of school fees R In search of employment/income S Fear of being reprimanded T Corporal punishment U Domestic Violence V Economic hardship W Depression X Drugs Y Displacement(Natural disasters eg Fire, drought, floods) Z Previously in prison aa	When do you go to the streets? (probe the appropriate category) Every day morning to evening A In the evening after school B During the holidays C On weekends D I live permanently on the streets E At night F Any other (specify) G If Code E, skip to SF 32

SF 31		SF32		SF33	
Where do you mostly spend your nights? (probe the appropriate category)		What are your main sources of income (probe the appropriate category)		From where do you get food?	
At home all the time	1	Begging	A	Begging	1
On the streets all the time (base)	2	Casual labor	B	Scavenging	2
Sometimes at home with parents	3	Street vending	C	Food in kind	3
In a makeshift with other people	4	Petty crime	D	Buying	4
Sometimes at home with friend's parents	5	Commercial Sex Work	E	Well wishers	5
Sometimes at home with relatives	6	Waste picking	F	Other	6
Sometimes at home with friends	7	Other(specify)	G		
In a rental house with other people	8	Drug peddling	H		
Any other (specify)	9	Car washing	I		
		Car parking	J		

LIVING AND SURVIVAL STRATEGIES

SF 34	SF34A	SF 35	SF 36	SF 37	SF 38
Have you ever been arrested or detained while on the streets Yes	If Yes, what was/were the reason(s)?	Have you ever experienced violence or harassment on the streets?	What type of violence	Who was the perpetrator?	Have you ever been offered help or support after experiencing violence?
Yes. 1 No. 2 If no skip to SF35	Loitering……A Snatching……B Fighting……C Stealing……D Conflict with law enforcement…E Using drugs……F Running away from Home…G Robbery with violence…H Mugging……I Drug peddling……J Sexual violence offences….K Other(specify)……L	YES 1. NO……. SKIP TO SF 39 2. If YES did you seek for any help	Forced labour A Exploitation……B Trafficking…….C Physical abuse..D Sexual……E Emotional……..F Any other……..G	Other street families A Law enforcement B General public C Other (Specify) D	YES 1. NO 2.

SF 39		SF 40	SF 41	SF 42	
Do you use any of the following substances?		Have you ever been taken to a rehabilitation centre	Have you ever been re-integrated back to the society	Have you received any other assistance	
Alcohol	A	Yes.....1		Social protection programmes	A
Tobacco	B	No.....2		Government shelter	B
Bhang (marijuana)	C			NGO/charity organization	C
Hard drugs (e.g., heroin, cocaine)	D			Religious institution	D
Jet Fuel	E			Feeding program	E
Glue	F			None	F
Miraa/Muguka	G				
Medical pills	H				
None	I				
Other substances(specify)					

BIRTH AND ID REGISTRATION

TO BE ASKED OF ALL PERSONS			
SF43		SF44	
Do you have any of the following documents		If you don't have identification what is the reason	
Birth certificate	A	Lost	A
National ID - soft check for below 18	B	Never issued	B
SHIF Card	C	Stolen	C
NSSF Card - soft check for below 18	D	Lack of pre-requisite documents	D
Refugee registration card	E	Never sought for them	E
None	F	Other	F

Health & Well-being

SF45	SF46		SF47	SF48		SF 49	
Have you fallen sick in the last one month?	What was the major health challenge that you have experienced in the past one month?		Did you seek any treatment?	Where did you seek treatment?		What challenges do you face in accessing health and social services	
YES	Malaria	1	Yes.....1	Public Hospital A	A	Lack of Finances	A
NO	Chest related diseases	2	No.....2	Private Hospital	B	Lack of information	B
	HIV/AIDS, STI	3		Mission Hospital	C	Lack of identification documents	C
	Fever	4	If No skip to SF49	Pharmacy/Shop	D	Stigma and Discrimination	D
	Diarrhea/ Stomach Ache	5		Medical camp	E	Distance to service centers	E
	Skin Diseases	6		Other (Specify)		Mobility	F
	Other (Specify)	7				Lack of tailor made health services	G
	None	8.				None	H
						Others(Specify)	
If No skip to 49							

SEXUALITY & REPRODUCTION

SF01	**Persons Aged 10 Years and Above**		**Females Aged 10 Years and Above**			
	SF50	SF 51	SF52	SF53	SF 54	SF55
LINE NUMBER	Have you ever had sexual intercourse? YES…1 NO----2 SKIP TO SF 52	The last time you had sex, did you or your partner use a condom? YES…1 NO…..2	Do you have children 1)……YES 2)……NO ----SKIP TO SF 56	If YES, how many? Biological = Foster = If SF 50 IS NO Soft check for biological children	How many children are alive?	Are they living with you in the streets YES…….1 NO……..2

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND HYGIENE PRACTICES

SF 56	SF 57	SF 58	SF 59	SF 60
Has environmental factors (e.g., floods, drought, extreme weather conditions) affected your street life? Yes.....1 No.....2	How do you protect yourself from extreme weather conditions? Makeshift shelters .....A Public buildings .....B Community support ..C Corridors .....D Home.....E Abandoned/Incomplete buildings....F Using nylon/protective gear....G None.....H Other.....I	What is your main source of drinking water? **(probe further)** Piped Water.....A Tube well or Borehole .....B Dugwell.....C Water from spring.....D Rainwater.....E Tankertruck .....F Cart with small tank .....G Hotels/Eateries/Kiosks/Carwash etc.....H Surface water (River/Dam/Lake/Pond/Stream/Canal/ Irrigation Channel).....I Bottled Water .....J	How do you maintain personal hygiene (bathing, washing clothes)? Public toilets/showers A Streams/rivers B No access C Other (Specify) D	How do you dispose human waste? Flush/Pour toilet A Pit latrine with slab B Pit latrine without slab/open pit C Bucket toilet D No facility/Bush/Field E Other (Specify) F

COMMUNICATION AND ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY

SF 61
Do you own a mobile phone? Yes...1 No....2

ASPIRATIONS AND REINTEGRATION

SF 62	SF 63
if given a chance would you like to leave the street life? Yes……1 No …..2 Not sure….3	What support would help you transition out of street life Housing/shelter ……A Education/vocational training…….B Employment opportunities ……C Rehabilitation for substance use..D Family reunification ……E Startup kit/Seed capital……F Other (specify)…,…… G

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