FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE GROWTH OF STREET CHILDREN POPULATION IN KITALE TOWN, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY-KENYA

BY

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DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented to any other university.

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DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my dear wife Nancy , my daughters Brenda , Favor, Gift, Esther, and Treasure my mother Elizabeth Naliaka all my brothers and sisters who encouraged me to carry out this tedious but rewarding work.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

N.G.O's	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
CBO's	-	Community based organization
H.I.V	-	Human Immune Virus
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	-	International Labour Organization.
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Education Fund
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
EFA	-	Education for All
CSC	-	Consortium of Street Children
NARC	-	National Rainbow Coalition
MHANH	-	Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage.
KIHBS	-	Kenya Integrated House-Hold survey
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
ANOVA	-	Analysis of variance

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ABSTRACT

Street children can be defined as children for whom the street (including unoccupied dwellings and Wasteland) has become a habitual abode and /or source of livelihood, and who are not adequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults. International Catholic Children's Bureau, 1985, p. 58).In 2000, UN ICEF estimated that there were 250,000 children in this category in Kenya. At the same time, UN AIDS estimated that there were 624,000 maternal and double orphans under the age of 15 living in Kenya. Both statistics are increasing rapidly. The increase in the number of street children in cities is a global tragedy Agnelli, S. (1986). It is estimated that there are approximately 700 Street Children in Kitale town. The upsurge in the number of street children in Kitale has been attributed to the hardships in neighbouring pastoralist counties such as Pokot and Turkana, which are often faced with drought and famine, AIDS and longstanding issue of squatters in the county but no research has ever been done to proof this. Most of these children are involved in begging, pick-pocketing, drug trafficking, child prostitution, scavenging, directing motorists to parking spaces and hawking (Onyango 1988). Children who live and work on the streets are often the victims of violence, sexual exploitation, neglect, and human rights violations (UNICEF, 2000). For example, street children throughout the world are abused and sometimes murdered by police, other authorities, and individuals who are supposed to protect them. When there are no other means of survival, street children with and without formal family contacts may resort to prostitution for survival. They are extremely vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the street Children population in Kitale town. The target population was 730 which included 700 street Children and 30 managers of the institutions working with the Children in Trans-Nzoia Street Children rehabilitation centers. After obtaining verbal consent, children were interviewed using a structured questionnaire to determine how many of them live permanently on the wastelands, those who live with guardians but spent most of their day on the streets, those who are double orphans, single orphans, those with both Parents, those with single parents and those whose parents are divorced, separated or alcoholics. After assembling and organizing completed instruments, the researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze data. Quantitative data was analyzed using the descriptive statistical tools of average, mean, percentages and frequencies. This data was presented in terms of tables, graphs and charts. In analyzing general and demographic information the researcher computed percentages of the respondents who provided data. Qualitative data on the other hand was organized and summarized into opinions, and report relevant to this study.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The increase in the number of street children in cities is a global tragedy Agnelli, S. (1986). According to the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA 1989), the global figure for children living and working on the streets is likely well over 100 million and that number rises every day. Fourteen years later UNICEF (1999) reported that the figure certainly runs into tens of millions across the world. There have been varying statistics about the global number of street children, because there is no clear definition of street children. For example, majority of street Children work on the streets but live at home and are working to earn money for their families (Ennew, 1986; Myers, 1989).

Lusk (1992) developed four categories of children found in the street. Each group has its own psychological characteristics. First, there are poor working children returning to their families at night. They are likely to attend school and not be delinquent. Second, there are independent street workers. Their family ties are beginning to break down, their school attendance is decreasing, and their delinquency is increasing. Third, there are children of street families who live and work with their families in the street. Their conditions are related to poverty. In India, they are referred to as pavement dwellers (Patel, 1983), whereas in the United States they are the children of homeless families. Finally, there are the children who have broken off contact with their families. They are residing in the streets full time and are

the "real" street children. Lusk (1992) considered this group to be about 15% of his sample of children in the streets of Rio de Janeiro.

The United Nations has its own definition of street children: Any girl or boy for whom the street in the widest sense of the word (including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults" (International Catholic Children's Bureau, 1985, p. 58).

The problem of street children is not limited only to the developing countries. There are hundreds of thousands of children running away from home and living on the streets of Europe, Canada, USA. That is because the reasons for this phenomenon are not just economical it is a rather complex issue that urges to become a pandemic problem for many governments in the World. For many years, UNICEF said there were 40-50 million street children in Latin America (Ortiz & Poertner, 1992; Tacon, 1982). These numbers would mean that more than 45% of all Latin America's children are street children (Ennew, 1986).

One estimate of the street children in Brazil reached 30million (Sanders, 1987). This meant that more than half of all Brazilian children were street children (House, 1989).In Mexico, it is estimated that over two hundred and fifty thousand children live and work on streets, spending significantly amount of time and engaged in various occupation, with or

without the protection, or care of responsible adults. A study in Ethiopia shows that: the Government estimates that 150,000 children live on the streets. The average age at which children first become involved in street life in Ethiopia is 10.7 years

A study commissioned by the Consortium of Street Children (CSC) Around 1 million children are believed to be on the streets of Egypt, most in Cairo and Alexandria. Nigeria- over 95% of the children on the streets of Akwa Ibom State, have been stigmatized as "witches" by pastors and abandoned to live on the streets by their parents.South Africa, estimated 10,000-12000 homeless children. The average age of the respondents to a study on street children was between 13 and 14 years. A similar study also found street children in South Africa to be between 7 and 18 years of age, with the majority between 13 and 16.

Ghana, a 'headcount' of street children and young mothers in the different parts of Accra, the capital of Ghana, has categorized the numbers as 21,140 street children, 6000 street babies, 7170 street 'mothers' under the age of 20.In Rwanda, more than half of the boys interviewed in a Rwanda study and more than three-quarters of the girls, including 35% of those under ten, admitted they were sexually active; 63% of the boys said they had forced a girl to have sex with them; 93% of the girls reported having been raped.

Most children living on the street in Lusaka, Zambia are orphans: 22% had lost both parents, 26% had lost their father, and 10% had lost their mother. There are several differing statistics about the number of street children in Nairobi, Kenya. A study commissioned by the Consortium of Street Children (CSC) brings some staggering numbers:In 1999 it was reported that there were over 50,000 street children in Nairobi, and the government estimated that their numbers grew at 10 % per year

In 2001 it was stated that conservative estimates indicated that 300,000 children live and work on the streets in Kenya, with over 50% of them concentrated in and around the capital Nairobi.In 2001 another report estimated that there were about 40,000 street children in Kenya, with about half concentrated in Nairobi. It was estimated in 2007 that there were 250,000- 300,000 children living and working on the streets across Kenya with, with more than 60,000 of them in Nairobi. A study conducted by the Save the Children fund in 2013, estimated that there are approximately 700 street Children in Kitale town and that this number will increase significantly if nothing is done to curb the situation.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

Kenya's efforts to care for the less able members of our society and its poverty alleviation programmes have earned some admiration both at home and abroad. Even so, the problem of street children in Kenya's major towns still remains to be solved in its entirety. Increasing numbers of children are often seen roaming about on the streets as well as in residential

estates in most urban centres in Kenya. It is estimated that there are approximately 700 Street Children in Kitale town. The upsurge in the number of street children in Kitale has been attributed to the hardships in neighbouring pastoralist counties such as Pokot and Turkana, which are often faced with drought and famine, AIDS and longstanding issue of squatters in the county but no research has ever been done to proof this.

Available information tends to indicate that these children are either from poor or broken homes or are orphans (Wainaina, 1977; Wainaina, 1981). Fortunately, the problem in Kenya is not as severe as in other countries and can be arrested given commitment and proper planning (Tacon, 1988; Onyango 1988).

When national policies were being formulated in the 1960s, the problem of street children was not anticipated. It was taken for granted that juvenile institutions inherited from colonial days would continue to redress the problem of juvenile delinquency (Khamala, 1985: 17-19). To-date this policy has not changed much, as is reflected in available literature (Ministry of Home Affairs and National Heritage, MHANH, 1990: 13-16). Hence, when street children appeared suddenly and in large numbers, existing official institutions and NGOs were unable to cope. The traditional institutional approach to the problem appears to have perpetuated the problem.

Children who live and work on the streets are often the victims of violence, sexual exploitation, neglect, and human rights violations (UNICEF, 2000). For example, street children throughout the world are abused and sometimes murdered by police, other authorities, and individuals who are supposed to protect them.

Most of these children are involved in begging, pick-pocketing, drug trafficking, child prostitution, scavenging, directing motorists to parking spaces and hawking. (Onyango 1988) Moreover, up to 90 percent of street children use psychoactive substances, including medicines, alcohol, cigarettes, heroin, cannabis, and readily available industrial products such as shoe or cobblers' glue and paint thinner making them a security thread. Many initiatives have been done, both by the Government and the charitable institutions, but the number still increases. (Onyango 1988)

It has always been assumed that children come to the streets because of poverty, but In 2003 when the NARC Government took over the leadership of the country Kenya, 60,000 street children from all over the country were taken to the national youth service for rehabilitation but eventually over fifty thousand escaped and went back to the streets. Some NGOs and Individuals who have tried to take these children in their homes and provided the best they could have been surprised to see these children escape back to the streets, which mean there is something beyond poverty and what members of the public have always assumed. That's why it was appropriate that a study be carried out to investigate the factors influencing

the rapid increase of street children in Kitale town and make recommendations aiming at reducing the number of street children in Kitale town..

1.3 Purpose of Study
The purpose of this study was to determine the factors that influence the growth of street children population in Kitale town.

1.4 Objectives of the Study
The study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To establish the influence of economic factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town.

2. To explore the influence of social factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town

3. To examine the influence of political factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town

4. To identify the influence of cultural factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the influence of economic factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town?

2. How do Social factors influence growth of street children population in Kitale town

3. To what extend has political factors contributed to the growth of street children population in Kitale town

4. In what ways have Cultural factors contributed to the growth of street

Children Population in Kitale town.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study aims at obtaining information which can be used by policy makers in obtaining and distributing funds to the community based organization dealing with children. This study will also be relevant to education institutions for designing a syllabus that will change people's attitude towards street children right from the learning institution.

It will also prepare the government to plan intensifying efforts on the knowledge of family planning and reduce the level of poverty by providing creating income generating opportunities to parents.

The outcome of the study will also serve to supplement the Dakar Framework for Education for all (EFA, 2000) whose other goal is expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children for the purpose of achieving equity in terms of participation.

Lastly, the study will serve to highlight the legal justification for children's rights, education and general development as part of the United Nations Universal Declaration of children Rights (1959).

1.7 Limitations of the Study

Getting accurate information from the Street children is quite difficult. They have developed an extraordinary capacity to tell stories. Lying about their ages, family background, the reasons for being on the streets, and

their current circumstances is included in their well-rehearsed scripts (Felsman, 1989; Leite & Esteves, 1991). Presenting information about themselves is part of their survival skills which, like those of other nomadic entertainers, rests on their ability to manipulate their audiences (Aptekar, 1990a).

Our study in Kitale Municipality found surprisingly few street children, considering the Trans-Nzoia County department of Children's services estimate of 2013 that there are approximately 700 street children in the Kitale town . I acknowledge, however, that street children are an unstable population, and that, because of the study approach, I may have missed a Sizeable number of girls involved in street prostitution at night.The period of one month's was too short to gather all the relevant information from all the entire population.

In this study, a friendly atmosphere was created by the researcher .The researcher also asked the same question using different words to ascertain the genuineness of the answers given to overcome the challenge of the accuracy of information. If the same answer was given to the same question asked differently the answer was considered to be accurate. Three assistants were also hired to collect data from different areas to curb the element of time.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study
The study was conducted in Kitale Municipality and its four major slums including Shimo la Tewa, Kipsongo and Namanjalala.

Only slum estates and Kitale Municipality were investigated, because   most of the street Children come from these slum estates and spent most of their time during the day in the municipality (Wasige 2013)

1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study

In pursuing this study, the following were the basic assumptions about the causes of the growth of street children population in kitale town is that poverty and drought in the northern parts of Kenya are the major reasons why there is an increase in the number of street Children especially those coming from Lodwar and other northern parts of the country.

The second assumption was that tribal wars and post election violence has contributed significantly to the number of street Children especially those who come from Mt Elgon, Cherangani hills and the kwanza Districts on the boarder of Trans-nzoia and West Pokot.

The third assumption was that family breakdown arising from divorce, separation, death of one or both parents has contributed significantly to the increase of Street Children in Kitale Municipality. Domestic conflicts are the causes of the increase in the number of street Children.

Finally if the factors leading to the increase in the number of street Children are dealt with, then increase of the number o street Children will be curbed and eventually be eradicated.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms as used in the Study

Access: In this study refers to the act of gaining entry in an

                            Education Institution by street children

Street Children: Children aged below 18year who live and / or work on

                            the street without the supervision of adults.

Street: Unoccupied dwellings and wasteland.

Prostitution: Having a sexual intercourse in exchange for favors or

                            money or both.

Child labor: The act of children aged below 18 years engaging in

                            Employment.

Parking boys: Boys aged below 18 years who live along the roadside

                            begging for Money or food

Maternal orphans: Children who have lost their mother to death

Paternal orphans: Children who have lost their father to death.

Double orphans: Children that have lost both parents to death.

Non Orphans: Children with both parents alive.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This study was divided into five Chapters. Chapter one is composed of the introduction, the background of study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the objectives of study, research questions, Significance of the study, limitations and the delimitation of the study.

Chapter two will contains review of the literature either directly or indirectly related to the study. The literature review focuses on what researchers, scholars and educationists have found out and said about rapid increase of street children in developed countries, third world countries and Kenya in particular. The literature has also examined the social, political, cultural factors, economic factors influencing the increase in the number of street children, the conceptual and theoretical framework.

Chapter three focuses on how the study was carried out. It explains the research design, target population- sample size, data collection tools, data analysis, data collection procedure, reliability of study, validity and ethical consideration. This section also explains the sample size and sampling procedure.This section covers the research Instrument used by the researcher to collect data, which includes interview schedules, questionnaire schedules and observation schedules. The researcher has also shown Piloting of the instruments to check validity and reliability of the research tools and also to check for their appropriateness.

Chapter four presents, analyzes interprets and discusses data collected by the research using the methods described in chapter three. The purpose was to transform the raw data into information that is manageable, presented in an attractive, communicative manner. The interpretation was aimed at drawing logical and sensible inferences from the information gotten from the study.

Chapter Five discusses summary, conclusion recommendations contribution to the body of knowledge and suggested areas for further research. Based on the data and other information obtained and analyzed to answer the research questions of the study, a number of research findings were presented in chapter four. The findings are summarized in this section

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

 This chapter contains review of the literature either directly or indirectly related to the study. The literature review focus on what researchers, scholars and educationists have found out and said about rapid increase of street children in developed countries, third world countries and Kenya in particular. The literature examines the social, cultural, economic and political factors influencing the increase in the number of street children.

2.2 Economic factors and Street Children

 The predicament of children living and working on the streets in urban areas appears to be a recent phenomenon in Kenya Bourdillon, (1991). Prior to independence in 1963 it was almost impossible for children to work in the streets as vendors, car-washers, beggars, or parking boys because municipal by-laws which were strict were brutally enforced. With independence, such enforcement of the restrictions became slack and unpredictable, leading to an increase in the number of children on the streets. (Muchini, 2000). After independence, more children came onto the streets due to the inability of the Kenyan economy to create sufficient formal employment. (Muchini, 2000).

 As street children must provide for themselves, work is a very important aspect of their lives. Chatterjee, A. (1992) unfortunately, working conditions for street children are often very poor because they are confined to working in the informal sector, which is unregulated by the government.

Bose, A.B. (1992) In Bombay, 50,000 children are illegally employed by 11,750 hotels, restaurants, canteens, tea shops, and eating places .Patel, Sheela (October 1990) Because of street children's lack of protection from a family and the law, employers often exploit them, making them virtual prisoners, sometimes withholding pay, and abusing them,because of the low pay from employers, street children in India often choose to be self-employed or work multiple jobs. Chatterjee, A. (1992)In fact, the majority of them are self-employed. One of the most common economic activities done by the children is scavenging for recyclable materials, such as plastic, paper, and metal. Kombarakaran, Francis A. (2004). Other jobs include cleaning cars; petty vending, selling small items such as balloons or sweets; selling newspapers or flowers; begging; shining shoes; working in small hotels; working on construction sites; and working in roadside stalls or repair shops. Street children, especially the older children, are also sometimes engaged in activities such as stealing, pick-pocketing, drug-peddling, and prostitution, though this is a small proportion.Most of the street children work 8–10 hours total each day in their various economic activities. Kombarakaran, Francis A. (2004)

Many authors believe that most children in the developing world are in the streets because of poverty. Lusk, who has studied street children in Juarez and Rio de Janeiro as well as in the countries of Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic, refuted the abusive or neglectful family theory by showing that in "interviews with hundreds of street children in Latin

America over the past five years, one theme has been repeated countless times: they are on the streets to work and earn money because there is not enough at home" (1992, p. 296).

Rosa, de Sousa, and Ebrahim (1992) obtained physical and mental health data and tested 80 Brazilian street children from 9 to 18 years of age. They found that 82% of the children left home for economic reasons. Once on the streets, the children contributed half or more of what they earned to their families hardly a sign of family discord.

In a study of 55 Nigerian street children under age 15 who were begging for a living Ojanuga (1990) found that the children were on the streets because their families were poor and needed the money they earned. Indeed, 80% of children still lived with their families, and many of the children begged with them

2.3 Social Factors and Street Children

After interviewing 1,000 children on the streets in Bombay, Patel (1990) claimed the major reason for street children was not poverty but family violence. Another Indian study, this one of child porters (children under age 14 working and living without family support), showed that although poverty was a significant aspect of the children being on the streets, family discord was the major problem (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990).

Ill treatment by parents or guardians, disobedience and laziness, family disputes, and eviction from home. Just as serious is the problem of

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parental neglect, irresponsibility and indifference. Many parents do not feel obliged to take care of their children because they believe "someone else" should assist them because they could not help themselves or their children. Many children have reported that they flee their homes and go to the streets because of sexual abuse or other forms of violence such as frequent beatings. There is such taboo on these issues in Zimbabwe that few children are willing to discuss them and even fewer to acknowledge that they were victims of domestic or sexual abuse. Parental neglect not only causes children to drop out of school, but it also makes them realise early on that they have to fend for themselves (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990).

Many parents directly or indirectly put pressure on their children to leave their homes temporarily for the streets. In some cases, it is because parents were genuinely unable to care for their children; in other cases because of the strain of caring for their numerous offspring is too great; yet in others it is because parents believe that a better future awaited their children on the streets (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990).

Overcrowding in homes was found to be major contributory factor to children finding themselves on the street. In the report of the Simukai and Thuthuka Street Children's Programmes(2001) they acknowledged that children who leave their homes for reasons other than economic pressure tend to be more difficult to rehabilitate than those forced on to the streets by

poverty. Those who are on the streets for reasons related to poverty are easier to reform as once their basic needs are met, their main problems are over.

The number of children arriving in the streets because they have been abandoned by their families is far less than is commonly assumed. In Felsman!s (1989) sample of 300 Colombian street children, less than 3% were abandoned. Boydon (1986) found that, of the 200,000 children on Lima's streets, only 6,000 (or 3%) had been abandoned. Tacon (1982), speaking of all Latin American street children, estimated that less than 10% were abandoned by their families.

Behavioral reasons among the children such as the desire to have money and negative peer influence are ranked intermediate by both groups. Children are sometimes attracted by their peers wearing the most coveted consumer items such as American caps and denim jeans. Children also have a desire for adventure. Some of the children interviewed have been attracted by new experiences, new surroundings and a different life. (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990).

The high ranking of "evil spirits" by the groups of guardians may indicate a strong traditional belief system or a feeling of disempowerment and lack of control, possibly both. Over over 95% of the children on the streets of Akwa Ibom State of Nigeria, have been stigmatized as "witches" by pastors and abandoned to live on the streets by their parents. Felsman!s (1989)

2.4 Political factors and street Children

The idea that there might be a link between a relatively recent, violent, and colonial national movement and the onset of street children is worth examining. Veale (1992), in a comparative study of street children in mid 19th century Ireland and the current Sudanese street children, wrote that civil unrest was the reason for the origins of street children in both countries. Civil unrest dating from the Mau Mau struggle for independence has been connected to the origins of Kenyan street children (Nowrojee, 1990). There are also many street children in South Africa, where their high numbers have been related to the country's violent political problems (Swart, 1988). In all of Latin America, Colombia has had one of the most violent popular uprisings. Indeed, its current violence has been connected to the period of la violence and to the high incidence of street children (Aptekar, 1989a).

Some societies, such as Tanzania, have not had strong civil violence and have few street children. But the situation is more complex. Ethiopia has had a long history of civil war, and the violence has not produced many street children. Argentina and Chile had relatively less adverse anti colonial wars but had recent violent politics. Yet they have fewer street children than do Brazil or Mexico, neither of which has had recent political violence (excluding the very recent violence in Mexico). The situation in many countries of Central America, where there has been considerable civil violence, has not produced many street children.

The civil wars that were being fought in Uganda also contributed to the Increase in street children. The Ugandan war displaced many people, mainly children and women. Muchini and Nyandiya-Bundy (1991). This led to a substantial number of street children in Kenya who were displaced Ugandans.

2.5 Cultural Factors and street Children

Another possible reason for the different levels of hostility toward street children in East Africa and Latin America might pertain to family structure. The elite and the masses in Latin America raise their children in different ways. In the elite Latin American homes, fathers are present and powerful. Boys learn to respect the father's authority. By contrast, among the poor in Latin America, it is common to have women at the center of families, and boys are raised not so much to respect authority as to gain an early independence from home. It is possible that the pejorative attitude toward the street children in Latin America comes from the perception that street children are not beholden to adult authority. Thus street boys inadvertently press the issue of adult authority at a time when traditional authority is in jeopardy (Aptekar, 1989d, 1990a,1992a).

The differences between family structures do not correspond to social class in East Africa as they do in LatinAmerica. In East Africa, family structure and child rearing are not correlated with social class or political power. There are many types of families and many ways to raise children.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

A systematic explanation of children's street work consists of modernization theory (Rostow, 1964).Van Acker et al. (1999) describe the street children phenomenon in Kenya's urban centers as being linked to migration from rural to urban areas and the accompanying urban population explosion. Likewise, Le Roux and Smith (1998), in a global analysis of the precipitating influences of street children, cite societal stress from rapid industrialization and urbanization as a primary factor associated with the marked increase in the number of street children internationally over the past few decades. Several studies that explored the predictive factors of street children in Mexico City found that the majority(as many as 75%) of the children had migrated to the city, either alone or with their families, in search of jobs and economic opportunities (Peralta, 1995; Sandoval A' vila, 1999).

In many developing countries situated in different stages of industrialization, children often work on the streets because their country's formal economy is unable to absorb their labor as well as the labor of their parents. In the lowest socio-economic stratum, marginalized families are often excluded from the formal economy, thus seeking employment opportunities in the informal economy.

As an unregulated and often invisible labor realm, the children of these and other poor families find fertile ground for precarious employment as well (Filho and Neder, 2001; Klees et al., 2000). Similarly, migrant families, which often settle in squatter communities on the outskirts of urban

centers, are also frequently excluded from the formal economy on the basis of their legal status, educational levels, employment skills and even ethnicity (Rosemberg, 2000; Sandoval Avila, 1999)

2.7 Conceptual framework

In this study the independent variables are the factors that influence street children population in Kitale town which include economic factors, Social factors, cultural factors and political factors while the dependent variable is the Street Children population. The independent variables contribute to the increase of the street children population which is a dependent variable. The government policy on orphan's and vulnerable children is a moderating factor.

Independent variables   **Dependent Variable**

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ Economic  factors           │
│  -Unemployment              │
│     -Urbanization           │─────────────────────────┐
│     -Insufficient income    │                         │
│     -Poverty                │                         ▼
└─────────────────────────────┘              ┌──────────────────────────┐
                                             │                          │
┌─────────────────────────────┐             │   STREET                 │
│ Social factors              │             │                          │
│ -Domestic Violence          │             │   CHILDREN               │
│ -Abandonment                │             │ -Origins of street       │
│ -Family breakdown           │             │ children                 │
│ -Sexual Abuse               │             │ -Poverty level           │
│ -Rebellion against parents  │─────────────►│ -Street children        │
│ -Lack of parental guidance  │             │ attending  Days          │
│ -Large family size          │             │ activities               │
│ -Peer influence Poverty     │             │ -Education access        │
│ -Alcoholism in the family   │             │ -Income source           │
│ -Orphan hood                │             │ - Income use             │
└─────────────────────────────┘             │ -Orphan status           │
                                             │                          │
┌─────────────────────────────┐             │                          │
│ Political Factors           │             │                          │
│ -Land issues,               │             │                          │
│ -Government policies        │             │                          │
│ -Tribal Clashes,            │             │                          │
│ -Armed conflicts            │─────────────►│                         │
│  -Poor government Policies  │             │                          │
│ -Physical/emotional         │             │                          │
│ Violence,      Post-election│             └──────────────────────────┘
│ violence                    │
└─────────────────────────────┘             ┌──────────────────────────┐
┌─────────────────────────────┐             │ Government policies on   │
│  Cultural factors           │             │ orphans and vulnerable   │
│ -Significance  of  female   │             │ children                 │
│ child,Cattle       rustling,│             └──────────────────────────┘
│ Dowry,Family  Structure,    │
│ -Role of extended family    │─────────────►       **Moderating variable.**
│ Witchcraft        family,   │
│ Importance  of  many        │
│ children.                   │
└─────────────────────────────┘
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2.7 Conceptual Framework showing the relationship between variables

2.8 Summary of Literature Review

In this chapter literature either directly or indirectly related to the study have been discussed. The literature review has focused on what researchers, scholars and educationists have found out and said about rapid increase of street children in developed countries and third world countries and Kenya in particular. The literature has examined the social cultural factors, economic factors, political factors and assessment of the risks involved with increase in the number of street children.

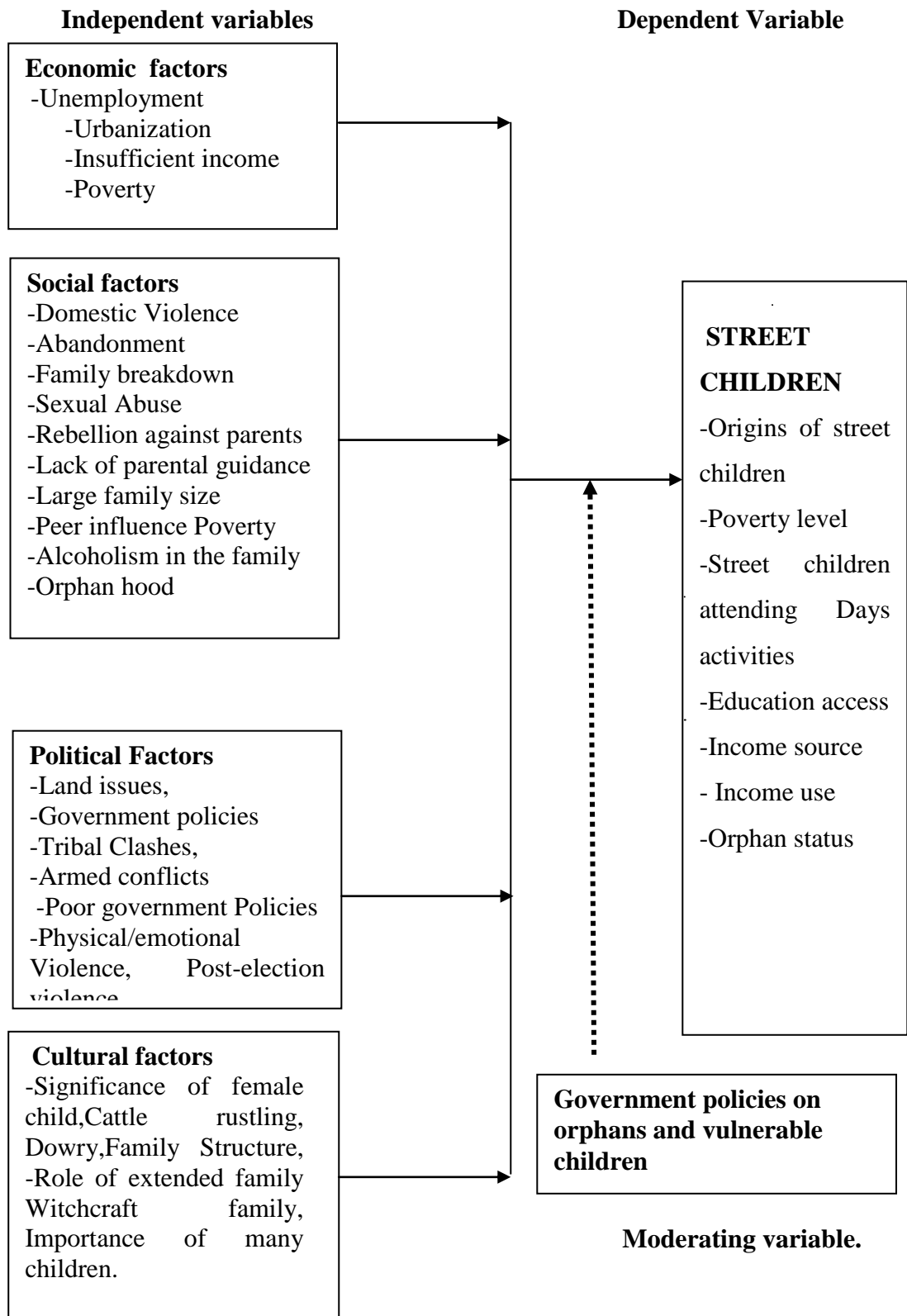Most authors believe that most children in the developing world are in the streets because of poverty. In many developing countries situated in different stages of industrialization,

Children often work on the streets because their country's formal economy is unable to absorb their labor as well as the labor of their parents. Most research findings also indicate that although poverty is a significant aspect of the children being on the streets, family discord was the major problem (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990.

Ill treatment by parents or guardians, disobedience and laziness, family disputes, and eviction from home has been sited Just as serious as the problem of parental neglect, irresponsibility and indifference. Many parents do not feel obliged to take care of their children because they believe "someone else" should assist them because they could not help themselves or their children. Many children have reported that they flee their homes and go

to the streets because of sexual abuse or other forms of violence such as frequent beatings. (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990.

The idea that there might be a link between a relatively recent, violent, and colonial national movement and the onset of street children has been examined. Veale (1992), in a comparative study of street children in mid1 9th century Ireland and the current Sudanese street children, wrote that civil unrest was the reason for the origins of street children in both countries. Some societies, such as Tanzania, have not had strong civil violence and have few street children. However, some countries like Ethiopia has had a long history of civil war, and the violence has not produced many street children. (Subrahmanyarn & Sondhi, 1990.

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on how the study was carried out. It explains the research design, study population, sample size, data collection tools, data analysis, data collection procedure, and reliability of study, validity and ethical consideration.

3. 2 Research Design

In this study, the descriptive design was adopted to explore the factors that influence the increase in the number of street children in Kitale Town.Descriptive designs are used in preliminary and exploratory studies (Luck, Ruben, 1992) to allow researchers to gather information, summarize, present and interpret for the purpose of clarification (Orodho 2004) in addition, according to Borg and Gall (1989), descriptive survey research in intended to produce statistical information about aspects of education that interest policy makers and educators Gay (1976) further noted that descriptive research has the advantage of answering questions concerning the current status of the subject of study after collecting data.

3.3 Target Population

Borg and Gall (1996) defined target population of study as all the members of a real or hypothetical set of people, events or objectives to which the researcher hopes to generalize the results of the research study.On the other hand, Best and Bell (1998, 1972) defines the target group of study as

any group of individuals who have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to the researcher in his study.

According to the research conducted jointly by the Trans-Nzoia county Children's services in partnership with Save the Children's fund 2013,it is estimated that there are approximately 700 Street Children around Kitale town and 30 institutions dealing directly with the rehabilitation of street Children. In this study, the target population was 730 which includes 700 street Children and 30 guardians and managers of the institutions working with the Children in Trans-Nzoia County. The study was conducted in four locations of Kitale town namely; Kipsongo, Matisi, Namanjalala and Shimo La Tewa. This areas have been identified as the locations where most street children come from(County Childrens Services 2012)

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure.

3.4.1 Sample Size

In this study, a probability sampling technique was used where a total of 248, respondents were selected based on Krejcie and Morgan (1970). The respondents included 238 street Children will selected at random from the four slums and the city centre and 10 guardians from managers from the institutions working with street Children in Trans-Nzoia county.

3.4.2 Sampling procedure

According to the County Director of Children Services ,in Trans-Nzoia county, there is approximately 700 Street Children in Kitale town.This

was a survey conducted by the Trans-Nzioa County Childrens services in collaboration with Save the Children fund in 2013.The same report indicates that there are 30 Charitable Childrens institutions dealing with street Children rehabilitation programmes in Trans-Nzoia county.

The total target population for this study was 730.The sample size will be 248, based on Krejcie And Morgan (1970)table.To get the number of street Children to be interviewed in this study, the researcher calculated the total number of street Children x the sample size / the specific target population

Which is <u>700x 248= 237.8= 238 Street Children.</u>

   730

To get the number of officers who would be interviewed in this study, the researcher calculated: <u>The total number of all officers working with Children x sample size</u>

                specific target population

Which is <u>30x 248   =   9.8 = 10 managers.</u>

    730

stratified random sampling was the researcher used divided his study into five locations into homogenous strata or levels, represented by the males and the females and then selected individuals from each stratum by simple random sampling technique where every tenth element will be picked at random.

3.5 Data Collection Tools

Data for this study was collected through Questionnaires and interviews. Gay (1976) stated that a questionnaire is a much more efficient in that it requires less time, is less expensive and permit collections of data from a much larger sample. In this study, questionnaires was used to collect data from the managers of ten institutions working with the street Children rehabilitation programmes.

This instrument was designed to collect background information about the street children, their social cultural background, and economic status, their orphan status and the level of their vulnerability. The second tool was interview schedules. Gay (1976) defined an interview as the oral in person administration of questionnaire to each member of a sample.

In this study interviews were be conducted to ten managers and guardians during the focus group of selected institutions working with street children discussions. The interview schedule was most reliable because of a face-to-face interaction which enabled the researcher to seek clarification on the spot on some issues related to the study. It also enabled the researcher to follow up on incomplete or unclear responses by asking additional probing questions.

3.5.1 Piloting of the instruments

According to Orodho (2004) validity in the sense raised is the degree to which the empirical measure of the concept, accurately measure the

concept. To validate the questionnaire and the interview tools, the researcher will carry out a pilot survey to atleast ten selected separate respondent, but a similar sample to the one in the study.

3.5.2 Validity of the instruments

Validity refers to the degree to which the research instrument measures what it purports to measure (Mugenda and Mugenda2003).According to Orodho (2004) validity in the sense raised is the degree to which the empirical measure of the concept, accurately measure the concept. To validate the questionnaire, the researcher carried out a pilot survey to the selected separate respondent, but a similar sample to the one in the study. A panel of three judges competent is the Children's programme from the County Children's Office were requested to assess the relevance of the content used in questionnaire development. Their recommendations were incorporated in the final questionnaire. The researcher administered the questionnaire twice to selected separate, but similar responded to the sample in the study using the test re test of the coefficient stability method.

3.5.3 Reliability Of Research Instrument

The reliability of research instrument conserves the extent to which the tool yields the same results on repeated trials hence, the tendency towards consistency found in repeated measurements in what is referred to as the reliability of the of the research instrument. The flowing steps were

followed:The developed questionnaire was given to a few identical respondents not included in the main study, the answered questionnaire was answered manually, after two weeks the same questionnaire was administered to the same group of subjects the questionnaire responses were again be scored manually .The two sets of scores were then correlated to determine the degree of accuracy.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

After establishing the validity and reliability of the instruments, the researcher sought written permission from the University of Nairobi to enable him collect data from institutions under study. After the letter, the researcher sought a research permit from the Kenya Research Counsel which was ministered to the County commissioner to give authority to conduct research. After obtaining written authority to carry out the research, the researcher visited those institutions to familiarize himself with the respondents. Eventually the researcher administered the questionnaire to the said persons and institutions.

3.7 Data analysis techniques

After assembling and organizing completed instruments, the researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze data. Quantitative data was analyzed using the descriptive statistical tools of average or mean, percentages and frequencies. This data was presented in terms of tables. In analyzing general and demographic information the researcher computed percentages of the respondents who provided data.

Qualitative data on the other hand was organized and summarized into a report.

3.8 Ethical consideration

Ethical consideration was observed by collecting a letter of authority from the University of Nairobi before the study began. After the letter, the researcher sought a research permit from the Kenya Research Council, which was issued to the County commissioner to Give authority to Conduct research. The researcher asked for permission from the respondent's prior the time of study. Every information that was given was treated with confidentiality. The researcher was sensitive to human dignity but remained sensitive to his intentions

3.9 Operationalization of variables

This made research concepts measurable.

Table 3.2 Operationalization of variables

Independent Variable	Indicator	Measurement	Measurement Scale	Research Design	Data collection Method	Type of analysis
Economic factors	Unemployment Urbanization Insufficient income Poverty	Poor living standards, crime ,access to education ,medical facilities, food no. of children working on the street.	Nominal and ordinal	Descriptive	Questionnaire and interview schedules	Descriptive Correlation analysis
Social factors	Domestic Violence Abandonment Family breakdown Sexual Abuse Rebellion Lack of parental guidance Overcrowding Peer influence Poverty Alcoholism in the family orphan hood	Breakage of marriages Orphan hood, Street children, Alcoholism, Family Size premarital pregnancies	Nominal and ordinal	Descriptive Survey	Questionnaire and interview schedules	Descriptive Correlation Analysis
Political factors	Land issues, Government policies Tribal Clashes ,Armed conflicts, Physical /emotional Violence Post-election violence	Title deeds, Number of IDPS, Mental torture. Number of squatters, Destruction of property. Loss of lives.	Ordinal and interval	Descriptive survey	Questionnaire and interview schedules	Descriptive Correlation analysis
Cultural factors	Significance of a female child, cattle rustling, Dowry, Family Structure, Role of extended, Witchcraft family,value for many children.	Under age female marriages, Early pregnancies, Abandoned children, poverty	Nominal and ordinal	Descriptive survey	Questionnaire and interview schedules	Descriptive Chi square test

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents, analyzes interprets and discusses data collected by the research using the methods described in chapter three. The purpose is to transform the raw data into information that is manageable, presented in an attractive, communicative manner. The interpretation is aimed at drawing logical and sensible inferences from the information gotten from the study.The presentation, analysis and interpretation are based on research questions as stated in chapter one which are:

1. What is the influence of economic factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town?

2. How do Social factors influence growth of street children population in Kitale town

3. To what extend has political factors contributed to the growth of street children population in Kitale town

4. In what ways have Cultural factors contributed to the growth of street Children Population in Kitale town.

The chapter is organized in the themes: Sample response rate, demographic characteristics of sample, economic influence on growth of street children, political influence on growth of street children, social influence on growth of street children and the cultural influence on growth of street children

4.2 Sample Response Rate

The research target population was about 700 children according to County Social Services and a sample size of 238 children (100%) was chosen but only 197 (82.773%) street children were interviewed. The data addressing this research question were obtained from the questionnaire administered to 238 street children and 10 officers and guardians working with Children and presented in the tables below. The sample was drawn from four areas in Kitale namely; Namanjala (40 children), Kipsongo(56 children), Shimolatewa (42 children) and Municipality (59 children). (See table 1). Questionnaires were responded to in focus groups which include members of the public street children of different ages and children social workers.

Table4. 1: Sample Distribution

Area	Frequency		%	
	Expected	Observed	Expected	Observed
Namanjalala	59.5	40	25	16.81
Kipsongo	59.5	56	25	23.52
Shimolatewa	59.5	42	25	17.65
Municipa;ity	59.5	59	25	24.79
Total	238	197	100	82.77

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Sample

The researcher sought to find out the distribution of the street Children according to gender, age , level of education, size of family they came from, time spent on the streets and activities done while on the streets in order to find out of these factors had a bearing on the study.

4.3.1 Gender Distribution

Table 4.1 Gender Distribution

Area	Boys		Girls	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Namanjala	24	60	16	40
Kipsongo	36	64.29	20	35.71
Shimolatewa	29	60.05	13	39.95
Municipality	35	35.59	24	34.41
Total	124	62.94	73	37.06

The data in table 4.2 reveals that most of the street children are boys. 62.94 per cent of the street children in Namanjala, 60% in Kipsongo, 64.29% in Shimolatewa and 60.05% in Municipality were boys averaging about 35.59% per cent of the total. Girls accounted for about 37.06 per cent of the total with 40%, 35.71%, and 39.95% 34.41% coming from Namajala, Kipsongo, Shimolatewa and Municipality respectively.

Girls may be under-represented in our survey. Some of them are involved in street prostitution, are found on the street only after dark, are less open to be interviewed, and are less likely to contact the street children's support projects. Nevertheless, even if we consider this sampling bias, there are many more boys than girls on the street. In the focus groups, the children told us that girls are more useful around the house, participating in chores such as cooking and washing. They are also a potential source of income for the family through the receipt of bride wealth upon marriage. Girls are therefore better looked after than boys. Fewer girls may be abandoned by

their families. According to the World Health Organization Girls are often socialized (taught by their families and culture) to be submissive and caring and therefore they tend to have fewer behavioural problems as compared to boys. Since girls have fewer behavioural problems, they have less conflict with their families and do not need to leave their home. Families might get rid of girls by other means, e.g. 'marrying them off' when they are as young as 13. The girl would then have another family.Most of the Children are linked with their parents and guardians and what they collect on the streets is used to supplement the family income. (pp. 3)

4.3.2 Age Distribution

Table4. 2: Age Distribution

Age	Frequency	%
0-3yrs	20	10.15
4-8yrs	62	31.47
9-13yrs	75	38.07
14-18yrs	40	20.31
Total	197	100

The children were asked how old they had lived on the streets. The findings were summarized in the table above.

The average age of street children is 9.5 years. This suggests that the growing number of street children is young boys and girls way below the majority age of 18. Children between 0 and 3 years accounted for 10.08%, those between 4-8; 31.09%, 9-13; 38.66% and those between 14-18; 20.17%.

4.3.2   Education Level of Street Children

Table 4.3: Educational Level of Sample

Education status	Frequency	%
No Formal Education	136	69.03
Attending Primary School	38	19.29
Completed Primary School	23	11.68
Attending Secondary School	0	0
Total	197	100

These children have hardly completed primary education. In all of the five areas a larger percentage of the children had no formal education with none of them having attended secondary school. 69.03% had no formal education, 19.29% were attending Primary School and only 11.68% had finished Primary School. (Those who had not completed Primary School were considered as having no formal Education).

Bearing in mind that the average age was (9.5) years the age of a primary school pupil the data suggests that so many children in the streets drop out of school early accounting for 69.03% who have no formal education. Indeed there is common understanding that there is free universal primary education in Kenya. But each school whether public or private demands for each child to have uniform and other levies like registration fees, money for desks, PTA etc. Maturity of the Children interviewed indicated that their parents were not able to pay such levies such levies.

During the focus group discussion, it was noted that many children cannot afford to go to school and come back home only to have nothing to eat. They have to work and what they get helps to supplement family income.

Table 4.4 Reason For Being Out of School

Reason For Being Out Of School	Total	%
Parents or guardians not able to pay fees	56	41.18
Parents died	30	22.06
Did not like school	11	8.09
Wanted to work and make money	9	6.61
Never been to school	11	8.09
Other	19	13.97
Total	**136**	**100**

The children with no formal education had either dropped out of school for various reasons or had never attended school at any point in their livs. 41% cited inability to pay fees while 22% could not get education because their parents had died as shown in table 4.4.

4.3.4 How Long Children Have Been on the Streets

The children were asked how long they have been on the streets. This would probably shed light on whether the growth is more on the recent past or not.

Table 4.5: *Time Spent on the Streets*

Time on The Streets	Frequency	%
Born In the Street	7	3.56
Under 1 Year	82	41.62
1 to 3	62	31.47
3 to 5	37	18.78
Over 5 Years	9	4.57
Total	**197**	**100**

Table 4.5 shows the duration that children have been on the streets. Most (41.62%) children have been street children for a period of less than one year, some children on the streets are said to have been born from parents who themselves were street children (Clark, 1982), and 31.47have been there between 1 to 3 years. This would suggest that growth of street children is increasing in Kitale town which would probably due to the harder economic times experienced in Kenya in the recent times. It is worth noting that 4.57of respondents have been on the streets for about five years, most of the respondents in this category cited that they had to leave home due to tribal hostilities in the areas they came from which would probably coincide with the fighting in some of the unstable surroundings such as Saboti Division in the recent years. Though the number of street children keeps growing this portion is very small mostly because of the very low life expectancy of the children in the streets owing to use of drugs, lack of medical care and basic needs, involvement in crime which often leads to imprisonment or death at the hands of mobs and very few get a way out to rejoin the society. About

3.56% were born on the streets. These are majorly from rape from older street children, prostitution by girls on the streets, careless sexual relations and very few from street families. From the focus group discussions, parents and guardians reported that they were starting to see second generation street children; children born on the streets to street children. Nowadays, it was also not uncommon to see whole families on the streets. Rising from abject poverty that leads to homelessness and a little coming from unions in the streets.

4.4 Influence of Economic Factors On The Increase of Street Children Population

The research sought to find out whether economic pressure had a great influence on the growth of street children in Kitale Town whther it was the frustration from poverty at home or the perceived promise of good income while on the streets.

Our focus group discussions further explored the issue of why children end up on the street, we conducted a focus group discussion with 9 boys aged 8 to 18 at Kipsongo. The participants were selected to represent orphans and non-orphans as well as Children on the street and children of the street. A second focus group consisted of eight guardians of children who were listed in the records of the House of Hope Children's project at Falkland Namanjalala, seven women and one man. In Kitale Municipality, we conducted a focus group discussion with 11 boys selected according to same criteria as in Kipsongo, and two focus groups, each with 11 Adult

parents or guardians of children listed in the records of the Trans-Nzoia Children's services projects. These were also primarily women.

Among other topics, all five groups discussed the reasons why children were on the street. We asked each group to reach a consensus on the most important reason using a Semantic differential scale of between -3 to +3. We then averaged the scores between the two children's and the three adult groups. The results are presented in the figure below

Table4.6: Reason for Being In the Streets

Why children are on the street	Perception of Children	Perception of Guardians
	Score	Score
Hunger	3	2
Ill treatment by parents or guardians	3	1
Disobedience and laziness	0	3
Orphan hood	2	2
Luck of School fees	3	2
Desire to have money	-1	3
Overcrowding at home	2	3
Parents disputes	2	2
Evil spirits/curses/witchcraft	2	3
Eviction from home	2	1
Poverty	3	3
Tribal clashes	1	1
Cattle rustling	1	2
Negative peer influence	-1	3

The phenomenon of street children is frequently ascribed to poverty but poverty is not the only factor that forces children onto the streets. Though the strongest reasons were given were thought to be economic such as lack of school fees, hunger, and desire to have money and overcrowding at home that could lead to inefficiency by overstretching the family's economic resources.

Just as prominent are reasons related to the social dynamics within the family: Ill treatment by parents or guardians, disobedience and laziness, family disputes, and eviction from home. Just as serious is the problem of parental neglect, irresponsibility and indifference. Many parents do not feel obliged to take care of their children because they believe "someone else" should assist them because they could not help themselves or their children. Many children reported that they flee their homes and go to the streets because of sexual abuse or other forms of violence such as frequent beatings. These are such taboo issues in Kenya that few children are willing to discuss them and even fewer to acknowledge that they were victims of domestic or sexual abuse. Parental neglect not only causes children to drop out of school, but it also makes them realize early that they have to fend for themselves.

Table4.7: Orphan Status of the Children

Orphan Status	On the Street		With Family	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Non orphan	13	19.69	53	80.3
Paternal orphan	17	40.51	26	59.49
Maternal orphan	7	24.05	22	75.95
Double orphan	38	64.56	21	35.44
Total	75		122	

66.4% of the street children in Kitale Municipality are either double orphans or single orphan. Of this figure 40.51% are paternal orphans 24.05% maternal and 35.44% double orphaned. 58.82% of the street children live permanently in the streets as shown on table 4.7. An ANOVA analysis of the data in the table at 0.05 significance level revealed that whether a child was orphaned or not was not a factor affecting whether they would live on the streets or not.

The data however, suggests that paternal orphans are at increased risk of becoming street children. The absence of a home and the fact that fathers are the main breadwinners in many families appears not to be the main reason. Also importantly the loss of an authority figure in the child's life is an important factor. These children are more likely to spend their days on the streets because of the poverty of female-headed households, lack of supervision, or conflicts with stepfathers in the maternal home. The risk of becoming a street child is also high for double orphans, because these

children are more likely to have no home at all and live permanently on the streets. Maternal orphans appear to be at a lower risk of becoming street children.

A total of 173 (87.8%) children knew the whereabouts of their parents. Most parents either lived in the same city or in a rural area. 24 Children (12.2%) did not know the whereabouts of their parents.The County Social services officer reported that the growing exodus from the rural to urban areas is linked to the breakdown of the nuclear family, and the deteriorating economic conditions in the country. She also noted that rural children often only have one way to escape the rigid rules and views imposed on them by their parents: to get as far away as possible, Cities are the best places to disappear.

The focus groups revealed that many parents directly or indirectly put pressure on their children to leave their homes temporarily for the streets. In some cases, it was because parents were genuinely unable to care for their children; in other cases because of the strain of caring for their numerous offspring is too great; yet in others it was because parents believed that a better future awaited their children on the streets.

An emphasis upon social services for the urban poor and linking of social development with infrastructure development is necessary. Overcrowding in homes was found to be major contributory factor to children finding themselves on the street.

Behavioral reasons among the children such as the desire to have money and negative peer influence are ranked intermediate by both groups. Children are sometimes attracted by their peers wearing the most coveted consumer items such as American caps and denim jeans. Children also have a desire for adventure. Some of the children interviewed had been attracted by new experiences, new surroundings and a different life. These children are force to engage in different activities to earn a living. They beg, sell petty items, wash cars tout among other activities.

Many authors believe that most children in the developing world are in the streets because of poverty. Lusk, who has studied street children in Juarez and Rio de Janeiro as well as in the countries of Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic, refuted the abusive or neglectful family theory by showing that in "interviews with hundreds of street children in Latin America over the past five years, one theme has been repeated countless times: they are on the streets to work and earn money because there is not enough at home" (1992, p. 296).

The study sought to understand the activities carried out by children while on the streets.The results are presented in the table below.

Table 4.8: Activities Children Involve In

Activities	Frequency	%
Washing cars	25	12.7
Begging	49	24.9
Vending	56	28.4
Touting	19	9.6
Carrying luggage	15	7.6
Other	33	16.8
Total	**197**	**100**

Because of their appearance and low public opinion engaging in respectable economic activities is very hard and therefore most of them get money through begging on the streets. Also some of those who give them money do so out of pity, something these children readily take advantage of whether or not they engage in any other economic activity. This makes begging rank highly on the activities they engage in followed by vending of petty thing. The more complicated and valued the activity became the less these children find themselves doing them such as washing cars. When Children's body image changes to that of an adult, they are forced into criminal behavior or into the same kinds of work that other poor adults do to survive. The reason for this is that the small children are looked on as being cute and receive alms because of it, but when they get big enough to be perceived as adults they are considered dangerous and so getting money from the public is more difficult.

Table 4.9: Average Income by Street Children

Average income per day	Frequency	%
less than100	12	6.09
100-200	54	27.41
201-300	78	39.59
301-400	30	15.23
401-500	15	7.61
More than 501.	8	4.07
TOTAL	197	100

The national snapshot uses the KIHBS and adopts the official KNBS method(2005-2006), where household consumption is compared against the official poverty lines The overall rural and urban poverty lines are, respectively, 1,562 and 2,913 Kenya Shillings (Ksh) per month per person (in adult equivalent terms, which at the time was approximately US$0.75 and US$1.40 a day per person) and include minimum provisions for both food and non-food expenditures.(World Bank, 2008 pp 16). The street children reported that about 68% of them earned at least as much as an unskilled laborer or more from the activities they involve in. However, rarely would their earnings go beyond Ksh. 400 with only 7.98% earning between Ksh.401-500 and 7.56 earning more Ksh. 500 or more.

(Double Response was allowed)

Table 4.10: How Income Was Spent

How Income Is Spent	Frequency	%
Contribute to Household income	100	50.76
Pay for protection	80	40.61
Buy alcohol and drugs	70	35.53
Buy basic necessities	197	100
Others	56	28.43

Above is an illustration of how children spend the income that they earn on the street. Double filling was allowed since persons may spend income on a variety of things. Contrary to popular belief, the children reported that most of their money is spent on buying basic necessities and contributing to the household's income. A few admitted to buying alcohol and drugs, while some said that they pay the older boys for protection on the streets. Most of those who stay at home with relatives and guardians would contribute to household income but this was not a major proportion mainly because majority are now staying on the street. Living in the streets, most of these children group up into gangs and they have to pay for protection from the other gangs and even from exploitation by other members of the same gang.

4.4   Political Influence on Growth of Street Children

Table 4.11: Divisions of Childrens origin

DIVISION	Number of Children	%
Saboti	60	25.21
Kiminini	17	7.14
Kwanza	27	11.34
Kaplamai	14	5.88
Central	51	21.43
Cherangani	33	13.87
Endebess	24	10.08
Others	12	5.04
TOTAL	**238**	**100**

Factors influencing the increase in the street Children population in Saboti are the same as those in Endebess as both Saboti and Endebess are composed of Mt Elgon has experienced tribal clashes every electioneering period since 1992. Mt. Elgon region experienced instability since and even more in the months leading to the 2007 general elections and culminating in heated clashes during the post-election violence period 32% of the children interviewed from these areas indicated that the reason why they were on streets is because their parents were displaced during tribal clashes when their houses were burnt down. Since then, their parents have never been able to raise enough to sustain their families. The joint operation with the Kenya Defense Forces (then The Kenya Armed Forces) against the Sabaot Land

Defense Force also so the killing and mutilations of hundreds which added to the instability of these districts (Forsberg and Forsberg, 2012 pp7)

Other divisions that had the highest proportion were Cherengani and Kwanza. These divisions are both on the boundaries of Marakwet and Pokot districts respectively and they have always experienced the cattle rustling.29% of the Children from Kwanza reported that their parents flee their homes for fear of attacks from the cattle rustlers, while 27% from Cherangani division flee their homes for the same reasons.Kiminini and Kaplamai had lower percentages of street children and it would probabebly be because of the relative peaceful state of the two districts. According to table 4.8

4.6 Social factors and Street Children Growth

The findings stress that broken and reconstituted families, the death of a parent and divorce all contributed to an unstable home environment for some children, to the extent that they felt it was better to live on the streets. The House of Hope and The Covenant Street rehabilitation Centre Programmes acknowledged that children who leave their homes for reasons other than economic pressure tend to be more difficult to rehabilitate than those forced on to the streets by poverty. Those who are on the streets for reasons related to poverty are easier to reform as once their basic needs are met, their main problems are over.

Table4. 12: Size of Children's Family

Size of the family	Frequency	%
1 to 3	6	3.05
4 to 6	74	37.56
7 to 9	102	51.78
Greater than 10	15	7.61
Total	**197**	**100**

Most children come from average to large sized families. The number coming from families of greater than 10 is significantly low probably because of very few families is that big in the current face of Kenya. The trend seems to suggest that as the family size increases the susceptibility of children to go to the streets increases. Very few of children came from small schools maybe because there is better parental supervision and less economic burden on the parents or caretakers.In overcrowded households, children may decide to leave home to make room for younger siblings and elderly family members. (WHO, pp 6)

The children who still had ties with their families were asked whom they stay with and their responses recorded in the table 4.13. this was to help study the role extended family played in the lives of street children.

Table4. 13: Whom Children Live With

Children living at home	Frequency	%
With relatives	82	67.21
With Nonrelatives	40	32.79
Total	**122**	**100**

The interview included a question to determine the role of the extended family in the lives of street children. Of the 122 street children who lived at home 82 were staying with relatives representing about 67.21% of them. Most of these relatives were grandparents and elder siblings. The rest stayed with non-related guardians. Table 4.14 shows that the extended family safety net still exists although growing poverty, urbanization, individualism and Western influences are undermining the extended family system. Kenyans, like other Africans, have usually shown great pride in the extended family. It has been one of the cornerstones of African culture and traditions, and it has served as Africa's social net for the young, the elderly and the disadvantaged. Further, the research tried to find out why those children who were living with relatives and guardians started living with them. Most of the children living with their guardians are in that predicament because either their mothers or father or have died.

The taking up of more children by guardians more so, grandparents after the death of their children and other reasons usually lead to large overcrowded families. Nontheless it is a cultural norm in Africa for parents to bear many children and surprisingly most of the larger families are those

of the poor and unemployed. People had large families for a variety of reasons, but they knew they could always rely on their parents, siblings, grandparents, aunts and uncles when needed. But, as the prevalence of HIV increases and the number of orphans grows, this system is being challenged. Although most experts do not believe that the African family structure has 'collapsed' under the weight of AIDS, there is no doubt that the guardians are increasingly burdened. Some adults refuse to take in orphans, while others continue to take them in despite their own poverty, advanced age, or ill health. Cases of grandmothers or uncles inheriting several orphans are common. Increasingly, orphans find themselves heading a household or belonging to a household headed by an older sibling under the age of 18 or by an elderly grandparent with no source of income.

Out of the 142 street children that stayed with caretakers 35.915% reported that the caretakers often fought in the house. According to Visano, these children enter the street as a result of being pushed out of their homes because of family problems as well as being pulled toward the streets to find refuge from their problems. For these children, the streets were a solution-a possibility of experiencing freedom and stimulation (1990, pp 139-161). The trend starts from the top to imply that fights at home were not the main factor in causing children to go into the streets but the trend picks up from as the fighting in the house increases from 3 times a week showing that the more there was fighting in the home the more the environment at home became very unstable. The more unstable the environment at home, the more the

54

children went to the street with 25.352% reporting that their caretakers fought 4 to 6 time a week. (See table 4.15) The children living at home were asked how often their caregivers fought to help determine whether the instability had an influence on the growth of street children.

Table 4.14: How Often Caregivers Fight

Frequency of fighting/week	Frequency	Percent
0	91	64.085
1 to 3	15	10.563
4 to 6	36	25.352
Total	**142**	**100**

The reasons cited for the fights at home were money, drunkenness, and no apparent reason while a large number (84%) had no idea why their guardians kept fighting.

Table4. 15: Reason Guardian's Fought

Reasons for fighting	Frequency	Percent
Over money	2	3.56
Drunkenness	4	7.17
No apparent Reason	2	3.56
Don't Know	43	85.71
Total	**51**	**100**

In Kenya, authorities and society view street children as a problem. But while the consequences of the growing number of street children are a problem, these children are not responsible for their predicament. They are

turning to the streets because of the failures of the educational system, parental negligence, excessively large families, growing poverty and society's inability to provide a future for its children.

4.7 Cultural Influence on the Growth Street Children

Some cultural beliefs have led to the growth of children on the streets. For instance as earlier explored among the single parent orphans the paternal orphans faced a higher risk of winding up in the streets. This was largely from the view that fathers are culturally the sole breadwinners and women homemakers. Also the important supervisory and disciplinary role played by the father suffers very big blows upon his death. Some children especially in their teenage and mostly boys can hardly take instructions from women, their mothers included. From this cultural standpoint it is easier for such children to be lost.

In Nairobi, for example, the great majority of street children are Kikuyu (Wainaina, 1981 pp 7-45). This might be because the Kikuyu are the most numerous tribe or because they live in and around Nairobi. It has also been hypothesized that during independence the Kikuyu family was changed more than were the families of other tribes. This is because many Kikuyu men were incarcerated as a result of fighting against colonialism (Edgerton, 1989). Women were forced to take on the roles formerly associated with husbands and fathers, causing family traditions to change rapidly (Macgoye,

1987). Kikuyu street children could be compared to street children from other tribes that have different family experiences

Large families were always considered a show of economic strength and some people still hold the notion to present day. As earlier explored the larger the size of a family the more likely the children were to wind up in the streets as economic pressure mounts.Also the cultural view that boys of age should be able to contribute to the family income and girls in the prime age should be married off has pushed a lot of girls into the streets.The high ranking of "evil spirits" by the groups of guardians may indicate a strong Traditional belief system or a feeling of disempowerment and lack of control or both.

Street life for children is a life of fear. Being robbed, beatings, harassment, destitution, contracting diseases and a hostile society are an ingredient of everyday street life. The younger street children also cited that they feared being knocked down by cars.A bigger percentage live in the fear of police who harass them arrest them and take them to police cells whether they have made any mistakes or not.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses summary, conclusion recommendations contribution to the body of knowledge and suggested areas for further research in the following sub themes.

5.2 Summaries of the findings

Based on the data and other information obtained and analyzed to answer the research questions of the study, a number of research findings were presented in chapter four. The findings are summarized in this section.

5.2.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

The researcher sought to find out the distribution of the street Children according to gender areas of origin, age, level of education,

The study revealed that most of the street children are boys. 72.72 per cent of the street children in Namanjala, 74.47 in Kipsongo, 73.02 in Shimolatewa and 66.10 in Municipality were boys averaging about 71.85 per cent of the total.Girls accounted for about 28.15 per cent of the total with 8.45%, 33.80%, and 18.31% 33.80% coming from Namanjala, Kipsongo, Shimolatewa and Municipality respectively.Kipsongo had the highest proportion of street children accounting for 39.50% while Namanjala had the least proportion at9.24%. Municipality accounted for 26.47% and Shimolatewa 24.79%.

The average age of street children is 9.5 years. Children between 0 and 3 years accounted for 10.08%, those between 4-8; 31.09%, 9-13; 38.66% and those between 14-18; 20.17%.These children have hardly completed primary education. In all of the five areas a 69.32% had no formal education, 19.33% were attending Primary School and only 11.34% had finished Primary School. .

5.2.2 Economic factors and the street Children population

Orphans are over-represented among street children. There is an important distinction between paternal, maternal, and double orphans. Paternal orphans make up a large Proportion of street children. The majority live with their mothers and spends the days on the street. The most likely reason for being on the street is poverty, weak parental supervision and conflicts at home. Double orphans are also at risk. They are most likely to live on the streets permanently in every difficult circumstance. Maternal orphans are less common on the streets. Those who are, however, face the same difficulties as double orphans.

Many of the street children unable to attend school because the cost is not within their reach. Therefore the time they would have spent in school is spent on the streets trying to contribute to family income or fend for themselves.

The larger the size of the families, the heavier the economic burdens on the parents and guardians of children add the more the susceptibility to go to the streets.The fact that children below the majority age can engage in money making activities under no supervision on the streets gives an illusion to some children that they can be better off on the streets.Child prostitution which is a big business in Kenya has attracted girls from economically strained families some even with full knowledge and support from parents and guardians to the streets.

5.2.3 Social Factors and Street Children

The study indicated that children are going to the streets because of the failures of the educational system, parental negligence, excessively large families, growing poverty and society's inability to provide a future for its children. Ill treatment by parents or guardians, disobedience and laziness, family disputes, and eviction from home. Just as serious is the problem of parental neglect, irresponsibility and indifference. Many parents do not feel obliged to take care of their children. Many children reported that they flee their homes and go to the streets because of sexual abuse or other forms of violence such as frequent beatings. The belief in evils spirits tormenting some children leads to neglecting such children which could push them to the streets.

Belief in big families leading to many children leads to a heavy economic burden on families and thus driving children on to the streets.The

patriarchal nature of the region makes more paternal orphans wind up on the street since they don't recognize authority in women but also the fact that women can't find jobs as easily as women do households headed by women end up being less economically stable.

5.2.4 Political Factors and Street Children growth

The study found out that factors influencing the increase in the street Children population in Saboti are the same as those in Endebess as both Saboti and Endebess are composed of Mt Elgon has experienced tribal clashes every electioneering period since 1992. Mt. Elgon region has experienced instability since and even more in the months leading to the 2007 general elections and culminating in heated clashes during the post-election violence period.32% of the children interviewed from these areas indicated that the reason why they were on streets is because their parents were displaced during tribal clashes when their houses were burnt down. Since then, their parents have never been able to raise enough to sustain their families.The joint operation with the Kenya Defense Forces (then The Kenya Armed Forces) against the Sabaot Land Defense Force also saw the killing and mutilations of hundreds which added to the instability of these districts

Kiminini and Kaplamai had lower percentages of street children and it would probably because of the relative peaceful state of the two divisions. Areas that had been marred by political and tribal violence recorded more children on the streets and moving further away from home as compared to

areas that had little or no political instability. Likewise areas affected by extreme action of the Kenya Defense Forces during their action against the Sabaot Land Defense Forces had a higher number of street children.

5.2.5 Cultural Factors and Street Children

Other divisions that had the highest proportion were Cherengani and Kwanza. These divisions are both on the boundaries of Marakwet and Pokot districts respectively and they have always experienced the cattle rustling.29% of the Children from Kwanza reported that their parents flee their homes for fear of attacks from the cattle rustlers, while 27% from Cherangani division flee their homes for the same reasons. Our study discovered that cattle rustling is a cultural reason, because among the pastoral communities, it's done as one of the practices during the rites of passage.

The study also revealed that there are fewer girls on the streets as compared to the boys. It was revealed that there is more care on the baby girl than the boys because when a girl grows up she will be married and parents or guardians will get cows for dawry. The Chances of boys ending up into the streets is higher than those of a girl under the same conditions.

The interview also concluded that the extended family safety net still exists although growing poverty, urbanization, individualism and Western influences are undermining the extended family system. Kenyans, like other Africans, have usually shown great pride in the extended family. It has been

one of the cornerstones of African culture and traditions, and it has served as Africa's social net for the young, the elderly and the disadvantaged.

5.3 Conclusions on the findings

Our study in Kitale Municipality found surprisingly few street children, considering the Trans-Nzoia County department of Children's services in conjunction with the Save the Children Fund estimate of 2013 that there are approximately 700 street children in the Kitale town . We acknowledge, however, that street children are an unstable population, and that, because of our study approach, we may have missed a Sizeable number of girls involved in street prostitution at night. Although their number may not be large, street children are an indicator of social disruption and of a weak social safety. Their importance should be sought less in their numbers and more in the depth of failure of the social system that each street child represents.

Most street children are boys whom society has failed to take care of. They have either been pushed on to the streets by poverty, neglect, abuse, political instability or they have chosen the street because it seems to have more to offer than life in the family.

5.4 Recommendations

The factors that influence the street Children population in Kitale town have been explained Several major recommendations flow from the findings of this study as described below:

5.4.1 Economic Factors

Prevention of the drift of children to the streets through economic and social support of households headed by single mothers, through prevention of economic and sexual abuse of children, and through poverty alleviation and pro-family policies and programs is still the most important approach to the issue of street children.

Disallowing the unsupervised engagement in economic activities by minors in Kitale town. This will clear the illusion that young children can on their own accord or otherwise make money on the streets and at the same time not lock out opportunities for children to be involved economically for learning and even fun and sometimes necessity.

Sensitizing the community to give to street children through recognized institutions so that the children are given what they need such as education and kept from buying drugs and alcohol.A clamp down by the county government on child prostitution is necessary.

Paternal orphans, who are often ignored because they are not captured by official orphans statistics, should get more attention, because these children appear to be highly vulnerable to severing family ties and drifting on to the streets.

5.4.2 Social Factors and Street Children Population

Programmes for street children in Kenya should not be designed as high volume Service projects that remove children from the street into foster families or Institutions, but rather as intensive case work projects that explore the dynamics of the relationship of each child to his or her guardians or family of origin. Each child has a distinct problem, has followed a distinct itinerary to the street, and requires a distinct support programme. While such intensive re-socialization programmes are pursued, much can be achieved by providing services such as safe shelter, and alternative schooling to the children on the street.

In instances where children have no family to be reunited with, or where the reunification option is not safe, supported foster care is an option. Screened families can be paid an allowance to foster children. It is important to safeguard the child's rights to family and community life; or, conversely, to reject institutionalization as a standard. It is also necessary to strengthen the family and community and to involve them in the search for solutions to their problems. Preventive action should be given priority and any intervention should be diverse, recognizing the individuality of each child, and especially the Specific needs of girls. Availing help to families to marriages that are troubled which is one of the main reasons children fled to the streets

5.4.3 Political Factors and Street Children

There should be responsible engagement politically. Inflammatory remarks by politicians should cease and the government should clamp down on those playing divisive and inflammatory politics. The government must move with speed to address the long standing unresolved land issue and other historical injustices which have been the cause for tribal wars every electioneering period. Strict endurance to the regulation within which military forces act among civilian communities.

5.4.4 Cultural Factors and Street Children Population

Sensitization of the community on the benefits of lean manageable families against the cultural desire for large families. The empowering of women to uplift their social status. This would allow children to respect them just as they would their fathers. Also , this would enable women be economically stable to be able to take care of their children

Because of the many different reasons why children may be on the street, there is no single intervention that would fit the needs of all children. Children who have become Successful "street entrepreneurs" may have little motivation to be "re-socialized". Some Children appear to have needs that could be easily met, like the provision of school fees. For others who are seeking refuge from abusive parents and guardians, the issue is much more complex.

5.5 Contributions to body of knowledge

The study had the following contribution to the body of knowledge,

Objectives	Contributions
To establish the influence of economic factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town.	Most Children found on the streets were orphans. Many of the street children unable to attend school because the cost is not within their reach. The larger the size of the families, the heavier the economic burdens on the parents and guardians of children add the more the susceptibility to go to the streets. child prostitution increasingly becoming a big business in Kenya has attracted girls from economically strained families some even with full knowledge and support from parents and guardians to the streets.
To explore the influence of social factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town	The study indicated that children are going to the streets because of the failures of the educational system, parental negligence, excessively large families, growing poverty and society's inability to provide a future for its children. Ill treatment by parents or guardians, disobedience and laziness, family disputes, and eviction from home. Just as serious is the problem of parental neglect, irresponsibility and indifference.
To examine the influence of political factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town	Areas that had been marred by political and tribal violence recorded more children on the streets as compared to areas that had little or no political instability. Likewise areas affected by extreme action of the Kenya Defense Forces during their action against the Sabaot Land Defense Forces had a higher number of street children. Thus the more an area is politically unstable increases the chances of children from those areas to end up as street children.
To identify the influence of cultural factors on the growth of street children population in Kitale town	The study discovered that cattle rustling is a cultural reason, social reason as well as a political factor among the pastoral communities, Deployment of security agents to safeguard against cattle rustling along the borders of the pastoralist communities will reduce the number of street children in Kitale.It also revealed that chances of boys ending up into the streets is higher than those of a girl under the same conditions as girls are more cared for with believe that they will get married and in return bring profit to the guardians through dowry. The interview also concluded that the extended family safety net still exists although poverty, urbanization, individualism and Western influences are undermining the extended family system. Sensitization of the community on the benefits of lean manageable families against the cultural desire for large families.

5.6 Suggested areas for further research

Based on the analysis and findings of this study, a number of avenues for further research were identified. Whereas there were reasonable grounds to believe that the said economic, factors, political and cultural factors contribute significantly to the increase in the number of street children, a few guardians and children admitted that they were either cursed or bewitched. This is because there was no other reason that could explain otherwise as some of them came from relatively stable economic and political backgrounds and there were no major social or cultural issues which were identified in the study that could make a child to run to the streets. This study therefore recommends further research to investigate the role of witchcraft, curses or evil spirits in the increasing number of street children.

During data analysis on demographic characteristic of learners, the research found out that the number of street children reduced at the age bracket of between 13-18 years old. The study did not include children aged above 18 years as they are not considered children according to the WHO definition of a child, but an observation was made which implied that the more a child grew old especially after 13, the more the chances of getting out of the street. It's needful that a study be carried out to investigate where Street Children end up to when they grow beyond the age of 18

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Letter of Introduction

Dear Respondent.

My name is Edward Khaoya; I am a student at University of Nairobi pursuing my Masters of Arts degree in Project Planning and management. I am requesting you to furnish me with the following information .The research is about finding factors that influence growth of Street Children population in Kitale town .The information obtained in this research will be used for the purpose of academics and will be held in strict confidence.

Kindly answer all questions in the questionnaire accurately.

Your assistance will be highly appreciated.

Thank you.

Yours Faithfully,

Edward Khaoya

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for Children

Instructions.

Answer all questions in the spaces provided.

Use a Tick (√) for the questions with choices in the appropriate box.

SECTION A

1. Sex   male   (   ) female (   )

2. Age bracket? 0-3 years (   ) 4-8 years (   ) 9 -13 years(   ) 14-18years (   )

3. For how long have you been staying here on the streets below 1 year ( ) 1 to 3 years( ) 3 to 5 years ( ) over 5 years ( )

4. What is your level of education? a) No formal Education ( ) b) Attending Primary School ( ) c) Completed Primary School   (   ) d) Attending Secondary School ( )

5. Do you have children? Yes ( )   No (   )

6. How many Children? 1-2 ( )   3-4 ( ) Other_____

7. Where were you born?_____

8. In which village do you currently live_____

9. What is your orphan status?

   Double orphan   (   )   Paternal orphan (   ) Maternal orphan (   ) Non-orphan (   )

10. When you are at home or streets who are the mature person you stay with?

    Parents and stepparents (   ) Relatives (   ) Siblings ( ) Friends/foster parents ( )

    No guardian (   )

SECTION B

11. What is your occupation? A) Farmer   ( ) b) Businessman/woman (   )   c) other ( )

12. What is your mother's main source of income? _____. What is the approximate income per month?

13. What is your father's main source of income? _____. What is the approximate income per month?

14. What are your main activities for making money while in the streets? a) Begging ( )

    b) Vending (   ) c) Touting   (   ) d) washing cars   ( ) e) Carrying luggage (   )

    d) Other (   )

15. What is your average income per day?

    Below 100 (   ) between 100-200 ( ) 201-300 (   ) 301-400(   ) 401-500(   ) Above500

16. How do you spend your money?

    Buy basic necessities ( ) contribute to household income ( ) Buy alcohol and drugs   (   )   Pay   for   protection   (   ) Other_____-

SECTION C

17. Why don't you go to school? Parents died ( )Parents are alive but are unable to pay fees and buy uniforms( ) ,Don't like school ( )wanted to work and make money,( )never been to school(   )

SECTION D

18. Does your mother drink alcohol? Yes (   ) No (   )

    How often? Daily (   )   2-3 days/week (   )   4-6 times/week(   )

19. Does your father drink alcohol? Yes   (   )   No(   )

    How often? daily ( )   2-3 twice per week   (   )   4-6   times /week(   )

20. Do your parents/guardians fight? Yes ( )   No(   )

    How often?   Daily ( )   twice per week (   ) more than 3 times per week(   )

21. Reasons for fighting

   (a) Over Money (   ) (b) Drunkenness (c) No apparent reason (d) Don't know (   ) (e) Other reasons (   )

22. How many people leave in your home 1-3(   ) 4-6(   ) 7-9(   ) >10 (   )

23. Please tick one area which represents the reason why most Street Children found themselves on the street whereby – 3 means strongly disagree and 3 means strongly agree.

Hunger	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Poverty	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Ill parental treatment	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Evil spirits /witchcraft/curses	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Disobedience and laziness	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Orphan hood	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Desire to have money	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Negative peer influence	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Overcrowding at home	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Lack of school fees	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Eviction from home	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Family disputes	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Overcrowding at home	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Government policies	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Armed conflicts	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Any other reason apart from the once provided above? Please explain briefly…………………………………………………………………………… …………………………………………………………………………… ………………							

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation

Questionnaire for the Childrens officers and managers.

1. How many Children do you have in this institution? ------------------

2. Males (   ) Females(   )

3. What are their greatest needs in your view? Tick one?
   Assistance to go back to school (   ) Buy new clothing (   )Food (   )
   Find employment (   )Assistance to find shelter (   ) Assistance to start
   projects (   )
   Training (   ) Assistance to go back home (   )

4. Please tick one area which represents the reason why most Street Children in your institution found themselves on the street whereby – 3 means strongly disagree and and 3 means strongly agree.

Hunger	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Poverty	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Ill parental treatment	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Evil spirits /witchraft/curses	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Disobedience and laziness	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Orphan hood	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Desire to have money	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Negative peer influence	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Overcrowding at home	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Lack of school fees	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Eviction from home	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Family disputes	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Overcrowding at home	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Government policies	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Armed conflicts	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
Any other reason apart from the once provided above? Please explain briefly……………………………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………							

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation

**Appendix 3: KREJCIE And Morgan, Table For Determining Sample Size From A Given Population**

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	238
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	241
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size   "S" is sample size.

Krejcie, Robert V. Morgan, Daryle W., "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities", Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1970.

Proportionate sample members = Total population x sample size

Total population

Appendix 4: Research Authorization
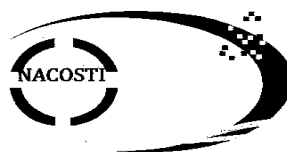
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

Date:
8th July, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/6603/2078

Edward Flyingstone Khaoya
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Factors that influence growth of street children population in Kitale Town, Trans-Nzoia County Kenya,"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Transnzoia County** for a period ending **30th November, 2014.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Transnzoia County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

SAID HUSSEIN
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Transnzoia County.

Appendix 5: Permit from university of Nairobi

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. EDWARD FLYINGSTONE KHAOYA
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-30200
KITALE,has been permitted to conduct
research in Transnzoia County

on the topic: FACTORS THAT
INFLUENCE GROWTH OF STREET
CHILDREN POPULATION IN KITALE
TOWN, TRANS-NZOIA COUNTY-KENYA.

for the period ending:
30th November,2014

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/14/6603/2078
Date Of Issue : 8th July,2014
Fee Recieved :Ksh 1,000
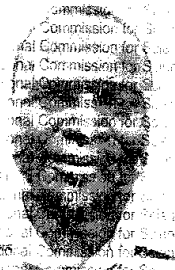
....
Applicant's
Signature

....
Secretary
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 2201

CONDITIONS: see back page

Appendix 6: Introduction letter from University of Nairobi

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION.
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA- MURAL STUDIES

Telegram: "CEES"   P.O BOX 30197, NAIROBI
Telephone: KARURI 32117&32021   or P.O BOX 594 ELDORET
Your Ref: KENYA
                                                                                    28TH MAY, 2014

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SUBJECT: KHAOYA FLYINGSTONE EDWARD REG.NO. L50/62132/2013

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, College of Education and External Studies, Department of Extra Mural Studies pursuing a course leading to the award of Masters of arts in Project Planning and Management. For this course to be complete, he is required to write and submit a research project. Therefore, the purposes of this letter is to kindly request you to accord him necessary assistance in getting information that will enable him complete the Research project. His area of study is titled "factors that influence growth of street children population in Kitale Town Trans-Nzoia county-Kenya,

Thank you,

SAKAJA Y. M.
CENTRE ORGANIZER
ELDORET AND ENVIRONS